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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

JESSE H. JONES, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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

PHILIP M. HAUSER, Assistant Director



SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES : 1940

POPULATION

FAMILIES

Types of Families

Regions and Cities of 1,000,000 or More

Prepared under the supervision of
Dr. LEON E. TRUESDELL
Chief Statistician for Population

**UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1943**

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SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940

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Volume

- I Number of Inhabitants, by States.
- II Characteristics of the Population, by States.
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- II General Characteristics of Housing, by States.
- III Characteristics by Monthly Rent or Value, by States.
- IV Mortgages on Owner-Occupied Nonfarm Homes, by States.

Special Reports.

FOREWORD

Sampling techniques were utilized in the Sixteenth Decennial Census for the first time in the history of the Population Census. The use of sampling methods permitted the collection of statistics on a larger number of inquiries than has heretofore been possible, the release of preliminary population statistics at an early date, and the tabulation of a great many social and economic characteristics of the population at a relatively low cost.

This report is based on tabulations of a sample of the population returns and presents statistics on the composition of families for regions and for cities of 1,000,000 or more. This report furnishes the basis for a comprehensive analysis of the economic and social characteristics of families classified by marital status, age, and sex of head and number of children. This report was prepared under the supervision of Dr. Leon E. Truesdell, Chief Statistician for Population, and Dr. A. Ross Eckler, Assistant Chief Statistician, by Dr. Henry S. Shryock, Jr., Chief of General Population Statistics, and Dr. Paul C. Glick, Family Analyst. The sampling procedures were under the direction of Dr. W. Edwards Deming, Mathematical Adviser.

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FAMILIES, 1940

TYPES OF FAMILIES

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

This report presents statistics on types of families classified by a number of characteristics of families and of their heads for the United States by regions. These statistics are based on tabulations of a sample of the returns of the Sixteenth Decennial Census of Population, taken as of April 1, 1940.¹ The term "type of family" is applied to the classification of families by sex and marital status of head and number of children in the family. Families are presented by type, cross-classified by family size, number of children under 10 and under 18 years old, tenure, and monthly rental value of home. Heads of families are shown by type of family, cross-classified by the head's race, nativity, sex, marital status, age, and highest grade of school completed. Wives of family heads are shown by age, labor force status, and number of children under 10 years old. Families are also presented by sex, marital status, and age of head, cross-classified by family wage or salary income and receipt of other income, and by employment status and major occupation group of head. Statistics are presented for the United States by regions, urban and rural, and for cities of 1,000,000 or more.

Related reports. — This is one of a series of reports presenting statistics for families, based on tabulations of samples of the returns of the 1940 Censuses of Population and Housing. The specific titles of other reports in this series, and a brief summary of the subjects covered, are given below.²

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

Size of Family and Age of Head: Data on type and size of family and age of head, by race, marital status, and migration status and 1935 residence of head, number of children under 21 years old, lodgers, subfamilies, size of household, and family wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939, are presented in this report for regions and cities of 1,000,000 or more.

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

Employment Status: Data for families by number and employment status of persons in the labor force, by characteristics of the family and of the family head. Types of families are shown in this report by employment status and

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

² At the time this report goes to press (June 1943) these reports are in various stages of completion, and the titles and contents may be somewhat altered before publication.

major occupation group of head, for regions and cities of 1,000,000 or more.

Income and Rent: Data on wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939 are shown in this report for urban and rural-nonfarm families classified by tenure and rent, and cross-classified by housing characteristics, family characteristics, and characteristics of the head (including types of families). Statistics are presented for regions and for metropolitan districts of 1,000,000 or more.

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

Characteristics of Rural-farm Families: Rural-farm families are classified in this report by tenure, occupation of the head, and in some cases by value or rent, and cross-classified by selected housing characteristics, family characteristics, and characteristics of the head. Statistics are presented for regions and geographic divisions.

Volume IV of the Reports on Population, entitled "Characteristics by Age - Marital Status, Relationship, Education, and Citizenship," deals with general population characteristics for States and cities of 50,000 or more, and presents data by age and sex on marital status and relationship (including the number of heads of private households), as well as other characteristics.

Sample data on the fertility of women 15 to 74 years old are presented in other reports, for regions, States, and cities of 250,000 or more. In these reports, women are classified by number of children ever born, number of children under 5 and 5 to 9 years old, age, duration of marriage, and other characteristics.

Data on types of families from the 1930 census. — Unpublished data on types of families based on the 1930 census give white and Negro families by race, nativity, sex, and marital status of head, and number of children under 21 years old, cross-classified by size of family, number of children under 10 years old, number of lodgers, number of gainful workers, age of head, tenure, and value or monthly rent of home. These statistics were tabulated separately for each city of 250,000 or more and, within each State, for urban places of 25,000 to 250,000 combined, for urban places of 2,500 to 25,000 combined, for rural-nonfarm areas, and for rural-farm areas.

