
Money Disbursements of Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in the North Atlantic Region 1934-36

By

FAITH M. WILLIAMS and ALICE C. HANSON
of the Bureau of Labor Statistics



Bulletin No. 637

Volume I—New York City

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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PREFACE

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has been making studies of the money receipts and disbursements of wage earners and salaried workers since 1888. The first survey was initiated to provide information on wages and levels of living among American and European workers. Later studies, made in 1903 and 1918, were undertaken to secure weights for indexes of the cost of food and other goods purchased by families of wage earners and salaried workers.

The 1918 survey in which data were obtained from 12,096 families at 7 different income levels has supplied the weights for the cost of living indexes published currently by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Since 1918, however, consumer purchasing habits and the articles available in the retail market have greatly changed. Some goods which were not widely available in 1917-18 are now purchased regularly by families of low and moderate income. Some have decreased in relative importance, and some have disappeared from the market. Studies made by various agencies since 1918 have indicated the importance of these shifts but have been neither sufficiently extensive nor coordinated to provide the material needed either for revising the Bureau's cost of living indexes or for giving a comprehensive picture of the living of the wage-earner and clerical groups.

This study is part of an investigation of the money disbursements of wage earners and clerical workers in the larger cities of the United States which was undertaken by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the fall of 1934, primarily for the purpose of bringing up to date the items to be priced and the quantity weights to be used in computing its indexes of changes in living costs.

The data in this bulletin are based on the actual living of 997 families which cooperated in the study in New York City. In addition to throwing light upon the incomes of the families covered, the data portray their expenditures for food, clothing, house furnishings, medical care, and the other items that enter into family living. They also throw light on the amount and kind of goods and services that are purchased by the wage-earner and clerical groups in New York City.

This survey was made in cooperation with the Russell Sage Foundation, the New York State Temporary Relief Administration, and the Works Progress Administration. Mr. Ralph Hurlin and Miss Margaret Hogg, of the Russell Sage Foundation, assisted in choosing the sample.

ISADOR LUBIN,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

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Money Disbursements of Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in New York City, 1934-36

Introduction

The data collected in the present investigation portray the levels at which employed wage earners and clerical workers are living at the present time in terms of their annual purchases of goods and services. The differences shown between the figures on average family expenditures in New York City and in the other cities reflect differences in the money incomes of the wage earner and clerical groups in those communities, in consumption habits, and in family size and composition, as well as differences in price levels. They do not measure differences in living costs as between communities.

The results of this investigation must be distinguished from those obtained by pricing a hypothetical budget to secure the cost of a previously defined standard of living.¹ The investigators who participated in the present study were sent not to stores to price a predetermined list of goods and services, but to families who were willing to give the detailed facts concerning their incomes and expenditures.

Although the primary purpose of the present investigation was to ascertain the actual level of living of families in New York City, some of the data obtained afford a basis for evaluating the adequacy of the living of the workers who cooperated in furnishing information for the investigation. A detailed comparison has not been made, however, between the goods currently purchased by the families studied and the goods included in budgets estimating the amounts needed for maintaining healthy family life.

The terms "level of living" and "plane of living" have been used to describe the actual economic status of the families studied. This actual way of living is distinguished from their "standard of living," the type of living which they regard as normal and proper, or from a "norm of living" established by a group or an agency as adequate or suitable for certain purposes. The term "standard of living" is

¹ Such a study has recently been completed by the Works Progress Administration, Division of Social Research, in cooperation with the Retail Price Division of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In this survey prices were obtained in 59 cities covering the cost of items in budgets at two levels. These budgets comprised specified quantities of goods and services necessary for a maintenance level and an emergency level of living for a four-person family of a manual worker. Results of this study are published in a report of the Works Progress Administration by Margaret Loomis Stecker entitled "Inter-city Differences in Costs of Living in March 1935, 59 Cities," Washington, D. C., July 1937.

sometimes used to mean not only the manner of living regarded as proper and suitable by the families themselves, but that recommended by a group or an agency; it is further used to mean the way the families actually are living. This triple usage has been found to be confusing, and on that account the use of the term "standard of living" in this publication is restricted to its primary meaning as a standard. "Planes of living," the subject of this report, have been distinguished both from standards of the families themselves and from norms or budgets set by agencies or groups.

The area covered was limited to the five boroughs of New York City. The data obtained from each family apply to 12 continuous months within the period 1934-36.²

The families studied in this investigation were chosen to represent in cross section the expenditures of families of employed wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in New York City. The families to be interviewed in the investigation were chosen by a random sampling method from the lists of employees on current pay rolls of employers also chosen at random. (See appendix D, p. 199.) The limited funds available made it necessary to confine this investigation to the income levels most representative of the groups for which the Bureau's cost of living index is computed.³ The following criteria were used in the selection of families.

Each family had—

1. At least one wage earner or lower-salaried clerical worker who worked a minimum of 1,008 hours in 36 weeks (or 28 hours in each of 30 weeks if employed in a distinctly seasonal industry, such as the clothing and construction industries).
2. A minimum annual income during the schedule year of \$500, of which at least \$300 was earned by one person.
3. No clerical worker in the family who earned over \$2,000 in the year covered by the schedule or \$200 in any one month of that year.
4. Not over 25 percent of total income from sources other than earnings (such as rents, interest, or dividends). Receipts from boarders and lodgers were treated as earnings.
5. No income from direct relief or work relief at any time in the year covered by the schedule.

The group supplying the material on which this report is based includes families of all types except single-person families.⁴ Because

² See appendix C, p. 197. The bulk of the data for New York City cover a period more than 2 years after the low point in the New York City indexes of employment and payrolls, which was reached in July 1932.

³ The importance of obtaining data on the consumer purchases of higher salaried clerical workers, professional workers, managers, and officials, and those in business for themselves was generally recognized at the time when the study was begun. Early in 1936 the Bureau of Labor Statistics undertook a Study of Consumer Purchases which covers all income groups in 32 different cities. Funds were allotted to the project by the Works Progress Administration. At the same time a coordinated study was undertaken by the Bureau of Home Economics in 66 farm counties, 160 villages, and in 19 small cities. Both of these investigations were made in cooperation with the National Resources Committee and the Central Statistical Board. (For cities covered in both investigations, see appendix B, pp. 195, 196.)

⁴ At the request of the Emergency Relief Board in Philadelphia, the Bureau of Labor Statistics undertook a study of the incomes and money disbursements of employed wage earners and clerical workers living as single individuals in that city in the year 1934-35. The results of this investigation will be published in a subsequent bulletin.

of limitation of funds, the Nation-wide survey of wage earners and clerical workers was not enlarged to include a study of the money disbursements of persons living alone, either as lodgers or as householders. But the present study in addition to covering families containing a husband and wife, also covers incomplete families of various types, such as two sisters or a widow and her children.

In this respect it differs from the prior investigation of family expenditures conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in New York City for the year ending August 31, 1918, which was restricted to families having as a minimum "a husband and wife and at least one child, who is not a boarder or lodger."⁵ Since families of two persons constituted 25 percent of all the families of two or more persons in New York City according to the census of 1930, it was decided not to restrict the present study in this way. Approximately half of the families from whom were obtained data in the present study in New York City were of the types studied in the 1917-18 investigation. The types of families contributing to the present report and not included in the 1918 study are as follows: Man and wife only, man and wife and other persons over 16 years of age, and families of adults not including a married couple. In order to facilitate comparison with the earlier study, a special summary of the income and expenditure data from families of the type studied for 1917-18 is presented in this bulletin. The fundamental tabulations have been made in such a way that it will be possible to study separately the details of the expenditures of families of given types, should occasion arise.

It should be noted that the plan for the investigation did not provide for holding constant the size of family at each income level. In any random sample of the population, or of any occupational group, size of family varies from income level to income level. Since the averages presented in this report are based upon the actual expenditures of a random sample of families of the wage-earner and clerical groups, wherever comparisons are made between the spending of families at different income levels, these differences in size of family must be taken into account.

For New York City a special analysis was made of the expenditures of three family types at different income levels. (See text table 2, p. 18 and Tabular Summary, table 24, p. 171.)

⁵ U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bull. No. 357, Cost of Living in the United States. Washington, 1924, p. 2.

Part I.—White Families

Chapter 1

Income Level and Money Disbursements

Family Income

The occupations of the chief earners in the 897 white families cooperating in the investigation in New York City varied as widely as the types of industry and business which make up the working day about New York harbor. They included unskilled workers in a paper manufacturing company, a coal yard, a chemical plant, in warehouses and docks, and on the lighters which carry freight across the Hudson and East Rivers. Others of the chief earners were semiskilled workers, machine tenders in manufacturing industries, operatives in men's clothing factories and in a large number of industries which carry on the services which keep the metropolis in order, bus drivers, deliverymen, telephone linemen, and cable splicers. The work of the skilled was even more varied. There were carpenters, masons, painters, electricians, lithographers, typesetters, a die maker in an airplane parts manufacturing company, sand blasters, and stationary engineers. There were clerical workers from offices, from telephone switchboards, and from retail and wholesale stores.¹

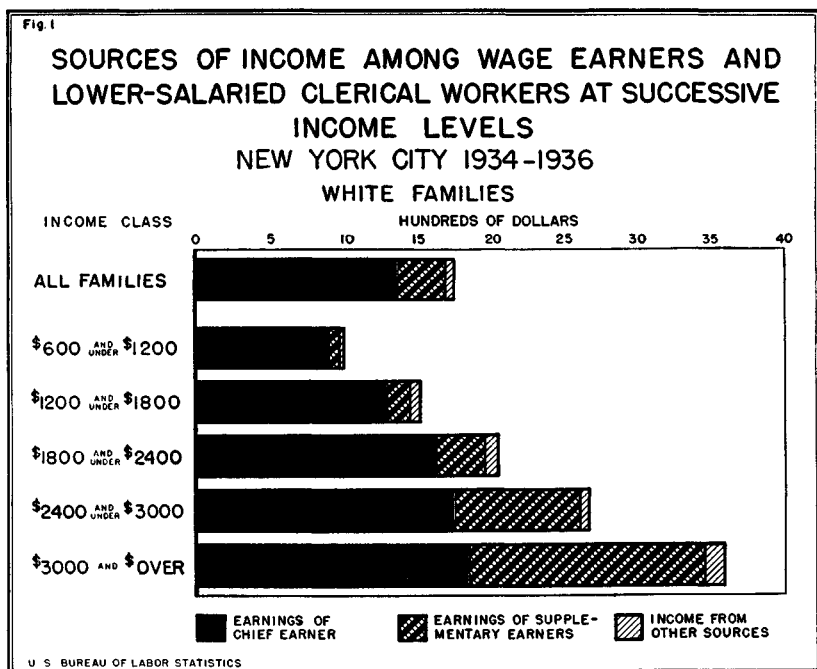
The type of work secured by the family's chief earner was not by any means the final factor in determining its income. The number of earners in the family, their ability and skill, and the regularity with which they found employment were almost equally important in determining the total family income.² One-third of the families of skilled workers reported incomes over \$2,100, while one-quarter of the families of clerical workers and one-fifth of the families of both semiskilled and unskilled workers reported incomes above this level.

¹ Families in which the chief earner was a semiskilled laborer predominate in the sample, furnishing about 40 percent of the number studied (358); clerical workers come next with 231 families; skilled workers next with 184; and unskilled workers last with 124 families.

² An "economic family" as defined for this study consists of two or more persons living together and sharing their economic resources. In most cases the members of an economic family are related by ties of blood, marriage, or adoption, but in some cases an unrelated member was found to share income and family living. Persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption were not treated as members of the economic family if they lived in the household as boarders and kept their funds separate from family funds, unless they gave a complete record of their incomes and expenditures. Persons who were members of the economic family for an entire year were not necessarily members of the household for the year. A member supported by the family in school, college, or hospital for all or part of the year, or a member working away from home for part of the year, sharing his income with the family for that period, would be treated as a member of the economic family but not of the household for the entire year. In computing the number of persons who were part of the economic family for a year, the number of weeks each member had shared his entire income and expenses with the family was listed, the numbers summed and the total divided by 52. This procedure yielded the number of equivalent persons who had made up the family for the 1 year.

The money incomes of all the families studied ranged from \$510 (close to the lower limit set by the plan of the investigation) to \$4,524, the income received by the family of a widow with five gainfully employed children who pooled their earnings. In this family, one son was a clerk in a wholesale jobbing house, another a runner in a stock brokerage house, a third was a clerk in the office of an insurance company, and the fourth an elevator boy in a hotel. The daughter was a stenographer. Half of the white families studied had incomes less than \$1,625, and three-quarters less than \$2,073.

Family incomes averaged \$1,745.³ Of this amount the earnings of individuals accounted for \$1,681 per family, net earnings from keeping boarders and lodgers \$28, and income from all other sources \$39. Rent, interest, and dividends accounted for \$11 out of the \$39; pensions and insurance annuities, \$10; gifts from persons outside the family (chiefly relatives), \$11; and other miscellaneous sources, \$7. Business losses and expenses not deductible from earnings specified for the year covered by the schedule, but deducted from the total family income, averaged \$3. (See Tabular Summary, tables 2, 5, and 19.)



Throughout the entire income range there was a consistent increase in the number of gainful workers per family with increases in family income, and a consistent decrease in the percentage of total income contributed by the chief earner. At the lowest income level 96 percent

³ The concentration of the incomes of all the families included in the survey near the average is shown by the fact that the standard deviation of the average income is \$663.

of the average family income was contributed by the chief earner; at the highest level, only 45 percent of total income came from the earnings of the chief earner and 52 percent from the earnings of supplementary earners. In each income group above \$2,400 there were on the average more than two earners per family. (See fig. 1 and table 1.)

Expressed somewhat differently, the 50 families with incomes of less than \$900 were in general those in which the family was almost totally dependent on a single worker with a relatively low annual income. There were only 12 of these families with supplementary earners and their earnings averaged \$125 for the year. On the other hand there were 131 families with incomes of more than \$2,400 a year. These comprised all families in which the chief earner made more than this amount, 24 in number, together with those in which there were more than 2 earners to bring up the family total. The annual earnings of the chief earner in these families averaged \$741 in the lowest income group and increased with each increase in family income level until they reached \$1,749 in the group with family incomes ranging from \$2,400 to \$2,700, and \$1,989 in the group with family incomes from \$3,600 to \$3,900. When the chief earners in the 897 families are ranked according to the amount of their annual earnings, half were found to earn more than \$1,300, half less. The highest annual family income reported was almost three times the middle family income, and the highest amount of annual earnings reported for any individual, the \$3,380 reported by an examiner in a sponge works, was slightly more than 2½ times the median earnings of the chief earner.

TABLE 1.—*Sources of family income among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers at successive income levels in 1 year during the period 1934-36*

WHITE FAMILIES—NEW YORK CITY

Income class	Number of families	Average net money income ¹	Average number of gainful workers per family ²	Percentage of income from—		
				Earnings of chief earner	Earnings of supplementary earners ³	Other sources ⁴
Families in survey.....	897	\$1,745	1.62	77.8	20.1	2.1
Families with annual incomes of—						
\$500 to \$900.....	50	773	1.24	95.9	4.1	0
\$900 to \$1,200.....	127	1,070	1.33	89.0	9.3	1.7
\$1,200 to \$1,500.....	184	1,356	1.43	87.2	10.7	2.1
\$1,500 to \$1,800.....	190	1,644	1.55	83.8	14.1	2.1
\$1,800 to \$2,100.....	139	1,942	1.60	81.3	17.2	1.5
\$2,100 to \$2,400.....	76	2,228	1.67	76.2	20.1	3.7
\$2,400 to \$2,700.....	52	2,535	2.06	69.0	29.3	1.7
\$2,700 to \$3,000.....	35	2,846	2.34	60.6	38.3	1.1
\$3,000 to \$3,300.....	12	3,165	2.58	52.6	43.9	3.5
\$3,300 to \$3,600.....	13	3,438	2.85	53.5	44.5	2.0
\$3,600 to \$3,900.....	10	3,719	3.10	53.5	44.8	1.7
\$3,900 and over.....	9	4,184	3.33	45.4	51.8	2.8

¹ Net income is defined in appendix A, p. 175.

² I. e., the number having had some gainful employment in business, industry, or domestic service at any time during the year. (Some families included persons in domestic service as supplementary earners.)

³ Including net earnings from boarders and lodgers.

⁴ Less business losses met in the year covered by the schedule but not deductible from the earnings of that year.

Current Expenditures of the Group as a Whole ⁴

Food.

The data secured in all the cities covered by this investigation show that in spite of the decline in food prices which occurred between 1925 and 1934, expenditures for food continue to hold the central place in the spending pattern of moderate-income families. In all the groups studied, it has been found that the money spent for food accounts for a larger proportion of total current expenditures than any other item.

Among the white families from whom figures were obtained in New York City, the proportion spent for food was, on the average, larger than that found among families with comparable incomes in any of the other cities included in the investigation. In New York the proportion spent was 36.4 percent. Philadelphia ranked second with a percentage expenditure of 36.3. These relatively high figures are due in part to the high cost of marketing food in these extensive and densely settled metropolitan areas, and in part to the expense involved in eating meals away from home. Most workers in very large urban centers necessarily travel long distances from home to job and are unable to return at the lunch hour. Some of them carry lunches prepared in the family kitchen, but many find the tin dinner pail, the paper bag, or even the more dignified lunch box and thermos bottle inconvenient. Out of 897 white families studied in New York, 629 reported expense for meals at work, and on the average such expenditures represented 10.8 percent of their total food expense.

Housing.

Expenditures for housing come next in importance to food. The concentration of shipping, manufacturing, and trade around the harbor on which New York City is situated, combined with the limitation of usable land by the rivers and marshes, have brought about a competition for living space in this area not duplicated in any other part of the United States. The result is a level of rents

⁴ Throughout the report the term "current expenditures" is used to mean expenditures for ultimate consumers' goods, including relatively durable consumption goods. Interest on money borrowed for family use has been included in such expenditures, but savings and investments have not. The time and funds available for the investigation have not made possible the presentation of separate totals distinguishing expenditures for the more slowly consumed as distinguished from quickly consumed goods. Indeed, the data on depreciation rates for relatively durable consumers' goods are so fragmentary that it would be extremely difficult to do so. Expenditures for such durable goods as automobiles, mechanical refrigerators, and other furnishings and equipment have been classified with expenditures for food and carfare and other quickly consumed goods as "current expenditures" while money spent for permanent improvements on owned homes and other real estate or as payment on the principal of mortgages has been classified as savings. The total cost of consumers' goods purchased on credit was included in current expenditures and the amount of the obligations outstanding at the end of the year was taken into account when computing changes in liabilities over the 12-month period. Money paid out for life-insurance premiums has been classified as savings. (See Tabular Summary, tables 3, 4, 6, and 20.)

which taxes the expenditures of families of all types, for relatively small dwellings. The fact that most New York City families live in apartments in buildings provided with central heating equipment, and that payments for heat are not segregated from payments for rent as such, makes it impossible to state exactly what percentage of current expenditures is accounted for by housing alone. Expenditures for housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration averaged 25.8 percent of total expenditures.

Nearly three-quarters of the white group studied lived in apartment buildings housing three or more families. More than one-half lived in apartments with central heat, where rental payments included the cost of heat. Approximately one-eighth of the group lived in houses which they owned, only 19 rented houses, and the rest (20 families) changed type of tenure or type of dwelling or both during the year. The 545 families renting apartments with heat covered by rental payments paid an average annual rent of \$428, and spent in addition \$67 for fuel, light, and refrigeration—an average of \$495 for an apartment with an average of four rooms. The families living in apartments where heat was not furnished by the landlord averaged \$266 for rent and \$107 for fuel, light, and refrigeration, an average of \$373 for apartments averaging $4\frac{1}{2}$ rooms. Most of these apartments were in "Old Law Tenements" on Manhattan and in lower Brooklyn, and were heated by stoves. A few of the apartments for which the tenant provided the heat were in two-family flats in Queens and Brooklyn, frame buildings with separate furnaces for each family.

Families owning their homes averaged \$348 for current housing expenditures (taxes, repairs, fire insurance, interest on mortgages, and refinancing charges) and \$167 for fuel, light, and refrigeration, a total of \$515 for houses averaging six rooms. In addition, the home-owning families invested, on the average, \$53 in their homes, \$34 in reducing the principal of mortgages, and \$19 in permanent improvements. The imputed income from the equity of the 109 home-owning families in the houses they occupied may be computed by combining the data secured on rental value of the owned homes and on the current expenditures for housing of the home owners. Their estimates of the rental value of their dwellings averaged \$493. Subtracting average current expenditures (\$348) from the average rental value gives \$145 as the annual net income "in kind" from the money invested by the family in its home.

Clothing.

Clothing expenditures came third in importance in the total expenditures of all the groups studied. The percentage of total current expenditures allotted to clothing did not vary as much from city to

city as the percentage spent for food, and the 11-percent average for the New York City families approximated the median for all cities.

Recreation.

The various items which have been grouped under the heading "Recreation" come next in the average expenditures of all the white families studied in New York City. In this group there have been included the recreational expenditures of families of all tastes. There are expenditures for movies, plays, concerts, lectures, baseball games, and other spectator sports, averaging \$33; equipment for sports, games, and pets averaging \$10; for newspapers, magazines, and books averaging \$21; for tobacco \$39; and minor expenditures for clubs and other recreational associations, entertaining, and other items.

Automobile transportation.

Expenditures for the purchase, operation, and maintenance of automobiles by wage earners and clerical workers in New York City are probably in large part for recreational purposes. The subway, trolley, and bus fares in the city are low, and the long distances and the traffic situation make driving to work impractical. Most families, however, keep no record of the amount of expense which should properly be assigned to the different purposes which the car serves, and no attempt was made to prorate total automobile expenditures among the various uses they served.

The proportion of total current expenditures devoted to automobiles was considerably smaller among these New York families than among those of employed wage earners and clerical workers in most of the other cities studied. In New York the percentage was 1.8 percent, as compared with a median of 6.4 percent for the groups studied in 42 cities and 11.2 for the group studied in Los Angeles, the city where the percentage for automobile expense was highest. Over-night parking in the streets is against municipal regulations in New York City and garage space is expensive.

Other items.

Expenditures for transportation of other types, for furnishings and equipment, household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration, for medical care, personal care, education, vocation, community welfare, and gifts and contributions to persons outside the families studied make up the balance of an average annual expenditure totaling \$1,839.

Distribution of Expenditures at Successive Income Levels

All family types combined (see Tabular Summary, table 6).

For all items of expenditure, family outlays increase as incomes increase. Although the amounts spent for food, housing, and fuel, light, and refrigeration, and household operation were considerably

larger at the higher income levels than at the lower, in general the proportion spent for these items declines with increases in the family income, while that for personal care remains practically stationary. This decline in the proportion of total expenditures going to these essential items occurs in spite of the fact that families are larger at the higher income levels. It may be taken as a measure of the urgency of the wants which are not satisfied at all at the lower levels. The other groups of items covered by current family expenditures, excepting those for formal education, receive a correspondingly larger proportion of the total at the higher than at the lower income levels. The percentage spent for education fluctuates considerably with the number of persons of school age in the group.

The most striking increases in the proportion of expenditure at different income levels occur in the case of expenditures for furnishings and equipment, and for gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family, which increase from a fraction of 1 percent at the lowest-income level to 2.7 and 2.6 percent, respectively, at the highest-income level shown. Expenditures for transportation also increase markedly, from 3.3 to 7.0 percent.

Figure 2 shows the amount of total expenditures allocated to expenditures for food, housing plus fuel, light, and refrigeration, clothing, recreation, transportation, medical care, personal care, and gifts, by families in each income class. In preparing these figures accidental variations in average expenditures, due to the fact that it is impossible to survey all the families in each income class, have been eliminated.⁵

The prime importance of food and housing, followed closely by clothing, in family spending is clearly shown by this diagram. The bunching of the remaining items at the bottom of the chart brings into relief the inability of families at these income levels to allot any considerable sums to items other than food, shelter, and clothing.

One of the most important aspects of the data on expenditures at different income levels is the variation in the relative change of expenditures for commodities and services of different types. This cannot be shown on the type of scale used in figure 2, which was designed to emphasize the absolute importance of the various items. In figure 3 the same lines are plotted on a logarithmic scale in order to show the relative increase in expenditures for each group of items from income level to income level. The relative change for food and for housing is small compared with that for clothing and for some of the other less important items of family expenditure. In general, expenditure for each group of items is greater at higher income levels, although as shown in figure 3 the relative increase

⁵ See Tabular Summary, table 25, p. 172.

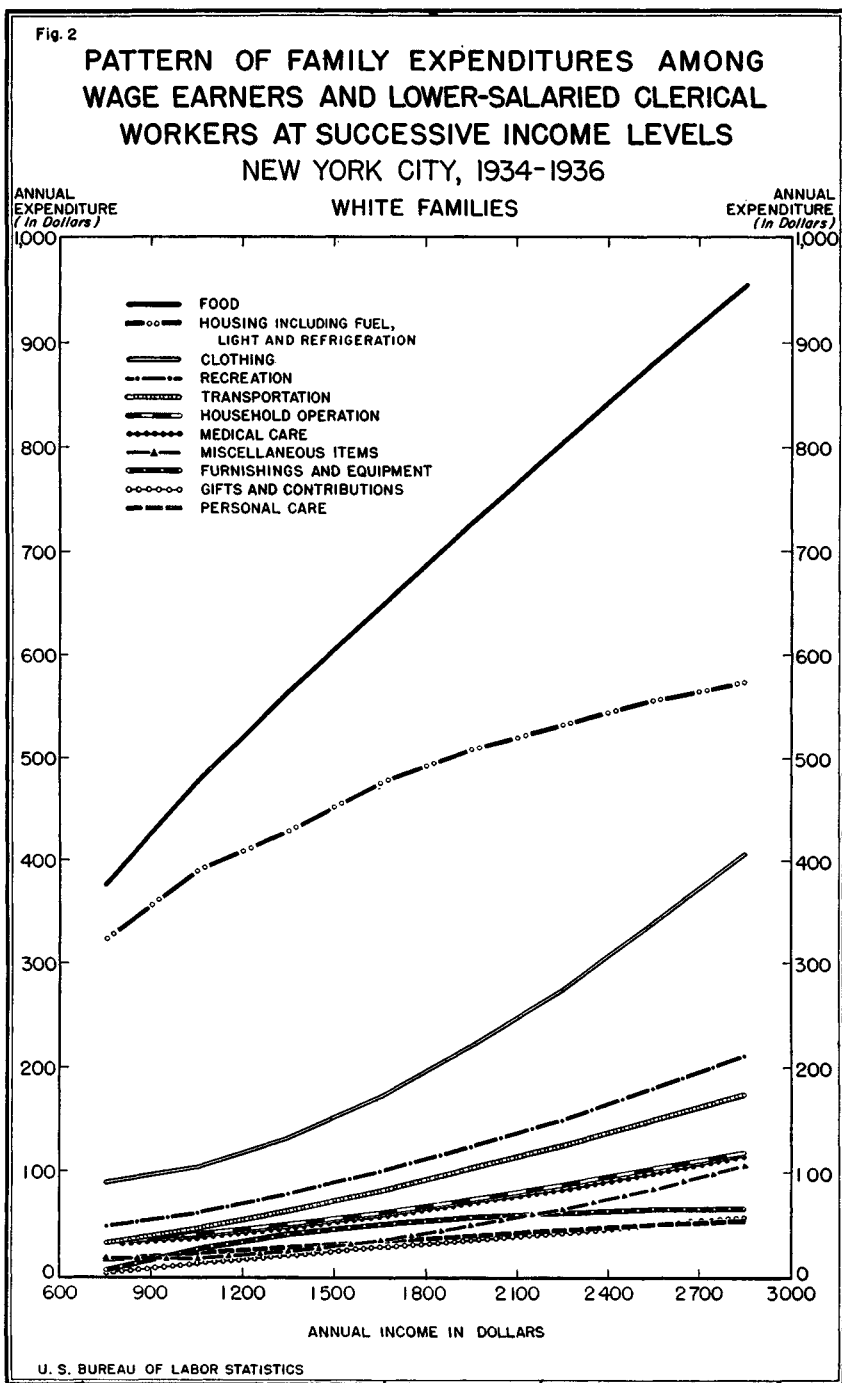
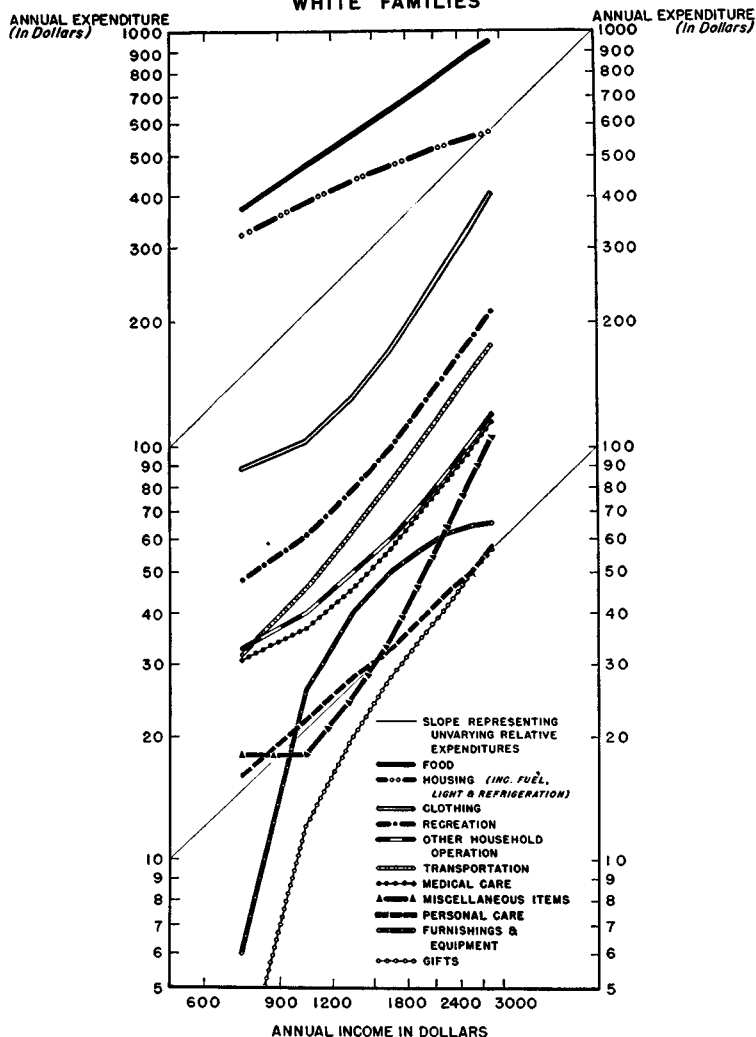


Fig. 3

RELATIVE FAMILY EXPENDITURES AT SUCCESSIVE INCOME LEVELS AMONG WAGE EARNERS AND LOWER SALARIED CLERICAL WORKERS NEW YORK CITY, 1934-1936

WHITE FAMILIES



The slopes of the lines show the percent increase in expenditure corresponding to the percent increase in income. A slope greater than that of a 45 degree line represents a gain of the specified kind of expenditure relatively greater than the gain in income, a slope less than that of a 45 degree line represents a gain relatively smaller.

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from one income group to another varies not only with item but with income level. The relative increase from lowest to intermediate income levels is greatest for personal care and for gifts and contributions, and least for clothing and miscellaneous items; for the latter category, expenditures were the same for the \$600 to \$900 as for the \$900 to \$1,200 group, but increased rapidly thereafter.

The difference between the shapes of the curve for clothing on one hand, and those for food and housing on the other, indicates that expenditures for clothing expand rapidly through all the income levels represented by this group. The relative increase is most pronounced between the \$1,200 income level and the \$2,100 level. This trend is due in part to the fact that there are more persons to clothe at the higher income levels, but it also appears, although to a lesser degree, when figures from families of one type are studied at different income levels.

The rapid increases in the proportions spent for furnishings and for gifts to persons outside the economic family in the income levels up to \$1,800 indicate that it is on these items that the families at the very low income levels economize the most.

Separate family types.

Data on the expenditures of families of three different types shown in table 2 indicate that trends in expenditures from one income level to another are very similar no matter what the family composition. Differences in the distribution of expenditures by families of husband and wife only, husband and wife and one child, and husband and wife and two to four children, at successive income levels emphasize, however, the relationship between the number of persons in the family and its economic well-being. The changing pattern of expenditures turns on the increased expenditure for food. Thus, the average family of man and wife with an income of \$600 to \$900 allots 38 percent of its total expenditure to food; the average family of five, 48 percent. The amount of this increase indicates the small margin between the food expenditures necessary to meet the food standard of each group and the actual amount of money spent for food. Despite the fact that the food expenditures of families of five are \$100 to \$225 higher than those of families of two at the various income levels (a greater difference than appears for any other item or group of items), the food expenditures of the larger families are not as high relative to their food requirements as the expenditures of the families of two.

The imperative increase in food expenditures is so great that, at most income levels, adjustment is made in almost all other items of the family budget. The character of the adjustment varies from one income level to another. There seems to be a tendency for medical expenditures to take a greater proportion of the total spent by the

larger families at the lowest income levels shown, and about the same proportion in larger and smaller families at higher income levels. The percentage of total expenditures going to personal care at given income levels remains almost unchanged with increasing size of the family, seemingly indicating that one or another member, in addition to the father, can afford a visit to the beauty parlor or the barbershop.

At the lowest income level virtually all of the economy needed to meet the food bill is effected in the only other large item of expenditure, housing. The family of two with an income of \$600 to \$900 spends 36 percent of its total outlay for rent, fuel, light, and refrigeration, but the family of five spends only 28 percent—obviously securing poorer and more cramped quarters than are paid for by the man and wife with no children. Recreation is the only other item on which the larger family at this low-income level saves as much as \$10 over the family of man and wife. The larger families allotted only 4 percent of their total outlay to recreation expenditures; the smaller ones averaged almost 6 percent.

In all the income groups above \$900, the family of five tends to spend about the same amount for rent, fuel, light, and refrigeration, and also for household operation, as the man and wife of similar income. In other words, food is not acquired at the expense of shelter, but there is no margin until the highest income levels are reached to provide the increased facilities needed if the larger family is to be as well-housed as the smaller one.

Economies above the \$900 level in the larger family are effected primarily in clothing, furnishings and equipment, recreation, and transportation. It is only above \$2,100 that the family of five spent more for clothing than the man and wife of similar income.

The difficulty which the large family finds in making the dollars stretch to cover all requirements is reflected in the figures on surpluses and deficits for these groups. Whereas among the 2-person families almost as many families (63) had surpluses for the year as had deficits (66), among the 5-person families 84 ended the year in the red, as compared with only 57 which managed to have surpluses.

The average surpluses for families making net savings at the lower income levels were small, less than \$100 for the two-person and three-person families up to the \$1,500 income level, and for the five-person families up to the \$1,800 income level. At higher income levels they showed a tendency to increase. There was a general though irregular tendency for the size of the surplus at a given income level to be largest for the husband-and-wife-only families and smallest for the five-person families. There was not such a clear tendency either for the average deficits among families having a net deficit to decrease in size at higher income levels or to be smaller among the smaller families.

TABLE 2.—Distribution of current expenditures by families of selected types among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers at successive income levels in 1 year during the period 1934-36

WHITE FAMILIES—NEW YORK CITY

[Renting families only]

Item	All families	Families with annual net income of—					
		\$600 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$1,800	\$1,800 to \$2,100	\$2,100 to \$2,400
<i>Family of man and wife</i>							
Number of families.....	134	12	31	39	24	18	10
Total current expenditures.....	\$1,496	\$948	\$1,212	\$1,411	\$1,663	\$1,962	\$2,126
Percentage of expenditure for—							
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	33.3	37.6	34.1	34.2	32.9	33.2	28.4
Housing, including fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	28.6	36.4	31.8	29.0	28.6	24.9	24.1
Other household operation.....	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.1	3.4	4.5	4.2
Furnishings and equipment.....	3.7	.7	2.4	3.6	4.0	3.8	7.0
Clothing.....	9.7	6.8	9.7	9.3	11.4	9.6	9.6
Recreation.....	6.4	5.9	5.9	7.2	6.1	6.3	6.2
Transportation.....	5.4	3.2	4.2	5.2	4.7	8.0	6.2
Personal care.....	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.7
Medical care.....	3.7	2.4	3.1	3.6	3.4	4.0	5.8
Other items.....	3.6	1.8	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.8	6.8
<i>Family of man, wife, and 1 child</i>							
Number of families.....	121	5	19	33	31	22	11
Total current expenditures.....	\$1,642	\$934	\$1,225	\$1,460	\$1,787	\$1,974	\$2,175
Percentage of expenditure for—							
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	36.1	41.0	37.2	37.9	34.9	35.5	34.6
Housing, including fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	27.3	32.5	31.0	29.7	26.5	24.9	23.5
Other household operation.....	3.5	3.6	2.7	2.9	4.0	3.6	3.8
Furnishings and equipment.....	3.3	.5	5.3	2.9	3.6	2.9	2.6
Clothing.....	10.4	7.9	8.7	8.4	10.9	11.4	13.1
Recreation.....	5.8	3.9	4.3	5.3	5.8	6.6	7.2
Transportation.....	4.6	2.8	3.3	5.5	4.6	4.8	4.1
Personal care.....	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.4
Medical care.....	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.3	5.0	3.6	3.4
Other items.....	3.2	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.7	4.8	5.3
<i>Family of man, wife, and 2 to 4 children</i>							
Number of families.....	145	7	24	41	38	25	10
Total current expenditures.....	\$1,623	\$933	\$1,242	\$1,468	\$1,711	\$1,960	\$2,358
Percentage of expenditure for—							
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	39.7	48.3	41.4	41.0	39.1	39.7	35.2
Housing, including fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	27.5	28.3	31.4	29.2	26.8	26.4	23.7
Other household operation.....	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.6	4.5
Furnishings and equipment.....	3.0	.1	1.2	1.8	3.2	3.0	4.1
Clothing.....	9.0	6.1	7.6	9.7	8.5	9.2	11.2
Recreation.....	5.1	4.3	4.3	5.2	4.7	5.9	6.0
Transportation.....	3.7	2.8	3.1	2.9	4.7	2.9	5.7
Personal care.....	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.2
Medical care.....	3.5	4.9	3.7	3.0	3.4	4.0	3.6
Other items.....	3.2	.5	2.2	2.4	4.3	3.5	3.8

Variation in money disbursements—all family types

Data presented in the Tabular Summary (table 24) show the extent to which, at each income level, the disbursements of individual families vary from average disbursements of all families at that level.

For each income group, the degree of variation⁶ from family to family in the total expenditure for food and housing (including fuel, light, and refrigeration) is less than that in the amount spent for any other major group of items. The variability of expenditures for clothing, personal care, and recreation is about twice as high as that for food and housing, with that for household operation in the same vicinity. In most income groups the variations in expenditures for medical care, transportation, and furnishings and equipment are more than four times that of expenditures for food.

It is noteworthy that there is generally less variation as between the expenditures of families at higher-income levels than at lower.⁷ That is, while higher incomes open a wider range of choice to families, the families at the higher levels studied actually conform more nearly to type than those at the lower levels, at least as regards the major distribution of expenditures. This is especially true of expenditures for furnishings and equipment, for clothing, and for medical care. The very listing of items suggests the probable explanation: at the higher income levels studied, reasonably well-balanced living is possible. A family may, indeed, have a "pattern" of expenditure from year to year. At the lower level any substantial expenditure for one item in a given year must be accompanied by counter-balancing contraction elsewhere.

The one exception to the statement that as incomes rise there is increasing conformity to average expenditure occurs in the item of transportation. Here the explanation is clear. At low incomes very few families have automobiles. Variation is, therefore, figured for these few families from the norm for the group, together with variations in expenditures for other types of transportation. In the income groups from \$1,200 to \$2,400 car ownership is still exceptional, but there are more cases that do not conform to the expenditure pattern of the income group. In other words, variability in expenditure pattern is greater. But above \$2,400, while great differences persist, there is somewhat less variance than at lower levels. In other words, in connection with the item of transportation, one traces part of the cycle of consumption of nonessentials and income in New York City: at the lowest levels enforced conformity to the minimum of expenditures for subway and bus fares; at slightly higher levels great variations from an average that may have little significance, representing

⁶ The measure of variation used, the coefficient of variation, expresses the dispersion about the average of the individual items which go to make up the average. For fuller statement, see appendix A, note on table 24, p. 191. In the textual discussion, the terms variation, measure of variation, degree of variation, variability, etc., should be understood always to refer to coefficients of variation as set forth in table 24 of the Tabular Summary.

⁷ In part, this is due to the fact that the income bands are proportionately wider at the lower levels. Thus, a \$2,400 income is 13 percent higher than a \$2,100 income, while a \$1,200 income is 33 percent higher than one of \$900. It follows, even if variations in expenditures for clothing were exclusively due to differences in income, that in terms of percentage there would be less variation in clothing expenditures among families of \$2,100 to \$2,400 than among those of \$900 to \$1,200.

many cases of very small expenditures and a few cases of substantial expenditure. Increasingly, as income rises, the expenditures of individual families group themselves about the average.

The measures of variation for surplus and for deficit for those families having surpluses and those families having deficits, respectively, show the irregularity of the savings and deficits. From the sample of white families studied in New York City it becomes apparent that the amount of savings made or deficit incurred is dependent less upon family income or family size or both than upon the circumstances which the family experienced during the schedule year. It is possible that for a larger sample of families over a wider income range, more clear-cut relationships would appear and that the smallness of the sample may be more responsible for these findings than the absence of underlying tendencies.

Variation in money disbursements—families of selected types.

In general the expenditures by families of given types at each income level are more uniform than are expenditures for all families at that level. The greater homogeneity in needs of families of the same composition and same income readily explains this tendency. The trend in variability of expenditures at various income levels by families of a given type does not, in all cases, follow the pattern for all family types combined. Thus, whereas variability in transportation expenditures for families of husband and wife only increase markedly at higher income levels, probably showing the incidence of automobile purchases and pleasure trips, the variability in expenditures for transportation by families of husband, wife, and two to four children tends to decrease at higher income levels. Expenditures for food, housing (including fuel, light, and refrigeration) and other household operation by husband and wife only families tend to remain about the same or to increase slightly, as upper income levels are reached. The same is true, in general, of families of man, wife, and one child. The families with two to four children, however, follow the pattern for all families in decreased variability in expenditures for food and housing at higher income levels, but show a reverse trend in increased variability in expenditures for household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration.

The relationships in degree of variability found in expenditures for the principal commodity groups by families of all types combined were found to be generally the same in the expenditures by families of given types. For example, the variability of expenditures for clothing, personal care, and recreation were about twice as great as those for food and housing which showed the least variation, and half as great as those for medical care, transportation, and furnishings and equipment.

Income Levels and Planes of Living

Size and composition of family.

The amount of the family income and the number of persons in the family are almost equally important in determining the way the income is spent, and therefore it becomes of crucial importance to understand the family types which predominate at each income level among the families studied.⁸ At the lower end of the income scale both the relatively small number of families and the relatively small number of children in such independent families as were covered in this study is probably due to the selective effect of relief policy.⁹ At the lowest income level, these independent families averaged only 2.9 persons, while families on relief averaged 4.5 persons. This emphasizes the difficulty of supporting a family with several children in a period when opportunities for employment are limited, and accounts in part for the relatively small number of families in the sample with incomes of less than \$900.

In the higher-income groups the families studied were in general maturing families in which there were few young children and an increasing number of sons, daughters, or wives who were able to enter the labor market. When the families studied were sorted by family income, the number of persons over 16 years of age increases consistently with increases in the total income. Figure 4 shows size of family at different income levels and the consistent increase in the number of persons 16 years of age and over with increases in income. The change in the number of children under 16 years of age per family is less regular. The families with incomes from \$1,200 to \$2,400 included on the average one child less than 16 years old. At the lower

⁸ Conditions of living in the metropolitan area do not encourage large families with numbers of young children. The number of persons per family among the white group cooperating in the investigation averaged slightly more than three and a half (3.65). Of the 3,234 individuals included in the 897 families for the entire year covered by the schedules, 17.9 percent were under 12 years old, and 27.7 percent were under 18 years old. Sixty-two infants were born to the families during the year.

The 1930 census showed the median size of white families of two persons or more in New York to be 3.58 persons as compared with 4.0 persons for cities in the entire country. The proportion of the total white population in New York City under 12 years of age in 1930 was 18.3 percent, and that under 18 years of age, 28.1 percent. For all urban areas in the United States the proportions were 19.2 percent and 29.7 percent, respectively.

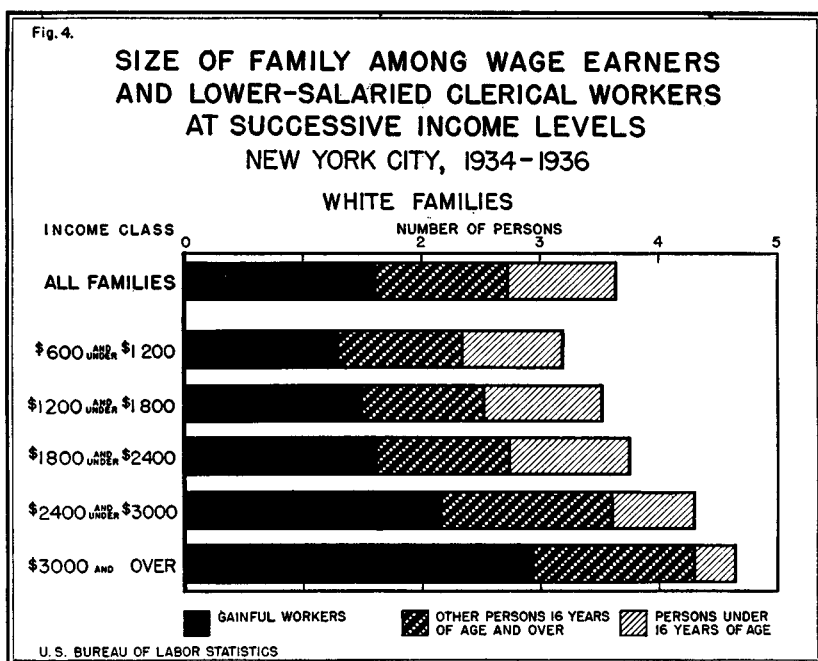
In 423 families covered by the study there were no children under 16 years old; 158 of these families consisted of husband and wife only; 159 of husband, wife, and sons and daughters or other family members over 16 years old; and 106 were families not including both husband and wife. This last group is made up of a great variety of family types; widows or widowers with children over 16 years old, and brothers and sisters uniting their economic resources, are the most frequent.

⁹ If the investigation had been extended to families on relief, the average size of family would have been somewhat larger. In the period covered by the schedules secured in New York City, the number of families on the relief rolls was at its height in February 1935. Figures from the records of the Division of Social Research of the Works Progress Administration show the number of white families including two or more persons on relief in the city at that time to have been 242,800 or 16 percent of the number of such families in New York in 1930. The average size of the families on the relief rolls was 4.5 persons.

and the higher income levels, the number is smaller. (See Tabular Summary, table 5, for data on which figure 4 is based.)

Planes of living determined by family size as well as income.

It is obvious that the plane at which a family lives is determined quite as much by the number, age, sex, and occupation of the persons dependent on family income as by the size of the income. Since average size of family increases with increases in income in these two occupational groups, it is impossible to assume that the plane of living of the families is proportional to their incomes. An examination of the types of families represented at each income level makes it evident that in any one income class there were included families with very different planes of living.



For example, families with incomes ranging from \$1,500 to \$1,800 numbered 190, with an average income of \$1,644. Among them were 26 families of husband and wife only; 34 of husband, wife, and 1 child under 16 years of age; 17 including husband, wife, and 1 person 16 years of age or over; and 15 families of other types including 2 or 3 persons. This is a total of 92 families with not more than 3 persons living in relative comfort at this income level. In the same income class there were 98 families of 4 or more persons whose expenditures were much more restricted and whose plane of living was necessarily much lower than that of the families with only 3 members.

Since one of the primary purposes of the investigation was to determine the kind of living available to families at different economic levels, the detailed analysis of expenditures has been based upon a classification which takes into account not only the total amount of money available for family living, but also the composition of the family for which it was spent. The process of classifying families according to their economic level may be indicated from the case of two families, each spending \$1,450 during the schedule year. The first family consisted of a man of 40 working as a machine operator; his wife, 38; two sons, aged 15 and 6; and two daughters, aged 12 and 8. In addition, the family was responsible during 6 months of the year for the total support of the wife's mother, who lived with the family during half the year. This family is regarded as consisting of $6\frac{1}{2}$ equivalent full-time persons in the family. The second family consists of a man 27, also a machine operator; his wife, 26; a daughter of 4 years; and an infant son 1 year old. This is a four-person family. The first family spent \$725 and the smaller family \$780 for all items other than food and clothing. There is not enough information available on the influence of age or sex on these general types of expenditure to improve upon the assumption that equal expenditures are incurred for each member of the family. The per capita expenditure per full-time equivalent person in the first family was \$112 as against \$195 in the second family for all items other than food and clothing. While the larger family spent 7 percent less on these items than the smaller, on a per capita basis its level was 43 percent below that of the smaller. In the case of food, studies of customary expenditures and of dietary needs have been made in sufficient detail to allow for the creation of scales of expenditure for each age, sex, and activity group in terms of the customary expenditures of an adult male employed full time. The scales adopted in this study indicate that the first family consisted of the equivalent of 5.5 adult males in the family for the full year. This unit will be subsequently referred to in the present study as "food-expenditure unit." The second family consisted of 2.9 food-expenditure units. The first family spent \$580 per year for food, or the equivalent of \$105 per expenditure unit. The second family spent \$500, a substantially smaller proportion of its total income, but which amounted to \$172 per food-expenditure unit.

Finally, for clothing, it has been possible as a result of this study to derive a scale of customary expenditures as related to sex, age, and occupation. If the average expenditures of adult male wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers between the ages of 21 and 35, inclusive, are regarded as equivalent to one clothing-expenditure unit, it has been found that the larger of the two families contains 4.0 clothing-expenditure units while the smaller family contains 2.6. The first family spent \$145 for clothing and the smaller family, \$170.

This was an average per clothing-expenditure unit of \$36 for the first family and \$65 for the second. The economic level of the first family has been measured by the sum of these three types of unit expenditure: \$105 for food, \$36 for clothing, and \$112 for all other items; total for the family, \$253 per expenditure unit. The smaller family, which it will be recalled had an identical income to spend, has not been classified with the larger family but rather with other families that had expenditure per unit of more than \$400 but less than \$500. In both cases, this means that these particular families are grouped as regards economic level with families whose incomes may be quite different. For example, a widow with one young child, earning \$100 a month, would be grouped with the smaller of the two families, as would also a very large family with an income of more than \$3,000.

In subsequent discussions in this bulletin, expenditures will be analyzed by economic level. Since most discussions of expenditures have been based upon differences in expenditure at various income levels, it may be convenient to translate the economic levels under discussion into equivalent total annual expenditures for the two families described above. On the basis of the scales used in this study, the first family is regarded as consisting of 5.7 expenditure units, while the second family consists of 3.36 or approximately 3.4 expenditure units. The \$250 economic level for the first family implies total annual expenditures, then, of \$1,425 and the \$650 level for the same family, total expenditures of \$3,705. The equivalence is shown in table 3.

TABLE 3.—*Total expenditures of families of different size at given economic levels*

Economic level	Family of 5.7 expenditure units ¹	Family of 3.4 expenditure units ²	Family of 1.9 expenditure units ³
Amount spent per expenditure unit:			
\$150.....	\$855	\$510	\$285
\$250.....	1,425	850	475
\$350.....	1,995	1,190	665
\$450.....	2,565	1,530	855
\$550.....	3,135	1,870	1,045
\$650.....	3,705	2,210	1,235

¹ Family consisted of a man, 40, working as a machine operator; his wife, 38; two sons, aged 15 and 6; and two daughters, aged 12 and 8.

² Family consisted of a man, 27, working as a machine operator; his wife, 26; a daughter, 4 years old; and an infant son, 1½ years.

³ Family consisted of man, 35, working as a machine operator; his wife, 31.

The relationship between expenditures and the size and composition of families at successive income levels will be seen more clearly from table 4, which presents data at each income level for the 897 white families covered in the investigation. The average family expenditure at the highest income level shown is more than three times the average family expenditure at the lowest income level, but

the amount spent per expenditure unit at the highest income level is not quite twice the amount at the lowest income level. (See appendix G.)

TABLE 4.—Average amount spent per expenditure unit per year among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers at successive income levels in 1 year during the period 1934-36

WHITE FAMILIES—NEW YORK CITY

Income class	Average size of family in expenditure units	Average total expenditure per family	Average amount spent for food per food-expenditure unit	Average amount spent for clothing per clothing-expenditure unit	Average amount spent for other items per person	Average amount spent for all items per expenditure unit
All families.....	3.39	\$1,839	\$211	\$66	\$265	\$544
Families with annual incomes of—						
\$500 to \$900.....	2.67	961	153	36	171	364
\$900 to \$1,200.....	3.04	1,262	168	43	204	417
\$1,200 to \$1,500.....	3.08	1,463	194	50	229	475
\$1,500 to \$1,800.....	3.41	1,786	208	61	253	528
\$1,800 to \$2,100.....	3.49	2,013	223	71	281	575
\$2,100 to \$2,400.....	3.48	2,230	241	80	316	645
\$2,400 to \$2,700.....	4.06	2,542	226	86	311	628
\$2,700 to \$3,000.....	4.15	2,854	243	103	340	689
\$3,000 and over.....	4.50	3,438	274	105	377	762

Order of Expenditures at Different Economic Levels ¹⁰

At the lower spending levels there are a certain number of small families with very low incomes, but more large families with incomes approaching the median. Families of these two different types are much nearer together as far as spending patterns are concerned than two families with the same money income, one of husband and wife only, the other including several children.

The 59 families at the lowest expenditure level shown in table 2 of the Tabular Summary averaged almost 6 persons. Their incomes averaged \$1,206, of which \$993 came from the earnings of the chief earner in the family. They devoted 45.6 percent of their total outlay to food and more than one-quarter (28.7 percent) to housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration, having thus only 26 percent left for clothing, other items of household operation, transportation, recreation, medical and personal care, and the other items which must be purchased in an urban community. The families with unit expenditure of \$900 to \$1,000 included on the average not quite 2½ persons per family. Their incomes averaged \$2,165 of which \$1,675 was contributed by the chief earner. They spent more than 2½ times as much for food per food expenditure unit as the larger families at the lowest level, but the outlay represented only 31.9 percent of their total expenditure. Their expenditures for housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration amounted to \$210 per person, as compared with \$62 per person at the lowest level, but the percentage of the total devoted to housing at the highest

¹⁰ See Tabular Summary, tables 3 and 20.

level was only 23.2 percent. The families at the highest level thus had 45 percent of their total expenditures yet to look forward to after food, housing, heat, light, and refrigeration had been cared for.

If the families at the lower level were to spend at the rate of those at the high level of \$944 per unit, they would have spent on the average \$4,833 per family. From table 5 it will be seen that although the amount spent per family slightly more than doubles from the lowest to the highest economic level, the amounts spent per expenditure unit tripled for food, increased six-fold for clothing and seven-fold for "other items."

TABLE 5.—Average amount spent per expenditure unit per year among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers at successive economic levels

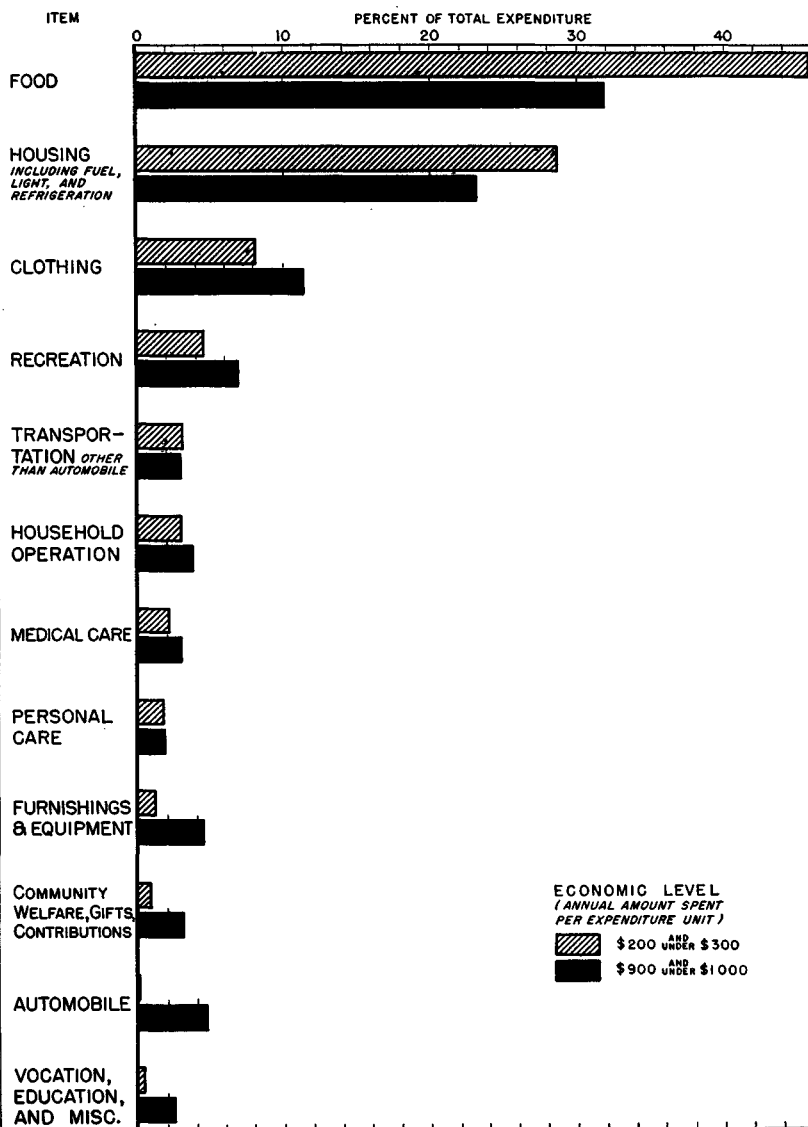
WHITE FAMILIES—NEW YORK CITY, 1934-36						
Economic level	Average size of family in expenditure units	Average total expenditure per family	Average amount spent for food per food-expenditure unit	Average amount spent for clothing per clothing-expenditure unit	Average amount spent for other items per person	Average amount spent for all items per expenditure unit
All families.....	3.39	\$1,839	\$211	\$66	\$265	\$544
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:						
Under \$300.....	5.16	1,258	118	24	101	246
\$300 to \$400.....	4.20	1,471	153	39	159	348
\$400 to \$500.....	3.75	1,684	188	51	210	451
\$500 to \$600.....	3.38	1,850	217	68	261	554
\$600 to \$700.....	2.86	1,852	249	77	319	648
\$700 to \$800.....	2.76	2,050	278	93	370	745
\$800 to \$900.....	2.61	2,209	294	111	436	846
\$900 to \$1,000.....	2.50	2,360	318	114	511	944
\$1,000 and over.....	2.16	2,641	350	147	720	1,223

Expenditures at two economic levels.

The distribution of total family expenditures by white families spending \$200 to \$300 per expenditure unit and by families spending \$900 to \$1,000 per expenditure unit given below (table 6 and fig. 5) shows the shift in consumer demand from one of the lowest planes at which independent families were found in New York City to the highest plane at which any considerable number of the families of the wage-earner and clerical groups, as defined for this investigation, occurred. The greatest shift in the purchases of the white families occurred in the proportion of total funds spent for the purchase, operation, and upkeep of automobiles and motorcycles, which rose from fourteenth place at the lower expenditure level to fifth place at the higher level. This shift was accompanied by a change in the relative importance of expenditures for other means of transportation which dropped from fifth place at the lower level to ninth place at the higher level. Expenditures for personal care (barber, hairdresser, manicure, and toilet articles and preparations) which bear a very constant relation-

Fig. 5

**DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY EXPENDITURES OF WAGE
EARNERS AND LOWER-SALARIED CLERICAL WORKERS
AT TWO DIFFERENT ECONOMIC LEVELS
NEW YORK CITY, 1934-1936
WHITE FAMILIES**



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ship to total expenditures were found to take eighth place in relative importance among the expenditures of the white families on the lower plane, but eleventh place on the higher.

The relatively small expenditures for formal education at the higher expenditure level is explained by the type of families found at this level. The families in this group averaged 2.62 persons. The number of persons under 16 years old averaged only 0.35 per family and the number of persons gainfully employed at some time during the year averaged 1.51 per family.

TABLE 6.—*Expenditures of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in rank order at 2 different economic levels in 1 year during the period 1934-36*

WHITE FAMILIES—NEW YORK CITY

Groups of items	Rank order of group expenditures		Percentage of total expenditures	
	Families spending per expenditure unit per year—			
	\$200-\$300	\$900-\$1,000	\$200-\$300	\$900-\$1,000
Food.....	1	1	45.8	31.9
Housing ¹	2	2	28.7	23.2
Clothing.....	3	3	8.2	11.4
Recreation.....	4	4	4.6	7.0
Transportation other than automobile and motorcycle..	5	8.5	3.1	3.0
Household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	6	7	3.0	3.8
Medical care.....	7	8.5	2.2	3.0
Personal care.....	8	11	1.8	1.9
Furnishings and equipment.....	9	6	1.2	4.5
Community welfare.....	10	14	.7	.8
Vocation.....	11	12	.3	1.3
Automobile and motorcycle purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	13.5	5	.1	4.7
Gifts and contributions.....	12	10	.2	2.3
Miscellaneous.....	15	13	.2	.9
Education.....	13.5	15	.1	.3

¹ Including expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration.

Changes in Assets and Liabilities ¹¹

Changes in the assets and liabilities in the year covered in the present investigation were due in part to the general economic situation prevailing at the time. The period just prior to the survey had been one of intense anxiety during which there was no certainty as to what the future held in store. Most low and moderate income families had postponed, insofar as possible, all expenditures for furniture and durable equipment. It would appear that a number of them had managed even during the worst days of the depression to conserve small amounts of their past savings or their current income. By 1934, and more particularly by 1935, anxiety with reference to the future was somewhat relieved, especially in the case of the group of families

¹¹ For purposes of this study changes in assets and liabilities are computed on the basis of changes which occurred as the result of the transfer of property or funds. Changes in the market value of real estate or personal property remaining in the hands of the families studied are not included in these figures. For more detailed explanation, see appendix A, notes on tables 2, 4, and 5.

covered by this investigation. Families without relatively steady employment and families having been on relief at any time during the year prior to the interview by the field agent were excluded from the survey. At least one earner in every family included in this study had had employment for the greater part of the year and it is natural to find them buying with a certain amount of optimism to make up for the enforced economies of the immediate past.

