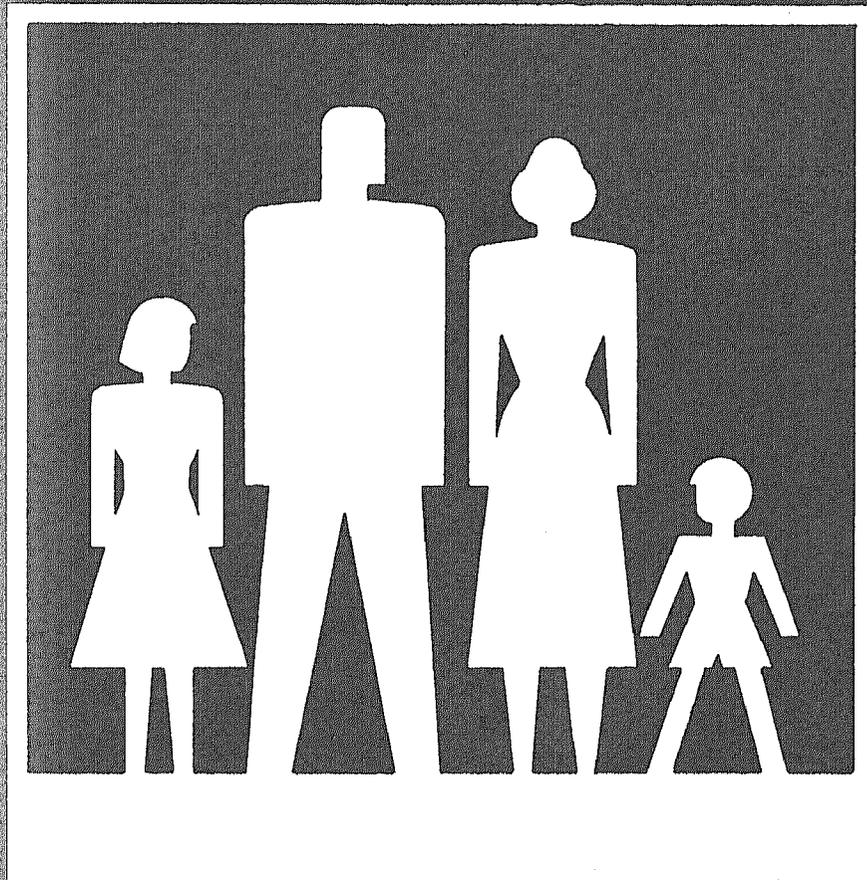


1950 UNITED STATES CENSUS OF POPULATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES

UNITED STATES CENSUS of POPULATION: 1950

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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(From Feb. 5, 1953)

ROY V. PEEL, *Director*
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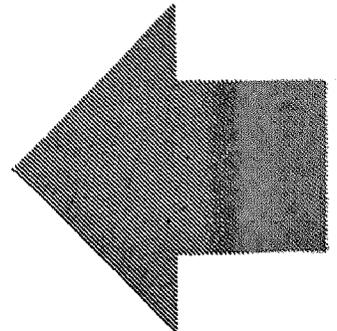
SPECIAL REPORTS

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES

*Prepared under the supervision of
Howard G. Brunzman, Chief
Population and Housing Division*

1950 POPULATION CENSUS REPORT P-E NO. 2A
PREPRINT OF VOLUME IV, PART 2, CHAPTER A
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1955

**Family characteristics for
STATES · LARGE CITIES ·
STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS**





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SUGGESTED IDENTIFICATION

U. S. Bureau of the Census. U. S. Census of Populations: 1950. Vol. IV, Special Reports, Part 2, Chapter A, General Characteristics of Families. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1955.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., or any of the Field Offices of the Department of Commerce - - - - - Price \$1.25

PREFACE

This report presents statistics on characteristics of families in the United States as a whole and in regions, States, standard metropolitan areas, and large cities. These statistics provide information on family composition, family employment characteristics, family income, and other social and economic characteristics.

The data are based on tabulations of samples of the returns obtained in the Seventeenth Decennial Census of the population of the United States, its Territories and possessions, conducted as of April 1, 1950. Provision for the Seventeenth Decennial Census was made in the act providing for the Fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses, approved June 18, 1929. The major portion of the information compiled from the Census of Population of 1950 appears in Volume I, Number of Inhabitants, and in Volume II, Characteristics of the Population. These two volumes contain statistics for regions, divisions, States, and parts of States, as well as for the country as a whole.

This is one of a series of reports (Series P-E bulletins) which comprise Volume IV, Special Reports, and which supplement the information contained in Volumes I and II. This bulletin constitutes Chapter A of Part 2 of Volume IV.

The materials presented here were prepared under the supervision of Howard G. Brunsmen, Chief, Population and Housing Division, and Dr. Henry S. Shryock, Jr., Assistant Chief for Population Statistics, with the assistance of Edwin D. Goldfield, then Program Coordinator. They were prepared by Dr. Paul C. Glick, Chief, Social Statistics Branch, and Emanuel Landau, Chief, Family Statistics Section. The compilation of the statistics was under the direction of Robert B. Voight, Assistant Chief for Operations, assisted by Morton A. Meyer, Lawrence A. Marzetti, William S. Gibson, and Leah S. Anderson. Sampling procedures were under the direction of Joseph Steinberg, Chief, Statistical Sampling Branch, assisted by Joseph Waksberg and Albert Mindlin. The technical editorial work and planning were under the supervision of Mildred M. Russell, assisted by Louise L. Douglas. The collection of the information on which these statistics were based was under the supervision of Lowell T. Galt, then Chief, Field Division, and the tabulations were under the supervision of Donald H. Heiser, Chief, Electronic Systems Branch, Office of the Assistant Director for Statistical Standards, and C. F. Van Aken, Chief, Machine Tabulation Division.

August 1955.

U. S. CENSUS OF POPULATION: 1950

Volume

- I Number of Inhabitants (comprising Series P-A bulletins)
- II Characteristics of the Population (comprising Series P-A, P-B, and P-C bulletins)
- III Census Tract Statistics (comprising Series P-D bulletins)
- IV Special Reports (comprising Series P-E bulletins):
 - 1A Employment and Personal Characteristics
 - *1B Occupational Characteristics
 - 1C Occupation by Industry
 - 1D Industrial Characteristics
 - 2A General Characteristics of Families
 - *2B Detailed Characteristics of Families
 - 2C Institutional Population
 - 2D Marital Status
 - 2E Duration of Current Marital Status
 - 3A Nativity and Parentage
 - 3B Nonwhite Population by Race
 - 3C Persons of Spanish Surname
 - 3D Puerto Ricans in Continental United States
 - 4A State of Birth
 - *4B Population Mobility--States and State Economic Areas
 - *4C Population Mobility--Farm-Nonfarm Movers
 - *4D Population Mobility--Characteristics of Migrants
 - 5A Characteristics by Size of Place
 - 5B Education
 - 5C Fertility

U. S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1950

Volume

- I General Characteristics (comprising Series H-A bulletins)
- II Nonfarm Housing Characteristics (comprising Series H-B bulletins)
- III Farm Housing Characteristics
- IV Residential Financing
- V Block Statistics (comprising Series H-E bulletins)
Housing statistics for census tracts are included in the Population Series P-D bulletins.

* Not yet published.

General Characteristics of Families

(Page numbers listed here omit the chapter prefix number which appears as part of the page number for each page.
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Figure 1.—REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