In tables 16 to 20 of this report, summary data for the United States based on these 1930 tabulations are presented for comparison with the 1940 statistics. These tables show families in 1930 by sex and marital status of head, cross-classified by race and nativity of head, size of family, number of children under 10 years old, age of head, tenure, and value or monthly rent of home.

Sources of family statistics. — The 1940 family statistics shown in this report are based on tabulations of a sample of families, identified as Sample D. All of the statistics based on tabulations of this sample were obtained from the entries on the Population census schedule, where the individual members of a family were enumerated on consecutive lines. The statistics shown in some of the other reports on families are based on tabulations of Sample F and will differ slightly from the statistics shown in this report. (See section on "Comparison between results of sample tabulations and complete count.")

Arrangement of tables. — The tables in the present report are arranged in three groups. The first group, tables 1 to 11,

shows statistics for the United States, for 4 regions, and for cities of 1,000,000 or more. The second group, tables 12 to 15, shows, for the United States, summary data that appear in greater detail in other reports which include information on types of families and which, like tables 1 to 11, are based on tabulations of Sample D. The third group, tables 16 to 20, presents 1930 summary statistics for the United States for comparison with corresponding 1940 data shown in tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, and 11.

Availability of unpublished data.—The statistics shown in tables 1 to 11 for the United States represent nearly all of the detail tabulated. Similar statistics have been tabulated for the 4 regions, urban and rural, and for cities of 1,000,000 or more. Because of space limitations, the 1940 data on the subjects covered in these tables for regions and cities are published in condensed form. The unpublished statistics, so far as the figures are large enough to be significant, can be made available upon request, for the cost of preparing and reproducing them. Requests for these data, addressed to the Director of the Census, Washington, D. C., will receive a prompt reply, including an estimate of the cost of preparing the figures.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

Family and private household.—The term "family," as defined in the 1940, 1930, and 1900 censuses, is limited to private families and excludes the small number (about 80,000 in 1940) of institutions and other quasi households which were counted as families in the other censuses since 1850.³ A private family comprises a family head and all other persons in the home who are related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption, and who live together and share common housekeeping arrangements. A person living alone is counted as a one-person private family. A family head sharing his living accommodations with one or more unrelated persons is also counted as a one-person private family (with one or more "lodgers"). A group of related persons residing permanently or for an indefinite period in an apartment hotel is counted as a private family.

The term "private household" is used in the 1940 Population Census to include the related family members (who constitute the private family) and the lodgers, servants, or hired hands, if any, who regularly live in the home. Thus, the number of private households is the same as the number of private families, but the total number of persons in private households includes some individuals who are not members of the private families. A family group reporting more than 10 lodgers is classified as a quasi household (specifically, as a lodging house), rather than as a private family or private household.

Head of family.—One person in each family was designated in the 1940 census as the family head, being usually the person regarded as the head by the members of the family. The number of heads of families is, therefore, equal to the number of families. The head of a private family is usually a married man and the chief breadwinner in the family. In some cases, however, the head is a parent of the chief earner, or is the only adult member of the household.

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

³ A quasi household is a group of persons not living in private families, such as those living in a lodging house with more than 10 lodgers, an institution, a school, a labor camp, or a military or naval post; or the transient population of a hotel or the crew of a vessel. The number of quasi households in 1940 is comparable with the number of quasi-family groups in 1930

in 1930 (but not in prior censuses), and were included in the general class of "Other races." The 1930 data for white persons shown in this report are exclusive of Mexicans, as it has not been possible to adjust them to conform to the 1940 definition.

In certain tables, statistics are presented separately for white and nonwhite heads of families for the United States and the South, and for nonwhite heads of families for the other regions. Nonwhite family heads represent the total of Negro, Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and other nonwhite family heads. The great majority of the nonwhite population consists of Negroes, except in the Pacific States, where there are many Chinese and Japanese, and in Oklahoma and certain Mountain States where many of the nonwhites are Indians.

In tables 1, 2, and 16, white heads of families are divided into two fundamental nativity groups, native and foreign born. In this classification by nativity, a family head born in the United States or in any of its territories or possessions is counted as native.

Sex and marital status of head.—All of the tables in this report present family characteristics by sex and marital status of head. The classification of families by sex and marital status of head and number of children is designated "type of family," as indicated above.

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

In both 1930 and 1940 the enumerator failed to report marital status for a small number of persons. All these persons were classified as single in 1940, whereas in 1930 only those under 18 were included among the single and the remainder were shown as "unknown." The 1930 figures shown in this report by marital status exclude persons for whom marital status was not reported.

A male head was classified as "married, wife present," if his wife was reported as a member of the household in which he was enumerated. A family with a male head, married, wife present is regarded as a "normal family." Normal families constituted 75.8 percent of all families in 1940 and 79.2 percent in 1930. Females were not classified as heads of families if their husbands were living in the household at the time the census was taken.