In the aggregate the current expenditures of the white families studied in New York City exceeded their current incomes by \$62,790, or an average of \$70 per family. (See Tabular Summary, table 4.)

The entire group reported increases in assets averaging \$124 per family, decreases in liabilities incurred before the beginning of the schedule year averaging \$17, decreases in assets averaging \$131, and increases in liabilities averaging \$80.¹²

In considering these figures, it is important to keep in mind the financing of the occasional large expenditure which must be made by every family, and the general level of income among families of wage earners and clerical workers. Half the white families studied in New York had incomes less than \$1,625, one-fourth less than \$1,295. The purchase by a family at these income levels of a new living-room suite or an electric refrigerator for \$150, for example, must inevitably be financed in part by some means outside current income. It may be from past savings which have been set aside for this purpose, or from current borrowing. Using either method, the family will show an excess of current expenditures over current income in the particular year in which the extraordinary occasional purchase is made. There are in addition the extraordinary and emergency expenditures which must be financed outside current income; weddings, accidents, other illness, funerals put a strain on the family purse, which must, in a large majority of cases, be met by deficit financing.

Under normal circumstances it might be expected that exceptional outlays made in any one year by some families would balance accumulation made by other families, either in reducing the liabilities incurred for the expenditures of previous years, or in anticipation of later withdrawals from savings.

Fifty percent of the white families covered in the present survey in New York City either just met their current expenses from income or accumulated a surplus. Forty-six percent reported savings, and 49.9 percent a deficit. The savings reported by families having a surplus

¹² The figures just cited have been computed from the families' own statements about changes in their assets and liabilities and do not represent a balancing difference between reported incomes and reported current expenditures. (See appendix A, pp. 176-178.) Most families were not able to present a statement of total receipts and total disbursements which balanced exactly. No schedule was accepted for use from a family which could not supply a statement of total receipts and total disbursements which balanced within 5 percent.

averaged \$136, the average deficit reported by families "going into the red" was almost twice as much, \$265.

Almost two-thirds of the deficits accumulated were met by withdrawals from previously accumulated assets. When the families are classified by income, it appears that aggregate savings exceeded aggregate deficits only after family income passed \$2,100. Below that level, although some families were able to make savings, they were more than outweighed at every income level by the larger number having deficits at the end of the year. The average net change in assets and liabilities for all families at the lowest income level, \$500 to \$900, was a deficit of \$164. This figure declined to an average deficit of \$41 in the \$1,800 to \$2,100 income group, changed to a surplus of \$18 in the \$2,100 to \$2,400 group and rose to a surplus of \$264 in the group of families with incomes of \$3,600 to \$3,900. The average deficit at the lowest income level was 21 percent of family income, whereas the average surplus at the highest income level was 6 percent.

When families are classified by the total amount spent per expenditure unit,¹³ net deficits are found at all economic levels. The data emphasize the fact that the economic level of a particular family in a given year is determined not only by its current income, but also by past savings, and ability to borrow. Families at the higher economic levels not only have larger incomes, but tend to have greater accumulations of past savings and correspondingly greater ability to borrow. (See table 7.) Consequently it is not surprising to find in a period when business recovery was still getting under way that families at the highest economic levels had not only the highest average incomes but the highest average net deficits, that is, decreases in assets and increases in liabilities.

The average deficit reported by families spending \$600 or more per expenditure unit is more than twice as large as that reported by families spending \$400 or less. This is due in part to the very nature of a classification of families by expenditures for goods and services. Of two families of exactly the same composition and the same income, the one making the larger savings will have the lower current expenditures. The higher average deficit of the two groups at the higher spending level was made possible by the greater average reserve among families in this group. Data given in table 8 show that families spending less than \$400 per expenditure unit drew almost equally on previous savings and on credit to meet their deficits. Among families spending \$600 or more, withdrawals from savings were 89 percent larger than increases in debts.

¹³ For each of the tables showing details of expenditures as many economic levels have been shown as the number of cases and the type of data for each particular table would allow. For the purpose of the discussion of changes in assets and liabilities, families have been classified at three levels according to the amount spent per expenditure unit, as follows: Low, under \$400; intermediate, \$400 to \$600; high, \$600 and over. Tables 2 and 4 of the Tabular Summary present the data in more detailed form.

TABLE 7.—Percentage of families of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers having surplus and deficit and net change in assets and liabilities during the schedule year at successive economic levels

WHITE FAMILIES—NEW YORK CITY, 1934-36

Economic level	Number of families	Percentage of families having—		Average amount of—				
		Net surplus	Net deficit	Net change in assets and liabilities for all families			Surplus per family having surplus	Deficit per family having deficit
				Per family	Per expenditure unit	Per gainful worker		
		Percent	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
All families.....	897	46.0	49.2	-70	-21	-43	136	265
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:								
Under \$400.....	194	46.4	45.9	-42	-9	-25	90	183
\$400 to \$600.....	331	45.6	50.5	-64	-18	-38	123	239
\$600 and over.....	372	46.2	51.6	-89	-33	-58	171	325

Installment purchases were responsible for a relatively small proportion of the increases in liabilities of the families having deficits. (See table 8.) On the average, for all families, liabilities for the year's period were increased \$3 by purchases of automobiles on the installment plan, and \$11 by purchases of other goods by this method. It is of considerable interest, however, to observe that average increases in liabilities due to installment purchases were twice as great as decreases in liabilities of previous years due to the repayment of sums due on goods purchased by installments.

TABLE 8.—Changes in assets and liabilities of families of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers during the schedule year at successive economic levels

WHITE FAMILIES—NEW YORK CITY, 1934-36

Economic level	Number of families	Average increases in assets ¹	Average decreases in liabilities ¹	Average decreases in amounts due on goods purchased on installment plan ¹		Average decreases in assets ¹	Average increases in liabilities ¹	Average increases in amounts due on goods purchased on installment plan ¹	
				Auto-mobiles	Other goods			Auto-mobiles	Other goods
All families.....	897	\$124	\$17	\$1	\$6	\$131	\$80	\$3	\$11
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:									
Under \$400.....	194	94	10	0	5	75	72	0	5
\$400 to \$600.....	331	88	18	0	5	128	77	1	11
\$600 and over.....	372	142	20	2	6	164	87	7	13

¹ Averages computed by dividing the total number of families at each expenditure level into the aggregate increases or decreases of the families reporting such increases or decreases.

At the lowest economic level, the most frequently specified source of nonincome funds was money borrowed from individuals, while surrender of insurance policies and withdrawals from savings accounts

came next. At the highest economic level, the nonincome funds reported by the largest number of families were withdrawals from savings accounts, with borrowing from individuals coming second, net increase in installment-account obligations third, surrender of insurance policies fourth, and increase in debts to small-loan companies fifth. Money owed for "other debts," which consist of several components such as charge accounts, grocery bills, doctor's bills, etc., was excluded in making this comparison. (See Tabular Summary, table 4, the group spending less than \$300 and that spending \$800 or over per expenditure unit.)

On the other side of the balance sheet, families at the lowest economic level who were able to make savings reported payment of premiums on life-insurance policies far more frequently than any other item.¹⁴ Indeed, at every economic level studied, payment of life-insurance premiums constituted the outstanding form of saving. It accounted for 87 percent of total savings at the lowest economic level, and 61 percent at the highest level. The second most frequently reported type of savings by families at the lowest level was payment of installment accounts established prior to the schedule year, for purchases of furniture and all other goods except automobiles. Only three families (constituting 5 percent of all the families in the group) reported this last item, and other savings were small in amount for a wide variety of purposes.

At the highest economic level, the savings item reported most frequently next to life insurance was an increase in savings-bank accounts, reported by 20 percent of the families at this level, while the third item, payment on installment accounts for goods purchased prior to the schedule year, was reported by only 8 percent; 2 percent were paying installments due on automobiles, and 6 percent on furniture and other goods.

¹⁴ In a study carried on by the Bureau of Labor Statistics just prior to the initiation of this investigation the schedule provided for securing information on the type of insurance covered by the premiums reported. It was found that very frequently informants were unable to provide the information and the question was not included in the present schedule. It is, therefore, impossible to estimate how much of the amount paid in life-insurance premiums represents savings and how much was paid for life insurance during the schedule year.

Chapter 2

Expenditures for Specified Goods

Food

Annual food expenditures.

The total amount spent for food per food-expenditure unit increased markedly with rise in economic level. As shown in table 5, families spending \$1,000 and over per expenditure unit for all kinds of consumers' goods spend almost three times as much for food per food-expenditure unit as families spending less than \$300 per expenditure unit for all items.

In contrast to the increase in food expenditure per food-expenditure unit, the percentage of total expenditure allotted to food by families studied in 1934-36 declined rapidly with increase in economic level. The proportion of total expenditures devoted to purchases of food at the lowest economic level was 45.6 percent and at the highest was 27.1 percent. In terms of actual dollars spent, however, the average food expenditure per family was 25.1 percent higher at the upper level than at the lower level, where the average annual expenditure per family was \$573. The larger expenditure per family at the higher economic levels combined with the smaller average size of family results in diets considerably more varied and higher in nutritive content as the economic level of the families rises.

The increasing tendency among American families to eat away from home was found to be characteristic of these New York City families, particularly at the higher expenditure levels. Of each dollar spent for food only 78 cents at the highest economic level was used to purchase food to be prepared at home, while 91 cents at the lowest economic level was so spent. At each level, meals bought and eaten at work constituted the largest expenditure for food bought and eaten away from home. The average expenditure per family for this purpose was approximately three times as great at the highest economic level as at the lowest, where lunches consumed at work were frequently put up at home and carried to shop or factory. (See Tabular Summary, table 8.)

Food expenditures in 1 week of the winter quarter.

Data on 194 separate foods purchased during 1 week in the winter quarter¹ confirm the customary belief that not only is there a marked increase in average food expenditure with rise in economic level, but that the types and quantities of foods purchased are distinctly different at the various levels. The figures on the details of food purchases have been summarized to show average purchases by families at three different economic levels, those spending for all goods and services less than \$400 per expenditure unit per year, those spending \$400 to \$600, and those spending \$600 or more.

A comparison of the amounts spent for food per capita² per week by families at these three expenditure levels shows the total expenditure at the highest level to be more than twice that at the lowest level. Families at the lowest level devoted a larger proportion of their total food expenditures to grain and milk products, and a lower proportion to meat and to miscellaneous foods. The differences in relative expenditures for milk, meat, and miscellaneous items are in part accounted for by the much larger proportion of children under 16 years of age at the lowest economic level than at the highest. (See Tabular Summary, table 2; and text table 9.)

The largest average expenditures per person for any individual item of food was for milk. Milk was also the item reported purchased by the largest number of families. In the upper and middle expenditure groups milk purchases were from 20 to 24 percent greater than in the lowest group. White bread and potatoes come next in order of frequency of purchase. However, the average quantity purchased per person of both these items declined with rise in economic level. On the other hand the quantity of butter, of lean meats, poultry, and seafood, of green and leafy vegetables, and of citrus fruits purchased per capita increased markedly with increases in the total amount spent per expenditure unit. The quantity of meat purchased per capita at the

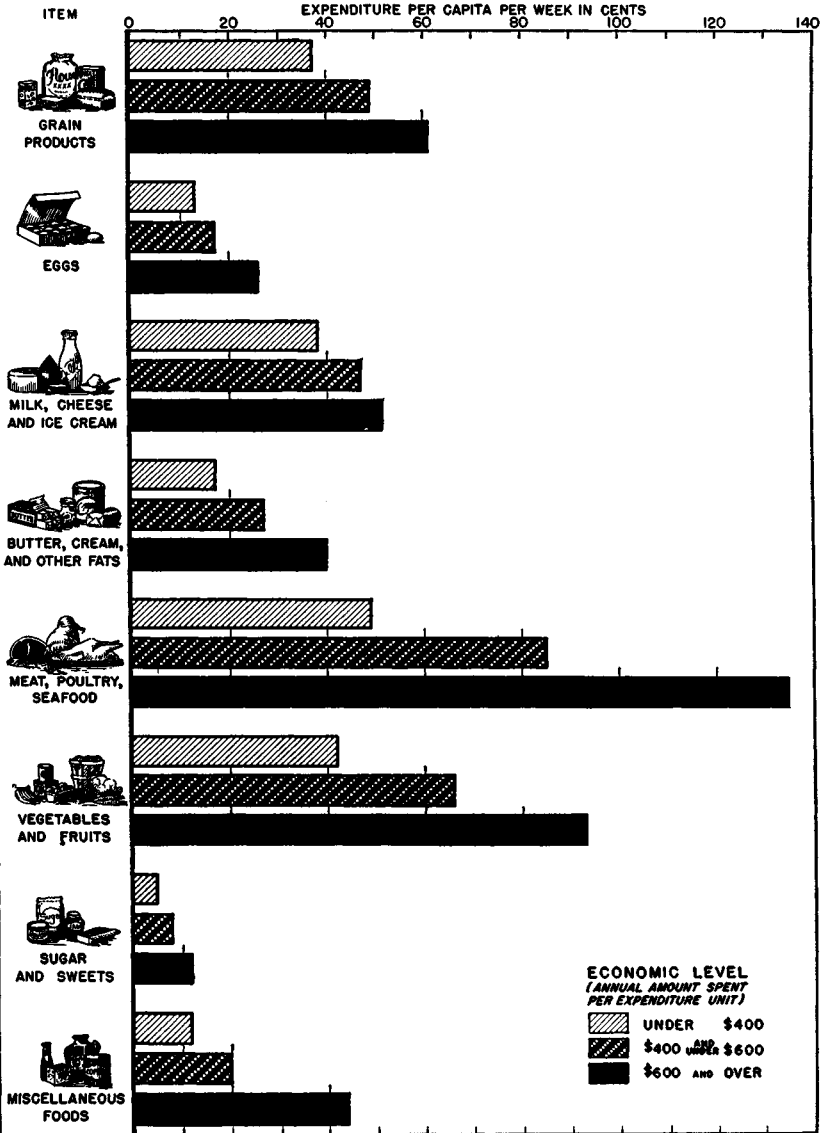
¹ In order to avoid overburdening the housewives cooperating in the investigation, the schedule was not planned with a view to obtaining estimates of the annual consumption of individual foods. The section on the details of food purchases provided for a summary of annual food expenditures and for the details of food purchases and consumption only during the week prior to the visit of the field agent. Since the figures on average amounts purchased and consumed were in the great majority of cases identical, data on quantities of foods purchased only are presented here. Data on number of families using are presented here to give a more complete picture. (See Tabular Summary, table 7.)

² Since human needs for and customary consumption of foods of different types vary considerably for persons of different age and sex, it is impossible to compute any single measure of family size which will be appropriate for comparing the consumption of specific foods from one family to another. Children's need for milk is approximately twice as great as that of adults, while the need of heat-producing foods (starches and sugars) for adults is about twice as great as that of children. Children's consumption of meat varies from that of adults at a still different rate. In order to secure figures on quantities of individual foods purchased and on expenditures for individual foods which would provide a reasonably satisfactory basis for comparison and yet not present a misleading appearance of refinement, data on family purchases of individual foods have been converted to a per capita basis.

Fig. 6

FOOD EXPENDITURES OF WAGE EARNERS AND LOWER-SALARIED CLERICAL WORKERS AT SUCCESSIVE ECONOMIC LEVELS

WINTER QUARTER
NEW YORK CITY, 1934-1936
WHITE FAMILIES

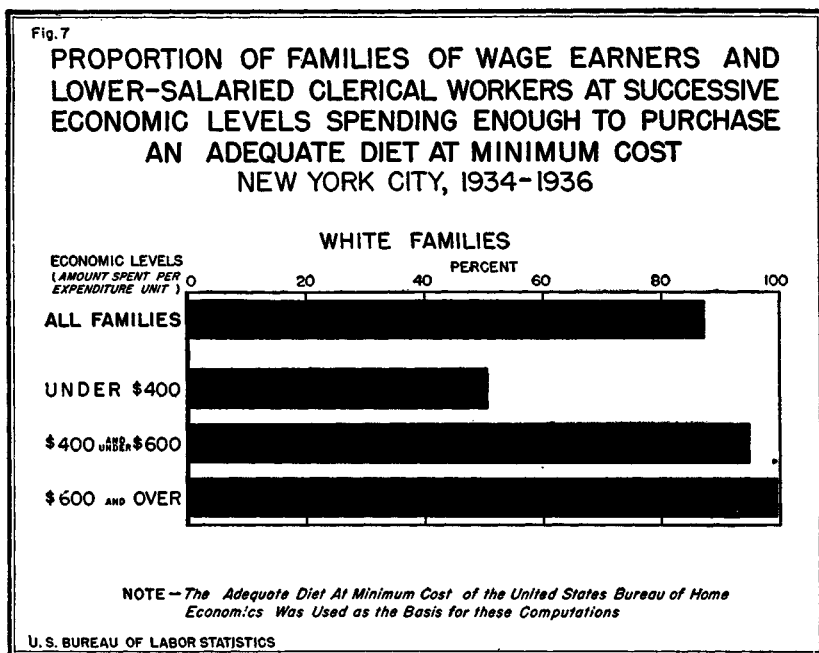


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highest economic level was more than double that at the lowest level shown; the quantity of green and leafy vegetables, and grapefruit, oranges, and lemons, more than 2½ times greater.

Even a preliminary review of the figures shows that the diets of the families at the highest economic level have on the average a considerably higher nutritive content than those at the lowest economic level shown. The quantities purchased per capita of foods rich in minerals and vitamins essential to growth and the maintenance of health are appreciably greater among the families at the higher levels of spending and show that as family resources increased, these New York workers were buying diets more nearly meeting nutritional needs of their families.

An estimate of the proportion of families spending enough to buy an adequate diet at each of these three economic levels shows a striking progression from the families spending less than \$400 per expenditure unit to those spending \$600 or more. The proportion rises from 50 percent at the lowest level to 94.7 percent at the intermediate level, and 99.7 percent at the highest level.³



³ For the purposes of this estimate the size of each family was measured in adequate-food-cost units based on the United States Bureau of Home Economics' adequate diet at minimum cost. (See Stiebeling, H. K., and Ward, M. M.: Diets at four levels of nutritive content and cost. U. S. Department of Agriculture Circular No. 296. Washington, 1933.) Average food expenditures per adequate-food-cost unit were also calculated for each family. These expenditures were compared with the calculated cost of this same diet for a man at moderate work, which was taken as a unit in the adequate-food-cost scale. The prices used in this calculation were the average prices collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for its food-cost indexes.

In making these estimates, the cost of an adequate diet was calculated on the basis of average prices. It is, of course, possible to shop with care and buy at lower prices than these. A judicious selection of in-season fruits and vegetables and fish will lower the cost, but, on the other hand, to secure an adequate diet at the calculated cost requires extremely careful planning and food-consumption habits which follow nutritional needs very closely. The figures furnish, therefore, the basis for an estimate of the proportion of families spending enough to secure nutritionally adequate food (fig. 7); they do not, however, furnish information as to the proportion of families actually attaining adequate diets.

TABLE 9.—*Per capita expenditures for food among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers at successive economic levels*

WHITE FAMILIES—NEW YORK CITY, 1934-36

Item	Average per capita expenditure in 1 week in the winter quarter			
	All families	Families spending per expenditure unit per year for all goods and services		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
Number of families furnishing data on food purchased in winter quarter.....	356	75	148	133
Total expenditure for— All foods.....	\$3.29	\$2.13	\$3.19	\$4.63
Grain products.....	.49	.37	.49	.61
Eggs.....	.19	.13	.17	.26
Milk, cheese, ice cream.....	.46	.38	.47	.52
Butter and cream.....	.19	.12	.18	.27
Other fats.....	.09	.05	.09	.13
Meat, poultry, fish, and other seafood.....	.89	.49	.85	1.35
Vegetables and fruits.....	.66	.42	.66	.93
Sugars and sweets.....	.08	.05	.08	.12
Miscellaneous foods.....	.24	.12	.20	.44
Percentage				
Total expenditure for— All foods.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grain products.....	14.9	17.4	15.4	13.2
Eggs.....	5.8	6.1	5.3	5.6
Milk, cheese, ice cream.....	14.0	17.9	14.7	11.2
Butter and cream.....	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.8
Other fats.....	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.8
Meat, poultry, fish, and other seafood.....	27.0	23.0	26.7	29.2
Vegetables and fruits.....	20.1	19.8	20.7	20.1
Sugars and sweets.....	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6
Miscellaneous foods.....	7.3	5.6	6.3	9.5

Housing

Housing facilities.

Of the 897 white families cooperating in the investigation, 787 lived in rented dwellings at the end of the schedule year, and 635 lived in buildings housing three or more families.

Figures on the number of rooms in the dwelling unit and the number of persons in the household sharing such rooms (table 10) show that on the average it was not until families spent \$400 to \$500 per expenditure unit ⁴ that they had one room or more per person, the rough standard usually accepted in the United States as indicating the minimum of necessary space.⁵ It is significant that among the home owners the average of one room or more per person was achieved at the \$300 to \$400 level. Even though the home owners had larger families than the renters, their houses were enough larger to more than make up for their large numbers of children. Among renters of unheated apartments this standard of one room or more per person was reached at the \$400 to \$500 level, and among renters of heated apartments not until the \$500 to \$600 level.

⁴ For each of the tables showing details of expenditures as many economic levels have been shown as the number of cases and the type of data for each particular table would allow. In the case of housing data, the lowest level distinguished includes families spending under \$300 per expenditure unit; the highest includes families spending \$800 and over.

⁵ See appendix A, p. 185, for definition of a room as used in this investigation.

TABLE 10.—*Number of persons¹ per room among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers at successive economic levels*

WHITE FAMILIES—NEW YORK CITY, 1934-36

Economic level	Home owners			Renters of heated apartments			Renters of unheated apartments		
	Average number of rooms in dwelling unit	Average number of persons in household	Average number of persons per room	Average number of rooms in dwelling unit	Average number of persons in household	Average number of persons per room	Average number of rooms in dwelling unit	Average number of persons in household	Average number of persons per room
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:									
Under \$300.....	6.25	7.26	1.16	4.29	5.17	1.21	4.10	5.72	1.40
\$300 to \$400.....	5.83	5.11	.88	4.27	4.72	1.11	4.37	4.61	1.05
\$400 to \$500.....	6.05	4.73	.78	4.21	4.23	1.00	4.27	3.74	.88
\$500 to \$600.....	5.91	4.73	.80	3.96	3.74	.94	4.35	3.29	.76
\$600 to \$700.....	5.94	3.79	.64	3.90	3.11	.80	4.59	3.20	.70
\$700 to \$800.....	5.54	2.99	.54	4.02	3.21	.80	4.68	2.77	.59
\$800 and over..	6.14	3.05	.50	3.60	2.56	.71	4.60	2.36	.51

¹ The number of persons on which figures in this table are based is the average number of members of the household for a year, and crowding may have been greater or less than the figures indicate at a specific time.

There were a few families with as many as 2 persons to each room, but the highest average for any group was the average of 1.4 persons per room among renters of unheated apartments at the lowest economic level. The lowest average was 0.5 persons per room among home owners at the highest economic level.⁶ The premium on space in New York with the resultant curtailment of children's play and adults' hobbies is shown by the fact that only 10 percent of the renting group reported that their housing arrangements included any play space and that less than 8 percent reported garden space.

The proportion of very old buildings among those rented by the families studied may be judged by the fact that 24 percent (190) were without hot air, hot water, or steam heat, and had to depend on stoves for warmth in winter. Seven families had no toilet within the dwelling, and 78 shared the use of a toilet with another family. All these families had running water in their dwellings, but 45 lacked the facilities needed to give them hot water from kitchen or bathroom taps. Approximately nine-tenths of the renters had bathrooms within the dwelling unit. All but two families had electricity for lighting but 16 had neither gas nor electricity for cooking and had to depend on coal or kerosene.

The dwellings occupied by the home-owning families were on the average larger and better equipped than those occupied by the renters. When the average expenditures of home-owning families for fuel, light, and refrigeration are added to the average estimated rental value of the owned homes, the total amounts to \$660, a substantially larger sum than the equivalent figure for renting families. Only 11 percent of the owned homes were without central heat, less than 4 percent without hot running water; all had flush toilets within the dwelling, and all but one family had bathrooms and sole use of the toilet. Four percent were without gas or electricity for cooking. About one-third of them had telephones and one-half had a garage. Two-thirds reported having garden space, and two-fifths reported play space. The effectiveness of New York City tenement house legislation is attested by the fact that almost 100 percent of the families had inside flush toilets (seven renters had only outside flush toilets), the presence of inside running water in all dwellings, and the use of electric lights by all but two white families surveyed. Differences in adequacy of housing facilities of families at lower as compared with those at higher economic levels is, however, marked with respect to such items as electric or other automatic refrigerators. Only one-eighth of the renters and the home owners at the lowest economic level had mechanical refrigeration as compared with two-thirds of the renters and over half the home owners at the highest economic level. None of the families at

⁶ The difficulties involved in securing data on size of rooms made it seem inadvisable to include instructions for obtaining such measurements on the schedule used in the present investigations. Questions about window space and sunlight were omitted for the same reason.

the lowest economic level had telephones, but one-fourth of the renters and one-third of the home owners at the highest economic level had telephone service in their homes. The proportion of families having central heating among renters was smallest at the lowest economic level and increased regularly, with one exception at the \$700 to \$800 level, up to the group spending at the highest level, namely \$800 and over per expenditure unit. Almost all of the home owners at the lower levels, and all but one of those at the highest levels, had central heating. The combination of inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric lights, and gas or electricity for cooking was reported by a steadily increasing proportion of renters from the lowest through the highest economic level distinguished and by all but seven of the home owners, these seven cases being scattered among families classified at four different economic levels. Further description of the housing facilities enjoyed by New York white families studied are found in table 9 of the Tabular Summary.

Housing expenditures.^a

Percentage of total expenditures.—As already mentioned when families are classified according to economic level, the proportion of total expenditures devoted to housing and fuel, light, and refrigeration combined shows a tendency to decline slightly with increasing economic level. Thus white families spending less than \$300 per expenditure unit per year in New York devoted 28.7 percent of total expenditure to these two items; in the group spending \$500 to \$600 per expenditure unit the percentage had declined to 25.6 percent; and among those families spending \$1,000 or over per expenditure unit the percentage had dropped to 22.5 percent of the total. (See Tabular Summary, table 3.)

Home owners.—Among the home owners, the estimated equity in owned homes ranged from \$113 in the group spending \$800 and over per expenditure unit per year to \$203 in the group spending from \$500 to \$600 per expenditure unit. This income "in kind" received from the use of the house for the year is the difference between the average estimated annual rental value of the house and the average amount of current expenditures actually paid out during the year for the family dwelling. Payment on principal of mortgage or a down payment on purchase of a house are not included as current expenditure for housing but as investment, an addition to assets. Similarly expense for permanent improvements to a home, such as construction of an enclosed porch, on a house which had not had an enclosed porch before, has been treated as investment. The average amount paid by home-owning families during the year for investment in owned principal home showed no regular relationship to the level of current expenditures. This is partly explained by the small number of home owners,

^a See Tabular Summary, p. 10.

only 39 out of the total of 109, who made any improvements in their homes or reduced the principal during the course of the year.

The two families investing the largest and the smallest amounts in their homes occur at the lowest level of current expenditures. One family in this group invested \$15 in permanent improvements on owned home; another, a family of father and mother and eight children with a total income of \$1,948, spent \$459 for improvements on their home. This enterprising family estimated the annual rental value of its house at \$360. Its expenditures for upkeep of the dwelling (\$120 for taxes and \$135 for interest on the mortgage) would indicate that the income "in kind" which it received from the use of the house for the year must have totaled only about \$105.

On the other hand, current expenditures for housing by home owners increased notably from lower to higher economic levels. Of current housing expenditures by home owners the greatest item was interest on mortgage; the second, taxes; and the third, repairs and replacements. Interest on mortgage took an average of \$77 for families at the lowest level and almost twice that amount at the highest level. Taxes took an average of \$93 for home owners spending under \$300 per expenditure unit per year, increasing irregularly to \$140 for the group spending \$800 and over per year. Repairs and replacements increased from \$25 for the group at the lowest level to \$128 for the group at the highest level. Fire insurance premium payments increased irregularly from an average of \$5 to \$13 among the group spending from \$600 to \$700 per expenditure unit per year. Liability insurance premiums were paid by a few families owning two-family or multiple-family dwellings and renting portions thereof to tenants.⁷ The average number of rooms per dwelling averaged approximately six for home owners at all economic levels.

Renters.—Rents paid by white families who rented their homes for 12 months showed a fairly wide range. Among 749 renters of apartments in two-family houses or multiple dwellings, the concentration was in the \$20 to \$40 monthly-rent range, with somewhat more of them paying \$30 to \$40 than \$20 to \$30. These two rental groups accounted for over two-thirds of all apartment renters studied in New York City. As many as 8 percent, however, were paying from \$15 to \$20 and 2 percent paid rents of less than \$15. At the higher rental ranges, there were 16 percent of the families paying between \$40 and \$50 and 5 percent paid more than \$50 per month. Renters of apartments with heat included in rent paid an average rental rate of \$31 per month at the level spending under \$300 per expenditure

⁷ Figures from such families were included in the investigation only when all the expenditures for the building could be allocated to each dwelling unit. Only that portion of the expenditure chargeable to the unit occupied by the scheduled family was treated as housing expenditure. Expenses for units rented to tenants were deducted from gross rents received to arrive at net rents, which were included with family income.

unit per year, the rate increasing to \$40 in the group spending \$800 and over per expenditure unit. For this expenditure they occupied apartments averaging slightly over four rooms at the three lowest economic levels and four rooms or slightly less at the four highest economic levels distinguished. As would be expected, renters of apartments with heat not included in rent averaged lower rentals at each economic level than was the case with renters of heated apartments. The families spending under \$300 per expenditure unit per year for all items paid on the average \$19 per month for unheated flats. The average rental figure increased slightly at each successive level to a high of \$25 in the group spending \$700 to \$800 per expenditure unit. Renters of such flats paid for repairs more frequently than did renters of heated apartments. Such expenses were incurred at every economic level.

Secondary housing.—None of the New York City white families studied paid room rent for children away at school, but 125 incurred expense for rent on vacation or trips, with a very marked increase in the proportion of such families spending for travel with increases in economic level. The average amounts spent for rent on vacation or trips also increased, with one exception, from lower to higher economic levels with an average expenditure of \$34 being reached for the families at the highest level taking such trips. Five families scattered from the lowest to the highest economic levels owned vacation homes and spent money for them during the year.

Expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration.—Since so many New York families live in heated apartments the item of fuel, light, and refrigeration when presented as an average for all families is somewhat lower than that found in many other cities, varying from \$85 for families spending from \$500 to \$600 per expenditure unit to \$94 for families spending from \$700 to \$800. The irregularity of the expenditure at different economic levels is a reflection not so much of differences in amount of fuel, light, and power consumed as of differences in arrangement for paying for heat, whether with rent or separately from rent. The item which shows the most marked increase from low to high economic levels is electricity, for which families spending under \$300 per expenditure unit per year paid on the average \$25, while those spending \$800 and over per expenditure unit paid \$35. For some of the families having electric refrigerators, expenditures for electricity covered current for refrigeration. For a small group refrigeration was included in rent. (See Tabular Summary, table 11.)

A more realistic picture of expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration is secured when the families studied are grouped according to whether they lived in houses (either owned or rented) and made payments for heat separately from rent, or in apartments with heat

included in rent, or in apartments with heat not included in rent. The level of expenditure for fuel, light, and refrigeration decreased for each of the three groups just distinguished, in the order named, with families living in houses spending from 47 to 58 percent more than families living in apartments with heat not included in rent and more than twice as much as families living in apartments not making payments for heat separately from rent. The larger expenditures by the families living in houses are in part accounted for by the fact that the houses were on the average one-third larger than the apartments.

When families in each of the three groups distinguished above are further subdivided according to economic level, expenditures for electricity are shown to be higher at the higher economic levels strikingly in the case of house dwellers, less strikingly in the case of families in apartments with heat not furnished with rent, and only irregularly in the case of families living in apartments paying for heat with rent. For those living in apartments where heat was furnished by the landlord, expenditures for gas remained relatively stable in the neighborhood of \$23 per family per year. Families in apartments where heat was not furnished with rent, when classified by economic level, reported annual expenditures for gas of \$22 at the lowest economic level, while at the highest levels distinguished, annual expenditures for gas averaged \$28. Gas expenditures by families living in houses likewise showed an irregular tendency to increase with increasing economic level, the high point being reached with average expenditures of \$40 per year for this item by families in the group spending \$500 to \$600 per expenditure unit per year for all items.

Expenditures for anthracite, the principal heating fuel purchased by families in New York, showed an irregular tendency to increase with economic level; house dwellers spent from \$58 to \$76 for this item, and renters of unheated apartments from \$25 to \$39. Expenditures for ice in all three of the housing groups distinguished showed no clear tendency to vary with economic level, and averaged from \$10 to \$20 per year.

Other items of household operation.—Expenses for items of household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration include water rent, telephone, domestic service, laundry sent out, and similar items. Expenditures for these things were definitely larger at the higher economic levels, representing an annual expenditure of \$38 among families spending under \$300 per expenditure unit per year for all items and \$106 at the level spending \$800 and over. The chief items in this increasing expense were those for laundry sent out which increased from \$12 at the lowest economic level distinguished to \$42 at the highest level; telephone, which increased markedly from lower

to higher economic levels; and part-time domestic service. For the latter item no expenditure was made at the lowest economic level but the families at the highest economic level spent, on the average, \$12 per year. (See Tabular Summary, table 12.)

Furnishings and Equipment

Expenditures for furnishings and equipment showed a marked variation with economic level.⁸ This type of expenditure, except for the few families just setting up housekeeping, represented additions to or replacement of rugs, curtains, dishes, silverware, furniture, and miscellaneous equipment. At the lowest economic level distinguished in the detailed tabulation for furnishings and equipment, only \$17 per year was spent for all such items, whereas families spending \$600 and over per expenditure unit allocated \$69 per year to purchases of furnishings and equipment. At the lower economic levels, the relatively greater urgency of the family demand for other items in the budget made it necessary to postpone replacements for a longer period of time and to make fewer and less expensive additions to household equipment. The items purchased by the largest portion of families at the lowest economic level were fundamentals of household equipment, electric light bulbs, brooms, brushes and mops, cotton towels, glassware, curtains and draperies, pots, pans and cutlery, and felt base floor coverings. At the highest economic level, the items purchased by the largest proportion of families included these same items, bulbs, brooms, brushes, and mops, but also included curtains, draperies, and sheets. Families at the highest level bought carpets or rugs relatively much more frequently than did families at the lowest level, and the same was true for living-room furniture suites, davenports, dressers, tables, and other pieces of furniture.

Of the various groups of expenditures coming under the general heading of expense for furnishings and equipment, expenditures for furniture increased most markedly from low to high economic levels, as indicated in table 11. When the average expenditure per family for living room suites is computed for those families buying living room suites, it appears that one family among the 194 families spending less than \$400 per expenditure unit for all items spent \$136 for furniture of this sort, 11 families out of the 331 spending \$400 to \$600 averaged \$118, and 16 families out of the 372 spending more than \$600 per expenditure unit spent an average of \$165.

⁸ For each of the tables showing details of expenditures as many economic levels have been shown as the number of cases and the type of data for each particular table would allow. In the analysis of expenditures for furnishings and equipment families have been classified at three levels according to the amount spent per expenditure unit, as follows: Low, under \$400; intermediate, \$400 to \$600; high, \$600 and over. (See Tabular Summary, table 18.)

TABLE 11.—Average expenditures for furnishings and equipment among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers at successive economic levels in 1 year during the period 1934-36

WHITE FAMILIES—NEW YORK CITY

Item	Families spending per expenditure unit—		
	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
Number of families in survey.....	194	331	372
Total expenditure for furnishings and equipment.....	<i>Dollars</i> 17.06	<i>Dollars</i> 39.77	<i>Dollars</i> 69.08
Furniture.....	4.08	13.09	26.14
Textile furnishings.....	6.89	12.85	19.11
Silver, china, and glassware.....	.47	.77	1.11
Electrical equipment.....	2.99	7.78	12.80
Miscellaneous equipment.....	2.63	5.28	9.92
Total expenditure for furnishings and equipment.....	<i>Percent</i> 100.0	<i>Percent</i> 100.0	<i>Percent</i> 100.0
Furniture.....	23.9	32.9	37.8
Textile furnishings.....	40.4	32.3	27.7
Silver, china, and glassware.....	2.8	1.9	1.6
Electrical equipment.....	17.5	19.6	18.5
Miscellaneous equipment.....	15.4	13.3	14.4

Expenditures for textile furnishings were three times as high among families at the highest economic level as among those at the lowest. They did not, however, increase as rapidly as total expenditures for all furniture and equipment and assumed a relatively smaller place in the expenditure pattern at the highest than at the lowest level.

Expenditures for carpets and rugs increased sharply from the low to the higher economic levels, averaging only 30 cents for all families spending under \$400 per expenditure unit as against over \$4 for all families spending over \$600 per expenditure unit. When these averages are converted to averages per family buying carpets or rugs, we find that 7 families at the lowest level averaged \$9 for rugs and carpets whereas 63 families at the highest level averaged \$26. On the other hand, for felt base floor coverings the average expenditure for families at the lowest economic level was a little over \$1, whereas that for families at the highest economic level was almost \$2. When these averages are converted to averages per family purchasing felt base floor covering, it appears that 32 families spending under \$400 per expenditure unit spent an average of \$7 for felt base coverings, while 73 families spending \$600 and over per expenditure unit averaged \$9 for this item. Thus for the more strictly utilitarian type of floor covering there appears much less difference in expenditure at various economic levels than was the case with rugs and carpets of other types.

After electric light bulbs, the most frequently purchased items of electrical equipment at the lowest economic level were electric irons, purchased by 10 families, and lamps purchased by 4. Of the families at the highest economic level, 46 families purchased lamps, 32 pur-

chased irons, 18 bought electric refrigerators, and 16 purchased toasters.

Clothing

Total expenditure per family for clothing.

Expenditures for clothing are among the most elastic in the family budget. With increase in economic resources among the families of these two occupation groups, more and more of the family funds go to solve the problem of what to wear. In spite of the fact that the average number of persons per family is 43.3 percent smaller at the highest than at the lowest expenditure level for which detailed clothing expenditures have been computed, average clothing expenditures per family at the highest level are double those at the lowest.⁹ Total expenditures for clothing by families spending under \$400 per expenditure unit per year for all items averaged \$128, rose to \$191 for the group spending \$400 to \$600, and reached a high of \$251 for families spending \$600 and over per expenditure unit per year.

The universality of the custom of buying clothes ready to wear is indicated by the overwhelming proportion of total clothing expenditures going to purchase of ready-made clothing, dry cleaning, and accessories. Expenditures for yard goods and findings used for sewing garments at home averaged \$2 per family at the lowest economic level, \$5 at the next level, and \$4 at the highest economic level. Expenditures for paid help for sewing were reported by only 21 families.

Among families of wage earners and clerical workers the custom of exchanging gifts of clothing at Christmas or birthdays or other special occasions is quite extensive. Such gifts paid for from family funds and exchanged within the economic family were not recorded as gifts, but simply as clothing expenses of the family. If, however, gifts were received from persons outside the family circle, an attempt was made to ascertain their value. Sixty percent of the families at the lowest economic level, 56 percent of the families spending \$400 to \$600 per expenditure unit received clothing gifts, and 51 percent of the families at the highest economic level reported receiving such gifts. The values as reported averaged from \$4 to \$6 for all families at different economic levels, but as a large proportion of the families receiving gifts could not estimate the value of the items received, these figures do not give a complete account of the value of gifts of clothing.

Clothing expenditures for men and boys.

The men and boys aged 18 years and over in the white families in New York purchased, or their wives purchased for them, clothing of

⁹ For each of the tables showing details of expenditures as many economic levels have been shown as the number of cases and the type of data for each particular table would allow. In the analysis of clothing expenditures families have been classified at three levels according to the amount spent per expenditure unit, as follows: Low, under \$400; intermediate, \$400 to \$600; high, \$600 and over. (See Tabular Summary, table 17.)

an average annual value of \$27 per person at the lowest economic level shown for the detailed clothing tabulation, \$46 per person at the next level, and \$82 at the highest level shown. At the lowest economic level, annual clothing expenditures for boys were not very much smaller than for men. Indeed, the average for boys 12 through 17 years old was \$2 more, \$29, and that for boys aged 6 through 11, only \$4 less, \$23. Apparently at these age groups, the hazards to which the boys' clothes are subjected make up for the slightly lower cost per article. For little boys aged 2 through 5, clothes at the lowest economic level averaged somewhat less, only \$15 per year. At the intermediate level, clothing expenditures for boys aged 12 through 17 were again approximately the same as those for their elders, \$47, but those for the two groups younger were distinctly less, \$35 and \$22. The pattern at the highest economic level for which separate figures are available is similar to that at the intermediate level: the average expenditure for boys 12 through 17 years old was \$81; for those 6 through 11 years old, \$51; and for those 2 through 5 years old, \$40.

TABLE 12.—*Distribution of annual clothing expenditures for individuals in families at successive economic levels*

MEN AND BOYS

WHITE FAMILIES—NEW YORK CITY, 1934-36

Sex, age group, and type of clothing	Clothing expenditures per person in—							
	All families	Families spending per expenditure unit per year—			All families	Families spending per expenditure unit per year—		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
Men and boys 18 and over:					<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Headwear.....	\$2.66	\$1.28	\$2.31	\$3.82	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.6
Outerwear.....	27.40	11.86	22.18	42.08	49.4	44.5	48.0	51.2
Underwear.....	3.98	2.13	3.43	5.65	7.2	8.0	7.4	6.9
Footwear.....	13.67	8.44	11.81	18.76	24.6	31.6	25.6	22.8
Miscellaneous items.....	7.74	2.95	6.47	11.89	14.0	11.1	14.0	14.5
Total.....	55.45	26.66	46.20	82.20	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Boys 12 through 17:								
Headwear.....	.83	.46	.93	1.50	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.9
Outerwear.....	22.67	13.89	23.90	43.24	50.7	47.9	50.6	53.6
Underwear.....	2.95	1.91	3.25	5.07	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.3
Footwear.....	15.14	11.19	15.84	23.84	33.8	38.6	33.5	29.6
Miscellaneous items.....	3.12	1.53	3.32	6.92	7.0	5.3	7.0	8.6
Total.....	44.71	28.98	47.24	80.57	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Boys 6 through 11:								
Headwear.....	.61	.34	.76	1.00	1.9	1.5	2.1	2.0
Outerwear.....	12.81	8.16	14.28	22.25	40.0	36.3	40.3	44.0
Underwear.....	2.65	1.72	2.96	4.48	8.3	7.6	8.4	8.9
Footwear.....	14.50	11.57	15.55	20.14	45.2	51.4	43.9	39.8
Miscellaneous items.....	1.47	.72	1.87	2.66	4.6	3.2	5.3	5.3
Total.....	32.04	22.51	35.42	50.53	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Boys 2 through 5:								
Headwear.....	.23	.15	.21	.44	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Outerwear.....	8.15	4.78	8.20	15.96	36.6	32.0	37.5	39.8
Underwear.....	2.39	1.55	2.31	4.55	10.7	10.4	10.6	11.3
Footwear.....	10.46	8.07	10.41	16.14	47.0	53.9	47.6	40.3
Miscellaneous items.....	1.04	.41	.71	3.02	4.7	2.7	3.3	7.5
Total.....	22.27	14.96	21.84	40.11	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

When the clothing expenditures of the men and boys are summarized according to expenditures for headwear, outerwear and underwear, footwear, and miscellaneous items, it appears that for the group as a whole outerwear (coats, suits, and shirts) and footwear absorbed from 74 to 85 percent of the total clothing expenditure at different age groups. (See table 12.) Among the men and boys 18 years of age and older, on the average 49 percent of the total outlay went to purchase outerwear and 25 percent, footwear. The proportions changed in the younger age groups until among little boys 2 to 5 years old 47 percent of the total went to footwear, and 37 percent to outerwear.

The relative importance of these two groups of items changed from one economic level to another for a given age group. As the family resources increased, the proportion of the total clothing expenditures for men and boys going to shoes declined, although the average dollar expenditures for shoes of different types increased. With the decline in the relative amount spent for footwear, there were corresponding increases in relative expenditure for outerwear and for miscellaneous items. The most important of the expenditures included in the miscellaneous group were those for ties which averaged \$1.87 per year for all men and boys 18 years and over, and expenses for cleaning and repairing which averaged \$3.18.

Shoes were purchased by a larger proportion of men and boys in all circumstances and in all age groups, than any other single article of clothing. Seventy-six percent of the men at the lowest economic level bought street shoes, averaging 1.4 pairs per man purchasing, at an average price of approximately \$3.50 per pair; whereas at the highest economic level, 92 percent of the men bought street shoes, averaging 2.0 pairs per man purchasing, at an average price of slightly over \$4.50 per pair. Work shoes were purchased by 12 percent of the men at the lowest level and by 20 percent at the highest.

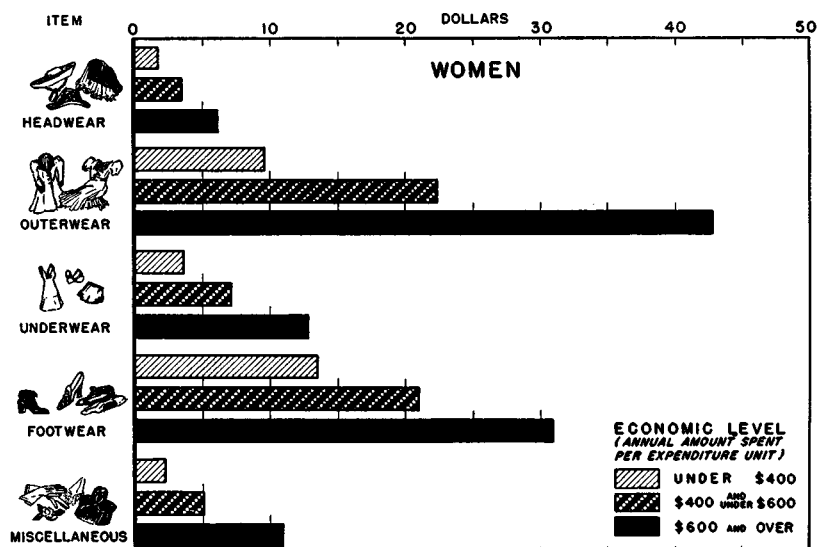
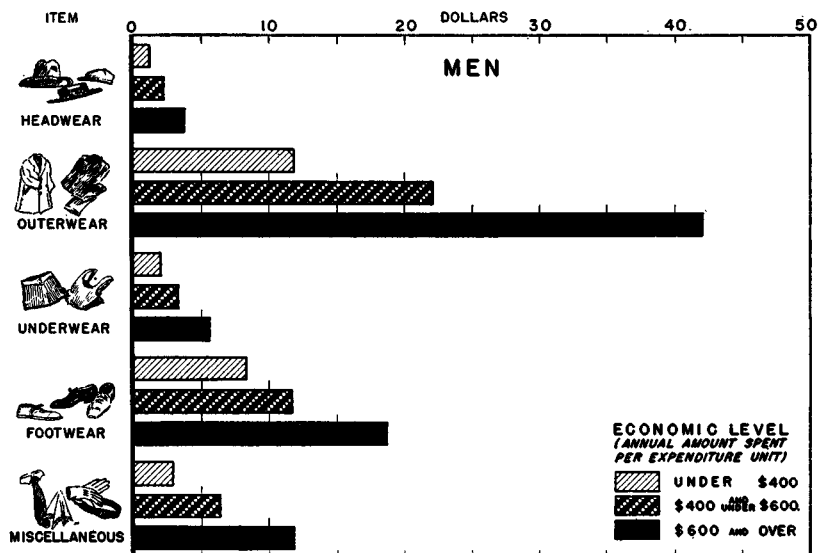
Nearly half of the men at the lowest level bought an average of 3.9 ties at an average price of 38 cents, while at the highest level 76 percent of the men bought an average of 6.5 ties at an average price of 59 cents.

Purchases of overcoats during the year were made by only one out of eight men at the lowest economic level, by one out of six men at the intermediate level, and by two out of seven men at the highest level. That is, the average man in families at the highest economic level purchased a new overcoat once in $3\frac{1}{2}$ years; at the lowest economic level shown he waited 8 years for a new coat. The average price paid for these coats was \$26 at the highest level and \$19 at the lowest level. The man at the lowest economic level got a new heavy wool suit once in 7 years, at the intermediate level almost once in 3 years, and at the highest level once in 2 years. The average price

Fig. 8

DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUAL CLOTHING EXPENDITURES FOR INDIVIDUALS IN FAMILIES AT SUCCESSIVE ECONOMIC LEVELS

NEW YORK CITY 1934-1936
WHITE FAMILIES



U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

paid for these suits did not vary greatly. It was \$21 at the lowest level and \$26 at the highest. A new lightweight wool suit was purchased, on the average, once in 12 years at an average price of \$17 by the average man in families at the lowest economic level, whereas such suits were purchased on the average once in 3 years at an average price of \$23 by men in families at the highest economic level.

Clothing expenditures for women and girls.

Women and girls 12 years of age and older spent more for clothing than men and boys in the same age groups at each of the three economic levels for which separate figures have been computed. At the three economic levels shown, the annual expenditures of the women and girls 18 years of age and over averaged \$31, \$59, and \$104 respectively. Those for girls 12 through 17 at each economic level averaged approximately the same as those for their mothers and sisters, \$30, \$52, and \$107. For the two age groups next younger, average expenditures at each level were distinctly less, and somewhat lower than those for boys in the same age group and in comparable circumstances. For girls 6 through 11 years old the average expenditures were \$15, \$32, and \$43, and for little girls 2 through 5 years old, \$10, \$21, and \$43.

The summary of the clothing expenditures of women and girls by type of clothing purchased, shows a distribution similar to that for the clothing expenditures of men and boys. When clothing expenditures for women and girls are classified within age groups by type of item, it is seen that outerwear and footwear together accounted for over 72 percent of total clothing expenditures in each of the age groups (table 13). The proportion was highest among girls aged 6 through 11 years, whose expenditures for footwear rose to 46 percent of their total clothing expenditures. When the total for headwear is added, the proportion spent for headwear, outerwear, and footwear combined varied from 78 percent for women 18 and over to 84 percent for girls aged 11 through 16. Underwear accounted for 16 percent of total expenditure in the age group of girls 2 through 5, and 12 in the group of women aged 18 and over. Miscellaneous expenditures including accessories represented less than 10 percent of the total in each age group.

TABLE 13.—*Distribution of annual clothing expenditures for individuals in families at successive economic levels***WOMEN, GIRLS, AND INFANTS****WHITE FAMILIES—NEW YORK CITY, 1934-36**

Sex, age group, and type of clothing	Clothing expenditure per person in—							
	All families	Families spending per expenditure unit per year—			All families	Families spending per expenditure unit per year—		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
Women 18 years and over:					<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Headwear.....	\$4.11	\$1.75	\$3.60	\$6.22	5.9	5.6	6.1	6.0
Outerwear.....	26.94	9.72	22.44	42.85	39.0	31.4	37.7	41.2
Underwear.....	8.50	3.67	7.21	12.91	12.3	11.8	12.1	12.4
Footwear.....	22.98	13.63	21.10	31.01	33.2	44.0	35.5	29.8
Miscellaneous items.....	6.62	2.24	5.12	11.00	9.6	7.2	8.6	10.6
Total.....	69.15	31.01	59.47	103.99	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Girls 12 through 17:								
Headwear.....	2.25	1.12	2.31	5.66	4.5	3.8	4.4	5.3
Outerwear.....	18.73	9.84	19.76	44.59	37.7	33.0	37.8	41.8
Underwear.....	5.12	2.72	5.91	10.65	10.3	9.1	11.3	10.0
Footwear.....	19.60	14.53	20.36	34.00	39.5	48.7	39.0	31.8
Miscellaneous items.....	3.98	1.60	3.93	11.89	8.0	5.4	7.5	11.1
Total.....	49.68	29.81	52.27	106.79	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Girls 6 through 11:								
Headwear.....	.62	.27	.70	1.50	2.4	1.8	2.2	3.5
Outerwear.....	9.09	5.29	11.50	14.91	35.2	34.9	35.8	35.0
Underwear.....	2.75	1.71	3.13	4.98	10.7	11.3	9.7	11.7
Footwear.....	11.96	7.41	15.02	18.14	46.4	48.8	46.8	42.5
Miscellaneous items.....	1.37	.49	1.76	3.09	5.3	3.2	5.5	7.3
Total.....	25.79	15.17	32.11	42.62	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Girls 2 through 5:								
Headwear.....	.44	.14	.40	.99	2.0	1.3	1.9	2.3
Outerwear.....	8.88	3.21	7.67	19.42	39.9	30.6	37.2	45.1
Underwear.....	3.47	1.44	3.53	6.66	15.6	13.7	17.1	15.5
Footwear.....	8.50	5.44	8.32	13.58	38.2	51.9	40.4	31.5
Miscellaneous items.....	.96	.26	.70	2.43	4.3	2.5	3.4	5.6
Total.....	22.25	10.49	20.62	43.08	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infants:								
Headwear.....	.33	.08	.35	.63	3.0	1.3	3.4	3.5
Outerwear.....	3.42	1.81	3.26	5.72	31.4	29.1	31.9	32.2
Underwear.....	2.81	1.54	2.16	5.22	25.8	24.8	21.2	29.3
Footwear.....	2.79	2.22	2.83	3.51	25.7	35.8	27.7	19.7
Miscellaneous items.....	1.53	.56	1.61	2.72	14.1	9.0	15.8	15.3
Total.....	10.88	6.21	10.21	17.80	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

When the data are classified by the economic level of the families of which these women and girls were a part, the relative importance of some of the clothing groups is found to be different at the successive levels. Thus among women and girls aged 18 and over, the actual amounts and the proportion of total expenditures going to outerwear (including coats, suits, dresses, sweaters, and blouses) is higher at the higher economic levels. Expenditures for footwear (including shoes, hosiery, and rubbers) are higher in actual dollars

spent, but lower as percentages of total expenditure. Expenditures for headwear, underwear, and miscellaneous items are substantially higher in absolute amounts spent, and moderately larger in terms of proportion of total expenditure. Approximately the same trends were found among expenditures for girls in the younger age groups with the exception that dollar expenditures for outerwear for girls aged 6 through 11 were absolutely higher but about the same as a percentage of total expenditures for clothing. By virtue of the lower proportions spent for footwear and the higher proportions for outerwear, the relative positions of these two groups of items sometimes changed at the highest economic level as compared with the lowest. For example, footwear took the largest proportion and outerwear the second largest for women and girls aged 18 years and over at the lowest economic level, while for this same age group at the highest economic level outerwear was first and footwear second.

With women and girls as with men and boys, the item purchased most frequently by the largest proportion of persons was street shoes. However, among those of 18 years or more, at the intermediate and the highest economic levels, silk hose were purchased by a larger proportion than the proportion buying street shoes, and among girls 12 to 17 years old at the highest level of spending felt hats were purchased more frequently.

A new pair of street shoes was bought by the woman at the lowest level once every 8 months at an average price of \$3.20. At the intermediate level, the average price paid for street shoes was \$3.95, and at the highest economic level, \$4.90. Approximately 80 percent or more of the women at each economic level purchased street shoes during the schedule year.

Among little girls aged 2 to 5 at the highest level, new shoes were purchased for every child, while at the two lower levels only seven-eighths of these children received new shoes.

The important part played by silk hose in the clothing of women 18 years of age and over is confirmed by the fact that at the lowest economic level 73 percent of the women purchased them while at the highest level 92 percent did so. Of the women purchasing silk hose at the lowest level each bought about 16 pairs at an average price of approximately 55 cents a pair during the schedule year, and at the highest level about 24 pairs at a price of 65 cents a pair.

Among families spending under \$400 per expenditure unit per year women purchased heavy winter coats at the rate of only one every 9 years, at the middle economic level one every 4 years, and at the highest level, i. e., among families spending \$600 and over per expenditure unit, about one every 3 years. Not only do the women at the lowest level purchase winter coats infrequently but the average price

paid per coat was approximately \$20. At the highest economic level the average price paid per winter coat was \$36.

Purchase of silk and rayon dresses was reported by 44 percent of the women at the lowest level, by 59 percent at the next economic level, and by over 77 percent at the highest. The women at the lowest level who actually purchased during the schedule year bought, on the average, 1.7 dresses at an average price of \$5. About 2.5 dresses at an average price of \$5.40 were bought by each of the women purchasing this item in the next economic group. But at the highest economic level the women purchasing bought an average of three silk and rayon dresses each. A greater proportion of the women were able to have silk and rayon dresses at this level and the average price paid per dress was \$6.85.

At none of the three levels did all women purchase a felt hat as often as once a year. At the lowest level a little more than 50 percent of the women bought a new felt hat, which means, on the average, a new felt hat every 2 years.

At each of the three levels the average expenditure per person for shoe repairs remained relatively constant. But expenditures for cleaning and repairing increased from the lowest to the highest economic level from 62 cents spent per person to \$3.27.

Clothing expenditures for infants.

Average clothing expenditure per infant increased markedly with rise in economic level ranging from \$6 at the lowest to \$18 at the highest. When the expenditures are grouped according to type of item, outerwear, underwear, and footwear account for 89 percent of total expenditures at the lowest level and 81 percent at the highest. In general while the percentage spent for underwear and for outerwear rises with economic level, that for footwear decreases. Out of each dollar spent for clothing at the lowest level 25 cents was spent for shoes and 9 cents for dresses while at the highest level 14 cents and 12 cents respectively were spent. (See table 13.)

Occupational differences in the clothing expenditures of adults.

Expenditures for clothing by the adults included in the study were found to have been affected, to an important degree, by the occupation of the persons included in the study, as well as by the economic level of the family. Figures 3 and 4 have emphasized the fact that expenditure for clothing is one of the most elastic items in the family budget. The figures just presented show the striking increase in the average clothing expenditures of both men and women with improvement in the economic level of the family.

An analysis of the relative effect of occupation and social environment on clothing expenditures has been made for all white persons

studied in New York and 41 other cities combined. The total clothing expenditures of men and women engaged in clerical work were contrasted with the expenditures of those in manual work and those at home without gainful employment, and of boys and girls at school, after elimination of any effect upon those differences which might be due to differing incomes or family composition. (See appendix G, pp. 231 to 234.)

Among the employed workers, under 21, for both men and women, differences between average expenditures for clothing by wage earners and by clerical workers were negligible. At older ages, however, for both men and women, the expenditures of clerical workers were consistently greater than those of wage earners. The differences varied for men from 7 percent in the group aged 21 to 24 years to 15 percent in the group aged 27 to 30. The greater expenditure by clerical workers than wage earners for clothing was less pronounced for women than for men up to the twenty-seventh year, but thereafter was much more pronounced for women, reaching a maximum difference of 44 percent in the age group 42 to 48.

Average clothing expenditures of men and women at home without gainful employment were substantially lower than those of employed individuals. Among the men, expenditures of clerical workers exceeded those of men at home by 38 percent or more for the groups aged 15 to 21, and by 100 percent or more for the groups aged 21 to 60. For women the comparable figures are somewhat less striking, 15 percent for the group aged 15 to 18 and from 52 to 78 percent for the groups from 18 to 60 years of age. The fact that it is more customary for adult women to be at home without gainful employment than for adult men, whereas most of the men found in this situation were involuntarily at home because of unemployment, probably explains this very low level of clothing expenditure for unemployed men at home.

Clothing expenditures for boys aged 15 to 21 at school were one-fifth to one-fourth greater than those of unemployed boys at home of the same age, but were in turn exceeded by 13 percent or more by clothing expenditures of clerical workers in the same sex-age group. Girls at school aged 15 to 18 spent 7 percent more than girls at home, but girl clerical workers of that age spent 7 percent more than the school girls. At the next age level, 18 to 21, girl clerical workers spent 25 percent more than school girls, who in turn spent 22 percent more than girls at home.

At every age level, in comparable occupational categories, the women spent more for clothing than did men, the average expenditure for women clerical workers aged 24 to 27 being 45 percent greater than that for men clerical workers of the same age, and the difference in the age group 36 to 42 for the same occupations being 57 percent.

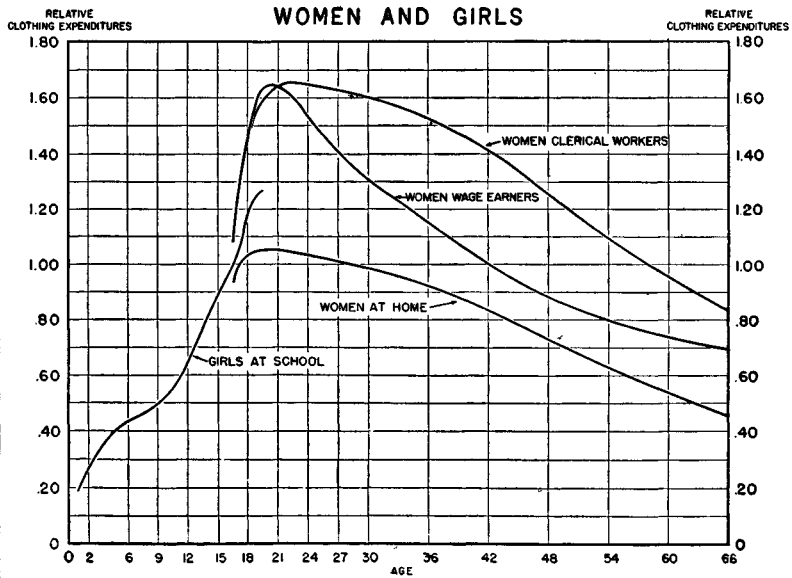
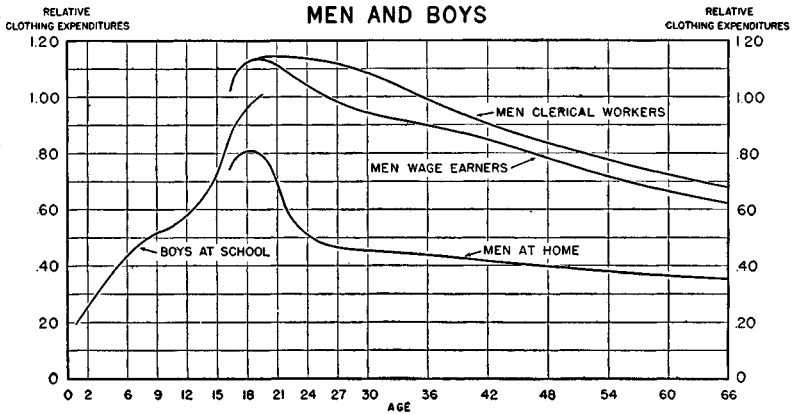
Fig. A

ESTIMATED ANNUAL CLOTHING EXPENDITURES*

BY PERSONS OF DIFFERENT AGE, SEX, AND OCCUPATION

42 CITIES COMBINED

1.00 = \$56.68



*AFTER ELIMINATING THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENCES IN FAMILY SIZE AND INCOME, BASED ON DATA FROM WHITE FAMILIES

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Women wage earners aged 24 to 27 spent 46 percent more for clothing than men wage earners of the same age and in the age group 36 to 42 the difference was 23 percent.

