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APPENDIX F

THE DISTRIBUTION AND COMPOSITION OF NONFARM HOUSEHOLDS, MARCH 1950

TABLE F-1 presents data from the March 1950 sample census describing the current distribution of nonfarm households and families.

Tables F-2 and F-3 estimate the maximum number of nonfarm households which could have been formed out of the March 1950 civilian nonfarm population. To determine this potential maximum, some judgment is required as to the minimum social units, in terms of current social patterns, in which people could conceivably live.

TABLE F-1
Distribution of Number of Nonfarm Civilian
Households and Families of Different Types,
March 1950
(number in millions)

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per Cent of Total</i>
1. Husband-wife primary families	28.739	76.9%
2. Parent-child primary families	1.256	3.4
3. Other primary families	2.974	8.0
4. Primary individuals	4.404	11.8
Total households	37.373 ^a	100.0
5. Husband-wife primary, secondary, and subfamilies ^b	30.486	100.0
6. Husband-wife primary families	28.739	94.3
7. Parent-child primary, secondary, and subfamilies ^b	1.953	100.0
8. Parent-child primary families	1.256	64.3

^a This estimate of nonfarm households in March 1950, derived from a sample census, differs from the preliminary total of 37.089 million nonfarm households enumerated in April 1950, in the 1950 Census of Population.

^b Including a small number of secondary families living in quasi households.

Source: "Marital Status and Household Characteristics: March 1950," *Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics*, Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, No. 33, February 12, 1951.

For this purpose it has been assumed that the following groups or individuals are actual or potential demanders of separate dwelling space: (1) all married couples and their related children under eighteen¹ who are currently occupying their own dwelling units; (2) all married couples and their own children under eighteen who

¹ It is assumed that the number of married children under eighteen is negligible and that the number of unmarried children under eighteen who desire separate dwelling space is also negligible.

are living together but do not maintain their own households; (3) all family groups consisting of single, widowed, divorced, or separated heads of families who have related children under eighteen living with them, and their related children under eighteen, who are currently maintaining their own households; (4) all family groups consisting of widowed, divorced, or separated parents who have their own children under eighteen living with them but do not maintain their own households; (5) all other single, widowed, divorced, or separated persons over eighteen who are living with relatives; (6) all individuals eighteen or over who are living alone or with nonrelatives.

TABLE F-2
Estimated Household and Family Distribution of the
Nonfarm Civilian Population, March 1950
(number in millions)

	Number	Per Cent of Total Population
Total civilian population ^a	126.418	100.0%
I. Population in households	123.540	97.7
A. Population in families	116.351	92.0
1. Population in "normal" families ^b	100.729 ^c	79.7
a. Population in husband-wife "normal" families ^b	89.830 ^d	71.1
b. Population in husband-wife "normal" subfamilies ^b	3.852 ^d	3.0
c. Population in "normal" families with single, widowed, divorced, or separated head of family with related children under 18 ^b	5.456 ^d	4.3
d. Population in parent-child "normal" subfamilies with own children under 18 ^b	1.591 ^d	1.3
2. Other relatives in families	15.866 ^c	12.6
B. Unrelated individuals	7.197	5.7
1. Unrelated individuals 18 or over	7.005	5.5
a. Primary individuals	4.399	3.5
b. Secondary individuals in households	2.606	2.1
2. Unrelated individuals under 18	.192	.2
a. Primary individuals	.006	.1
b. Secondary individuals in households	.186	.1
II. Population in quasi households	2.880	2.3
A. Population in families	.244	.2
B. Unrelated individuals	1.186	.9
C. Inmates and patients in institutions	1.450 ^e	1.1

^a Including 547,000 persons in military service who were living off post or with their families on post.

^b Population in "normal" families is defined to include: (1) in husband-wife (notes continued on next page)

Notes to Table F-2 (continued)

primary or secondary families, only the husband, wife, and related children under 18, excluding children under 18 in subfamilies; (2) in husband-wife subfamilies, only the husband, wife, and own children under 18; (3) in primary or secondary families, with single, widowed, divorced, or separated head of family and related children under 18, only the head of the family and related children under 18, excluding children under 18 in subfamilies; (4) in parent-child subfamilies with own children under 18, only the parent and own children under 18.