The group "married, husband absent" and the group "married, wife absent" consist of married heads whose husbands or wives were not living in the same household at the time of the census. These two groups include married heads whose families had been broken by separation (often preceding divorce), immigrants whose husbands or wives were still abroad, husbands or wives of persons enumerated as inmates of institutions, and other married heads whose usual place of residence was not the same as that of their husbands or wives, including soldiers, sailors, men in labor camps, etc., and their wives.

Table I indicates for 1940 and 1930 the proportion of the population 15 years old and over who were heads of families, by marital status and sex. By far the largest proportion who were heads of families was found among married men with wives present. In turn, a much larger proportion of widowed, divorced, and separated persons than of single persons were heads of families. The increases between 1930 and 1940 in the percentages of widowed, divorced, and single persons of both sexes who were heads of families may reflect a tendency for larger proportions of these persons to be economically independent.

Those persons in private households who were not heads of families were living with relatives or as lodgers or resident servants. Those persons in quasi households, amounting to about 3 percent of all persons 15 years old and over, represent the remaining persons who were not heads of families.

Children under 10 and under 18 years old.—The counts of children under 10 and under 18 years old in the family include all unmarried children within these respective age classes who are related to the head of the family either by blood or by adoption. Stepchildren are included, but neither foster children nor wards. Grandchildren, nephews, nieces, and other related children neither sons nor daughters of the head are included, but the number is relatively small.

The classification of families by number of children under 10 years old is useful as a measure of fertility and also as an indication of the number of women whose ability to accept jobs

INTRODUCTION

is restricted by the responsibility for the care of young children. Statistics on families by number of children under 18 years old are significant principally because the great majority of such children are still financially dependent upon their parents.

Age of head and age of wife.—The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before April 1, 1940, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Table II presents normal families classified by age of husband (head) and age of wife for the United States in 1940. The infrequency of families in which the wife's age exceeds that of her husband is apparent from this table. As the age of husbands increases, the proportion of wives who are considerably younger than their husbands also increases, because of the tendency among men marrying late in life to choose wives much younger than themselves.

It is of significance from the viewpoint of the social security program that 4.6 percent of all normal families in the United States in 1940 contained a head and his wife both of whom were 65 years of age or older. This percentage may be expected to increase for several decades as a result of increasing longevity and other factors.

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

Table I. TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER AND HEADS OF FAMILIES, 1940, AND WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER AND HEADS OF FAMILIES, 1930, BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES

[1930 figures exclude persons and heads of families for whom marital status was not reported, and have not been adjusted to include Mexicans who were classified with "Other races" in the 1930 reports. 1940 statistics for heads of families based on Sample D]

SEX AND MARITAL STATUS	POPULATION, 1940			WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION, 1930		
	Total, 15 years old and over	Heads of families		Total, 15 years old and over	Heads of families	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
Total.....	98,697,194	35,087,440	35.6	65,341,212	29,490,174	34.6
Male.....	49,335,632	29,734,200	60.3	43,073,186	25,747,742	59.8
Married.....	30,191,087	27,052,880	89.6	25,961,133	23,641,143	91.1
Wife present.....	28,657,376	26,605,800	92.8	(1)	23,852,990	-
Wife absent.....	1,538,711	447,080	29.2	(1)	288,153	-
Widowed.....	2,143,552	1,170,750	54.6	1,992,808	972,266	48.8
Divorced.....	624,398	192,540	30.8	483,786	130,828	27.0
Single.....	16,376,595	1,818,020	11.1	14,685,459	1,008,505	6.9
Female.....	49,361,562	6,353,240	12.9	42,268,026	3,742,432	8.9
Married.....	30,087,135	785,180	2.6	25,842,397	400,595	1.6
Husband present....	28,514,359	-	-	(1)	-	-
Husband absent....	1,572,776	785,180	49.9	(1)	400,595	-
Widowed.....	5,700,092	3,279,660	57.5	4,676,085	2,534,630	54.2
Divorced.....	622,563	387,240	62.2	566,492	235,293	41.6
Single.....	12,751,772	901,160	7.1	11,188,112	571,214	5.1

¹ Statistics not available.