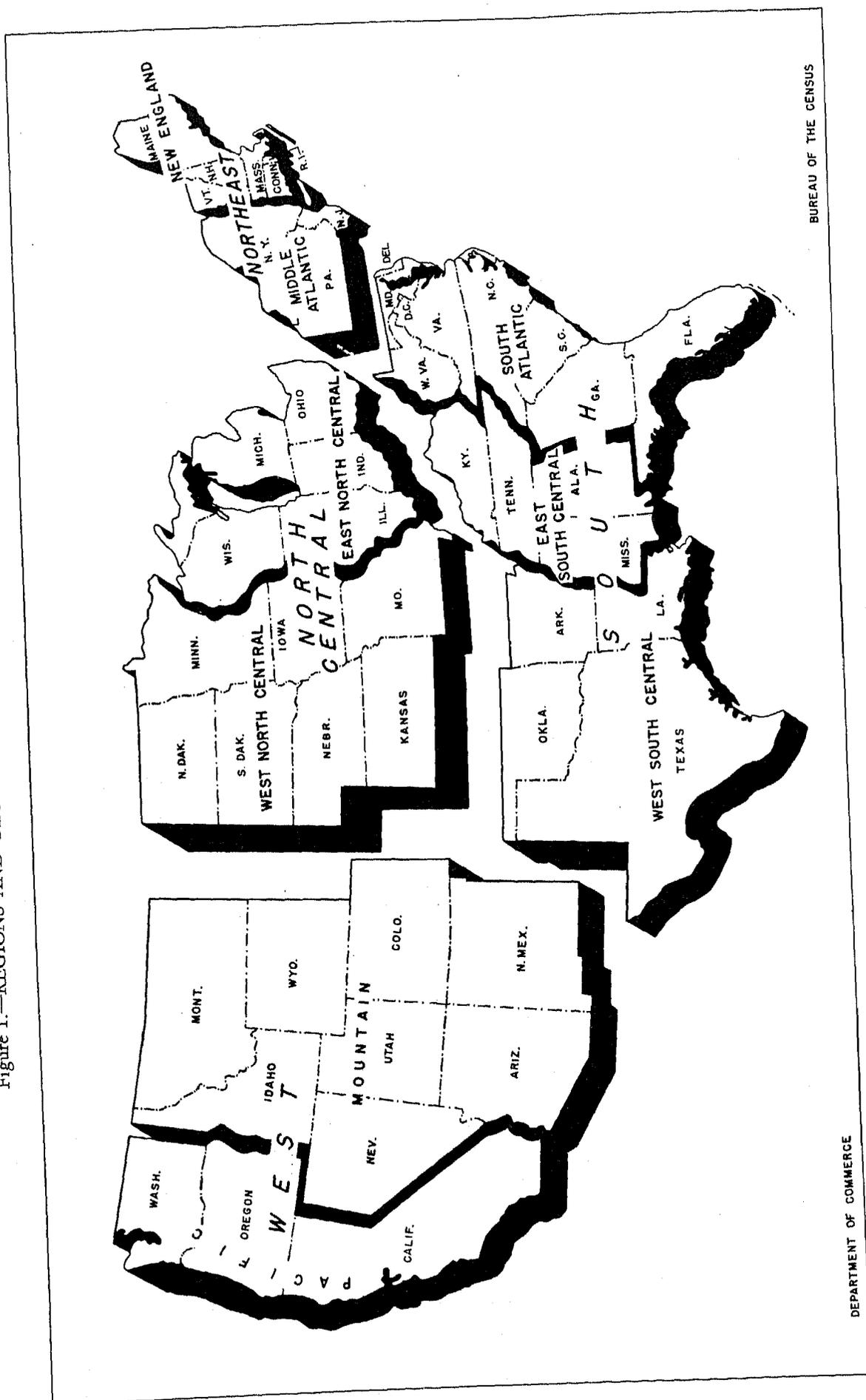
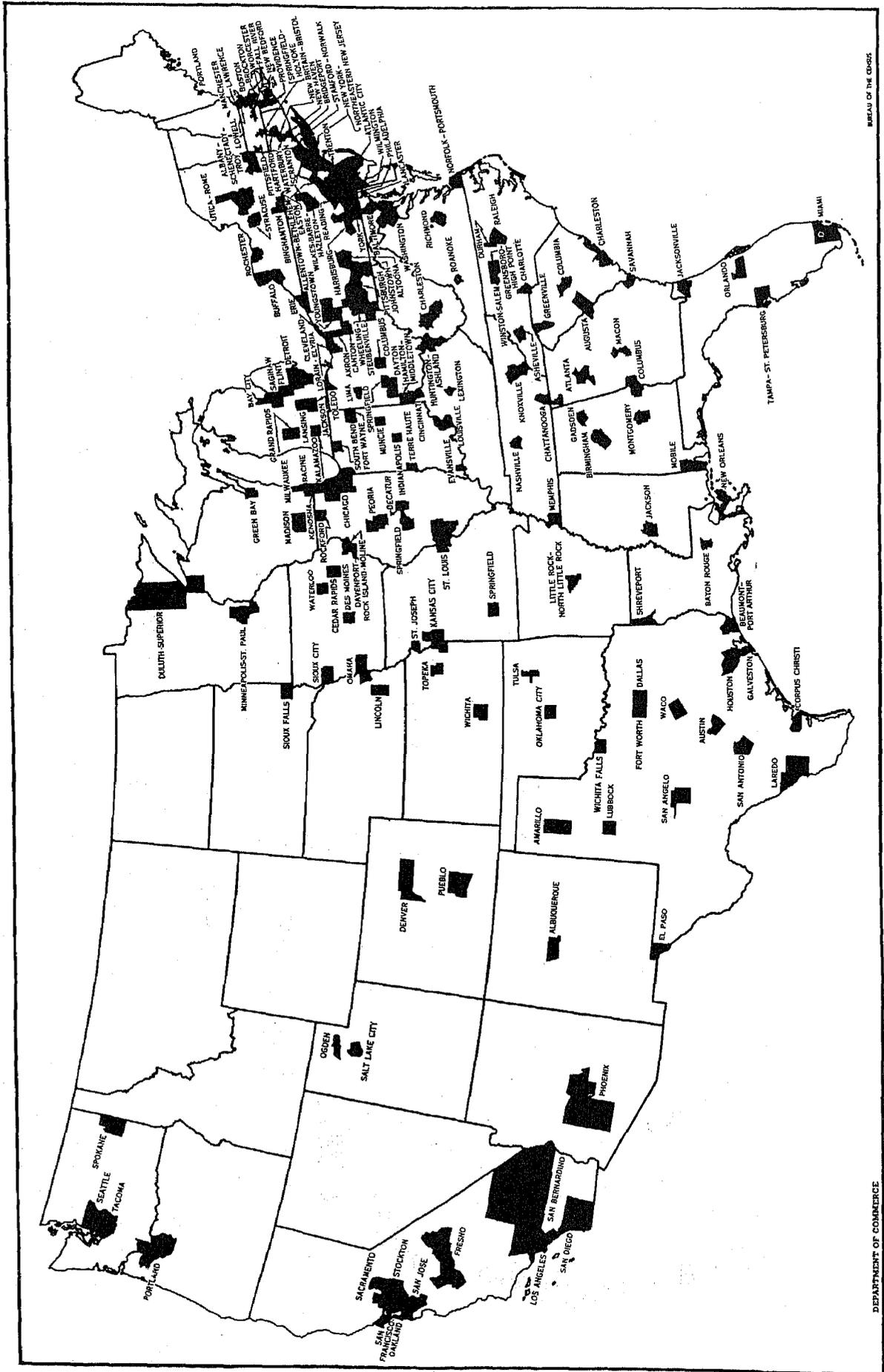


Figure 2.—STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS: 1950



General Characteristics of Families

GENERAL

This report presents family statistics from two tabulations of the 1950 Census returns. The first tabulation was the basis for a set of tables on family composition and the second tabulation provided data on family income in 1949 and on several characteristics of family heads, in relation to type of family and age of head.

The tables on family composition include data on size of family, number of children under 6 and under 18 years old, and number of members in the labor force, in relation to type of family. Statistics are also presented on age of head, marital status of head, and age and labor force status of the wife of the head, in relation to number of young children in the family. These data are shown for all families, nonwhite families, and secondary families, for the United States and four major regions by urban and rural residence. Similar figures are also shown for all families for States, by urban and rural residence, and for standard metropolitan areas of 250,000 inhabitants or more and cities of 100,000 or more; less detailed data for nonwhite families and secondary families are shown for these areas.

The characteristics of the head shown in the second set of tables are presented for the United States, by urban and rural residence and include residence in 1949, years of school completed, and money income in 1949; and class of worker, major occupation group, and major industry group for employed family heads. These characteristics are also shown for primary and secondary individuals (as defined below), by age and sex for the same areas. Selected characteristics of the head are also presented for heads of primary and secondary families and for heads of households.

The statistics are based on tabulations of sample returns of the Seventeenth Decennial Census of Population, taken as of April 1, 1950. As indicated by headnotes on the tables, some are based on "Sample F," a sample of about 2.4 percent of the family units, on the average; and some are based on a 1 1/9-percent sample. A fuller discussion of the samples is given in the section below on "Reliability of data."

These statistics provide information on various kinds of family arrangements under which people live and on the characteristics of heads of families and heads of households. In order to add meaning to the classifications, separate figures are presented in many of the tables for three major types of families: (1) Families with both the head and his wife present, (2) other families with a man as the head, and (3) families with a woman as the head. As a consequence of the introduction of cross-classifications by age of head and age of wife, patterns of change in family composition and in economic aspects of family living can be traced from one age level of the family head (or wife) to another. The statistics for unrelated individuals supplement the statistics for families by showing the characteristics of persons not living in family groups; some of these persons maintain a home of their own (primary individuals) and some share the home of others (secondary individuals). Family statistics are of special interest to persons dealing with research relating to family structure, dependency, employment of family members, family income, housing supply, marketing, and family welfare.

RELATED REPORTS

1950 Census reports.--This report supplements the information on households, families, unrelated individuals, marital status, family status, and household relationship contained in

Chapters B and C of Volume II of the 1950 Census of Population; limited data on some of these subjects are also shown for census tracts in Series P-D bulletins.

Chapter B of Volume II contains data on the number of households and inmates of institutions, and on the population by marital status based on a complete count for States, standard metropolitan areas, urbanized areas, cities, and counties. Also included are statistics on the number of families and unrelated individuals as well as family income distributions, all based on the 20-percent sample. In Chapter C of Volume II, cross-classifications of marital status by age, relationship to head of household by age, and family status by personal income are shown for States and standard metropolitan areas, and data on marital status by age are also shown for large cities; all of these statistics are based on the 20-percent sample.

Additional statistics on marital status are presented in many of the other special reports of the 1950 Census of Population. (See list of publications on page IV.) Detailed cross-classifications of marital status, family status, age, and income are presented in the special report entitled "Marital Status." Data on household relationship are presented in the special report "Employment and Personal Characteristics." Furthermore, statistics on family status are shown in the special report "Characteristics by Size of Place" and will be shown in the reports on "Mobility of the Population." Characteristics of inmates of institutions are presented by type of institution and age in the special report "Institutional Population."

A special report entitled "Fertility" presents statistics on women by number of children ever born and by number of children under 5 years old in relation to marital status, duration of marriage, education, husband's major occupation group, etc. Another special report, "Duration of Current Marital Status," shows data on the ever-married female population in each marital status category, by age at which the current marital status was entered and duration of current marital status, cross-classified by social and economic characteristics. Plans have also been made to treat the subjects of family type, composition, and economic characteristics in greater detail than in the present report for the United States, and, in some cases, for regions, in an additional report, "Detailed Characteristics of Families"; but it is not known at present whether it will be feasible to tabulate the data needed for the preparation of this report.

1940 Census reports.--Among the publications of the 1940 Census were eight bulletins on families. The specific titles of these reports are as follows:

- General Characteristics
- Types of Families
- Size of Family and Age of Head
- Employment Status
- Family Wage or Salary Income in 1939
- Tenure and Rent
- Income and Rent
- Characteristics of Rural-Farm Families

Although important changes in family concepts were made by the Bureau of the Census in 1947, as will be pointed out in more detail below, many of the statistics in the present report may be compared with corresponding figures in the 1940 family reports. Thus, data in this report on "primary families" may be compared with data in the 1940 reports on "families" (as defined in 1940)

comprising two or more persons; furthermore, data in this report on "primary individuals" may be compared with 1940 data on "one-person families." No data on "secondary families" or "secondary individuals" were tabulated from the 1940 Census. The income data in this report are not comparable with those in the 1940 Census reports on families, because the latter were limited to wage or salary income, whereas data on income shown in this report include income from all sources.

