SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940

POPULATION

FAMILIES

Size of Family and Age of Head

Regions and Cities of 1,000,000 or More

Prepared under the supervision of

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FOREWORD

This report is based on a tabulation of a sample of the population returns of the Sixteenth Decennial Census and presents statistics on the composition of families for regions and for cities of 1,000,000 or more. These data furnish the basis for an intensive analysis of the economic and social characteristics of families classified by size and cross-classified by age, marital status, and sex of the family head. This report was prepared by Dr. Paul C. Glick, Family Analyst, under the supervision of Dr. Leon E. Truesdell, Chief, Population Division, Mr. Howard G. Brunsman, Assistant Chief, and Dr. Henry S. Shryock, Jr., Chief of General Population Statistics. The sampling procedures were under the direction of Dr. W. Edwards Deming, Mathematical Adviser.
FAMILIES, 1940

SIZE OF FAMILY AND AGE OF HEAD

INTRODUCTION

This report presents statistics on families in the United States classified by size of family in combination with age, marital status, and sex of the family head, and cross-classified by other characteristics of the family. These statistics are based on tabulations of a sample of the returns of the Sixteenth Decennial Census of Population, taken as of April 1, 1940.1 The family characteristics presented are race, migration status, and 1935 residence of the family head, number of children under 21 years old, number of lodgers and subfamilies, size of household, family wage or salary income, and receipt of other income. Statistics are presented for the United States by regions, urban and rural, and for cities of 1,000,000 or more.

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

General Characteristics: Characteristics of families and of family heads for States, cities of 100,000 or more, and metropolitan districts of 200,000 or more are presented in this report. Heads of families are shown by race, nativity, parentage, citizenship, sex, marital status, age, highest grade of school completed, migration status and 1935 residence, employment status, and major occupation group. Families are classified according to tenure of home, size, number of children, labor force status of children 14 to 17 years old, number of lodgers and subfamilies, family employment status, class-of-worker composition, and family wage or salary income in 1939. Statistics for quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, and lodging houses, are also shown in this report.

Types of Families: Families are presented for families by marital status, age, color, and sex of head, and number of children under 18 years old, cross-classified by size of family, number of children under 10 years old, age of wife for male heads, highest grade of school completed by head, number of male members of the family, highest grade of school completed by the family head, number of children under 5 and 5-10 years old, age of wife for male heads, highest grade of school completed by head, number of male members of the family, highest grade of school completed by the family head, number of children under 5 and 5-10 years old, and other characteristics. Figures are shown for regions and for cities of 1,000,000 or more.

Tenure and Rent: Data are shown for urban and rural-nonfarm families classified by tenure and rent and cross-classified by age and marital status of head, size of family, and other characteristics. Statistics are presented in this report for regions, cities of 1,000,000 or more, and metropolitan districts of 500,000 or more.

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

Family Wage or Salary Income in 1939: Statistics on wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939, for families classified by characteristics of the family and of the head including age and marital status of head and size of family, are shown in this report for regions and for cities of 1,000,000 or more.

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

Similar statistics have been tabulated for the four regions, urban and rural, for the five cities of 1,000,000 or more, and for Baltimore (by color). Because of space limitations, the 1940 data on certain subjects covered in these tables for regions and cities are published in condensed form. The table of published statistics, so far as the quest, for the cost of preparing and reproducing them. Requests for these data, addressed to the Director of the Census, Washington, D.C., will receive a prompt reply, including an estimate of the cost of preparing the figures.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

Urban and rural areas.—Urban population, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, is in general that residing in cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. In addition, certain densely populated townships or other civil divisions, not incorporated as municipalities, have been classified as urban under specified rules. The remainder of the population is classified as rural, and is subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, without regard to occupation, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population. (For further details for each State, see Population Volume I, entitled “Number of Inhabitants” and comprising the first series of Population bulletins.)