Table II. FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD MARRIED, WIFE PRESENT, BY AGE OF HEAD, BY AGE OF WIFE OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940

[Statistics based on Sample D. Percent not shown where less than 0.1]

AGE OF WIFE OF HEAD	Total families	MALE HEAD, MARRIED, WIFE PRESENT—AGE OF HEAD (YEARS)						
		Under 25	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
Wife of head, all ages.....	26,605,800	1,138,500	2,787,220	3,402,900	6,830,240	6,049,040	3,909,380	2,499,420
Under 20 years old.....	456,600	304,840	114,800	27,220	13,540	3,320	1,580	700
20 to 24 years old.....	2,349,300	699,100	1,125,580	353,000	132,900	21,160	5,560	2,000
25 to 29 years old.....	3,584,560	103,500	1,320,920	1,415,280	648,940	77,360	14,560	4,000
30 to 34 years old.....	3,688,080	12,500	188,060	1,354,360	1,860,000	234,840	32,140	8,180
35 to 39 years old.....	3,552,520	3,560	24,780	195,700	2,523,580	705,860	81,100	16,940
40 to 44 years old.....	3,236,680	2,240	5,160	28,220	1,351,740	1,612,300	202,960	34,060
45 to 49 years old.....	2,923,600	1,620	1,780	6,460	225,620	2,084,120	589,220	74,780
50 to 54 years old.....	2,377,500	740	1,300	2,940	40,460	1,062,300	1,105,000	164,760
55 to 59 years old.....	1,760,020	1,060	1,000	1,360	11,760	178,460	1,226,440	339,940
60 to 64 years old.....	1,227,820	1,160	440	800	3,720	37,360	569,440	614,900
65 years and over.....	1,439,120	3,280	5,400	5,960	17,980	31,960	141,380	1,233,160
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Wife of head, all ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years old.....	1.8	26.9	4.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	-	-
20 to 24 years old.....	8.8	61.7	40.4	10.7	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.1
25 to 29 years old.....	13.5	9.1	47.4	41.6	9.5	1.3	0.4	0.2
30 to 34 years old.....	13.9	1.1	6.7	39.8	27.2	3.9	0.8	0.3
35 to 39 years old.....	13.4	0.3	0.9	5.8	36.9	11.7	2.1	0.7
40 to 44 years old.....	12.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	19.8	26.7	5.2	1.4
45 to 49 years old.....	11.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.3	34.5	13.5	3.0
50 to 54 years old.....	8.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	17.6	28.3	6.6
55 to 59 years old.....	6.6	0.1	-	-	0.2	3.0	31.4	13.6
60 to 64 years old.....	4.6	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.6	14.6	24.7
65 years and over.....	5.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	3.6	49.5

In table III, statistics are presented on the median size of family in the United States in 1940, by type of family and age of head. In connection with the median size of family the general definition of the median as that item or value which stands at the midpoint of a series arranged according to size or value must be qualified somewhat, since this figure is presented with a decimal which can hardly be taken literally. For practical purposes, however, one need not be concerned with the theoretical interpretation of this median, but may simply accept it as a convenient summary figure representing the size of family in the various areas and groups concerned.

The changing size of family as the family passes through the usual cycle of expansion and contraction is indicated by the data presented in table III. The head and his wife represent two of the persons in every normal family and the head represents one of the persons in every family of any other class. The remaining persons in the family are either children under 18 years old or "adult relatives" 18 years old and over. The number of children under 18 years old is shown in the table,

hence the average number of adult relatives can be determined exactly by subtraction, except for families with 3 or more children under 18.

Among families in which the head is middle-aged, the adult relatives are probably for the most part unmarried children of the head. Among families with older heads, a large number of the adult relatives are probably married children of the head living as subfamilies, whereas among families with younger heads, a considerable number of the adult relatives are probably parents of the head.

Highest grade of school completed.—A question on the 1940 census schedule asked for the last full grade that the person had completed in the regular school system—public, private, or parochial school, college, or university. Statistics on the highest grade of school completed are shown in this report for heads of families, the great majority of whom have completed their formal education.

Table III. MEDIAN SIZE OF FAMILY, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX OF HEAD, AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940

[Statistics based on Sample D]

SEX, MARITAL STATUS, AND AGE OF HEAD	All families	FAMILIES HAVING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD			
		None	1	2	3 or more
All families.....	3.15	2.09	3.26	4.22	6.22
Male head.....	3.32	2.17	3.27	4.23	6.24
Married, wife present.....	3.47	2.27	3.27	4.23	6.24
Other marital status.....	2.69	2.04	3.05	4.07	5.29
Under 25 years old.....	3.08	2.05	3.06	4.06	5.40
25 to 29 years old.....	3.51	2.07	3.07	4.07	5.66
30 to 34 years old.....	3.98	2.17	3.18	4.15	6.13
35 to 44 years old.....	3.92	2.48	3.78	4.59	6.95
45 to 54 years old.....	3.22	2.47	4.13	5.34	7.33
55 to 64 years old.....	2.50	2.32	4.22	5.59	7.37
65 years and over.....	1.47	1.29	3.38	4.40	6.17
Other marital status.....	1.47	1.27	3.05	3.93	5.80
Under 45 years old.....	1.47	1.30	3.60	4.73	6.40
45 years and over.....	2.08	1.49	3.01	3.94	5.85
Female head.....	2.81	1.29	2.43	3.38	5.40
Under 45 years old.....	2.01	1.59	3.44	4.65	6.50
45 years and over.....					