Current Population Reports.--The Bureau of the Census conducts every month the Current Population Survey. Each year since 1944, generally in April, this survey has provided national estimates on family characteristics and (except in 1945) on marital status by age (Current Population Reports, Series P-20). The statistics provided by this source are, in general, designed to be comparable with the data for the United States obtained in the decennial population censuses. The actual comparability of the statistics is discussed in the section below on "Household and family."

INTERNAL CONSISTENCY OF DATA

In the 1950 Census of Population, statistics on the number of households were among the many types of data obtained from the enumeration of the total population; however, data on families and unrelated individuals were based on reports from a 20-percent sample of the population. As indicated earlier, the statistics in certain tables in the present report were based on Sample F and those in other tables were based on a 1 1/9-percent sample of family heads and unrelated individuals. Accordingly, because of sampling variability and certain small biases, described in the section on "Reliability of data," differences may be expected among figures obtained from the complete count, the 20-percent sample, the 3 1/3-percent sample, Sample F, and the 1 1/9-percent sample. In the present report, the figures in each table that are based on a given sample have been adjusted to agree with corresponding figures in all other tables based on the same sample, but differences between corresponding figures from the two samples have not been reconciled.

In general, the family data tabulated from Sample F are probably somewhat more accurate than those tabulated from the other samples, even when Sample F was based on smaller sample sizes. The reasons are as follows.

1. Sample F was established primarily for the family tabulations, whereas the other samples (including the 1 1/9-percent sample) were multipurpose ones. Consequently, more detailed training on family definitions and concepts could be given to the coders working on Sample F than to the other (general) coders, and, in their actual coding experience, the coders working on Sample F were more continuously conscious of problems in the classification of family relationships. As a result of the more detailed training and practice on family concepts, it is believed that the family coders made better decisions about how to handle cases involving complex living arrangements than the general coders did.

2. The estimation procedure used to inflate the data tabulated from Sample F compensated, at least partially, for a small bias which is still found in the family data based on the other samples. (See section on "Sample design.")

AVAILABILITY OF UNPUBLISHED DATA

Some of the data obtained from the tabulations on which the tables in this report are based have not been published. The data (through table 14) from Sample F which are presented for the United States and regions by urban and rural residence are shown in the full detail tabulated. With minor exceptions, the same detail was tabulated for each State by urban and rural residence, for each standard metropolitan area of 250,000 or more, and for each city of 100,000 or more; but some of these data are not presented in this report. The data in tables 48 to 55 were tabulated only for the United States and regions; data in these tables for nonwhites were tabulated for the United States and each of the four regions but are presented only for the United States and the South. Furthermore, the tables show the full detail available from the 1 1/9-percent sample for all families (by combining the data tabulated for primary and secondary families separately) and for primary and secondary individuals. All of the detail tabulated for primary and secondary individuals is shown, but some of the detail tabulated for primary families and secondary families separately is not shown.

The tabulated, but unpublished, statistics can be made available, upon request, for the cost of transcription or consolidation. Requests for such unpublished material should be addressed to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

The definitions of the major concepts used in the 1950 Census are given below. Several of these definitions differ from those used in 1940. These changes were made after consultation with users of census data in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. In many cases, the new definitions were tested in connection with the Current Population Survey; and, where feasible, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics were developed.

For a complete discussion of the definitions of concepts used in the 1950 Census, the quality of the data, and the problems of comparability with earlier census data, see Volume II, Characteristics of the Population, Part 1, United States Summary, or the Series P-B and P-C United States Summary bulletins. The 1950 Population Census schedule and the major part of the instructions to enumerators are also reproduced in Volume II, Part 1.

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY

On the basis of census returns on name, household relationship, marital status, age, and sex, the population was classified into several categories according to family status. In this classification, an initial distinction is made between persons living in households and persons living in quasi households. Within each of these broad categories, persons who are family members are distinguished from those who are not family members.

Persons in families are subdivided into those who are related to the household head (that is, persons in "primary families") and all others (persons in "secondary families"). Family members are further classified by relationship to the family head. Persons not in families are subdivided into those who are household heads ("primary individuals"), inmates of institutions, and all others ("secondary individuals"). The complexity of this classification is a reflection of the variety of family living arrangements which characterize the population.

Household.--A household includes all the persons who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes a dwelling unit. In general, a group of rooms occupied as separate living quarters is a dwelling unit if it has separate cooking equipment or a separate entrance; a single room occupied as separate living quarters is a dwelling unit if it has separate cooking equipment or if it constitutes the only living quarters in the structure. A household includes the related family members and also the unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the dwelling unit. A person living alone in a dwelling unit, or a group of unrelated persons sharing a dwelling unit as partners, is also counted as a household.

Quasi household.--A quasi household is a group of persons living in quarters not classified as a dwelling unit, for example, in a house with at least five lodgers, or in a hotel, dormitory, institution, labor camp, or military barracks.

Family.--A family, as defined in the 1950 Census, is a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and living together; all such persons are regarded as members of one family. A family may comprise persons in either a household or a quasi household. If the son of the head of the household and the son's wife are members of the household, they are treated as part of the head's family. A lodger and his wife who are not related to the head of the household, or a resident employee and his wife living in, are considered as a separate family, however. Thus, a household may contain more than one family. A household head living alone or with nonrelatives only is not regarded as a family. Some households, therefore, do not contain a family.

A "primary family" comprises the head of a household and all (one or more) other persons in the household related to the head. All other families are "secondary families"; these comprise groups of mutually related persons, such as lodgers or resident employees, in either households or quasi households, who are not members of a primary family. A few groups of mutually related inmates of institutions may have been sharing the same living quarters, but they are not counted here as families because of the special circumstances under which they were living.

The figures in table A provide a comparison of the characteristics of primary and secondary families.

Table A.--CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY FAMILIES, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950
(Based on Sample F)

Subject	All families		Primary families		Secondary families		Subject	All families		Primary families		Secondary families	
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent		Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
Total.....	38,453,391	100.0	37,775,167	100.0	678,224	100.0	OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18						
COLOR							No own children under 18...	18,606,530	48.4	18,165,235	48.1	441,295	65.1
White.....	35,021,355	91.1	34,577,108	91.5	444,247	65.5	1 own child under 18.....	8,058,035	21.0	7,908,729	20.9	149,306	22.0
Nonwhite.....	3,432,036	8.9	3,198,059	8.5	233,977	34.5	2 own children under 18....	6,339,975	16.3	6,284,501	16.6	55,474	8.2
RESIDENCE							3 or more under 18.....	5,448,851	14.2	5,416,702	14.3	32,149	4.7
Urban.....	25,358,638	65.9	24,786,676	65.6	571,962	84.3	SIZE OF FAMILY						
Rural nonfarm.....	7,629,763	19.8	7,557,444	20.0	72,319	10.7	2 persons.....	12,886,263	33.5	12,409,715	32.9	476,548	70.3
Rural farm.....	5,464,990	14.2	5,431,047	14.4	33,943	5.0	3 persons.....	9,535,140	24.8	9,414,673	24.9	120,467	17.8
REGION							4 persons.....	7,697,268	20.0	7,649,310	20.2	47,958	7.1
Northeast.....	10,162,212	26.4	9,962,466	26.4	199,746	29.5	5 persons.....	4,142,115	10.8	4,123,823	10.9	18,292	2.7
North Central.....	11,647,351	30.3	11,439,279	30.3	208,072	30.7	6 persons.....	2,034,052	5.3	2,025,953	5.4	8,099	1.2
South.....	11,552,607	30.0	11,361,302	30.1	191,305	28.2	7 or more.....	2,158,553	5.6	2,151,693	5.7	6,860	1.0
White.....	9,347,662	24.3	9,246,324	24.5	101,338	14.9	MEMBERS IN LABOR FORCE						
Nonwhite.....	2,204,945	5.7	2,114,978	5.6	89,967	13.3	None in labor force.....	3,015,509	7.8	2,911,018	7.7	104,491	15.4
West.....	5,091,221	13.2	5,012,120	13.3	79,101	11.7	1 in labor force.....	22,558,695	58.7	22,214,851	58.8	343,844	50.7
TYPE OF FAMILY							2 in labor force.....	9,990,927	26.0	9,774,802	25.9	216,125	31.9
Husband-wife.....	33,486,233	87.1	33,019,225	87.4	467,008	68.9	3 in labor force.....	2,162,955	5.7	2,171,232	5.7	11,723	1.7
Other male head.....	1,396,087	3.6	1,330,966	3.5	65,121	9.6	4 or more in labor force...	705,305	1.8	703,264	1.9	2,041	0.3
Female head.....	3,571,071	9.3	3,424,976	9.1	146,095	21.5	LABOR FORCE STATUS OF WIFE						
AGE OF HEAD							Husband-wife families..	33,486,233	100.0	33,019,225	100.0	467,008	100.0
Under 35 years old.....	10,566,602	27.5	10,252,524	27.1	314,078	46.3	Wife in labor force.....	6,852,563	20.5	6,670,816	20.2	181,767	38.9
35 to 44 years old.....	9,262,529	24.1	9,124,324	24.2	138,205	20.4	Wife not in labor force....	26,633,650	79.5	26,348,409	79.8	285,241	61.1
45 to 64 years old.....	13,874,688	36.1	13,697,723	36.3	176,965	26.1							
65 years and over.....	4,749,572	12.4	4,700,596	12.4	48,976	7.2							

Unrelated individual.--This is the general term used when referring to a primary or secondary individual, as defined below. Unrelated individuals are persons who are living apart from relatives; inmates of institutions, however, are excluded from this category, largely because statistics on unrelated individuals are more valuable to users of data on labor force, income, and housing statistics if they exclude inmates. According to the 1950 Census, about 11 million persons, or 7 percent of the population, were living as unrelated individuals.

Primary individual.--A primary individual is a household head living alone or with nonrelatives only. About five out of every six primary individuals were living alone (as one-person households) in 1950, according to statistics from the 1950 Censuses of Population and Housing. Examples of primary individuals living with nonrelatives include a single woman who shares her apartment with a partner or housekeeper, and a widow who has a lodger occupying a room in her house.