Family, private household, and occupied dwelling unit.—The term “family,” as defined in the Censuses of 1940, 1930, and 1920, is limited to private families and excludes the small number (about 80,000 in 1940) of institutions and other quasi families in which there were 10 or more persons living in the same house since 1930.8 A private family comprises a family head and all other persons in the home who are related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption, and who live together and share common housekeeping arrangements. A person living alone is counted as a one-person private family. A family head sharing his living accommodations with one or more unrelated persons is also counted as a one-person private family (with one or more “lodgers”). A group of related persons residing permanently or for an indefinite period in an apartment hotel is counted as a private family.

A “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 one family unit (with one or more “lodgers”) is regarded as a “normal family.”

Head of family.—One person in each family was designated in the 1940 census as the family head, being usually the person regarded as the head by the members of the family. The number of heads (or headships) is, therefore, one of the items of the census. 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 gainful member of the household.

A quasi household is a group of persons not living in private families, such as those living in a lodging house with more than 10 lodgers, as institutions, as a school, a mission, or other similar units. By the “transient population” is meant the population of hotels, boarding houses, other nonfamily household heads. The great majority of the nonwhite population consists of Negroes, except in the Pacific States, where there are many Chinese and Japanese, and in Oklahoma and certain Mountain States where many of the nonwhites are Indians.

Sex and marital status of head.—All of the detailed tables in this report present family characteristics by sex and marital status of head. The classification of families by sex and marital status of head and number of children is designated “type of family.”

The statistics on marital status of the family head refer to the marital status at the time the census was taken. Heads of families classified as “married” comprise both those who have been married only once, and those who remarried after having been divorced or widowed. Since it is probable that some divorced persons are reported as married, widowed, or single, the census returns doubtless understate somewhat the actual number of divorced heads of families who have not remarried.

The term “married” includes heads of families classified as married, widowed, or single. The term “divorced” includes those who have been divorced or widowed. The term “widowed” includes those who have been widowed or whose husbands or wives were still abroad, heads of families whose usual place of residence was the same as that of their husbands or wives, including soldiers, sailors, men in labor camps, etc., and their wives.

A detailed classification of families by marital status and the head's sex is given in Table 1 of the present report. This table furnishes information on the size of normal families, broken families, and families with a single person as the head in 1940. This table also gives some indication of the number of dependents of single men. These men have been among the first with dependents to be called into military service during the present war.

Several characteristics of families, in 1930 are shown in Table 10 to 14 by detailed marital status and sex. These tables may be useful in analyzing similar tables in this report that present 1940 statistics for families with a more condensed classification by marital status and sex of head.

Age of head.—The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before April 1, 1940, that is, a person whose last birthday is from April 1, 1940 and before, is classified as under 5 years of age; a person whose last birthday is from April 1, 1939, is classified as 5 to 9 years of age; a person whose last birthday is from April 1, 1938, is classified as 10 to 14 years of age; a person whose last birthday is from April 1, 1937, is classified as 15 to 19 years of age; a person whose last birthday is from April 1, 1936, is classified as 20 to 24 years of age; a person whose last birthday is from April 1, 1935, is classified as 25 to 29 years of age; a person whose last birthday is from April 1, 1934, is classified as 30 to 34 years of age; a person whose last birthday is from April 1, 1933, is classified as 35 to 39 years of age; a person whose last birthday is from April 1, 1932, is classified as 40 to 44 years of age; a person whose last birthday is from April 1, 1931, is classified as 45 to 49 years of age; a person whose last birthday is from April 1, 1930, is classified as 50 to 54 years of age; a person whose last birthday is from April 1, 1929, is classified as 55 to 59 years of age; a person whose last birthday is from April 1, 1928, is classified as 60 to 64 years of age; a person whose last birthday is from April 1, 1927, is classified as 65 to 69 years of age; a person whose last birthday is from April 1, 1926, is classified as 70 to 74 years of age; a person whose last birthday is from April 1, 1925, is classified as 75 to 79 years of age; a person whose last birthday is from April 1, 1924, is classified as 80 to 84 years of age; a person whose last birthday is from April 1, 1923, is classified as 85 years of age or over.