Table IV presents the median years of school completed by heads of families in the United States in 1940, by color of head and type of family. The median year of school completed is that year which divides the population group into two equal parts--one-half having had more formal education and one-half having had less than the median. These medians are expressed in terms of a continuous series of numbers representing years of school completed. For example, the completion of the first year of high school is indicated by 9 and of the last year of college by 16. For the sake of comparability, the first year of high school is uniformly represented by 9, although there are some areas with only 7 years of elementary school.

Table IV. MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY FAMILY HEAD, BY MARITAL STATUS, COLOR, AND SEX OF HEAD, AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940

[Statistics based on Sample D]

COLOR, SEX, AND MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD	All families	FAMILIES HAVING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD			
		None	1	2	3 or more
Total.....	8.3	8.3	8.6	8.4	7.6
Male head.....	8.3	8.3	8.6	8.5	7.7
Married, wife present.....	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.5	7.7
Other marital status.....	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.4	6.8
Female head.....	8.1	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.2
White.....	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.6	7.9
Male head.....	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.6	7.9
Married, wife present.....	8.5	8.5	8.8	8.6	7.9
Other marital status.....	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.6	7.3
Female head.....	8.4	8.5	8.2	8.1	7.7
Nonwhite.....	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	4.8
Male head.....	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.7
Married, wife present.....	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.3	4.7
Other marital status.....	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.2
Female head.....	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.3

The figures in table IV indicate a uniform tendency for family heads with one or two children to have more schooling than those with three or more children. This tendency substantiates for the country as a whole the findings of studies of differential fertility based on smaller groups of families.

Many of the other differences in amount of education among family heads may be explained by the fact that educational attainment is progressively lower from the younger to the older ages, because of the more favorable educational opportunities in recent years. Heads of normal families were about ten years younger, on the average, than male heads of "other marital status," and, thus, also had more schooling. Although female heads tended to be considerably older than male heads, the median number of years of school completed was about the same for the two sexes among whites and considerably higher for female heads than for male heads among nonwhites. This may be accounted for by the fact that, among persons of the same age, females ordinarily complete more years of school than males, the difference between the education of the two sexes being greater among nonwhites than among whites.

Nonwhite family heads had considerably lower amounts of education, on the average, than white family heads. This fact is associated with the greater concentration of nonwhites than whites in the rural-farm areas of the South, their lower average economic level, and their less adequate educational facilities.

Tenure.— Families are classified by tenure into two basic groups: Owner and tenant. A family is classified as an owner family if the home was owned either wholly or in part by the head of the family or by some related member of his family living in the home. All other families are classified as tenant families whether or not cash rent was actually paid for the living quarters. Families residing in rent-free quarters or in living accommodations which were received in payment for services performed are thus included with the tenant families. The small number of families in 1930 for which no information on tenure was obtained are classified as "tenure not reported."

Value or monthly rent of home.— The enumerator was instructed to obtain for each family returned as owning its home the estimated current market value of its home; and for each family returned as occupying rented living quarters the monthly contract rent, or if no cash rent was paid, the estimated monthly rental value based on rents for similar living quarters in the neighborhood.

In table 11, statistics are presented for families in 1940 in terms of the "monthly rental value of home." These figures were tabulated on a composite basis, with the rented homes classified by monthly contract rent and the owned homes classified by estimated monthly rental value based on 1 percent of their reported value (less 50 cents to adjust to rental intervals). In table 20, data are shown for urban and rural-nonfarm families in 1930 by tenure and value or monthly rent of home. In 1930 the small number of urban-farm families were included with urban homes for which value or monthly rent was not reported.

The median monthly rental value of home is shown in table V for families in 1940 classified by type. The median monthly rental value of home may be defined as that rental value which divides the families into two equal groups--one-half having higher rental values and one-half lower rental values than the median.

Table V. MEDIAN MONTHLY RENTAL VALUE OF HOME, BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX OF FAMILY HEAD, AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1940

[Statistics based on Sample D]