The relationships discussed in the foregoing paragraphs may be seen graphically in figure A.¹⁰

Recreation

As economic pressure for necessities is relieved not only do families spend a larger number of dollars for recreation, but also a larger percentage of their total expenditures. Of the items included in this report under the heading "Recreation," the largest average ¹¹ dollar expenditure went for tobacco, at every economic level except the highest, where expenditures for commercial entertainment (i. e., for plays, concerts, spectator sports, and movies) is slightly larger. However, the expenditures for tobacco represent a decreasing percentage of the total amount spent for recreation at the higher economic levels. Admission to moving-picture theaters constituted the second largest item, accounting for between 25 and 30 cents of each dollar spent for recreation at every economic level. The total amount spent for admission for adults increased threefold from the lowest economic level to the highest.

Newspapers purchased on the street constituted the bulk of the expenditures for reading, the third largest item of recreation. The average expenditure for reading successively increased at each economic level from \$12.78 to \$26.37. At the higher spending levels, however, expenditures for reading received a decreasing proportion of each dollar spent for recreation. The percentage declined from 22 at the lowest level, to 16. Even at the highest level of expenditures the amount spent for books (other than school texts) was insignificant.

Expenditures for recreational equipment, as musical instruments, radios, athletic supplies, children's play equipment, etc., increased with rise in economic level both in dollar value and in percentage of total recreation expenditures. At the lowest level about 3 out of 5 families owned radios while about 4 out of 5 families at upper levels enjoyed this form of entertainment. (See table 14.) That a relatively large percentage of families at lower levels purchased radios during the schedule year is probably accounted for by the fact that the prices of radios had not previously been within the buying range of these families.

¹⁰ The data on which these charts are based are shown in appendix G, table D, p. 231.

¹¹ For each of the tables showing details of expenditures as many economic levels have been shown as the number of cases and the type of data for each particular table would allow. In the case of expenditures for recreation, transportation, medical care, personal care, formal education, gifts and contributions to individuals and to community welfare, and miscellaneous items, by white families, the lowest level distinguished includes families spending under \$300 per expenditure unit; the highest level includes families spending \$800 and over. (See Tabular Summary, table 15.)

TABLE 14.—*Families of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers purchasing radios and amounts paid for radios at successive economic levels in 1 year during the period 1934-36*

WHITE FAMILIES—NEW YORK CITY

Economic level	Num-ber of fami-lies	Percentage of families—		Average amount paid per radio per family purchasing
		Own-ing radios	Purchasing radios in the year cov-ered by the schedule	
All families.....	897	79	7	\$44
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:				
Under \$300.....	59	66	7	42
\$300 to \$400.....	135	75	7	40
\$400 to \$500.....	163	78	5	35
\$500 to \$600.....	168	77	5	43
\$600 to \$700.....	124	86	5	60
\$700 to \$800.....	94	83	10	48
\$800 and over.....	154	85	11	45

Transportation

Money for carfare is a necessary item in the family budget in New York City. At the lowest economic levels studied,¹² expenditures for transportation averaged \$45 and represented 3.5 percent of total expenditures. At the higher economic levels, the average expenditure per family for all transportation quadrupled, the mode of transportation changed, and travel emerged from a purely utilitarian service to a form of pleasure and recreation. The amount spent for trolley, bus, and subway fares, along with expenditures for automobiles made up the bulk of transportation expenditures. Average expenditures for trolley, bus, and subway fares increased from low to high economic levels, but at a rate far lower than the increase in automobile expenditures. As the economic level of the families studied rose, the proportion of total transportation expenditures spent for the purchase, operation, and maintenance of automobiles increased from 7 percent at the lowest level to 57 percent at the highest.

The increase in average amount spent for automobiles by all families at the poorest level of living to that spent by families at the highest (i. e., from \$3 to \$99) is a function not only of a larger number of families owning cars, but also to a greater use of those cars. In table 15 the percentage of families owning automobiles and the amount spent per family owning automobiles for maintenance and operation both show an increasing trend with rise in economic level.

¹² See footnote 11, p. 56. (See Tabular Summary, table 13.)

TABLE 15.—*Proportion of families owning automobiles and expenditures for automobile maintenance among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers at successive economic levels in 1 year during the period 1934-36*

WHITE FAMILIES—NEW YORK CITY

Economic level	Number of families studied	Families owning automobiles		Average expenditure for automobile maintenance by families owning cars				
		Number	Percent	Total		Gas	Garage	Other
				Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
All families.....	897	136	15.2	140.42	100.0	42.1	21.6	36.3
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:								
Under \$300.....	59	2	3.4	89.38	100.0	20.4	33.7	45.9
\$300 to \$400.....	135	9	6.7	178.30	100.0	51.9	7.7	40.4
\$400 to \$500.....	163	17	10.4	104.99	100.0	50.1	22.9	27.0
\$500 to \$600.....	168	18	10.7	142.61	100.0	35.0	22.3	42.7
\$600 to \$700.....	124	22	17.7	148.18	100.0	37.5	22.6	39.9
\$700 to \$800.....	94	24	25.5	130.58	100.0	41.5	23.2	35.3
\$800 and over.....	154	44	28.6	169.98	100.0	44.4	20.9	34.7

In general the newer cars were owned by families at the upper economic levels. Twenty of the 136 cars owned by all the families studied were made between 1933 and 1935, and of these, 14 belonged to families spending \$800 and over per expenditure unit. Almost half of the cars originally purchased new were owned by families in the highest economic group, whereas less than one-third of the cars purchased second-hand belonged to families in that group.

From the reports of families of their quarterly expenditures for gasoline it appears that families at the lower economic levels tended to use their cars primarily in summer, whereas those at the highest economic level used their cars about equally in each of the four seasons.

All of the five new cars purchased during the schedule year were bought by families in the highest economic level. Of the 36 second-hand cars acquired during the 12-month period none were purchased by families at the lowest economic level and slightly more than one-third by families at the highest level. The average expenditure for automobiles purchased per family purchasing cars, both new and second-hand, was \$410 at the highest economic level. Of the 154 families at this level, 19 reported purchasing automobiles during the year. Of these, eight reported an increase in outstanding liabilities for cars purchased on the installment plan, an average increase amounting to \$306 for each family incurring such a liability.

Medical Care

At only the highest economic level¹³ studied, i. e., among families spending for all items \$800 and over per expenditure unit per year, were the average expenditures for medical care per person adequate

¹³ See footnote 11, p. 56. (See Tabular Summary, table 14.)

when judged by the standards set by the Committee on Costs of Medical Care.¹⁴ At the lowest level an average per person of only \$4.70 was spent for medicines, medical appliances, and the services of doctors and nurses, as contrasted with the averages of \$25.04 and \$40.87 at the two highest levels and the \$36 per person standard set by the committee.

The average expenditure per family for all types of medical purposes rose from \$27.17 for the lowest economic group found among the families cooperating in the investigation to \$103.39 for the highest economic group. This increment in actual dollar expenditures was sufficient to result in an increase in the percentage of all expenditures allotted to medical care with rise in economic level, at all but one of the expenditure levels shown. At the two lowest levels the greater part of the total expenditure for medical care was made for medicine and drugs, whereas at all other levels expenditures for the services of dentists were greater than for any other item. Except for families spending \$800 and over per expenditure unit, the services of general practitioner for home and office visits claim the second largest proportion of the total amount allotted to medical care. At the lowest level such services accounted for 25 cents out of every dollar spent for medical care and those of specialists for about 7 cents. At the highest level, 17 cents was paid to general practitioners and 21 was used for the employment of specialists.

The percentage of families availing themselves of clinic services at which they paid for medical assistance rose from 14 percent in the lowest group to 22 percent in the next higher economic level, then declined steadily until only 5 percent of the families at the highest economic level had this type of expenditure. The average amount paid for such services for all families in the sample and also per family having such expenditures was extremely irregular from one economic level to another, and does not appear to be a function of economic level.

The number of families having received medical care without any money expense was much smaller than might have been expected in a city where medical services for families of small means have been so extensively developed. Six families reported the use of free room in a hospital ward and four families, a free clinic visit. Two families received the free services of a general practitioner and one family the service of a pediatrician. One family reported a tonsilectomy performed by a specialist without charge.

Personal Care

Average dollar expenditures per family for personal care were twice as high among families spending \$800 or more per expenditure unit

¹⁴ Publications of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care: No. 28, p. 31. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1932.

for all items as among families spending less than \$300 per expenditure unit.¹⁵ The percentage of total expenditures represented by personal care expense remained relatively constant however, at slightly less than 2 percent. In terms of average expenditure per person, personal care accounted for about \$4 among the lowest economic group of the families studied and about \$19 among the highest economic group. These expenditures per person closely approximated the average expenditure per person (about \$5) for medical care at the lowest economic level but contrasted sharply with the average expenditure per person for medical care (about \$41) at the highest economic level. (See Tabular Summary, table 14.)

Among families having the lowest economic status the expenditures for personal care were about equally divided between personal services and toilet articles and preparations, but among families of the highest economic status the average expenditure per family for toilet articles and preparations was one-third less than that for personal services. Haircuts were the most frequently used services, accounting for 44 percent of total personal care expenditures at the lowest level and 28 percent at the highest level. Although at the lowest level there were no expenditures for shampoos, manicures, and other personal care services, the popularity of permanent waves is attested by the marked increase in the proportion of families having expenditures for permanent waves for one or more of their members, with increases in economic resources. The proportion rises from 3 percent for families spending less than \$300 per expenditure unit to 38 percent for families at the highest economic level.

Formal Education

If the investigation had been extended to cover all the goods and services received without direct expense, a large section of the schedule would have been devoted to the amount and kinds of education provided by the city and by other agencies. Elementary school, high school, trade school, classes in museums and libraries and in parks, free of immediate cost to those who take advantage of them, are a regular part of the life of New York City. They are, of course, paid for by the citizens of the metropolis, but no figures have been secured in the present study on the use of these educational facilities by the group covered, or the indirect cost to this group of the city's educational system.

Direct expenditures for formal education, for textbooks, school supplies, and tuition occupied but an insignificant place in the expenditure pattern of the families studied. They accounted for only two-tenths of 1 percent of total expenditures among families at the lowest economic level, four-tenths of 1 percent among families at the inter-

¹⁵ See footnote 11, p. 56.

mediate levels and three-tenths of 1 percent among families at the highest economic level.¹⁶ Only two families of the total of 897 reported any expenditures for members of the economic family away at school. Both of these families belonged to the middle groups when classified according to economic level. Average expenditures for members at home increased from \$2.41 at the lowest level to \$8.14 for families spending \$600 to \$700 per expenditure unit and then decreased slightly at the highest economic level. The decreases at the highest levels may be explained by the fact that families in these groups were composed chiefly of adults, and in part by the amount of educational service available to adults in New York City free of charge.

No figures were secured on the education of the sons and daughters of the families surveyed who were no longer an integral part of the economic families covered.

Of the 304 families with sons or daughters aged 18 years or over still members of the economic family, 49 percent had children who had completed high school and 15 percent had children who had continued their education beyond high school. The percentage of families whose children had completed high school showed a general tendency to increase with economic level, a tendency which is rendered the more striking by the fact that a child's leaving school to start earning raises the income and expenditure level of his family. On the contrary the percentage of families whose children had continued beyond high school showed a general, though somewhat irregular, tendency to decrease with economic level. The fact that many children attaining such a degree of education had, by the time of the investigation, left the economic family to live as boarders and lodgers or independently, or to set up their own families, tends to obscure such underlying trends as there may be. Further, the tendency for the families at the higher economic levels to be smaller and to be composed of a larger proportion of adults must be taken into consideration in connection with both sets of school attainment figures. (See table 16.)

Vocation

Union dues or fees constituted the largest item of vocational expense, accounting for 96 cents out of every dollar spent for vocation at the lowest economic level and 92 cents at the highest economic level.¹⁶ The average expenditures for union dues or fees ranged from \$3.13 to \$20.13. Three families reported expenditures for professional association dues or fees and seven families purchased technical literature.

¹⁶ See footnote 11, p. 56. (See Tabular Summary, table 16.)

TABLE 16.—*Families of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers having children 18 years of age and over with education through high school or beyond, at successive economic levels*

WHITE FAMILIES—NEW YORK CITY, 1934-36

Economic level	Number of families studied	Number of families including children 18 years of age and over	Families including children 18 years of age and over who have completed high school		Number of families including children 18 years of age and over who have continued their education beyond high school	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All families.....	897	304	148	48.7	46	15.1
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:						
Under \$300.....	59	21	6	28.6	4	19.0
\$300 to \$400.....	135	53	22	41.5	5	9.4
\$400 to \$500.....	163	56	29	51.8	14	25.0
\$500 to \$600.....	168	62	32	51.6	11	17.7
\$600 to \$700.....	124	41	20	48.8	6	14.6
\$700 to \$800.....	94	32	18	56.2	3	9.4
\$800 and over.....	154	39	21	53.8	3	7.7

Gifts and Contributions to Individuals and to Community Welfare

A comparison of the average amounts given directly by these families to individuals with their contributions to community chests and other welfare agencies emphasizes their close contact with individuals in need, and the generosity of their response. The amount spent per family in gifts and contributions averaged \$29.86 for the entire group of which \$15.19 went to the support of relatives as compared with an average of \$1.34 given to the community agencies for relief purposes.

Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family increase strikingly with a rise in economic level of the families. Taken as a percentage of total expenditures the amount spent for gifts is but two-tenths of 1 percent at the lowest economic level and 3.7 percent at the highest economic level.¹⁷ The amount spent in the purchase of Christmas and birthday gifts is about the same as that contributed to the support of relatives at the lowest level. However, among families enjoying the highest economic status an average of \$40.07 went for the support of relatives and \$32.18 for Christmas and birthday gifts to persons outside the economic family.

Community chest and other community organizations received on the average about 22 cents per family from families at the lowest economic level, but increasing amounts with rise in economic level, attaining an average of \$2.78 at the highest level. At the three lowest levels studied no family paid any income or personal property tax.

¹⁷ See footnote 11, p. 56. (See Tabular Summary, table 16.)

At the middle level one family reported payment of such taxes and a total of eleven families did so at the two highest levels. The eight families at the highest level averaged \$20.60 per family for these taxes.

At each economic level contributions to religious organizations constituted over 83 percent of the total expenditures included under the heading "community welfare." The average expenditure per family for this purpose was \$8.33 at the lowest level, and increased irregularly with economic level to the highest where an average of \$18.23 was contributed to religious groups.

Miscellaneous Items

For miscellaneous expenses as for funerals, gardens, legal costs, etc., no definite trends with increase in economic levels are ascertainable, except that at the highest level the average expenditure per family for funerals was \$10.64, as compared with \$1.25 at the lowest level and \$5.56 at the next to the lowest level.¹⁸ Expenditures for funerals averaged \$103 for the nine families incurring such expense, \$74 for the one family at the lowest level and \$410 for the families at the highest level.

¹⁸ See footnote 11, p. 56. (See Tabular Summary, table 16.)

Chapter 3

A Generation of Changing Living Standards

Changes in Content of Living Since 1907 Among Families of Selected Types

A marked rise in living conditions of employed workers in New York City since 1907 is shown in a comparison of figures from this recent study of the living of wage earners and clerical workers with data from a survey conducted by the Committee of the New York State Conference of Charities and Correction and the Russell Sage Foundation in 1907.¹

The earlier study was undertaken to determine the type of living available to independent families of father and mother and two to four children at given income levels. Of the 897 white families included in the 1934-36 investigation, 161 consisted of families of man, wife, and two to four children.²

An important part of the change over the 27 years can be attributed to the rise in community standards. The New York City housing law of 1901 made mandatory sanitary provisions in new buildings far above those available to most wage-earning families at that date, and also required improvements in facilities in existing buildings. When the sample studied in 1907 is compared with the 161 families studied in 1934-36, the long-time effect of the new legislation is seen; only every third family of the 1907 group was provided with a bathroom or a private toilet, while by 1934-36 over nine-tenths of the families of the same type at comparable income levels had bathrooms and the sole use of a toilet.

Technological improvements in production as well as the dictates of the public conscience have been responsible for changes in the mode of living. None of the families studied in 1907 had electric lights, 87 percent of them used gas and the rest presumably kerosene or candles; in 1934-36 all of the families of this type had electric lights. In 1907, 86 percent of the families had ice refrigerators, the others no refrigerators; by 1934 the percentage owning ice boxes had decreased to 62 percent, but another 37 percent had mechanical refrigerators. Telephones were not mentioned on the schedule in

¹ Chapin, R. C.: *The Standard of Living Among Workingmen's Families in New York City*. New York, 1909.

² In order to make the information from the two studies roughly comparable, the 1907 incomes were adjusted for changes in the cost of living between 1907 and 1934-36, and data for the cases in the resulting income classes were weighted in accordance with distribution by money incomes of the 161 families of man, wife, and two to four children in the 1934-36 sample. In adjusting for changes in living costs, the estimates of Paul Douglas were used for the period 1907 through 1913, and the index numbers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for New York City for the period 1914 to 1936.

1907, but among the comparable families studied in 1934-36, 6 percent had this convenient means of communication. There was also an increase from 80 percent to 97 percent in the families using gas for cooking.

The test of "overcrowding" used in the 1907 study was whether or not there were more than one and a half persons to a room. More than one-third of the 1907 families were underhoused according to this criterion, as contrasted with only 7 percent of the comparable 1934-36 families.

Distribution of Current Expenditures in 1934-36 Compared With Those in 1917-18

A comparison of the expenditures of a group of families studied in 1917-18 with comparable families among those covered in 1934-36 sheds much light on the changes which took place in New York City between these two periods. However, it is first necessary to convert the dollar figures of 1917-18 to values which are comparable to the price levels which prevailed in 1934-36. For example, food costs at the period of the new investigation were 19.7 percent lower than in the year ending August 31, 1918. It follows from this that families were able in 1934-36 to secure for \$80 approximately the same food values for which they paid \$100 in the earlier period. Each of the types of expenditure has been converted to 1934-36 values with the appropriate group index number because price changes in the interval have differed greatly among the several groups. (See table 17.) Clothing costs were 9.6 percent lower in 1934-36 than in 1917-18 and the cost of housefurnishing goods was 7.3 percent lower. On the other hand, rents were 20.9 percent higher, and fuel and light costs 39.4 percent higher, making the two items combined 25.4 percent higher. Miscellaneous items were 39.4 percent higher. In general, the cost of living in New York City was 2.1 percent higher in 1934-36 than it had been in 1917-18.

Comparing the 518 families in the 1917-18 study with the 451 comparable families studied in 1934-36, one of the most striking facts is the generally higher level of expenditure in the latter period. In 1917-18 the expenditures of the families studied averaged \$1,526. At the general level of 1934-36 prices, this was equivalent to an expenditure of \$1,558 in the latter period. The actual expenditure in 1934-36 of families comparable to those included in the earlier study was \$1,806. In other words, the real level of expenditure was 16 percent higher in the latter period.

This increase was only in part a reflection of higher real incomes. The average incomes of the group recently studied averaged only 6 percent higher than the average income of the group studied in 1917-18, expressed in terms of 1934-36 dollars. The balance of the additional current expenditure was financed by drawing upon funds other

than current income. Part of these funds were withdrawn from savings accounts, part borrowed on installment credit, part represented a surrender of insurance policies, while the balance came from miscellaneous sources. In contrast with the situation found in 1934-36, when about \$115 of the average family expenditure came from sources other than current income, the group of families studied in 1917-18 had current expenditures that practically balanced with current income.

The changes in the character of family living between 1917-18 and 1934-36 reflect among other things the violent changes in price relationships which have taken place. Families with incomes of \$1,500 to \$1,800 in 1917-18 spent an average of \$646 for food. It will be remembered that food prices had advanced more rapidly than any other retail prices in the period from 1913 to the date of the war-time study. The food purchased for \$646 in 1917-18 was worth about \$520 at 1934-36 prices. In 1934-36 food costs were relatively low in comparison with those of other items in the family budget. Out of a total expenditure of \$1,784, an average of \$691 was spent for food by the families studied at the later period or \$45 more than had actually been spent in 1917-18. But with this amount families were able to buy \$171 worth more of food.

The miscellaneous items in the family budget are composed of expenditures for commodities and services which change relatively slowly in price and include cash contributions and gifts. The prices of these miscellaneous items rose relatively less in New York City from 1914 to 1917-18 than any other major series except rent, continued to rise until the last quarter of 1921, and have declined very little since. A family having an income of \$1,500 to \$1,800 in 1917-18 spent, on the average, \$302 for miscellaneous goods. These goods had a calculated value at 1934-36 prices of \$421. This calculated price advance of 39.4 percent between 1917-18 and 1934-36 is reflected in the behavior of families with incomes of \$1,500 to \$1,800 in 1934-36. They spent about \$399 for these miscellaneous items. That is, they were spending \$97 more than had been spent in 1917-18 but were securing about \$22 worth less for their money.

Housing (including fuel and light) shows a slightly different type of movement. Rents had also lagged from 1914 to 1917-18. In 1917-18 a family with an income of \$1,500 to \$1,800 might have been expected to spend about \$307 for housing. Allowing for the changes in the level of rents and in fuel and light costs, this outlay would have had a current value at 1934-36 prices of \$384. Actually, families were spending about \$471 in 1934-36, in other words, a substantially larger proportion of their income. Part of this change was due to a change in housing costs, but part of it represented, presumably, an improved quality of housing.

Finally, in connection with the shift shown in table 17, the item of clothing costs and clothing expenditures should be noted. A family with income of \$1,500 to \$1,800 in 1917-18 was spending at the rate of about \$277. Clothing costs, like food costs, had advanced rapidly during the war and in 1934-36 were lower than in the earlier period. This outlay at 1934-36 prices would have had a value of about \$250. But in 1934-36 such a family was spending considerably less, only about \$174. In other words, in the interval between the two studies in New York City, there was a marked shift of expenditures from clothing to food and housing.

TABLE 17.—*Distribution of family expenditures for 1 year at successive income levels: Families studied in 1917-18 and in 1934-36, New York City*

	Number of families	Total current expenditures		Food		Clothing		Housing, fuel, and light		Furniture and furnishings		Miscellaneous	
		Expenditure	Percent	Expenditure	Percent	Expenditure	Percent	Expenditure	Percent	Expenditure	Percent	Expenditure	Percent
In terms of 1917-18 dollars ¹													
Families studied in 1917-18 with annual incomes of—													
\$600 to \$900.....	16	\$868	100.0	\$397	45.7	\$88	10.2	\$227	26.2	\$19	2.2	\$137	15.7
\$900 to \$1,200.....	107	1,110	100.0	511	46.0	153	13.8	240	21.7	30	2.7	176	15.8
\$1,200 to \$1,500.....	151	1,344	100.0	585	43.5	200	14.9	281	20.9	50	3.7	228	17.0
\$1,500 to \$1,800.....	115	1,582	100.0	646	40.9	277	17.5	307	19.4	50	3.1	302	19.1
\$1,800 to \$2,100.....	66	1,791	100.0	737	41.1	310	17.3	328	18.4	63	3.5	353	19.7
\$2,100 to \$2,500.....	38	2,193	100.0	845	38.6	424	19.3	349	15.9	88	4.0	487	22.2
\$2,500 and over.....	25	2,853	100.0	1,107	38.8	599	21.0	440	15.4	90	3.2	617	21.6
All families.....	518	1,526	100.0	641	42.0	254	16.6	295	19.4	51	3.3	285	18.7
In terms of 1934-36 dollars ²													
Families studied in 1917-18 with annual incomes of—													
\$600 to \$900.....	16	\$891	100.0	\$319	35.8	\$80	9.0	\$284	31.9	\$17	1.9	\$191	21.4
\$900 to \$1,200.....	107	1,128	100.0	410	36.5	139	12.4	302	26.9	27	2.4	245	21.8
\$1,200 to \$1,500.....	151	1,366	100.0	470	34.4	181	13.2	351	25.7	46	3.4	318	23.3
\$1,500 to \$1,800.....	115	1,621	100.0	520	32.1	250	15.4	384	23.7	46	2.8	421	26.0
\$1,800 to \$2,100.....	66	1,834	100.0	592	32.3	280	15.3	412	22.4	58	3.2	492	26.8
\$2,100 to \$2,500.....	38	2,260	100.0	679	30.0	383	17.0	437	19.3	82	3.6	679	30.1
\$2,500 and over.....	25	2,923	100.0	889	30.4	542	18.6	549	18.8	83	2.8	860	29.4
All families.....	518	1,558	100.0	515	33.1	229	14.7	370	23.7	47	3.0	397	25.5
Families studied in 1934-36, types comparable with those studied in 1917-18 with annual incomes of— ³													
\$600 to \$900.....	20	1,056	100.0	462	43.7	89	8.4	* 311	* 29.5	7	0.7	187	17.7
\$900 to \$1,200.....	62	1,292	100.0	511	39.6	111	8.6	* 388	* 30.0	34	2.6	248	19.2
\$1,200 to \$1,500.....	100	1,476	100.0	594	40.3	133	9.1	* 431	* 29.2	35	2.4	283	19.0
\$1,500 to \$1,800.....	102	1,784	100.0	691	38.8	174	9.8	* 471	* 26.4	49	2.7	399	22.3
\$1,800 to \$2,100.....	79	2,017	100.0	766	38.0	219	10.9	* 505	* 25.1	52	2.6	475	23.4
\$2,100 to \$2,500.....	52	2,315	100.0	855	37.0	277	12.0	* 540	* 23.3	67	2.9	576	24.8
\$2,500 and over.....	36	2,888	100.0	1,047	36.2	401	13.9	* 576	* 20.0	100	3.5	764	26.4
All families.....	451	1,806	100.0	695	38.5	190	10.5	* 466	* 25.8	49	2.7	406	22.5

¹ Data for 1917-18 figures based on those published in Bureau of Labor Statistics' Bulletin No. 357, p. 47.

² Data in terms of 1934-36 dollars were computed from the original expenditure figures by means of percentage changes in the cost of food, clothing, rent, fuel and light, furniture and furnishings, and miscellaneous items from the year of the earlier New York study.

³ For detailed distribution of expenditures, see Tabular Summary, table 23.

⁴ Includes refrigeration.

Part II.—Negro Families

Chapter 1

Income Level and Money Disbursements

Family Income

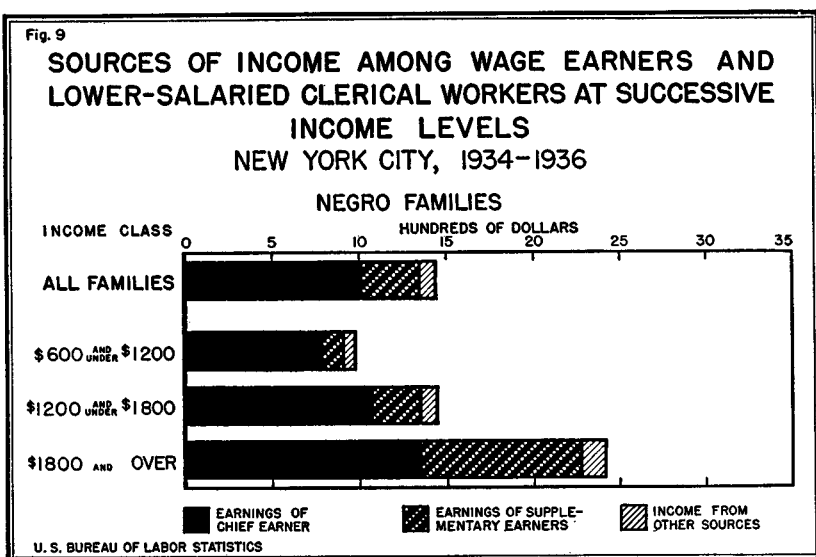
At one time or another in the months covered by the investigation, a very large proportion of the Negro families in New York City were dependent on the relief rolls for their support. The number of Negro families on relief in the entire city reached the peak for the period of the study in February 1935, when the number was 40,400, or 52 percent of the number of Negro families in the city in 1930. It is seen clearly from these figures, that since the present survey did not extend to families on relief, the Negro families from whom data were secured cannot be regarded as representative of the total Negro population of the city. The families of Negro workers who had been able to continue to be self-supporting for the entire year in this period were in a minority in the city's colored population.

The sample of Negro families studied was chosen in the same way as the sample of white families, and represents a cross section of families of employed Negro workers in 1934-36.

It will be remembered that the plan of the study provided that no family with an income of less than \$500 be included. Family incomes among the Negro group covered ranged from \$646 to \$4,077, the income received by a family of five adults, in which the husband, his father, his brother, and his nephew pooled their earnings. The husband was a receptionist in a social agency, the father a messenger, the brother an office boy, and the nephew a clerk in a retail store. Half the Negro families received incomes less than \$1,338, approximately \$300 below the point at which the middle income of the white families was reached.

In more than half of the 100 Negro families included in the investigation the chief earner was an unskilled worker, in 27 families a semi-skilled worker, in 2 families a skilled worker, and in 16 families a clerical worker. The clerical workers included a stenographer, several clerks in retail stores, and an accountant in an insurance agency. The highest earnings of one individual were reported by a Negro postman, who received \$1,886 during the year.

The percentage of income supplied by supplementary earners was even more important in the Negro group than in the case of the white families. (See fig. 9.) Among the Negro families, only 70 percent



of the average income came from the earnings of the chief earner, as compared with 78 percent in the white group. In the Negro as in the white group the number of supplementary earners per family increased with increases in income, as did the percentage of total income supplied by their earnings.

TABLE 18.—*Sources of family income among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers at successive income levels in 1 year during the period 1934-36*

NEGRO FAMILIES—NEW YORK CITY

Income class	Number of families	Average net money income	Average number of gainful workers per family ¹	Percentage of income from—		
				Earnings of chief earner	Earnings of supplementary earners ²	Other sources ³
All families.....	100	\$1, 446	1. 92	70. 2	28. 0	1. 8
\$600 to \$900.....	11	794	1. 54	82. 7	14. 0	3. 3
\$900 to \$1,200.....	26	1, 067	1. 73	79. 1	18. 5	2. 4
\$1,200 to \$1,500.....	31	1, 352	1. 74	75. 1	24. 0	. 9
\$1,500 to \$1,800.....	15	1, 651	2. 00	72. 2	26. 2	1. 6
\$1,800 to \$2,100.....	8	1, 923	2. 25	67. 0	31. 3	1. 7
\$2,100 and over.....	9	2, 876	3. 11	48. 6	49. 5	1. 9

¹ i. e., the number of persons having had some gainful employment in business, industry, or domestic service at any time during the year. (Some families included persons in domestic service as supplementary earners.)

² Including net earnings from boarders and lodgers.

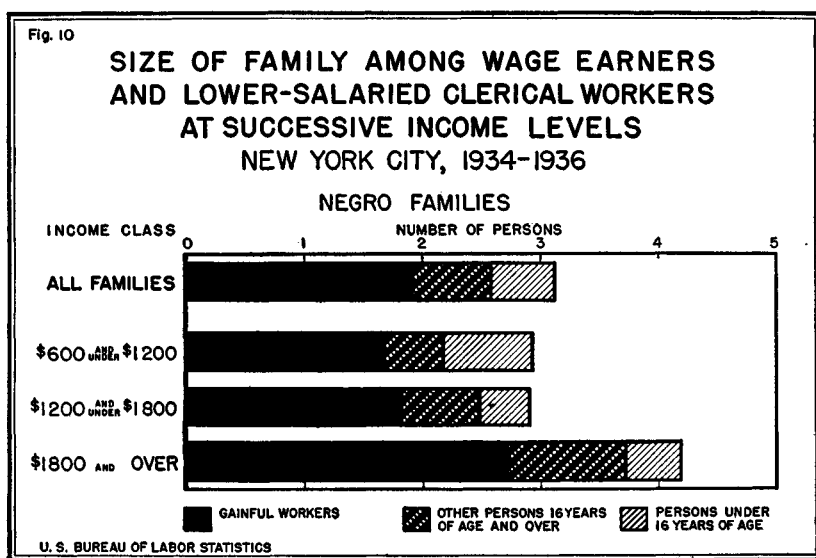
³ Less business losses not deductible from the earnings of the year covered by the schedule.

Size and composition of family.

The average number of persons per family was considerably smaller among the Negro than among the white group, 3.13 as compared with 3.65. It was, however, slightly larger than the median size of the family shown for New York City for all Negro families of two persons

or more in the census of 1930, 3.03 persons. As among the white families, a comparison with the average size of families on relief in this period (3.9 persons) shows that in general the number of persons in the families which had an independent status was smaller than in the families on the relief rolls.

The average number of children under 16 years old in the Negro families, as well as the average number of adults, is smaller than in the white families. There were 36 families including husband and wife only and 34 more including adults only. From the group with income over \$1,200 the average number of adults per family increased regularly with increases in income, but the families with children were



distributed irregularly in the income range (fig. 10). There are more children at the lower income levels than at the upper. The total number of persons per family averaged 2.83 in the income groups under \$1,500, and 3.79 in the income groups above this level. (See Tabular Summary, table 5.)

Current Expenditures of the Group as a Whole

The percentage of total current expenditures used for food by the Negro families was somewhat smaller than that used for food by the white group, partly because of the smaller size of the Negro families, and partly because of the fact that expenditures for housing required so large a proportion of the funds of the Negro group. Expenditures for food by these 100 families averaged \$451 per family, 31.0 percent of total current expenditures, as compared with \$670 or 36.4 percent spent by white families.

Negroes in New York City have been limited by custom to dwellings in certain relatively restricted sections of the five boroughs. The size of dwellings is very small and the rents are very high in comparison with the facilities furnished. Although the average income of the Negro families studied was 17 percent lower than that of the white group, they spent 3.4 percent more for housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration than the average for the white group—\$490 as compared with \$474. Expenditures for these items combined took 33.6 percent of total current expenditures, as compared with 25.8 percent among the white groups. Expenditures for clothing came next in importance to housing and food in the disbursements of the group, taking 10.3 percent of the total; those for recreation and transportation were next, taking 5.6 and 4.1 percent respectively. Only 2 out of the 100 Negro families covered owned automobiles. Expense for personal care was responsible for 2.3 percent of total expenditures, a higher proportion than medical care which received only 2.1 percent. (See Tabular Summary, tables 3 or 6.)

Distribution of Expenditures at Successive Income Levels

In general the percentages spent for food, housing, and fuel, light, and refrigeration declined with increase in the family income. All other groups of items covered by current family expenditures, except education, vocation, and community welfare, received a larger proportion of the total at the higher than at the lower income levels.

The percentages allotted to education and vocation showed no consistent trend with changes in income but fluctuated in accordance with the composition of the families included.

The most striking increases in the proportion of expenditures at different income levels occurred in the case of expenditures for clothing, gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family, recreation, and medical care. Transportation, and furnishings and equipment accounted for a slightly larger percentage of each dollar spent at higher income levels than at lower levels. The percentage spent for personal care rose slightly from 1.9 cents of each dollar spent by the Negro families at the lowest income level to 2.7 cents among families with net annual income of \$1,800 and over. (See Tabular Summary, table 6.)

An analysis of average amounts spent per expenditure unit by Negro families at each income level shows that changes in economic level as determined by income, and size and composition of family combined are very similar in this group to those discovered in the white group (see p. 25). The increases in the amounts spent per expenditure unit by the Negro group are less regular due to irregularities in the number of persons per family at the different income levels. However, a

comparison of incomes and amounts spent per expenditure unit at the lowest and highest income levels shows that with an average income more than three times as large, the average amount spent for food per expenditure unit was only twice as large; for clothing three times as large; and for all items slightly less than two and a half times as large. (See table 19.)

TABLE 19.—Average amount spent per expenditure unit per year among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers at successive income levels

NEGRO FAMILIES—NEW YORK CITY, 1934-36

Income class	Average size of family in expenditure units	Average total expenditure per family	Average amount spent for food per food-expenditure unit	Average amount spent for clothing per clothing-expenditure unit	Average amount spent for other items per person	Average amount spent for all items per expenditure unit
All families.....	2.97	\$1,459	\$164	\$53	\$274	\$491
Families with annual incomes of—						
\$600 to \$900.....	2.99	833	102	26	153	279
\$900 to \$1,200.....	2.61	1,105	153	42	226	423
\$1,200 to \$1,500.....	2.57	1,391	180	46	317	541
\$1,500 to \$1,800.....	3.19	1,580	157	61	278	495
\$1,800 to \$2,100.....	3.52	1,949	182	75	296	554
\$2,100 and over.....	4.48	2,843	200	81	354	635

Order of Expenditures at Different Economic Levels

When the data from all the Negro families studied are sorted by economic level ¹ it is found that average family income increases with economic level and that average family size decreases. (See Tabular Summary, tables 2, 3, 19, and 20.)

Negro families spending less than \$300 per expenditure unit had average family incomes of \$1,127; they spent on the average for food \$87 per food-expenditure unit, for clothing \$29 per clothing-expenditure unit, for all other items \$107 per person, and for all items combined \$221. At the highest level, among families spending \$800 and over per expenditure unit, average family income was only 77 percent higher than at the lowest level but due to the small size of the families for which it was spent, the amount spent for food per food-expenditure unit was almost three times that at the lowest level, the amount spent for clothing per clothing-expenditure unit was about four times larger, the amount spent per person for other items was more than five times larger, and the amount spent for all items combined was more than four times larger. (See table 20.)

The distribution of total family expenditures by Negro families spending under \$300 and by those spending over \$800 per expenditure unit shows the shifts in consumer demand among the Negro families

¹ See pp. 23 and 229.

TABLE 20.—Average amount spent per expenditure unit among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers at successive economic levels in 1 year during the period 1934-36

NEGRO FAMILIES—NEW YORK CITY

Economic level	Average size of family in expenditure units	Average total expenditure per family	Average amount spent for food per food-expenditure unit	Average amount spent for clothing per clothing-expenditure unit	Average amount spent for other items per person	Average amount spent for all items per expenditure unit
All families.....	2.97	\$1,459	\$164	\$53	\$274	\$491
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:						
Under \$300.....	5.12	1,131	87	29	107	221
\$300 to \$400.....	3.45	1,255	142	48	174	364
\$400 to \$500.....	2.77	1,225	160	45	241	442
\$500 to \$600.....	2.72	1,474	168	51	322	542
\$600 to \$700.....	2.29	1,474	201	60	383	644
\$700 to \$800.....	2.70	1,988	231	71	436	736
\$800 and over.....	2.13	1,985	252	113	572	932

studied with changes in economic resources. (See table 21.) Expenditures for housing, including fuel, light, and refrigeration, ranked first, and food second at both levels, in contrast to the expenditures of white families, where food ranked first and housing second.

TABLE 21.—Expenditures of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in rank order at 2 different economic levels

NEGRO FAMILIES—NEW YORK CITY, 1934-36

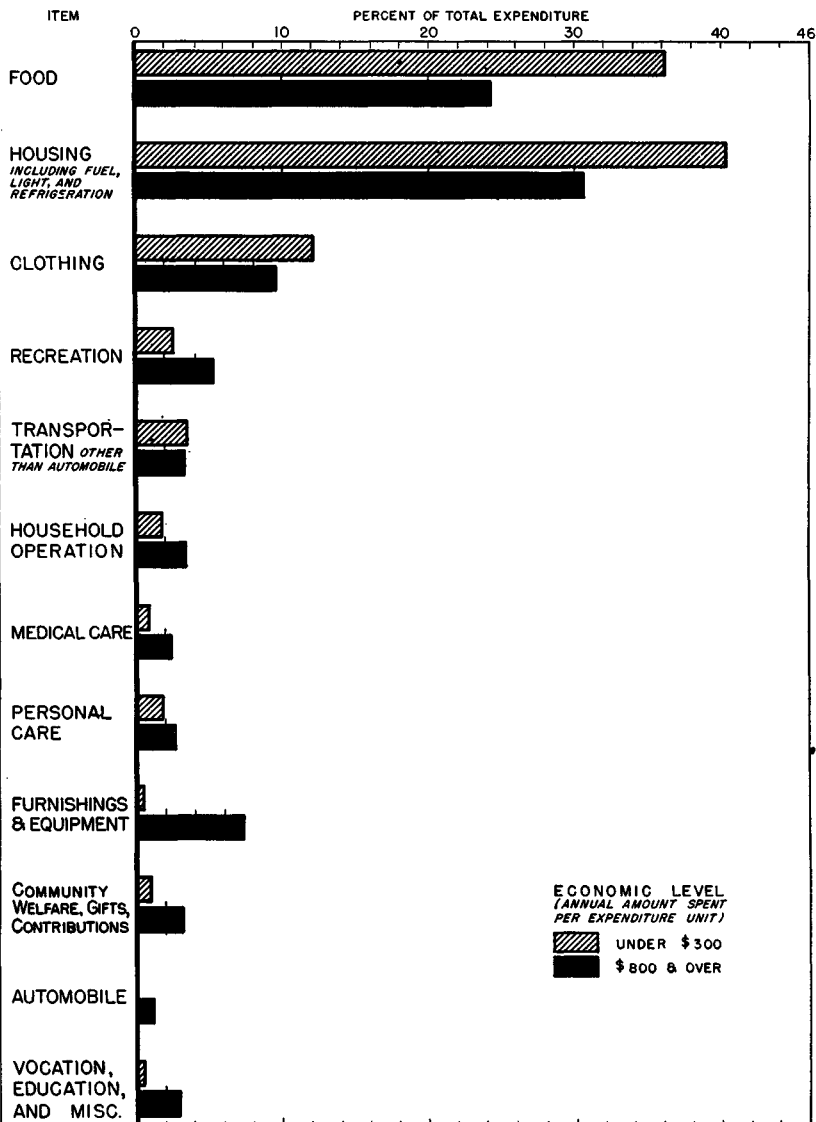
Group of items	Rank order of group expenditure		Percentage of total expenditures	
	Families spending per expenditure unit per year—			
	Under \$300	\$800 and over	Under \$300	\$800 and over
Food.....	2	2	36.3	24.5
Housing, including fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	1	1	40.4	30.3
Clothing.....	3	3	10.7	13.3
Transportation other than by automobile or motorcycle.....	4	7	3.5	3.3
Recreation.....	5.5	5	2.6	5.3
Personal care.....	5.5	8	1.8	2.7
Household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	7	6	1.8	3.4
Medical care.....	8	10	.9	2.4
Community welfare.....	9	14	.6	.6
Furnishings and equipment.....	10	4	.5	7.3
Gifts and contributions to persons outside economic family.....	11	9	.4	2.6
Formal education.....	12	13	.3	.8
Vocation.....	13	15	.2	.2
Automobile and motorcycle purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	—	12	0	1.3
Miscellaneous.....	—	11	0	2.0

Fig. 11

DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY EXPENDITURES OF WAGE EARNERS AND LOWER-SALARIED CLERICAL WORKERS AT TWO DIFFERENT ECONOMIC LEVELS

NEW YORK CITY, 1934-1936

NEGRO FAMILIES



U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The greatest shift occurred in furnishings and equipment which moved from tenth place at the low level to fourth place at the high. There were no expenditures for automobile transportation among families spending under \$300 per expenditure unit. This item, however, accounted for 1.3 percent of all expenditures at the high level and ranked twelfth among other expenditures. Expenditures for personal care (for barber, hairdresser, manicure, and for toilet articles and preparations) ranked sixth at the low level and eighth at the high level.

Changes in Assets and Liabilities ²

As contrasted with the excess of current expenditures over income among the white families, the current incomes of the Negro families studied exceeded their current expenditures by an aggregate of \$1,000 or an average of \$10 per family. The entire group of Negro families reported increases in assets averaging \$76, decreases in liabilities incurred before the beginning of the schedule year averaging \$20, decreases in assets averaging \$38 and increases in liabilities averaging \$48.

The same considerations outlined in connection with the discussion of the assets and liabilities of white families hold true for the Negro families. In comparing the changes in economic status over the year covered by the schedule of the white and Negro families, it should also be kept in mind that the average size of the Negro families studied was sufficiently smaller than that of the white families to compensate in large part for the smaller size of their incomes, and that it may be somewhat more difficult for Negro families of given composition and income to obtain credit than for white families of the same status. However, a detailed examination of changes in assets and liabilities of Negro families shows that the general pattern of savings and deficits was quite similar to that of the white families.

Three percent of the Negro families covered in the present survey in New York just met their expenses from income, 56 percent reported net savings and 41 percent a net deficit. The savings reported by families having a surplus averaged \$102 and the average deficit of families "going into the red" was \$115.

When the data are analyzed by amount of family income, it is shown that the average net change in assets and liabilities for all Negro

² For purposes of this study changes in assets and liabilities are computed on the basis of changes which occur as the result of the transfer of property or funds. Changes in the market value of real estate or personal property remaining in the hands of the families studied are not included in these figures. For more detailed explanation, see appendix A, notes on tables 2, 4, and 5, pp. 179, 181, and 182.

families at the lowest income level, \$600 to \$900, resulted in a deficit of \$15. This figure declined to \$14 at the \$1,200 to \$1,500 income level, changed to a surplus of \$72 in the \$1,500 to \$1,800 group, and rose to a surplus of \$79 in the group of families with incomes of \$2,100 and over. The average deficit at the lowest income level was 2 percent of family income, whereas the average surplus at the highest income level was 3 percent of family income.

When the data secured from these 100 families³ are sorted into three groups according to economic level (table 22) it appears that the 25 families spending less than \$400 per expenditure unit, and the 37 families spending from \$400 to \$600 had an average surplus of \$13 per family and \$23 per family, respectively; while the 38 families spending \$600 and over per expenditure unit reported a net deficit averaging more than \$5 per family. At the lowest of the three economic levels, the average amount withdrawn from past savings (including the settlement of insurance policies) was \$25 and the average amount borrowed (either directly or in the form of obligations on goods purchased on the installment plan) was \$23 (table 23). Savings at this level included \$7 paid out in installments on goods purchased before the schedule year, \$47 paid in insurance premiums and annuities, and a \$7 increase of funds in savings accounts. (See Tabular Summary, table 4.)

TABLE 22.—Percentage of families of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers having surplus and deficit and net change in assets and liabilities during the schedule year at successive economic levels

NEGRO FAMILIES—NEW YORK CITY, 1934-36

Economic level	Number of families	Percentage of families having—		Average amount of—				
		Net surplus	Net deficit	Net change in assets and liabilities for all families			Surplus per family having surplus	Deficit per family having deficit
				Per family	Per expenditure unit	Per gainful worker		
All families.....	100	56.0	41.0	+\$10	+\$3	+\$5	\$102	\$115
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:								
Under \$400.....	25	52.0	40.0	+13	+3	+6	69	57
\$400 to \$600.....	37	62.1	35.1	+23	+8	+13	89	90
\$600 and over.....	38	52.6	47.4	—5	—2	—3	139	166

³ For each of the tables showing details of expenditures as many economic levels have been shown as the number of cases and the type of data for each particular table would allow. For the purpose of the discussion of changes in assets and liabilities, the Negro families have been classified at three levels according to the amount spent per expenditure unit, as follows: Low, under \$400; intermediate, \$400 to \$600; high, \$600 and over.

TABLE 23.—*Changes in assets and liabilities among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers during the schedule year, at successive economic levels*

NEGRO FAMILIES—NEW YORK CITY, 1934-36

Economic level	Number of families	Average increases in assets ¹	Average decreases in liabilities ¹	Average decreases in amounts due on goods purchased on installment plan ¹		Average decreases in assets ¹	Average increases in liabilities ¹	Average increases in amounts due on goods purchased on installment plan ¹	
				Automobiles	Other goods			Automobiles	Other goods
All families.....	100	\$76	\$20	0	\$18	\$38	\$48	0	\$19
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:									
Under \$400.....	25	54	7	0	7	25	23	0	10
\$400 to \$600.....	37	67	19	0	19	27	36	0	17
\$600 and over.....	38	100	29	0	24	58	77	0	26

¹ Averages computed by dividing the total number of families at each expenditure level into the aggregate increases or decreases of the families reporting such increases or decreases.

At the highest of these three levels withdrawals from savings accounts equaled increases in liabilities for goods purchased on the installment plan (\$26 in each case). Funds used from the settlement of insurance policies accounted for \$20 of the decrease in assets; funds borrowed on insurance policies accounted for \$18 more. For the group, an average decrease in assets accounted for almost \$58, and an average increase in liabilities for \$77 out of a total on the debit side of the balance sheet of \$134 as against \$129 on the credit side. The most important of the credit items is again payments of life insurance premiums which amounted to \$74. The only other items averaging more than \$10 were decreases in amounts due on installment purchases which averaged \$24, and increases in funds in savings banks which averaged \$11. (See Tabular Summary, table 4.)

The Negro families reported no debts contracted for the purchase of automobiles, and no payments on debts for automobiles purchased prior to the beginning of the year covered by the schedule.

Chapter 2

Expenditures for Specified Goods

Housing

Housing facilities.

The limited space and the congested living conditions resulting therefrom in New York City are particularly evident when housing of Negro families is studied. Of the 99 home-renting Negro families covered in the present investigation, not one lived in a one-family house and only 4 lived in two-family houses accommodating one family above the other. These four families were found in the two higher economic levels distinguished for the Negro families, those spending from \$400 to \$600 per expenditure unit per year and those spending \$600 and over per expenditure unit per year.⁴ Most of the Negro families cooperating in the investigation lived in Manhattan, in Harlem, or in San Juan Hill, but a few lived in the other four boroughs.

Figures on the number of rooms in the dwelling unit and the number of persons in the household sharing such rooms, show that on the average it was not until Negro families spent \$400 to \$600 per expenditure unit for all items that they had one room or more per person, the standard usually accepted in the United States as indicating the minimum of necessary space. Among renters of heated apartments, the type of housing arrangement found most frequently among these Negro families, there was a marked tendency to less crowding at higher economic levels since the number of rooms increased while size of family decreased as the level of expenditure rose. (See Tabular Summary, table 10.)

The premium upon space is further reflected in the report that only one Negro family at the highest economic level had garden space, and only three families at the two highest economic levels had access to any play space as a part of their dwelling arrangement. In most families the children must play in the streets if they are to play outdoors at all as the result of these housing limitations, as there are few parks in the areas where Negroes live in New York City.

⁴ For the tables showing details of housing facilities as many economic levels have been shown as the number of cases and the type of data for each particular table would allow. In the analysis of housing data, the Negro families have been classified at three levels according to the amount spent per expenditure unit, as follows: Low, under \$400; intermediate, \$400 to \$600; high, \$600 and over. (See Tabular Summary, table 9.)

The effectiveness of New York City tenement house legislation is again attested by the fact that all the Negro families renting their dwelling quarters had inside flush toilets and inside running water. All but one renting family had a bathroom in the dwelling unit. All but two of these families had electricity for lighting. Difference in the housing facilities of families at lower as compared with those at higher economic levels is marked with respect to such items as the telephone and automatic refrigerators. Only one family at the lowest level had a telephone, while there were two such families in the intermediate group and nine in the group at the highest economic level. Electric refrigerators were reported by 10 families out of the group of 100, 1 at the lowest level, 2 at the intermediate level, and 7 families at the highest level. The great majority of the Negro families at every economic level used ice as a means of refrigeration. No Negro family included in the survey had a garage. The combination of inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric lights, and gas or electricity for cooking was reported by an increasing percentage of families from the lowest to the highest economic level, reaching 100 percent among the group at the highest level.

TABLE 24.—*Number of persons per room among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers at successive economic levels*

NEGRO FAMILIES—NEW YORK CITY, 1934-36

Economic level	All families				Renters of heated apartments			
	Number of families	Average number of rooms in dwelling unit	Average number of persons in household	Average number of persons per room	Number of families	Average number of rooms in dwelling unit	Average number of persons in household	Average number of persons per room
All families.....	100	4.57	3.53	0.77	93	4.57	3.48	0.76
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:								
Under \$400.....	25	4.32	4.68	1.08	21	4.04	4.53	1.12
\$400 to \$600.....	37	4.73	3.26	.69	34	4.91	3.34	.68
\$600 and over.....	38	4.58	3.02	.66	38	4.58	3.02	.66

Housing expenditures.

Percentage of total expenditures.—When families are classified according to economic level, the proportion of total expenditures devoted to housing and fuel, light, and refrigeration combined is found to decline irregularly with increase in economic level. Thus Negro families spending under \$300 per expenditure unit per year in New York devoted 40.4 percent to these two items, at the \$500 to \$600 level the percentage declined to 35.3 percent, and among those families spending \$800 or over per expenditure unit the percentage had dropped to 30.3 percent of the total. At all but two of the seven economic levels shown, the Negro families were found to be spending more for

rent, fuel, light, and refrigeration on the average than the white families at that level. (See Tabular Summary, table 3.)

Renters.—Since only one of the Negro families studied owned its own home and only six rented apartments with heat furnished by landlord, detailed housing expenditures for these groups were not computed. Of the 93 Negro families living in apartments with heat included in rent, 21 at the level spending under \$400 per expenditure unit paid an average rental rate of \$31 per month, 34 families in the \$400 to \$600 expenditure group paid at the rate of \$34 per month while the 38 families spending \$600 or over per expenditure unit per year paid an average rental rate of \$39. (See Tabular Summary, table 10.)

Secondary housing.—None of the Negro families made any expenditures for room rent for children away at school or for owned vacation homes. Seven families, of which four were in the group of families spending \$600 or over per expenditure unit, incurred minor expenses for rent on vacation or trips.

Expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration.—Among the Negro families studied in New York, expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration by families at different economic levels are significant chiefly only with respect to the two latter items, since 93 of the 100 families studied lived in apartments with heat furnished by the landlord. Expenditures for electricity by these 93 families increased slightly at the higher economic levels; families spending \$600 and over per expenditure unit paid \$27 per year for electricity as compared with an average of \$23 for the families spending under \$400 per expenditure unit per year. Expenditures for gas, on the other hand, were about \$23 at the two lower economic levels, but declined to \$20 for the group spending \$600 and over per expenditure unit. Ice, the chief refrigerant used, claimed \$20 at the lower economic level, increasing to \$24 for families spending \$600 and over per expenditure unit. (See Tabular Summary, table 11.)

Other items of household operation.—Expenses for items of household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration include water rent, telephone, domestic service, laundry sent out, and similar items. Expenditure for these things is definitely larger at the higher economic levels, representing an average annual expenditure of \$30 among the group of families spending under \$400 per expenditure unit per year and \$73 among the group spending \$600 and over per expenditure unit per year. The chief items in this increasing expense were those for laundry sent out, which increased from \$7 at the lowest economic level distinguished to \$31 at the highest level, and telephone which

increased from \$2 at the lowest level to \$16 at the highest level. The third largest item at the highest level was soap flakes and cleaning powder which accounted for over \$4, but which claimed as high or slightly higher expenditure at the lower economic levels.

Furnishings and Equipment

Expenditures for furnishings and equipment, which except for the few families just setting up housekeeping represented additions to or replacement of furniture, rugs, curtains, dishes, silverware, electrical and miscellaneous equipment, showed a marked variation with economic level.⁵ At the lowest level distinguished in the tabulation of the data in this group of items, namely that of families spending under \$400 per expenditure unit per year, only \$20 was spent per family for all such items, whereas families spending \$600 and over per expenditure unit allocated \$79 per year for these items. At the lower economic levels, the replacements were postponed for a longer period of time and fewer and less expensive additions to household equipment were made, reflecting the relatively greater urgency of the family demand for other items in the budget.

The items purchased by the largest proportion of families at the lowest economic level were fundamentals of household equipment, electric light bulbs, brooms, brushes, and mops. At the highest economic level, the items purchased by the largest proportion of families were likewise electric light bulbs, brooms, brushes and mops, dishcloths and cleaning cloths, curtains and draperies, and sheets. Families at the highest level bought rugs and carpets relatively much more frequently than did families at the lowest level, and the same was true of living room suites, chairs, dressers, and other pieces of furniture as well as for silver tableware and china or porcelain tableware.

Of the various groups of items coming under the general head of furnishings and equipment, those for electrical equipment increased most markedly from low to high economic levels, as indicated in table 25.

⁵ For each of the tables showing details of expenditures as many economic levels have been shown as the number of cases and the type of data for each particular table would allow. In the analysis of expenditures for furnishings and equipment, food, clothing, recreation, transportation, medical care, personal care, formal education, vocation, gifts and contributions to individuals and to community welfare, and miscellaneous items, Negro families have been classified at three levels according to the amount spent per expenditure unit, as follows: Low, under \$400; intermediate, \$400 to \$600; high, \$600 and over. (See Tabular Summary, table 18.)

TABLE 25.—Average expenditures for furnishings and equipment among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers at successive economic levels in 1 year during the period 1934-36

NEGRO FAMILIES—NEW YORK CITY

Item	Families spending per expenditure unit—		
	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
Number of families in survey	25	37	38
Total expenditure for furnishings and equipment	<i>Dollars</i> 20.00	<i>Dollars</i> 38.53	<i>Dollars</i> 79.04
Furniture	9.42	22.45	41.61
Textile furnishings	7.31	6.86	15.91
Silver, china, and glassware .....	.23	.38	1.65
Electrical equipment	1.20	6.70	14.09
Miscellaneous equipment	1.84	2.14	5.78
Total expenditure for furnishings and equipment	<i>Percent</i> 100.0	<i>Percent</i> 100.0	<i>Percent</i> 100.0
Furniture	47.1	58.2	52.7
Textile furnishings	36.5	17.8	20.1
Silver, china, and glassware	1.2	1.0	2.1
Electrical equipment	6.0	17.4	17.8
Miscellaneous equipment	9.2	5.6	7.3

At the lowest economic level tables are found to be the only item of furniture purchased by more than 1 family, whereas at the highest economic level as many as 4 families out of the 38 families purchased living-room suites, tables, and wood and upholstered chairs.

After light bulbs, the most frequently purchased items of electrical equipment at the lowest economic level were lamps, purchased by three families. At the highest economic level, five irons were purchased, four lamps, three electric sewing machines, and two electric refrigerators.

Food

Annual food expenditures.

The percentage of total expenditures spent for food declined rapidly with increase in economic level although actual dollar expenditures increased from the lowest economic level (under \$300) to the highest (\$800 and over). Thirty-six percent of total expenditures was devoted to the purchase of food at the lowest economic level and 24 percent at the highest. In terms of actual dollars spent, however, the average food expenditure per family was 18 percent higher at the upper level than at the lower level, where the average annual expenditure per family was \$411. The larger expenditure per family combined with the fact that the average size of family was smaller at the higher economic levels resulted in diets considerably more varied, and higher in nutritive content as the economic level of the family rose. It has already been noted that the average amount spent for food per food-expenditure unit increased from an average of \$87 among families

spending less than \$300 per expenditure unit to \$252 among those spending \$800 or more per expenditure unit. (See Tabular Summary, table 3; and text table 20.)

The tendency noted among white families toward increasing expenditures for meals away from home with increase in economic level was characteristic of the Negro families also. When families are classified by economic level into three groups,⁶ it appears that of each dollar spent for food 90 cents at the lowest economic level was used to purchase food to be prepared at home while 81 cents at the highest level was so spent. At each level, meals bought and eaten at work constituted the largest expenditure for food bought and eaten away from home. The average expenditure per family for this purpose was \$31 at the lowest level and \$51 at the highest level.

TABLE 26.—*Per capita expenditures for food among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers at successive economic levels*

NEGRO FAMILIES—NEW YORK CITY, 1934-36

Item	Average per capita expenditure in 1 week ¹			
	All families	Families spending per expenditure unit per year—		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
Number of families surveyed.....	100	25	37	38
Total expenditure for all foods.....	Dollars 2.82	Dollars 1.97	Dollars 2.78	Dollars 4.00
Grain products.....	.38	.30	.39	.47
Eggs.....	.16	.11	.17	.22
Milk, cheese, ice cream.....	.32	.28	.28	.42
Butter and cream.....	.15	.10	.15	.21
Other fats.....	.15	.08	.14	.24
Meat, poultry, fish, and other sea food.....	.79	.46	.86	1.16
Vegetables and fruits.....	.65	.41	.50	.82
Sugar and sweets.....	.10	.08	.09	.13
Miscellaneous foods.....	.22	.15	.20	.33
Total expenditure for all foods.....	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0
Grain products.....	13.5	15.2	14.0	11.8
Eggs.....	5.7	5.6	6.1	5.5
Milk, cheese, ice cream.....	11.4	14.2	10.1	10.5
Butter and cream.....	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.2
Other fats.....	5.3	4.1	5.0	6.0
Meat, poultry, fish, and other sea food.....	28.0	23.3	31.0	29.0
Vegetables and fruits.....	19.5	20.8	18.0	20.5
Sugar and sweets.....	3.5	4.1	3.2	3.2
Miscellaneous foods.....	7.8	7.6	7.2	8.3

¹ The averages for per capita expenditures in 1 week were based on data collected in all quarters of the year.

Food expenditures in 1 week.