Table I gives the age distribution of family heads in 1940 and in 1930 by five-year periods, by sex of head, for the United States. (The 1930 census is the only census prior to 1940 for which a detailed age distribution of the sex and age of head.) More detailed statistics on families in 1940 by five-year age groups of heads are available in the report entitled “Types of Families.”

* A quasi household is a group of persons not living in private families, such as those living in a lodging house with more than 10 lodgers, as institutions, as a school, a mission, or other similar units.
INTRODUCTION

The detailed tables in this report showing 1940 data give an abbreviated age classification for the heads of normal families. Ages were not tabulated for the other classes of heads in the count on which these tables are based, because of the much smaller number of such families.

The classification of families by age of head permits the analysis of families as they pass through the usual age and sex of head in the life cycle. During the early stages of this cycle, there is an increasing number of children in families, and during the later stages, a decreasing number of children. As families approach the later stages of the cycle, an increasing proportion of the members are adults, most of whom are either husband and wife, or related in some other manner to the head of the family; 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 no lodgers or boarders in the household is shown, therefore, to be a convenient summary figure representing the size of family in the various areas and groups concerned.

Size of family.—In the classification of families according to size, only the head of the family and persons related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption are counted. (See definition of family in section on "Family, private household, and occupied dwelling unit.")

Table II presents families by size in 1940 and 1930 for the United States. The distributions shown in this table illustrate the full detail tabulated from the two censuses in the age breakdowns. The detailed tables in this report show "or more in family" as the terminal class, because of the relatively small number of families comprising more than six persons and the large amount of cross-classification of size of family with other characteristics. Statistics on family size are presented for 1940 and 1930 in the census reports for those years and for 1920 in the report "A Century of Population Growth," but these figures are not exactly comparable with the 1940 and 1930 size data because families and other unrelated persons were included in the figures for 1920, 1930, and 1940, and in addition married or hired households were included in the figures for 1900 and 1910. There were more two-person families in the United States than any other size in both 1940 and 1930. Families comprising fewer than four persons constituted a larger proportion of all families in 1940 than in 1920: families comprising four persons constituted approximately the same proportion; families comprising more than four persons constituted a smaller proportion of all families in 1940.
reflect a readjustment in the pattern of family life partly as a result of the declining number of small children in the family.

The fact that there is a subfamily in a given household is not in itself an indication of "doubling up," in the sense of the mere crowding of members of two families who would normally occupy separate quarters, since factors such as choice or convenience, rather than economic necessity or scarcity of housing, often account for the composition of these complex households.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of Family and Size of Household</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Families with 1 or more lodgers</th>
<th>Families with 1 or more households</th>
<th>All occupied dwelling units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All families</td>
<td>32,000,060,822</td>
<td>2,386,560</td>
<td>2,386,560</td>
<td>34,454,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families with 0 lodgers</td>
<td>3,984,700</td>
<td>2,497,600</td>
<td>2,497,600</td>
<td>3,984,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families with 1 to 4 lodgers</td>
<td>7,700,600</td>
<td>3,577,400</td>
<td>3,577,400</td>
<td>7,700,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families with 5 to 9 lodgers</td>
<td>5,702,500</td>
<td>3,190,800</td>
<td>3,190,800</td>
<td>5,702,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families with 10 or more lodgers</td>
<td>2,168,200</td>
<td>1,484,700</td>
<td>1,484,700</td>
<td>2,168,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 persons</td>
<td>1,052,800</td>
<td>1,052,800</td>
<td>1,052,800</td>
<td>1,052,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 person</td>
<td>900,800</td>
<td>900,800</td>
<td>900,800</td>
<td>900,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 persons</td>
<td>646,800</td>
<td>646,800</td>
<td>646,800</td>
<td>646,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 persons</td>
<td>420,800</td>
<td>420,800</td>
<td>420,800</td>
<td>420,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 persons</td>
<td>256,800</td>
<td>256,800</td>
<td>256,800</td>
<td>256,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 persons</td>
<td>159,800</td>
<td>159,800</td>
<td>159,800</td>
<td>159,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 persons</td>
<td>84,800</td>
<td>84,800</td>
<td>84,800</td>
<td>84,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The median size of family or household was computed by dividing the population living in the type or group specified by the number of such groups. The ratio of the total population to the number of families, occupied dwelling units, private households, or quasi households combined was computed by dividing the total population, whether or not living in the type or group specified, by the number of such groups.