Secondary individual.--A secondary individual is a person (other than a primary individual or an inmate of an institution) who is not related to any other person in the household or quasi household. Secondary individuals include lodgers, resident employees, hotel guests, students living in college dormitories, members of the Armed Forces living in military barracks, resident staff members of institutions, and other persons living apart from relatives.

Inmate of institution.--This category includes persons living as inmates in such places as homes for delinquent or dependent

children, homes and schools for the mentally or physically handicapped, places providing specialized medical care, homes for the aged, prisons, and jails. Persons in this category exclude staff members and their families.

Head of household or family.--One person in each household is designated as the "head"; the number of heads of households is, therefore, equal to the number of households. The same principle applies to families. The head is the person so reported to the enumerator, with the exception that married women are not classified as heads if their husbands are living with them at the time of the census. In the small proportion of the cases where the wife is reported to the enumerator as the head, the husband is almost always an invalid; in order to avoid establishing a separate category for the small number of families with the wife reported as the head, such families are edited to show the husband as the head.

Wife of family head.--The number of women who are wives of family heads is the same as the number of "husband-wife families." This number excludes wives of "subfamily" heads, that is, married women living with their husbands in the home of a relative; as indicated above, a married couple sharing the home of a relative is regarded as a part of the relative's family and not as a separate family. Although the present report contains no figures on the number of husband-wife subfamilies, data on this type of family unit are available in the special report entitled "Marital Status," as explained on page 6 of the text of that report.

Comparability

Earlier census data.--Population reports for each census since 1850 contain figures on the number of households, but some of the earlier census figures are limited to the free population and have other limitations. After the 1900 Census had been taken, a few household characteristics for 1790 were tabulated for the free population in those areas with census records still in existence and the results were reported in Chapter VIII of *A Century of Population Growth in the United States, 1790-1900*, Government Printing Office, Washington, 1909. Beginning with 1890, more usable household data in varying degrees of detail

were published. The statistics presented in table B for white households show a continuous decline in the average population per household from 1890 to 1950. (The numerator for this average includes not only persons living in households but also the relatively small proportion of the population living in quasi households.) This trend reflects the fact that the rate of increase in number of white households during the entire period exceeded the rate of increase in the white population. The same pattern held true also for nonwhite households, with the exception of the period from 1940 to 1950 when the average population per household remained stable.

Table B.—HOUSEHOLDS BY COLOR OF HEAD AND FARM RESIDENCE, AND POPULATION BY COLOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1890 TO 1950

(Statistics for 1950 for white and nonwhite households and population based on 20-percent sample. Statistics on households for 1920, 1910, and 1890 include quasi households. For 1890 to 1920, "rural-farm" households include the small number of urban-farm households. Figures for white households and the white population in 1930 have been revised to include Mexicans classified with "Other races" in the 1930 reports.)

Census year and color	Households				Population		Population per household	
	Total		Urban and rural nonfarm	Rural farm	Number	Percent increase since preceding census	Number	Decrease since preceding census
	Number	Percent increase since preceding census						
TOTAL								
1950 ¹	42,857,335	22.6	37,089,483	5,767,852	150,697,361	14.5	3.52	0.25
1940.....	34,948,666	16.9	27,874,321	7,074,345	131,669,275	7.2	3.77	0.34
1930.....	29,904,663	22.8	23,300,026	6,604,637	122,775,046	16.1	4.11	0.23
1920.....	24,351,676	20.2	17,600,472	6,751,204	105,710,620	14.9	4.34	0.20
1910.....	20,255,555	26.9	14,131,945	6,123,610	91,972,266	21.0	4.54	0.22
1900.....	15,963,965	25.8	10,274,127	5,689,838	75,994,575	21.4	4.76	0.17
1890.....	12,690,152	...	7,922,973	4,767,179	62,622,250	...	4.93	...
WHITE								
1950 ¹	38,429,035	21.3	33,401,690	5,027,345	134,478,365	13.8	3.50	0.23
1940.....	31,679,766	17.4	25,609,542	6,070,224	118,214,870	7.2	3.73	0.36
1930.....	26,982,994	23.6	21,402,992	5,580,002	110,286,740	16.3	4.09	0.25
1920.....	21,825,654	21.2	(²)	(²)	94,820,915	16.0	4.34	0.20
1910 ⁴	18,001,732	28.0	12,784,052	5,217,680	81,731,957	22.3	4.54	0.21
1900.....	14,063,791	25.0	(²)	(²)	66,809,196	21.5	4.75	0.14
1890.....	11,255,169	...	(²)	(²)	54,983,890	...	4.89	...
NONWHITE								
1950 ¹	3,822,380	16.9	3,148,860	673,520	15,737,745	17.0	4.12	...
1940.....	3,268,900	11.9	2,264,779	1,004,121	13,454,405	7.7	4.12	0.15
1930.....	2,921,669	15.7	1,897,034	1,024,635	12,488,306	14.7	4.27	0.04
1920.....	2,526,022	12.1	(²)	(²)	10,889,705	6.3	4.31	0.23
1910 ⁴	2,253,823	18.6	1,347,893	905,930	10,240,309	11.5	4.54	0.29
1900.....	1,900,174	32.4	(²)	(²)	9,185,379	20.3	4.83	0.49
1890.....	1,434,983	...	(²)	(²)	7,638,360	...	5.32	...

¹ Residence classification based on new urban-rural and farm definitions, hence not strictly comparable with data for earlier years.

² Exclusive of 325,464 persons specially enumerated in Indian territory and on Indian reservations for whom family data are not available.

³ Not available.

⁴ Number of households with head of nonwhite race other than Negro has been estimated.

In 1947, the Bureau of the Census adopted a revised set of family concepts. Statistics on "families" and "private households" in earlier reports are, in general, comparable with statistics on "households" in reports published in 1947 and subsequent years. The numbers of households shown in reports for 1940, 1930, and 1900 exclude the number of quasi households, whereas the numbers for 1920, 1910, and 1850 to 1890 included quasi households. In the 1950 reports, the number of households is equal to the number of primary families plus the number of primary individuals. Primary individuals are persons who would have been classified as "one-person families" under the former terminology; they constituted about one-tenth of all heads of households in 1950 and 1940. On the other hand, the new definition of families includes the small number of secondary families which would not have been classified as families under the old definition. Secondary families constituted only about 2 percent of all families in 1950; the estimated number of secondary families in 1940 (675,000) was about 2 percent of all families at that time, also.

Minor changes in the instructions for identifying dwelling units in 1950 as compared with 1940 may have affected to a slight extent the reported increase in households between the two dates. For example, in the 1940 Census, the occupants of a lodginghouse were regarded as constituting a quasi household if the place included 11 lodgers or more; in the 1950 Census, the criterion was reduced to 5 lodgers or more. Mainly as a consequence of this

change, the number of quasi households shown for 1950 (215,030) was much larger than the number (80,122) for 1940. In the 1950 Census, the number of households and the number of occupied dwelling units were identical by definition; small differences between these numbers appear in the published reports, however, because data for the population and housing reports were processed independently.

Current Population Survey data.--Estimates of the numbers of households, families, and unrelated individuals for the United States as a whole are published annually from the Current Population Survey. The estimates based on this survey for March 1950 differed somewhat from corresponding figures from the census. For households, the census figure based on the complete count is 42,857,335 and that based on the 1/9-percent sample is 42,286,230, whereas the survey estimate, as revised, is 43,554,000. For families the census figure based on the 20-percent sample data is 38,310,980, that based on Sample F is 38,453,391, and that based on the 1/9-percent sample is 38,088,540, whereas the survey estimate, as revised, is 39,303,000. For both households and families, the differences among the figures from the census were smaller than the differences between the survey figures and any of the census figures; the differences between the survey and census figures were too great to be attributed to sampling variation alone. Such factors as the methods used in weighting the survey estimates and the differences between the training and experience of the interviewers used in the survey and in the

census may also account in part for the lack of agreement in the two sets of data. (See also section below on "Post-Enumeration Survey.")

The factors just mentioned also affect the comparability of the figures on the number of unrelated individuals obtained from the census and from the Current Population Survey. The census figure for the number of primary individuals based on the 1 1/9-percent sample is 4,827,420 and the revised figure based on the survey is 4,716,000. The difference is much greater among secondary individuals 14 years old and over, for whom the 1 1/9-percent sample figure is 6,136,290, as compared with the revised survey figure of 4,279,000. In this case, the coverage of the census and the survey is different. The survey, unlike the census, excluded from its coverage all members of the Armed Forces except those living off post or with their families on post; the Armed Forces members excluded from the survey were classified as secondary individuals in the census. Moreover, in accordance with the instructions, college students were generally enumerated at their own homes in the Current Population Survey and classified as family members but were enumerated at their college residence in the census, usually as secondary individuals. The difference in coverage of the Armed Forces and college students may account for about 1,250,000 of the total difference in the number of secondary individuals as reported by the census and the survey.

Data available from a sample of persons included in both the 1950 Census of Population and the Current Population Survey for April 1950 indicate that the survey enumerators classified as heads of households some persons whom census enumerators classified as other types of household members, generally as lodgers; most lodgers are secondary individuals. This fact suggests that, when complex living arrangements were encountered, survey enumerators more often than census enumerators identified as separate households a person or group of persons occupying only a part of the living quarters in a house or apartment. The Current Population Survey enumerators were more experienced and better trained and were probably able to adhere more closely to the household definition in such cases. Furthermore, the survey enumerators were paid on an hourly basis, whereas the census enumerators were paid on a piece rate system; this difference in method of payment may have encouraged the survey enumerators to take more time to make a proper determination of the dividing line between households. The fact that the number of households reported in the Current Population Survey is closer to the Post-Enumeration Survey estimate than any of the 1950 Census estimates, as indicated in the next section, suggests that the factors just mentioned more than compensated for the sampling variability and processing problems in the Current Population Survey.

Post-Enumeration Survey.--The Post-Enumeration Survey of the 1950 Census studied to some extent the accuracy of census data on the number of households and on relationship to head of household. This survey was a sample reenumeration which entailed a direct check on a case-by-case basis of the original enumeration.