AREA AND SEX AND MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD	MEDIAN MONTHLY RENTAL VALUE OF HOME				
	All families	Families having specified number of children under 18 years old			
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)
Total.....	20.33	22.74	21.49	19.87	12.97
Male head.....	20.21	22.58	21.83	20.21	13.09
Married, wife present.....	20.96	24.43	22.02	20.40	13.15
Other marital status.....	14.03	13.32	17.08	14.98	11.00
Female head.....	20.94	23.32	18.78	16.99	11.83
Urban.....	27.61	28.71	28.03	27.48	22.66
Male head.....	28.03	29.12	28.64	28.12	23.20
Married, wife present.....	28.58	30.82	29.75	28.24	23.26
Other marital status.....	21.70	21.05	25.66	23.94	21.00
Female head.....	25.62	27.41	23.39	21.68	17.72
Rural-nonfarm.....	12.61	13.45	13.38	12.94	9.62
Male head.....	12.82	13.69	13.71	13.23	9.90
Married, wife present.....	13.40	15.58	13.85	13.36	9.96
Other marital status.....	8.20	7.99	9.72	9.37	8.16
Female head.....	11.22	12.53	9.87	9.19	7.36
Rural-farm.....	7.61	8.81	7.72	7.45	6.00
Male head.....	7.64	8.78	7.80	7.52	6.12
Married, wife present.....	7.71	9.21	7.85	7.56	6.16
Other marital status.....	7.01	7.27	6.91	6.48	5.10
Female head.....	7.22	9.04	6.23	6.02	3.93

In general, there is a tendency for the rental value to decrease as the number of children in the family increases, in spite of the fact that more housing space is needed as the number of children in the family increases. This tendency reflects economic differentials in fertility. Normal families reported the highest rental values, but families with a female head reported higher rental values than the families with a male head of "other marital status." Urban homes had considerably higher

rental values than rural homes, with the rental values of rural-nonfarm homes being higher than those of rural-farm homes. Within each subdivision of families by area cross-classified by sex and marital status of head, the families with one or two children under 18 reported appreciably higher rental values than those with 3 or more children under 18.

Another factor usually related to rental value of home is age of the family head. Family heads who are middle-aged or older tend to reside in better homes than those who are younger, perhaps because they have had a longer period during which to accumulate the financial means necessary to afford such homes.

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

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

Family wage or salary income was obtained by combining the wages and salaries reported by all related persons 14 years old and over in the family. Families were classified as having wage or salary income not reported when no report on wage or salary income was obtained for one or more members who were (1) in the labor force and classified as wage or salary workers, or (2) not in the labor force but who reported one or more weeks worked in 1939. When the question on wage or salary income was not answered for employers, own-account workers, unpaid family workers, new workers, or for persons not in the labor force other than those mentioned above, it was assumed that they had no wage or salary income. This was done because relatively few of these groups of persons worked for wages or salaries in 1939, and the enumerator left the column blank in most cases because he believed that the question on wage or salary income was inapplicable.

"Other income," as defined in the 1940 census, includes all income other than money wages or salaries, such as income from roomers or boarders, business profits, professional fees, receipts from the sale of farm products, rents, interest, dividends, unemployment compensation, direct relief, old-age assistance, pensions, annuities, royalties, regular contributions from persons other than members of the immediate family, and income received in kind from sources other than the immediate family.

Families were classified as "with other income" if any related person 14 years old or over reported the receipt of \$50 or more of income from sources other than wages or salaries. Families were classified as "without other income" if all members 14 years old and over reported that they had not received other income amounting to \$50 or more. Persons engaged in home housework or in school who failed to report on the receipt or nonreceipt of other income were considered to have received no other income. Families were classified in the category "other income not reported" if one or more members, other than those engaged in home housework or in school, failed to report on the receipt or nonreceipt of other income, and no other member reported that he had received other income. Since relatively few persons engaged in home housework or in school receive any type of income, it is probable that many enumerators assumed that the question on the receipt of other income was inapplicable and accordingly made no entries for such persons.

In this report statistics for families with no report on the receipt of other income are combined with those for families with other income, in spite of the fact that the majority of the families with no report on other income probably had no other income. This procedure was followed in order to keep the statistics on wage or salary income for families primarily dependent upon such income from being distorted by the inclusion of families which might have had \$50 or more of income from nonwage sources.

In table VI is shown the median family wage or salary income in 1939 for families classified by receipt of other income by the family in 1939, by marital status and sex of head in

1940, for the United States, urban and rural. The median wage or salary income is the amount which divides the number of families receiving one dollar or more of such income into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median, and the other having incomes below the median.

Table VI. MEDIAN FAMILY WAGE OR SALARY INCOME BY RECEIPT OF OTHER INCOME IN 1939, BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX OF HEAD IN 1940, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL

[Statistics based on Sample D]

RECEIPT OF OTHER INCOME, SEX, AND MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD	MEDIAN WAGE OR SALARY INCOME FOR FAMILIES WITH \$1 OR MORE			
	Total	Urban	Rural- nonfarm	Rural- farm
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)
All families.....	1,232	1,464	976	451
Male head.....	1,286	1,544	1,022	455
Married, wife present.....	1,319	1,576	1,062	463
Other marital status.....	918	1,194	697	399
Female head.....	870	980	575	400
Families without other income...	1,312	1,496	1,008	452
Male head.....	1,362	1,567	1,051	459
Married, wife present.....	1,398	1,601	1,093	472
Other marital status.....	933	1,156	691	373
Female head.....	890	985	575	372
Families with other income ¹	1,045	1,381	908	451
Male head.....	1,096	1,479	959	453
Married, wife present.....	1,121	1,499	965	457
Other marital status.....	885	1,264	712	421
Female head.....	843	971	576	419

¹ Includes statistics for families for whom the receipt or nonreceipt of "other income in 1939" was not reported.