The median size of family (based on families in Sample I) is smaller than the median size of household (based on occupied dwelling units), because the former represents related family members only, whereas the latter represents all members of the household. Similarly, the average size of family is smaller than the average size of private household, because the former represents related family members only, whereas the latter represents all members of the household.

The ratio of the total population to the number of families would be the same as the ratio of the total population to the number of private households, if it were not for sampling variations in the number of families, since a complete count of families should equal the complete count of private households, and since the total population used in the computation is identical for both measures. The ratio of the total population to the number of private households and quasi households combined is slightly smaller than the ratio of the total population to the number of private households because the number of quasi households is included in the computation of the former.

The "total population" in 1940 included all 128,427,069 members of the 5,496,378 individuals in the complete count of persons in private households in 1940 who were not related to the head, 2,193,580,628 members, who were lodgers and the remaining 1,037,727,080, or 87.8 percent, were servants or hired hands, with the number of servants probably at least as large as the number of hired hands.

The distribution of occupied dwelling units by size of household presented in Table III was obtained from the results of the Housing census. In this distribution, the one-person households represent the number of households in which the head was living entirely alone. The occupied dwelling units with households comprising 9 or more persons include about 20,000 quasi households with more than 10 lodgers; these quasi households are excluded from the count of families. (See section on "Family, private household, and occupied dwelling unit."
average size of such groups. Thus, in some of the earlier publications based on the returns of the 1940 Census of Population and Housing, statistics on family size were issued on the basis of the ratio of the total population to the number of occupied dwelling units ("Population per occupied dwelling unit") and with reference to the number of families ("Population per private family") in 1920 for comparison. In Volume VI of the 1930 Reports on Population the ratio of the total population to the number of private households and quasi households combined ("Population per family, including institutions, etc.") is presented for each census year from 1890 to 1930.

The conclusion reached regarding which of two groups has the larger median family was that the white group had the larger median family. In 1920 the ratio of the total population to the number of white households was especially pronounced in the case of white males. The difference in the ratio of the total population to the number of white households and nonwhite households combined was 3.7 for whites and 4.11 for nonwhites. This particular reversal may be explained by the following facts: There are proportionately more very small and very large families among nonwhites than among whites; nonwhites are not only more likely than whites to have lodgers in their households, but also more likely to have several of them; many nonwhite servants reside in white households; and a larger proportion of nonwhites than of whites reside in quasi households.

Children under 21 years old.—The count of children under 21 years old in these tables is determined from the ratio of the total population to the number of male heads of households and quasi households combined was 3.7 for whites and 4.11 for nonwhites. This particular reversal may be explained by the following facts: There are proportionately more very small and very large families among nonwhites than among whites; nonwhites are not only more likely than whites to have lodgers in their households, but also more likely to have several of them; many nonwhite servants reside in white households; and a larger proportion of nonwhites than of whites reside in quasi households.

In 1920 the median size of family was 3.16 for whites and 4.11 for nonwhites. This particular reversal may be explained by the following facts: There are proportionately more very small and very large families among nonwhites than among whites; nonwhites are not only more likely than whites to have lodgers in their households, but also more likely to have several of them; many nonwhite servants reside in white households; and a larger proportion of nonwhites than of whites reside in quasi households.