^c A small number of persons in "normal" families in quasi households are included in these estimates. The total number cannot be more than 244,000, since that is the total population of all families in quasi households.

^d The estimates of population in the several types of "normal" families were derived by adding to the husbands and wives or heads of families the estimated number of related or own children in such families. These estimates were based on frequency distributions of families by number of children. All such distributions carried an open-end class. It was assumed in these calculations that the average of each open-end class was one more than the lower limit of the class—e.g. for the class of husband-wife families with four or more related children, it was assumed that the average number of children per family was five. It has been assumed that all children under 18 in subfamilies were living in husband-wife households.

^e The number of inmates and patients in institutions was given as 1.30 million in the *Current Population Report*, Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, No. 33. This figure was corrected to 1.45 million in the *Current Population Report*, Series P-20, No. 38, p. 6.

^f Less than .05 per cent.

Source: "Marital Status and Household Characteristics: March 1950." *Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics*, Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, No. 33, February 12, 1951.

The first four categories are termed "normal" families, since they conform most closely with the layman's concept of the "family." Population in such families has been segregated to permit identification of other persons now living in families who are considered potential demanders of dwelling units, i.e. category 5 in the above classification.

It can be seen in Table F-2 that about four-fifths of the 1950 nonfarm civilian population was living in "normal" families (item I-A-1). About 13 per cent consisted of single, widowed, divorced, or separated persons over eighteen who were living in families (item I-A-2). Almost 7 per cent were individuals living alone or with nonrelatives in households and quasi households (items I-B and II-B).

On the assumption that all married couples living together in that year would want to continue to live together, and that all children under eighteen would want to continue to live with parents or relatives, it can be estimated that there was a potential of at least 57 million households in March 1950, given the marital and age distribution of the nonfarm population at that time (Table F-3). This number is half again as large as the actual number of households in existence in 1950.

TABLE F-3
 Distribution of Actual Nonfarm Households and
 Potential Maximum Number of Nonfarm Households,
 March 1950
 (number of households in millions)

<i>Classification as of March 1950</i>	<i>Actual Number of Households</i>	<i>Potential Maximum Number of Households</i>	<i>Per Cent of Total</i>
Husband-wife primary, secondary, and sub-families	28.739 ^a	30.486 ^b	53.5%
Primary and secondary families consisting of single, widowed, divorced, or separated head of family with related children under 18	1.818 ^c	1.885 ^d	3.3
Parent-child subfamilies with own children under 18	—	.636 ^e	1.1
Single, widowed, divorced, or separated persons 18 or over, living with relatives	—	15.866 ^f	27.8
Other family groups	2.412 ^g	—	—
Unrelated individuals	4.404 ^h	8.138 ⁱ	14.3
Total	37.373	57.011	100.0

^a Item 1, Table F-1.

^b Item 5, Table F-1.

^c Item 2, Table F-1, plus 562,000 other primary families headed by single, widowed, divorced, or separated persons living with related children under 18.

^d Including 67,000 secondary families headed by single, widowed, divorced, or separated persons with related children under 18.

^e Derived from "Marital Status and Household Characteristics: March 1950," *Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics*, Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, No. 33, February 12, 1951.

^f Item I-A, Table F-2.

^g Item 3, Table F-1, minus 562,000 primary families (other than parent-child primary families) headed by single, widowed, divorced, or separated persons living with related children under 18. In the estimate of the potential maximum number of households, members of this group are included in the category of single, widowed, divorced, or separated persons, 18 or over, living with relatives.

^h Item 4, Table F-1.

ⁱ Items I-B and II-B, Table F-2, excluding 245,000 unrelated individuals under 18.