The results of the survey show that some households were erroneously omitted from the census count, whereas others were included that should not have been. On balance, the data indicate a net undercount of about a million households, or 2.5 percent, in the 1950 Census. This estimate is subject to a standard error of about 90,000 households. It represents the difference between an estimated 1,300,000 households missed in the census or erroneously enumerated as a part of another household and an estimated 300,000 households included in the census by mistake or erroneously enumerated as separate households.

Households are more likely to be "erroneously enumerated" when living arrangements are complex and there is difficulty in identifying the proper number of households. For example, two married couples occupying a given set of living quarters may have been erroneously counted as one household whereas the circumstances were such that they should have been counted as two households; or they may have been erroneously counted as two households instead of one. Errors of this type do not necessarily affect the count of persons; in part for this reason, and in

part because households missed in the census tend to be relatively small, the Post-Enumeration Survey indicates that the net undercount of population (1.4 percent) is less than the undercount of households (2.5 percent).

Besides the difficulty in identifying the proper number of households, other factors influencing the count of households include errors in the classification of dwelling units as vacant, as occupied by nonresidents, or as occupied by residents; enumeration of households in the wrong enumeration district; duplicate enumeration of households; and failure to enumerate households.

Furthermore, an analysis of the data from the Post-Enumeration Survey on the accuracy of the census enumeration by relationship to head of household indicates a greater tendency for census enumerators to miss household members in the categories "Lodger" and "Resident employee" than those who are household heads or relatives of heads.

Additional information from the Post-Enumeration Survey on census enumeration errors is given on pp. XIII and XIV of Volume I and in Part 1 of Volume II of the 1950 Census of Population. A more complete discussion of the completeness of enumeration of occupied dwelling units (same as number of households) is given in the United States Summary of Volume I of the 1950 Census of Housing; this source also contains a statement on the difference between the completeness of the count of occupied dwelling units and of the count of population. A more detailed account of the methods and results of the Post-Enumeration Survey will be published at a later date.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

According to the new definition that was adopted for use in the 1950 Census, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages, (b) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties, (c) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, around cities of 50,000 or more, and (d) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural.

According to the old definition, the urban population was limited to all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. In view of this change in definition, the statistics for 1940 by urban-rural residence are not comparable with those for 1950.

The rural-farm population for 1950, as for 1940 and 1930, includes all persons living on farms in rural areas without regard to occupation. In determining farm and nonfarm residence in the 1950 Census, however, certain special groups were classified otherwise than in earlier censuses. In 1950, persons living on what might have been considered farm land were classified as nonfarm if they paid cash rent for their homes and yards only. Persons in institutions, summer camps, "motels," and tourist camps were classified as nonfarm. For the United States as a whole, there is evidence from the Current Population Survey that the farm population in 1950 would have been slightly larger had the 1940 procedure been used. In this report separate data are presented for the rural-farm population rather than for the total farm population since virtually all of the farm population is located in rural areas and since other census data are nearly always presented in this manner.

The rural-nonfarm population includes all persons living outside urban areas who do not live on farms. The rural-nonfarm population comprises persons living in a variety of types of residences, such as isolated nonfarm homes in the open country, villages and hamlets of fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, and some of the fringe areas surrounding the smaller incorporated areas.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS

Except in New England, a standard metropolitan area is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city, or cities, contiguous counties are included in a standard metropolitan area if according to certain criteria they are essentially metropolitan in character and socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, the city and town are administratively more important than the county, and data are compiled locally for such minor civil divisions; therefore, towns and cities, rather than counties, are the units used in defining standard metropolitan areas.

AGE

The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday as of the date of enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years. The enumerator was instructed to obtain the age of each person as of the date of his visit rather than as of April 1, 1950.

The trend toward growing proportions of older heads of households and of female heads of households is discernible in the figures for 1950 and 1890 presented in table C. Statistics on age of head by type of household are shown for 1940 and 1930, as well as 1950, in table 1.

Table C.—HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE AND SEX OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950 AND 1890
(Statistics for 1950 based on 20-percent sample)

Census year and age of head	All households		Households with male head		Households with female head	
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
1950						
All ages.....	42,251,415	100.0	35,862,900	100.0	6,388,515	100.0
Under 25 years.....	2,013,665	4.8	1,849,675	5.2	163,990	2.6
25 to 29 years.....	4,058,805	9.6	3,825,675	10.7	233,130	3.6
30 to 34 years.....	4,621,340	10.9	4,313,105	12.0	308,235	4.8
35 to 39 years.....	4,894,385	11.6	4,471,500	12.5	422,885	6.6
40 to 44 years.....	4,716,345	11.2	4,204,100	11.7	512,245	8.0
45 to 49 years.....	4,396,750	10.4	3,801,925	10.6	594,825	9.3
50 to 54 years.....	4,140,245	9.8	3,471,540	9.7	668,705	10.5
55 to 59 years.....	3,739,810	8.9	3,060,805	8.5	679,005	10.9
60 years and over.....	9,650,070	22.8	6,864,575	19.1	2,785,495	43.6
60 to 64 years.....	3,222,450	7.6	2,511,150	7.0	711,300	11.1
65 to 69 years.....	2,716,030	6.4	1,961,610	5.5	754,420	11.8
70 to 74 years.....	1,834,840	4.4	1,253,055	3.5	601,785	9.4
75 and over.....	1,836,750	4.4	1,138,760	3.2	717,990	11.2
Median age of head.....	45.9	...	44.1	...	57.1	...
1890						
All ages.....	12,690,152	100.0	10,857,249	100.0	1,832,903	100.0
Under 25 years.....	631,239	5.0	572,139	5.3	59,100	3.2
25 to 29 years.....	1,428,634	11.3	1,332,427	12.3	96,207	5.2
30 to 34 years.....	1,763,134	13.9	1,629,579	15.0	133,555	7.3
35 to 39 years.....	1,743,347	13.7	1,565,219	14.4	178,128	9.7
40 to 44 years.....	1,525,827	12.0	1,317,378	12.1	208,449	11.4
45 to 49 years.....	1,408,455	11.1	1,181,319	10.9	227,136	12.4
50 to 54 years.....	1,241,850	9.8	1,002,800	9.2	239,050	13.0
55 to 59 years.....	936,870	7.4	741,991	6.8	194,879	10.6
60 years and over.....	2,010,796	15.8	1,514,397	13.9	496,399	27.1
Median age of head.....	42.6	...	41.2	...	50.3	...

Many of the detailed tables in the present report show family characteristics by age of head. From these tables it is possible to compare the characteristics of families with heads in successively older age levels. An analysis of such data provides insight regarding the manner in which families change from the time of their formation to their maturation and finally to their approaching dissolution. This type of information is often used in the study of the life cycle of the family, in lieu of statistics on the histories of specific families.

COLOR

The term "color" refers to the division of the population into two groups, white and nonwhite. The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and

other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who were not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race were classified as white.

MARITAL STATUS

In the 1950 Census, data on marital status are based on replies to the question, "Is he now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or [has he] never [been] married?" The classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "married" comprise, therefore, both those who have been married only once and those who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated or in common-law marriages are classified as married. Those reported as never married or with annulled marriages are classified as single. Since it is probable that some divorced persons are reported as single, married, or widowed, the census returns doubtless understate somewhat the actual number of divorced persons who have not remarried.

The category "Married" is further divided into "married, spouse present" and "married, spouse absent." A person is classified as "married, spouse present" if the person's husband or wife was reported as a member of the household or quasi household in which the person was enumerated, even though he or she may have been temporarily absent on business or vacation, visiting, in a hospital, etc., at the time of the enumeration.

Persons reported as separated are shown as one subdivision of the group designated as "married, spouse absent." Separated persons include those with legal separations, those living apart with intentions of obtaining a divorce, and other married persons permanently or temporarily estranged from their spouse because of marital discord. The group "other married, spouse absent" includes married persons employed and living for several months at a considerable distance from their homes, those whose spouse was absent in the Armed Forces, in-migrants whose spouse remained in another area, husbands or wives of inmates of institutions, and all other married persons (except those reported as separated) whose place of residence was not the same as that of their spouse. All married inmates of institutions are classified as married, spouse absent, even though this disposition may be contrary to the facts in a few cases.

For comment on the quality of data on marital status in the 1950 Census, see the section on "Definitions and explanations" in the special report "Marital Status."

SIZE OF FAMILY

The concept "size of family" includes the head of the family and all other persons in the living quarters who are related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. A family must comprise at least two persons living together, according to the concepts adopted by the Bureau of the Census in 1947. (See section above on "Family.") It is thus considered as strictly a group concept, on the grounds that persons living alone generally do not pool their resources with others and do not share expenses with others in the way that groups of relatives living together generally do. For persons interested in data on those who live alone, figures are provided on unrelated individuals.

Table D.—PRIMARY FAMILIES BY SIZE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930 TO 1950
(Statistics for 1950 based on Sample F; 1940 on Sample D)

Size of primary family	1950		1940		1930	
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
Total.....	37,775,167	100.0	31,590,240	100.0	27,547,200	100.0
2 persons.....	12,409,715	32.9	9,012,700	28.5	6,982,835	25.3
3 persons.....	9,414,623	24.9	7,709,840	24.4	6,225,519	22.6
4 persons.....	7,649,310	20.2	6,164,000	19.5	5,234,696	19.0
5 persons.....	4,123,823	10.9	3,749,460	11.9	3,574,362	13.0
6 persons.....	2,025,953	5.4	2,171,540	6.9	2,273,300	8.3
7 persons.....	1,004,056	2.7	1,236,280	3.9	1,393,356	5.1
8 persons.....	522,568	1.4	700,280	2.2	842,669	3.1
9 or more.....	625,369	1.7	846,140	2.7	1,019,463	3.7
Median size.....	3.69	...	3.88	...	4.11	...

Figures on the size of primary families for 1950 may be compared with those for 1940 and 1930, as indicated in table D. Additional figures on family size for 1900 and 1890 appear in census reports for those years and for 1790 in A Century of Population Growth in the United States, 1790-1900, cited above; these figures are not exactly comparable with those for 1930 to 1950 on size of primary family because lodgers and other unrelated persons were included in the figures for 1900, 1870, and 1790 and, in addition, members of quasi households were included in the figures for 1900 and 1890.

OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6 AND UNDER 18 YEARS OLD

"Own" children in a family is a term used in referring to sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the family head living in the home. The count of own children is limited to single (unmarried) children. In a three-generation family, the determination as to whether there are any "own" children of the head depends upon which person in the family is identified as the head. Usually a member of the oldest generation is reported as the family head, in which case the children are recorded as grandchildren of the head and are therefore not counted as "own" children; however, if the head belongs to the middle generation, his or her children are counted as "own" children.

In the 1930 and 1940 Censuses, data were compiled on families by number of "related" children of various ages, and tabulations of this kind were contemplated in the plans for the 1950 Census but have not been made. "Related" children include grandchildren, nephews, cousins, etc., as well as sons and daughters, living in the home.

Distributions of families by number of own children under 6, and under 18, years of age are shown in this report. These age groups are regarded as the most significant from the standpoint of the study of dependent children. Those under 6 are ordinarily not old enough to attend school, although some may attend school or kindergarten for a part of the day or may be placed in a day nursery. Labor force participation rates of mothers of preschool-age children are relatively low, as may be seen from the detailed tables in this report.

Children from 6 to 17 years of age may be regarded as of school age. Data from the Current Population Survey indicate that the labor force participation rates of mothers whose children are all of school age or older are about as high as those for women with no children under 18 years of age.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from the combination of answers to two questions: (a) "What is the highest grade of school that he has attended?" and (b) "Did he finish this grade?"

The questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools. Such schools are public, private, or parochial schools, either day or night, full time or part time--that is, those schools where enrollment may lead to an elementary or high school diploma, or to a college, university, or professional school degree. Schooling obtained through a correspondence course was counted only if the course was given by a regular school, such as a university, and the person received credit thereby in the regular school system.

The question on highest grade of school attended called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades, rather than the number of full school years which the person had spent in school.

The question on completion of highest grade was to be answered "Yes" if the person had completed the full grade. If a person was still attending school in that grade, had completed only a half grade, or had dropped out of or failed to pass the last grade attended, the required answer was "No." In this

report, persons who failed to report on completion of the grade were assumed to have finished.

Formal education is a very useful measure of social and economic status of household and family heads. Most of these heads have completed their schooling before they establish homes of their own and therefore the educational status of the heads generally remains constant throughout the balance of their lives. Among secondary individuals, however, the educational levels shown are subject to further increases, because more than one-tenth of them were still attending college.

RESIDENCE IN 1949

Residence in 1949 is defined as the usual place of residence one year prior to the date of the 1950 Census enumeration. In census reports on mobility and migration status, persons living in the same house in 1950 as 12 months earlier in 1949 are referred to as "nonmobile persons" or "nonmovers." Those living in a different house in 1950 than 12 months earlier in 1949 are called "mobile persons" or "movers." Persons living in a different county in continental United States in 1950 and in 1949 are considered "migrants" or "different-county movers." "Persons abroad in 1949" are persons whose place of residence in 1949 was outside continental United States.

Heads of families and unrelated individuals reported as living in the same house in 1950 as in 1949 include some persons who had moved during the 12 months but by the enumeration date had returned to their 1949 residence. Similarly, some persons who were living in a different house in the same county in 1950 from that in 1949 may actually have moved between counties during the year but by 1950 had returned to the same county of residence as that in 1949. For such reasons, the number of persons who were living in different houses in 1950 and 1949 is somewhat less than the total number of movers during the year.

Statistics on the mobility of family units reflect the adjustments made in living quarters in response to a variety of needs. Thus, families often move when the main breadwinner changes jobs, when larger homes and better environments are desired for their children, when families are broken by divorce or widowhood, and so on. Movement induced or impelled by most of these needs occurs more frequently when the family head is relatively young. In some cases, of course, the movement of the various family members may take place at different times. Probably most of the movers who were unrelated individuals at the census date had moved alone.

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The labor force includes all persons 14 years old and over classified as employed or unemployed, as described below, and also members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The 1950 data on employment status pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit, which is defined as the census week.

Employed persons comprise civilians who, during the census week, were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days. In this report, these two categories are combined and shown as "Employed."

Unemployed persons comprise civilians who were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily

11, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their community, or in their line of work.

Persons not in the labor force comprise civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed, including persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the census week). Included in this group are persons primarily engaged in their own home housework, students, seasonal workers in an "off" season, the retired, persons unable to work, the voluntarily idle, inmates of institutions, and persons not reporting on their employment status.

In this report, data are shown on the labor force status of wives of family heads in relation to their own age and the presence of young children in the home. Many women work before marriage and after marriage until a baby comes, then again after the children are in school. Statistics on this subject are useful in studies of the possible size of the labor force in the future or under emergency conditions.

For comment on the quality of data on employment status from the 1950 Census, see the section on "Definitions and explanations" in the special report "Employment and Personal Characteristics."

MEMBERS IN LABOR FORCE

In some of the tables, families are classified by the number of members 14 years old and over in the labor force during the census week. (See definition of "labor force" above.) This classification is used as an indication of the number of workers contributing to the support of the family. In many cases, of course, the members operate with more or less independence of one another, so that the family does not always function as a single economic unit. Furthermore, many family members 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; furthermore, most of the heads of such families are widows or are elderly men who have retired from the labor force.

Statistics were also published for 1940 and 1930 on the number of workers in the "family" (as the term was then defined). Table E presents data for 1950 and 1940 on households by number of related members in the labor force and for 1930 on households by number of related members who were "gainful workers." (Related members include the household head and all other persons in the household related to the head.)

The statistics on gainful workers for 1930 were based on questions regarding occupation rather than employment status. "Gainful workers" were persons 10 years old and over reported as having a gainful occupation, that is, an occupation in which they earned money or a money equivalent, or in which they assisted in the production of marketable goods, regardless of whether they were working or seeking work at the time of the census. The labor force was defined in the 1940 Census on the basis of activity during the week of March 24 to 30, and included only persons 14 years old and over who were at work, with a job, seeking work, or on public emergency work in that week. Certain classes of persons, such as retired workers, recently incapacitated workers, and seasonal workers neither working nor seeking work at the time of the census, were frequently included among gainful workers in 1930, but, in general, such persons were not in the 1940 labor force. On the other hand, the 1940 labor force included persons seeking work without previous work experience, that is, new workers. Most of the relatively few new workers at the time of the 1930 Census were probably not counted as gainful workers.

These differences in definition may have had an appreciable effect upon the distribution of families by number of persons in the labor force, in comparison with the 1930 distribution by number of gainful workers. The apparent sharp increases between 1930 and 1940 in the proportions of families with no workers were

probably caused partly by the more nearly uniform exclusion of retired and disabled persons from the statistics on the labor force in 1940.

Table E.—HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF RELATED MEMBERS IN THE LABOR FORCE, 1950 AND 1940, AND NUMBER OF RELATED GAINFUL WORKERS, 1930, FOR THE UNITED STATES

(Number of households for 1950 based on 20-percent sample; percent distribution for 1950 based partly on Sample F and partly on 1 1/9-percent sample. Statistics for 1940 based on Sample D)

Census year, related members in labor force, and related gainful workers	All households	Husband-wife households	All other households		
			Total	Male head	Female head
RELATED MEMBERS IN LABOR FORCE					
1950					
All households.....	42,251,415	32,678,835	9,572,580	3,184,065	6,388,515
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None in labor force.....	12.1	6.2	32.3	24.3	36.3
1 in labor force.....	58.2	60.9	49.1	57.6	44.9
2 in labor force.....	22.9	25.7	13.5	12.9	13.7
3 in labor force.....	5.1	5.5	3.8	3.9	3.8
4 or more.....	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3
1940					
All households.....	35,087,440	26,605,800	8,481,640	3,128,400	5,353,240
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None in labor force.....	9.8	4.6	26.1	(1)	(1)
1 in labor force.....	58.7	61.9	48.8	(1)	(1)
2 in labor force.....	21.7	23.4	16.6	(1)	(1)
3 in labor force.....	6.7	7.0	5.9	(1)	(1)
4 or more.....	3.0	3.1	2.6	(1)	(1)
RELATED GAINFUL WORKERS, 1930²					
All households.....	29,490,174	23,352,990	6,137,184	2,394,752	3,742,432
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No gainful workers.....	6.0	2.5	19.5	8.4	26.6
1 gainful worker.....	62.1	65.0	50.9	63.7	42.7
2 gainful workers.....	21.2	21.8	19.0	18.5	19.3
3 gainful workers.....	7.2	7.1	7.2	6.5	7.7
4 or more.....	3.6	3.6	3.4	2.9	3.7

¹ Not available.

² White and Negro households with marital status of head reported; figures for white households have not been revised to include Mexicans who were classified with "Other races" in the 1930 reports.

OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER

In order to show the types of work in which heads of family units are engaged, data are presented here on major occupation group, major industry group, and class of worker of these persons. Comparisons of data for 1950 and 1940 on primary families and on household heads by major occupation group are shown in the detailed tables.

The data for 1950 on occupation, industry, and class of worker presented in this report are for employed household heads, family heads, and unrelated individuals and refer to the job held during the "census week." (See section on "Labor force status.") Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the census week.

The class-of-worker classification used here comprises "private wage and salary workers," "government workers," and "self-employed workers and unpaid family workers." Private wage and salary workers are persons who worked for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, or pay-in-kind. Government workers are persons who worked for any governmental unit (Federal, State, or local), regardless of the activity which the particular agency carried on. Self-employed workers are persons who worked for profit or fees in their own business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm either as an owner or tenant. Unpaid family workers are persons who worked without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

The occupational and industrial classification systems used in 1940 are basically the same as those used in 1950. There are a number of differences, however, in the specific content of particular groups, as well as several differences in title. The occupation data shown here for 1940 have not been adjusted for

comparability with the 1950 classification system; however, available evidence indicates that the 1940-1950 relationships shown by the data are not significantly affected by these differences.