Data on 194 separate foods purchased and consumed at home during one typical week show the change in the types of foods purchased

⁶ See footnote 5, p. 84. (See Tabular Summary, table 8.)

with a marked increase in the average food expenditure. The percentage distribution of per capita expenditures for food purchased for home consumption by the Negro families spending under \$400, \$400 to \$600, and \$600 and over per expenditure unit shows the same decline in the percentage spent for grain products as was found among the white families, and the same increase in the percentage spent for miscellaneous foods. The proportion spent for meat, poultry, fish, and other sea food rose from 23 percent in the lowest group to the very high level of 31 percent in the middle group to drop slightly (to 29 percent) in the highest group. (See Tabular Summary, table 7; and text table 26.)

The item most frequently purchased and which required the largest per capita expenditure of any individual item of food at each level was whole bottled milk. However, the per capita expenditure for milk is almost the same at the lowest economic level as it is at the highest. Account must be taken of the high milk content of the evaporated and condensed milk consumed in relatively large quantity at the middle and highest economic level shown. When this is done, it is found that among the families at the highest level the average quantities of milk purchased per capita are approximately 10 percent higher than among the families at the lowest level, but that the quantity of milk purchased per capita in the middle group averages slightly below that at the lowest economic levels. This situation may in part be accounted for by the fact that milk is a more essential need for children than for adults and that the age distribution of the group studied differs considerably from one economic level to another. Reference to table 2 of the Tabular Summary shows that there was a much larger proportion of children under 16 years of age in the groups spending less than \$400 per expenditure unit than in the groups spending \$600 and over, and that the proportion of children in the group spending \$400 to \$600 per expenditure unit lies in between in this respect.

Average expenditures for milk, cheese, and ice cream increased about 50 percent from the low and middle groups to the highest expenditure group, due largely to the increase in expenditure for ice cream. Expenditures for butter and cream increased 50 percent from the low to the middle level and another 35 percent from the middle to the high level.

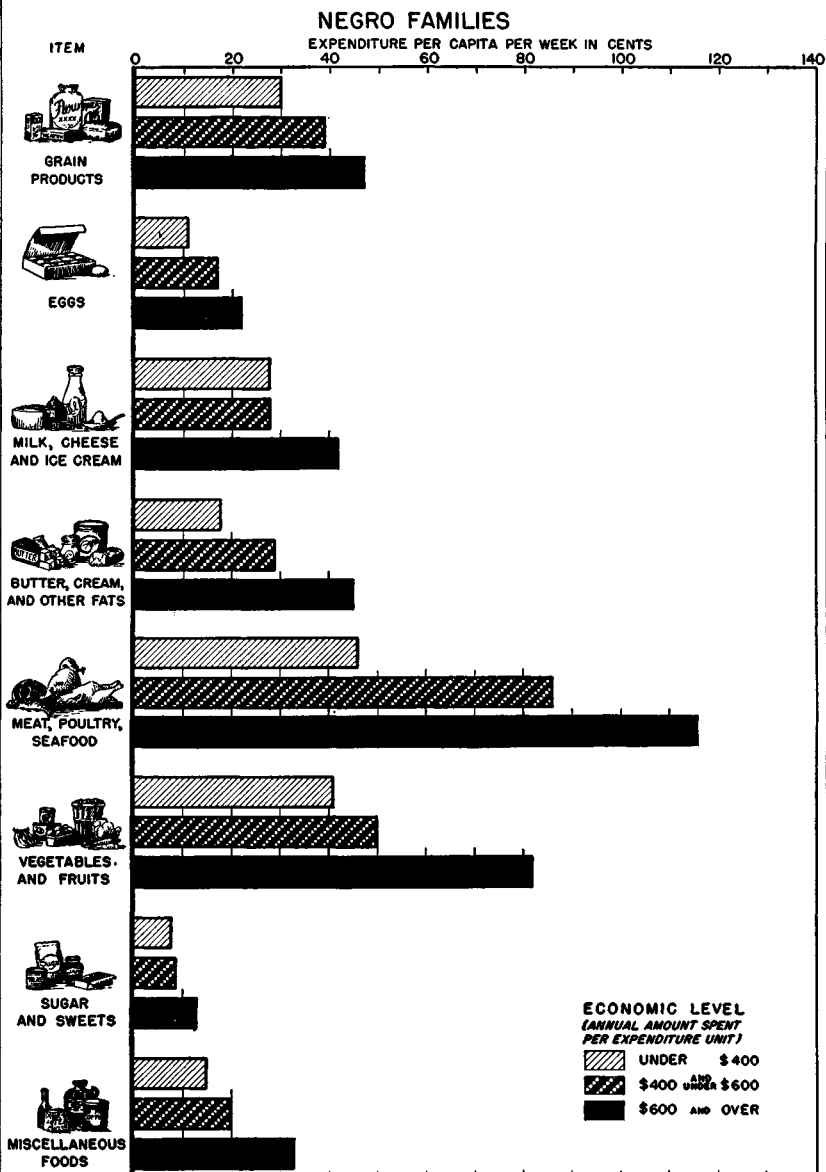
As with the white families milk is followed closely by white potatoes and white bread as the food items purchased in greatest quantity. However, the average quantity purchased per person of these two items declined from the lowest to the highest economic level.

The same trend noted for white families, i. e., the great increase in the quantities of fruits and vegetables purchased, especially the

Fig. 12

FOOD EXPENDITURES OF WAGE EARNERS AND LOWER-SALARIED CLERICAL WORKERS AT SUCCESSIVE ECONOMIC LEVELS

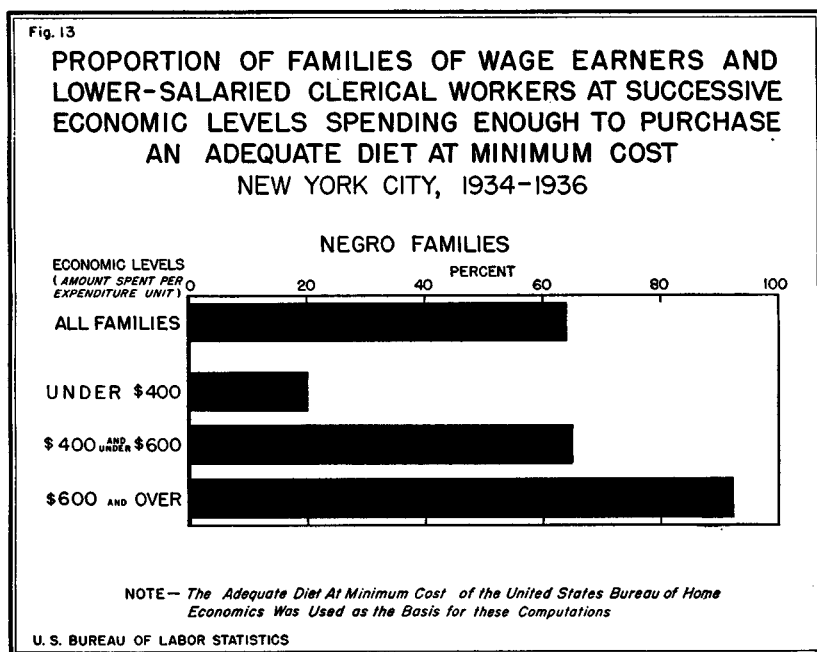
NEW YORK CITY, 1934-1936



U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

green and leafy ones, with rise in economic level, was also true of Negro families.

An estimate of the adequacy of the food expenditures of the Negro families to provide the foods needed for growth and health in children, and health in adults, has been made by calculating for each family, family size in adequate-food-cost units based on the Bureau of Home Economics adequate diet at minimum cost (see p. 36). The food expenditure of each family was divided by this measure of family size and the resulting figure compared with the calculated cost of this same diet for a man at moderate work, which was taken as unity in the adequate-food-cost scale. The figures furnish the basis for an estimate of the proportion of families spending enough for nutritionally adequate food. The proportion proved to be 64 percent for all the Negro families studied. The percentage spending enough to purchase an adequate diet rose very rapidly with the economic level of the group as shown in figure 13. (For limitations of this method of calculation, see p. 36.)



Clothing

Total expenditures per family for clothing.

Total expenditures for clothing by Negro families at the lowest economic level averaged \$140, declined slightly to \$122 for the intermediate group, and reached a high of \$180 for the highest economic level.⁷ Differences in size of family at these three different levels resulted in average clothing expenditures per clothing expenditure unit at three levels of \$39, \$48, and \$72, respectively.

That the custom of buying clothes ready to wear extends to the Negro families cooperating in the investigation is indicated by the overwhelming proportion of total clothing expenditures going to the purchase of ready-made clothing. Expenditures for yard goods and findings used for sewing garments at home averaged only slightly over \$3 per family at the lowest economic level, dropped to \$2 at the next level, and rose to almost \$4 at the highest level. Paid help for sewing claimed a very small proportion of the expenditures for Negro families. Only six families reported expenditures for this service.

Gifts of clothing, if paid for from family funds and exchanged within the economic family, were not recorded as gifts, but simply as clothing expenses of the family. When, however, gifts were received from persons outside the family circle, an attempt was made to ascertain their value. Fifty-six percent of the families at the lowest economic level, 43 percent of the families spending \$400 to \$600, and 68 percent of the families at the highest economic level reported receiving such gifts. The value of such gifts, as estimated by the families, averaged \$8 for all families at the lowest economic level and \$12 at the highest economic level, but as a large proportion of the families could not estimate the value of the items received, the above figures do not give a complete account of this item.

Clothing expenditures for men and boys.

The men and boys aged 18 years and over in the Negro families studied in New York purchased clothing of an average value of \$37 per person at the lowest economic level, \$43 per person at the next level, and \$68 at the highest level. The limited numbers of cases of boys less than 18 years old in these 100 families bars comparison of average clothing expenditures in lower age groups with those of older men.

When the clothing expenditures of Negro men 18 years of age and over are grouped according to types of garments (see table 27) expenditures for outerwear and footwear are found to constitute 73 percent of the total. However, both of these groups required a decreasing proportion of total expenditures with rise in economic level. On the contrary the percentage allotted to miscellaneous items, which includes ties, gloves, etc., almost doubled from the lowest to the highest economic level. One of the largest expenses in this group was for

⁷ See footnote 5, p. 84. See Tabular Summary, table 17.

cleaning and repairing, for which the average expenditure per man using such services was \$1.77 at the lowest economic level, and \$4.77 at the highest.

Seventy-one percent of the men at the lowest economic level bought street shoes, averaging 1.6 pairs per man purchasing, at an average price of \$3.75 per pair; at the highest economic level, 73 percent of the men bought street shoes, averaging 1.5 per man purchasing, at an average price of \$5.30 per pair. Work shoes were purchased by 14 percent at the lowest level and 17 percent at the highest. Half of the men at the lowest level bought an average of 3.3 ties at an average price of 65 cents, while at the highest economic level 68 percent of the men bought 4.1 ties at an average price of 73 cents.

Purchases of overcoats were made by one man out of four at the lowest economic level, by one out of eight at the intermediate level, and by one out of five at the highest economic level. Topcoats on the other hand were purchased by 1 out of 17 men at the lowest economic level, 1 out of 50 at the intermediate economic level, and by 1 out of 14 at the highest economic level distinguished. At the lowest economic level the average price for the overcoats was \$20, and for the topcoats \$16, while among families spending \$600 and over per expenditure unit per year, the average price paid for men's overcoats was \$26 and for topcoats \$21. Men at the lowest economic level purchased a new heavy wool suit on the average of once in 4 years, those at the next higher level once in 5 years, and those at the highest economic level once in a little under 3 years. The average price paid for these suits by men in families at the lowest economic level was \$25 and at the highest economic level was \$31. A new lightweight wool suit was purchased on the average once in 9 years at an average price of \$21 by men in families at the lowest economic level, whereas by men at the highest economic level such suits were purchased on the average once in 4 years at an average price of \$23.

TABLE 27.—*Distribution of annual clothing expenditures for individuals in families at successive economic levels*

MEN AND BOYS 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

NEGRO FAMILIES—NEW YORK CITY, 1934-36

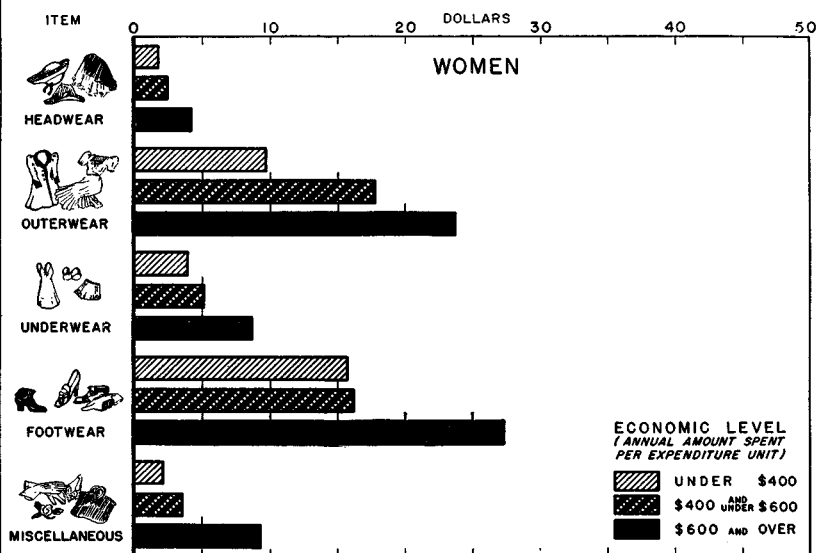
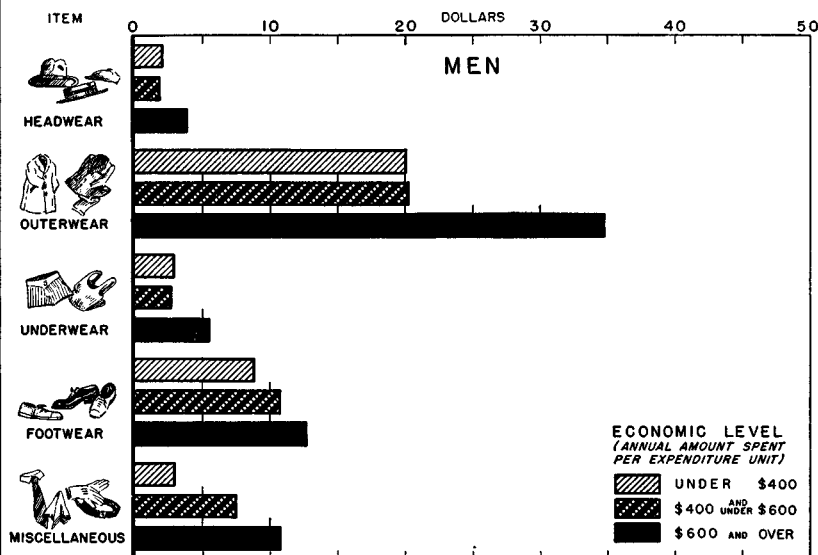
Sex, age group, and type of clothing	Clothing expenditures per person in—							
	All families	Families spending per expenditure unit per year—			All families	Families spending per expenditure unit per year—		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
Males 18 years of age and over:					<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Headwear.....	\$2.74	\$2.23	\$1.93	\$3.95	5.5	6.0	4.5	5.8
Outerwear.....	25.33	20.05	20.29	34.79	51.2	53.6	46.8	51.1
Underwear.....	3.84	3.00	2.75	5.62	7.8	8.0	6.3	8.3
Footwear.....	10.96	8.96	10.77	12.82	22.1	24.0	24.8	18.9
Miscellaneous items.....	6.63	3.14	7.61	10.78	13.4	8.4	17.6	15.9
Total.....	49.50	37.38	43.35	67.96	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Fig. 14

DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUAL CLOTHING EXPENDITURES FOR INDIVIDUALS IN FAMILIES AT SUCCESSIVE ECONOMIC LEVELS

NEW YORK CITY 1934-1936

NEGRO FAMILIES



U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Clothing expenditures for women and girls.

Women and girls 18 years of age and over spent practically the same amounts for clothing at each economic level as did men and boys in the same age group as contrasted with the white [group, in which the women spent considerably more than the men. The annual expenditures of the women and girls 18 years of age and over averaged \$34 at the lowest level, \$45 at the next level, and \$74 at the highest level. The limited numbers of cases of girls aged less than 18 among the Negro families studied in New York City precludes a comparison of expenditures among women and girls of different age groups.

Classification of clothing expenditures by type of article indicates that among Negro women and girls aged 18 and over in New York, outerwear, headwear, and footwear together accounted for 78 percent of their total clothing expenditures (table 28). Footwear (including shoes, rubbers, and hosiery) was the largest item of expense, with an average of \$20 for all Negro women; outerwear (coats, suits, dresses, blouses, and sweaters), representing an average expenditure of \$18, was second; underwear with \$6 came third; miscellaneous items (including accessories) were fourth with an average of \$5.50, and headwear, averaging \$3, represented the smallest expenditure. When these items are further classified by economic level, the respective ranks of these groups of items show some shift. Thus outerwear claimed a larger proportion of total expenditures at the higher levels, while footwear expenditures, though they were larger in dollars, represented a lower percentage of the total. Miscellaneous items, which took the fourth largest proportion of the total at the lowest economic level, had moved up to third place at the highest economic level.

Silk hose were purchased by a larger proportion of women at every economic level than any other one article. Eighty-eight percent of women at the lowest level purchased silk hose, each buying about 18 pairs per year at an average price of 54 cents. At the highest economic level 90 percent of the women averaged 23 pairs per woman purchasing silk hose and paid an average price of 66 cents.

The items second and third in importance in terms of proportion of women purchasing were street shoes and felt hats.

TABLE 28.—*Distribution of annual clothing expenditures for individuals in families at successive economic levels***WOMEN AND GIRLS 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER**

NEGRO FAMILIES—NEW YORK CITY, 1934-36

Sex, age group, and type of clothing	Clothing expenditures per person in—							
	All families	Families spending per expenditure unit per year—			All families	Families spending per expenditure unit per year—		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
Women 18 years of age and over:					<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Headwear.....	\$3.03	\$1.80	\$2.49	\$4.32	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.9
Outerwear.....	18.09	9.83	17.78	23.77	34.0	29.2	39.1	32.3
Underwear.....	6.25	3.95	5.22	8.75	11.7	11.8	11.5	11.9
Footwear.....	20.37	15.75	16.31	27.36	38.3	46.9	35.9	37.1
Miscellaneous items.....	5.50	2.24	3.64	9.45	10.3	6.7	8.0	12.8
Total.....	53.24	33.57	45.44	73.65	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

At the lowest economic level women purchased heavy wool coats on the average once every 7 years, and at the intermediate level about once every 4 years. The figures as reported by families at the highest economic level for heavy wool coats indicate that they were purchased about once in every 6 years. However, at this level fur coats were purchased, and a larger proportion of sweaters and light coats than at the lowest level. The average prices paid at each of the three levels for heavy wool coats were \$19, \$31, and \$19, respectively.

A new pair of street shoes was bought about once every 10 months by women at the two lower economic levels studied, and once every 8 months at the highest level. The average price per pair of shoes bought was \$3.20 at the lowest level, and \$4.80 at the highest.

Only 41 percent of the women in the families at the lowest expenditure level reported the purchase of silk and rayon dresses. Of those women actually purchasing during the schedule year, each bought an average of 1.6 dresses at an average price of \$4.83. Sixty-three percent of the women in the group of families at the highest level purchased silk or rayon dresses during the year. These women bought on the average 2.5 dresses each, at an average price of \$5.42.

Recreation

At the highest economic level among the families studied in the Negro group, where economic pressure was less severe, a larger number of dollars was spent, on the average, for recreation, and also a larger percentage of their total expenditures. The proportion allotted to recreation was 4.6 percent at the economic level spending under \$400 per expenditure unit per year and 6.0 at the economic level

spending \$600 and over.⁸ Of the items included in this report under the heading recreation, the largest average dollar expenditure went for tobacco at every economic level. Average expenditures for tobacco varied from \$22 at the lowest level to \$29 at the highest. Admissions to moving-picture theaters constituted the second largest item of recreation as they did for white families. However, average actual expenditures by the Negro families for this item were about three-fourths the amount of those for white families at the comparable low economic levels and less than half at comparable higher levels.

Newspapers purchased on the street constituted the bulk of the expenditures for reading, the third largest item of recreation, at the lowest level and the fourth largest at the two upper levels. About \$11 per family per year was spent for newspapers among the families in the lowest group, about \$16 at the highest. Only 5 out of the 100 families reported purchases of books other than school texts, and no family reported payments for books borrowed from loan libraries.

Expenditures for recreational equipment, as musical instruments, radios, athletic supplies, children's play equipment, etc., increased markedly with rise in economic level both in dollar value and in percentage of total recreation expenditures. The average dollar value at the lowest level was \$6 and the highest, \$26. This increase is accounted for primarily by the purchase of radios. The percentage of families owning radios at each of the three economic levels is 80, 86, and 92, respectively. These proportions are somewhat higher than those found for white families. Almost a third of the families at the highest level bought a radio during the schedule year, paying on an average of \$62 per radio.

Average expenditures for the purchase and care of pets by Negro families exceeded those by white families at comparable levels.

Transportation

The average expenditure for transportation per family was twice as large at the highest as at the lowest economic level, but in contrast to the trends noted for white families, the mode of transportation remained the same for all levels.⁹ Practically all of the larger sum spent was due to a rise in the amount spent for trolley, bus, and subway fares, which constituted the bulk of transportation expenditures other than that for automobiles. These fares averaged \$34 at the lowest level and represented 91 percent of total expenditures for transportation, and \$58 at the highest, representing 74 percent of the total. There were no expenditures for automobile purchase, operation, and maintenance at the lowest level and an average expenditure per family of \$9 at the highest. But at the lowest level Negro families spent considerably more for taxis and for boat rides than did comparable white families.

⁸ See footnote 5, p. 84. Also see Tabular Summary, table 15.

⁹ See footnote 5, p. 84. Also see Tabular Summary, table 13.

Only two of the 100 Negro families cooperating in the investigation owned cars; one of the families occurred in the middle economic group and the other in the highest. The latter family purchased a car during the schedule year. Both cars were second-hand when purchased.

Medical Care

The average expenditure per person for medical care ranged from \$3.62 at the lowest economic level to \$16.72 at the highest. Even the latter figure is less than half the expenditure estimated as necessary for health by the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care.¹⁰ The largest expenditures for all families were for medicine and drugs and for the services of general practitioners. The average expenditure for medicine and drugs was \$5.76 at the lowest level and \$10.72 at the highest, and for the services of general practitioners \$3.44 and \$9.25, respectively. At the highest level the largest average expenditure reported was \$11.58 for dentist. However, no family reported any expenditures for nursing services of any type nor for a bed in a ward in a hospital. An interesting comparison is afforded between white and Negro families in the matter of accident and health insurance. For white families the highest average expenditure was \$1.82 reported by families spending \$800 and over per expenditure unit. Expenditures for this item by Negro families, on the other hand, averaged 59 cents at the lowest economic level, \$3.58 at the middle level, and \$2.62 at the highest level.¹¹

With rise in economic level a greater proportion of the total amounts spent for general practitioners went for home as opposed to office visits. The average expenditure for home visits rose with economic level from \$0.72 to \$5.13, and for office visits from \$2.72 to \$4.12.

Personal Care

Average actual dollar expenditures per family for personal care increased from the lowest to the highest economic level as did the percentage of total expenditures represented by these dollar figures.¹² Both in terms of actual dollars and of proportion of total expenditure the Negro families at each level spent slightly more for personal care items than did white families. At each of the three economic levels a larger percentage of the total expenditures for personal care was allotted to services than to toilet articles and preparations. Haircuts are the most frequently used services, accounting for 34 percent of total personal care expenditures at the lowest level and 20 percent at the highest level. Shampoos accounted for the next largest average expenditures for personal care services. This is in direct contrast

¹⁰ Publications of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care: No. 28, p. 31. University of Chicago Press. Chicago, 1932.

¹¹ See footnote 5, p. 84. Also see Tabular Summary, table 14.

¹² See footnote 5, p. 84. Also see Tabular Summary, table 14.

with the spending of white families, which averaged less than \$3 per family per year in the economic levels represented by expenditures of \$600 and over per expenditure unit as against about \$8 per Negro family per year at the same level.

Formal Education

No expenditures for members of the economic family away at school were reported by Negro families. Over half of the families at the lowest economic level reported expenditures for school books, supplies, etc., but less than a fifth of the families at the highest level made such purchases.¹³ The average amount spent varied from 43 cents for families in the middle economic group to \$1.65 for the lowest economic group, and \$6.66 for the highest group.

Vocation

Union dues or fees constitute practically the entire amount of the expenditures reported for vocational purposes. Twenty percent of the families at the lowest level and about 30 percent of the families at the highest level paid dues or fees to union organizations, averaging \$3.22 and \$4.06, respectively.¹³

Gifts and Contributions to Individuals and to the Community Welfare

A very striking increase in the average expenditure for gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family takes place with rise in economic level among Negro families. The average expenditure at the lowest level was \$4.94 and at the highest \$53.19.¹³ Of the \$4.94 about half went for Christmas and birthday gifts and about half for the support of relatives. At the highest level \$15.38 was spent for gifts and \$35.80 for the support of relatives.

No poll, income, or personal property taxes were paid by Negro families at any of the three economic levels.¹³ The average expenditures per family for community welfare were \$7.05, \$6.60, and \$11.04 for the three levels, respectively, and went almost entirely to religious organizations. Eleven families in the two upper groups reported gifts to community chest and other organizations.

Miscellaneous

No expenditures for funerals, gardens, legal costs, etc., were made by Negro families at the lowest economic level.¹³ At the two highest levels the only expenditures of significance were for funerals, averaging \$7.30 and \$20.95, respectively, per family for all families. The cost per funeral averaged approximately \$270 and \$398, respectively, for families incurring such expense.

¹³ See footnote 5, p. 84. Also see Tabular Summary, table 16.

Part III.—Tabular Summary

TABLE 1.—*Distribution of families, by economic level and income level*

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year													
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$1,100	\$1,100 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,300	\$1,300 to \$1,400	\$1,400 to \$1,500
<i>Distribution by family income level</i>															
White families in survey.....	897	7	52	135	163	168	124	94	60	41	17	17	5	4	3
Annual incomes of:															
\$500-\$600.....	4	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900.....	46	2	10	12	11	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200.....	127	2	20	32	24	26	12	6	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	184	2	11	37	38	36	28	22	5	3	2	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	190	1	5	31	39	37	30	17	17	8	1	4	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	139	0	3	13	27	21	24	16	11	12	6	3	1	0	1
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	76	0	1	4	9	13	9	18	8	3	4	4	1	1	0
\$2,400-\$2,700.....	52	0	1	1	8	15	7	6	5	2	1	1	2	2	0
\$2,700-\$3,000.....	35	0	0	3	3	5	5	2	4	8	2	2	0	0	0
\$3,000-\$3,300.....	12	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	0
\$3,300-\$3,600.....	13	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	1
\$3,600-\$3,900.....	10	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
\$3,900-\$4,200.....	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
\$4,200-\$4,500.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$4,500-\$4,800.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negro families in survey.....	100	3	7	15	21	16	18	14	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual incomes of:															
\$500-\$600.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900.....	11	3	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200.....	26	0	2	8	5	7	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	31	0	2	2	6	4	10	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	15	0	2	1	3	2	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	8	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,400-\$2,700.....	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,700-\$3,000.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,000-\$3,300.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,300-\$3,600.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,600-\$3,900.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,900-\$4,200.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 179.

TABLE 2.—Description of families studied, by economic level

WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year													
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$1,100	\$1,100 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,300	\$1,300 to \$1,500	\$1,500 and over	
<i>Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type¹</i>															
Families in survey.....	897	59	135	163	168	124	94	60	41	17	17	5	7	7	
Number of families in which chief earner is—															
Clerical worker.....	231	9	30	40	39	29	26	18	11	10	8	3	4	4	
Skilled wage earner.....	184	9	16	28	45	32	22	14	10	1	5	1	0	1	
Semiskilled wage earner.....	358	31	61	73	68	39	33	23	16	5	4	0	3	2	
Unskilled wage earner.....	124	10	28	22	16	24	13	5	4	1	0	1	0	0	
Number of families composed of—															
Man and wife.....	158	0	3	10	23	25	26	22	14	9	10	4	6	6	
Man, wife, and 1 child ²	139	0	11	19	24	35	26	12	7	1	3	0	1	0	
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children ²	161	21	46	47	28	11	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Man, wife, and 5 or more children ²	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons) ²	124	17	31	33	28	9	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Man, wife and children and adults (7 or more persons) ²	22	12	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	67	1	5	10	14	11	13	6	3	3	0	0	0	1	
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults.....	89	1	16	22	20	13	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Man, wife, and 5 or more adults.....	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Adults (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife).....	76	1	4	6	14	16	10	8	9	3	4	1	0	0	
Adults (4 or more persons, not including man and wife).....	30	2	4	6	7	4	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Adult or adults, and children (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife).....	12	0	2	2	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Adult or adults and children (4 or more persons, not including man and wife).....	11	1	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Distribution by Nativity of Homemaker</i>															
Number of families having no homemaker.....	12	0	0	2	1	2	2	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	
Number of families having homemaker born in—															
United States.....	409	28	57	74	69	63	35	24	22	8	12	5	5	7	
Italy.....	92	14	19	20	15	12	7	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	
Germany.....	53	1	5	9	6	9	8	6	5	3	0	0	1	0	
Poland.....	54	5	8	12	14	3	5	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	
Russia.....	83	7	16	17	19	9	8	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	
Canada (not French).....	8	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
England.....	14	0	2	2	5	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Ireland.....	34	0	7	3	7	7	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Sweden.....	9	0	2	0	2	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Austria.....	36	1	5	11	8	4	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Armenia.....	6	1	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hungary.....	19	1	4	3	6	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Norway.....	11	0	1	2	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Roumania.....	7	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Czechoslovakia.....	11	0	0	0	1	4	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Other.....	39	0	8	5	7	5	4	7	2	0	1	0	0	0	
<i>Composition of Household</i>															
Number of households.....	897	59	135	163	168	124	94	60	41	17	17	5	7	7	
Average number of persons in household.....	3.78	5.84	4.74	4.19	3.72	3.22	3.08	2.87	2.73	2.37	2.40	2.36	2.16	2.05	
Number of households with—															
Boarders and lodgers.....	87	4	9	18	18	16	7	5	4	2	2	1	1	0	
Boarders only.....	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lodgers only.....	47	3	10	9	4	7	7	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	
Other persons.....	40	1	3	9	4	4	5	2	5	3	2	1	1	0	
Average size of economic family in—															
Persons, total.....	3.65	5.79	4.61	4.05	3.63	3.09	2.94	2.77	2.62	2.28	2.23	2.03	2.14	2.11	
Under 16 years of age.....	.91	2.73	1.51	1.10	.79	.67	.40	.27	.35	.10	.17	.03	.14	.01	
16 years of age and over.....	2.74	3.06	3.10	2.95	2.84	2.52	2.54	2.50	2.27	2.18	2.06	2.00	2.00	2.10	
Expenditure units.....	3.39	5.16	4.20	3.75	3.38	2.86	2.76	2.61	2.50	2.23	2.18	1.94	2.11	2.14	
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.15	.09	.13	.18	.12	.17	.19	.17	.14	.15	.22	.38	.06	0	

¹ "Children" are defined as persons under 16 years of age. "Adults" are persons 16 years of age and over.² Families of these types are included in the 1917-19 study, "Cost of Living in the United States," B. L. S. Bull. No. 357, 1924.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 179.

TABLE 2.—Description of families studied, by economic level—Continued

WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year													
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$1,100	\$1,100 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,300	\$1,300 to \$1,500	\$1,500 and over	
<i>Earnings and Income</i>															
Families in survey.....	897	59	135	163	168	124	94	60	41	17	17	5	7	7	
Number of families having—															
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	400	25	56	73	80	46	46	28	20	9	8	1	3	5	
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	130	7	18	27	23	20	14	8	6	3	2	1	1	0	
Other net rents.....	45	3	10	11	5	8	4	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	
Interest and dividends.....	194	9	18	37	41	37	19	11	10	2	3	3	1	3	
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	37	1	7	6	7	3	4	4	1	1	1	2	0	0	
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	128	10	17	23	29	11	14	7	7	0	4	1	2	3	
Other sources of income.....	39	1	7	5	5	6	4	3	4	2	2	0	0	0	
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	27	1	3	1	5	5	6	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	413	25	65	79	72	64	41	31	18	5	8	1	2	2	
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	448	30	59	76	91	58	50	29	22	11	9	4	5	4	
Inheritance.....	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.62	1.61	1.68	1.64	1.71	1.51	1.57	1.58	1.51	1.53	1.53	1.20	1.43	1.86	
<i>Average amount of—</i>															
Net family income.....	1745	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
Earnings of individuals.....	1681	1206	1405	1668	1749	1789	1944	2138	2165	2128	2317	2033	2537	3221	
Chief earner.....	1358	1160	1346	1548	1692	1733	1878	2075	2080	2058	2185	1688	2521	3081	
Subsidiary earners.....	323	993	1117	1248	1351	1463	1470	1634	1675	1610	1687	1463	2085	1954	
Males:															
16 years and over.....	1348	989	1085	1240	1296	1460	1566	1666	1744	1402	1535	1205	2085	1954	
Under 16 years.....	(*)	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Females:															
16 years and over.....	333	169	261	308	396	272	312	409	336	656	650	483	436	1127	
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	28	21	21	31	25	33	34	33	23	33	44	79	7	0	
Other net rents.....	5	5	9	6	4	8	3	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	
Interest and dividends.....	6	2	3	3	7	6	8	5	7	1	25	37	1	10	
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	10	2	11	9	7	5	6	10	19	35	11	244	0	0	
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	11	17	10	8	14	4	14	5	5	0	29	10	8	130	
Other sources of income.....	7	1	8	3	4	4	3	19	30	1	32	0	0	0	
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-3	-2	-3	(*)	-4	-4	-2	-11	(*)	0	-12	-25	(*)	0	
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	136	77	95	113	133	162	163	179	176	175	219	74	219	242	
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	265	135	207	229	247	270	274	280	433	370	517	479	574	474	
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	-70	-36	-45	-52	-77	-43	-75	-43	-155	-188	-171	-368	-347	-202	
Inheritance.....	(*)	0	0	0	0	3	(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

* Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 179.

TABLE 2.—Description of families studied, by economic level—Continued
NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year						
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 and over
<i>Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type¹</i>								
Families in survey.....	100	10	15	21	16	18	14	6
Number of families in which chief earner is—								
Clerical worker.....	16	0	4	2	2	4	2	2
Skilled wage earner.....	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Semiskilled wage earner.....	27	3	5	5	5	2	5	2
Unskilled wage earner.....	55	6	5	14	9	12	7	2
Number of families composed of—								
Man and wife.....	36	0	2	7	7	10	6	4
Man, wife, and 1 child.....	12	1	5	2	1	2	1	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children.....	7	2	3	2	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more children.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons) ²	6	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons) ²	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	14	0	0	4	4	2	3	1
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults.....	10	2	1	1	3	1	2	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more adults.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adults (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife).....	9	0	0	3	1	2	2	1
Adults (4 or more persons, not including man and wife).....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Adult or adults and children (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (4 or more persons, not including man and wife).....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Distribution by Nativity of Homemaker</i>								
Number of families having no homemaker.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families having homemaker born in—								
United States.....	68	6	8	13	15	12	9	5
British West Indies.....	23	2	4	6	1	6	4	0
Virgin Islands.....	5	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Puerto Rico.....	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Bermuda.....	1	0	0	1	9	0	0	0
<i>Composition of Household</i>								
Number of households.....	100	10	15	21	16	18	14	6
Average number of persons in household.....	3.53	5.75	3.98	3.21	3.32	2.78	3.44	2.80
Number of households with—								
Boarders and lodgers.....	9	1	0	3	1	2	1	1
Boarders only.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodgers only.....	31	2	3	5	7	4	9	1
Other persons.....	7	0	0	2	2	2	0	1
Average size of economic family in—								
Persons, total.....	3.13	5.62	3.73	2.92	2.83	2.36	2.79	2.17
Under 16 years of age.....	.55	2.40	1.21	.43	.06	.11	.07	0
16 years of age and over.....	2.58	3.22	2.52	2.49	2.77	2.25	2.72	2.17
Expenditure units.....	2.97	5.12	3.45	2.77	2.72	2.29	2.70	2.13
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.43	.14	.25	.38	.54	.45	.70	.65

¹ "Children" are defined as persons under 16 years of age. "Adults" are persons 16 years of age and over.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 179

TABLE 2.—Description of families studied, by economic level—Continued

NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year						
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 and over
<i>Earnings and Income</i>								
Families in survey.....	100	10	15	21	16	18	14	6
Number of families having—								
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	70	7	9	13	10	14	13	4
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	38	3	3	7	7	6	10	2
Other net rents.....	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Interest and dividends.....	9	1	0	3	0	3	2	0
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	18	3	3	2	2	2	4	2
Other sources of income.....	7	0	1	1	1	2	2	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	56	4	9	16	7	10	7	3
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	41	6	4	4	9	8	7	3
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.92	2.30	1.87	1.62	2.00	1.83	2.28	1.67
<i>Average amount of—</i>								
Net family income.....	\$1,446	\$1,127	\$1,265	\$1,247	\$1,447	\$1,431	\$1,936	\$1,908
Earnings of individuals.....	1,349	1,075	1,205	1,194	1,342	1,327	1,786	1,771
Chief earner.....	1,015	918	923	1,044	973	983	1,091	1,338
Subsidiary earners.....	334	157	282	150	369	344	695	433
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,021	928	965	929	1,059	877	1,384	1,114
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	328	147	240	265	283	450	402	657
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	71	22	34	50	87	90	105	139
Other net rents.....	4	13	0	0	0	0	0	41
Interest and dividends.....	1	(²)	0	1	0	1	1	0
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	16	17	16	(²)	10	9	40	47
Other sources of income.....	4	0	10	1	7	4	3	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	102	65	70	82	103	122	125	227
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	115	34	92	98	87	191	154	123
Net changes in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+10	+6	+18	+44	-4	-17	-15	+52
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

² Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 179.

TABLE 3.—Expenditures for groups of items, by economic level

WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year								
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,000	\$1,000 and over
<i>Expenditures for groups of items</i>										
Families in survey	897	59	135	163	168	124	94	60	41	53
Average family size:										
Persons	3.65	5.78	4.61	4.05	3.63	3.09	2.94	2.77	2.62	2.20
Expenditure units	3.39	5.16	4.20	3.75	3.38	2.86	2.76	2.61	2.50	2.16
Food expenditure units	3.18	4.85	3.92	3.52	3.19	2.67	2.60	2.45	2.37	2.05
Clothing expenditure units	3.05	4.24	3.64	3.31	3.09	2.64	2.58	2.52	2.35	2.30
Average annual current expenditure for—										
All items	\$1,839	\$1,258	\$1,471	\$1,684	\$1,850	\$1,852	\$2,050	\$2,209	\$2,360	\$2,641
Food	670	573	599	662	691	665	724	721	753	717
Clothing	202	100	141	170	211	202	239	280	268	339
Housing	384	272	339	368	389	386	407	426	452	504
Fuel, light, and refrigeration	90	88	90	92	85	92	94	91	97	90
Other household operation	68	38	45	57	65	71	76	89	90	136
Furnishings and equipment	47	13	19	37	42	50	64	71	106	94
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance	33	3	6	13	17	31	44	53	111	143
Other transportation	60	42	50	53	64	57	70	70	70	87
Personal care	35	23	27	34	36	35	37	43	44	53
Medical care	64	27	38	53	66	65	74	106	71	126
Recreation	114	59	80	90	118	124	137	144	165	179
Education	6	2	3	6	8	8	5	6	7	6
Vocation	15	3	9	14	17	18	20	18	30	15
Community welfare	15	9	12	14	14	11	18	24	20	22
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family	30	3	7	16	24	33	40	64	54	98
Other items	6	3	6	5	3	4	1	3	22	32
Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—										
All items	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food	36.4	45.6	40.7	39.3	37.3	35.9	35.3	32.7	31.9	27.1
Clothing	11.0	8.0	9.6	10.1	11.4	10.9	11.7	12.7	11.4	12.8
Housing	20.9	21.7	23.1	21.9	21.0	20.8	19.9	19.3	19.1	19.1
Fuel, light, and refrigeration	4.9	7.0	6.1	5.5	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.1	4.1	3.4
Other household operation	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.8	5.2
Furnishings and equipment	2.6	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.2	4.5	3.6
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance	1.8	.2	.4	.8	.9	1.7	2.1	2.4	4.7	5.4
Other transportation	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.3
Personal care	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
Medical care	3.5	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.8	3.0	4.8
Recreation	6.2	4.7	5.5	5.3	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.5	7.0	6.8
Education .....	.3	.2	.2	.4	.4	.4	.2	.3	.3	.2
Vocation .....	.8	.2	.6	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	.8	1.3	.6
Community welfare .....	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.6	.9	1.1	.8	.8
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family	1.6	.2	.5	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.9	2.3	3.7
Other items .....	.3	.2	.4	.3	.2	.2	(1)	.1	.9	1.2

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 180.

TABLE 3.—Expenditures for groups of items, by economic level—Continued

NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year						
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 and over
<i>Expenditures for groups of items</i>								
Families in survey.....	100	10	15	21	16	18	14	6
Average family size:								
Persons.....	3.13	5.62	3.73	2.92	2.83	2.36	2.79	2.17
Expenditure units.....	2.97	5.12	3.45	2.77	2.72	2.29	2.70	2.13
Food expenditure units.....	2.75	4.74	3.21	2.55	2.56	2.12	2.51	1.93
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.79	4.14	3.19	2.54	2.60	2.40	2.69	2.34
<i>Average annual current expenditure for—</i>								
All items.....	\$1,459	\$1,131	\$1,255	\$1,225	\$1,474	\$1,474	\$1,988	\$1,985
Food.....	451	411	455	408	430	427	581	487
Clothing.....	149	121	152	114	132	144	191	264
Housing.....	417	382	331	374	442	446	482	535
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	73	75	78	65	80	64	82	68
Other household operation.....	50	20	36	36	45	71	77	67
Furnishings and equipment.....	49	6	30	38	39	29	114	146
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	5	0	0	(1)	7	9	4	25
Other transportation.....	56	40	35	57	54	61	79	66
Personal care.....	34	20	27	29	32	32	56	53
Medical care.....	31	10	20	31	28	27	58	47
Recreation.....	82	30	72	55	106	92	122	106
Education.....	3	3	1	(1)	(1)	9	(1)	15
Vocation.....	5	2	4	1	10	5	5	3
Community welfare.....	8	7	7	5	9	9	13	12
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	30	4	6	11	37	44	65	52
Other items.....	16	0	1	1	23	5	59	39
<i>Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—</i>								
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	31.0	36.3	36.2	33.3	29.2	29.0	29.3	24.5
Clothing.....	10.3	10.7	12.1	9.3	9.0	9.8	9.6	13.3
Housing.....	28.6	33.8	26.4	30.5	29.9	30.3	24.3	26.9
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	5.0	6.6	6.2	5.3	5.4	4.3	4.1	3.4
Other household operation.....	3.4	1.8	2.9	2.9	3.1	4.8	3.9	3.4
Furnishings and equipment.....	3.4	.5	2.4	3.1	2.6	2.0	5.7	7.3
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	.3	0	0	(2)	.5	.6	.2	1.3
Other transportation.....	3.8	3.5	2.8	4.6	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.3
Personal care.....	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.7
Medical care.....	2.1	.9	1.6	2.5	1.9	1.8	2.9	2.4
Recreation.....	5.6	2.6	5.7	4.5	7.1	6.3	6.1	5.3
Education.....	.2	.3	.1	(2)	(2)	.6	(2)	.8
Vocation.....	.3	.2	.3	.1	.7	.3	.2	.2
Community welfare.....	.5	.6	.5	.4	.6	.6	.6	.6
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	2.1	.4	.5	1.0	2.5	3.0	3.3	2.6
Other items.....	1.1	0	.1	.1	1.6	.3	3.0	2.0

¹ Less than \$0.50.² Less than 0.05 percent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 180.

TABLE 4.—Disposition of money received during schedule year not used for current expenditure and funds made available for family use from sources other than family income in schedule year, by economic level

WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year						
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 and over
<i>Disposition of Money Received During the Schedule Year not Used for Current Family Expenditure</i>								
Families in survey	897	59	135	163	168	124	94	154
Number of families disposing of funds in—								
<i>Increase in assets:</i>								
Increase in cash—								
On hand	10	0	1	0	3	2	1	3
In checking account	5	0	0	0	0	2	2	1
In savings account	88	2	7	10	14	12	13	30
Investment in—								
Improvements in own home	17	2	2	0	2	8	2	1
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages)	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Building and loan shares	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Other property	19	1	1	3	1	6	4	3
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:								
Life insurance	778	48	109	142	151	113	84	131
Annuities	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	1
Increase in outstanding loans to others	21	1	2	2	3	4	2	7
<i>Decrease in liabilities:</i>								
Payment on principal of mortgages, and down payment on own home	26	0	3	8	3	3	2	7
Payment on principal of other mortgages	11	0	1	5	2	1	1	1
Payment of debts to—								
Banks	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Insurance companies	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Small-loan companies	5	0	0	4	0	0	1	0
Firms selling on installment plan—								
Automobiles	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Other goods	55	3	10	11	9	7	6	9
Individuals	17	1	2	3	2	4	3	2
Other	31	2	4	5	6	3	4	7
Average amount of funds disposed in—								
Increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities	\$141.57	\$103.12	\$105.41	\$134.54	\$145.59	\$149.76	\$167.91	\$168.53
<i>Increase in assets</i>	124.17	99.64	91.93	111.60	131.50	133.99	148.84	144.26
Increase in cash—								
On hand	1.16	0	.44	0	1.96	1.52	.96	2.44
In checking account	.39	0	0	0	0	.81	1.64	.65
In savings account	14.09	.88	2.03	4.48	19.33	8.03	29.49	29.67
Investment in—								
Improvements in own home	2.35	8.03	.60	0	1.19	7.37	4.41	.16
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages)	.60	0	2.04	.07	0	0	0	1.62
Building and loan shares	.06	0	0	0	.30	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds	.56	0	0	0	2.98	0	0	0
Other property	2.56	.28	1.03	1.86	1.61	4.44	7.18	2.23
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:								
Life insurance	99.92	89.60	84.40	104.50	102.34	106.21	102.91	103.11
Annuities	.35	0	0	.32	0	0	1.49	.81
Increase in outstanding loans to others	2.13	.85	1.39	.37	1.79	5.61	.76	3.57
<i>Decrease in liabilities</i>	17.40	3.48	13.48	22.94	14.09	15.77	19.07	24.27
Payment on principal of mortgages and down payment on own home	4.36	0	1.30	8.30	2.47	5.23	2.93	6.77
Payment on principal of other mortgages	1.34	0	.50	3.66	1.46	1.61	.53	.26
Payment of debts to—								
Banks	.46	0	0	.33	0	1.73	0	.94
Insurance companies	.23	.24	0	.08	0	1.37	0	.08
Small-loan companies	.37	0	0	1.33	0	0	1.28	0
Firms selling on installment plan—								
Automobiles	.73	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.25
Other goods	5.56	1.08	6.85	5.06	5.86	2.04	10.02	6.48
Individuals	1.80	1.69	1.35	2.15	1.25	3.28	3.03	.52
Other	2.55	.47	3.48	2.03	3.05	.51	1.28	4.97

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 181-182.

TABLE 4.—Disposition of money received during schedule year not used for current expenditure and funds made available for family use from sources other than family income in schedule year, by economic level—Continued

WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year						
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 and over
<i>Funds Made Available for Family Use From Sources Other Than Family Income in Schedule Year</i>								
Families in survey.....	897	59	135	163	168	124	94	154
Number of families receiving funds from—								
Decrease in assets:								
Reduction in cash—								
On hand.....	60	1	10	12	12	5	10	10
In checking account.....	9	0	0	1	3	0	1	4
In savings account.....	275	11	28	45	52	45	35	59
Sale of property:								
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Building and loan shares.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	7	0	0	0	3	0	2	2
Goods and chattels.....	37	8	3	5	6	4	3	8
Other property.....	15	1	6	1	1	3	1	2
Insurance policies:								
Surrender.....	112	11	18	26	21	12	11	13
Settlement.....	18	0	1	1	6	2	3	5
Receipts from outstanding loans to others.....	28	2	5	7	3	3	3	5
Increase in liabilities:								
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	4	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
Increase in other mortgages.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Increase in debts—								
Payable to banks.....	19	3	0	2	5	2	1	6
Payable to insurance companies.....	46	1	7	8	12	6	3	9
Payable to small-loan companies.....	57	5	9	10	8	8	6	11
Payable to firms selling on installment plan—								
Automobiles.....	11	0	0	1	0	1	1	8
Other goods.....	110	6	13	23	19	19	12	18
Payable to individuals.....	140	13	19	28	29	16	14	21
Other debts.....	146	19	35	27	31	7	8	19
Inheritance.....	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Average amount of funds received from—								
Decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities.....	\$211.29	\$139.15	\$150.29	\$186.15	\$222.11	\$192.65	\$242.77	\$303.00
Decrease in assets.....	131.47	60.09	81.16	117.42	137.69	131.15	167.92	189.07
Reduction in cash—								
On hand.....	9.13	.85	9.35	8.06	9.80	6.73	15.53	10.55
In checking account.....	4.03	0	0	.92	4.88	0	9.84	11.18
In savings account.....	79.71	28.85	43.20	76.05	72.13	90.14	93.23	126.70
Sale of property:								
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	2.13	1.42	0	0	10.42	0	0	.49
Building and loan shares.....	.40	0	0	0	2.14	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	1.21	0	0	0	1.60	0	3.01	3.47
Goods and chattels.....	2.41	3.00	.96	1.09	4.06	1.32	3.94	3.03
Other property.....	.88	.17	3.65	.12	.12	.81	.21	.81
Insurance policies:								
Surrender.....	18.56	19.87	18.81	23.80	15.48	18.96	17.14	16.21
Settlement.....	8.24	0	3.04	3.93	8.82	9.08	20.50	11.73
Receipts from outstanding loans to others.....	4.77	5.93	2.15	3.45	8.24	4.11	4.52	4.90
Increase in liabilities.....	79.82	79.06	69.13	68.73	84.42	61.50	74.85	113.93
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	1.46	0	5.89	1.60	1.49	0	0	0
Increase in other mortgages.....	.31	0	2.03	0	0	0	0	0
Increase in debts—								
Payable to banks.....	2.84	2.95	0	2.07	4.25	1.40	3.09	5.55
Payable to insurance companies.....	9.36	1.25	3.68	4.01	12.89	12.50	6.81	18.31
Payable to small-loan companies.....	5.62	5.95	2.99	3.44	4.26	4.35	10.37	9.74
Payable to firms selling on installment plan—								
Automobiles.....	3.16	0	0	1.24	0	.69	1.06	15.88
Other goods.....	10.57	3.20	6.00	12.44	9.81	15.23	10.51	12.50
Payable to individuals.....	29.31	29.88	18.04	28.26	35.79	22.70	33.95	35.53
Other debts.....	17.19	35.83	30.50	15.67	15.93	4.63	9.06	16.42
Inheritance.....	.49	0	0	0	0	3.35	.23	0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 181-182.

TABLE 4.—Disposition of money received during schedule year not used for current expenditure and funds made available for family use from sources other than family income in schedule year, by economic level—Continued

NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All fam- ilies	Economic level— Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Disposition of Money Received During the Schedule Year Not Used for Current Family Expenditure</i>				
Families in survey.....	100	25	37	38
Number of families disposing of funds in—				
<i>Increase in assets:</i>				
Increase in cash—				
On hand.....	2	0	0	2
In checking account.....	1	0	0	1
In savings account.....	11	1	3	7
Investment in—				
Improvements in own home.....	1	1	0	0
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	1	0	0	1
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	1	0	0	1
Other property.....	3	1	0	2
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:				
Life insurance.....	87	19	35	33
Annuities.....	3	0	2	1
Increase in outstanding loans to others.....	2	0	0	2
<i>Decrease in liabilities:</i>				
Payment on principal of mortgages and down payments on own home.....	0	0	0	0
Payment on principal of other mortgages.....	0	0	0	0
Payment of debts to—				
Banks.....	0	0	0	0
Insurance companies.....	0	0	0	0
Small-loan companies.....	1	0	0	1
Firms selling on installment plan:				
Automobiles.....	0	0	0	0
Other goods.....	22	3	9	10
Individuals.....	1	0	1	0
Other.....	1	0	0	1
Average amount of funds disposed in—				
Increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities.....	\$96.12	\$60.98	\$86.31	\$128.81
<i>Increase in assets:</i>	76.41	54.10	67.10	100.18
Increase in cash—				
On hand.....	1.85	0	0	4.87
In checking account.....	1.00	0	0	2.63
In savings account.....	7.66	7.00	4.57	11.11
Investment in—				
Improvements in own home.....	.03	.10	0	0
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	1.80	0	0	4.74
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	.12	0	0	.32
Other property.....	.48	.10	0	1.21
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:				
Life insurance.....	62.25	46.90	60.67	73.89
Annuities.....	.82	0	1.86	.36
Increase in outstanding loans to others.....	.40	0	0	1.05
<i>Decrease in liabilities:</i>	19.71	6.88	19.21	28.63
Payment on principal of mortgages and down payments on own home.....	0	0	0	0
Payment on principal of other mortgages.....	0	0	0	0
Payment of debts to—				
Banks.....	0	0	0	0
Insurance companies.....	0	0	0	0
Small-loan companies.....	.96	0	0	2.53
Firms selling on installment plan:				
Automobiles.....	0	0	0	0
Other goods.....	17.89	6.88	18.94	24.10
Individuals.....	.10	0	.27	0
Other.....	.76	0	0	2.00

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 181-182.

TABLE 4.—Disposition of money received during schedule year not used for current expenditure and funds made available for family use from sources other than family income in schedule year, by economic level—Continued

NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Funds Made Available for Family Use from Sources Other than Family Income in Schedule Year</i>				
Families in survey.....	100	25	37	38
Number of families receiving funds from—				
Decrease in assets:				
Reduction in cash—				
On hand.....	14	3	6	5
In checking account.....	0	0	0	0
In savings account.....	14	1	3	10
Sale of property:				
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	0	0	0	0
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	0	0	0	0
Goods and chattels.....	0	0	0	0
Other property.....	0	0	0	0
Insurance policies:				
Surrender.....	7	3	3	1
Settlement.....	3	0	1	2
Receipts from outstanding loans to others.....	0	0	0	0
Increase in liabilities:				
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	0	0	0	0
Increase in other mortgages.....	1	0	0	1
Increase in debts—				
Payable to banks.....	1	0	0	1
Payable to insurance companies.....	3	0	0	3
Payable to small-loan companies.....	5	1	1	3
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:				
Automobiles.....	0	0	0	0
Other goods.....	28	5	11	12
Payable to individuals.....	14	5	6	3
Other debts.....	18	5	6	7
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0
Average amount of funds received from—				
Decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities.....	\$86.38	\$48.02	\$63.05	\$134.28
Decrease in assets.....	37.92	24.68	26.58	57.66
Reduction in cash—				
On hand.....	7.55	2.80	9.73	8.55
In checking account.....	0	0	0	0
In savings account.....	11.88	3.80	2.70	26.13
Sale of property:				
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	0	0	0	0
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	0	0	0	0
Goods and chattels.....	0	0	0	0
Other property.....	0	0	0	0
Insurance policies:				
Surrender.....	7.36	18.08	4.35	3.24
Settlement.....	11.13	0	9.80	19.74
Receipts from outstanding loans to others.....	0	0	0	0
Increase in liabilities.....	48.46	23.34	36.47	76.62
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	0	0	0	0
Increase in other mortgages.....	1.70	0	0	4.47
Increase in debts—				
Payable to banks.....	.45	0	0	1.18
Payable to insurance companies.....	6.80	0	0	17.88
Payable to small-loan companies.....	3.60	1.68	.08	8.28
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:				
Automobiles.....	0	0	0	0
Other goods.....	18.57	9.58	16.99	26.01
Payable to individuals.....	7.68	5.16	8.11	8.92
Other debts.....	9.66	6.92	11.29	9.88
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 181-182.

TABLE 5.—Description of families studied, by income level

WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Income level—Families with annual net income of—												
		\$500 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$1,800	\$1,800 to \$2,100	\$2,100 to \$2,400	\$2,400 to \$2,700	\$2,700 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$3,300	\$3,300 to \$3,600	\$3,600 to \$3,900	\$3,900 and over	
Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type ¹														
Families in survey.....	897	50	127	184	190	139	76	52	35	12	13	10	9	
Number of families in which chief earner is—														
Clerical worker.....	231	4	22	52	58	37	13	11	14	6	5	3	6	
Skilled wage earner.....	184	7	23	30	34	29	23	15	8	5	5	4	1	
Semiskilled wage earner.....	358	26	54	72	77	55	33	22	12	1	3	2	1	
Unskilled wage earner.....	124	13	28	30	21	18	7	4	1	0	0	1	1	
Number of families composed of—														
Man and wife.....	158	16	32	40	26	19	11	6	2	2	2	2	0	
Man, wife, and 1 child ²	139	5	19	35	34	24	14	5	2	0	1	0	0	
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children ²	161	8	24	43	41	26	13	2	3	0	0	0	1	
Man, wife, and 5 or more children ²	5	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons) ²	124	7	16	18	22	25	14	15	3	1	2	1	0	
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons) ²	22	0	1	3	4	3	2	2	3	0	1	1	2	
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	67	4	7	15	17	9	4	1	8	1	0	0	1	
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults.....	89	0	5	7	23	13	5	11	9	4	4	5	3	
Man, wife, and 5 or more adults.....	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Adults, (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife).....	76	8	15	14	12	11	10	3	1	1	0	1	0	
Adults (4 or more persons not including man and wife).....	30	0	3	3	3	5	2	4	3	2	3	0	2	
Adult or adults and children (2 or 3 persons not including man and wife).....	12	2	2	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Adult or adults and children (4 or more persons not including man and wife).....	11	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	
Distribution by Nativity of Homemaker														
Number of families having no homemaker.....	12	0	1	3	1	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	
Number of families having homemaker born in—														
United States.....	409	23	61	84	78	63	36	25	17	6	7	4	5	
Italy.....	92	9	11	21	20	13	6	7	2	1	1	1	0	
Germany.....	53	4	9	12	9	8	8	0	2	0	0	0	1	
Poland.....	54	1	7	9	12	10	6	4	2	1	0	2	0	
Russia.....	83	3	17	11	22	10	5	8	2	2	2	0	1	
Canada (not French).....	6	1	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
England.....	14	0	0	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ireland.....	34	1	2	11	9	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	
Mexico.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sweden.....	9	0	0	2	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Canada (French).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Austria.....	36	1	5	5	10	7	4	1	1	0	2	0	6	
Armenia.....	6	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
Hungary.....	19	2	2	5	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Norway.....	11	1	2	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Roumania.....	7	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Czechoslovakia.....	11	0	0	3	2	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	
Other.....	39	2	7	11	5	6	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Composition of Household														
Number of households.....	897	50	127	184	190	139	76	52	35	12	13	10	9	
Average number of persons in household.....	3.78	2.94	3.41	3.46	3.86	3.94	3.96	4.36	4.39	4.32	4.75	4.55	5.56	
Number of households with—														
Boarders and lodgers.....	87	2	6	13	21	20	15	2	3	1	4	0	0	
Boarders only.....	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Lodgers only.....	47	0	8	10	15	8	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	
Other persons.....	40	2	1	8	10	7	3	2	4	1	1	0	1	
Average size of economic family in—														
Persons, total.....	3.65	2.93	3.32	3.37	3.70	3.78	3.76	4.30	4.32	4.08	4.61	4.60	5.52	
Under 16 years of age.....	.91	.72	.90	1.00	1.00	1.04	.99	.78	.56	.17	.46	.20	.56	
16 years of age and over.....	2.74	2.21	2.42	2.37	2.70	2.74	2.77	3.52	3.76	3.91	4.15	4.40	4.96	
Expenditure units.....	3.39	2.67	3.04	3.08	3.41	3.49	3.48	4.06	4.15	3.95	4.40	4.51	5.39	
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.15	.02	.11	.11	.18	.20	.28	.09	.12	.29	.36	0	.12	

¹ "Children" are defined as persons under 16 years of age. "Adults" are persons 16 years of age and over.² Families of these types are included in the 1917-19 study, "Cost of Living in the United States," B. L. S. Bull. No. 357, 1924.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 182.

TABLE 5.—Description of families studied, by income level—Continued

WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	All families	Income level—Families with annual net income of—											
		\$500 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$1,800	\$1,800 to \$2,100	\$2,100 to \$2,400	\$2,400 to \$2,700	\$2,700 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$3,300	\$3,300 to \$3,600	\$3,600 to \$3,900	\$3,900 and over
<i>Earnings and Income</i>													
Families in survey.....	897	50	127	184	190	139	76	52	35	12	13	10	9
Number of families having—													
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	400	12	39	59	80	61	43	33	31	12	12	10	8
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	130	2	13	22	35	28	16	5	2	2	4	0	1
Other net rents.....	45	1	5	8	11	4	5	3	4	1	2	0	1
Interest and dividends.....	194	7	25	38	42	32	20	11	8	2	3	3	3
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	37	1	6	7	9	2	6	4	1	0	0	0	1
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	128	3	19	35	24	16	15	6	5	0	1	2	2
Other sources of income.....	39	2	3	5	9	6	9	2	1	1	1	0	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	27	3	5	4	3	2	3	3	4	0	0	0	0
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	413	10	33	82	80	78	44	31	23	8	10	9	5
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	448	36	82	94	104	60	30	21	12	3	3	1	2
Inheritance.....	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.62	1.24	1.33	1.43	1.55	1.60	1.67	2.06	2.34	2.58	2.85	3.10	3.33
<i>Average amount of—</i>													
Net family income.....	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Earnings of individuals.....	1745	773	1070	1356	1644	1942	2228	2535	2846	3165	3438	3719	4184
Chief earner.....	1681	771	1035	1309	1574	1874	2093	2473	2791	2994	3317	3657	4055
Subsidiary earners.....	1358	741	953	1183	1378	1579	1698	1749	1727	1665	1840	1989	1899
Males: 16 years and over.....	323	30	82	126	196	295	395	724	1064	1329	1477	1668	2156
Under 16 years.....	1348	489	821	1097	1324	1588	1660	1878	2093	2192	2232	2613	3075
Females: 16 years and over.....	(²)	0	(²)	(²)	(²)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under 16 years.....	333	282	214	212	250	286	432	595	698	802	1085	1044	980
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	28	2	17	19	36	39	52	20	25	60	51	0	12
Other net rents.....	5	1	3	6	5	3	8	4	13	8	19	0	19
Interest and dividends.....	6	2	3	5	5	8	12	4	6	6	12	10	6
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	10	(⁴)	4	9	11	6	21	19	9	0	0	0	87
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	11	2	11	11	9	9	23	2	12	0	31	52	5
Other sources of income.....	7	1	1	2	5	4	23	17	(⁵)	97	8	0	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-3	-6	-4	-5	-1	-1	-4	-4	-10	0	0	0	0
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	136	48	68	81	95	144	179	175	220	260	191	314	534
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	265	241	285	232	288	281	217	233	354	333	275	179	247
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	-70	-164	-166	-82	-118	-41	+18	+10	+23	+90	+83	+264	+242
Inheritance.....	(²)	0	1	1	0	(²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

² Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 182.

