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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

This report is based on the tabulations of a 5-percent sample of the population returns, and presents the characteristics of males 18 to 44 years old at the time of the 1940 Census. The report, which was prepared jointly by the Special Services Division of the War Department and the Bureau of the Census, is a by-product of a special tabulation made by the Bureau of the Census at the request of the War Department to provide certain information needed relative to the distribution of the Nation's manpower. The detailed figures from the original tabulation have already been extensively used by the War Department.

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EDUCATION, OCCUPATION, AND HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP OF MALES 18 TO 44 YEARS OLD

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

This report presents statistics on males 18 to 44 years old enumerated in the Sixteenth Decennial Census of Population, taken as of April 1, 1940. For this group, upon which the United States has drawn heavily for the personnel of its armed forces, the tables show cross-classifications by age, household relationship, highest grade of school completed, and major occupation group. Data are presented by race for the United States and regions, for urban places classified according to size, and for rural areas.

The classifications shown in this report are of value in planning the selection of men to serve in the armed forces and in analyzing the manpower available for war production. The figures are useful also in studying the family status of men of draft age as a basis for determining deferment policies. The tables furnish information on the number of men eligible to perform military or civilian duties for which a certain level of educational attainment, or experience in a certain broad occupation group, is necessary or desirable.

Related reports.—In the fourth series of Population bulletins published by the Census Bureau, more detailed data on relationship to head of household, marital status, and highest grade of school completed are shown by age, color, and sex for the entire population. More detailed classifications of occupations are presented by age, race, and sex in the third series of Population bulletins. These statistics, based on complete counts of the population, are given for States, urban and rural, and for large cities.

In later publications presenting family statistics, the heads of families will be shown according to age, sex, race, marital status, highest grade of school completed, major occupation group, size of family, number of children, family income, tenure and value or rental of home, and many other characteristics.

Arrangement of tables.—The nine basic tables in this report are arranged in two groups on the basis of subject matter. The first group, tables 1 to 6, shows cross-classifications of males 18 to 44 years old by race, age, household relationship, marital status, and years of school completed. The second group, tables 7 to 9, presents the same characteristics (except race) for white males classified also by major occupation group.

Availability of unpublished data.—Because of space limitations, it was not feasible to publish all of the statistics that were tabulated. All of the statistics in this report for males 18 to 29 years old are available by single years of age. Furthermore, the statistics presented for whites and Negroes by regions alone or by city-size groups alone are available with cross-classifications of regions by city-size groups. These statistics can be made available 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, which will include an estimate of the cost of preparing the figures.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

Areas.—Data are shown for the United States and for four regions, the Northeastern States, the North Central States, the South, and the West. The Northeastern States comprise the New England and Middle Atlantic Divisions, and the North Central States consist of the East North Central and West North Central Divisions. The South comprises the South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central Divisions. The Mountain and Pacific Divisions together form the West.

In several tables statistics are presented for urban areas by city-size groups and for rural-nonfarm and rural-farm 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. (For further details, see Population, Volume I, entitled "Number of Inhabitants" and comprising the first series of Population bulletins, published by the Census Bureau.)

Race.—In this report three major racial groups are distinguished, namely, white, Negro, and "other races." The category "other races" or "minor races" includes Indians, Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, and all other nonwhite races except Negroes. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who were not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race were returned as white.

Statistics for white males are shown for all four regions. For Negroes, separate figures are given for the North and the West combined and for the South. No data by regions were tabulated for "other races." Separate statistics are presented for white males in urban places of 2,500 to 100,000, 100,000 to 500,000, and 500,000 or more. For Negroes and minor races, urban data were tabulated only for places of 2,500 to 100,000 and 100,000 or more.

Age.—The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before April 1, 1940, that is, age in completed years. In the 1940 census tabulations, when the age of a person was not reported, it was estimated on the basis of other information in the census schedule, such as marital status, school attendance, employment status, age of other members of the family, etc.