In the classification by industry, the category "Public administration" includes those activities which are uniquely governmental in character, such as legislative and judicial activities and most of the activities in the executive agencies, Government agencies engaged in educational and medical services and in activities commonly carried on by private enterprises, such as transportation service and manufacturing, are classified in the appropriate industrial category. The total number of government workers is shown by the class-of-worker category "Government workers."

The composition of the 1950 major occupation groups (except "not reported") is indicated in the illustrative list shown below:

Professional, technical, and kindred workers.--Includes Accountants; Actors; Airplane pilots and navigators; Architects; Artists; Athletes; Auditors; Authors; Chemists; Chiropractors; Clergymen; College presidents, professors, and instructors; Conservationists; Dancers; Dentists; Designers; Dietitians; Draftsmen; Editors; Embalmers; Entertainers; Farm management advisors; Foresters; Funeral directors; Healers; Home management advisors; Judges; Lawyers; Librarians; Musicians; Natural scientists; Nutritionists; Optometrists; Osteopaths; Personnel workers; Pharmacists; Photographers; Physicians; Professional nurses; Radio operators; Recreation workers; Religious workers; Reporters; Social scientists; Social workers; Sports instructors and officials; Student professional nurses; Surgeons; Surveyors; Teachers; Technical engineers; Therapists; Veterinarians.

Farmers and farm managers.--Includes tenant farmers and share croppers.

Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.--Includes Buyers; Building superintendents; Credit men; Lodge officials; Postmasters; Public administration officials; Purchasing agents; Railroad conductors; Ship officers, pilots, pursers, and engineers; Shippers of farm products; Union officials.

Clerical and kindred workers.--Includes Bank tellers; Bill and account collectors; Bookkeepers; Cashiers; Dentist's office attendants; Express agents; Express messengers; Library assistants and attendants; Mail carriers; Messengers; Office boys; Office machine operators; Physician's office attendants; Railway mail clerks; Receiving clerks; Secretaries; Shipping clerks; Station agents; Stenographers; Telegraph messengers; Telegraph operators; Telephone operators; Ticket agents; Typists.

Sales workers.--Includes Advertising agents and salesmen; Auctioneers; Demonstrators; Hucksters; Insurance agents and brokers; Newsboys; Peddlers; Real estate agents and brokers; Stock and bond salesmen.

Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.--Includes Annealers; Bakers; Blacksmiths; Boilermakers; Bookbinders; Brickmasons; Cabinetmakers; Carpenters; Cement finishers; Compositors; Concrete finishers; Coppermiths; Cranemen; Derrickmen; Diemakers; Die setters; Electricians; Electrotypers; Engravers; Excavating machinery operators; Forgemen; Glaziers; Goldsmiths; Grading machinery operators; Heat treaters; Holstmen; Lens grinders and polishers; Lithographers; Locomotive engineers; Locomotive firemen; Log and lumber scalers and graders; Loom fixers; Machinists; Mechanics; Metal molders; Metal rollers; Metal roll hands; Millers; Millwrights; Motion picture projectionists; Opticians; Organ tuners; Painters (construction and maintenance); Paperhangers; Photoengravers; Piano tuners; Pipe fitters; Plasterers; Plate printers; Plumbers; Power linemen and servicemen; Printing pressmen; Road machinery operators; Roofers; Sheet metal workers; Shoemakers, except in factories; Silversmiths; Slaters; Stationary engineers; Stereotypers; Stone carvers; Stone cutters; Stonemasons; Structural metal workers; Tailors; Telegraph and telephone linemen and servicemen; Tile setters; Tinsmiths; Tool makers; Typesetters; Upholsterers; Watchmakers; Window dressers.

Operatives and kindred workers.--Includes Apprentices; Asbestos workers; Auto service attendants; Blasters; Boatmen; Bus conductors and drivers; Canalmen; Chauffeurs; Deck hands; Deliverymen; Dressmakers; Dry cleaning operatives; Dyers; Fruit, nut, and vegetable graders and packers; Furnacemen; Insulation workers; Laundry operatives; Meat cutters; Metal filers, grinders, and polishers; Metal heaters; Milliners; Mine operatives and laborers; Motormen; Painters (except construction and maintenance); Parking lot attendants; Photographic process workers; Powdermen; Power station operators; Railroad brakemen and switchmen; Routemen; Sailors; Sawyers; Seamstresses; Smelters; Stationary firemen; Street railway conductors; Surveying chainmen, rodmen, and axmen; Taxicab drivers; Textile spinners; Textile weavers; Tractor drivers; Truck drivers; Welders.

Private household workers.--Includes housekeepers and laundresses in private households.

Service workers, except private household.--Includes Attendants and ushers in amusement places; Bailiffs; Barbers; Bartenders; Beauticians; Boarding house keepers; Bootblacks; Bridge tenders; Charwomen; Cooks, except in private households; Detectives; Doorkeepers; Elevator operators; Firemen (fire protection); Fountain workers; Guards; Hospital attendants; Janitors; Lodginghouse keepers; Manicurists; Marshals; Midwives; Policemen; Porters; Practical nurses; Sextons; Sheriffs; Stewards; Waiters; Watchmen.

Farm laborers and foremen.--Includes both paid and unpaid family farm laborers, and self-employed farm service laborers.

Laborers, except farm and mine.--Includes Carwashers; Fishermen; Garage laborers; Groundskeepers; Longshoremen; Oystermen; Raftsmen; Stevedores; Teamsters; Woodchoppers.

INCOME IN 1949

Income, as defined in the 1950 Census, is the sum of money received, less losses, from the following sources: Wages or salary; net income (or loss) from the operation of a farm, ranch, business, or profession; net income (or loss) from rents or receipts from roomers or boarders; royalties, interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; pensions; veterans' payments, Armed Forces allotments for dependents, and other governmental payments or assistance; and other income such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. The figures in this report represent the amount of income received by persons before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: Money received from the sale of property unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property; the value of income "in kind," such as food produced and consumed in the home and free living quarters; withdrawals of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; gifts; and lump-sum inheritance or insurance payments.

In this report, data are shown on income of the family head, family income, and income of unrelated individuals in 1949. Family income includes the incomes of all family members 14 years old and over combined. These statistics relate to total money income and are not comparable with those published from the 1940 Census, which were limited to wage and salary income.

The income tables for the United States include in the lowest income group (under \$1,000) about 1.6 million families and about 1.8 million unrelated individuals who were classified as having no 1949 income, as defined in the census. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, or were newly created families or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. A relatively large proportion, however, probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

SPECIAL REPORTS

RELIABILITY OF DATA

SAMPLE DESIGN

The data presented in this report are based on samples of persons enumerated in the 1950 Census of Population. Two distinct and independent samples were used: (1) A sample identified as Sample F, which varied in size in different parts of the country, with an average sampling rate of about 2.4 percent; (2) an approximately systematic sample of about 1 1/9 percent. The headnotes accompanying each table of this report state which sample was used as the basis for the table.

Both Sample F and the 1 1/9-percent sample were subsamples of a 20-percent sample, used for many of the basic tabulations in the 1950 Census, which was selected in the following manner. In the 1950 Census, a separate line was provided on the population schedule for each person enumerated, with every fifth line designated as a sample line. Five versions of the schedule were designed, and within each enumeration district the schedules were divided approximately equally among the five versions. On each version the sample constituted a different set of lines; as a result, each line on the schedule was in the sample in one of the five versions. (In 19 counties of Michigan and Ohio, a different sampling procedure was used, and the sample consisted basically of all persons in every fifth household.) The data on the number of families published in Volume II of the 1950 Census of Population are based on the 20-percent sample.

The 1 1/9-percent sample comprises a systematic selection of one-eighteenth of the family heads and unrelated individuals in the 20-percent sample.

Sample F is a sample of families and consists, basically, of a 1 1/9-percent sample of families in selected areas, a 2/3 of 1-percent sample in New York City, and a 3 1/3-percent sample in the greater part of the United States. Sample F was obtained by initially selecting approximately every sixth person in the 20-percent sample, and including data for the family in the tabulations, if the selected person was a family head. In six of the largest cities, however, a 1 1/9-percent sample was used. Furthermore, in six of the more populous States, a 1 1/9-percent sample was used in all territory outside selected large cities; in these selected cities (each with a population of 100,000 to nearly 1,000,000) a 3 1/3-percent sample was used so that separate data could be presented for each such city. In another six States a 1 1/9-percent sample was used in urban territory outside selected large cities and a 3 1/3-percent sample in rural territory. The 1 1/9-percent sample consisted of approximately every eighteenth person in the 20-percent sample. In New York City, the sample consisted of approximately every thirtieth person in the 20-percent sample. The over-all proportions of persons in the sample for the United States, by regions and States, and for the urban and rural parts of these areas, are shown in table F.

Estimates based on the 1 1/9-percent sample were prepared by multiplying the sample data by 90. Estimates based on Sample F were obtained by inflating the sample results by the factors necessary to make the total number of households equal to the 100-percent counts of households reported in the 1950 Census. This inflation was done separately, by color, for the larger cities, the urban and rural parts of standard metropolitan areas outside these cities, and the urban and rural balance of each of the 48 States. The factors used for inflating the number of sample households were also used for inflating the number of sample families.

Although the procedure established for the selection of the samples did not automatically insure that the number of persons, households, or families for each sample would be precisely the proportion of the total indicated by the sampling rate, the procedures were unbiased, and for large areas the deviations from these rates were expected to be quite small. However, in most areas, there was a slight undersample in the 20-percent sample which arose when the enumerator failed to follow his instructions exactly. The shortage was found mainly among adult males; for

the United States there was a shortage of 1.45 percent in the estimate of males 25 years old and over based on the 20-percent sample. The high degree of correspondence between adult males and heads of households and families resulted in a similar undercount in the number of households and families in the sample, which was reflected in Sample F and the 1 1/9-percent sample. The estimation procedure used for Sample F (using factors calculated to make the estimated number of households agree with the complete census counts) is believed to have eliminated most of the effects of the undercount in data based on this sample. The estimation procedure used for the 1 1/9-percent sample, however, was not designed to accomplish the same purpose. The counts of families based on Sample F are consequently usually somewhat larger than those based on other samples. (See section on "Internal consistency of data" for other reasons for differences.) The shortage has relatively little effect on the distributions based on the 1 1/9-percent sample although the absolute numbers are slightly understated.