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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. This purpose, information was obtained on the place of residence in 1935 of all persons five years old and over. In the present report, the residence in 1935 of the head of the family, the two basic groups being designated as migrants and nonmigrants.

Migrants are those persons who lived in different counties (or quasi counties) in 1935 and 1940. 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 1935 and 1940; (b) those living in a city of 100,000 or more in 1940 but living elsewhere in the same county in 1935; and (c) those living in a city of 100,000 or more in 1935 but living elsewhere in the same county in 1940. In this report, migrants are included with those who were living in cities or towns of 100,000 or more in 1935. The classification of migrants by the sex of head and the number of adult relatives is obtained by subtraction. The number of adult relatives is obtained by subtraction. The number of adult relatives is calculated by subtracting the number of persons living in the parental home from the number of persons living outside the parental home who are the adult relatives of the head. The fact, the number of adult relatives is obtained by subtraction. The number of adult relatives is obtained by subtraction. The number of adult relatives is obtained by subtraction. The number of adult relatives is obtained by subtraction. The number of adult relatives is obtained by subtraction. The number of adult relatives is obtained by subtraction. The number of adult relatives is obtained by subtraction.
as in 1935, while the families of immigrants living in a different house in 1940 were intermediate in size, and the families of nonmigrants under 35 years old had particularly small families. Many of these migrants married and left the homes of their parents in the five-year period between 1935 and 1940.

Table VI. MEDIAN SIZE OF FAMILY BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX, AND URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE OF HEAD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX, MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE OF HEAD</th>
<th>All Families</th>
<th>1939 Residence in</th>
<th>1940 Residence in</th>
<th>Migration status not reported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total.</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>3.18</td>
<td>3.26</td>
<td>3.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male head.</td>
<td>3.38</td>
<td>3.36</td>
<td>3.44</td>
<td>3.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married, wife present.</td>
<td>3.41</td>
<td>3.40</td>
<td>3.41</td>
<td>3.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 95 years old.</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>2.99</td>
<td>2.99</td>
<td>2.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 94 years old.</td>
<td>3.19</td>
<td>3.19</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>3.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 94 years old.</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td>3.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural-farm.</td>
<td>3.07</td>
<td>3.07</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>3.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other marital status.</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>1.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female head.</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>2.88</td>
<td>2.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban residence.</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.04</td>
<td>3.14</td>
<td>3.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural-nonfarm.</td>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>3.14</td>
<td>3.05</td>
<td>3.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural-farm.</td>
<td>3.07</td>
<td>3.07</td>
<td>3.08</td>
<td>3.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Includes immigrants, that is, those with 1939 residence in foreign countries or in the outlying territories or possessions of the United States.

Family wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939. In the 1940 census, all persons 14 years old and over (except inmates of specified institutions) were asked to report (1) the amount of money wage or salary income received in 1939, and (2) whether income amounting to $50 or more was received in 1939 from sources other than money wages or salaries. The second question was included in order to identify those persons or families whose income from money wages or salaries represented all or nearly all of their income.

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

The 1940 family statistics shown in this report, except those in tables I and VIII, are based on tabulations of a sample of families, identified as Sample F. (See section on "Sources of family statistics.") Sample F was designed so that in most portions of the areas shown, a 25-per cent sample was used (multiplied by a uniform factor of 40), and elsewhere a 5-per cent sample was used (multiplied by a uniform factor of 20). Exact agreement is not to be expected between these tabulations and the corresponding tabulations of a complete count, but the sample data nevertheless indicate the relationships among the various characteristics involved. With regard to the individual numbers in the tables, comparisons which were made indicate that 95 percent of those 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 1,000 and 10,000 will differ by less than 20 percent. Somewhat larger variations may occur in the case of smaller numbers below 2,000, but even here the majority of the differences are less than 15 percent.
on the Housing schedule. The information for a family in Sample F was obtained in two ways: Data for several subjects were obtained from the entries on the Sample F transcription sheet which contained one line of information from the Population schedule for the family and the family head; data for the remaining subjects were reproduced mechanically from the E card for the corresponding occupied dwelling unit (data for the E cards were obtained from entries on the Housing schedule for occupied and vacant dwelling units). For approximately 116,000 families who were enumerated at more than one place other than their usual place of residence, all of the items in Sample F were obtained from entries on the Sample F transcription sheet. (See section on "Family, private households, and occupied dwelling unit.")