Household relationship.—The classification according to household relationship given in this report is based on the person's relationship to the head of the household and marital status. Three classes of household relationship are distinguished in this report: head of private household; not head of private household--single; and not head of private household--married, widowed, or divorced. The last two groups consist largely of men in private households, but include also all persons in quasi households.

The term "private household," as used in the 1940 census, includes the related family members and the unrelated lodgers and servants or hired hands who live in the same dwelling unit and share common housekeeping arrangements. A person living alone or a small group of unrelated persons sharing the same living accommodations as "partners" is also counted as a private household. A family residing permanently or for an indefinite period in an apartment hotel is counted as a private household.

One person in each private household was designated in the 1940 census as the household head, that is, the person regarded as the head by the members of the household. The head of a private household 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.

Men in private households other than the head include for the most part sons, brothers, and other relatives of the head, but they also include lodgers, servants, and hired hands. The relatively small number of men in quasi households includes those in institutions, large lodging houses, and military posts, the transient population in hotels, etc. Approximately 95 percent of the heads of private households under 45 years old were married, whereas about 80 percent of those who were not heads of households were single.

INTRODUCTION

Highest grade of school completed.— The question on formal educational attainment included in the 1940 census referred to the last full grade that the person had completed in the regular school system—public, private, or parochial school, college, or university.

All the figures in this report are limited to males for whom a return of educational attainment was made, and exclude those for whom no report was obtained. Less than one percent of the whites and about two percent of the nonwhites failed to report years of school completed.

Major occupation group.— The occupational classification shown in this report consists of nine major occupation groups, with a separate group for men whose occupations were not reported. The 9 groups represent combinations of the 451 titles in the 1940 occupational classifications used by the Bureau of the Census.

The data on occupation refer to the current jobs during the census week of March 24 to 30, 1940, of persons who were at work for pay or profit or engaged in unpaid family work, or who were on public emergency work, or who had jobs from which they were temporarily absent. For experienced workers seeking work during the census week, the occupation data refer to the last job of one month or more. The 2,742,260 men for whom occupation was not reported include the three following groups, listed in order of magnitude: (1) men not in the labor force during the census week, who were for the most part students, inmates of institutions, or men unable to work; (2) new workers, that is, persons seeking work during the census week who had not previously worked full time for 1 month or more; and (3) experienced workers in the labor force during the census week for whom no report on occupation was obtained.

Data from sample tabulations.—The statistics in this report are based upon tabulations of returns from a 5-percent sample

of the male population 18 to 44 years old enumerated in the 1940 census. These statistics may be expected to differ somewhat from those which would have been obtained from a complete count of this population group. An analysis of the statistics based on the tabulations of the 5-percent sample of the population for items that were obtained also for the total population indicates that in 95 percent of the cases the sample statistics differ from the complete census statistics by less than 5 percent for all numbers of 10,000 or more, by less than 10 percent for numbers between 5,000 and 10,000, and by less than 20 percent for numbers between 2,000 and 5,000. Somewhat larger variations may be expected in numbers below 2,000. Even for these small numbers, however, the majority of the differences between the sample and complete statistics are less than 10 percent, although much larger differences occasionally occur.

The sample statistics differ from those which would be tabulated from the complete count not only because of the sampling variations, but also because of a tendency in the sample coding to classify persons as white at the expense of the nonwhite. A comparison of the 5-percent sample with the complete count indicates that the sample count of the white population 18 to 44 years old is 0.1 percent above the complete count, whereas the sample count of the nonwhite population of the same age is 1.0 percent below the complete count. These deviations are appreciably larger than would be expected to result from sampling variation alone, but they do not affect any of the general conclusions that may be drawn from the statistics presented in this report.

The figures shown in this report differ slightly from the corresponding figures shown in other reports that are based on tabulations of the five-percent sample, because the data for this report were processed separately and were not reconciled with the statistics shown in the other reports.