Note on Census Terms

The terms used in this Appendix are standard Census Bureau terms. The Bureau report "Marital Status and Household Characteristics: March 1950," from which the data employed in this Appendix are derived, defines the terms as follows:

"Household and quasi-household. A household includes all of the persons who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes a dwelling unit. It includes the related family members and also the unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, maids, or hired hands who share the dwelling unit. A person living alone or a

group of unrelated persons sharing the same living accommodations as partners is counted as a household. . . . Quasi-households, such as institutions, hotels, and large rooming houses, are not counted as households.

“Family. The term ‘family,’ as used here, refers to a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same 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, and not as part of the head’s family. A household may therefore contain more than one family. However, if the son of the head of the household and the son’s wife are in the household, they are treated as part of the head’s family. A household head living alone, or with unrelated persons only, is not regarded as a family. . . .

“Primary family. A primary family is the head of a household and all (one or more) other persons in the household related to the head.

“Secondary family. A secondary family comprises two or more persons, such as guests, lodgers, or resident employees and their relatives, living in a household or quasi-household (other than the negligible number of such groups among inmates of institutions) and related to each other. In households, secondary families are not related to the household head, but in a quasi-household, a secondary family may include the head. . . .

“Subfamily. A subfamily is a married couple with or without children, or one parent with one or more children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, the head of the household or his wife. Members of a subfamily are also members of the primary family with which they live. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

“In the interpretation of the statistics on subfamilies, the method of determining which person in the household was classified as the head should be noted. In the great majority of the cases, there is no doubt as to which person is the head of the household. He is generally the husband in a husband-wife family and the chief breadwinner. In case there is more than one couple, or a couple and additional adults, in the household, the determination of who is returned as head may depend on who owns or rents the dwelling unit, or who is the chief earner, or on personal relationships among the household members. Whether a particular group of persons is or is not classified as a subfamily depends, among other things, on who is returned as the head of the household.

“Married couple. A married couple is a husband and his wife living together. The married couple may or may not have children living

with them. The expression 'husband-wife' before the term 'household,' 'family,' or 'subfamily,' indicates that the head of the household, family, or subfamily is a married man living with his wife.

"Parent-child group. A parent-child group is a parent and one or more own sons or daughters under 18 years old living together. The most common example is a widow and her child sharing the same living quarters. The expression 'parent-child' before the term 'household,' 'family,' or 'subfamily' indicates that the head of the household, family, or subfamily is a parent with no spouse in the household.

"Unrelated individuals. . . . 'Unrelated individuals,' . . . refers to persons (other than inmates of institutions) who are not living with any relatives. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household by himself, or he may be part of a household including one or more other families or individuals, or he may reside in a room in a lodginghouse, dormitory, etc. Thus, a widow living by herself or with one or more other persons not related to her, a lodger not related to the head of the household or to anyone else in the household, and a maid living in her employer's household with no relatives are examples of unrelated individuals.

"Primary individuals. A primary individual is a household head living alone or with persons all of whom are unrelated to the head.

"Secondary individuals. A secondary individual is a person in a household or quasi-household such as a guest, lodger, or resident employee (excluding inmates of institutions) who is not related to the head or to any other person in the household or quasi-household. This group thus now includes the categories 'secondary individual' and 'individual in a quasi-household' used in earlier reports.

"Inmate of an institution. Inmates of institutions include such persons as patients in mental hospitals, persons in homes for the aged, and persons in penal institutions. Resident employees are not included among the inmates.

"Head of household, family, or subfamily. One person in each household, family, or subfamily is designated as the 'head.' The number of heads, therefore, is equal to the number of households, families, or subfamilies. The head is usually the person regarded as the head by the members of the group. Married women are not classified as heads if their husbands are living with them at the time of the survey. . . .

"Own children and related children. 'Own' children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the family head. Similarly, 'own' children in a subfamily are sons and daughters of the subfamily head. 'Related' children in a family include own children and all other children in the household who are related to the family head by blood, marriage, or adoption. All children shown as members of subfamilies are own children of the subfamily head."