Table F.--PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES IN SAMPLE F

(In those areas in which a constant sampling rate was used, the percentage of families in Sample F is either 3.3 or 1.1; in other territory, the percentage is the weighted averages of the rates in the parts covered by different sampling fractions)

Area	Total	Urban	Rural
United States.....	2.4	2.3	2.8
Regions:			
Northeast.....	2.2	2.0	2.7
North Central.....	2.1	2.0	2.5
South.....	2.9	3.0	2.9
West.....	2.5	2.2	3.3
States:			
California.....	1.8	1.5	3.3
Illinois.....	1.1	1.1	1.1
Iowa.....	2.4	1.4	3.3
Kentucky.....	1.4	1.9	1.1
Massachusetts.....	1.8	1.6	3.3
Michigan.....	1.2	1.3	1.1
Minnesota.....	2.8	2.4	3.3
New Jersey.....	2.0	1.8	3.3
New York.....	1.1	1.1	1.1
Ohio.....	1.7	1.9	1.1
Texas.....	1.7	2.1	1.1
Wisconsin.....	2.5	1.8	3.3
All other States.....	3.3	3.3	3.3

SAMPLING VARIABILITY

Since the data are based on samples, they are subject to sampling variability. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure that would have been obtained from a complete count of all households, families, or persons is less than the standard error. The amount by which the standard error must be multiplied to obtain other odds deemed more appropriate can be found in most statistical textbooks. For example, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference is less than twice the standard error, and 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2 1/2 times the standard error.

Approximations to the standard errors which apply to estimates of the numbers of households, families, or persons, or to percentages computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator can be determined from the standard errors shown in tables G through J and the information supplied in table K. These tables contain standard errors for estimates of selected sizes but linear interpolation will provide reasonably accurate results for intermediate values not shown. These tables do not reflect any enumeration or processing errors. In addition, they are based on the assumption that the number in the class being considered is distributed among areas with different sampling fractions in approximately the same proportion as the total population. However, the standard errors computed by the use of these tables are useful in indicating the order of magnitude of variability to be expected on the basis of the sampling techniques used.

The tables apply equally to estimates of households, families, or persons. Table G shows the approximate standard error of estimates of the number of families in specific classes in which the area of tabulation is the entire United States, or the urban or rural parts of the United States. The "rural" column should be used for either rural-farm or rural-nonfarm characteristics. Table H (used in conjunction with table K) contains data which can be used to provide estimates of standard errors of the number of families for regions, States, standard metropolitan areas, and cities. In order to derive the standard error for a specific area (or the nonwhite or urban or rural part of the area), the column in table H with a heading that most closely corresponds to the number of families in this area should be used; and the standard error in this column corresponding to the size of the estimate is then to be multiplied by the factor shown in table K for the specific area. Table J provides approximate standard errors for estimates of percentages computed by using data for Sample F for both numerator and denominator. Table J applies only to statistics for the total United States. For comparable standard errors for other areas, the standard error for the United States is to be multiplied by the factor in table K which applies to the given area.

Illustration: Table 9 shows that in April 1950 there were an estimated 12,866,236 families in the United States with two members (33.5 percent of the 38,453,391 families). From linear interpolation between values in table G, it is found that the standard error of an estimate of 12,866,236, based on Sample F in the total United States, is about 20,900. Consequently, the chances are about 2 out of 3 that the figure which would have been obtained from a complete count of families with two family members would have differed by less than 20,900 from the sample estimate. It also follows that there is only about 1 chance in 100 that a complete census count would have differed by as much as 52,250, that is, by about 2 1/2 times the standard error. Table J indicates that the standard error of the 33.5 percent on a base of 38,453,391 is about 0.1. Table 39 shows that, in the Boston Standard Metropolitan Area, there were an estimated 11,218 families whose heads were widowed males with no own children

under 18 (87.8 percent of the total of 12,784 families with widowed male heads). The total number of families in the Boston Standard Metropolitan Area is 583,672. Interpolation in table H provides the figure of 730 corresponding to the estimate of 11,218. Multiplying 730 by 1.2 (the factor for the Boston Standard Metropolitan Area shown in table K) results in 876 as the standard error. A similar calculation using tables J and K indicates that the 87.8 percent is subject to a standard error of about 2.5 percentage points.

The standard errors obtained by the use of the tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. The standard error of the difference is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of each standard error considered separately. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics although it is only a rough approximation in most other cases.

Table G.—STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATES OF NUMBER OF FAMILIES, BY COLOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL

Estimated number	Standard error for 1 1/9-percent sample	Standard error for Sample F					
		Total			Nonwhite		
		Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
1,000.....	300	200	250	200	250	250	200
5,000.....	700	500	550	500	550	550	450
10,000.....	1,000	700	750	650	700	750	600
25,000.....	1,500	1,100	1,200	1,000	1,100	1,150	1,000
50,000.....	2,200	1,550	1,650	1,400	1,550	1,650	1,400
100,000.....	3,100	2,200	2,300	2,000	2,200	2,300	1,900
250,000.....	4,900	3,500	3,700	3,100	3,400	3,500	2,800
500,000.....	6,900	4,900	5,200	4,300	4,600	4,700	3,500
1,000,000.....	9,700	6,900	7,300	6,000	6,000	5,800	3,000
5,000,000.....	21,800	14,800	15,100	11,300	...	...	...
10,000,000.....	30,800	19,500	19,000	10,800	...	...	...
15,000,000.....	35,900	21,900	19,800	...	...	...	...
20,000,000.....	40,600	23,000	18,200	...	...	...	...
30,000,000.....	47,800	21,100	...	...	...	...	...
40,000,000.....	52,900	11,400	...	...	...	...	...

Table H.—STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATES OF NUMBER OF FAMILIES BASED ON SAMPLE F, FOR REGIONS, STATES, STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS, OR CITIES

(Range of 2 chances out of 3. Multiplication of the standard errors in table H by the appropriate factors in table K will yield the standard errors for the particular estimate required)

Estimated number	Standard error if number of families in area is ¹ —							
	25,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000
500.....	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
1,000.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
2,500.....	300	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
5,000.....	450	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
10,000.....	550	650	700	700	700	700	700	700
25,000.....	450	1,000	1,050	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
50,000.....	...	1,200	1,450	1,500	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550
100,000.....	...	850	1,800	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,200
250,000.....	...	...	1,350	2,700	3,100	3,400	3,500	3,500
500,000.....	...	...	...	1,900	3,800	4,800	4,900	4,900
1,000,000.....	...	...	...	...	2,700	6,400	6,700	6,800
2,500,000.....	...	...	...	...	...	8,400	9,900	10,300
5,000,000.....	...	...	...	...	...	6,100	11,900	13,300
10,000,000.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,600	14,600
15,000,000.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,500

¹ For estimates of total families, use the column with a heading corresponding closest to the total number of families in the area under consideration. For estimates of nonwhite families, use the column with a heading corresponding to the total number of nonwhite families in the area. The area should be considered the total area, or the urban or rural part, corresponding to estimates of characteristics which could be held by all families, or urban or rural families only.

Table J.—STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE BASED ON SAMPLE F, FOR THE UNITED STATES

(Range of 2 chances out of 3. Multiplication of the standard errors in table J by 1.39 will yield the standard errors of United States estimates based on the 1 1/9-percent sample; multiplication by the appropriate factors in table K will yield the standard errors of estimates based on Sample F, for other areas)

Estimated percentage	Standard error if base of percentage is—							
	5,000	25,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
2 or 98.....	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	...	...	...
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	...
10 or 90.....	3.0	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	...
25 or 75.....	4.3	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
50.....	5.0	2.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1

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Table K.--FACTORS TO APPLY TO VALUES IN TABLES H AND J TO DERIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR SPECIFIED TYPES OF AREAS

Area	Total	Urban	Rural	Area	Factor	Area	United States	North-east	North Central	South	West
United States...	1.0	1.1	0.8	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS OF 250,000 OR MORE		Total.....	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.9
REGIONS					INSIDE AND OUTSIDE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS OF 50,000 OR MORE						
Northeast.....	1.1	1.1	0.9	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.....	1.2	Inside standard metropolitan areas of 50,000 or more.....	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0
North Central.....	1.1	1.1	0.9	Boston, Mass.....	1.2	Inside cities of 100,000 or more....	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.0
South.....	0.8	0.8	0.8	Canton, Ohio.....	1.1	Outside cities of 100,000 or more...	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8
West.....	0.9	1.0	0.7	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1.0	Outside standard metropolitan areas of 50,000 or more.....	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8
STATES					INSIDE AND OUTSIDE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS OF 250,000 OR MORE						
California.....	1.1	1.2	0.7	Dayton, Ohio.....	1.0	Urban.....	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.0
Illinois.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	Flint, Mich.....	1.0	Rural.....	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7
Iowa.....	0.9	1.2	0.7	Fresno, Calif.....	1.1						
Kentucky.....	1.2	1.1	1.2	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1.0						
Massachusetts.....	1.1	1.1	0.7	Los Angeles, Calif.....	1.3						
Michigan.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	Louisville, Ky.....	1.0						
Minnesota.....	0.8	1.0	0.7	New York-Northeastern New Jersey.....	1.4						
New Jersey.....	1.1	1.1	0.7	Pecora, Ill.....	1.1						
New York.....	1.4	1.4	1.2	San Bernardino, Calif.....	1.1						
Ohio.....	1.1	1.1	1.2	San Jose, Calif.....	1.2						
Texas.....	1.1	1.1	1.2	Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.....	1.1						
Wisconsin.....	0.9	1.1	0.7	Utica-Rome, N. Y.....	1.1						
All other States....	0.7	0.7	0.7	Wheeling, W. Va.--Steubenville, Ohio..	1.1						
					CITIES OF 100,000 OR MORE						
					Boston, Mass.....						
					Chicago, Ill.....						
					Cleveland, Ohio.....						
					Detroit, Mich.....						
					Los Angeles, Calif.....						
					New York, N. Y.....						
					San Francisco, Calif.....						
					All other.....						