The amount of wage or salary income received by a family in 1939 is related to such factors as the number and age of earners in the family, type of occupation, industry, and class of worker of earners, number of months worked by earners, and geographic location. The presence of married women in the labor force and the relatively large proportion of heads of normal families who are in or near their highest earning period of life, help to explain the relatively high median family wage or salary income among normal families. The comparatively low incomes from wages or salary received by families in rural-farm areas should be considered in the light of the fact that farm families which are dependent entirely upon wage or salary income are for the most part families of farm laborers whose work is ordinarily seasonal and whose pay scales are low in comparison with those engaged in nonfarm occupations.

Employment status of head.—The classification by employment status of the family head was obtained from questions regarding the activity during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940. These questions permitted a classification into two large groups: (a) Persons in the labor force, including those at work, those with a job but temporarily absent from work, those on public emergency work, and those seeking work; and (b) persons not in the labor force. The latter group includes persons reported as engaged in own home housework, those in school, those unable to work; others not at work and not having a job, not on public emergency work, and not seeking work; and persons for whom employment status was not reported.

The various categories of persons in the labor force are defined more precisely below.

Employed.—The group classified as employed includes persons who worked for pay or profit at any time during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, in private work or nonemergency Federal, State, or local government work, or assisted without pay on a family farm or in a family business; and persons not actually at work and not seeking work during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, but with jobs, businesses, or professional enterprises from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff not exceeding 4 weeks with definite instructions to return to work on a specific date. For convenience in terminology, the term "Employed" is used in this report to refer to the group designated "Employed (except on public emergency work)" in the publications presenting data for individuals.

On public emergency work.—This category includes persons who, during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, were at work on, or assigned to, public emergency work projects conducted by the Work Projects Administration (WPA), the National

Youth Administration (NYA), the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), or State or local work relief agencies.⁴

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

The classification of families by employment status of head is useful as an indication of the economic impact of unemployment upon families, since the head is usually the principal breadwinner. In some families, however, the head was a dependent, such as an aged father or mother supported by the children. It should be borne in mind, however, that many family heads 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.

Labor force status of wife.—In the classification of families by the labor force status of the wife of the family head, two groups are distinguished: Those families with the wife in the labor force and those families with the wife not in the labor force.

The classification of families by labor force status of wife provides an indication of the number of families in which the wife normally contributes to the support of the family. This classification has added significance when it is shown in connection with the number of children under 10 years old in the family, as in table 14. These statistics provide a basis for analyzing the extent to which the presence of young children in the home tends to prevent the wife from entering the labor force.

For rural-farm areas, many of the wives in the labor force represent women employed as unpaid workers on the family farm; opportunities for other types of employment are quite limited.

Major occupation group of head.—In this report, statistics are presented on the current major occupation group of head for families with employed heads. This classification gives an indication of the general economic and social status of the family, which tends to be closely associated with the occupation of the head.

Data on the occupational characteristics of all family heads in the labor force are not shown in this report because of the difficulty of interpreting an aggregate consisting of (1) current occupations (for employed heads); (2) occupations pursued on emergency work projects (for heads on public emergency work); and (3) latest occupations (for heads seeking work), which may represent work that ended a week before the census date or many years in the past.

In classifying occupation returns for 1940, the Bureau of the Census used a classification system with 451 occupation titles. The specific occupations included in each major group are listed in the tables on occupation presented in Volume III of the Sixteenth Census Reports on Population, entitled "The Labor Force - Occupation, Industry, Employment, and Income."

COMPARISON BETWEEN RESULTS OF SAMPLE TABULATIONS AND COMPLETE COUNT

The 1940 family statistics shown in this report are based on tabulations of a sample of families, identified as Sample D. (See section on "Sources of family statistics.") Sample D was designed so that in certain portions of the areas shown, a 2½-percent sample was used (multiplied by a uniform factor of 40), and elsewhere a 5-percent sample was used (multiplied by a uniform factor of 20). Exact agreement is not to be expected between these tabulations and the corresponding tabulations of a complete count, but the sample data nevertheless indicate the relationships among the various characteristics involved. With regard to the individual numbers in the tables, comparisons thus far made indicate that 95 percent of the numbers above 25,000 will differ from those given by the complete count by less than 5 percent, 95 percent of those between 10,000 and 25,000 will differ by less than 10 percent, and 95 percent of those between 2,500 and 10,000 will differ by less than 20 percent. Somewhat larger variations may occur in the case of numbers below 2,500 but even here the majority of the differences are less than 15 percent.