TABLE 5.—Description of families studied, by income level—Continued

NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All families	Income level—Families with annual net income of—					
		\$600 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$1,800	\$1,800 to \$2,100	\$2,100 and over
<i>Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type¹</i>							
Families in survey.....	100	11	26	31	15	8	9
Number of families in which chief earner is—							
Clerical worker.....	16	0	3	6	2	3	2
Skilled wage earner.....	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Semiskilled wage earner.....	27	4	7	10	2	1	3
Unskilled wage earner.....	55	6	16	15	11	3	4
Number of families composed of—							
Man and wife.....	36	5	14	12	5	0	0
Man, wife, and 1 child.....	12	2	6	1	2	0	1
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children.....	7	1	2	3	0	1	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more children.....	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons).....	6	1	0	1	2	2	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons).....	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	14	0	0	7	2	3	2
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults.....	10	0	2	0	2	1	5
Man, wife, and 5 or more adults.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adults (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife).....	9	1	0	7	0	1	0
Adults (4 or more persons, not including man and wife).....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Adult or adults and children (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (4 or more persons, not including man and wife).....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Distribution by Nativity of Homemaker</i>							
Number of families having no homemaker.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families having homemaker born in—							
United States.....	68	6	16	22	10	6	8
British West Indies.....	23	3	7	7	3	2	1
Virgin Islands.....	5	1	2	2	0	0	0
Puerto Rico.....	3	1	1	0	1	0	0
Bermuda.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Composition of Household</i>							
Number of households.....	100	11	26	31	15	8	9
Average number of persons in household.....	3.53	3.30	3.14	3.14	3.96	3.88	5.23
Number of households with—							
Boarders and lodgers.....	9	1	1	3	3	0	1
Boarders only.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodgers only.....	31	1	9	10	4	3	4
Other persons.....	7	0	1	2	2	0	2
Average size of economic family in—							
Persons, total.....	3.13	3.18	2.83	2.70	3.33	3.74	4.59
Under 16 years of age.....	.55	1.00	.65	.39	.47	.62	.35
16 years of age and over.....	2.58	2.18	2.18	2.31	2.86	3.12	4.24
Expenditure units.....	2.97	2.99	2.61	2.57	3.19	3.52	4.48
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.43	.12	.35	.45	.63	.25	.76

¹ "Children" are defined as persons under 16 years of age. "Adults" are persons 16 years of age and over. Notes on this table are in appendix, A, p. 182.

TABLE 5.—Description of families studied, by income level—Continued

NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	All families	Income level—Families with annual net income of—					
		\$600 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$1,800	\$1,800 to \$2,100	\$2,100 and over
<i>Earnings and Income</i>							
Families in survey.....	100	11	26	31	15	8	9
Number of families having—							
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	70	5	18	22	10	6	9
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	38	2	9	13	6	3	5
Other net rents.....	3	1	0	0	1	1	0
Interest and dividends.....	9	0	0	6	1	1	1
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	3	1	0	1	0	0	1
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	18	2	6	6	2	0	2
Other sources of income.....	7	2	2	1	0	0	2
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	56	5	15	15	11	4	6
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	41	6	8	16	4	4	3
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.92	1.54	1.73	1.74	2.00	2.25	3.11
<i>Average amount of—</i>							
Net family income.....	\$1,446	\$794	\$1,067	\$1,352	\$1,651	\$1,923	\$2,876
Earnings of individuals.....	1,349	737	992	1,273	1,512	1,851	2,666
Chief earner.....	1,015	657	844	1,016	1,193	1,290	1,398
Subsidiary earners.....	334	80	148	257	319	561	1,268
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,021	552	797	873	1,225	1,376	2,089
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	328	185	195	400	287	475	577
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	71	31	49	67	113	40	155
Other net rents.....	4	3	0	0	7	31	0
Interest and dividends.....	1	0	0	1	(2)	1	1
Pension and insurance annuities.....	1	2	0	1	0	0	2
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	16	6	20	9	19	0	48
Other sources of income.....	4	15	6	1	0	0	4
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	102	34	67	90	125	115	226
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	115	56	162	112	75	87	216
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families survey.....	+10	-15	-11	-14	+72	+14	+79
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

² Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 182.

TABLE 6.—Expenditures for groups of items, by income level

WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Income level—Families with annual net income of—								
		\$500 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$1,800	\$1,800 to \$2,100	\$2,100 to \$2,400	\$2,400 to \$2,700	\$2,700 to \$3,000	\$3,000 and over
<i>Expenditures for groups of items</i>										
Families in survey.....	897	50	127	184	190	139	76	52	35	44
Average family size:										
Persons.....	3.65	2.93	3.32	3.37	3.70	3.78	3.76	4.30	4.32	4.65
Expenditure units.....	3.39	2.67	3.04	3.08	3.41	3.49	3.48	4.06	4.15	4.50
Food expenditure units.....	3.18	2.48	2.82	2.87	3.20	3.28	3.28	3.88	3.96	4.31
Clothing expenditure units.....	3.05	2.25	2.63	2.72	3.00	3.12	3.11	3.82	4.13	4.73
<i>Average annual current expenditure for—</i>										
All items.....	\$1,839	\$961	\$1,262	\$1,463	\$1,786	\$2,013	\$2,230	\$2,542	\$2,854	\$3,438
Food.....	670	379	473	557	666	731	792	875	961	1,184
Clothing.....	202	81	112	135	183	220	249	329	424	499
Housing.....	384	246	327	348	388	416	433	434	455	530
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	90	75	69	83	89	93	112	106	124	113
Other household operation.....	68	32	42	46	65	77	87	88	128	149
Furnishings and equipment.....	47	6	28	39	47	50	75	63	63	94
Transportation.....	93	32	46	63	85	107	110	159	174	239
Personal care.....	35	16	23	27	34	38	44	51	56	70
Medical care.....	64	27	47	42	63	73	98	89	117	92
Recreation.....	114	46	59	87	102	124	133	190	202	285
Education.....	6	(1)	4	2	5	7	3	12	20	24
Vocation.....	15	10	5	7	12	17	21	59	22	29
Community welfare.....	15	6	9	9	13	17	15	27	32	39
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	30	4	12	17	26	32	55	45	55	90
Other items.....	6	1	6	1	8	11	3	15	21	1
<i>Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—</i>										
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	36.4	39.5	37.5	38.0	37.3	36.4	35.5	34.4	33.7	34.5
Clothing.....	11.0	8.4	8.9	9.2	10.2	10.9	11.2	12.9	14.9	14.5
Housing.....	20.9	25.6	25.9	23.8	21.8	20.7	19.4	17.1	15.9	15.5
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	4.9	7.9	5.5	5.7	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.1	4.3	3.3
Other household operation.....	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.5	4.5	4.3
Furnishings and equipment.....	2.6	.6	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.5	3.4	2.5	2.2	2.7
Transportation.....	5.1	3.3	3.6	4.3	4.8	5.3	4.9	6.2	6.1	7.0
Personal care.....	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Medical care.....	3.5	2.8	3.7	2.9	3.5	3.6	4.4	3.5	4.1	2.7
Recreation.....	6.2	4.8	4.7	6.0	5.7	6.2	6.0	7.5	7.1	8.3
Education.....	.3	(2)	.3	.1	.3	.3	.1	.5	.7	.7
Vocation.....	.8	1.0	.4	.5	.7	.8	.9	2.3	.8	.8
Community welfare.....	.8	.6	.7	.6	.7	.8	.7	1.1	1.1	1.1
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	1.6	.4	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.6	2.5	1.8	1.9	2.6
Other items.....	.3	.1	.5	.1	.4	.5	.1	.6	.7	(2)

¹ Less than \$0.50.² Less than 0.05 percent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 182.

TABLE 6.—Expenditures for groups of items, by income level—Continued

NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All families	Income level—families with annual net income of—					
		\$600 to 900	\$900 to 1,200	\$1,200 to 1,500	\$1,500 to 1,800	\$1,800 to 2,100	\$2,100 and over
<i>Expenditures for groups of items</i>							
Families in survey.....	100	11	26	31	15	8	9
Average family size:							
Persons.....	3.13	3.18	2.83	2.70	3.33	3.74	4.59
Expenditure units.....	2.97	2.99	2.61	2.67	3.19	3.52	4.48
Food expenditure units.....	2.75	2.75	2.38	2.35	3.00	3.25	4.32
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.79	2.55	2.42	2.48	3.01	3.34	4.38
Average annual current expenditure for—							
All items.....	\$1,459	\$833	\$1,105	\$1,391	\$1,580	\$1,949	\$2,843
Food.....	451	280	364	422	470	591	863
Clothing.....	149	66	102	114	185	250	354
Housing.....	417	309	348	441	445	407	629
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	73	46	66	66	86	85	122
Other household operation.....	50	19	32	57	44	67	103
Furnishings and equipment.....	49	23	29	39	60	120	96
Transportation.....	61	28	38	60	75	100	107
Personal care.....	34	16	25	34	26	69	64
Medical care.....	31	11	20	32	41	33	65
Recreation.....	82	24	53	71	81	171	200
Education.....	3	2	1	3	2	12	7
Vocation.....	5	1	5	5	5	5	7
Community welfare.....	8	4	6	11	9	12	7
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	30	3	13	35	29	21	102
Other items.....	16	1	3	1	22	6	117
Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—							
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	31.0	33.6	33.0	30.4	29.8	30.3	30.4
Clothing.....	10.3	7.9	9.2	8.2	11.8	12.8	12.5
Housing.....	28.6	37.1	31.5	31.7	28.2	20.9	22.2
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	5.0	5.5	6.0	4.7	5.4	4.4	4.3
Other household operation.....	3.4	2.3	2.9	4.1	2.8	3.4	3.6
Furnishings and equipment.....	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.8	6.2	3.4
Transportation.....	4.1	3.4	3.4	4.3	4.7	5.1	3.8
Personal care.....	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.4	1.6	3.5	2.2
Medical care.....	2.1	1.3	1.8	2.3	2.6	1.7	2.3
Recreation.....	5.6	2.9	4.8	5.1	5.1	8.8	7.0
Education.....	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	.6	.2
Vocation.....	.3	.1	.4	.4	.3	.3	.2
Community welfare.....	.5	.5	.5	.8	.6	.6	.2
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	2.1	.4	1.2	2.5	1.8	1.1	3.6
Other items.....	1.1	.1	.3	.1	1.4	.3	4.1

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 182.

TABLE 7.—Food used at home and purchased for consumption at home during 1 week, in winter quarter, by economic level

WHITE FAMILIES												
Item	Number of families using in 1 week				Average quantity purchased per person ¹ in 1 week				All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
										Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
Number of families surveyed in winter quarter.....	356				75				148	133		
Average number of equivalent full-time persons ¹ per family in 1 week.....	3.39				4.56				3.62	2.49		
Average number of food expenditure units ² per family in 1 week.....	2.95				3.87				3.17	2.18		

Item	Number of families using in 1 week				Average quantity purchased per person ¹ in 1 week				Average expenditure per person ¹ in 1 week			
	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
Food used at home and purchased for consumption at home in 1 week	No.	No.	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
Total.....	328.6	212.9	319.3	463.0	4.601	3.810	4.584	5.448	49.0	37.4	49.4	60.9
Grain products, total.....	3.355	2.748	3.351	3.989	37.7	28.3	37.8	47.7				
Bread and other baked goods, total.....	1.754	1.942	1.676	1.685	15.6	17.3	14.9	15.0				
Bread: White.....	.161	.056	.217	.179	1.5	.5	2.1	1.7				
Graham, whole wheat.....	.675	.352	.718	.938	6.0	3.1	6.4	8.3				
Rye.....	.070	.042	.080	.081	1.2	.7	1.4	1.5				
Crackers.....	.225	.172	.241	.254	4.4	3.4	4.7	5.0				
Plain rolls.....	.042	.004	.049	.071	.8	.1	.9	1.2				
Sweet rolls.....	.048	.031	.035	.087	.9	.5	.8	1.7				
Cookies.....	.253	.083	.190	.533	5.3	1.7	4.0	11.1				
Cakes.....	.079	.034	.073	.135	1.0	.5	1.0	1.6				
Pies.....	.048	.032	.072	.026	1.0	.5	1.6	.6				
Other.....	.043	.012	.051	.061	.7	.2	.9	1.0				
Ready-to-eat cereals.....	1.203	1.050	1.182	1.398	10.6	8.9	10.7	12.2				
Flour and other cereals, total.....	.384	.181	.404	.561	2.3	1.1	2.4	3.3				
Flour: White.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Graham.....	25	6	8	11	.022	.020	.016	.033	.3	.2	.2	.5
Other.....	15	3	4	8	.015	.008	.014	.026	(1)	.1	.1	.2
Corn meal.....	17	3	7	7	.006	.003	.006	.012	.1	(3)	(2)	.1
Hominy.....	157	30	73	54	.134	.118	.131	.154	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3
Cornstarch.....	116	33	55	28	.089	.100	.092	.073	.8	.8	1.0	.6
Rice.....	101	22	41	38	.075	.062	.079	.083	1.1	.8	1.2	1.3
Wheat cereal.....	16	1	7	8	.007	0	.008	.014	(3)	0	(1)	.2
Tapioca.....	3	0	2	1	.001	0	.002	0	(3)	0	(3)	0
Sago.....	225	49	103	73	.466	.559	.422	.442	4.6	4.9	4.4	4.6
Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles.....	1	0	1	0	.001	0	.003	0	(3)	0	(3)	0
Other grain products.....	340	71	140	129	.679	.525	.633	.914	18.8	12.9	17.1	25.9
Eggs.....	6.784	5.890	7.048	7.273	45.6	37.9	46.8	51.5				
Milk, cheese, ice cream, total.....	6.328	5.396	6.684	6.714	37.0	31.3	38.2	41.1				
Milk: Fresh, whole—bottled.....	6	3	0	3	.075	.189	0	.078	.4	.8	0	.4
loose.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
skimmed.....	3	1	0	2	.016	.005	0	.052	.2	.1	0	.5
other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skimmed, dried.....	103	20	38	45	.204	.198	.180	.248	1.7	1.7	1.4	2.2
Evaporated and condensed.....	86	17	38	31	.045	.028	.052	.051	1.4	.7	1.6	1.7
Cheese: American.....	26	3	16	7	.016	.005	.026	.011	.4	.1	.7	.3
Cottage.....	183	39	83	61	.092	.069	.098	.105	4.2	3.2	4.6	4.7
Other.....	11	0	6	6	.008	0	.008	.014	.3	0	.3	.6
Ice cream.....												

¹ The number of equivalent full-time persons per family in 1 week is computed on the basis of number of persons eating meals at home during the week to which the data apply. If a person ate 21 meals during the week, he was counted as a full-time person for that week. If he ate less than 21 meals, he was counted as the appropriate decimal equivalent full-time person.

² The number of expenditure units per family in 1 week is computed on the basis of the expenditure units represented by the equivalent full-time persons eating meals at home during the week to which the data apply.

³ Less than 0.05 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp.182-183.

TABLE 7.—Food used at home and purchased for consumption at home during 1 week, in winter quarter, by economic level—Continued

WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Number of families using in 1 week				Average quantity purchased per person ¹ in 1 week				Average expenditure per person ¹ in 1 week			
	Economic level—families spending per expenditure unit per year				Economic level—families spending per expenditure unit per year				Economic level—families spending per expenditure unit per year			
	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Food used at home and purchased for consumption at home in 1 week—Continued</i>												
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
Fats, total.....	336	69	141	126	0.870	0.549	0.773	1.263	28.5	17.4	27.5	40.9
Butter.....	95	11	36	48	.413	.291	.340	.562	16.9	11.6	16.6	22.9
Cream.....	8	0	3	5	.062	.018	.043	.139	2.2	.6	1.5	4.9
Other table fats.....	65	14	32	19	.019	0	.003	.067	.3	0	.1	.8
Lard.....	61	11	24	26	.053	.037	.068	.045	.9	.6	1.1	.8
Vegetable shortening.....	137	36	61	40	.043	.027	.040	.064	.9	.5	.8	1.3
Table or cooking oils.....	70	8	31	31	.192	.140	.205	.223	4.4	2.9	5.0	4.9
Mayonnaise and other salad dressing.....	88	13	34	41	.026	.010	.022	.048	.7	.3	.6	1.2
Bacon, smoked.....	7	3	1	3	.055	.021	.050	.097	2.0	.7	1.8	3.7
Salt side of pork.....					.007	.005	.002	.018	.2	.2	(²)	.4
Meat, poultry, fish, and other sea food, total.....					2.958	1.800	2.871	4.307	88.2	48.5	84.6	135.5
Beef:												
Fresh: Steak, p'house, sirloin, top round, other.....	107	20	37	50	.169	.110	.118	.313	6.3	4.1	4.3	12.1
Roast, rib, chuck, other.....	66	9	23	34	.093	.061	.078	.150	3.1	1.8	2.7	5.1
Boiling, chuck, plate, other.....	57	16	24	17	.080	.089	.074	.080	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.6
Canned.....	34	5	12	17	.094	.068	.058	.181	2.9	1.9	1.9	5.6
Dried.....	35	8	18	9	.064	.053	.089	.036	1.7	1.4	2.4	1.1
Other.....	24	3	13	8	.049	.017	.058	.069	1.6	.5	1.9	2.0
Corned.....	70	14	37	19	.110	.083	.138	.094	3.2	2.2	4.2	2.6
Dried.....	12	3	5	4	.018	.022	.016	.018	.5	.7	.4	.5
Other.....	42	9	15	18	.064	.040	.054	.104	1.7	.9	1.4	2.9
Canned.....	1	0	0	1	(⁴)	0	0	.002	(³)	0	0	.1
Corned.....	11	3	5	3	.026	.021	.035	.014	2.7	.6	.9	.4
Dried.....	3	1	0	2	.004	.004	0	.011	.1	.1	0	.2
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veal: Fresh, steak, chops, roast, stew.....	78	13	33	32	.119	.068	.128	.157	3.8	1.9	4.0	5.4
Lamb: Fresh, chops, roast, stew.....	78	3	11	4	.047	.026	.062	.045	1.4	.7	2.0	1.4
Pork: Fresh, chops, loin roast, other.....	37	5	12	10	.044	.040	.041	.052	1.0	.8	.9	1.4
Smoked ham, slices, half or whole picnic.....	110	14	49	47	.142	.072	.133	.228	4.9	2.2	4.7	7.9
Pork: Fresh, chops, loin roast, other.....	34	5	12	17	.144	.082	.103	.274	3.6	1.9	2.6	7.1
Smoked ham, slices, half or whole picnic.....	36	7	21	8	.068	.061	.077	.059	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.4
Pork: Fresh, chops, loin roast, other.....	90	15	26	49	.122	.075	.086	.231	3.5	2.1	2.5	6.5
Smoked ham, slices, half or whole picnic.....	26	6	10	10	.068	.064	.051	.100	1.8	1.6	1.5	2.7
Pork: Fresh, chops, loin roast, other.....	21	5	11	5	.042	.043	.051	.027	.9	.7	1.1	.9
Smoked ham, slices, half or whole picnic.....	17	3	7	7	.028	.003	.049	.019	.7	.1	1.2	.6
Pork sausage.....	6	0	0	0	.022	0	0	.082	.6	0	0	2.1
Other pork.....	41	5	18	18	.043	.028	.045	.056	1.4	.7	1.5	1.8
Miscellaneous meats, total.....	5	0	1	4	.007	0	.006	.017	.2	0	.1	.5
Other fresh meat.....	1	0	0	1	.195	.137	.159	.313	7.7	4.7	6.3	12.7
Bologna, frankfurters.....	1	0	0	1	.002	0	0	.006	.1	0	0	.2
Cooked: Ham.....	108	26	37	45	.096	.090	.069	.144	3.1	2.7	2.2	4.8
Tongue.....	49	13	16	20	.025	.017	.013	.053	1.6	1.0	.9	3.3
Liver.....	5	0	2	3	.005	0	.003	.015	.2	0	.1	.3
Other meat products.....	66	9	29	28	.056	.030	.058	.080	2.2	1.0	2.2	3.5
Poultry: Chicken, broiling, roast, stew.....	8	0	5	3	.011	0	.016	.015	.5	0	.9	.4
Turkey.....	88	12	42	34	.337	.151	.364	.485	10.3	4.1	10.9	15.6
Other.....	31	2	15	14	.099	.026	.099	.172	3.0	.8	2.9	5.5
Fish and other sea food, total.....	50	7	27	16	.178	.092	.221	.198	5.3	2.7	6.5	5.9
Fish: Fresh.....	11	1	3	7	.087	.029	.057	.197	2.8	.9	1.8	6.5
Canned.....	6	2	3	1	.026	.021	.034	.017	.7	.6	1.0	.5
Cured.....	369	214	387	504	.369	.214	.387	.504	9.0	4.4	9.1	13.9
Oysters.....	186	35	76	75	.296	.186	.295	.412	6.9	3.7	6.7	10.6
Other sea food.....	45	5	27	13	.040	.015	.050	.051	.9	.3	1.1	1.2
Canned.....	25	2	15	8	.019	.004	.026	.026	.6	.1	.6	1.1
Cured.....	10	0	2	8	.003	0	.003	.005	.2	0	.2	.6
Oysters.....	13	2	4	7	.011	.009	.013	.010	.4	.3	.5	.4

¹ The number of equivalent full-time persons per family in 1 week is computed on the basis of the number of persons eating meals at home during the week to which the data apply. If a person ate 21 meals during the week he was counted as a full-time person for that week. If he ate less than 21 meals he was counted as the appropriate decimal equivalent full-time person.

² Less than 0.05 cent.

⁴ Less than 0.0005 pound.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 182-193.

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TABLE 7.—Food used at home and purchased for consumption at home during 1 week, in winter quarter, by economic level—Continued

WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Number of families using in 1 week				Average quantity purchased per person in 1 week				Average expenditure per person in 1 week			
	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Food Used at Home and Purchased for Consumption at Home in 1 Week—Continued</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
Vegetables and fruits, total ⁵	339	70	143	126	10.488	7.533	10.530	13.629	66.4	42.1	66.1	92.8
Potatoes	339	70	143	126	2.668	2.350	2.597	3.110	5.8	5.1	5.5	7.0
Sweet potatoes, yams	57	8	25	24	.012	.006	.135	.154	.6	.2	.7	.7
Dried legumes and nuts, total	—	—	—	—	.160	.144	.151	.187	2.1	1.7	2.0	3.2
Dried corn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beans: Dry	80	24	30	26	.081	.105	.063	.086	.8	1.0	.6	.9
Canned, dried	5	0	3	2	.005	0	.007	.007	.1	0	.1	.1
Baked, not canned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peas: Black-eyed	16	4	8	4	.008	.004	.011	.006	.1	(3)	.1	.1
Other	15	1	9	5	.015	.003	.022	.015	.1	(3)	.2	.2
Nuts: Shelled	8	1	3	4	.004	.003	.003	.005	.1	.1	.1	.3
In shell	29	3	12	14	.037	.016	.035	.062	.8	.4	.8	1.4
Peanut butter	15	4	6	5	.006	.006	.006	.006	.1	.1	.1	.2
Other dried legumes and nuts	—	—	—	—	.004	.007	.004	0	(3)	.1	(3)	0
Tomatoes: Fresh	121	18	51	52	.160	.092	.159	.233	2.0	.8	2.0	3.2
Canned	131	34	56	41	.242	.279	.237	.210	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.2
Juice	37	1	17	19	.059	.004	.066	.104	.6	(3)	.8	.9
Sauce, paste	76	21	30	25	.044	.068	.027	.049	1.0	1.3	.9	.9
Green and leafy vegetables, total	—	—	—	—	1.757	1.211	1.605	2.226	15.2	9.4	14.7	22.2
Brussels sprouts	20	0	4	16	.018	0	.009	.050	.3	0	.1	1.0
Cabbage	125	26	58	41	.509	.398	.503	.632	1.3	.9	1.4	1.6
Sauerkraut	55	13	22	20	.069	.051	.058	.104	.5	.3	.4	.8
Collards	1	0	0	1	.001	0	0	.003	(3)	0	0	(3)
Kale	8	2	2	4	.016	.020	.007	.026	.1	.1	.1	.2
Lettuce	231	41	96	94	.246	.136	.231	.352	3.2	1.7	3.3	4.7
Spinach: Fresh	154	35	66	53	.245	.225	.249	.259	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.6
Canned	5	0	3	2	.006	0	.006	.013	.1	0	.1	.1
Other leafy vegetables	31	10	13	8	.055	.088	.047	.035	.5	.8	.4	.3
Asparagus: Fresh	26	0	1	0	.001	0	.001	0	(3)	0	(3)	0
Canned	36	0	8	18	.030	0	.011	.049	.4	0	.3	1.0
Lima beans: Fresh	6	1	1	4	.005	.007	.001	.010	.3	.3	.4	.3
Canned	106	15	47	44	.121	.072	.116	.180	1.6	.7	1.5	2.7
Beans, snap (string): Fresh	27	4	9	14	.113	.024	.018	.058	.4	.2	.3	.3
Canned	41	8	13	20	.068	.042	.067	.095	.5	.4	.7	1.3
Broccoli	81	7	37	37	.088	.022	.095	.145	1.2	.3	1.2	2.0
Peas: Fresh	89	15	46	28	.115	.066	.125	.151	1.5	.7	1.8	2.0
Canned	52	12	19	21	.030	.028	.025	.041	.5	.4	.4	.7
Peppers	1	1	0	0	.001	.004	0	0	(3)	0	0	0
Okra	—	—	—	—	.325	.246	.310	.429	2.0	1.4	2.0	2.7
Yellow vegetables, total	215	44	88	83	.323	.246	.310	.423	2.0	1.4	2.0	2.7
Carrots	1	0	0	1	.002	0	0	.006	(3)	0	0	(3)
Winter squash and pumpkin	—	—	—	—	1.187	.877	1.130	1.597	8.8	5.7	8.0	13.0
Other vegetables, total ⁵	54	10	26	18	.078	.041	.091	.097	.4	.2	.5	.5
Beets: Fresh	15	2	7	6	.012	.007	.011	.017	.1	.1	.2	.2
Canned	51	12	17	22	.073	.061	.057	.109	.9	.8	.6	1.3
Cauliflower	112	16	46	50	.120	.054	.104	.213	1.2	.5	1.0	2.1
Celery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corn: On ear	51	6	22	23	.060	.029	.050	.109	.7	.3	.6	1.3
Canned	32	6	10	16	.027	.018	.022	.045	.3	.1	.2	.5
Cucumber	16	5	6	5	.018	.023	.015	.018	.3	.3	.3	.2
Eggplant	307	66	129	112	.587	.525	.574	.671	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.9
Onions: Mature	10	0	8	2	.016	0	.029	.012	.1	0	.1	.1
Spring	9	1	3	5	.009	.003	.005	.021	(3)	(3)	(3)	.1
Parsnips	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summer squash	8	1	3	4	.008	.003	.005	.018	.1	(3)	.1	.1
White turnips	49	7	20	22	.100	.044	.096	.163	.5	.2	.4	.8
Yellow turnips, rutabaga	74	16	33	25	.079	.069	.071	.104	.6	.5	.5	1.0
Other vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pickles and olives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Citrus fruits, total	193	30	83	80	1.866	1.061	1.862	2.703	10.8	5.6	10.8	16.3
Lemons	285	54	123	108	1.260	.807	1.295	1.671	7.4	4.3	7.6	10.1
Oranges	91	8	37	46	.431	.170	.402	.747	1.7	.5	1.6	3.3
Grapefruit: Fresh	8	0	2	6	.015	0	.011	.037	.2	0	.1	.5
Canned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

² Less than 0.05 cent.⁵ Does not include pickles and olives.

TABLE 7.—Food used at home and purchased for consumption at home during 1 week, in winter quarter, by economic level—Continued

WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Number of families using in 1 week				Average quantity purchased per person in 1 week				Average expenditure per person in 1 week			
	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Food Used at Home and Purchased for Consumption at Home in 1 Week—Continued</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
Other fruits, total.....	284	56	122	106	2.008	1.195	2.251	2.627	14.7	7.8	15.7	20.5
Apples: Fresh.....	284	56	122	106	.972	.607	1.078	1.178	5.5	3.3	6.1	7.0
Canned.....	8	2	3	3	.007	.006	.006	.008	.1	.1	.1	.1
Apricots: Fresh.....	2	0	0	2	.002	0	0	.006	(3)	0	0	.1
Canned.....	5	1	3	1	.003	.004	.004	.002	.1	.1	.1	(3)
Bananas.....	172	34	79	59	.456	.344	.533	.446	2.1	1.6	2.5	2.2
Berries: Fresh.....	7	0	3	4	.008	0	.007	.017	.2	0	.1	.4
Canned.....	2	0	0	2	.004	0	0	.015	.1	0	0	.2
Cherries: Fresh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	2	0	2	0	.001	0	.003	0	(3)	0	.1	0
Grapes: Fresh.....	23	1	11	11	.037	.006	.043	.060	.4	.1	.5	.6
Canned.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peaches: Fresh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	46	4	17	25	.053	.015	.050	.098	.8	.3	.7	1.3
Pears: Fresh.....	53	10	21	22	.101	.050	.108	.144	.8	.5	.8	1.2
Canned.....	16	1	3	12	.019	.007	.007	.049	.2	.1	.1	.6
Pineapple: Fresh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	42	2	20	20	.043	.007	.044	.078	.6	.1	.7	1.0
Melons.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plums: Fresh.....	3	0	3	0	.002	0	.006	0	(3)	0	(3)	0
Canned.....	10	1	2	7	.011	.002	.006	.030	.1	(3)	(3)	.5
Other fruit.....	36	5	14	17	.050	.022	.062	.060	.6	.3	.6	.9
Cider.....	7	0	3	4	.005	0	.037	.121	.2	0	.2	.6
Grape juice.....	5	1	2	2	.004	(4)	.006	.005	.1	0	.1	.1
Other fruit juices.....	21	2	8	11	.036	.007	.031	.075	.4	.1	.4	.7
Dried: Apricots.....	13	2	5	6	.008	.004	.007	.013	.2	.1	.2	.3
Peaches.....	1	0	0	1	(4)	0	0	.001	(3)	0	0	(3)
Prunes.....	110	21	47	42	.143	.097	.154	.173	1.5	.9	1.6	2.0
Raisins.....	34	6	18	10	.024	.007	.032	.029	.3	.1	.3	.4
Dates.....	6	0	5	1	.004	0	.007	.003	.1	0	.1	(3)
Figs.....	12	1	7	4	.010	.006	.013	.010	.2	.1	.3	.2
Other.....	5	1	3	1	.005	.004	.007	.006	.1	(3)	.1	.1
Sugars and sweets, total.....	343	72	147	124	1.089	.774	1.089	1.411	7.7	5.0	7.5	11.7
Sugars: White.....	5	0	1	4	.977	.718	.998	1.210	5.3	4.0	5.5	6.5
Brown.....	31	2	11	18	.004	0	.002	.012	(3)	0	(3)	.1
Other sweets: Candy.....	74	16	32	26	.036	.002	.022	.092	1.1	.1	.7	3.0
Jellies.....	31	8	6	17	.050	.034	.059	.051	.9	.6	1.1	1.0
Molasses, syrup.....	31	8	6	17	.021	.020	.008	.043	.4	.3	.2	1.0
Other sweets.....	1	0	0	1	.001	0	0	.003	(3)	0	0	.1
Miscellaneous, total.....	44	10	17	17	.021	.018	.017	.030	24.4	11.7	20.3	43.8
Gelatine.....	71	12	34	25	.027	.018	.032	.030	.5	.4	.5	.8
Packaged dessert mixtures.....	226	38	98	90	.053	.029	.054	.075	2.7	1.6	2.8	3.8
Tea.....	325	67	134	124	.282	.201	.271	.384	7.3	5.0	7.0	10.4
Coffee.....	57	12	24	21	.016	.012	.019	.017	.4	.2	.5	.4
Cocoa.....	10	3	4	3	.003	.001	.006	.002	.1	(3)	.2	(3)
Vinegar.....									.4	.5	.2	.6
Salt.....									.9	.7	.8	1.2
Baking powder, yeast, soda.....									.4	.2	.3	.7
Spices and extracts.....									.3	.2	.2	.3
Catsups, sauces.....									.7	.2	.7	1.1
Tomato soup.....	63	14	20	29	.014	.064	.051	.122	.9	.6	.7	1.5
Other soups.....	28	5	10	13	.041	.018	.036	.072	.5	.2	.4	1.0
Cod liver oil.....	38	6	20	12	.019	.001	.028	.022	1.6	.1	1.3	3.6
Proprietary foods.....	35	8	15	12	.015	.019	.014	.024	.8	.5	.7	1.2
Other foods.....	5	0	2	3	.006	0	.003	.016	.2	0	.2	.3
Soft drinks consumed at home.....	32	1	12	19	.058	.003	.048	.133	.7	(3)	.5	1.7
Other drinks consumed at home.....	72	8	21	43	.124	.042	.060	.312	5.3	.9	2.5	14.5
Sales tax on food.....												

³ Less than 0.05 cent.

⁴ Less than 0.0005 pound.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 182-183.

TABLE 7.—Food used at home and purchased for consumption at home during 1 week, in all quarters, by economic level

NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All fam- ilies	Economic level—Fam- ilies spending per ex- penditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
Number of families surveyed in all quarters.....	100	25	37	38
Average number of equivalent full-time persons ¹ per family in 1 week.....	2.89	4.27	2.66	2.20
Average number of food expenditure units ² per family in 1 week.....	2.56	3.65	2.39	2.01

Item	Number of fam- ilies using in 1 week				Average quantity purchased per person ¹ in 1 week				Average expenditure per person ¹ in 1 week			
	Economic level—Fam- ilies spending per expendi- ture unit per year				Economic level— Families spending per expenditure unit per year				Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Food Used at Home and Purchased for Consumption at Home in 1 Week</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
Total.....	72	20	30	22	1.987	1.800	1.978	2.245	282.3	197.1	277.6	399.8
Grain products, total.....	72	20	30	22	4.623	3.835	4.437	5.858	38.1	29.9	39.1	47.6
Bread and other baked goods, total.....	72	20	30	22	1.987	1.800	1.978	2.245	20.5	17.5	20.9	24.0
Bread: White.....	72	20	30	22	1.181	1.219	1.271	1.026	10.6	10.9	11.4	9.2
Graham, whole wheat.....	23	5	6	12	.281	.248	.173	.451	2.7	2.4	1.7	4.4
Rye.....	11	3	5	3	.106	.044	.165	.116	1.0	.4	1.5	1.0
Crackers.....	47	15	16	16	.117	.107	.140	.104	2.2	1.8	2.8	2.0
Plain rolls.....	20	4	4	12	.112	.081	.096	.172	1.4	.6	1.2	2.6
Sweet rolls.....	6	1	3	2	.029	.009	.061	.018	.5	.2	1.1	.3
Cookies.....	8	1	1	6	.031	.019	.008	.076	.5	.2	.2	1.2
Cakes.....	12	2	3	7	.074	.030	.033	.177	1.1	.6	.6	2.3
Pies.....	5	1	2	2	.027	.010	.021	.057	.3	.1	.2	.8
Other.....	16	3	4	9	.029	.033	.010	.048	.2	.3	.2	.2
Ready-to-eat cereals.....	16	3	4	9	.042	.022	.029	.081	.4	.3	.3	.8
Flour and other cereals, total.....	73	17	29	27	2.594	2.013	2.430	3.532	17.2	12.1	17.9	22.8
Flour: White.....	73	17	29	27	.962	.674	.796	1.527	5.9	3.3	6.9	8.2
Graham.....	2	0	0	0	.009	0	.013	.015	0	0	.1	0
Other.....	2	0	1	1	.284	.225	.294	.347	1.2	.9	1.1	1.6
Corn meal.....	21	3	7	11	.138	.063	.178	.257	.7	.3	.8	1.3
Hominy.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cornstarch.....	71	20	23	28	.741	.656	.690	.910	5.0	3.9	4.6	6.8
Rice.....	33	12	11	10	.158	.148	.179	.147	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.1
Rolls oats.....	18	7	5	6	.062	.064	.061	.061	.9	1.0	.8	.9
Wheat cereal.....	3	0	1	2	.005	0	.010	.006	.1	0	.2	.1
Tapioca.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sago.....	49	12	17	20	.215	.183	.209	.262	2.1	1.6	2.0	2.8
Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other grain products.....	96	24	34	38	.674	.471	.683	.925	15.8	10.6	16.6	21.6
Eggs.....	4	2	0	2	4.284	4.297	3.807	4.830	32.0	28.5	28.0	41.8
Milk, cheese, ice cream, total.....	78	23	26	29	3.477	3.725	2.991	3.733	21.6	23.1	18.0	23.9
Milk: Fresh, whole—bottled.....	4	2	0	2	.071	.161	0	.039	.3	.6	0	.3
loose.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
skimmed.....	2	0	0	2	.015	0	0	.052	.2	0	0	.9
other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skimmed, dried.....	66	11	29	26	.550	.334	.670	.686	4.4	2.5	5.4	5.8
Evaporated and con- densed.....	42	10	17	15	.096	.069	.109	.117	2.5	1.8	2.8	3.1
Cheese: American.....	1	0	0	1	.002	0	0	.006	(*)	0	0	.1
Cottage.....	3	0	1	2	.008	0	.005	.022	.2	0	.2	.6
Other.....	15	2	3	10	.065	.008	.032	.175	2.8	.5	1.6	7.1
Ice cream.....												

¹ The number of equivalent full-time persons per family in 1 week is computed on the basis of number of persons eating meals at home during the week to which the data apply. If a person ate 21 meals during the week, he was counted as a full-time person for that week. If he ate less than 21 meals, he was counted as the appropriate decimal equivalent full-time person.

² The number of expenditure units per family in 1 week is computed on the basis of the expenditure units represented by the equivalent full-time persons eating meals at home during the week to which the data apply.

(*) Less than 0.05 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 182-183.

TABLE 7.—Food used at home and purchased for consumption at home during 1 week, in all quarters, by economic level—Continued

NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Number of families using in 1 week				Average quantity purchased per person ¹ in 1 week				Average expenditure per person ¹ in 1 week			
	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
Food Used at Home and Purchased for Consumption at Home in 1 Week—Continued												
Fats, total.....	99	25	36	38	1.042	0.672	1.028	1.537	29.6	17.8	29.2	44.8
Butter.....	14	1	5	8	.359	.259	.366	.479	13.7	9.6	14.5	18.0
Cream.....	14	1	5	8	.014	.002	.014	.031	1.1	.1	.8	2.6
Other table fats.....	3	0	1	2	.012	0	.010	.030	.3	0	.2	.7
Lard.....	47	15	21	11	.221	.197	.266	.198	3.6	3.2	4.4	3.4
Vegetable shortening.....	20	5	4	11	.075	.042	.036	.165	1.6	.8	.8	3.6
Table or cooking oils.....	24	4	8	12	.110	.033	.122	.194	2.1	.5	2.2	3.8
Mayonnaise and other salad dressing.....	33	5	12	16	.063	.022	.060	.118	1.8	.6	1.9	3.2
Bacon, smoked.....	37	10	11	16	.126	.094	.103	.196	4.1	2.5	3.4	7.0
Salt side of pork.....	16	3	6	7	.062	.023	.051	.126	1.3	.5	1.0	2.5
Meat, poultry, fish and other sea food, total.....					3.540	2.311	3.722	4.894	79.7	45.8	85.9	116.0
Beef:												
Fresh: Steak, porterhouse, sirloin.....	12	5	3	4	.083	.099	.066	.084	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.5
top round.....	5	0	2	3	.028	0	.028	.063	.7	0	.7	1.6
other.....	15	7	3	5	.094	.117	.051	.114	2.0	2.5	1.1	2.6
Roast, rib.....	11	3	3	5	.115	.080	.104	.174	2.8	1.8	2.1	5.0
chuck.....	5	2	1	2	.034	.047	.013	.042	.8	1.1	.3	1.0
other.....	3	3	0	0	.045	.122	0	0	.8	2.1	0	0
Boiling, chuck.....	11	4	3	4	.061	.056	.040	.090	1.3	.9	.9	2.2
plate.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
other.....	10	5	2	3	.068	.066	.066	.075	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.5
Canned.....	5	3	1	1	.039	.091	.008	.009	.6	1.4	.2	.2
Corned.....	2	1	1	0	.007	.009	.010	0	.1	.2	.2	0
Dried.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veal: Fresh, steak, chops.....	15	5	4	6	.068	.056	.041	.114	1.9	1.2	1.3	3.5
roast.....	2	0	1	1	.031	0	.041	.060	.8	0	1.0	1.5
stew.....	1	1	0	0	.007	.019	0	0	.1	.3	0	0
Lamb: Fresh, chops.....	30	6	9	15	.142	.061	.152	.235	3.9	1.5	4.0	6.9
roast.....	10	2	6	2	.185	.112	.310	.132	4.6	2.6	7.3	3.9
stew.....	9	2	2	5	.061	.042	.036	.114	1.2	.7	.6	2.4
Pork: Fresh, chops.....	32	9	15	8	.189	.150	.218	.204	4.6	3.4	5.7	4.9
loin roast.....	7	0	2	5	.093	0	.081	.224	2.4	0	1.9	6.0
other.....	11	4	6	1	.090	.075	.132	.060	1.4	.9	2.5	.8
Smoked ham, slices.....	12	5	4	3	.052	.037	.036	.090	1.5	1.3	1.1	2.0
half or whole.....	13	2	5	6	.189	.070	.162	.371	4.4	1.2	3.8	9.2
picnic.....	2	0	1	1	.019	0	.025	.036	.4	0	.5	.8
Pork sausage.....	14	5	3	6	.051	.033	.036	.093	1.3	.8	.8	2.5
Other pork.....	7	0	5	2	.046	0	.081	.063	.8	0	1.4	1.1
Miscellaneous meats, total.....					.198	.182	.185	.235	5.0	4.7	4.2	6.4
Other fresh meat.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bologna, frankfurters.....	21	7	8	6	.078	.077	.076	.081	1.7	1.6	1.5	2.0
Cooked: Ham.....	11	3	5	3	.030	.023	.023	.046	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1
Tongue.....	1	1	0	0	.002	.005	0	0	.1	.3	0	0
Liver.....	22	8	5	9	.086	.077	.086	.099	2.0	1.6	1.7	3.0
Other meat products.....	1	0	0	1	.002	0	0	.009	.1	0	0	.3
Poultry: Chicken, broiling.....	26	4	11	11	.342	.103	.476	.491	9.7	2.8	13.3	14.5
roast.....	16	2	7	7	.222	.056	.385	.242	5.9	1.3	10.1	6.8
stew.....	15	2	5	8	.225	.103	.208	.402	6.0	2.7	5.4	11.1
Turkey.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	1	0	1	0	.052	0	.152	0	1.4	0	4.0	0
Fish and other sea food, total.....					.704	.525	.579	1.077	9.5	6.4	8.1	15.1
Fish: Fresh.....	67	17	23	27	.584	.436	.525	.841	7.7	4.8	7.4	11.7
Canned.....	16	6	1	9	.073	.057	.013	.164	1.2	1.2	.2	2.4
Cured.....	5	0	3	2	.028	0	.041	.048	.3	0	.5	.6
Oysters.....	2	2	0	0	.009	.023	0	0	.1	.3	0	0
Other sea food.....	2	1	0	1	.010	.009	0	.024	.2	.1	0	.4

¹ The number of equivalent full-time persons per family in 1 week is computed on the basis of the number of persons eating meals at home during the week to which the data apply. If a person ate 21 meals during the week he was counted as a full-time person for that week. If he ate less than 21 meals he was counted as the appropriate decimal equivalent full-time person.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 182-183.

TABLE 7.—Food used at home and purchased for consumption at home during 1 week, in all quarters, by economic level—Continued

NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Number of families using in 1 week				Average quantity purchased per person in 1 week				Average expenditure per person in 1 week			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Food Used at Home and Purchased for Consumption at Home in 1 Week—Continued</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
Vegetables and fruits, total ⁴	83	24	28	31	10.378	8.085	10.137	13.605	55.5	41.1	49.7	82.1
Potatoes.....	46	14	18	14	1.995	2.056	2.056	1.844	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.7
Sweetpotatoes, yams.....					.516	.421	.619	.515	2.2	1.8	2.8	2.1
Dried legumes and nuts, total.....					.227	.263	.182	.237	2.1	1.9	1.5	2.7
Dried corn.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beans: Dry.....	20	10	6	4	.100	.159	.081	.048	8	1.1	.7	.4
Canned, dried.....	1	0	1	0	.009	0	.025	0	.1	0	.2	0
Baked, not canned.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peas: Black-eyed.....	18	5	5	8	.069	.066	.061	.084	.5	.5	.4	.6
Other.....	6	1	1	4	.024	.019	.010	.048	.2	.1	.1	.4
Nuts: Shelled.....	1	0	0	1	.002	0	0	.006	.1	0	0	.2
In shell.....	5	2	0	3	.017	.019	0	.036	.3	.2	0	.8
Peanut butter.....	3	0	1	2	.006	0	.005	.015	.1	0	.1	.3
Other dried legumes and nuts.....					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tomatoes: Fresh.....	26	6	5	15	.187	.148	.142	.290	1.5	.9	1.9	3.0
Canned.....	29	12	10	7	.160	.167	.152	.160	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.8
Juice.....	2	0	1	1	.016	0	.025	.024	.1	0	.2	.2
Sauce, paste.....	17	4	6	7	.035	.024	.037	.048	.5	.4	.4	.7
Green and leafy vegetables, total.....					2.356	1.407	2.269	3.679	14.8	9.9	12.6	23.9
Brussels sprouts.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabbage.....	45	13	15	17	.964	.553	.954	1.502	2.2	1.8	2.0	3.1
Sauerkraut.....	1	0	1	0	.003	0	.010	0	(?)	0	(?)	0
Collards.....	12	2	7	3	.135	.037	.183	.204	.4	.2	1.0	1.1
Kale.....	6	0	4	2	.076	0	.142	.096	.4	0	.7	.5
Lettuce.....	48	16	10	22	.179	.154	.084	.323	2.2	1.8	.9	4.1
Spinach: Fresh.....	34	11	9	14	.291	.262	.249	.377	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.7
Canned.....	5	1	2	2	.024	.012	.020	.045	.2	.1	.1	.4
Other leafy vegetables.....	1	0	0	1	.002	0	0	.006	(?)	0	0	.1
Asparagus: Fresh.....	1	1	0	0	.003	.009	0	0	.1	.2	0	0
Canned.....	1	0	0	1	.004	0	0	.014	.1	0	0	.3
Lima beans: Fresh.....	10	3	6	1	.069	.056	.132	.012	.5	.5	.9	.1
Canned.....	1	0	0	1	.004	0	0	.015	(?)	0	0	.2
Beans, snap (string): Fresh.....	44	6	14	24	.312	.103	.335	.551	2.8	.7	3.0	5.1
Canned.....	2	1	0	1	.022	.023	0	.045	.2	.4	0	.3
Broccoli.....	2	1	0	1	.010	.009	0	.024	.1	.1	0	.3
Peas: Fresh.....	16	4	2	10	.085	.042	.020	.216	.9	.5	.2	2.2
Canned.....	22	7	7	8	.114	.120	.077	.151	1.5	1.5	1.1	2.0
Peppers.....	20	3	6	11	.028	.008	.027	.056	.4	.1	.4	1.0
Okra.....	9	2	4	3	.031	.019	.036	.042	.3	.2	.4	.4
Yellow vegetables, total.....					.317	.187	.244	.568	1.9	1.1	1.4	3.4
Carrots.....	50	12	13	25	.284	.187	.244	.454	1.7	1.1	1.4	2.8
Winter squash and pumpkin.....	2	0	0	2	.033	0	0	.114	.2	0	0	.6
Other vegetables, total.....					1.258	1.026	1.219	1.603	7.3	5.4	6.6	10.7
Beets: Fresh.....	13	2	5	6	.097	.028	.112	.168	.6	.2	.6	1.0
Canned.....	6	1	2	3	.037	.035	.022	.058	.4	.3	.3	.6
Cauliflower.....	4	0	1	3	.017	0	.010	.048	.2	0	1	.7
Celery.....	14	6	2	6	.055	.066	.020	.084	.4	.4	.2	.7
Corn: On ear.....	6	2	3	1	.073	.070	.122	.018	.4	.3	.7	.2
Canned.....	13	2	5	6	.058	.021	.042	.123	.7	.3	.7	1.4
Cucumber.....	5	0	0	5	.016	0	0	.054	.1	0	0	.5
Eggplant.....	1	1	0	0	.003	.009	0	0	(?)	.1	0	0
Onions: Mature.....	80	28	28	29	.605	.436	.637	.784	2.7	2.0	2.6	3.6
Spring.....	3	1	2	0	.028	.028	.051	0	.1	.1	0	0
Parsnips.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summer squash.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White turnips.....	4	1	1	2	.038	.019	.041	.060	.2	.1	.3	.2
Yellow turnips, rutabaga.....	19	8	5	6	.182	.211	.152	.180	.8	.9	.7	.7
Other vegetables.....	6	3	1	2	.049	.103	.010	.026	.3	.5	(?)	.2
Pickles and olives.....									.4	.2	.1	.9
Citrus fruits, total.....					1.805	1.246	1.816	2.509	9.5	5.8	9.4	14.4
Lemons.....	54	15	13	26	.218	.159	.119	.410	1.7	1.0	.9	3.5
Oranges.....	68	17	25	26	1.108	.737	1.168	1.512	5.7	3.5	6.3	7.9
Grapefruit: Fresh.....	38	10	12	16	.469	.350	.529	.550	2.0	1.3	2.2	2.5
Canned.....	2	0	0	2	.010	0	0	.037	.1	0	0	.5

² Less than 0.05 cent.⁴ Does not include pickles and olives.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 182-183.

TABLE 7.—Food used at home or purchased for consumption at home during 1 week, in all quarters, by economic level—Continued

NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Number of families using in 1 week				Average quantity purchased per person in 1 week				Average expenditure per person in 1 week			
	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Food Used at Home and Purchased for Consumption at Home in 1 Week—Continued</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
Other fruits, total.....	57	14	22	21	1.506	1.140	1.376	2.128	9.6	8.2	8.0	14.5
Apples: Fresh.....	57	14	22	21	.586	.360	.666	.778	2.8	1.9	3.1	3.8
Canned.....	2	1	1	0	.014	.028	.010	0	.1	.2	.1	0
Apricots: Fresh.....	1	0	0	1	.003	0	0	.012	(¹)	0	0	.1
Canned.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bananas.....	33	9	12	12	.319	.244	.372	.351	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.6
Berries: Fresh.....	5	2	1	2	.018	.014	.008	.036	.2	.2	.2	.4
Canned.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cherries: Fresh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	1	1	0	0	.003	.009	0	0	(²)	.1	0	0
Grapes: Fresh.....	11	4	3	4	.064	.052	.041	.108	.5	.5	.3	.8
Canned.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peaches: Fresh.....	5	1	0	4	.069	.056	0	.168	.4	.2	0	.9
Canned.....	10	3	4	3	.050	.043	.050	.057	.6	.6	.6	.8
Pears: Fresh.....	6	3	0	3	.024	.034	0	.040	.2	.3	0	.4
Canned.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pineapple: Fresh.....	1	0	0	1	.001	0	0	.004	(³)	0	0	.1
Canned.....	11	3	3	5	.043	.036	.032	.064	.6	.6	.5	.9
Melons.....	4	0	1	3	.078	.075	.056	.108	.5	.5	.2	.9
Plums: Fresh.....	3	1	1	1	.017	.009	.020	.024	.1	.1	.1	.1
Canned.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fruit.....	3	1	0	2	.028	.013	0	.079	.3	.3	0	.6
Cider.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grape juice.....	3	1	1	1	.014	.009	.010	.024	.2	.1	.2	.2
Other fruit juices.....	5	0	1	4	.036	0	.020	.101	.4	0	.2	1.2
Dried: Apricots.....	1	1	0	0	.002	.005	0	0	(⁴)	.1	0	0
Peaches.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prunes.....	21	8	4	9	.112	.131	.061	.150	1.0	1.1	.5	1.4
Raisins.....	4	1	2	1	.010	.009	.020	0	.1	.1	.2	0
Dates.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Figs.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	5	2	1	2	.015	.013	.010	.024	.2	.2	.1	.3
Sugars and sweets, total.....	94	23	35	36	1.609	1.248	1.626	2.054	9.7	8.0	9.2	12.8
Sugars: White.....	94	23	35	36	1.482	1.143	1.533	1.856	7.5	5.9	7.8	9.3
Brown.....	1	1	0	0	.003	.009	0	0	(⁵)	.1	0	0
Other sweets: Candy.....	8	1	2	5	.028	.005	.006	.084	.6	.2	.2	1.5
Jellies.....	15	5	4	6	.044	.044	.046	.042	.9	1.1	.7	1.0
Molasses, syrup.....	12	4	4	4	.052	.047	.041	.072	.7	.7	.5	1.0
Other sweets.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous, total.....	17	5	5	7	.028	.026	.019	.041	21.9	15.4	19.9	33.1
Gelatine.....	15	2	6	7	.022	.008	.033	.026	.7	.6	.4	1.1
Packaged dessert mixtures.....	61	14	26	21	.045	.025	.065	.045	2.2	1.3	3.3	2.1
Tea.....	69	18	27	24	.204	.112	.254	.263	5.3	3.0	6.4	6.8
Coffee.....	22	10	7	5	.054	.084	.041	.030	1.1	1.8	.8	.5
Cocoa.....	5	1	3	1	.014	.005	.015	.024	.3	.1	.4	.5
Chocolate.....	7	3	3	1	.014	.005	.015	.024	.7	.3	.9	1.1
Vinegar.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	.6	1.1	1.8
Salt.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	.6	1.1	1.8
Baking powder, yeast, soda.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.6	.4	.7	.9
Spices and extracts.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.6	.3	.7	.7
Catsups, sauces.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.3	.2	.6	.1
Tomato soup.....	5	1	3	1	.027	.019	.051	.008	(⁶)	.1	0	0
Other soups.....	6	2	1	3	.004	.005	0	.006	.5	.7	0	.9
Cod liver oil.....	7	1	2	4	.012	.009	.009	.021	.5	.4	.5	.8
Proprietary foods.....	1	1	0	0	.003	.009	0	0	.1	.2	0	0
Other foods.....	13	2	4	7	.091	.020	.058	.220	1.3	.3	1.1	3.0
Soft drinks consumed at home.....	17	3	2	12	.119	.080	.016	.289	4.9	4.3	1.1	10.2
Other drinks consumed at home.....												
Sales tax on food.....												

¹ Less than 0.05 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 182-183.

TABLE 7A.—*Vegetables and fruits purchased for consumption at home in 1 week, in spring, summer, and fall quarters, by economic level*

WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
Number of families surveyed in spring quarter.....	206	56	53	97
Average number of equivalent full-time persons per family in week covered in spring quarter ¹	3.59	4.99	3.82	2.65
Average number of food expenditure units per family in week covered in spring quarter ²	2.70	3.54	2.87	2.13
Number of families surveyed in summer quarter.....	104	12	51	41
Average number of equivalent full-time persons per family in week covered in summer quarter ¹	3.37	5.71	3.37	2.70
Average number of food expenditure units per family in week covered in summer quarter ²	2.54	4.02	2.56	2.06
Number of families surveyed in fall quarter.....	231	51	79	101
Average number of equivalent full-time persons per family in week covered in fall quarter ¹	3.42	1.67	3.66	2.66
Average number of food expenditure units per family in week covered in fall quarter ²	2.58	3.17	2.77	2.13

Item	Average quantity purchased per person ¹ in 1 week				Average expenditure per person ¹ in 1 week			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Vegetables and Fruits Purchased for Consumption at Home During 1 Week</i>								
Spring quarter:								
Vegetables and fruits, total ³	Pounds 10.624	Pounds 7.773	Pounds 10.413	Pounds 13.869	Cents 65.4	Cents 40.9	Cents 64.1	Cents 93.5
Potatoes.....	2.846	2.802	2.327	3.302	5.6	4.9	4.2	7.5
Sweet potatoes, yams.....	.053	.050	.049	.058	.2	.2	.2	.3
Dried legumes and nuts.....	.133	.081	.199	.141	1.8	.7	2.4	2.2
Tomatoes.....	.504	.393	.437	.674	6.3	4.9	6.1	8.1
Green and leafy vegetables.....	1.865	1.268	1.769	2.591	16.6	10.5	16.7	23.2
Yellow vegetables.....	.352	.238	.297	.517	2.3	1.5	1.9	3.3
Other vegetables ³	1.047	.648	1.049	1.483	8.3	4.6	7.9	12.7
Citrus fruits.....	1.914	1.152	1.951	2.716	10.4	6.0	9.9	15.5
Other fruits.....	1.910	1.141	2.335	2.387	13.9	7.6	14.8	20.7
Summer quarter:								
Vegetables and fruits, total ³	13.570	8.972	13.660	16.196	74.7	40.5	75.4	95.4
Potatoes.....	3.062	2.278	3.150	3.411	6.0	3.8	6.1	7.3
Sweet potatoes, yams.....	.026	0	.041	.018	.2	0	.3	.2
Dried legumes and nuts.....	.079	.073	.093	.058	.8	.6	1.1	.8
Tomatoes.....	.841	.593	.903	.828	8.4	6.0	9.9	7.8
Green and leafy vegetables.....	2.108	1.381	2.078	2.604	15.8	7.0	16.3	20.6
Yellow vegetables.....	.333	.146	.365	.415	2.1	.7	2.2	2.8
Other vegetables ³	1.617	.859	1.816	1.777	10.3	4.4	11.1	12.5
Citrus fruits.....	1.539	.735	1.532	2.047	9.6	4.1	9.6	13.2
Other fruits.....	3.965	2.907	3.692	5.038	21.5	13.9	18.8	30.2
Fall quarter:								
Vegetables and fruits, total ³	11.694	7.789	12.283	14.450	65.9	36.8	67.5	89.2
Potatoes.....	2.656	2.449	2.736	2.748	4.9	4.1	4.7	5.9
Sweet potatoes, yams.....	.138	.105	.171	.130	.5	.3	.7	.5
Dried legumes and nuts.....	.129	.142	.154	.062	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.3
Tomatoes.....	.644	.410	.683	.805	6.1	3.0	6.3	8.2
Green and leafy vegetables.....	1.761	1.095	1.743	2.358	15.0	9.2	13.8	21.2
Yellow vegetables.....	.370	.245	.373	.476	2.1	1.4	2.1	2.7
Other vegetables ³	1.301	.820	1.327	1.692	8.8	4.7	8.8	11.8
Citrus fruits.....	1.687	.862	1.633	2.462	9.4	4.7	8.6	14.4
Other fruits.....	3.008	1.661	3.463	3.686	17.6	8.2	20.7	23.2

¹ The number of equivalent full-time persons per family in 1 week is computed on the basis of number of persons eating meals at home during the week to which the data apply. If a person ate 21 meals during the week, he was counted as a full-time person for that week. If he ate less than 21 meals, he was counted as the appropriate decimal equivalent full-time person.

² The number of expenditure units per family in 1 week is computed on the basis of the expenditure units represented by the equivalent full-time persons eating meals at home during the week to which data apply.

³ Does not include pickles and olives.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 184.

TABLE 8.—Annual food expenditures, by economic level

WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year						
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 and over
<i>Annual Food Expenditures</i>								
Families in survey.....	897	59	135	163	168	124	94	154
Average number of food expenditure units in 1 year.....	3.18	4.85	3.92	3.52	3.19	2.67	2.60	2.29
Number of families spending for meals away from home:								
At work.....	629	32	77	119	122	85	76	118
At school.....	68	8	8	18	16	7	6	5
On vacation.....	129	3	2	19	20	19	19	47
Board at school.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....	506	31	68	91	91	85	52	88
Number of families reporting food received as gifts, or produced at home, or meals received as pay.....	262	17	39	41	49	36	28	52
Average annual expenditure per family for all food.....	\$670.31	\$573.36	\$599.31	\$661.52	\$691.17	\$664.53	\$723.62	\$728.31
Food prepared at home.....	566.13	520.18	538.09	575.11	588.86	557.42	589.95	566.48
Food bought and eaten away from home, total.....	104.18	53.18	61.22	86.41	102.31	107.11	133.67	161.83
Meals at work.....	72.49	37.71	44.65	63.18	72.59	76.17	91.97	105.08
Meals at school.....	2.89	3.83	2.57	3.80	4.43	1.92	2.43	1.25
Other meals, not vacation.....	10.17	4.43	5.12	5.61	7.25	10.98	12.69	22.56
Meals on vacation.....	5.06	.94	.17	2.93	3.53	4.11	8.76	13.30
Board at school.....	.16	0	0	0	0	0	1.64	0
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....	13.41	6.27	8.71	10.89	14.51	13.93	16.18	19.64
Average estimated value, per family of gifts of food and home-produced food and meals received as pay (incomplete) ¹	3.88	.29	8.06	4.06	3.31	5.15	3.76	1.11

NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Annual Food Expenditures</i>				
Families in survey.....	100	25	37	38
Average number food expenditure units in 1 year.....	2.75	3.82	2.55	2.23
Number of families spending for meals away from home:				
At work.....	57	12	20	25
At school.....	9	3	5	1
On vacation.....	10	1	4	5
Board at school.....	0	0	0	0
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....	56	15	18	23
Number of families reporting food received as gifts, or produced at home, or meals received as pay.....	35	8	9	18
Average annual expenditure per family for all food.....	\$451.49	\$437.66	\$417.73	\$493.45
Food prepared at home.....	383.65	392.67	359.70	401.04
Food bought and eaten away from home.....	67.84	44.99	58.03	92.41
Meals at work.....	41.20	31.02	38.35	50.66
Meals at school.....	2.73	2.13	5.05	.89
Other meals, not vacation.....	13.01	3.52	3.80	28.21
Meals on vacation.....	1.58	.21	1.66	2.41
Board at school.....	0	0	0	0
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....	9.32	8.11	9.17	10.24
Average estimated value per family of gifts of food and home-produced food and meals received as pay (incomplete) ¹	5.09	6.26	5.91	3.53

¹ The aggregates on which these averages are based do not include gifts of food received, food produced at home, and meals received as pay, reported by 227 families but for which they could not estimate the value.