The information for a family in Sample D was also obtained in two ways: Data for several subjects were obtained from entries on the Sample D transcription sheet which contained one line of information from the Population schedule for the family and the family head; data for the remaining subjects were reproduced mechanically from the card for the corresponding family head in Sample B (data for the B cards were obtained from entries on the Population schedule for the individuals in a five-percent sample, identified as Sample B).

Since the statistics on certain subjects were derived from different sources for Sample D and Sample F, it is to be expected that the results from the two samples on a given subject may differ by a small amount for any area. Moreover, even for data derived from the same original source, some differences will be observed between the two samples because the data from the two samples were processed separately, as is explained below.

Table VIII shows certain data from the complete count of private households and from tabulations of Samples D and F for the United States in 1940. For any area, the total number of families selected for Sample D was expected to be the same as the total number of families for Sample F. Likewise, it was expected that the total number of families shown from Samples D and F would agree with the total number of private households in the area, within the limits of sampling variation. Any differences among these total numbers for an area, therefore, are the outcome of sampling errors or systematic biases. For the United States as a whole, there were only 1,400 more families indicated by Sample F than by Sample D. Again, for the United States as a whole, there were 126,794 more families indicated by Sample D than there were private households in the complete count.

A larger proportion of the families in Sample F than in Sample D were classified as rural-farm. This difference is the result of a tendency for some of the nonfarm occupied dwelling units to be reported as farm units on the Housing schedule.

Characteristics of the head shown in Table VIII are marital status, age, color, and sex. All of these items were obtained for the complete count directly from entries on the Population schedule, for Sample D from information on the cards for Sample B, and for Sample F from entries on the Sample F transcription sheet. The nature of the differences among the results from these sources may be illustrated by an inspection of the figures on color of head. Figures from Sample D show a larger number of white family heads than those from the complete count, even if an allowance is made for the general tendency for the figures from Sample D to show more heads than those from the complete count. This bias resulted from a tendency in the coding of Sample B to classify persons as white at the expense of the nonwhite. More precisely, the bias was one in which persons in Sample B were sometimes coded as native white of native parentage, whereas they should have been classified in one of the other categories.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREA</th>
<th>SEX, MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND COLOR OF HEAD</th>
<th>FAMILIES</th>
<th>Based on Sample F</th>
<th>Based on Sample D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private households (direct count)</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent of private households</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Private households</td>
<td>34,862,696</td>
<td>34,863,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20,648,412</td>
<td>20,749,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural-nonfarm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7,205,728</td>
<td>7,381,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural-farm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7,009,565</td>
<td>7,073,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEX AND MARRITAL STATUS OF HEAD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27,261,884</td>
<td>27,285,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7,600,812</td>
<td>7,576,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEX AND AGE OF HEAD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26,974,718</td>
<td>27,088,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7,888,168</td>
<td>7,797,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLOR AND SEX OF HEAD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31,479,768</td>
<td>31,573,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonwhite</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,382,928</td>
<td>3,374,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Most of the deviations discussed in this section are relatively small, yet some are appreciably larger than would be expected to result from sampling variation alone. Such deviations, however, do not affect most of the relationships that may be deduced from the statistics presented in this report. In a forthcoming technical report there will be a detailed exposition of the sampling method, descriptions of the various samples that were taken, and comparisons between the samples and complete count. The purpose of the report will be to assist in evaluating the data that are published on the basis of the samples.