## Chapter 6. Households, Relationship to Householder, and Home Ownership

Before discussing the history of census data on households and related characteristics, it is helpful to provide some general concepts used currently. A housing unit is a physical structure (e.g., a house or an apartment) intended for occupancy as separate living quarters by one or more persons (e.g., a family or unrelated persons or a person living alone). Housing units are either occupied or vacant, and occupied housing units are either owned (with or without a mortgage) or rented. Persons living in a housing unit constitute a household, and the person or one of the persons in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented is defined as the householder. Households are defined as family households or nonfamily households. Family households are those households with one or more persons related to the householder by blood, marriage, or adoption. All other households, including one-person households, are nonfamily households. A small proportion of the population lives in group quarters (including institutionalized group quarters such as correctional institutions and nursing homes and noninstitutionalized group quarters such as college dormitories and military barracks. The group quarters population, which represented 2.6 percent of the total U.S. population in 2010, is not covered in this chapter.

While information in the decennial census of population has been collected primarily by household since 1790 , little information on households was published in census volumes until 1940, and a question on relationship to householder was first asked in the 1880 census. Data on the number of households by size for 1790 are available from an analysis of census schedules published in U.S. Bureau of the Census (1909), A Century of Population Growth from the First Census of the United States to the Twelfth: 1790 to 1900. Starting with 1850, when census schedules first listed each person in a household by name, estimates of data on households and relationship to householder are available based on the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), as shown in Steven Ruggles (2006), "Family and Household Composition," Historical Statistics of the United States: Millennial Edition, Vol. 1, pp. 1-660 to 1-689. (See Minnesota Population Center, no date, "IPUMS-USA, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)," http://usa.ipums.org/usa-action/faq.do.)

There have been many changes over time in definitions of households and related characteristics. In addition to the sources cited above, see Frank Hobbs, and Nicole Stoops (2002), "Demographic Trends in the $20^{\text {th }}$ Century," U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Special Reports, CENSR-4, and Data Sources.

## Figures

6-1. Households and Average Household Size for the United States: 1790 and 1850 to 2010
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Figure 6-1.
Households and Average Household Size for the United States: 1790 and 1850 to 2010
(Data for 1790 to 1860 exclude slave population)


Average number of persons per household

(NA) Not available.
Sources: Steven Ruggles (2006), "Family and Household Composition," in Historical Statistics of the United States: Millennial Edition, Vol. 1, pp. 1-660 to 1-689. U.S.Census Bureau, decennial census publications, and Frank Hobbs and Nicole Stoops (2002), "Demographic Trends in the 20th Century," Census 2000 Special Reports, CENSR-4. See www.demographicchartbpook.com, References.
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Figure 6-2.
Percent Distribution of Households and Household Population by Size of Household
for the United States: 1790 and 1850 to 2010
(Data for 1790 to 1860 exclude slave population. Assumes that households with $11+$ persons had an average of 13 persons per household)


Households by number of persons in household


Household population by number of persons in household


Percentages not shown on figure for 1 person:
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllll}1790 & 0.7 & 1850 & 0.4 & 1860 & 0.6 & 1870 & 0.7 & 1880 & 0.9 & 1900 & 1.4 & 1910 & 1.2 & 1920 & 1.3\end{array}$
(NA) Not available.
Sources: Steven Ruggles (2006), "Family and Household Composition," in Historical Statistics of the United States: Millennial Edition, Vol. 1, pp. 1-660 to 1-689.
U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census publications, and Frank Hobbs and Nicole Stoops (2002), "Demographic Trends in the 20th Century," Census 2000

Special Reports, CENSR-4. See www.demographicchartbpook.com, References.
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Figure 6-3.

## Household Type, Relationship to Householder, and Home Ownership Rate, for the <br> United States: 1850 to 2010

(Data for 1850 and 1860 exclude slave population)
HOUSEHOLD TYPE (percent distribution)


RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER FOR HOUSEHOLD POPULATION (percent distribution)


HOMEOWNERSHIP RATE FOR HOUSEHOLDS (in percent)

(NA) Not available.
Sources: Steven Ruggles (2006), "Family and Household Composition," in Historical Statistics of the United States:Millennial Edition, Vol. 1, pp. 1-660 to 1-689. U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census publications, and Frank Hobbs and Nicole Stoops (2002), "Demographic Trends in the 20th Century," Census 2000

Special Reports, CENSR-4. See www.demographicchartbpook.com, References.
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Figure 6-4.
Average Household Size and Home Ownership Rate for the United States by Region: 1900, 1940, 1970, 2000, and 2010


Homeownership rate for households (in percent)


Sources: Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census publications, and Frank Hobbs and Nicole Stoops (2002), "Demographic Trends in the 20th Century," Census 2000 special reports, CENSR-4. See www.demographicchartbpook.com, References.
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