² The aggregates on which these averages are based do not include gifts of food received, food produced at home, and meals received as pay, reported by 28 families, but for which they could not estimate the value.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 184.

TABLE 9.—Housing facilities, by economic level

WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year						
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 and over
<i>Housing Facilities in Dwelling Occupied at End of Schedule Year</i>								
I. Families in survey, who rented principal home at end of schedule year.....	787	51	117	141	157	106	83	132
Average monthly rental rate at end of schedule year.....	\$32.08	\$23.21	\$28.46	\$31.07	\$32.52	\$32.92	\$33.88	\$37.45
Number of families living in—								
1-family detached house.....	11	2	2	2	1	1	0	3
1-family semidetached or row house.....	8	0	3	1	3	0	1	0
2-family house.....	133	8	17	25	32	23	15	13
Multiple dwelling (3-family or more).....	635	41	95	113	121	82	67	116
Dwelling with elevator.....	63	1	2	11	10	12	6	21
Dwelling with janitor service.....	687	41	99	128	134	87	73	125
Number of families having—								
Bathroom in dwelling unit.....	713	33	103	129	145	101	76	126
Toilet: Inside flush.....	780	50	116	138	156	106	83	131
Outside flush.....	7	1	1	3	1	0	0	1
Other type.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sole use of toilet by household.....	709	39	99	124	143	101	76	127
Water: Inside dwelling.....	787	51	117	141	157	106	83	132
Running.....	787	51	117	141	157	106	83	132
Hot running.....	742	45	107	128	147	102	81	132
Not running.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outside dwelling only.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sink.....	787	51	117	141	157	106	83	132
Electric lights.....	785	51	115	141	157	106	83	132
Gas or electricity for cooking.....	771	48	113	135	156	104	83	132
Refrigerator: Electric.....	216	4	23	33	48	31	22	55
Other mechanical.....	94	2	7	16	14	13	11	31
Ice only.....	465	42	85	90	93	61	49	45
None.....	12	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat.....	597	20	78	102	128	89	62	118
Telephone.....	95	0	6	12	18	13	12	34
Garage.....	34	0	2	8	7	5	2	10
Garden space.....	61	5	9	7	11	12	4	13
Play space.....	76	9	12	8	13	10	6	18
Each of the following items:								
Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric lights, and gas or electricity for cooking.....	727	44	103	122	146	100	81	131
II. Families in survey who owned principal home at end of schedule year.....	110	8	18	22	11	18	11	22
Number of families living in—								
1-family detached house.....	39	3	6	10	1	7	1	11
1-family semidetached or row house.....	13	1	2	1	2	2	0	5
2-family house.....	47	4	7	11	5	6	9	6
Multiple dwelling (3-family or more).....	11	0	3	1	3	3	1	0
Dwelling with elevator.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dwelling with janitor service.....	6	0	2	1	2	0	1	0
Number of families having—								
Bathroom in dwelling unit.....	109	8	18	22	11	17	11	22
Toilet: Inside flush.....	110	8	18	22	11	18	11	22
Outside flush.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other type.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sole use of toilet by household.....	109	8	18	22	11	18	11	21
Water: Inside dwelling.....	110	8	18	22	11	18	11	22
Running.....	110	8	18	22	11	18	11	22
Hot running.....	106	8	16	22	11	16	11	22
Not running.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outside dwelling only.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sink.....	110	8	18	22	11	18	11	22
Electric lights.....	110	8	18	22	11	18	11	22
Gas or electricity for cooking.....	106	7	16	22	11	18	10	22
Refrigerator: Electric.....	30	1	3	3	2	8	3	10
Other mechanical.....	7	0	0	1	2	1	1	2
Ice only.....	73	7	15	18	7	9	7	10
None.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat.....	98	6	15	19	10	16	11	21
Telephone.....	33	0	0	6	5	8	6	8
Garage.....	53	2	7	10	6	7	7	14
Garden space.....	76	5	14	13	7	12	5	20
Play space.....	43	6	9	9	3	5	2	9
Each of the following items:								
Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric lights, and gas or electricity for cooking.....	103	7	15	22	11	16	10	22

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 184.

TABLE 9.—*Housing facilities, by economic level—Continued*

NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Housing Facilities in Dwelling Occupied at End of Schedule Year</i>				
I. Families in survey, who rented principal home at end of schedule year.....	99	24	37	38
Average monthly rental rate at end of schedule year.....	\$35. 15	\$29. 78	\$33. 89	\$39. 75
Number of families living in—				
1-family detached house.....	0	0	0	0
1-family semidetached or row house.....	0	0	0	0
2-family house.....	4	0	2	2
Multiple dwelling (3-family or more).....	95	24	35	36
Dwelling with elevator.....	14	1	4	9
Dwelling with janitor service.....	94	24	34	36
Number of families having—				
Bathroom in dwelling unit.....	98	23	37	38
Toilet: Inside flush.....	99	24	37	38
Outside flush.....	0	0	0	0
Other type.....	0	0	0	0
Sole use of toilet by household.....	95	23	35	37
Water: Inside dwelling.....	99	24	37	38
Running.....	99	24	37	38
Hot running.....	98	24	36	38
Not running.....	0	0	0	0
Outside dwelling only.....	0	0	0	0
Sink.....	99	24	37	38
Electric lights.....	97	23	36	38
Gas or electricity for cooking.....	96	22	36	38
Refrigerator: Electric.....	10	1	2	7
Other mechanical.....	2	2	0	0
Ice only.....	87	21	35	31
None.....	0	0	0	0
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat.....	93	21	34	38
Telephone.....	12	1	2	9
Garage.....	0	0	0	0
Garden space.....	1	0	0	1
Play space.....	3	0	1	2
Each of the following items:				
Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric lights, and gas or electricity for cooking.....	94	21	35	38
II. Families in survey, who owned principal home at end of schedule year ¹	1	1	0	0

¹ Detailed information not presented because of small number of families in this classification.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 184.

TABLE 10.—Housing expenditures, by economic level

WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year						
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 and over
<i>Housing Expenditures</i>								
I. All families in survey.....	897	59	135	163	168	124	94	154
Av. no. of persons in economic family.....	3.65	5.78	4.61	4.05	3.63	3.09	2.94	2.53
Average no. of persons in household.....	3.78	5.84	4.74	4.19	3.72	3.22	3.08	2.64
Number families investing in:								
Principal home.....	39	2	4	7	5	9	4	8
Vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. fam. having cur. expend. for—								
Owned principal home:								
Taxes.....	112	9	18	22	11	18	11	23
Assessments.....	23	1	5	3	2	4	2	6
Repairs and replacements.....	84	4	13	15	10	13	9	20
Fire insurance on home.....	54	2	8	10	6	11	5	12
Liability insurance on home.....	6	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	102	8	15	21	11	17	11	19
Refinancing charges.....	4	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
Rented principal home:								
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	788	51	117	142	157	106	83	132
Repairs by tenant.....	20	1	2	5	4	4	1	3
Secondary housing:								
Owned vacation home.....	5	1	0	1	0	2	0	1
Rent on vacation or trips.....	125	2	3	17	22	15	17	49
Rent at school.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average amount invested during schedule year in owned:								
Principal home, total.....	\$6.71	\$8.03	\$1.90	\$8.30	\$3.66	\$12.60	\$7.34	\$6.93
Payment on principal of mortgage and down payment.....	4.36	0	1.30	8.30	2.47	5.23	2.93	6.77
Improvement on home.....	2.35	8.03	.60	0	1.19	7.37	4.41	.16
Vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average current expenditure for:								
Owned principal home, total.....	43.57	29.02	42.55	44.36	24.49	46.96	43.20	67.48
Taxes.....	14.97	13.04	16.02	14.80	8.03	17.66	13.00	21.57
Assessments.....	1.54	.63	4.71	1.78	.24	.92	.17	1.60
Repairs and replacements.....	7.81	3.33	4.28	4.38	5.26	4.62	12.01	19.04
Fire insurance on home.....	1.01	.74	.80	.69	.53	1.84	.90	1.58
Liability insurance on home.....	.06	0	.02	.01	.04	.15	.13	.05
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	17.95	11.28	15.85	22.33	10.24	21.77	16.99	23.64
Refinancing charges.....	.23	0	.87	.37	.15	0	0	0
Rented principal home, total.....	336.20	241.39	296.41	321.10	362.27	335.39	359.61	381.31
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	335.96	241.38	296.36	320.98	361.78	335.16	359.52	380.87
Repairs by tenant.....	.24	.01	.05	.12	.49	.23	.09	.44
Secondary housing, total.....	3.84	1.44	.12	2.26	2.69	3.43	4.44	10.89
Owned vacation home.....	.09	(1)	0	.12	0	.44	0	.06
Rent on vacation or trips.....	3.75	1.44	.12	2.14	2.69	2.99	4.44	10.83
Rent at school.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Av. number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	4.37	4.58	4.58	4.50	4.22	4.32	4.38	4.15
No. of families living in dwellings with—								
Less than 4 rooms.....	273	13	29	42	48	44	26	71
4 rooms.....	271	17	42	49	68	31	27	37
5 rooms.....	173	16	33	34	27	24	24	15
6 rooms.....	109	8	18	24	17	15	13	14
7 rooms or more.....	71	5	13	14	8	10	4	17
II. Families who owned their principal home for 12 months.....	109	8	18	21	11	18	11	22
Av. number of persons in economic family.....	4.18	7.09	5.06	4.68	4.67	3.57	2.73	2.90
Average number of persons in household.....	4.31	7.26	5.11	4.73	4.73	3.79	2.99	3.05
No. of families who invested during the schedule year in owned principal home.....	39	2	4	7	5	9	4	8
Av. amt. invested in sched. yr., total.....	\$53.62	\$59.25	\$14.31	\$56.09	\$55.97	\$86.80	\$62.73	\$48.51
Payment on principal of mortgage and/or down payment.....	34.27	0	9.78	56.09	37.79	36.00	25.00	47.41
Improvements on home.....	19.35	59.25	4.53	0	18.18	50.80	37.73	1.10
Average current housing expenditures on owned principal home, total.....	348.23	204.02	319.21	332.21	374.00	320.53	369.35	439.02
Taxes.....	119.85	92.61	120.16	110.96	122.68	120.80	111.12	140.18
Assessments.....	12.39	4.65	35.35	13.82	3.64	4.70	1.49	11.19
Repairs and replacements.....	63.02	24.53	32.11	33.96	80.32	31.37	102.64	127.51
Fire insurance on home.....	8.04	5.47	6.01	4.69	8.05	12.66	7.73	10.21
Liability insurance on home.....	.44	0	.15	0	.66	1.00	1.14	.34
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	142.62	76.76	118.87	165.88	156.39	150.00	145.23	149.59
Refinancing charges.....	1.87	0	6.56	2.90	2.26	0	0	0

1 Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are found in appendix A, pp. 184-185.

TABLE 10.—Housing expenditures, by economic level—Continued

WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year						
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 and over
<i>Housing Expenditures—Contd.</i>								
II. Families who owned their principal home for 12 months—Continued.								
Average estimated annual rental value.....	\$493.00	\$386.00	\$454.00	\$453.00	\$577.00	\$495.00	\$520.00	\$552.00
Average imputed income from equity in owned principal home.....	\$145.00	\$182.00	\$135.00	\$121.00	\$203.00	\$174.00	\$151.00	\$113.00
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	5.96	6.25	5.83	6.05	5.91	5.94	5.54	6.14
Number of families living in dwellings with—								
Less than 4 rooms.....	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
4 rooms.....	9	0	0	2	1	2	2	2
5 rooms.....	22	2	4	4	3	4	3	2
6 rooms.....	30	2	5	6	3	5	4	5
7 rooms or more.....	45	4	7	9	4	7	2	12
III. Families who rented house for 12 months ¹	19	2	6	3	3	1	1	3
IV. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat included in rent.....	545	17	67	94	116	82	58	111
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.46	5.13	4.54	4.03	3.63	2.97	3.06	2.48
Average number of persons in household.....	3.60	5.17	4.72	4.23	3.74	3.11	3.21	2.56
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total.....	\$428.05	\$371.67	\$397.65	\$420.66	\$414.92	\$419.36	\$449.07	\$470.46
Rent (gross rent less concessions)	428.03	371.67	397.65	420.64	414.90	419.24	449.07	470.46
Repairs by tenant.....	.02	0	0	.02	.02	.12	0	0
Average monthly rental rate.....	35.92	31.19	33.33	35.77	34.82	35.20	37.56	39.51
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	3.98	4.29	4.27	4.21	3.96	3.90	4.02	3.60
Number of families living in dwellings with—								
Less than 4 rooms.....	226	7	18	29	40	40	24	68
4 rooms.....	171	2	25	30	52	18	16	28
5 rooms.....	92	4	15	23	14	17	12	7
6 rooms.....	47	4	6	10	9	6	5	7
7 rooms or more.....	9	0	3	2	1	1	1	1
V. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat not included in rent.....	204	29	38	41	37	22	22	15
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.80	5.70	4.56	3.70	3.30	3.11	2.78	2.28
Average number of persons in household.....	3.84	5.72	4.61	3.74	3.29	3.20	2.77	2.36
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total.....	\$266.02	\$224.19	\$248.26	\$255.76	\$288.19	\$294.18	\$301.13	\$272.50
Rent (gross rent less concessions)	265.50	224.17	248.22	255.68	286.03	293.59	300.77	272.47
Repairs by tenant.....	52	0.02	.04	.08	2.16	.59	.36	.03
Average monthly rental rate.....	22.17	18.74	20.77	21.31	23.86	24.58	25.06	22.80
Average number rooms in dwelling unit.....	4.38	4.10	4.37	4.27	4.35	4.50	4.68	4.60
Number of families living in dwellings with—								
Less than 4 rooms.....	42	6	9	12	8	4	2	1
4 rooms.....	80	14	13	15	14	9	8	7
5 rooms.....	51	9	10	6	10	3	8	5
6 rooms.....	24	0	5	7	4	4	3	1
7 rooms or more.....	7	0	1	1	1	2	1	1

¹ Detailed information not presented because of small number of families in this classification.

Notes on this table are found in appendix A, pp. 184-185.

TABLE 10.—*Housing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Housing Expenditures</i>				
I. All families in survey.....	100	25	37	38
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.13	4.48	2.88	2.49
Average number of persons in household.....	3.53	4.68	3.26	3.02
Number families investing in:				
Principal home.....	1	1	0	0
Vacation home.....	0	0	0	0
Number families having current expenditure for:				
Owned principal home:				
Taxes.....	1	1	0	0
Assessments.....	0	0	0	0
Repairs and replacements.....	1	1	0	0
Fire insurance on home.....	1	1	0	0
Liability insurance on home.....	0	0	0	0
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	1	1	0	0
Refinancing charges.....	0	0	0	0
Rented principal home:				
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	99	24	37	38
Repairs by tenant.....	4	1	0	3
Secondary housing:				
Owned vacation home.....	0	0	0	0
Rent on vacation or trips.....	7	1	2	4
Rent at school.....	0	0	0	0
Average amount invested during schedule year in owned:				
Principal home, total.....	\$0.03	\$0.10	0	0
Payment on principal of mortgage and down payment.....	0	0	0	0
Improvement on home.....	.03	.10	0	0
Vacation home.....	0	0	0	0
Average current expenditure for:				
Owned principal home, total.....	2.05	8.19	0	0
Taxes.....	.77	3.09	0	0
Assessments.....	0	0	0	0
Repairs and replacements.....	.30	1.20	0	0
Fire insurance on home.....	.08	.30	0	0
Liability insurance on home.....	0	0	0	0
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	.90	3.60	0	0
Refinancing charges.....	0	0	0	0
Rented principal home, total.....	414.16	343.39	402.93	471.65
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	414.04	343.35	402.93	471.37
Repairs by tenant.....	.12	.04	0	.28
Secondary housing, total.....	.73	.11	.49	1.38
Owned vacation home.....	0	0	0	0
Rent on vacation or trips.....	.73	.11	.49	1.38
Rent at school.....	0	0	0	0
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	4.57	4.32	4.73	4.58
Number families living in dwellings with—				
Less than 4 rooms.....	16	5	4	7
4 rooms.....	34	8	13	13
5 rooms.....	32	11	11	10
6 rooms.....	11	0	7	4
7 rooms or more.....	7	1	2	4
II. Families who owned their principal home for 12 months ¹	1	1	0	0
III. Families who rented house for 12 months.....	0	0	0	0
IV. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat included in rent.....	93	21	34	38
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.08	4.29	2.97	2.49
Average number of persons in household.....	3.48	4.53	3.34	3.02
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total.....	\$428.93	\$377.32	\$413.06	\$471.65
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	428.81	377.32	413.06	471.37
Repairs by tenant.....	.12	0	0	.28
Average monthly rental rate.....	35.73	31.44	34.42	39.28
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	4.57	4.04	4.91	4.58
Number of families living in dwellings with—				
Less than 4 rooms.....	16	5	4	7
4 rooms.....	31	7	11	13
5 rooms.....	28	8	10	10
6 rooms.....	11	0	7	4
7 rooms or more.....	7	1	2	4
V. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat not included in rent ²	6	3	3	0

¹ Detailed information not presented because of small number of families in this classification.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 184-185.

TABLE 11.—*Fuel, light, and refrigeration expenditures, by economic level*
WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year						
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 and over
<i>Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration Expenditures</i>								
I. All families in survey.....	897	59	135	163	168	124	94	154
Number of families spending for—								
Electricity.....	880	58	131	160	166	122	91	152
Anthracite.....	287	34	53	56	44	35	31	34
Bituminous coal.....	6	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
Coke.....	17	2	1	6	1	4	1	2
Charcoal ¹	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	2
Wood.....	69	4	17	11	8	11	10	8
Fuel oil.....	40	1	11	7	4	4	8	5
Gas.....	865	55	129	159	163	120	91	148
Kerosene.....	44	8	9	8	6	6	5	2
Gasoline (not for auto).....	7	0	1	1	0	2	1	2
Ice.....	581	51	106	113	107	77	59	68
Average expenditure for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total ²	\$90.36	\$88.12	\$90.45	\$91.78	\$85.10	\$91.67	\$93.58	\$92.48
Winter ³	25.60	26.11	27.17	26.53	22.62	24.62	26.32	26.75
Spring.....	20.37	18.63	19.97	19.46	20.29	21.58	20.39	21.60
Summer.....	20.96	19.22	20.86	22.37	20.18	21.13	21.61	20.50
Fall.....	23.43	24.16	22.45	23.42	22.01	24.34	25.26	23.63
Electricity.....	29.91	24.76	26.76	28.68	30.34	30.05	30.36	35.14
Winter.....	7.83	6.80	7.03	7.56	7.92	7.92	7.97	8.98
Spring.....	7.35	6.01	6.55	7.03	7.48	7.38	7.45	8.69
Summer.....	7.14	5.82	6.39	6.85	7.23	7.08	7.18	8.52
Fall.....	7.59	6.13	6.79	7.24	7.71	7.67	7.76	8.95
Anthracite.....	16.77	23.71	18.87	16.78	13.31	15.88	18.30	15.85
Winter.....	7.60	10.91	10.36	7.92	5.84	6.20	7.73	7.10
Spring.....	2.48	3.36	2.50	1.59	2.66	2.75	2.00	2.98
Summer.....	1.27	1.08	.69	1.78	.97	1.77	2.09	.75
Fall.....	5.42	8.36	5.32	5.49	4.34	5.16	6.48	5.02
Bituminous coal.....	.39	0	.28	.08	0	.58	.64	1.15
Winter.....	.11	0	0	.08	0	0	0	.58
Spring.....	.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	.08
Summer.....	.11	0	.28	0	0	0	0	.41
Fall.....	.16	0	0	0	0	.58	.64	.08
Coke.....	1.27	.78	.45	2.74	.44	2.53	.02	1.27
Charcoal ¹.....	.02	.02	.09	0	0	0	0	.05
Wood.....	.55	.20	.61	.88	.37	.64	.77	.21
Fuel oil.....	1.46	.83	2.88	1.13	.49	1.66	2.03	1.37
Winter.....	.68	.45	1.15	.40	.13	.77	1.17	.91
Spring.....	.38	.24	.75	.47	.06	.48	.55	.19
Summer.....	.08	0	.42	.02	0	0	.06	.04
Fall.....	.32	.14	.56	.24	.30	.41	.25	.23
Gas.....	25.03	23.50	24.04	26.75	25.38	24.10	25.71	24.66
Winter.....	6.44	5.95	6.07	6.78	6.70	6.30	6.84	6.20
Spring.....	6.26	5.69	6.11	6.70	6.30	6.03	6.44	6.20
Summer.....	6.13	5.86	5.94	6.65	6.14	5.88	6.14	6.05
Fall.....	6.20	6.00	5.92	6.62	6.24	5.89	6.29	6.01
Kerosene.....	.48	1.32	.70	.52	.33	.49	.35	.18
Gasoline (not for auto).....	.04	0	(³)	(³)	0	.01	.24	.02
Ice.....	14.44	13.00	15.77	14.22	14.44	15.73	15.16	12.58
Winter.....	1.77	.85	1.71	1.29	1.82	2.15	2.09	2.13
Spring.....	3.51	3.04	3.66	3.33	3.66	3.76	3.77	3.22
Summer.....	5.98	6.33	7.01	6.52	5.73	6.18	6.08	4.40
Fall.....	3.18	2.78	3.39	3.08	3.23	3.64	3.22	2.83
II. Number of families in houses making payments for heat separately from rent.....	121	10	23	23	11	19	12	23
Number of families spending for—								
Electricity.....	121	10	23	23	11	19	12	23
Anthracite.....	105	8	21	18	10	16	11	21
Bituminous coal.....	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Coke.....	12	1	1	5	0	3	0	2
Charcoal ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	14	1	5	2	0	2	1	3
Fuel oil.....	8	0	2	0	1	2	3	0
Gas.....	117	9	22	23	11	19	11	22
Kerosene.....	7	2	2	2	0	0	0	1
Gasoline (not for auto).....	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Ice.....	88	9	19	20	8	11	7	14

¹ In the bulletins to follow, this item is replaced by "briquets" since the latter were found to be more frequently purchased by families scheduled in other cities. In New York no briquets were reported as purchased by the families included in this survey.

² Expenditure for coke, charcoal, wood, kerosene, and gasoline (not for auto) included in this total.

³ Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 185-186.

TABLE 11.—*Fuel, light, and refrigeration expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year						
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 and over
<i>Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration Expenditures—Continued</i>								
II. Number of families in houses making payments for heat separately from rent—Continued.								
Average expenditure for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$166.80	\$136.14	\$152.96	\$164.84	\$172.94	\$178.30	\$173.41	\$180.06
Electricity.....	37.07	26.82	35.41	34.91	37.64	40.08	37.54	42.35
Anthracite.....	65.54	63.40	59.39	57.66	72.55	60.65	75.10	76.21
Bituminous coal.....	1.65	0	0	0	0	3.82	0	5.54
Coke.....	7.84	.41	2.64	16.74	0	15.96	0	8.48
Charcoal ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	.71	.25	1.06	.21	0	2.10	.50	.35
Fuel oil.....	3.24	0	4.79	0	2.41	6.98	10.17	0
Gas.....	32.51	28.87	31.13	34.89	40.31	33.21	30.55	29.81
Kerosene.....	.53	.50	1.13	.78	0	0	0	.69
Gasoline (not for auto).....	.22	0	.03	0	0	0	2.00	.11
Ice.....	17.49	15.89	17.38	19.65	20.03	15.50	17.55	16.52
III. Number of families in houses not making payments for heat separately from rent ⁴	7	0	1	1	3	0	0	2
IV. Number of families in apartments making payments for heat separately from rent.....	204	29	38	41	37	22	22	15
Number of families spending for—								
Electricity.....	203	29	37	41	37	22	22	15
Anthracite.....	163	25	22	35	34	18	18	11
Bituminous coal.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Coke.....	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Charcoal ¹	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	2
Wood.....	52	3	12	9	8	9	8	3
Fuel oil.....	26	1	6	6	3	2	4	4
Gas.....	196	27	35	39	36	22	22	15
Kerosene.....	32	5	6	6	6	5	3	1
Gasoline (not for auto).....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ice.....	175	26	35	34	33	17	19	11
Average expenditure for fuel, ¹ light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$106.84	\$86.37	\$102.16	\$104.70	\$113.62	\$117.58	\$118.20	\$114.68
Electricity.....	24.93	21.97	23.86	25.03	26.88	26.05	25.94	25.09
Anthracite.....	32.49	24.93	29.37	30.36	38.86	36.71	35.55	34.36
Bituminous coal.....	.80	0	1.01	.30	0	0	2.73	3.45
Coke.....	.57	1.45	0	1.54	0	.56	0	0
Charcoal.....	.10	.04	.29	0	0	0	0	.51
Wood.....	1.91	.33	1.52	3.37	1.74	1.86	2.79	1.12
Fuel oil.....	3.48	1.69	6.43	3.76	1.54	3.36	2.98	4.47
Gas.....	24.76	21.72	21.47	24.30	26.51	28.34	28.77	24.76
Kerosene.....	1.63	2.38	1.79	1.42	1.51	1.98	1.17	.77
Gasoline (not for auto).....	.01	0	0	0	0	.05	0	0
Ice.....	16.16	11.86	16.42	14.62	16.58	18.67	18.27	20.15
V. Number of families in apartments not making payments for heat separately from rent.....	545	17	67	94	116	82	58	111
Number of families spending for—								
Electricity.....	529	16	63	92	114	80	55	109
Gas.....	525	16	65	92	112	78	56	106
Ice.....	297	13	45	57	64	48	32	38
Average expenditures for fuel, ¹ light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$66.61	\$66.09	\$63.43	\$67.61	\$66.98	\$64.74	\$68.23	\$67.91
Electricity.....	30.22	28.37	25.66	28.68	30.79	28.70	31.00	34.70
Gas.....	23.46	23.59	23.00	25.85	23.48	20.83	23.80	23.43
Ice.....	12.84	14.13	14.50	12.98	12.71	15.00	13.39	9.77
All other fuel.....	.09	0	.27	.10	0	.21	.04	.01

¹ In other bulletins this item is replaced by "briquets" since the latter were found to be more frequently purchased by families scheduled in other cities. In New York City no briquets were reported as purchased by the families included in this survey.

⁴ Detailed information not presented because of small number of families in this classification.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 185-186.

TABLE 11.—*Fuel, light, and refrigeration expenditures, by economic level—Continued*
NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration Expenditures</i>				
I. All families in survey.....	100	25	37	38
Number of families spending for—				
Electricity.....	95	23	35	37
Anthracite.....	5	2	3	0
Bituminous coal.....	0	0	0	0
Coke.....	0	0	0	0
Charcoal ¹	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	2	0	2	0
Fuel oil.....	1	1	0	0
Gas.....	92	22	35	35
Kerosene.....	5	3	1	1
Gasoline (not for auto).....	0	0	0	0
Ice.....	91	23	36	32
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total ²	\$72.80	\$76.45	\$71.74	\$71.46
Winter ³	17.79	19.68	17.63	16.71
Spring ³	17.80	18.35	17.55	17.69
Summer ³	19.49	19.42	19.25	19.80
Fall ³	17.72	19.00	17.31	17.26
Electricity.....	24.82	23.99	23.11	27.02
Winter.....	6.66	6.72	6.21	7.05
Spring.....	6.04	5.78	5.57	6.67
Summer.....	5.80	5.25	5.43	6.52
Fall.....	6.32	6.24	5.90	6.78
Anthracite.....	1.81	3.28	2.64	0
Winter.....	.95	1.93	1.25	0
Spring.....	.41	.67	.65	0
Summer.....	.03	.10	0	0
Fall.....	.42	.58	.74	0
Bituminous coal ³	0	0	0	0
Coke.....	0	0	0	0
Charcoal ¹	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	.20	0	.57	0
Fuel oil.....	.79	3.16	0	0
Winter.....	.34	1.37	0	0
Spring.....	.21	.84	0	0
Summer.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	0	0
Fall.....	.24	.95	0	0
Gas.....	22.30	24.26	23.32	20.02
Winter.....	5.93	6.59	6.16	5.27
Spring.....	5.47	5.93	5.69	4.95
Summer.....	5.31	5.64	5.58	4.84
Fall.....	5.59	6.10	5.89	4.96
Kerosene.....	.67	2.12	.37	.04
Gasoline (not for auto).....	0	0	0	0
Ice.....	22.21	19.64	21.73	24.38
Winter.....	3.52	2.13	3.61	4.35
Spring.....	5.49	4.65	5.46	6.07
Summer.....	8.24	8.22	8.06	8.44
Fall.....	4.96	4.64	4.60	5.52
II. Number of families in houses making payments for heat separately from rent ⁵	1	1	0	0
III. Number of families in houses not making payments for heat separately from rent.....	0	0	0	0
IV. Number of families in apartments making payments for heat separately from rent ⁴	6	3	3	0
V. Number of families in apartments not making payments for heat separately from rent.....	93	21	34	38
Number of families spending for—				
Electricity.....	89	19	33	37
Gas.....	87	19	33	35
Ice.....	84	19	33	32
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$69.87	\$67.59	\$69.48	\$71.46
Electricity.....	25.14	23.22	24.22	27.02
Gas.....	22.09	23.45	23.56	20.02
Ice.....	22.38	19.85	21.70	24.38
All other fuel.....	.26	1.07	0	.04

¹ In other bulletins this item is replaced by "briquets" since the latter were found to be more frequently purchased by families scheduled in other cities. In New York City no briquets were reported as purchased by the families included in this survey.

² Expenditure for coke, charcoal, wood, kerosene, and gasoline (not for auto) included in this total.

³ No bituminous coal was reported in any quarter.

⁴ Less than 0.5 cent.

⁵ Detailed information not presented because of small number of families in this classification.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 185-186.

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TABLE 12.—Household operation expenditures other than for fuel, light, and refrigeration, by economic level

WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year						
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 and over
<i>Household Operation Expenditures Other Than for Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration</i>								
Families in survey	897	59	135	163	168	124	94	154
Number of families spending for—								
Water rent	118	10	18	23	11	21	11	24
Telephone	333	9	31	58	60	56	39	80
Domestic service: Full-time	7	0	1	1	1	0	2	2
Part-time	57	0	1	8	10	6	4	28
Laundry out	625	32	73	110	111	91	78	130
Postage, telegrams	750	32	99	142	145	110	85	137
Moving, express, freight, drayage	159	7	28	21	30	22	19	32
Safe-deposit box	25	0	0	1	6	5	3	10
Insurance on furniture	167	3	17	31	33	27	17	39
Interest on debts	74	5	8	12	13	12	5	19
Average expenditure per family for household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration, total	\$67.52	\$37.83	\$45.25	\$56.58	\$64.64	\$70.65	\$75.84	\$105.57
Water rent	1.56	1.63	1.60	1.40	.80	2.00	1.36	2.25
Telephone	7.37	.38	2.50	4.78	7.14	8.35	9.00	15.51
Domestic service: Full-time	.58	0	1.44	.01	.21	0	1.08	1.23
Part-time	3.34	0	.10	1.65	2.62	3.10	1.03	11.65
Household paper	3.47	3.02	3.49	3.84	3.45	3.46	2.99	3.57
Bar soap	3.80	5.00	4.37	4.10	3.86	3.67	3.27	2.87
Starch, bluing	1.39	1.46	1.46	1.64	1.26	1.31	1.41	1.23
Soap flakes, powder	5.76	5.62	5.86	5.44	5.84	5.88	5.63	5.99
Cleaning powder, polish, steel wool, etc	3.92	2.91	3.33	4.11	4.06	4.06	4.14	4.22
Matches	1.02	1.10	1.20	1.13	1.09	.92	.85	.82
Laundry out	25.88	11.84	13.05	20.57	25.15	28.68	34.18	41.59
Stationery, pens, pencils, ink	1.18	.53	.76	1.01	1.20	1.29	1.52	1.64
Postage, telegrams	1.79	.56	1.17	1.47	1.78	1.76	2.32	2.86
Moving, express, freight, drayage	2.22	1.12	1.97	1.61	2.24	2.17	3.21	2.94
Safe-deposit box	.15	0	0	.02	.23	.17	.25	.28
Insurance on furniture	1.55	.57	.90	1.38	1.53	1.81	1.36	2.63
Interest on debts	1.60	1.15	.90	1.62	1.11	1.14	1.35	3.42
Other items	.94	.94	1.15	.79	1.07	.88	.89	.87

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 186.

TABLE 12.—Household operation expenditures other than for fuel, light, and refrigeration, by economic level—Continued

NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Household Operation Expenditures Other Than for Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration</i>				
Families in survey.....	100	25	37	38
Number of families spending for:—				
Water rent.....	1	1	0	0
Telephone.....	30	2	8	20
Domestic service: Full-time.....	0	0	0	0
Part-time.....	5	0	2	3
Laundry out.....	60	9	23	28
Postage, telegrams.....	85	20	32	33
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	18	2	6	10
Safe-deposit box.....	2	0	0	2
Insurance on furniture.....	12	1	3	8
Interest on debts.....	8	2	3	3
Average expenditure per family for household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$49.99	\$29.74	\$39.59	\$73.39
Water rent.....	.08	.30	0	0
Telephone.....	7.84	2.11	3.28	16.04
Domestic service: Full-time.....	0	0	0	0
Part-time.....	.61	0	.43	1.20
Household paper.....	2.20	2.15	2.07	2.36
Bar soap.....	3.80	5.14	3.47	3.25
Starch, bluing.....	1.33	1.81	1.47	.87
Soap flakes, powder.....	4.55	5.08	4.31	4.44
Cleaning powder, polish, steel wool, etc.....	2.32	1.76	1.89	3.10
Matches.....	1.01	1.13	1.03	.91
Laundry out.....	19.24	6.57	15.95	30.77
Stationery, pens, pencils, ink.....	1.31	.84	1.36	1.57
Postage, telegrams.....	2.04	1.09	1.66	3.02
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	1.68	.68	1.20	2.79
Safe-deposit box.....	.10	0	0	.28
Insurance on furniture.....	1.03	.28	.91	1.63
Interest on debts.....	.57	.61	.37	.74
Other items.....	.28	.19	.19	.42

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 186.

TABLE 13.—*Transportation expenditures, by economic level*

WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year						
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 and over
<i>Transportation Expenditures</i>								
Families in survey.....	897	59	135	163	168	124	94	154
Number of families spending for transportation.....	895	59	134	162	168	124	94	154
Number of families owning automobiles.....	136	2	9	17	18	22	24	44
Number of automobiles owned.....	139	2	9	18	19	22	24	45
Made: 1936.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1933-35.....	20	0	1	1	0	3	1	14
1930-32.....	52	0	4	4	6	9	9	20
1927-29.....	56	2	1	10	12	8	14	9
Before 1927.....	11	0	3	3	1	2	0	2
Originally purchased:								
New.....	41	0	2	5	5	6	5	18
Second-hand.....	98	2	7	13	14	16	19	27
Number families purchasing automobiles in year:								
New.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Second-hand.....	36	0	1	2	4	5	10	14
Number families purchasing motorcycles in year.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Number families spending for transportation other than automobile and motorcycle:								
Trolley.....	860	57	131	154	167	118	85	148
Local bus.....	110	5	11	24	20	14	9	27
Taxi.....	88	3	2	9	13	15	12	34
Bicycle.....	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Railroad.....	154	3	3	25	25	23	18	57
Interurban bus.....	54	1	4	8	8	7	11	15
Boat.....	60	0	5	9	14	7	10	15
Airplane.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Average expenditure for all transportation, total.....	\$92.77	\$44.55	\$55.95	\$66.43	\$81.44	\$87.42	\$114.72	\$174.67
Automobiles and motorcycles—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	32.66	3.03	6.26	13.20	17.28	30.76	44.24	99.11
Purchase of: Automobiles.....	11.33	0	1.04	2.04	2.00	4.47	10.90	50.55
Motorcycles.....	.04	0	0	.21	0	0	0	0
Gasoline.....	8.96	.62	2.71	5.49	5.34	9.86	13.85	21.57
Fall.....	2.28	.03	.66	1.24	1.32	2.27	3.85	5.74
Winter.....	1.73	0	.47	1.12	1.01	1.74	2.81	4.29
Spring.....	2.14	.28	.55	1.37	1.36	2.32	3.13	5.14
Summer.....	2.81	.31	1.03	1.76	1.65	3.53	4.06	6.40
Oil.....	1.24	.06	.39	.56	1.09	1.63	1.76	2.66
Tires.....	.85	.25	0	.20	1.17	1.08	1.59	1.52
Tubes.....	.09	0	0	.02	.12	.12	.27	.09
Repairs and maintenance.....	2.22	0	.56	.57	1.87	3.43	2.80	5.32
Garage rent and parking.....	4.59	1.02	.40	2.51	3.41	5.95	7.73	10.13
Licenses and taxes.....	2.17	.69	1.06	1.43	1.68	2.59	3.02	4.19
Insurance.....	.58	0	0	.03	.05	.37	1.44	2.14
Fines and damages.....	.05	0	0	0	.21	.06	0	.01
Rent of automobile and/or motorcycle.....	.47	.39	.10	.14	.34	.80	.77	.89
Other automobile and motorcycle transportation expense.....	.07	0	0	0	0	.40	.11	.04
Other transportation.....	60.11	41.52	49.69	53.23	64.16	56.66	70.48	75.56
Trolley.....	49.77	39.81	46.59	47.34	57.66	46.68	55.31	49.43
Local bus.....	3.04	.80	1.81	2.88	1.93	4.33	2.25	5.37
Taxi.....	.79	.17	.03	.18	.20	.42	.76	3.29
Bicycle.....	.02	0	0	0	.11	0	0	0
Railroad.....	4.05	.57	.60	2.12	2.45	3.13	5.23	12.21
Interurban bus.....	.94	.17	.40	.29	.70	1.20	1.68	1.99
Boat.....	1.26	0	.07	.42	1.05	.36	5.25	2.18
Airplane.....	.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	.16
Other transportation expense.....	.21	0	.19	0	.06	.04	0	.93

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 186.

TABLE 13.—*Transportation expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Transportation Expenditures</i>				
Families in survey.....	100	25	37	38
Number of families spending for transportation.....	97	23	36	38
Number of families owning automobiles.....	2	0	1	1
Number of automobiles owned.....	2	0	1	1
Made: 1936.....	0	0	0	0
1933-35.....	0	0	0	0
1930-32.....	2	0	1	1
1927-29.....	0	0	0	0
Before 1927.....	0	0	0	0
Originally purchased:				
New.....	0	0	0	0
Second-hand.....	2	0	1	1
Number families purchasing automobiles in year:				
New.....	0	0	0	0
Second-hand.....	1	0	0	0
Number families purchasing motorcycles in year.....	0	0	0	1
Number families spending for transportation other than automobile and motorcycle:				
Trolley.....	94	23	34	37
Local bus.....	1	0	1	0
Taxi.....	22	2	10	10
Bicycle.....	0	0	0	0
Railroad.....	21	1	6	14
Interurban bus.....	9	0	4	5
Boat.....	9	2	2	5
Airplane.....	0	0	0	0
Average expenditure for all transportation, total.....	\$60.51	\$37.04	\$58.81	\$77.58
Automobiles and motorcycles—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	4.82	0	3.26	9.46
Purchase of: Automobiles.....	1.35	0	0	3.55
Motorcycles.....	0	0	0	0
Gasoline.....	.57	0	.26	1.23
Fall.....	.20	0	.13	.39
Winter.....	.11	0	0	.28
Spring.....	.11	0	0	.28
Summer.....	.15	0	.13	.28
Oil.....	.10	0	.08	.18
Tires.....	.06	0	0	.15
Tubes.....	0	0	0	0
Repairs and maintenance.....	.28	0	0	.72
Garage rent and parking.....	1.51	0	2.59	1.45
Licenses and taxes.....	.33	0	.33	.54
Insurance.....	0	0	0	0
Fines and damages.....	.12	0	0	.32
Rent of automobile and/or motorcycle.....	.50	0	0	1.32
Other automobile and motorcycle transportation expense.....	0	0	0	0
Other transportation.....	55.69	37.04	55.55	68.12
Trolley.....	46.41	32.96	46.54	55.14
Local bus.....	.02	0	.05	0
Taxi.....	1.55	.64	1.10	2.60
Bicycle.....	0	0	0	0
Railroad.....	3.91	.12	3.37	6.93
Interurban bus.....	.40	0	.35	.70
Boat.....	3.39	3.32	4.14	2.72
Airplane.....	0	0	0	0
Other transportation expense.....	.01	0	0	.03

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 186.

TABLE 14.—*Personal care expenditures and medical care expenditures, by economic level*
WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year						
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 and over
<i>Personal Care Expenditures</i>								
Families in survey	897	59	135	163	168	124	94	154
Number of families spending for personal care:								
Personal care services:								
Haircuts	872	56	130	156	164	121	93	152
Shaves by barber	381	26	46	71	69	56	50	63
Shampoos	120	0	3	11	21	21	18	46
Manicures	151	0	9	20	28	25	15	54
Permanent waves	231	2	17	33	46	40	34	59
Other waves	233	2	10	27	46	38	32	78
Other personal care services	37	0	3	6	5	5	8	10
Toilet articles and preparations:								
Toilet soap	879	57	133	159	164	122	93	151
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes	856	51	127	159	157	123	90	149
Cosmetic and toilet preparations	807	44	113	140	157	119	86	148
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles	826	48	122	151	156	121	80	148
Average expenditure per family for personal care, total	\$35.14	\$22.57	\$26.52	\$33.93	\$36.00	\$35.12	\$36.90	\$46.77
Personal care services	19.25	11.53	12.75	18.36	18.98	19.14	20.82	28.22
Haircuts	11.71	9.86	10.57	12.01	11.42	11.78	12.46	12.90
Shaves by barber	2.21	1.47	1.08	3.04	2.23	2.18	2.26	2.56
Shampoos	.88	0	.07	.20	.75	.64	1.10	2.82
Manicures	1.10	0	.26	.84	.99	1.02	.84	2.86
Permanent waves	1.58	.12	.55	1.05	1.85	1.95	2.01	2.75
Other waves	1.46	.08	.11	.85	1.53	1.30	1.93	3.60
Other personal care services	.31	0	.11	.37	.21	.27	.22	.73
Toilet articles and preparations	15.89	11.04	13.77	15.57	17.02	15.98	16.08	18.55
Toilet soap	4.30	3.72	4.48	4.41	4.43	4.21	4.08	4.32
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes	4.72	2.95	4.03	4.88	5.31	4.82	4.61	5.21
Cosmetic and toilet preparations	3.97	2.35	2.80	3.61	4.49	3.80	4.15	5.45
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles	2.90	2.02	2.46	2.67	2.79	3.15	3.24	3.57
Average expenditure per person for personal care, total	9.61	3.91	5.76	8.38	9.92	11.39	12.53	18.53
<i>Medical Care Expenditures</i>								
Number of families spending for medical care:								
Services of—								
General practitioner: Home	345	24	52	64	64	50	29	62
Office	360	11	46	64	70	53	41	75
Specialist and other practitioner	138	3	13	23	28	23	14	34
Dentist	421	19	50	78	74	54	52	94
Clinic	112	8	30	26	21	14	6	7
Nurse: In home: Private	7	0	2	1	1	0	1	2
Visiting	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
In hospital	11	0	0	0	4	0	0	7
Hospital: Private room	50	1	1	5	13	7	5	18
Bed in ward	28	2	4	7	7	3	1	4
Medicine and drugs	862	53	131	160	162	116	91	149
Eyeglasses	205	7	33	34	42	21	22	46
Medical appliances	73	4	9	12	8	17	8	15
Accident and health insurance	51	2	5	16	4	4	6	14
Average expenditure per family for medical care, total	\$63.95	\$27.17	\$38.19	\$53.12	\$65.50	\$65.26	\$73.61	\$103.39
Services of—								
General practitioner: Home	5.55	3.19	4.41	5.61	5.46	5.84	5.73	7.11
Office	6.92	3.27	3.46	5.61	7.13	6.78	10.29	10.57
Specialist and other practitioner	9.96	1.86	7.44	6.20	8.62	12.18	5.96	21.40
Dentist	15.30	5.61	6.54	15.39	14.12	13.41	25.20	23.36
Clinic	.61	.30	.75	1.17	.69	.26	.10	.53
Nurse: In home: Private	.26	0	.30	.03	.62	0	.52	.21
Visiting	.03	0	0	0	0	.01	.21	.01
In hospital	.99	0	0	0	1.99	0	0	3.59
Hospital: Private room	3.64	1.15	.36	.61	4.47	3.20	3.24	10.39
Bed in ward	1.77	1.64	1.61	2.20	2.72	1.26	.69	1.52
Medicine and drugs	11.18	7.59	9.12	10.61	11.36	11.24	13.07	13.56
Eyeglasses	2.82	.97	2.08	2.44	2.74	2.45	3.21	4.71
Medical appliances	.31	.13	.14	.44	.07	.61	.11	.54
Accident and health insurance	.95	.51	.62	.85	1.05	.72	.58	1.82
Other medical care	3.66	.95	1.36	1.96	4.46	7.30	4.70	4.07
Average expenditure per person for medical care, total	17.52	4.70	8.28	13.12	18.04	21.12	25.04	40.87

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 186-187.

TABLE 14.—*Personal care expenditures and medical care expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Personal Care Expenditures</i>				
Families in survey.....	100	25	37	38
Number of families spending for personal care:				
Personal care services:				
Haircuts.....	95	25	35	35
Shaves by barber.....	8	1	1	6
Shampoos.....	45	5	16	24
Manicures.....	6	0	2	4
Permanent waves.....	0	0	0	0
Other waves.....	29	3	10	16
Other personal care services.....	16	4	7	5
Toilet articles and preparations:				
Toilet soap.....	99	25	37	37
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes.....	98	24	36	38
Cosmetic and toilet preparations.....	88	20	33	35
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles.....	93	22	35	36
Average expenditure per family for personal care, total.....	\$33.98	\$23.97	\$30.28	\$44.16
Personal care services.....	19.26	12.54	16.76	26.08
Haircuts.....	8.22	8.26	7.56	8.84
Shaves by barber.....	.91	.38	.02	2.12
Shampoos.....	5.18	1.50	4.34	8.41
Manicures.....	.34	0	.32	.58
Permanent waves.....	0	0	0	0
Other waves.....	3.06	1.36	2.45	4.77
Other personal care services.....	1.55	1.04	2.07	1.36
Toilet articles and preparations.....	14.72	11.43	13.52	18.08
Toilet soap.....	3.69	3.75	3.80	3.54
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes.....	4.64	3.82	3.98	5.84
Cosmetic and toilet preparations.....	3.45	2.01	3.18	4.66
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles.....	2.94	1.85	2.56	4.04
Average expenditure per person for personal care, total.....	10.81	5.34	10.47	17.64
<i>Medical Care Expenditures</i>				
Number of families spending for medical care:				
Services of—				
General practitioner: Home.....	29	3	10	16
Office.....	38	5	13	20
Specialist and other practitioner.....	3	1	1	1
Dentist.....	25	4	8	13
Clinic.....	9	5	0	4
Nurse: In home: Private.....	0	0	0	0
Visiting.....	0	0	0	0
In hospital.....	0	0	0	0
Hospital: Private room.....	3	0	2	1
Bed in ward.....	0	0	0	0
Medicine and drugs.....	92	24	37	31
Eyeglasses.....	23	5	5	13
Medical appliances.....	3	1	1	1
Accident and health insurance.....	21	2	12	7
Average expenditure per family for medical care, total.....	\$30.91	\$16.25	\$29.58	\$41.82
Services of:				
General practitioner: Home.....	3.12	.72	2.68	5.13
Office.....	4.37	2.72	5.73	4.12
Specialist and other practitioner.....	.35	1.00	.14	.13
Dentist.....	6.99	2.32	5.43	11.58
Clinic.....	.76	1.38	0	1.09
Nurse: In home: Private.....	0	0	0	0
Visiting.....	0	0	0	0
In hospital.....	0	0	0	0
Hospital: Private room.....	1.43	0	2.16	1.66
Bed in ward.....	0	0	0	0
Medicine and drugs.....	8.39	5.76	7.77	10.72
Eyeglasses.....	2.53	1.70	1.89	3.83
Medical appliances.....	.03	.06	.01	.02
Accident and health insurance.....	2.47	.59	3.58	2.62
Other medical care.....	.42	0	.19	.92
Average expenditure per person for medical care, total.....	9.82	3.62	10.23	16.72

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 186-187.

TABLE 15.—*Recreation expenditures, by economic level*

WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year						
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 and over
<i>Recreation Expenditures</i>								
Families in survey.....	897	59	135	163	168	124	94	154
Number of families owning radios.....	712	39	101	127	129	107	78	131
Number of families spending for—								
Reading:								
Newspapers, street.....	871	53	128	158	166	124	92	150
Newspapers, home delivery.....	77	4	7	19	3	12	7	25
Magazines.....	317	8	29	41	65	53	40	81
Books (other than school texts).....	46	1	2	4	7	8	8	16
Books from loan libraries.....	20	0	2	5	2	1	2	8
Tobacco:								
Cigars.....	139	7	19	20	27	21	13	32
Cigarettes.....	602	35	85	99	116	86	68	113
Pipe tobacco.....	184	6	32	35	34	24	21	32
Other tobacco.....	20	3	3	4	3	4	1	2
Commercial entertainment:								
Movies (adult admission).....	812	38	108	147	160	122	90	147
Movies (child admission).....	296	31	63	73	59	32	20	18
Plays and concerts.....	94	0	2	10	21	10	15	36
Spectator sports.....	144	2	8	24	28	20	22	40
Recreational equipment:								
Musical instruments.....	18	3	1	4	4	3	2	1
Sheet music, records, rolls.....	30	0	5	6	3	3	3	10
Radio purchase.....	62	4	10	8	8	6	9	17
Radio upkeep.....	231	9	17	35	47	43	30	50
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment.....	172	2	10	26	32	32	21	49
Athletic equipment and supplies.....	80	3	6	12	15	15	11	18
Children's play equipment.....	150	7	24	28	30	23	15	23
Pets (purchase and care).....	199	8	21	41	32	29	31	37
Recreational associations.....	121	1	14	23	19	19	14	31
Entertaining—								
In home, except food and drinks.....	28	0	0	3	6	0	4	15
Out of home, except food and drinks.....	59	0	3	11	13	13	1	18
Average expenditure for recreation, total.....	\$113.62	\$59.43	\$79.92	\$90.35	\$117.58	\$123.83	\$137.40	\$161.54
Reading.....	20.55	12.78	15.51	19.24	20.84	21.88	23.10	26.37
Newspapers, street.....	17.64	12.03	13.81	16.95	18.78	18.66	19.84	20.46
Newspapers, home delivery.....	.84	.43	.73	1.26	.18	.78	.62	1.55
Magazines.....	1.50	.30	.92	.77	1.60	1.45	1.86	2.93
Books (other than school texts).....	.47	.02	.02	.14	.27	.99	.60	1.14
Books from loan libraries.....	.10	0	.03	.12	.01	(1)	.18	.29
Tobacco.....	38.61	24.45	32.88	32.95	40.42	42.47	46.94	44.87
Cigars.....	4.23	2.37	3.47	2.39	4.43	5.39	3.68	6.76
Cigarettes.....	31.90	21.06	26.92	28.07	33.52	34.57	40.10	35.54
Pipe tobacco.....	2.18	.65	2.23	2.01	2.35	2.09	2.88	2.35
Other tobacco.....	.30	.37	.26	.48	.12	.42	.28	.22
Commercial entertainment.....	33.46	16.53	21.42	26.42	37.83	34.33	42.72	46.79
Movies (adult admission).....	27.39	12.15	16.82	21.47	32.12	29.97	33.16	37.97
Fall.....	6.91	3.06	4.19	5.44	8.09	7.46	8.50	9.63
Winter.....	6.94	3.10	4.23	5.45	8.07	7.60	8.46	9.66
Spring.....	6.88	3.04	4.22	5.30	8.02	7.61	8.32	9.65
Summer.....	6.66	2.95	4.18	5.28	7.94	7.30	7.88	9.03
Movies (child admission).....	3.04	4.34	3.99	3.47	4.01	2.18	2.85	1.00
Fall.....	.77	1.09	1.01	.87	1.00	.55	.73	.26
Winter.....	.77	1.08	1.01	.89	1.02	.55	.73	.25
Spring.....	.76	1.09	1.00	.86	1.00	.55	.71	.25
Summer.....	.74	1.08	.97	.85	.99	.53	.68	.24
Plays and concerts.....	1.11	0	.07	.36	.77	.91	2.37	3.02
Spectator sports.....	1.92	.04	.54	1.12	.93	1.27	4.34	4.80
Recreational equipment.....	10.22	5.24	5.48	6.50	9.41	12.34	16.49	15.64
Musical instruments.....	.60	.75	(1)	.20	.54	1.36	2.11	.01
Sheet music, records, rolls.....	.17	0	.25	.14	.03	.09	.04	.50
Radio purchase.....	3.06	2.85	2.95	1.73	2.07	2.89	4.60	4.94
Radio upkeep.....	1.30	.50	.56	.89	1.37	1.50	1.83	2.13
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment.....	.75	.03	.12	.53	.45	1.09	.86	1.81
Athletic equipment and supplies.....	.98	.18	.33	.45	1.30	1.24	1.31	1.66
Children's play equipment.....	1.19	.29	.78	.95	1.28	.88	1.86	1.92
Pets (purchase and care).....	2.17	.64	.49	1.61	2.37	3.29	3.88	2.67
Recreational associations.....	1.62	.08	.88	1.25	.95	1.33	2.60	3.65
Entertaining—								
In home, except food and drinks.....	.57	0	0	.47	.19	0	.28	2.43
Out of home, except food and drinks.....	3.84	0	.91	2.26	3.84	7.15	1.33	8.44
Other recreation.....	4.75	.35	2.84	1.24	4.10	4.33	3.94	13.35

¹ Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 187.

TABLE 15.—*Recreation expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Recreation Expenditures</i>				
Families in survey.....	100	25	37	38
Number of families owning radios.....	87	20	32	35
Number of families spending for:				
Reading:				
Newspapers, street.....	96	24	36	36
Newspapers, home delivery.....	7	1	2	4
Magazines.....	43	3	9	31
Books (other than school texts).....	5	1	0	4
Books from loan libraries.....	0	0	0	0
Tobacco:				
Cigars.....	18	3	6	9
Cigarettes.....	55	13	16	26
Pipe tobacco.....	21	4	10	7
Other tobacco.....	2	0	1	1
Commercial entertainment:				
Movies (adult admission).....	75	13	30	32
Movies (child admission).....	22	12	8	2
Plays and concerts.....	12	0	1	11
Spectator sports.....	18	1	7	10
Recreational equipment:				
Musical instruments.....	1	0	0	1
Sheet music, records, rolls.....	7	1	2	4
Radio purchase.....	16	1	4	11
Radio upkeep.....	37	10	13	14
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment.....	8	0	1	7
Athletic equipment and supplies.....	4	0	2	2
Children's play equipment.....	14	7	5	2
Pets (purchase and care).....	23	3	9	11
Recreational associations.....	19	1	4	14
Entertaining:				
In home, except food and drinks.....	6	0	2	4
Out of home, except food and drinks.....	5	0	2	3
Average expenditure for recreation, total.....	\$82.29	\$55.09	\$77.04	\$105.32
Reading.....	14.31	11.14	11.95	18.69
Newspapers, street.....	12.45	10.73	11.32	14.69
Newspapers, home delivery.....	.50	.05	.19	1.10
Magazines.....	1.08	.30	.44	2.21
Books (other than school texts).....	.28	.06	0	.69
Books from loan libraries.....	0	0	0	0
Tobacco.....	25.76	22.33	24.37	29.39
Cigars.....	3.33	2.91	2.12	4.78
Cigarettes.....	20.64	18.16	19.76	23.13
Pipe tobacco.....	1.73	1.26	2.42	1.37
Other tobacco.....	.06	0	.07	.11
Commercial entertainment.....	18.57	14.77	18.79	20.87
Movies (adult admission).....	15.01	10.46	15.15	17.89
Fall.....	3.79	2.70	3.81	4.49
Winter.....	3.79	2.68	3.83	4.49
Spring.....	3.69	2.49	3.76	4.42
Summer.....	3.74	2.59	3.75	4.49
Movies (child admission).....	1.81	4.13	1.87	.20
Fall.....	.47	1.04	.50	.05
Winter.....	.46	1.04	.48	.05
Spring.....	.43	1.04	.40	.05
Summer.....	.45	1.01	.49	.05
Plays and concerts.....	1.09	0	1.30	1.61
Spectator sports.....	.66	.18	.47	1.17
Recreational equipment.....	16.63	6.09	14.29	25.84
Musical instruments.....	.50	0	0	1.32
Sheet music, records, rolls.....	.08	.10	.03	.12
Radio purchase.....	9.81	.40	7.83	17.92
Radio upkeep.....	1.50	1.25	1.67	1.50
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment.....	.50	0	.08	1.24
Athletic equipment and supplies.....	.39	0	.89	.15
Children's play equipment.....	1.31	3.22	1.06	.29
Pets (purchase and care).....	2.54	1.12	2.73	3.30
Recreational associations.....	2.00	.28	1.18	3.93
Entertaining:				
In home, except food and drinks.....	.95	0	.99	1.53
Out of home, except food and drinks.....	.74	0	1.15	.84
Other recreation.....	3.33	.48	4.32	4.23

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 187.

TABLE 16.—*Formal education, vocation, community welfare, gifts and contributions, and miscellaneous expenditures, by economic level*

WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year						
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 and over
<i>Formal Education Expenditures</i>								
Families in survey.....	897	59	135	163	168	124	94	154
Number of families spending for—								
Members away from home.....	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Members at home.....	339	35	69	83	71	36	21	24
Average expenditure per family for formal education, total.....	\$5.86	\$2.41	\$2.58	\$6.12	\$7.88	\$8.14	\$5.12	\$6.18
For members away from home.....	.10	0	0	.12	.42	0	0	0
For members at home.....	5.76	2.41	2.58	6.00	7.46	8.14	5.12	6.18
<i>Vocation Expenditures</i>								
Number of families spending for—								
Union dues or fees.....	336	12	45	63	70	57	31	58
Professional association dues or fees.....	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Technical literature.....	7	0	0	1	1	0	2	3
Average expenditure per family for vocational items, total.....	\$15.45	\$3.27	\$9.44	\$13.68	\$16.99	\$18.37	\$20.44	\$20.18
Union dues or fees.....	14.28	3.13	9.20	11.80	15.57	16.82	20.13	18.61
Professional association dues or fees.....	.17	0	0	.02	0	.31	0	.72
Technical literature.....	.04	0	0	.01	.08	0	.10	.05
Other items of vocational expense.....	.96	.14	.24	1.85	1.34	1.24	.21	.80
<i>Community Welfare Expenditures</i>								
Number of families spending for—								
Religious organizations.....	657	46	106	127	128	84	71	95
Community chest and other organizations.....	149	3	17	23	29	22	19	36
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	12	0	0	0	1	0	3	8
Average expenditure per family for community welfare, total.....	\$14.95	\$8.55	\$12.46	\$14.15	\$14.26	\$11.43	\$18.13	\$22.08
Religious organizations.....	13.38	8.33	11.73	13.21	13.33	10.36	15.34	18.23
Community chest and other organizations.....	1.34	.22	.73	.94	.91	1.07	2.40	2.78
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	.23	0	0	0	.02	0	.39	1.07
<i>Gifts and Contributions</i>								
Number of families spending for—								
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts.....	539	10	50	93	103	89	70	124
Support of relatives.....	203	6	14	27	40	33	31	52
Support of other persons.....	31	2	3	7	3	4	5	7
Average expenditure per family for contributions and gifts to persons outside economic family, total.....	\$29.86	\$2.67	\$6.86	\$16.44	\$23.52	\$33.20	\$39.84	\$72.78
Christmas, birthday, etc. gifts.....	14.12	1.22	4.77	8.63	11.99	15.73	17.30	32.18
Support of relatives.....	15.19	1.23	2.00	6.68	11.34	16.59	21.93	40.07
Support of other persons.....	.55	.22	.09	1.13	.19	.88	.61	.53
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditures</i>								
Number of families spending for—								
Funerals.....	9	1	2	1	0	1	0	4
Legal costs.....	7	0	1	1	2	0	1	2
Gardens.....	32	0	6	6	5	2	0	13
Family losses.....	14	1	1	1	2	5	0	4
Average expenditure per family for miscellaneous items, total.....	\$6.50	\$2.60	\$6.33	\$5.42	\$3.06	\$4.44	\$0.79	\$18.20
Funerals.....	1.03	1.25	5.56	.46	0	2.70	0	10.64
Legal costs.....	.19	0	.18	.38	.17	0	.08	.32
Gardens.....	.16	0	.24	.07	.06	.08	0	.54
Family losses.....	.91	.86	.04	2.65	.60	1.12	0	.56
Other.....	4.21	.49	.31	1.86	2.23	.54	.71	6.14

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 187-188.