⁴ Considerable numbers of persons on public emergency work projects were reported as employed, seeking work, or not in the labor force, instead of on public emergency work. The data on employment status of family head tend to understate the number of families with unemployed heads at the time of the census, to the extent that emergency workers were classified as employed or not in the labor force. See Part 1 of Volume III of the Reports on Population for a discussion of persons on public emergency work.

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

The information for a family in Sample F was also obtained in two ways: Data for several subjects were obtained from the entries on the Sample F transcription sheet which contained one line of information from the Population schedule for the family and the family head; data for the remaining subjects were reproduced mechanically from the E card for the corresponding occupied dwelling unit (data for the E cards were obtained from entries on the Housing schedule for occupied and vacant dwelling units).

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

Table VII shows certain data from the complete count of private households and from tabulations of Samples D and F for the United States in 1940. For any area, the total number of families selected for Sample D was expected to be the same as the total number of families for Sample F. Likewise, it was expected that the total number of families shown from Samples D and F would agree with the total number of private households in the area, within the limits of sampling variation. Any differences among these total numbers for an area, therefore, are the outcome of sampling errors or systematic biases. For the United States as a whole, there were only 1,400 more families indicated by Sample F than by Sample D. Again, for the United States as a whole, there were 138,774 more families indicated by Sample D than there were private households in the complete count.

Table VII. SAMPLE TABULATIONS AND COMPLETE COUNT, FOR FAMILIES AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, COLOR, AND SEX OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940

SEX, MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND COLOR OF HEAD	Private households (based on complete count)	FAMILIES			
		Based on Sample D		Based on Sample F	
		Number	Percent of private households	Number	Percent of private households
SEX AND MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD					
Total.....	34,948,666	35,087,440	100.40	35,088,840	100.40
Male head.....	29,679,718	29,784,200	100.18	29,785,900	100.36
Married, wife present....	26,570,502	26,605,800	100.13	26,745,000	100.66
Other marital status.....	3,109,216	3,178,400	100.62	3,040,900	97.80
Female head.....	5,268,948	5,353,240	101.60	5,302,940	100.65
SEX AND AGE OF HEAD					
Male head.....	29,679,718	29,784,200	100.18	29,785,900	100.36
Under 25 years old.....	1,259,940	1,271,440	100.91	1,254,620	99.58
25 to 34 years old.....	6,539,015	6,550,180	100.17	6,567,580	100.44
35 to 44 years old.....	7,286,256	7,323,680	100.51	7,342,520	100.77
45 to 54 years old.....	6,715,810	6,696,080	99.71	6,715,200	99.99
55 to 64 years old.....	4,553,859	4,565,380	100.25	4,580,340	100.58
65 years and over.....	3,324,888	3,327,440	100.08	3,325,660	100.02
Female head.....	5,268,948	5,353,240	101.60	5,302,940	100.65
Under 45 years old.....	1,461,950	1,531,180	104.74	(1)	-
45 years and over.....	3,806,998	3,822,060	100.40	(1)	-
COLOR AND SEX OF HEAD					
White.....	31,679,766	31,815,320	100.43	31,794,900	100.36
Male head.....	27,142,906	27,202,440	100.22	(1)	-
Female head.....	4,537,460	4,612,880	101.66	(1)	-
Nonwhite.....	3,268,900	3,272,120	100.10	3,293,940	100.77
Male head.....	2,537,412	2,531,760	99.78	(1)	-
Female head.....	731,488	740,360	101.21	(1)	-

¹ Statistics not available.

INTRODUCTION

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The items shown in table VII from the complete count and the sample tabulations are marital status, age, color, and sex of head. All of these items were obtained for the complete count directly from entries on the Population schedule, for Sample D from information on the cards for Sample B, and for Sample F from entries on the Sample F transcription sheet. The nature of the differences among the results from these sources may be illustrated by an inspection of the figures on color of head. Figures from Sample D show a larger number of white family heads than those from Sample F. Similarly, figures from Sample D show a larger number of white family heads than those from the complete count, even if an allowance is made for the general tendency for the figures from Sample D to show more heads than those from the complete count. This bias resulted from a tendency in the coding of Sample B to classify persons

as white at the expense of the nonwhite. More precisely, the bias was one in which persons in Sample B were sometimes coded as native white of native parentage, whereas they should have been classified in one of the other categories.

Most of the deviations discussed in this section are relatively small, yet some are appreciably larger than would be expected to result from sampling variation alone. Such deviations, however, do not affect relationships that may be deduced from the statistics presented in this report.

In a forthcoming technical report there will be a detailed exposition of the sampling method, descriptions of the various samples that were taken, and comparisons between the samples and complete count. The purpose of the report will be to assist in evaluating the data that are published on the basis of the samples.