TABLE 16.—*Formal education, vocation, community welfare, gifts and contributions, and miscellaneous expenditures, by economic level*—Continued

NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Formal Education Expenditures</i>				
Families in survey.....	100	25	37	38
Number of families spending for—				
Members away from home.....	0	0	0	0
Members at home.....	28	15	6	7
Average expenditure per family for formal education, total.....	\$3.10	\$1.65	\$0.43	\$6.66
For members away from home.....	0	0	0	0
For members at home.....	3.10	1.65	.43	6.66
<i>Vocation Expenditures</i>				
Number of families spending for—				
Union dues or fees.....	26	5	10	11
Professional association dues or fees.....	3	0	1	2
Technical literature.....	0	0	0	0
Average expenditure per family for vocational items, total.....	\$4.64	\$3.63	\$5.33	\$4.62
Union dues or fees.....	4.15	3.22	4.86	4.06
Professional association dues or fees.....	.08	0	.19	.03
Technical literature.....	0	0	0	0
Other items of vocational expense.....	.41	.41	.28	.53
<i>Community Welfare Expenditures</i>				
Number of families spending for—				
Religious organizations.....	78	20	24	34
Community chest and other organizations.....	11	0	7	4
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	0	0	0	0
Average expenditure per family for community welfare, total.....	\$8.41	\$7.05	\$6.60	\$11.04
Religious organizations.....	8.13	7.05	6.04	10.86
Community chest and other organizations.....	.28	0	.56	.18
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	0	0	0	0
<i>Gifts and Contributions</i>				
Number of families spending for—				
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts.....	55	8	20	27
Support of relatives.....	40	2	16	22
Support of other persons.....	15	0	6	9
Average expenditure per family for contributions and gifts to persons outside economic family, total.....	\$29.78	\$4.94	\$22.50	\$53.19
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts.....	7.91	2.70	3.74	15.38
Support of relatives.....	20.93	2.24	18.28	35.80
Support of other persons.....	.94	0	.48	2.01
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditures</i>				
Number of families spending for—				
Funerals.....	3	0	1	2
Legal costs.....	2	0	0	2
Gardens.....	2	0	0	2
Family losses.....	5	0	3	2
Average expenditure per family for miscellaneous items, total.....	\$15.60	\$0.68	\$10.56	\$30.34
Funerals.....	10.98	0	7.30	20.95
Legal costs.....	2.73	0	0	7.18
Gardens.....	(1)	0	0	.01
Family losses.....	1.15	0	2.34	.74
Other.....	.74	.68	.92	1.46

¹ Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 187-188.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level*

WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Clothing Expenditures</i>				
I. Number of families in survey.....	897	194	331	372
Average number of clothing expenditure units per family.....	3.05	3.82	3.20	2.53
Number of families spending for:				
Ready-made clothing, dry cleaning, and accessories.....	897	194	331	372
Yard goods and findings.....	570	126	225	219
Paid help for sewing.....	21	2	10	9
Number of families reporting clothing received as gifts.....	494	117	187	190
Average expenditure per family for clothing.....	\$202.01	\$128.11	\$190.58	\$250.71
Ready-made clothing, dry cleaning, and accessories.....	198.04	125.63	185.82	246.67
Yard goods and findings.....	3.83	2.41	4.58	3.90
Paid help for sewing.....	.14	.07	.18	.14
Average value per family of clothing received as gifts (incomplete) ¹	4.98	4.01	6.16	4.44
II. Number of families having men and boys 18 years of age and over ²	852	189	313	350
Number of men and boys 18 years of age and over ³	1,116	264	422	430
Average number of men and boys 18 years of age and over per family having such men and boys ³	1.31	1.40	1.35	1.23
Number of families having boys 12 through 17 years of age ³	151	58	70	23
Number of boys 12 through 17 years of age ³	168	67	77	24
Average number of boys 12 through 17 years of age per family having such boys ³	1.11	1.16	1.10	1.04
Number of families having boys 6 through 11 years of age ³	141	57	60	24
Number of boys 6 through 11 years of age ³	161	70	67	24
Average number of boys 6 through 11 years of age per family having such boys ³	1.14	1.23	1.12	1.00
Number of families having boys 2 through 5 years of age ³	98	45	27	21
Number of boys 2 through 5 years of age ³	100	49	30	21
Average number of boys 2 through 5 years of age per family having such boys ³	1.08	1.09	1.11	1.00
Number of families having women and girls 18 years of age and over ²	892	194	330	368
Number of women and girls 18 years of age and over ³	1,217	287	482	448
Average number of women and girls 18 years of age and over per family having such women and girls ³	1.36	1.48	1.46	1.22
Number of families having girls 12 through 17 years of age ³	135	57	56	22
Number of girls 12 through 17 years of age ³	153	71	60	22
Average number of girls 12 through 17 years of age per family having such girls ³	1.13	1.24	1.07	1.00
Number of families having girls 6 through 11 years of age ³	136	57	56	23
Number of girls 6 through 11 years of age ³	161	75	62	24
Average number of girls 6 through 11 years of age per family having such girls ³	1.18	1.32	1.11	1.04
Number of families having girls 2 through 5 years of age ³	91	34	33	24
Number of girls 2 through 5 years of age ³	96	38	34	24
Average number of girls 2 through 5 years of age per family having such girls ³	1.05	1.12	1.03	1.00
Number of families having infants under 2 years of age ³	117	43	39	35
Number of infants under 2 years of age ³	124	48	40	36
Average number of infants under 2 years of age per family having infants ³	1.06	1.12	1.03	1.03

¹ The aggregates on which these averages are based do not include gifts of clothing reported received by 301 families, but for which they could not estimate the value.

² Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.

³ Infants 1 to 2 years of age are included only if dependent on family funds for 52 weeks; those under year of age are included regardless of the number of weeks dependent on family funds.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 189-190.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				Average number of articles purchased per person				Average expenditure per person			
	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
III. Clothing, men and boys, 18 years of age and over: ¹	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Total.....	672	107	244	321	0.73	0.42	0.66	0.99	55.45	26.66	46.20	82.20
Hats: Felt.....	131	9	46	76	.12	.04	.11	.18	.24	.04	.20	.39
Straw.....	106	25	36	45	.14	.12	.13	.17	.11	.10	.09	.13
Caps: Wool.....	66	11	27	28	.12	.06	.14	.15	.06	.03	.07	.06
Other.....	223	32	69	122	.20	.12	.16	.28	4.58	2.23	3.39	7.20
Overcoats.....	81	4	27	50	.07	.02	.06	.12	1.45	.21	1.24	2.44
Topcoats.....	32	5	6	21	.03	.02	.01	.05	.15	.11	.05	.28
Raincoats.....	65	14	22	29	.06	.05	.06	.07	.24	.19	.18	.32
Jackets: Heavy fabric.....	38	4	14	20	.03	.02	.03	.05	.26	.05	.26	.37
Leather.....	14	1	4	9	.02	(⁴)	.02	.03	.06	.01	.04	.12
Other.....	154	28	57	69	.15	.11	.14	.18	.43	.26	.40	.56
Sweaters: Heavy.....	82	12	25	45	.09	.05	.09	.12	.17	.08	.15	.26
Light.....	343	36	119	188	.34	.15	.31	.48	8.19	3.20	7.18	12.24
Suits: Heavy wool.....	201	21	59	121	.20	.08	.15	.32	4.34	1.35	3.00	7.48
Light weight wool.....	9	0	2	7	.01	(⁴)	(⁴)	.02	.11	0	.04	.24
Cotton, linen.....	6	0	1	5	(⁴)	0	(⁴)	.01	.08	0	.04	.16
Palm Beach.....	39	6	16	17	.04	.02	.04	.05	.82	.41	.82	1.09
Other.....	141	24	52	65	.16	.11	.16	.19	.53	.34	.51	.67
Trousers: Wool.....	115	23	31	61	.20	.14	.16	.27	.33	.28	.21	.49
Cotton.....	53	9	16	28	.07	.05	.04	.10	.19	.13	.11	.30
Other.....	176	38	65	73	.33	.23	.31	.42	.53	.36	.48	.68
Overalls, coveralls.....	365	88	130	147	1.17	.84	1.03	1.48	1.35	.85	1.11	1.90
Shirts: Cotton, work.....	701	133	261	307	2.72	1.61	2.43	3.68	3.55	1.79	2.93	5.23
Cotton and other, dress.....	14	2	5	7	.02	.01	.03	.03	.04	.01	.04	.05
Wool.....	143	21	55	67	.44	.25	.41	.59	.45	.23	.41	.62
Underwear: Suits, cotton, knit.....	82	20	30	32	.23	.17	.25	.24	.30	.22	.28	.37
woven.....	146	26	57	63	.44	.30	.52	.46	.47	.23	.52	.57
cotton and wool.....	15	3	4	8	.05	.02	.06	.06	.04	.01	.04	.05
rayon and silk.....	393	71	140	182	1.67	1.00	1.51	2.24	.80	.36	.47	.89
Undershirts, cotton.....	195	40	63	92	.66	.52	.54	.88	.36	.25	.30	.50
cotton and wool.....	15	2	5	8	.05	.04	.04	.08	.03	.02	.02	.05
rayon and silk.....	443	78	162	203	1.87	1.11	1.72	2.49	.70	.39	.57	1.01
Shorts, cotton.....	15	4	4	7	.06	.05	.04	.09	.03	.03	.02	.04
rayon and silk.....	181	41	60	80	.62	.50	.53	.78	.32	.22	.27	.42
Drawers, cotton and wool.....	282	21	97	164	.47	.13	.40	.76	.68	.17	.53	1.13
Pajamas and nightshirts.....	952	261	355	396	1.49	1.09	1.37	1.84	6.37	3.82	5.65	8.64
Shoes: Street.....	169	33	50	86	.24	.15	.20	.32	.76	.51	.60	1.08
Work.....	29	2	7	20	.03	.01	.02	.05	.04	.01	.02	.09
Canvas.....	51	3	14	34	.05	.02	.03	.09	.13	.02	.10	.24
Other.....	15	2	4	9	.02	.01	.01	.02	.05	.02	.04	.08
Boots: Rubber.....	7	0	4	3	.01	0	.01	.01	.03	0	.02	.06
Leather.....	16	1	2	13	.02	(⁴)	(⁴)	.03	.04	(⁴)	.01	.09
Arctics.....	314	37	115	162	.32	.22	.28	.41	.36	.24	.32	.48
Rubbers.....	858	194	324	340	---	---	---	---	1.84	1.51	1.71	2.18
Shoe: Repairs.....	243	16	73	154	---	---	---	---	.85	.16	.53	1.59
Shines.....	432	113	157	162	6.59	5.97	6.31	7.24	1.22	.94	1.10	1.51
Hose: Cotton, heavy.....	388	94	144	150	4.88	4.51	4.89	5.11	.97	.68	.92	1.19
Cotton, dress.....	232	44	91	97	2.88	2.54	2.77	3.20	.61	.42	.57	.78
Rayon.....	93	10	24	59	.87	.27	.43	1.67	.26	.07	.12	.52
Silk.....	70	7	23	40	.32	.12	.23	.52	.14	.04	.10	.23
Wool.....	156	33	55	68	1.13	.96	.82	1.54	.29	.18	.22	.42
Gloves: Work, cotton.....	28	4	11	13	.18	.23	.23	.10	.06	.05	.08	.04
other.....	222	15	82	125	.22	.06	.21	.33	.43	.09	.37	.70
Street, leather.....	33	6	11	16	.03	.03	.03	.04	.05	.03	.04	.08
other.....	717	123	266	328	3.58	1.82	3.29	4.94	1.87	.69	1.52	2.93
Ties.....	47	2	16	29	.36	.03	.30	.62	.09	(⁴)	.08	.16
Collars.....	148	12	44	92	1.14	.04	1.10	.22	.36	.10	.29	.60
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	536	98	189	249	7.26	5.44	6.90	8.73	.58	.28	.47	.86
Handkerchiefs.....	112	17	43	52	---	---	---	---	.13	.03	.17	.15
Accessories.....	58	1	20	37	.05	(⁴)	.05	.09	.21	.01	.16	.37
Bathrobes.....	846	161	321	364	---	---	---	---	3.18	1.32	2.60	4.88
Cleaning, repairing.....	49	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	.49	.17	.47	.70
Other.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

¹ Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.⁴ Less than 0.5 cent.⁴ Less than 0.005 article.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 188-190.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				Average number of articles purchased per person				Average expenditure per person			
	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
IV. Clothing, boys 12 through 17 years of age: ²									44.71	28.98	47.24	80.57
Total.....	40	7	21	12	0.24	0.10	0.28	0.50	.59	.27	.64	1.30
Hats: Felt.....	4	1	3	0	.03	.03	.04	0	.02	.03	.02	0
Straw.....	32	11	18	3	.23	.19	.28	.12	.17	.12	.22	.16
Caps: Wool.....	14	5	7	2	.10	.09	.12	.08	.05	.04	.05	.04
Other.....	40	8	20	12	.24	.12	.26	.50	3.70	1.49	4.11	8.55
Overcoats.....	3	1	2	0	.02	.01	.02	0	.17	.07	.31	0
Topcoats.....	11	3	2	6	.06	.04	.02	.25	.30	.13	.12	1.34
Raincoats.....	30	14	13	3	.20	.21	.21	.17	.68	.66	.70	.67
Jackets: Heavy fabric.....	25	5	11	9	.14	.07	.14	.33	.94	.46	.80	2.75
Leather.....	2	0	2	0	.01	0	.02	0	.02	0	.05	0
Other.....	67	17	35	15	.49	.28	.57	.79	1.05	.60	1.08	2.19
Sweaters: Heavy.....	27	13	10	4	.20	.21	.16	.33	.27	.29	.19	.48
Light.....	52	12	25	15	.31	.18	.32	.62	5.44	3.31	5.28	11.90
Suits: Heavy wool.....	31	8	17	6	.20	.12	.23	.29	2.98	1.70	3.40	5.23
Light-weight wool.....	2	1	0	1	.01	.01	0	.04	.06	.06	0	.29
Cotton, linen.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palm Beach.....	8	4	3	1	.05	.06	.04	.04	.57	.70	.54	.30
Other.....	61	23	27	11	.63	.63	.58	.79	1.73	1.46	1.62	2.87
Trousers: Wool.....	35	5	24	6	.38	.16	.58	.33	.60	.22	.92	.66
Cotton.....	21	9	8	4	.22	.21	.23	.21	.44	.44	.38	.58
Other.....	20	13	5	2	.19	.34	.09	.08	.17	.30	.08	.07
Overalls, coveralls.....	23	9	8	6	.58	.30	.73	.92	.51	.22	.67	.79
Shirts and blouses: Cotton, work.....	118	40	59	19	3.14	2.31	3.40	4.62	2.82	1.78	3.18	4.57
Cotton and other, dress.....	2	0	2	0	.03	0	.06	0	.03	0	.06	0
Wool.....	23	7	13	3	.48	.28	.64	.54	.36	.18	.55	.28
Underwear: Suits, cotton, knit.....	7	1	5	1	.12	.01	.23	.04	.10	.02	.18	.08
woven.....	31	14	10	7	.52	.49	.36	1.08	.40	.33	.33	.82
cotton and wool.....	1	0	1	0	.04	0	.08	0	.05	0	.12	0
rayon and silk.....	71	27	36	8	1.72	1.49	1.92	1.71	.54	.43	.58	.74
Undershirts, cotton.....	26	7	10	9	.66	.43	.57	1.58	.23	.15	.18	.63
cotton and wool.....	3	1	2	0	.06	.03	.10	0	.02	.01	.05	0
rayon and silk.....	75	27	37	11	1.83	1.54	1.99	2.12	.58	.43	.60	.91
Shorts, cotton.....	2	0	2	0	.05	0	.10	0	.02	0	.05	0
rayon and silk.....	22	7	7	8	.52	.43	.32	1.37	.17	.13	.09	.53
Drawers, cotton and wool.....	43	10	21	12	.41	.16	.47	.92	.48	.23	.52	1.08
Pajamas and nightshirts.....	159	61	74	24	2.51	2.12	2.57	3.42	8.26	6.35	8.44	13.02
Shoes: Street.....	4	2	1	1	.04	.04	.02	.08	.14	.15	.08	.34
Work.....	53	17	28	8	.62	.57	.69	.54	.57	.43	.68	.62
Canvas.....	12	2	9	1	.08	.04	.13	.04	.12	.05	.20	.02
Other.....	2	1	1	0	.01	.01	.01	0	.01	.01	.01	0
Boots: Rubber.....	2	0	1	1	.01	0	.01	.04	.04	0	.03	.14
Leather.....	3	3	0	0	.02	.04	0	0	.05	.14	0	0
Arctic.....	59	19	29	11	.36	.30	.38	.46	.38	.29	.43	.49
Rubbers.....	148	54	72	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	1.93	3.37	4.77
Shoe: Repairs.....	3	0	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04	0	.01	.22
Shines.....	73	25	35	13	5.20	3.31	6.16	7.42	1.13	.62	1.37	1.76
Hose: Cotton, heavy.....	63	29	26	8	4.49	5.10	3.91	4.62	.90	.88	.80	1.27
dress.....	19	6	9	4	1.55	.98	1.30	3.92	.29	.20	.25	.65
Rayon.....	5	1	3	1	.32	.15	.34	.75	.08	.02	.10	.19
Silk.....	7	3	2	2	.39	.43	.09	1.21	.13	.12	.07	.35
Wool.....	8	3	5	0	.10	.04	.17	0	.03	.01	.06	0
Gloves: Work, cotton.....	2	0	2	0	.01	0	.02	0	(5)	0	.01	0
other.....	33	5	20	8	.20	.07	.26	.37	.24	.06	.29	.59
Street, leather.....	22	6	12	4	.16	.10	.19	.21	.11	.04	.14	.19
other.....	86	30	41	15	2.46	1.90	2.51	3.92	.72	.45	.75	1.38
Ties.....	1	1	0	0	(6)	.01	0	0	(7)	.01	0	0
Collars.....	46	4	30	12	.34	.06	.39	1.00	.72	.10	1.06	1.36
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	55	16	27	12	4.27	3.13	4.48	6.75	.27	.16	.30	.47
Handkerchiefs.....	15	3	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06	.02	.05	.17
Accessories.....	2	0	0	2	.01	0	0	.08	.04	0	0	.28
Bathrobes.....	85	30	39	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.07	.68	1.00	2.40
Cleaning, repairing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05	(5)	.07	.08
Other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

² Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.⁴ Less than 0.005 article.⁵ Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 188-190.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*
WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				Average number of articles purchased per person				Average expenditure per person			
	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
	All families				All families				All families			
	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 to \$800	\$800 and over	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 to \$800	\$800 and over	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 to \$800	\$800 and over
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
V. Clothing, boys 6 through 11 years of age: ²												
Total.....	15	3	7	5	0.11	0.04	0.10	0.33	32.04	22.51	35.42	50.53
Hats: Felt.....	2	1	1	0	.01	.01	.01	0	.01	.01	.01	0
Straw.....	67	19	36	12	.55	.34	.70	.71	.40	.23	.54	.50
Caps: Wool.....	27	10	10	7	.21	.18	.16	.42	.11	.08	.11	.21
Other.....	51	17	18	16	.32	.24	.27	.67	2.25	1.38	1.94	5.64
Overcoats.....	4	0	3	1	.02	0	.04	.04	.13	0	.23	.25
Topcoats.....	5	3	2	0	.03	.04	.03	0	.08	.11	.07	0
Raincoats.....	19	5	9	5	.12	.07	.13	.21	.31	.18	.35	.61
Jackets: Heavy fabric.....	21	8	10	3	.13	.11	.15	.12	.62	.44	.73	.87
Leather.....	5	1	3	1	.03	.01	.04	.04	.07	.01	.13	.06
Other.....	59	19	26	14	.47	.28	.49	.96	.70	.42	.76	1.37
Sweaters: Heavy.....	23	8	9	6	.16	.11	.13	.37	.20	.14	.18	.39
Light.....	5	2	1	2	.06	.04	.01	.25	.11	.12	.03	.31
Play suits: Wool knit.....	8	4	3	1	.09	.10	.06	.12	.08	.09	.08	.04
Cotton suede.....	9	2	4	3	.19	.07	.25	.33	.18	.07	.27	.25
Other.....	32	10	15	7	.20	.14	.22	.33	1.64	1.25	1.79	2.31
Suits: Heavy wool.....	25	9	9	7	.16	.13	.13	.33	1.06	.72	1.14	1.84
Light-weight wool.....	16	6	7	3	.26	.27	.19	.42	.89	.26	.38	.79
Cotton, linen.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palm Beach.....	8	5	1	2	.06	.08	.01	.08	.31	.46	.11	.46
Other.....	58	20	28	10	.80	.63	.90	1.00	1.06	.66	1.34	1.46
Trousers: Wool.....	30	9	13	8	.43	.26	.54	.67	.50	.30	.63	.72
Cotton.....	19	6	10	3	.22	.11	.30	.29	.26	.13	.31	.50
Other.....	34	11	17	6	.43	.26	.54	.62	.31	.15	.42	.44
Overalls, coveralls.....												
Shirts and blouses: Cotton and other, except wool.....	116	45	49	22	3.59	2.24	4.49	5.00	2.50	1.25	3.33	3.83
Wool.....	5	1	2	2	.14	.04	.07	.68	.05	.02	.06	.11
Underwear: Suits, cotton, knit.....	62	21	31	10	1.17	.77	1.49	1.42	.67	.43	.84	.89
woven.....	40	16	13	11	.80	.60	.57	2.00	.56	.46	.46	1.14
cotton and wool.....	31	13	12	6	.62	.50	.54	1.21	.35	.30	.32	.56
rayon and silk.....	5	0	4	1	.14	0	.28	.12	.05	0	.10	.05
Undershirts, cotton.....	14	5	6	3	.31	.30	.27	.46	.09	.08	.08	.10
cotton and wool.....	12	1	8	3	.30	.04	.48	.54	.12	.03	.20	.16
rayon and silk.....	1	0	1	0	.01	0	.03	0	(³)	0	.01	0
Shorts, cotton.....	19	6	9	4	.43	.34	.43	.71	(³)	.10	.15	.18
rayon and silk.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drawers, cotton and wool.....	8	0	6	2	.17	0	.31	.29	.06	0	.12	.08
Pajamas and nightshirts.....	57	13	28	16	.75	.36	.80	1.75	.62	.32	.68	1.32
Shoes: Street.....	152	63	66	23	3.59	3.26	3.49	4.79	8.33	6.81	8.87	11.24
Canvas.....	53	27	21	10	.64	.73	.61	.46	.51	.53	.51	.43
Other.....	9	1	3	5	.07	.01	.06	.29	.08	.02	.08	.30
Boots: Rubber.....	12	4	3	5	.07	.06	.04	.21	.09	.05	.08	.26
Leather.....	6	0	3	3	.04	0	.04	.12	.11	0	.11	.44
Arctics.....	12	3	2	7	.07	.04	.03	.29	.10	.04	.06	.39
Rubbers.....	58	19	28	11	.37	.28	.43	.46	.34	.25	.39	.42
Shoe: Repairs.....	119	49	51	19	2.42	2.04	2.70	2.75	.05	0	(²)	.34
Shines.....	3	0	1	2	—	—	—	—	.05	0	(²)	.34
Hose: Cotton, heavy.....	99	43	41	15	6.22	4.96	6.96	7.87	1.34	.98	1.62	1.63
dress.....	64	21	28	15	3.98	3.18	4.12	5.87	.93	.69	.93	1.58
Rayon.....	5	4	0	1	.21	.31	0	.50	.04	0	0	.08
Silk.....	1	0	0	1	.05	0	0	.33	.01	0	0	.08
Wool.....	16	4	9	3	.40	.36	.46	.37	.15	.09	.20	.20
Gloves: Cotton.....	23	11	7	5	.19	.23	.12	.25	.07	.06	.06	.12
Leather.....	33	6	19	8	.25	.10	.37	.33	.19	.03	.30	.36
Other.....	41	13	19	9	.32	.21	.34	.58	.14	.10	.16	.24
Ties.....	76	31	34	11	1.63	1.07	1.97	2.29	.34	.18	.45	.53
Collars.....	1	1	0	0	.01	.01	0	0	(³)	0	0	0
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	31	9	13	9	.19	.13	.19	.37	.18	.11	.20	.36
Handkerchiefs.....	40	16	15	9	2.54	1.86	2.80	3.83	.13	.09	.14	.21
Accessories.....	14	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	.04	.04	.04	.03
Bathrobes.....	9	0	5	4	.06	—	.07	.21	.14	0	.18	.43
Cleaning, repairing.....	42	10	23	9	—	—	—	—	.24	.11	.34	.36
Other.....	(³)	0	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	0	(³)	.02

² Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks. ³ Less than 0.5 cent.
Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 189-190.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*
WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				Average number of articles purchased per person				Average expenditure per person			
	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
VI. Clothing, boys 2 through 5 years of age: ¹	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Total.....	3	1	1	1	.03	.02	.03	.05	22.27	14.96	21.84	40.11
Hats: Felt.....	3	1	1	1	.03	.02	.03	.05	.02	.01	.03	.04
Straw.....	1	0	0	1	.01	0	0	.05	0	0	0	.02
Caps: Wool.....	11	5	4	2	.14	.12	.17	.10	.10	.06	.15	.09
Other.....	16	8	2	6	.19	.24	.07	.48	.11	.08	.03	.29
Overcoats.....	24	7	8	9	.23	.14	.27	.43	1.54	.80	1.68	3.04
Topcoats.....	5	0	3	2	.05	0	.10	.10	.24	0	.51	.42
Raincoats.....	2	0	1	1	.02	0	.03	.05	.04	0	.07	.07
Jackets: Heavy fabric.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leather.....	2	1	0	1	.02	.02	0	.05	.12	.06	0	.43
Other.....	3	1	1	1	.03	.02	.03	.05	.06	.08	.04	.05
Sweaters: Heavy.....	24	9	7	8	.37	.24	.43	.57	.64	.27	.50	1.72
Light.....	20	10	7	3	.26	.26	.30	.19	.30	.23	.47	.23
Play suits: Wool knit.....	15	7	3	5	.31	.26	.20	.52	.67	.44	.45	1.52
Cotton suede.....	16	4	7	5	.46	.33	.47	.76	.33	.16	.32	.73
Other.....	13	4	3	6	.44	.14	.53	1.00	.70	.30	.50	1.93
Suits: Heavy wool.....	16	6	8	2	.23	.14	.47	.10	.98	.50	1.75	1.01
Lightweight wool.....	3	0	0	3	.06	0	0	.28	.14	0	0	.66
Cotton, linen.....	25	15	4	6	.86	.98	.40	1.24	.79	.74	.41	1.45
Palm Beach.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	9	5	2	2	.22	.31	.07	.24	.45	.30	.34	.95
Trousers: Wool.....	10	3	4	3	.15	.08	.17	.28	.16	.08	.22	.26
Cotton.....	2	1	1	0	.03	.04	.03	0	.03	.03	.05	0
Other.....	9	3	4	2	.15	.10	.23	.14	.11	.11	.13	.11
Overalls, coveralls.....	19	9	6	4	.38	.45	.27	.38	.19	.22	.12	.24
Shirts and blouses: Cotton and other.....	33	14	11	8	1.20	.94	1.17	1.86	.63	.46	.54	1.14
Wool.....	1	0	1	0	.03	0	.10	0	.03	0	.10	0
Underwear: Suits, cotton, knit.....	37	11	12	14	1.35	.65	1.27	3.10	.73	.26	.62	2.00
woven.....	16	8	5	3	.48	.47	.43	.57	.32	.28	.26	.49
cotton and wool.....	20	6	10	4	.64	.26	1.00	1.00	.30	.14	.47	.46
rayon and silk.....	1	1	0	0	.06	.12	0	0	.03	.06	0	0
Undershirts, cotton.....	9	8	1	0	.45	.80	.20	0	.11	.20	.05	0
cotton and wool.....	10	5	2	3	.31	.31	.13	.57	.09	.07	.05	.21
rayon and silk.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shorts, cotton.....	8	7	1	0	.54	.98	.20	0	.08	.15	.03	0
rayon and silk.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drawers, cotton and wool.....	8	3	2	3	.41	.45	.23	.57	.07	.05	.05	.15
Pajamas and nightshirts.....	36	12	13	11	.98	.59	1.17	1.62	.66	.34	.78	1.24
Shoes: Street.....	96	47	28	21	3.63	3.49	3.37	4.33	7.49	5.90	6.97	11.93
Canvas.....	11	6	4	1	.15	.14	.17	.14	.11	.09	.16	.11
Other.....	9	3	3	3	.12	.10	.10	.19	.12	.09	.06	.30
Boots: Rubber.....	4	1	3	0	.04	.02	.10	0	.04	.02	.10	0
Leather.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arctics.....	12	4	3	5	.12	.08	.10	.24	.14	.09	.12	.29
Rubbers.....	19	9	6	4	.19	.18	.20	.19	.17	.16	.17	.20
Shoe: Repairs.....	46	19	18	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.78	.52	1.07	.94
Shines.....	1	0	1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	(²)	0	.01	0
Hose: Cotton, heavy.....	57	26	22	9	3.78	3.31	5.09	3.00	.71	.53	1.00	.70
dress.....	37	16	8	13	3.42	2.92	2.23	6.28	.66	.55	.37	1.33
Rayon.....	4	3	1	0	.22	.37	.13	0	.05	.08	.05	0
Silk.....	1	1	0	0	.03	.06	0	0	.01	.02	0	0
Wool.....	9	1	5	3	.50	.04	1.05	.81	.18	.02	.33	.34
Gloves: Cotton.....	1	0	1	0	.01	0	.03	0	(³)	0	(³)	0
Leather.....	9	0	5	4	.14	0	.30	.24	.09	0	.16	.20
Other.....	33	14	10	9	.41	.31	.33	.76	.17	.12	.12	.34
Ties.....	7	4	3	0	.13	.16	.17	0	.02	.03	.03	0
Collars.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	22	8	3	11	.42	.22	.30	1.05	.25	.12	.08	.82
Handkerchiefs.....	12	6	3	3	1.31	1.51	.60	1.86	.07	.05	.04	.16
Accessories.....	5	3	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03	.05	.03	0
Bathrobes.....	4	0	3	1	.04	0	.10	.05	.07	0	.12	.18
Cleaning, repairing.....	18	5	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.34	.04	.13	1.32
Other.....	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0

¹ Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.

² Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 188-190.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*
WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				Average number of articles purchased per person				Average expenditure per person			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
VII. Clothing, women and girls 18 years of age and over:†	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Total.....	908	180	371	377	1.35	0.75	1.34	1.73	69.15	31.01	59.47	103.99
Hats: Felt.....	417	65	153	209	.41	.23	.33	.62	2.80	1.25	2.50	4.03
Straw.....	202	24	82	96	.22	.10	.20	.31	.87	.32	.66	1.46
Fabric.....	50	9	14	27	.05	.03	.03	.07	.40	.15	.32	.66
Caps and berets: Wool.....	20	4	10	6	.02	.01	.02	.02	.03	.02	.02	.05
Other.....	134	20	56	58	.10	.06	.11	.13	.20	.07	1.94	3.23
Coats: Heavy, plain.....	162	15	69	78	.13	.05	.14	.17	4.78	1.21	4.42	7.46
fur trimmed.....	12	0	6	6	.01	0	.01	.01	1.05	0	.88	1.91
Fur.....	141	16	48	77	.12	.06	.10	.17	1.99	.59	1.66	3.24
Light, wool.....	17	2	8	7	.01	(¹)	.02	.02	.17	.07	.17	.24
cotton.....	3	0	0	3	(¹)	0	0	.01	.02	0	0	.06
silk, rayon.....	28	1	7	20	.02	(¹)	.01	.05	.04	(¹)	.01	.10
Raincoats.....	131	19	54	58	.13	.07	.13	.16	.30	.15	.31	.38
Sweaters and jackets:	61	9	21	31	.06	.03	.04	.08	.13	.06	.12	.19
Wool knit.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	(¹)	(¹)	.01	0	0	.02
Wool fabric.....	13	2	5	6	.01	.01	.01	.02	.02	.01	.01	.04
Leather, leatherette.....	98	9	28	61	.08	.03	.06	.14	1.14	.31	.64	2.22
Other.....	18	5	5	8	.02	.02	.02	.02	.08	.08	.05	.12
Suits: Wool.....	42	5	15	22	.04	.02	.04	.05	.30	.09	.19	.54
Silk, rayon.....	118	9	47	62	.14	.04	.12	.23	.29	.06	.20	.53
Other.....	52	6	23	23	.08	.03	.08	.11	.10	.03	.08	.17
Waists and middies:	7	0	2	5	.01	0	(¹)	.01	.01	0	.01	.02
Silk, rayon.....	86	9	33	44	.09	.03	.08	.12	.22	.07	.20	.32
Cotton.....	48	8	15	25	.05	.03	.04	.07	.10	.06	.08	.14
Other.....	536	102	210	224	1.35	.93	1.30	1.68	1.36	.88	1.28	1.75
Skirts: Wool.....	291	41	111	139	.47	.27	.48	.60	1.30	.58	1.22	1.85
Other.....	754	127	284	343	1.52	.77	1.35	2.20	9.33	3.88	7.24	15.07
Dresses: Cotton, house	145	7	59	79	.17	.03	.18	.25	1.00	.12	1.02	1.56
street.....	55	3	16	36	.08	.02	.04	.15	.48	.10	.22	.99
Silk, rayon.....	271	46	115	110	.70	.44	.76	.80	.31	.18	.36	.35
Wool.....	67	25	18	24	.12	.19	.09	.11	.12	.18	.08	.11
Other.....	30	2	9	19	.04	.01	.03	.08	.06	.01	.04	.12
Underwear: Slips, cotton	204	61	76	67	.47	.49	.44	.48	.41	.34	.39	.47
silk.....	415	32	159	224	.95	.23	.86	1.51	1.39	.26	1.05	2.49
rayon.....	202	44	89	69	.42	.31	.48	.41	.33	.23	.36	.36
Corsets, girdles.....	538	76	213	249	.64	.33	.60	.87	1.96	.78	1.77	2.92
Brassieres.....	384	72	153	159	.92	.03	.86	1.17	.67	.35	.56	1.00
Union suits and combinations:	36	8	17	11	.09	.08	.09	.09	.07	.06	.08	.06
Cotton.....	49	10	14	25	.11	.09	.09	.16	.11	.06	.09	.17
Wool.....	61	4	22	35	.17	.03	.17	.25	.17	.02	.14	.29
Silk, rayon.....	230	54	88	88	.69	.64	.70	.70	.28	.21	.27	.33
Underwaists, shirts.....	79	21	24	34	.25	.28	.20	.30	.11	.12	.07	.14
Bloomers and panties:	546	118	230	198	2.08	1.77	2.25	2.11	.89	.61	.86	1.09
Cotton.....	135	19	44	72	.49	.23	.37	.78	.40	.12	.22	.77
Rayon.....	291	43	117	131	.59	.33	.59	.75	.54	.23	.45	.79
Silk.....	178	34	69	75	.29	.22	.25	.39	.30	.17	.25	.45
Nightgowns and sleeping pajamas:	146	13	47	86	.24	.07	.20	.40	.39	.06	.23	.76
Cotton, light.....	38	1	13	24	.05	(¹)	.04	.08	.06	(¹)	.04	.10
Flannel.....	48	3	17	28	.07	.02	.06	.11	.12	.02	.10	.21
Silk, rayon.....	6	0	1	5	.01	0	(¹)	.02	.02	0	(¹)	.04
Pajamas, lounging and beach:	82	4	35	43	.07	.01	.07	.10	.22	.03	.21	.36
Cotton.....	22	1	7	14	.02	(¹)	.02	.04	.06	(¹)	.04	.11
Rayon.....	1024	209	402	413	17.49	11.76	16.66	22.04	10.49	6.20	9.51	14.29
Silk.....	65	26	27	12	.69	1.06	.65	.50	.29	.31	.31	.26
Kimono, negligees.....	108	42	40	26	.79	1.04	1.11	.28	.18	.20	.26	.08
Cotton.....	19	7	6	6	.06	.08	.04	.07	.03	.04	.02	.04
Wool.....												

† Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.

¹ Less than 0.005 article.

¹ Less than 0.5 cent.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				Average number of articles purchased per person				Average expenditure per person			
	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
VII. Clothing, women and girls 18 years of age and over ¹ —Continued.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Shoes: Street	1012	224	392	396	1.87	1.43	1.88	2.15	7.89	4.58	7.44	10.50
Dress	195	29	66	100	.27	.18	.22	.39	1.13	.64	.93	1.66
Sport	167	23	56	88	.19	.10	.16	.29	.67	.28	.52	1.11
House slippers	323	42	121	160	.38	.17	.39	.51	.36	.15	.31	.54
Shoe: Repairs	869	175	348	346	—	—	—	—	1.49	1.03	1.42	1.85
Shines	56	7	18	31	—	—	—	—	.08	.02	.05	.14
Rubbers	170	24	64	82	.14	.08	.13	.19	.16	.08	.15	.22
Arctics, gaiters	179	24	65	90	.15	.08	.13	.20	.21	.10	.18	.32
Gloves: Cotton	452	61	175	216	.60	.26	.55	.88	.48	.17	.38	.78
Leather	308	26	114	168	.35	.12	.30	.55	.65	.20	.49	1.10
Other	141	13	51	77	.17	.06	.15	.26	.16	.04	.14	.26
Bathing suits, sun suits	194	20	58	116	.17	.10	.13	.26	.47	.18	.33	.84
Handkerchiefs	469	93	183	193	5.73	4.66	5.44	6.73	.41	.25	.32	.61
Furs	4	0	1	3	(*)	0	(*)	.01	.11	0	.03	.27
Mufflers, scarfs	89	11	29	49	.10	.05	.08	.15	.08	.03	.06	.14
Handbags, purses	583	81	237	265	.81	.40	.75	1.14	1.34	.47	1.14	2.10
Umbrellas	163	18	61	84	.14	.06	.13	.20	.28	.09	.23	.44
Garters, belts, hairpins, etc.	330	66	132	132	—	—	—	—	.20	.09	.18	.28
Cleaning, repairing	641	94	250	297	—	—	—	—	2.01	.62	1.66	3.27
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.46	.13	.17	.98
VIII. Clothing, girls 12 through 17 years of age: ²												
Total	95	32	42	21	1.16	.72	1.17	2.59	49.68	29.81	52.27	106.79
Hats: Felt	27	8	13	6	.21	.13	.23	.41	1.56	.76	1.60	4.00
Straw	18	3	8	7	.13	.04	.15	.36	.27	.10	.27	.78
Fabric	38	20	13	5	.34	.30	.35	.45	.22	.19	.22	.32
Caps and berets: Wool	10	4	6	—	.08	.06	.13	0	.04	.02	.07	0
Other	46	18	19	9	.31	.25	.32	.50	3.29	2.48	3.37	5.66
Coats: Heavy, plain	19	6	8	5	.12	.08	.13	.23	2.44	1.19	2.56	6.17
fur trimmed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fur	11	2	8	1	.07	.03	.13	.04	0.75	.18	1.36	.93
Light, wool	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
cotton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
silk, rayon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Play suits: Wool knit	2	0	1	1	.01	0	.02	.04	.05	0	.03	.23
Cotton suede	5	1	2	2	.05	.01	.05	.14	.04	.01	.04	.16
Other	3	0	2	1	.03	0	.07	.04	.07	0	.15	.04
Raincoats	11	4	2	5	.07	.06	.03	.23	.16	.14	.05	.56
Sweaters and jackets:												
Wool knit	43	15	20	8	.42	.28	.53	.59	.72	.40	.87	1.38
Wool fabric	14	6	5	3	.10	.11	.08	.14	.16	.13	.18	.18
Leather, leatherette	8	0	3	5	.05	0	.05	.23	.24	0	.29	.85
Other	5	1	2	2	.03	.01	.03	.09	.06	.03	.05	.15
Suits: Wool	19	2	9	8	.12	.03	.15	.36	1.16	.22	.91	4.90
Silk, rayon	2	1	0	1	.03	.04	0	.04	.06	.02	0	.36
Other	7	3	4	0	.04	.04	.07	0	.19	.30	.13	0
Waists and middies:												
Silk, rayon	28	6	15	7	.34	.15	.52	.45	.48	.15	.76	.82
Cotton	39	17	14	8	.63	.52	.53	1.27	.54	.32	.44	1.50
Other	4	0	3	1	.04	0	.05	.14	.09	0	.08	.41
Skirts: Wool	46	17	19	10	.44	.35	.45	.73	.81	.47	.93	1.58
Other	15	6	6	3	.12	.08	.15	.18	.23	.14	.25	.50
Dresses: Cotton, house	21	7	11	3	.35	.22	.42	.59	.36	.22	.41	.68
street	62	22	30	10	1.14	.86	1.35	1.45	1.82	1.08	2.07	3.49
Silk, rayon	75	32	27	16	.96	.62	.97	2.04	4.04	2.01	3.98	10.73
Wool	10	2	5	3	.10	.06	.10	.27	.33	.14	.33	.81
Other	7	1	3	3	.05	.01	.07	.14	.31	.11	.28	1.15
Aprons	6	2	3	1	.06	.04	.10	.04	.03	.01	.04	.04
Coveralls	4	1	2	1	.06	.03	.05	.04	.04	.03	.06	.04
Knickers, breeches, shorts	20	4	4	12	.22	.06	.10	1.09	.26	.06	.14	1.27

¹ Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.² Less than 0.005 article.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 188-190.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				Average number of articles purchased per person				Average expenditure per person			
	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
VIII. Clothing, girls 12 through 17 years of age ² —Continued.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Underwear: Slips, cotton.....	29	13	13	3	0.58	0.42	0.82	0.41	0.34	0.25	0.49	0.22
silk.....	37	8	17	12	.74	.31	.82	1.91	.86	.27	.83	2.86
rayon.....	29	10	13	6	.43	.27	.47	.86	.29	.14	.32	.66
Corsets, girdles.....	18	2	10	6	.24	.03	.25	.86	.33	.08	.24	1.07
Brassieres.....	32	11	16	5	.78	.63	.92	.91	.28	.15	.43	.32
Union suits and combinations: Cotton.....	2	1	1	0	.03	.03	.05	0	.02	.02	.03	0
Wool.....	10	4	5	1	.18	.14	.25	.09	.13	.11	.16	.09
Silk, rayon.....	3	2	0	1	.03	.04	0	.09	.03	.04	0	.04
Underwaists, shirts.....	41	15	18	8	.97	.79	1.15	1.09	.33	.19	.42	.56
Bloomers and panties: Cotton.....	18	10	5	3	.44	.42	.43	.50	.13	.10	.13	.22
Rayon.....	85	42	34	9	2.66	2.76	2.83	1.86	.86	.74	.98	.90
Silk.....	13	3	4	6	.37	.11	.32	1.36	.19	.04	.19	.64
Nightgowns and sleeping pajamas: Cotton, light.....	43	14	21	8	.60	.37	.78	.86	.52	.26	.64	1.06
flannel.....	30	12	16	2	.32	.27	.45	.14	.28	.19	.45	.11
Silk, rayon.....	10	2	4	4	.11	.04	.10	.36	.15	.04	.11	.65
Pajamas, lounging and beach: Cotton.....	10	1	6	3	.08	.03	.12	.18	.10	.02	.12	.27
Silk, rayon.....	4	1	0	3	.06	.01	0	.41	.07	.02	0	.41
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bathrobes.....	11	2	6	3	.07	.03	.10	.14	.20	.06	.24	.57
Kimonos, negligees.....	1	0	1	0	.01	0	.03	0	.01	0	.03	0
Hose: Silk.....	103	41	43	19	12.34	8.17	12.08	26.50	6.17	3.92	6.04	13.83
Rayon.....	19	11	7	1	2.69	3.84	1.72	1.64	.73	.91	.60	.49
Cotton.....	42	22	16	4	3.34	3.69	3.60	1.50	.65	.67	.74	.36
Wool.....	5	1	4	0	.20	.25	.22	0	.04	.04	.06	0
Shoes: Street.....	144	68	57	19	2.55	2.35	2.58	3.09	7.54	5.95	7.94	11.56
Dress.....	23	5	12	6	.27	.17	.32	.50	.86	.56	.99	1.52
Sport.....	40	10	21	9	.99	.20	.50	.73	1.06	.41	1.32	2.45
House slippers.....	15	4	7	4	.10	.06	.13	.18	.09	.04	.11	.20
Shoe: Repairs.....	124	58	48	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.99	1.71	2.06	2.69
Shines.....	1	0	0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01	0	0	.04
Rubbers.....	19	6	7	6	.12	.08	.12	.27	.14	.08	.13	.39
Arctics, gaiters.....	39	16	18	5	.27	.22	.30	.32	.32	.24	.37	.47
Gloves: Cotton.....	67	23	29	15	.69	.42	.85	1.09	.45	.23	.59	.79
Leather.....	21	6	7	8	.16	.08	.13	.50	.24	.10	.17	.90
Other.....	25	8	12	5	.19	.11	.23	.32	.14	.07	.15	.36
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	39	5	18	16	.29	.07	.33	.91	.68	.11	.64	2.65
Handkerchiefs.....	40	15	19	6	3.64	3.03	4.13	4.27	.22	.13	.24	.50
Furs.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mufflers, scarfs.....	20	5	8	7	.15	.07	.15	.41	.11	.04	.11	.32
Handbags, purses.....	71	20	32	19	.73	.34	.80	1.82	.74	.29	.78	2.12
Umbrellas.....	14	5	6	3	.09	.07	.10	.14	.14	.10	.15	.23
Garters, belts, hairpins, etc.....	25	10	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.10	.04	.18	.06
Cleaning, repairing.....	65	23	27	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.86	.46	.89	2.08
Other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.30	.03	.03	1.88
IX. Clothing, girls 6 through 11 years of age: ²												
Total.....	31	8	13	10	.24	.13	.26	.54	25.79	15.17	32.11	42.62
Hats: Felt.....	9	3	2	4	.06	.04	.03	.17	.12	.04	.10	.40
Straw.....	10	2	5	3	.07	.03	.08	.21	.04	.01	.05	.13
Fabric.....	33	14	14	5	.29	.23	.35	.33	.15	.13	.17	.18
Other.....	7	2	1	4	.06	.03	.03	.25	.03	.01	.02	.12
Caps and berets: Wool.....	32	12	12	8	.20	.16	.21	.33	1.52	1.13	1.54	2.69
fur trimmed.....	13	6	5	2	.08	.08	.08	.08	.68	.50	.73	1.14
Fur.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Light, wool.....	19	8	6	5	.12	.11	.10	.21	.80	.51	.84	1.64
cotton.....	2	0	1	1	.01	0	.02	.04	.08	0	.15	.17
silk, rayon.....	11	3	6	2	.08	.04	.11	.12	.69	.22	.88	1.66

² Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 188-190.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchas- ing				Average number of articles purchased per person				Average expenditure per person			
	Economic level—Families spending per expendi- ture unit per year				Economic level—Families spending per expendi- ture unit per year				Economic level—Families spending per expendi- ture unit per year			
	All families				All families				All families			
	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	No.	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	No.	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	No.
IX. Clothing, girls 6 through 11 years of age ¹ —Continued.												
Play suits: Wool knit.....	7	1	6	0	0.05	0.01	0.11	0	0.19	0.05	0.44	0
Cotton suede.....	8	2	6	0	0.07	0.04	0.14	0	0.10	0.08	0.15	0
Other.....	12	3	5	4	0.14	0.05	0.16	0.33	0.17	0.03	0.20	0.54
Raincoats.....	13	2	6	5	0.09	0.03	0.11	0.21	0.15	0.04	0.16	0.46
Sweaters and jackets:												
Wool knit.....	36	12	13	11	0.29	0.19	0.27	0.67	0.44	0.23	0.43	1.14
Wool fabric.....	9	3	4	2	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.12	0.17
Leather, leatherette.....	2	0	2	0	0.01	0	0.03	0	0.05	0	0.12	0
Other.....	1	0	0	1	0.01	0	0	0.04	(5)	0	0	0.03
Suits: Wool.....	9	0	7	2	0.06	0	0.11	0.08	0.33	0	0.66	0.49
Silk, rayon.....	1	1	0	0	0.04	0.08	0	0	0.02	0.04	0	0
Other.....	4	1	3	0	0.02	0.01	0.05	0	0.10	0.05	0.20	0
Waists and middies:												
Silk, rayon.....	7	1	5	1	0.07	0.03	0.13	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.09	0.06
Cotton.....	31	15	11	5	0.48	0.47	0.50	0.46	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.28
Other.....	1	0	0	1	0.01	0	0	0.04	0.01	0	0	0.04
Skirts: Wool.....	15	2	9	4	0.13	0.03	0.21	0.25	0.18	0.03	0.28	0.42
Other.....	12	5	6	1	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.11	0.08
Dresses: Cotton.....	84	37	33	14	2.15	1.74	2.42	2.70	2.06	1.39	2.56	2.87
Silk, rayon.....	24	8	12	4	0.23	0.13	0.34	0.25	0.58	0.39	0.81	0.57
Wool.....	10	3	6	1	0.10	0.04	0.19	0.08	0.18	0.09	0.32	0.12
Other.....	8	2	5	1	0.16	0.05	0.31	0.08	0.17	0.04	0.32	0.18
Aprons.....	4	1	3	0	0.04	0.03	0.06	0	(5)	0	0.01	0
Coveralls.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Knickers, breeches, shorts.....	8	2	4	2	0.08	0.05	0.13	0.04	0.08	0.05	0.10	0.16
Underwear: Slips, cotton.....	36	14	16	6	0.71	0.49	0.81	1.12	0.28	0.19	0.30	0.49
silk.....	6	0	2	4	0.08	0	0.05	0.42	0.07	0	0.05	0.38
rayon.....	6	0	5	1	0.07	0	0.11	0.17	0.03	0	0.06	0.03
Union suits and combina- tions:												
Cotton.....	16	3	10	3	0.29	0.13	0.44	0.42	0.17	0.07	0.25	0.28
Wool.....	19	4	13	2	0.34	0.17	0.55	0.29	0.25	0.09	0.45	0.24
Silk, rayon.....	5	1	1	3	0.09	0.04	0.03	0.42	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.44
Underwaists, shirts.....	53	27	16	10	1.22	1.24	0.97	1.75	0.34	0.33	0.27	0.55
Bloomers and panties:												
Cotton.....	39	21	10	8	1.13	1.29	0.72	1.67	0.25	0.28	0.14	0.41
Rayon.....	57	24	25	8	1.82	1.40	2.24	2.04	0.42	0.33	0.48	0.52
Silk.....	7	2	3	2	0.17	0.07	0.26	0.29	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.16
Nightgowns and sleeping pajamas:												
Cotton, light.....	21	6	11	4	0.24	0.13	0.31	0.37	0.15	0.07	0.22	0.21
flannel.....	45	15	22	8	0.52	0.41	0.60	0.62	0.41	0.28	0.48	0.60
Silk, rayon.....	2	0	2	0	0.02	0	0.06	0	0.02	0	0.06	0
Pajamas, lounging and beach:												
Cotton.....	5	2	2	1	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.06
Silk, rayon.....	2	0	0	2	0.03	0	0	0.21	0.05	0	0	0.34
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bathrobes.....	14	1	9	4	0.09	0.01	0.14	0.17	0.14	0.01	0.25	0.27
Kimonos, negligees.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hose: Silk.....	25	11	11	3	2.14	0.89	3.52	2.46	0.51	0.18	0.83	0.70
Rayon.....	31	13	17	1	1.48	1.47	1.98	2.25	0.30	0.29	0.41	0.05
Cotton.....	115	54	41	20	6.80	5.32	7.26	10.21	1.43	1.02	1.54	2.38
Wool.....	24	5	14	5	0.72	0.28	1.19	0.87	0.26	0.08	0.39	0.45
Shoes: Street and dress.....	152	68	60	24	2.83	2.36	3.10	3.62	7.03	4.54	8.76	10.34
Sport.....	25	8	12	5	0.24	0.15	0.34	0.25	0.29	0.19	0.42	0.29
House slippers.....	30	6	19	5	0.19	0.08	0.31	0.21	0.13	0.05	0.18	0.22
Shoe: Repairs.....	101	41	45	15	0.88	0.48	0.88	0.88	1.53	0.91	1.89	2.54
Shines.....	2	0	1	1	0.01	0	0	0	0.03	0	0.04	0.11
Rubbers.....	15	2	9	4	0.09	0.03	0.14	0.17	0.10	0.02	0.14	0.21
Arctics, gaiters.....	44	9	23	12	0.28	0.12	0.39	0.54	0.35	0.13	0.42	0.85
Gloves: Cotton.....	38	9	24	5	0.30	0.12	0.55	0.21	0.13	0.04	0.24	0.12
Leather.....	7	0	2	5	0.04	0	0.03	0.21	0.05	0	0.03	0.24
Other.....	38	9	20	9	0.30	0.12	0.40	0.58	0.19	0.08	0.24	0.44

¹ Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.² Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 188-190.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*
WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				Average number of articles purchased per person				Average expenditure per person			
	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
IX. Clothing, girls 6 through 11 years of age²—Continued.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	25	3	10	12	0.19	0.04	0.19	0.62	0.24	0.04	0.25	0.86
Handkerchiefs.....	27	6	16	5	2.70	.92	3.44	3.89	.09	.04	.14	.13
Furs.....	1	0	1	0	.01	0	.02	0	.01	0	.03	0
Mufflers, scarfs.....	9	4	1	4	.06	.05	.02	.17	.03	.02	.01	.10
Handbags, purses.....	23	5	15	8	.30	.11	.40	.67	.15	.04	.23	.26
Umbrellas.....	5	1	4	0	.03	.01	.06	0	.03	.01	.06	0
Garters, belts, hairpins, etc.....	16	4	9	3	—	—	.06	0	.04	.03	.06	.04
Cleaning, repairing.....	33	7	17	9	—	—	—	—	.32	.12	.46	.57
Other.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.09	.07	.01	.33
X. Clothing, girls 2 through 5 years of age:²												
Total.....									22.25	10.49	20.62	43.08
Hats: Felt.....	8	3	2	3	.11	.10	.06	.21	.12	.06	.07	.28
Straw.....	3	1	0	2	.05	.03	0	.17	.04	.03	0	.12
Fabric.....	5	1	2	2	.08	.03	.12	.12	.06	.01	.06	.13
Caps and berets: Wool.....	20	2	11	7	.36	.05	.47	.71	.20	.03	.27	.38
Other.....	4	1	0	3	.05	.03	0	.17	.02	.01	0	.08
Coats: Heavy, plain.....	19	6	7	6	.20	.16	.20	.25	1.14	.78	1.12	1.71
fur trimmed.....	3	0	1	2	.03	0	.03	.08	.36	0	.21	1.14
Fur.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Light, wool.....	5	0	1	4	.05	0	.03	.17	.30	0	.15	1.00
cotton.....	2	0	1	1	.02	0	.03	.04	.06	0	.04	.17
silk, rayon.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Play suits: Wool knit.....	26	3	13	10	.38	.10	.47	.71	1.53	.37	2.03	2.65
Cotton suede.....	7	1	3	3	.20	.05	.15	.50	.23	.03	.22	.56
Other.....	5	1	2	2	.12	.03	.06	.37	.20	.05	.13	.53
Raincoats.....	3	0	0	3	.03	0	0	.12	.02	0	0	.09
Sweaters and jackets:												
Wool knit.....	26	6	10	10	.47	.16	.41	1.04	.58	.18	.46	1.41
Wool fabric.....	14	3	5	6	.30	.10	.26	.67	.44	.17	.33	1.01
Leather, leatherette.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	1	0	0	1	.01	0	0	.04	.04	0	0	.15
Suits: Wool.....	6	2	1	3	.08	.05	.03	.21	.45	.29	.15	1.13
Silk, rayon.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	4	1	3	0	.05	.03	.12	0	.12	.10	.21	0
Waists and middies:												
Silk, rayon.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton.....	4	3	0	1	.07	.13	0	.08	.04	.08	0	.03
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skirts: Wool.....	3	1	0	2	.07	.10	0	.12	.04	.03	0	.11
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dresses: Cotton.....	53	14	20	19	2.84	1.29	2.85	5.29	2.58	.84	2.42	5.56
Silk, rayon.....	13	1	2	10	.27	.03	.09	.92	.49	.05	.14	1.66
Wool.....	5	3	0	2	.11	.16	0	.21	.14	.16	0	.29
Other.....	4	2	1	1	.09	.08	.06	.17	.08	.08	.05	.11
Aprons.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coveralls.....	2	0	0	2	.06	0	0	.25	.02	0	0	.07
Knickers, breeches, shorts.....	2	0	1	1	.06	0	.15	.04	.02	0	.01	.04
Underwear: Slips, cotton.....	17	5	8	4	.64	.21	.88	.96	.21	.08	.31	.30
silk.....	4	1	2	1	.08	.10	.09	.04	.04	.03	.04	.06
rayon.....	1	1	0	0	.06	.16	0	0	.02	.06	0	0
Union suits and combina-												
tions:												
Cotton.....	14	5	3	6	.68	.42	.38	1.50	.43	.18	.19	1.17
Wool.....	12	3	4	5	.37	.26	.32	.62	.25	.13	.25	.43
Silk, rayon.....	3	1	0	2	.05	.05	0	.12	.04	.05	0	.07
Underwaists, shirts.....	35	13	12	10	1.80	1.13	1.70	3.00	.64	.29	.49	1.41
Bloomers and panties:												
Cotton.....	26	10	11	5	2.34	1.50	3.12	2.58	.35	.24	.44	.41
Rayon.....	22	5	7	10	1.48	.60	1.29	3.12	.37	.14	.28	.86
Silk.....	7	1	5	1	.25	.08	.53	.12	.07	.02	.13	.06
Nightgowns and sleeping												
pajamas:												
Cotton, light.....	12	1	5	6	.24	.03	.26	.54	.16	.03	.21	.29
flannel.....	34	6	18	10	.82	.29	1.26	1.04	.61	.16	.90	.91
Silk, rayon.....	1	0	1	0	.01	0	.03	0	(³)	0	.01	0

² Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.³ Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 188-190.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				Average number of articles purchased per person				Average expenditure per person			
	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
X. Clothing, girls 2 through 5 years of age ² —												
Continued.												
Pajamas, lounging and beach:	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Cotton.....	2	0	0	2	0.06	0	0	0.25	0.04	0	0	0.16
Silk.....	4	0	1	3	0.09	0	0.06	0.29	0.08	0	0.06	0.24
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bathrobes.....	9	1	5	3	0.11	0.03	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.03	0.22	0.29
Kimonos, negligees.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hose: Silk.....	14	4	7	3	0.96	0.47	1.29	1.25	0.27	0.15	0.35	0.33
Rayon.....	10	5	3	2	0.68	0.97	0.35	0.67	0.12	0.15	0.06	0.16
Cotton.....	58	20	22	16	5.25	4.63	4.74	6.96	1.01	0.78	0.94	1.48
Wool.....	20	6	10	4	0.99	0.68	1.41	0.87	0.25	0.15	0.31	0.33
Shoes: Street and dress.....	86	32	30	24	2.51	1.79	2.41	3.79	5.70	3.49	5.38	9.65
Sport.....	10	4	2	4	1.12	0.13	0.06	0.21	0.15	0.20	0.08	0.19
House slippers.....	15	0	11	4	0.17	0	0.35	0.17	0.12	0	0.23	0.16
Shoe: Repairs.....	31	14	9	8	0.50	0.37	0.55	0.62	0.50	0.37	0.55	0.62
Shine.....	1	0	1	0	0.03	0	0.08	0	0.03	0	0.08	0
Rubbers.....	15	2	5	8	0.16	0.05	0.15	0.33	0.16	0.05	0.15	0.32
Arctics, gaiters.....	17	3	6	8	0.18	0.08	0.18	0.33	0.19	0.10	0.19	0.34
Gloves: Cotton.....	15	3	7	5	0.19	0.10	0.26	0.21	0.08	0.03	0.09	0.14
Leather.....	2	0	1	1	0.03	0	0.03	0.08	0.03	0	0.02	0.08
Other.....	18	2	8	8	0.26	0.05	0.32	0.50	0.13	0.03	0.16	0.25
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	17	3	4	10	0.49	0.08	0.24	1.50	0.35	0.07	0.13	1.12
Handkerchiefs.....	9	1	3	5	1.94	0.16	3.82	2.08	0.09	0.01	0.10	0.20
Furs.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mufflers, scarfs.....	8	0	2	6	0.08	0	0.06	0.25	0.05	0	0.02	0.16
Handbags, purses.....	8	1	4	3	0.08	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.03	(⁵)	0.06	0.02
Umbrellas.....	2	0	0	2	0.02	0	0	0.08	0.02	0	0	0.08
Garters, belts, hairpins, etc.....	6	2	2	2	0.04	0	0	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.08
Cleaning, repairing.....	12	4	3	5	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.24	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.24
Other.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.06	0	0.06
XI. Clothing, infants: ³												
Total.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.88	6.21	10.21	17.80
Caps, hoods, bonnets.....	34	5	17	12	0.57	0.17	0.70	0.97	0.33	0.08	0.35	0.63
Coats.....	21	6	7	8	0.22	0.12	0.20	0.36	0.72	0.51	0.48	1.25
Sweaters, sacques.....	40	13	12	15	0.68	0.38	0.62	1.14	0.75	0.44	0.58	1.35
Sweater suits.....	27	5	10	12	0.30	0.10	0.38	0.47	0.69	0.31	0.80	1.07
Dresses, rompers.....	55	17	19	19	2.00	1.23	1.80	3.25	1.26	0.55	1.40	2.05
Skirts, garterdresses.....	16	3	6	7	0.53	0.17	0.55	1.00	0.37	0.05	0.25	0.93
Shirts, bands.....	60	22	18	20	2.70	1.77	2.10	4.61	0.82	0.53	0.68	1.34
Diapers.....	47	16	11	20	7.98	6.04	5.35	13.47	0.90	0.58	0.52	1.75
Sleeping garments.....	47	17	16	14	1.20	0.87	1.05	1.80	0.72	0.38	0.71	1.20
Stockings.....	76	31	22	23	3.68	3.71	2.82	4.61	0.72	0.66	0.52	1.02
Bootees, shoes.....	71	25	26	20	1.27	1.23	1.28	1.30	2.07	1.56	2.31	2.49
Layette.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.53	0.56	1.61	2.72

² Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.³ Infants 1 to 2 years of age are included only if dependent on family funds for 52 weeks; those under 1 year of age are included regardless of the number of weeks dependent on family funds.⁴ Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 188-190.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Clothing expenditures</i>				
Number of families in survey.....	100	25	37	38
Average number of clothing expenditure units per family.....	2.79	3.57	2.56	2.50
I. Number of families spending for—				
Ready-made clothing, dry cleaning and accessories.....	100	25	37	38
Yard goods and findings.....	58	13	21	24
Paid help for sewing.....	6	2	0	4
Number of families reporting clothing received as gifts.....	56	14	16	26
Average expenditure per family for clothing.....	\$148.68	\$139.86	\$122.22	\$180.24
Ready-made clothing, dry cleaning and accessories.....	145.09	136.25	120.30	175.04
Yard goods and findings.....	2.98	3.45	1.92	3.70
Paid help for sewing.....	.61	.16	0	1.50
Average value per family of clothing received as gifts (incomplete) ¹	7.29	7.56	2.13	12.14
II. Number of families having men and boys 18 years of age and over ²	92	24	33	35
Number of men and boys 18 years of age and over ³	116	35	40	41
Average number of men and boys 18 years of age and over per family having such men and boys ³	1.26	1.46	1.21	1.17
Number of families having boys 12 through 17 years of age ²	7	5	2	0
Number of boys 12 through 17 years of age ³	8	6	2	0
Average number of boys 12 through 17 years of age per family having such boys ³	1.14	1.20	1.00	0
Number of families having boys 6 through 11 years of age ²	13	10	2	1
Number of boys 6 through 11 years of age ³	15	12	2	1
Average number of boys 6 through 11 years of age per family having such boys ³	1.15	1.20	1.00	1.00
Number of families having boys 2 through 5 years of age ²	5	2	3	0
Number of boys 2 through 5 years of age ³	6	2	4	0
Average number of boys 2 through 5 years of age per family having such boys ³	1.20	1.00	1.33	0
Number of families having women and girls 18 years of age and over ²	100	25	37	38
Number of women and girls 18 years of age and over ³	129	32	48	49
Average number of women and girls 18 years of age and over per family having such women and girls ³	1.29	1.28	1.30	1.29
Number of families having girls 12 through 17 years of age ²	9	5	3	1
Number of girls 12 through 17 years of age ³	11	6	4	1
Average number of girls 12 through 17 years of age per family having such girls ³	1.22	1.20	1.33	1.00
Number of families having girls 6 through 11 years of age ²	13	10	2	1
Number of girls 6 through 11 years of age ³	14	11	2	1
Average number of girls 6 through 11 years of age per family having such girls ³	1.07	1.10	1.00	1.00
Number of families having girls 2 through 5 years of age ²	5	5	0	0
Number of girls 2 through 5 years of age ³	6	6	0	0
Average number of girls 2 through 5 years of age per family having such girls ³	1.20	1.20	0	0
Number of families having infants under 2 years of age ²	3	2	0	1
Number of infants under 2 years of age ³	3	2	0	1
Average number of infants under 2 years of age per family having infants ³	1.00	1.00	0	1.00
III. Total expenditure for clothing: ⁴				
Per boy 12 through 17 years of age ²	\$30.82	\$25.48	\$46.85	\$0
Per boy 6 through 11 years of age ²	23.63	21.84	29.10	34.13
Per boy 2 through 5 years of age ²	14.91	8.54	18.09	0
Per girl 12 through 17 years of age ²	61.10	34.50	60.70	222.37
Per girl 6 through 11 years of age ²	23.20	20.95	38.80	16.61
Per girl 2 through 5 years of age ²	15.19	15.19	0	0
Per infant under 2 years of age ²	16.19	14.90	0	18.76

¹ The aggregates on which these averages are based do not include gifts of clothing reported received by 15 families but for which they could not estimate the value.

² Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.

³ Infants aged 1 to 2 years are included only if dependent on family funds for 52 weeks; those under 1 year of age are included regardless of the number of weeks dependent on family funds.

⁴ Detailed information not presented for the following age groups because of small number of families in each.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 188-190.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*
 NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				Average number of articles purchased per person				Average expenditure per person			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
IV. Clothing, men and boys 18 years of age and over; ¹	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Total.....	64	17	18	29	0.66	0.51	0.50	0.93	49.50	37.38	43.35	67.96
Hats: Felt.....	20	6	6	8	.17	.17	.15	.20	2.18	1.53	1.48	3.42
Straw.....	15	8	4	3	.16	.28	.12	.07	.35	.34	.26	.44
Caps: Wool.....	8	1	4	3	.09	.06	.15	.07	.14	.27	.09	.06
Other.....	22	9	5	8	.19	.26	.12	.20	.07	.09	.10	.03
Overcoats.....	6	2	1	3	.05	.06	.02	.07	4.45	5.21	3.08	5.14
Topcoats.....	3	1	2	0	.02	.03	.05	0	.99	.93	.55	1.47
Raincoats.....	2	2	0	0	.03	.11	0	0	.10	.12	.18	0
Jackets: Heavy fabric.....	2	2	0	0	.02	.06	0	0	.03	.11	0	0
Leather.....	1	0	0	1	.02	0	0	0	.06	.20	0	0
Other.....	7	3	1	3	.07	.08	.02	.10	.05	0	0	.01
Sweaters: Heavy.....	11	2	4	5	.12	.06	.12	.17	.16	.26	.05	.20
Light.....	32	9	8	15	.28	.26	.20	.39	.17	.06	.27	.16
Suits: Heavy wool.....	26	4	12	10	.23	.11	.30	.27	7.79	6.39	4.73	11.96
Lightweight wool.....	2	0	1	1	.02	0	.02	.02	5.44	2.34	7.34	6.24
Cotton, linen.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.12	0	.08	.26
Palm-beach.....	4	0	1	3	.04	0	.02	.10	0	0	0	0
Other.....	7	4	0	3	.08	.14	0	0	.87	0	.15	2.33
Trousers: Wool.....	8	2	1	5	.09	.08	.02	.17	.29	.34	0	.53
Cotton.....	2	1	0	1	.02	.03	0	0	.16	.17	.08	.23
Other.....	13	6	5	2	.19	.28	.18	.12	.08	.04	0	.19
Overalls, coveralls.....	31	9	9	13	.70	.51	.52	1.02	.33	.48	.27	.27
Shirts: Cotton, work.....	77	24	24	29	2.54	2.20	2.17	3.20	.78	.56	.61	1.14
Cotton and other, dress.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.51	2.84	2.90	4.66
Wool.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Underwear:												
Suits, cotton, knit.....	12	5	3	4	.25	.34	.15	.27	.30	.37	.19	.33
woven.....	8	2	3	2	.20	.17	.32	.10	.16	.15	.25	.09
cotton and wool.....	2	0	4	2	.16	.14	.20	.15	.22	.26	.22	.20
rayon and silk.....	35	17	10	8	1.46	2.17	1.07	1.22	.06	0	.03	.15
Undershirts, cotton.....	19	3	5	11	.66	.31	.40	1.22	.59	.72	.35	.73
cotton and wool.....	6	1	2	3	.17	.06	.10	.34	.32	.10	.19	.63
rayon and silk.....	50	17	13	20	2.10	2.00	1.42	2.85	.06	.03	.05	.11
Shorts, cotton.....	4	1	2	1	.09	.06	.10	.10	.85	.66	.46	1.38
rayon and silk.....	13	3	5	5	.46	.31	.40	.63	.04	.03	.05	.03
Drawers, cotton and wool.....	46	11	11	24	.70	.46	.58	1.02	.24	.10	.19	.40
Pajamas and nightshirts.....	87	25	32	30	1.12	1.11	1.15	1.10	1.00	.58	.77	1.57
Shoes: Street.....	18	5	6	7	.19	.20	.17	.20	4.67	4.20	4.75	5.84
Work.....	2	0	1	1	.02	0	.02	.02	.54	.37	.61	.61
Canvas.....	4	2	1	1	.03	.06	.02	.02	.05	0	.08	.07
Other.....	2	0	1	1	.02	0	.02	.02	.11	.17	.02	.14
Boots: Rubber.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.06	0	.06	.10
Leather.....	1	0	1	0	.01	0	.02	0	0	0	0	0
Arctics.....	27	8	9	10	.25	.28	.22	.24	.03	0	.09	0
Rubbers.....	76	21	29	26	1.04	.99	1.06	1.06	.28	.33	.25	.27
Shoe: Repairs.....	37	5	15	17	1.08	.33	1.26	1.53	1.04	.99	1.06	1.06
Shoes.....	36	15	10	11	3.66	6.03	2.20	3.05	1.08	.33	1.26	1.53
Hose: Cotton, heavy.....	39	12	18	9	3.95	2.71	4.92	4.05	.76	1.19	.37	.77
dress.....	40	11	14	15	2.78	2.31	2.87	3.07	1.04	.74	1.22	1.13
Rayon.....	12	3	3	6	.58	.34	.22	1.12	.73	.55	.74	.87
Silk.....	4	0	3	1	.16	0	.30	.15	.22	.09	.15	.40
Wool.....	16	5	7	4	.59	.31	.97	.44	0	0	.11	.03
Gloves: Work, cotton.....	8	2	3	3	.09	.06	.12	.10	.24	.15	.36	.19
other.....	18	2	10	6	.17	.06	.27	.17	.07	.04	.08	.08
Street, leather.....	4	1	2	1	.03	.03	.05	.02	.28	.11	.46	.23
other.....	63	17	18	28	2.25	1.60	2.25	2.80	.05	.05	.05	.06
Ties.....	15	2	6	7	.89	.43	.62	1.54	1.38	1.04	1.03	2.03
Collars.....	4	0	3	1	.03	0	.07	.02	.22	.07	.13	.44
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	54	17	21	16	4.51	4.08	5.16	4.24	.07	0	.14	.07
Handkerchiefs.....	13	1	3	9	.13	.06	.20	.12	.46	.35	.47	.53
Accessories.....	15	2	8	5	.13	.06	.20	.12	.11	.06	.03	.24
Bathrobes.....	89	22	32	35	2.76	1.11	2.86	4.07	.46	1.16	.71	.46
Cleaning, repairing.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.76	1.11	2.86	4.07
Other.....									.53	0	1.29	2.38

¹ Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.² Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 188-190.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				Average number of articles purchased per person				Average expenditure per person			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
V. Clothing, women and girls 18 years of age and over: ¹	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Total.....	90	17	34	39	1.12	0.72	1.00	1.51	53.24	33.57	45.44	73.65
Hats: Felt.....	46	7	17	22	.39	.19	.37	.53	1.98	1.19	1.57	2.88
Straw.....	24	5	9	10	.25	.28	.21	.26	.64	.24	.50	1.02
Fabric.....	11	1	7	3	.10	.06	.14	.08	.34	.35	.31	.37
Caps and berets: Wool.....	2	0	2	0	.02	0	.04	0	.06	.02	.09	.05
Other.....	9	4	1	4	.07	.12	.02	.08	.01	0	.02	0
Coats: Heavy, plain.....	16	1	11	4	.12	.03	.23	.08	1.14	2.40	3.30	1.14
fur trimmed.....	1	0	0	1	.01	0	0	.02	3.57	.41	7.36	1.93
Fur.....	11	3	4	4	.01	.09	.08	.10	1.30	0	0	3.43
Light, wool.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.03	.84	.93	1.25
cotton.....	1	0	0	1	.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
silk, rayon.....	6	0	3	3	.05	0	.06	.06	.04	0	0	.11
Raincoats.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.08	.08	.08	.08
Sweaters and jackets:												
Wool knit.....	11	2	5	4	.12	.12	.12	.10	.22	.26	.24	.16
Wool fabric.....	6	1	3	2	.05	.03	.08	.04	.08	.03	.10	.09
Leather, leatherette.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	1	0	0	1	.01	0	0	.02	.01	0	0	.02
Suits: Wool.....	7	0	2	5	.05	0	.04	.10	.78	0	.85	1.23
Silk, rayon.....	4	1	1	2	.03	.03	.02	.04	.22	.44	.08	.21
Other.....	6	0	3	3	.05	0	.06	.06	.18	0	.29	.19
Waists and middies:												
Silk, rayon.....	17	3	8	6	.20	.16	.19	.24	.39	.18	.30	.62
Cotton.....	7	1	2	4	.07	.03	.04	.12	.08	.02	.06	.13
Other.....	2	1	0	1	.02	.08	0	.02	.04	.05	0	.06
Skirts: Wool.....	8	1	2	5	.06	.03	.04	.10	.14	.03	.10	.26
Other.....	5	0	5	0	.05	0	.12	0	.08	0	.20	0
Dresses: Cotton, house.....	51	10	20	21	1.01	.72	1.06	1.14	.98	.60	1.04	1.16
street.....	27	8	9	10	.38	.31	.35	.45	1.09	.68	.74	1.70
Silk, rayon.....	68	13	24	31	1.02	.63	.73	1.55	5.36	3.04	3.81	8.40
Wool.....	12	2	4	6	.12	.06	.08	.18	.74	.38	.38	1.34
Other.....	10	2	7	1	.09	.06	.19	.02	.31	.25	.60	.06
Aprons.....	25	6	10	9	.46	.66	.35	.43	.18	.14	.19	.20
Coveralls.....	3	2	1	0	.06	.12	.08	0	.06	.08	.11	0
Knickers, breeches, shorts.....	1	0	1	0	.05	0	.12	0	.01	0	.02	0
Underwear:												
Slips, cotton.....	7	2	2	3	.13	.19	.08	.14	.07	.07	.04	.11
silk.....	45	4	18	23	.72	.19	.77	1.02	1.04	.27	.91	1.66
rayon.....	36	10	13	13	.59	.66	.60	.53	.54	.53	.54	.55
Corsets, girdles.....	41	9	9	23	.39	.34	.19	.61	.99	.88	.45	1.62
Brassieres.....	16	4	7	5	.29	.25	.20	.31	.22	.13	.25	.24
Union suits and combinations: Cotton.....	1	1	0	0	.02	.06	0	0	.01	.03	0	0
Wool.....	6	0	3	3	.09	0	.12	.08	.10	0	.15	.11
Silk, rayon.....	15	4	7	4	.36	.41	.48	.22	.30	.28	.41	.22
Underwaists, shirts.....	39	10	14	15	.94	1.00	.73	1.12	.44	.36	.39	.55
Bloomers and panties:												
Cotton.....	4	1	1	2	.11	.12	.08	.12	.07	.03	.02	.14
Rayon.....	61	15	19	27	1.74	2.12	1.23	1.98	.86	.83	.56	1.17
Silk.....	8	0	3	5	.26	0	.19	.51	.23	0	.15	.45
Nightgowns and sleeping pajamas: Cotton.....	23	3	12	8	.36	.16	.56	.28	.30	.16	.44	.26
Light flannel.....	9	0	5	4	.11	0	.19	.10	.11	0	.18	.10
Silk, rayon.....	19	3	3	13	.29	.22	.10	.53	.47	.30	.19	.85
Pajamas, lounging and beach:												
Cotton.....	2	0	0	2	.02	0	0	.04	.02	0	0	.06
Silk, rayon.....	2	1	0	1	.02	.06	0	.02	.05	.10	0	.06
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bathrobes.....	11	0	6	5	.08	0	.12	.10	.28	0	.37	.39
Kimonos, negligees.....	8	1	3	4	.06	.03	.06	.08	.15	.03	.17	.21
Hose: Silk.....	111	28	39	44	16.43	15.38	13.08	20.41	10.15	8.26	7.95	13.55
Rayon.....	18	6	7	5	1.26	1.06	1.19	1.45	.60	.39	.59	.74
Cotton.....	3	1	1	1	.40	1.47	.04	.04	.22	.87	.01	.01
Wool.....	1	0	1	0	.02	0	.06	0	.04	0	.10	0

¹ Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 188-190.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				Average number of articles purchased per person				Average expenditure per person			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
V. Clothing, women and girls 18 years of age and over ¹ —Continued.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Shoes: Street.....	93	22	34	37	1.30	1.19	1.19	1.49	5.24	3.80	4.25	7.14
Dress.....	33	10	9	14	.36	.34	.21	.51	1.40	1.20	.80	2.11
Sport.....	25	1	13	11	.22	.03	.29	.26	.61	.06	.78	.81
House slippers.....	46	4	23	19	.48	.16	.58	.59	.45	.11	.49	.64
Shoe: Repairs.....	89	21	33	35	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.15	.73	.96	1.61
Shoes.....	18	2	4	12	-----	-----	-----	-----	.11	.05	.02	.24
Rubbers.....	20	5	6	9	.16	.16	.12	.18	.16	.15	.12	.18
Arctics, gaiters.....	21	3	8	10	.18	.09	.17	.24	.24	.13	.24	.33
Gloves: Cotton.....	46	6	18	22	.49	.38	.50	.55	.38	.24	.40	.44
Leather.....	19	2	8	9	.22	.06	.19	.35	.36	.13	.27	.61
Other.....	14	3	5	6	.13	.09	.12	.16	.10	.06	.09	.13
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	4	1	1	2	.03	.03	.02	.04	.05	.09	.03	.04
Handkerchiefs.....	27	10	7	10	3.02	2.44	2.01	4.39	.22	.11	.12	.38
Furs.....	2	0	0	2	.02	0	0	.04	.20	0	0	.54
Mufflers, scarfs.....	6	1	4	1	.05	.03	.08	.02	.03	.01	.07	.01
Handbags, purses.....	55	8	22	25	.57	.31	.56	.76	.73	.28	.62	1.12
Umbrellas.....	20	5	8	7	.16	.19	.17	.14	.29	.31	.34	.23
Garters, belts, hairpins, etc.....	40	10	16	14	-----	-----	-----	-----	.10	.05	.10	.12
Cleaning, repairing.....	72	12	25	35	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.50	.90	1.08	2.36
Other.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.54	.06	.57	3.47

¹ Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 188-190.

TABLE 18.—Furnishings and equipment expenditures, by economic level
WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families				Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
					Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	
Families in survey.....	897				194	331	372	
Number of families reporting receipt of gifts of furnishings and equipment.....	166				26	57	83	
Average value per family of furnishings and equipment received as gifts (incomplete) ¹	\$1. 21				\$0. 27	\$1. 62	\$1. 34	

Item	Number of families spending				Average number of articles purchased per family				Average expenditure per family			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Furnishings and Equipment Expenditures</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Total.....	47.02	17.06	39.77	69.08	4.54	4.70	3.92	7.10	16.55	4.08	13.09	26.14
Furniture, total.....	28	1	11	16	0.031	0.005	0.033	0.043	4.54	0.70	3.92	7.10
Suites: Living room.....	24	0	6	18	0.029	0	0.021	0.051	4.12	0	2.60	7.62
Dining room.....	8	1	2	5	0.009	0.005	0.006	0.013	0.75	0.42	0.80	0.87
Beds: Wood.....	18	2	4	12	0.023	0.010	0.015	0.038	5.4	1.8	2.9	9.5
Metal.....	20	5	9	6	0.029	0.031	0.030	0.027	3.8	16	44	34
Cots, cribs: Wood.....	22	4	8	10	0.025	0.021	0.024	0.027	3.5	14	31	50
Metal.....	5	3	0	2	0.006	0.015	0	0.005	0.4	14	0	0.3
Bedsprings.....	19	2	4	13	0.027	0.010	0.015	0.046	3.6	10	10	7.3
Davenport.....	3	0	1	2	0.003	0	0.003	0.005	0.05	0	0.06	0.07
Couches, daybeds.....	20	2	4	14	0.022	0.010	0.012	0.038	2.7	28	35	1.65
Dressers.....	11	1	3	7	0.012	0.005	0.009	0.019	1.9	11	12	2.29
Chiffoniers, chests.....	12	0	5	7	0.013	0	0.015	0.019	2.3	0	20	3.7
Sideboards, buffets.....	1	0	0	1	0.001	0	0	0.003	0.01	0	0	0.3
Desks.....	6	2	1	3	0.007	0.010	0.003	0.008	2.2	14	10	3.7
Bookcases, bookshelves.....	9	0	2	7	0.011	0	0.006	0.022	1.9	0	0.1	4.6
Tables, except kitchen.....	46	0	14	32	0.072	0	0.069	0.113	6.6	0	5.3	1.12
Chairs: Wood.....	17	3	6	8	0.028	0.031	0.030	0.024	1.2	12	0.8	1.4
Upholstered.....	31	3	10	18	0.047	0.015	0.036	0.073	8.4	44	5.6	1.30
Benches, stools, footstools.....	8	0	3	5	0.010	0	0.009	0.016	0.3	0	0.2	0.5
Tea carts, wheel trays.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stands, racks, costumers.....	16	2	4	10	0.023	0.010	0.012	0.040	0.6	0.1	0.4	1.0
Other.....	60	6	20	34	0.067	0.010	0.012	0.040	2.00	0.94	2.56	2.05
Textile furnishings, total.....	109	7	39	63	1.194	0.053	1.229	1.237	14.16	6.89	12.85	19.11
Carpets, rugs.....	33	2	13	18	0.334	0.191	0.314	0.427	2.88	3.1	2.64	4.43
Linoleum, inlaid.....	152	32	47	73	2.015	1.954	1.882	2.166	1.51	1.18	1.43	1.76
Felt-base floor coverings.....	64	14	18	32	0.095	0.077	0.076	0.121	1.06	0.75	0.56	1.68
Mattresses.....	29	1	12	16	0.084	0.010	0.100	0.108	1.1	0.1	1.2	1.6
Pillows.....	120	18	42	60	2.52	1.80	2.42	2.98	7.9	4.2	8.2	9.6
Blankets.....	50	6	19	25	0.089	0.041	0.079	0.124	3.1	1.7	3.2	3.7
Comforts, quilts.....	231	29	87	115	1.390	0.742	1.453	1.672	1.51	0.80	1.55	1.84
Sheets.....	201	30	73	98	1.707	1.232	1.728	1.935	5.6	3.8	5.5	6.6
Pillowcases.....	90	8	37	45	1.163	0.052	1.196	1.191	1.80	0.40	0.96	0.85
Bedspreads, couch covers.....	73	15	23	35	0.713	0.325	0.674	0.710	1.8	1.2	1.8	2.2
Tablecloths, napkins, doilies:	15	2	5	8	0.163	0.052	0.196	0.191	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.0
Cotton.....	64	11	21	32	0.613	0.325	0.674	0.710	1.6	0.9	1.6	1.8
Linen.....	265	52	106	107	2.545	2.361	2.782	2.430	6.6	5.0	7.0	7.0
Towels: Linen.....	83	16	29	38	0.678	0.608	0.625	0.761	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.3
Cotton, turkish.....	34	2	7	25	0.146	0.021	0.063	0.284	1.5	0.3	0.4	3.1
Other cotton.....	299	43	89	167	1.172	0.687	0.919	1.651	2.20	0.97	1.51	3.46
Table runners, dresser scarfs.....	188	29	56	103	1.88	0.29	1.88	1.88	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.8
Curtains, draperies.....	113	24	39	50	1.13	0.24	1.13	1.13	0.63	0.47	0.79	0.57
Dishcloths, cleaning cloths, etc.....	73	15	23	35	0.713	0.325	0.674	0.710	1.8	1.2	1.8	2.2
Other.....	15	2	5	8	0.163	0.052	0.196	0.191	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.0
Silverware, china, and glass-ware, total.....	127	24	46	57	1.27	0.24	1.27	1.27	0.85	0.47	0.77	1.11
China or porcelain, table.....	216	39	78	99	2.16	0.39	2.16	2.16	1.28	0.15	0.27	0.35
Glassware.....	23	4	13	6	0.23	0.04	0.23	0.23	0.05	0.02	0.08	0.04
Tableware: Silver.....	5	1	1	3	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01
Other.....	25	6	11	8	0.25	0.06	0.25	0.25	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.05

¹ The aggregates on which these averages are based do not include the gifts of furnishings and equipment reported received by 105 families but for which they could not estimate the value.

² Less than 0.5 cent.

³ Expressed in square yards.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 190-191.

TABLE 18.—Furnishings and equipment expenditures, by economic level—Continued

WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Number of families spending				Average number of articles purchased per family				Average expenditure per family			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Furnishings and Equipment Expenditures—Continued</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Electrical equipment, total	17	1	5	11	0.019	0.005	0.015	0.030	8.84	2.99	7.78	12.80
Vacuum cleaners	28	1	9	18	.030	.005	.027	.046	.87	.40	.75	1.21
Refrigerators (electric)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.37	.59	4.40	6.32
Electric stoves, hotplates	5	0	3	2	.008	0	.012	.008	0	0	0	0
Washing machines	64	10	22	32	.072	.057	.066	.086	.66	0	.97	.73
Irons	2	0	0	2	.002	0	0	.005	.29	.18	.29	.35
Ironers, mangles	6	0	0	6	.007	0	0	.016	.06	0	0	.13
Heaters, fans	620	123	246	251	.007	0	0	.016	.01	0	0	.03
Light bulbs	68	4	18	46	4.948	3.675	5.184	5.401	.91	.64	.96	1.00
Lamps	26	2	8	16	.111	.015	.069	.199	.65	.11	.23	1.30
Toasters	10	2	2	6	.029	.010	.024	.043	.06	.02	.04	.11
Sewing machines (electric)	21	1	8	12	.011	.010	.006	.016	.88	1.05	.11	1.46
Other									.08	(¹)	.03	.16
Miscellaneous equipment, total									6.62	2.63	5.28	9.92
Mirrors, pictures, clocks, ornaments	77	10	23	44					.31	.07	.22	.51
Carpet sweepers	26	1	7	18					.08	.01	.06	.13
Brooms, brushes, mops	446	106	158	182					.54	.54	.49	.60
Dustpans, pails, etc.	101	16	40	45					.07	.04	.06	.10
Gas refrigerators	3	0	1	2					.79	0	.95	1.07
Ice boxes	18	4	6	8					.34	.30	.22	.48
Stoves and ranges (not electric)	33	3	9	21					1.20	.24	.76	2.09
Canning equipment, cookers	3	0	0	3					(¹)	0	0	.01
Pots, pans, cutlery	224	33	77	114					.52	.24	.38	.78
Tubs, boards, wringers	20	6	6	8					.02	.04	.01	.02
Ironing boards, racks, baskets	23	3	12	8					.03	.02	.04	.02
Sewing machines (not electric)	3	1	1	1					.04	.06	.03	.04
Baby carriages, go-carts	45	12	14	19					.98	.70	.82	1.27
Trunks, hand baggage	28	2	8	18					.11	.01	.04	.22
Household tools, ladders, cans	28	2	8	18					.08	.01	.04	.15
Window shades, wire screens, awnings	146	31	46	69					.46	.24	.38	.65
Lawn mowers, garden equipment	11	2	3	6					.06	.05	.05	.08
Repairs, cleaning	51	2	14	35					.78	.02	.54	1.39
Other									.21	.04	.19	.31

¹ Less than 0.5 cents.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 190-191.

TABLE 18.—Furnishings and equipment expenditures, by economic level—Continued

NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	
Families in survey.....	100	25	37	38	
Number families reporting receipt of gifts of furnish- ings and equipment.....	26	7	4	15	
Average value per family of furnishings and equip- ment received as gifts (incomplete).....	\$1.81	\$1.32	\$0.14	\$3.77	

Item	Number of families spending				Average number of articles purchased per family				Average expenditure per family			
	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	All families	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Furnishings and Equipment Expenditures</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Total.....									49.30	20.00	38.53	79.04
Furniture, total.....									26.47	9.42	22.45	41.61
Suites: Living room.....	6	0	2	4	0.060	0	0.054	0.105	7.55	0	7.97	12.12
Bedroom.....	7	1	3	3	0.080	0.040	0.108	0.079	10.07	5.50	13.72	9.52
Dining room.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beds: Wood.....	2	1	0	1	0.030	0.080	0	0.026	1.00	.61	0	2.23
Metal.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cots, cribs: Wood.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Metal.....	3	0	1	2	0.040	0	0.027	0.079	.89	0	.08	2.27
Bedsprings.....	3	1	0	2	0.040	0.040	0	0.079	.60	.48	0	1.25
Davenport.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Couches, daybeds.....	2	0	0	2	0.020	0	0	.053	.71	0	0	1.86
Dressers.....	3	0	0	3	0.030	0	0	.079	.76	0	0	2.00
Chiffoniers, chests.....	1	0	0	1	0.010	0	0	.026	.11	0	0	.30
Sideboards, buffets.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Desks.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bookcases, bookshelves.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tables, except kitchen.....	9	2	3	4	.120	.120	.081	.158	.68	1.45	.10	.74
Chairs: Wood.....	5	1	0	4	.090	.080	0	.184	1.30	.08	0	3.36
Upholstered.....	5	0	1	4	.090	0	.027	.211	1.31	0	.40	3.06
Benches, stools, footstools.....	1	0	0	1	.010	0	0	.026	.01	0	0	.02
Tea carts, wheel trays.....	1	0	0	1	.010	0	0	.026	.01	0	0	.03
Stands, racks, costumers.....	4	0	1	3	.070	0	.027	.158	.08	0	.05	.16
Other.....	6	1	1	4					1.39	1.30	.13	2.69
Textile furnishings, total.....									10.43	7.31	6.86	15.91
Carpets, rugs.....	17	3	5	9	.845	1.440	.541	.750	2.44	1.87	1.37	3.85
Linoleum, inlaid.....	5	1	2	2	.330	.080	.486	.342	.22	.16	.17	.31
Felt-base floor coverings.....	9	1	3	5	.453	.480	.351	.535	.87	.41	.44	1.58
Mattresses.....	7	3	3	1	.080	.160	.081	.026	.95	1.87	.61	.67
Pillows.....	5	0	3	2	.110	0	.135	.153	.05	0	.08	.06
Blankets.....	11	3	3	5	.170	.240	.108	.184	.62	.24	.35	.88
Comforts, quilts.....	3	0	1	2	.050	0	.027	.105	.19	0	.08	.43
Sheets.....	25	5	8	12	1.130	.600	.918	1.684	1.11	.53	.78	1.83
Pillowcases.....	19	2	7	10	1.050	.440	.918	1.579	.35	.08	.30	.58
Bedspreads, couch covers.....	12	2	2	8	.180	.080	.081	.342	.60	.19	.13	1.31
Tablecloths, napkins, doilies:												
Cotton.....	5	1	1	3					.06	.03	.02	.11
Linen.....	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0
Towels: Linen.....	4	1	1	2	.200	.240	.108	.283	.04	.04	.01	.07
Cotton, turkish.....	17	3	6	8	.860	.600	.784	1.105	.24	.14	.18	.35
Other cotton.....	5	3	0	2	.250	.720	0	.184	.05	.08	0	.07
Table runners, dresser scarfs.....	2	0	0	2	.090	0	0	.237	.17	0	0	.44
Curtains, draperies.....	28	6	8	14	.870	.840	1.000	.793	1.42	.96	1.14	1.99
Dishcloths, cleaning cloths, etc.....	37	6	16	15					.17	.10	.20	.18
Other.....	10	1	5	4					.98	.61	1.00	1.20
Silverware, china, and glassware, total.....												
China or porcelain, table.....	8	1	3	4					.81	.23	.38	1.65
Glassware.....	15	4	4	7					.38	.03	.23	.76
Tableware: Silver.....	5	1	1	3					.13	.14	.05	.21
Other.....	2	1	1	0					.25	.01	.02	.64
Other.....	2	0	1	1					.03	.05	.05	0
Other.....	2	0	1	1					.02	0	.03	.04

¹ The aggregates on which these averages are based do not include the gifts of furnishings and equipment reported received by 2 families but for which they could not estimate the value.

² Expressed in square yards.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 190-191.

TABLE 18.—Furnishings and equipment expenditures, by economic level—Continued

NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Number of families spending				Average number of articles purchased per family				Average expenditure per family			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Furnishings and Equipment Expenditures—Continued</i>												
Electrical equipment, total.....	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Vacuum cleaners.....	1	0	1	0	0.010	0	0.027	0	8.14	1.20	6.70	14.09
Refrigerators (electric).....	3	0	1	2	.030	0	.027	.053	.10	0	.27	0
Electric stoves, hot-plates.....	1	0	0	1	.010	0	0	.026	5.35	0	4.99	9.23
Washing machines.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(³)	0	0	.01
Irons.....	8	1	2	5	.080	.040	.054	.132	0	0	.11	.30
Ironers, mangles.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.20	.16	0	0
Heaters, fans.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Light bulbs.....	75	19	28	28	5.090	4.680	6.000	4.474	.78	.63	.88	.77
Lamps.....	10	3	3	4	.180	.120	.162	.237	.59	.40	.36	.94
Toasters.....	2	0	1	1	.020	0	.027	.026	.03	0	.03	.05
Sewing machines (electric).....	3	0	0	3	.030	0	0	.079	1.00	0	0	2.62
Other.....	7	1	3	3					.09	.01	.06	.17
Miscellaneous equipment, total.....									3.45	1.84	2.14	5.78
Mirrors, pictures, clocks, ornaments.....	20	4	7	9					.53	.55	.33	.72
Carpet sweepers.....	5	1	1	3					.22	.20	.04	.40
Brooms, brushes, mops.....	66	15	24	27					.62	.60	.63	.62
Dustpans, pails, etc.....	15	4	3	8					.04	.04	.01	.07
Gas refrigerators.....	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0
Ice boxes.....	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0
Stoves and ranges (not electric).....	1	0	0	1					.04	0	0	.12
Canning equipment, cookers.....	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0
Pots, pans, cutlery.....	27	4	12	11					.35	.13	.50	.35
Tubs, boards, wringers.....	5	1	2	2					.02	.01	.02	.01
Ironing boards, racks, baskets.....	6	1	2	3					.08	.06	.07	.11
Sewing machines (not electric).....	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0
Baby carriages, go-carts.....	1	0	0	1					.11	0	0	.29
Trunks, hand baggage.....	4	0	1	3					.51	0	.10	1.24
Household tools, ladders, cans.....	2	0	0	2					.01	0	0	.02
Window shades, wire screens, awnings.....	18	0	10	8					.53	0	.41	1.01
Lawn mowers, garden equipment.....	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0
Repairs, cleaning.....	2	0	0	2					.19	0	0	.50
Other.....									.20	.25	.03	.32

³ Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 190-191.

TABLE 19.—Description of families studied at 3 economic levels

Item	White families				Negro families			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Composition of Household</i>								
Families in survey.....	897	194	331	372	100	25	37	38
Number of households.....	897	194	331	372	100	25	37	38
Average number of persons in household.....	3.78	5.07	3.95	2.94	3.53	4.68	3.26	3.02
Number of households with—								
Boarders and lodgers.....	87	13	36	38	9	1	4	4
Boarders only.....	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Lodgers only.....	47	13	13	21	31	5	12	14
Other persons.....	40	4	13	23	7	0	4	3
Average size of economic family in—								
Persons, total.....	3.65	4.97	3.83	2.82	3.13	4.48	2.88	2.49
Under 16 years of age.....	.91	1.88	.94	.39	.55	1.68	.27	.08
16 years of age and over.....	2.74	3.09	2.89	2.43	2.58	2.80	2.61	2.41
Expenditure units.....	3.39	4.49	3.56	2.66	2.97	4.12	2.75	2.42
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.15	.12	.15	.17	.43	.20	.44	.57
<i>Earnings and Income</i>								
Number of families having—								
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	400	81	153	166	70	16	23	31
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	130	25	50	55	38	6	14	18
Other net rents.....	45	13	16	16	3	2	0	1
Interest and dividends.....	194	27	78	89	9	1	3	5
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	37	8	13	16	3	0	2	1
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	128	27	52	49	18	6	4	8
Other sources of income.....	39	8	10	21	7	1	2	4
Deduction from income (business losses and expenses).....	27	4	6	17	0	0	0	0
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	413	90	151	172	56	13	23	20
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	448	89	167	192	41	10	13	18
Inheritance.....	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.62	1.66	1.68	1.64	1.92	2.04	1.78	1.97
<i>Average amount of—</i>								
Net family income.....	\$1,745	\$1,345	\$1,678	\$2,010	\$1,446	\$1,209	\$1,333	\$1,706
Earnings of individuals.....	1,681	1,289	1,621	1,938	1,349	1,153	1,258	1,566
Chief earner.....	1,358	1,079	1,302	1,553	1,015	921	1,013	1,079
Subsidiary earners.....	323	210	319	385	334	232	245	487
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,348	1,056	1,269	1,570	1,021	950	985	1,101
Under 16 years.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	333	233	352	368	328	203	273	465
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders.....	28	21	28	32	71	29	66	103
Other net rents.....	5	8	5	4	4	5	0	6
Interest and dividends.....	6	3	5	8	1	(1)	(1)	1
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	10	8	8	13	1	0	1	(1)
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	11	12	11	10	16	16	5	27
Other sources of income.....	7	6	4	10	4	6	3	3
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-3	-2	-4	-5	0	0	0	0
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	136	90	123	171	102	69	89	139
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	265	183	239	325	115	57	90	166
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	-70	-42	-64	-89	+10	+13	+23	-5
Inheritance.....	(1)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

¹ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 191.

TABLE 20.—*Expenditures for groups of items, at 3 economic levels*

Item	White families				Negro families			
	All families	Economic level— Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level— Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>								
Families in survey.....	897	194	331	372	100	25	37	38
Average family size:								
Persons.....	3.65	4.97	3.83	2.82	3.13	4.48	2.88	2.49
Expenditure units.....	3.39	4.49	3.66	2.66	2.97	4.12	2.76	2.42
Food expenditure units.....	3.18	4.20	3.35	2.50	2.75	3.82	2.55	2.23
Clothing expenditure units.....	3.05	3.82	3.20	2.53	2.79	3.57	2.56	2.50
Average annual current expenditure for:								
All items.....	\$1,839	\$1,407	\$1,768	\$2,128	\$1,459	\$1,207	\$1,335	\$1,743
Food.....	670	591	677	706	451	438	418	493
Clothing.....	202	128	191	251	149	140	122	180
Housing.....	384	319	379	422	417	352	403	473
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	90	90	88	93	73	76	72	71
Other household operation.....	68	43	61	86	50	30	40	73
Furnishings and equipment.....	47	17	40	69	49	20	39	79
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	33	5	15	63	5	0	3	9
Other transportation.....	60	48	59	68	56	37	56	68
Personal care.....	35	25	35	40	34	24	30	44
Medical care.....	64	35	59	83	31	16	30	42
Recreation.....	114	74	104	143	82	55	77	105
Education.....	6	3	7	7	3	2	(1)	7
Vocation.....	15	7	15	19	5	4	5	5
Community welfare.....	15	11	14	18	8	7	7	11
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	30	6	20	51	30	5	22	53
Other items.....	6	5	4	9	16	1	11	30
Percentage of total annual current expenditure for:								
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	36.4	42.0	38.3	33.2	31.0	36.3	31.4	28.3
Clothing.....	11.0	9.1	10.8	11.8	10.3	11.6	9.2	10.4
Housing.....	20.9	22.6	21.5	19.9	28.6	29.1	30.2	27.2
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	4.9	6.4	5.0	4.4	5.0	6.3	5.4	4.1
Other household operation.....	3.7	3.1	3.5	4.0	3.4	2.5	3.0	4.2
Furnishings and equipment.....	2.6	1.2	2.3	3.2	3.4	1.6	2.9	4.5
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	1.8	.4	.8	3.0	.3	0	.2	.5
Other transportation.....	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.8	3.1	4.2	3.9
Personal care.....	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.5
Medical care.....	3.5	2.5	3.3	3.9	2.1	1.3	2.2	2.4
Recreation.....	6.2	5.2	5.9	6.7	5.6	4.6	5.8	6.0
Education.....	.3	.2	.4	.3	.2	.2	(1)	.4
Vocation.....	.8	.5	.8	.9	.3	.3	.4	.3
Community welfare.....	.8	.8	.8	.8	.5	.6	.5	.6
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	1.6	.4	1.1	2.4	2.1	.4	1.6	3.0
Other items.....	.3	.4	.2	.4	1.1	.1	.8	1.7

¹ Less than \$0.50.¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 191.

TABLE 21.—*Distribution of families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-18, by economic level and income level*

WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year												
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$1,100	\$1,100 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,300	\$1,300 to \$1,400
<i>Distribution by family income level</i>														
Families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-18.....	451	7	46	95	102	82	56	33	15	10	1	3	0	1
Annual net incomes of:														
\$500-\$600.....	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900.....	17	0	9	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200.....	62	2	16	25	13	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	100	2	11	29	29	19	6	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	102	1	5	21	24	20	18	8	3	2	0	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	79	0	3	8	19	16	20	7	4	1	0	1	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	43	0	1	2	7	10	6	11	5	1	0	0	0	0
\$2,400-\$2,700.....	24	0	1	1	4	8	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	1
\$2,700-\$3,000.....	11	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	0
\$3,000-\$3,600.....	5	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
\$3,600-\$3,900.....	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,900-\$4,200.....	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,500.....	52	0	1	2	8	14	6	12	6	2	0	0	0	1
\$2,500 and over.....	36	0	1	3	7	9	6	2	2	4	0	2	0	0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 191.

TABLE 22.—Description of families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-18, by income level

WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Income level—Families with annual net income of—						
		\$500 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$1,800	\$1,800 to \$2,100	\$2,100 to \$2,500	\$2,500 and over
<i>Composition of Household</i>								
Families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-18.....	451	20	62	100	102	79	52	36
Number of households.....	451	20	62	100	102	79	52	36
Average number of persons in household.....	4.41	4.06	4.28	4.17	4.32	4.50	4.46	5.50
Number of households with—								
Boarders and lodgers.....	39	0	4	6	8	10	10	1
Boarders only.....	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Lodgers only.....	28	0	2	10	10	4	0	2
Other persons.....	22	0	1	4	7	5	3	2
Average size of economic family in—								
Persons, total.....	4.29	4.08	4.20	4.04	4.18	4.33	4.31	5.40
Under 16 years of age.....	1.74	1.71	1.78	1.73	1.78	1.76	1.67	1.60
16 years of age and over.....	2.55	2.37	2.42	2.31	2.40	2.57	2.64	3.80
Expenditure units.....	3.87	3.60	3.76	3.64	3.75	3.89	3.92	5.08
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.14	0	.09	.14	.18	.18	.23	.11
<i>Earnings and Income</i>								
Number of families having—								
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	126	5	13	24	23	19	21	21
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	67	0	6	15	17	15	9	5
Other net rents.....	18	1	3	4	3	2	3	2
Interest and dividends.....	102	4	11	20	22	20	16	9
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	16	0	2	2	5	2	3	2
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	63	1	9	18	15	8	9	3
Other sources of income.....	22	0	1	4	5	2	8	2
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	10	1	4	2	1	0	1	
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	194	2	13	41	43	42	29	24
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	239	17	41	55	56	36	23	11
Inheritance.....	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.36	1.25	1.26	1.30	1.27	1.32	1.41	2.08
<i>Average amount of—</i>								
Net family income.....	\$1,691	\$792	\$1,062	\$1,355	\$1,648	\$1,941	\$2,268	\$2,956
Earnings of individuals.....	1,636	788	1,036	1,315	1,585	1,885	2,163	2,866
Chief earner.....	1,479	758	990	1,224	1,504	1,748	1,951	2,085
Subsidiary earners.....	157	30	46	91	81	137	212	781
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,520	721	969	1,204	1,538	1,793	1,976	2,464
Under 16 years.....	(¹)	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	116	67	66	111	46	92	185	402
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	24	0	16	21	30	25	39	26
Other net rents.....	4	3	4	5	3	4	8	3
Interest and dividends.....	6	4	3	4	5	8	16	8
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	8	0	2	2	11	11	4	24
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	9	1	8	9	12	5	17	7
Other sources of income.....	6	0	(¹)	2	2	3	21	22
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-2	-4	-7	-3	(¹)	0	(¹)	(¹)
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	126	31	47	75	84	150	156	263
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	267	280	318	240	259	253	273	261
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	-87	-235	-200	-101	-107	-36	-34	+95
Inheritance.....	1	0	0	3	0	(¹)	0	0

¹ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 191.

TABLE 23.—Expenditures of families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-18 for groups of items, by income level

WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Income level—Families with annual net income of—						
		\$500 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$1,800	\$1,800 to \$2,100	\$2,100 to \$2,500	\$2,500 and over
<i>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>								
Families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-18.	451	20	62	100	102	79	52	36
Average family size:								
Persons.....	4.29	4.08	4.20	4.04	4.18	4.33	4.31	5.40
Expenditure units.....	3.87	3.60	3.76	3.64	3.75	3.89	3.92	5.08
Average annual current expenditure for—								
All items.....	\$1,806	\$1,056	\$1,292	\$1,476	\$1,784	\$2,017	\$2,315	\$2,888
Food.....	695	462	511	594	691	766	855	1,047
Clothing.....	190	89	111	133	174	219	277	401
Housing.....	375	232	314	345	381	416	426	458
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	91	79	74	86	90	89	114	118
Other household operation.....	63	32	40	45	63	75	85	116
Furnishings and equipment.....	49	7	34	35	49	52	67	100
Transportation.....	79	30	44	58	80	90	102	163
Personal care.....	34	17	23	26	32	39	45	54
Medical care.....	65	35	55	45	65	67	105	92
Recreation.....	102	44	56	78	96	126	141	186
Education.....	7	1	7	2	7	8	7	23
Vocation.....	18	18	4	8	15	22	31	54
Community welfare.....	13	4	9	9	13	16	16	30
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	22	5	8	11	21	31	41	44
Other items.....	3	1	2	1	7	1	3	2
Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—								
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	38.5	43.7	39.6	40.3	38.8	38.0	37.0	36.2
Clothing.....	10.5	8.4	8.6	9.1	9.8	10.9	12.0	13.9
Housing.....	20.8	22.0	24.3	23.4	21.4	20.7	18.4	15.9
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	5.0	7.5	5.7	5.8	5.0	4.4	4.9	4.1
Other household operation.....	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.7	4.0
Furnishings and equipment.....	2.7	.7	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.5
Transportation.....	4.4	2.8	3.4	3.9	4.5	4.5	4.4	5.6
Personal care.....	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Medical care.....	3.6	3.3	4.3	3.0	3.6	3.3	4.5	3.2
Recreation.....	5.6	4.2	4.3	5.3	5.4	6.2	6.1	6.4
Education.....	.4	.1	.5	.1	.4	.4	.3	.8
Vocation.....	1.0	1.7	.3	.5	.8	1.1	1.3	1.9
Community welfare.....	.7	.4	.7	.6	.7	.8	.7	1.0
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	1.2	.5	.6	.7	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.5
Other items.....	.2	.1	.2	.1	.4	(2)	.1	.1

² Less than 0.05 percent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 191.

TABLE 24.—Coefficients of variation of money disbursements, by income level

WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Families with annual net income of—					
		\$600 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$1,800	\$1,800 to \$2,100	\$2,100 to \$2,400
<i>Families of All Types (Renting and Owning Families)</i>							
Number of families.....	897	127	184	190	139	76	52
Coefficients of variation in expenditures for:							
All items.....	36	26	12	17	29	16	13
Food.....	36	30	26	23	24	21	22
Housing, including fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	28	27	26	22	21	24	30
Other household operation.....	75	59	64	57	65	55	62
Furnishings and equipment.....	173	183	218	190	201	157	120
Clothing.....	73	95	67	52	52	49	44
Recreation.....	79	71	58	60	56	44	52
Transportation.....	124	64	59	128	111	129	93
Personal care.....	62	60	53	45	45	42	53
Medical care.....	140	140	173	133	108	116	168
Coefficients of variation in net change in assets and liabilities:							
For families having surplus.....	95	74	75	80	75	66	84
For families having deficit.....	104	115	96	107	111	100	92
<i>Families of Selected Types (Renting Families Only)</i>							
FAMILY OF MAN AND WIFE:							
Number of families.....	134	12	31	39	24	18	10
Coefficients of variation in expenditures for:							
Food.....	27	15	20	20	23	21	18
Housing, including fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	26	23	28	16	17	21	28
Other household operation.....	74	58	76	34	56	50	88
Furnishings and equipment.....	182	167	200	209	172	136	95
Clothing.....	60	79	67	46	52	46	46
Recreation.....	59	46	46	54	79	40	36
Transportation.....	156	67	70	77	99	169	161
Personal care.....	52	48	56	46	44	41	48
Medical care.....	144	182	103	119	109	166	116
Coefficients of variation in net change in assets and liabilities:							
For families having surplus.....	93	30	75	95	63	66	65
For families having deficit.....	100	66	115	89	101	87	118
FAMILIES OF MAN, WIFE, AND ONE CHILD:							
Number of families.....	121	5	19	33	31	22	11
Coefficients of variation in expenditures for:							
Food.....	25	16	23	19	15	21	22
Housing, including fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	22	26	25	19	16	19	20
Other household operation.....	61	39	68	43	60	39	44
Furnishings and equipment.....	153	143	175	153	152	122	108
Clothing.....	54	49	79	38	33	45	21
Recreation.....	68	71	66	66	47	46	68
Transportation.....	157	6	55	197	174	82	77
Personal care.....	55	36	42	39	51	36	37
Medical care.....	127	104	151	152	105	128	264
Coefficients of variation in net change in assets and liabilities:							
For families having surplus.....	65	-----	60	75	72	48	38
For families having deficit.....	103	155	80	76	112	109	56

TABLE 24.—*Coefficients of variation of money disbursements, by income level—Con.*

WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Families with annual net income of—					
		\$600 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$1,800	\$1,800 to \$2,100	\$2,100 to \$2,400
FAMILIES OF MAN, WIFE, AND TWO TO FOUR CHILDREN:							
Number of families.....	145	7	24	41	38	25	10
Coefficients of variation in expenditures for:							
Food.....	23	27	22	20	24	17	17
Housing, including fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	25	22	22	23	21	16	23
Other household operation.....	70	45	36	73	63	65	50
Furnishings and equipment.....	184	132	159	154	264	177	79
Clothing.....	57	94	59	53	49	37	34
Recreation.....	56	74	52	40	51	49	31
Transportation.....	104	95	66	63	108	66	76
Personal care.....	52	44	51	37	43	41	55
Medical care.....	96	144	81	113	80	87	80
Coefficients of variation in net change in assets and liabilities:							
For families having surplus.....	80	-----	57	43	75	50	106
For families having deficit.....	113	78	75	116	140	57	85

Notes on this table are in appendix A, pp. 191-192.

TABLE 25.—*Expenditures for groups of items estimated from regression equation ¹*

WHITE FAMILIES

Item	Families with annual net income of—							
	\$600 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$1,800	\$1,800 to \$2,100	\$2,100 to \$2,400	\$2,400 to \$2,700	\$2,700 to \$3,000
All items.....	\$976	\$1,232	\$1,487	\$1,739	\$2,006	\$2,269	\$2,555	\$2,842
Food.....	377	478	566	647	728	803	881	955
Clothing.....	89	103	132	171	220	274	338	406
Housing, including fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	323	389	428	476	508	533	556	574
Other household operation.....	33	40	50	60	73	87	103	119
Furnishings and equipment.....	6	26	40	50	57	62	65	66
Transportation, automobile and other.....	32	46	63	82	103	125	150	175
Personal care.....	16	22	28	33	39	45	50	56
Medical care.....	31	37	46	57	70	83	98	115
Recreation.....	48	61	79	100	124	150	180	211
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	3	12	20	28	35	42	50	57
Other items, i. e., education, vocation, community welfare, and miscellaneous.....	18	18	25	35	49	65	84	106

¹ The equation used is $Y = a + bX^{1/2} + cX$, where X is the annual net income.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 192.

Part IV.—Appendixes

Appendix A

Notes on Tabular Summary

General.

Economic family.—An “economic family” as defined for this study consists of two or more persons living together and sharing their economic resources. In most cases, the members of an economic family are related by ties of blood, marriage, or adoption, but in some cases, an unrelated member was found to share income and family living. Persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption were not treated as members of the economic family if they lived as boarders and kept their funds separate from family funds, unless they gave a complete record of their incomes and expenditures. Persons who were members of the economic family for an entire year were not necessarily members of the household for the year. A member supported by the family in school, college, or hospital for all or part of the year, or a member working away from home for part of the year, sharing his income with the family for that period and able to report all his expenses for that period would be treated as a member of the economic family but not of the household for the entire year. In computing the number of persons who were part of the economic family for a year, the number of weeks each member had shared his income with the family was listed, the numbers summed, and the total divided by 52. This procedure yielded the number of equivalent persons who had made up the family for 1 year.

Household.—The household has been defined to include the members of the economic family living together in one dwelling, plus roomers and guests sleeping in the family dwelling, plus boarders and guests eating with the family. The number of persons in the household was computed by adding the number of weeks each member of the family had been part of the family’s housekeeping establishment, the number of weeks each boarder, lodger, and guest had been with them, and dividing the total by 52 in order to secure the number of equivalent persons making up the household for 1 year.

Net family income or net money income.—Net family income has been defined to mean the sum of earnings (including net receipts from boarders and lodgers), net rent, interest, dividends, gifts, pensions, insurance annuities received during the schedule year, minus business losses and expenses. The money value of income received in kind, whether from use of owned home, or from other sources, has not been included in computing income in this investigation. No funds received as a result of the depletion of assets have been treated as income. Similarly, inheritances have not been regarded as income.

Current expenditures.—Throughout the report the term “current expenditures” is used to mean expenditures for ultimate consumer goods, including relatively durable consumption goods. Interest on money borrowed for family use has been included in such expenditures, but savings and investments have not. The time and funds available for the investigation have not made possible the presentation of separate totals distinguishing expenditures for the more slowly consumed, as distinguished from quickly consumed goods. Indeed, the data on depreciation rates for relatively durable consumer goods are so fragmentary that it would be extremely difficult to do so. Expenditures for such durable goods as automobiles, mechanical refrigerators, and other furnishings and equipment have been classified with expenditures for food and carfare and other quickly consumed goods as “current expenditures,” while money spent for permanent improvements on owned homes and other real estate or as payment on the principal of mortgages has been classified as savings. The total cost of consumer goods purchased on credit was included in current expenditures and the amount of the obligations outstanding at the end of the year was taken into account when computing changes in liabilities over the 12-month period. Money paid out for life-insurance premiums has been classified as savings.

The total obligations incurred in the year covered by the schedule for consumers' goods purchased on credit was included in current expenditures and the amount of the obligation outstanding at the end of the year was taken into account when computing changes in liabilities over the 12-month period. For example, the total amount incurred for an item purchased on the installment plan (original price plus carrying charges) is entered as the amount of the expenditure, though the amount paid in the schedule year may be considerably less than the total contracted for; and the total amount of rent, taxes, etc., falling due in a year are entered as though paid, though they have been paid in part or not at all. The unpaid balances owing at the end of the schedule year on debts contracted during the schedule year are entered as increases in debts on table 4. Amounts paid during the schedule year on goods purchased on the installment plan before the beginning of that year are treated as savings. (See “Surplus,” p. 177, “Payment of debts to: Firms selling on installment plan,” p. 181, and “Increase in debts: Payable to firms selling on installment plan,” p. 182.)

Expenditures as entered on tables are purchase price less trade-in allowance, in cases where such trade-in allowances were made, for example, automobile and furniture purchases.

Surplus or deficit.—Surplus or deficit represents the difference between current income and current expenditures. Since the figures on both these amounts as secured by the schedule method are subject to

an undetermined error of estimate (see "Balancing difference," p. 178), the surplus and deficit data were obtained by asking in detail changes in individual asset and liability items over the schedule year. Net surplus or net deficit was computed as the net difference between the funds received during the schedule year not used for current expenditures and the funds made available for family use from sources other than money income (table 4; see also p. 18 of schedule facsimile, p. 225). It should be noticed that the emphasis is placed on net rather than gross figures for changes in assets and liabilities. That is, for an individual family, only net entries were made for an individual transaction such as a trade of property involving a net payment of \$500. Thus, the net change item is more significant than the absolute amount either of increase or decrease in assets or increase or decrease in liabilities.

Surplus.—Surplus, savings, and investment are terms used to mean net decrease in liabilities and/or increase in assets. This figure appears as the net change in assets and liabilities (when the total increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities is greater than the total decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities.) Money paid on the principal of real estate mortgages or spent for permanent improvements to real estate (such as the addition of a room to a house) has been treated as an increase in assets and hence as investment, as has also money spent for the purchase of stocks and bonds, building and loan shares, and other forms of permanent assets. Money used, for example, for the payment of installment obligations for an automobile purchased prior to the schedule year, is treated as decrease in liabilities and hence as a part of savings. Thus, money used for decreasing the liabilities of a preceding year, as well as that used to increase assets, has been treated as savings.

Deficit.—Deficit or negative savings is the term used to mean net increase in liabilities and/or net decrease in assets. This figure appears as the net change in assets and liabilities (when the total decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities is greater than total increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities) and is shown in tables 2, 5, 19, and 22 of the Tabular Summary. Money received through the sale of property, from the settlement or surrender of life insurance or endowment policies, and repayments by others of the loans made to them have been treated as money resulting from decreases in assets or changes in their form and thus may form part of deficits or negative savings, but not of money income. Money borrowed either directly or as book credit is a form of increase in liabilities and hence may comprise a part of deficits or negative saving but is definitely not a part of money income.

Inheritance.—Money received by inheritance, essentially a wind-fall, cannot be treated as income because it is nonrecurring, nor as investment, because it may be spent during the year, nor can it be regarded as a decrease in assets in the same sense as withdrawal of savings or sale of property. Inheritance has therefore been treated as an independent item, forming a part of total receipts and coordinate with but not a part of current income and net change in assets and liabilities. It is shown in tables 2, 4, 5, 19, and 22. It includes only cash inheritances received during the schedule year. Inheritances of property not sold during the schedule year are not recorded.

Total money receipts.—The term “total money receipts” has been used to describe total money income plus deficits or net negative savings wherever they occur, plus money received through inheritance. This item is not shown as such in the Tabular Summary but it may be computed by adding for any desired group of families the following items: annual money income, net changes in assets and liabilities where the sign of the net change is minus (—), and inheritance.

Total money disbursements.—The term “total money disbursements” has been used to describe total current expenditures plus surpluses or net savings or investment wherever they occur. This item is not shown as such in the Tabular Summary but it may be computed by adding for any desired group of families the following items: annual current expenditure and net change in assets and liabilities where the sign of the net change is plus (+).

Balancing difference.—The difference between total disbursements and total receipts on any schedule was the balancing difference, and represented discrepancies due to inability of families to recall to the last penny every financial transaction of the year. No schedule was accepted in which this difference was greater than 5 percent of the larger figure.

Schedule year.—All data shown in the tables are for a 12-month period unless otherwise specified. The data secured from each family apply to the schedule year prior to the visit of the field investigator, ending with any one of four specified quarters: the winter quarter ending February 28, the spring quarter ending May 31, the summer quarter ending August 31, and the fall quarter ending November 30. For the purposes of the revision of the cost of living index, it was desired to secure material on seasonal variations in expenditures, and on this account data on purchases in different quarters were obtained for food, clothing, fuel and light, furniture and furnishings, automobiles and motorcycles, movies and certain other items.

Averages based on all families.—All averages unless otherwise specified in the table are computed by dividing the appropriate aggregate by the total number of families in the group to which the aggregate applies and not by the smaller number of families in that group actu-

ally making the expenditure for or having the indicated item. The average expenditure per family purchasing a given item may be readily computed by multiplying the average for all families in the group by the number of families in the group to obtain the aggregate expenditure and dividing this figure by the number of families purchasing.

Sales tax.—See appendix A, page 193, for method of handling sales tax.

Notes on individual tables.

TABLE 1.—*Distribution of families, by economic level and income level*

Families have been classified by economic level according to the amount spent per expenditure unit, a measure which takes into account total family expenditure and family size and composition. The explanation of this measure and its use will be found on pages 23 and 229 ff.

Families have been classified by income level according to the net family income, i. e., total family income minus nonfamily losses and business expense.

TABLE 2.—*Description of families studied, by economic level*

(See also tables 5, 19, and 22 for the same data by other classifications)

For tabulation the classification of occupations was made on the basis of the Works Progress Administration occupational classification. See appendix D, page 202.

The *homemaker* is the person reporting herself responsible for the management of the household, or in the case of two-generation families, the wife of the "head of the family."

Household and economic family are defined on page 175. In this table, a person in the household or economic family for less than a year is treated as the appropriate decimal equivalent of a person.

The equivalent number of persons in the household is computed by adding the total number of weeks spent in the household by each member of the household, and dividing the resulting aggregate by 52 (the number of weeks in a year). Number of equivalent persons in other categories listed in the table are computed in the same manner.

Earnings.—Earnings include wages, salaries, tips, industrial bonuses, and commissions. Amounts deducted by employers for pensions, insurance, annuities, etc., are included in earnings, and also entered in table 14 as payment of premiums for insurance policies. If a worker, as for example, in the building trades, pays a helper, the workers' earnings are entered as net, i. e., the pay to the helper is deducted.

Net earnings from boarders and lodgers are gross payments for board and lodging minus the calculated cost of food for boarders. The cost of boarders' food is computed by dividing each family's annual food expenditure by the number of food-expenditure units for all the persons eating in the household; the resulting food expenditure per-food-expenditure unit is then multiplied by the number of food-expenditure units for boarders.

Other net rents are gross rents received from tenants less current expenditures paid out by the scheduled family in connection with rented property.

Pensions and insurance annuities include veterans' pensions, pensions from employers, compensation received under workmen's compensation laws, unemploy-

ment benefits from trade-unions, etc., income from annuities purchased, and benefits from sickness, accident, theft, and fire insurance.

Gifts include money received from persons not members of the economic family. Such persons include persons members of the natural but not the economic family.

Other sources of income include net receipt from sale of home produce, winnings from gambling, court settlements, payment for child support, rebates, and dividend checks received on purchases bought through cooperative organizations, etc. In those cases in which a worker away from home received a cash subsistence allowance, the allowance was entered as other money income and the expenditures for meals, lodging, etc., were included in the proper expenditure tables. This case would be distinguished from that in which a salesman, for example, received an allowance for mileage; in such a case the travel expenditure was considered business expense and no entry was made either for expenditure or corresponding income with the exception that net gains on such an account are entered as other money income.

Deductions from income (business losses and expenses) includes nonfamily losses, i. e., net losses on rented property (current expenditures for property minus gross rents received) and current expenditures on any unrented real estate other than own home, etc., and net losses on traveling or subsistence allowances, and any other business expenses.

Nonbusiness losses, i. e., family losses, are not deducted from income but are treated as other family expenditures in table 16. For example, contents of a purse lost, or bail forfeited which had been posted for a friend, are treated as miscellaneous family expenditure.

Surplus or deficit.—See pages 176 and 177.

Inheritance.—See page 178.

The *number of gainful workers per family* is the total number of persons gainfully employed at any time during the year. Each person is counted as one regardless of the length of his employment. The definition differs from that of the "gainfully occupied" as used by the census in that a person continuously unemployed through out the year is not counted as a gainful worker. On the other hand a person is so counted even if his earnings were occasional and he does not necessarily regard himself as regularly in the labor market.

The *chief earner* is the member with the largest money earnings.

TABLE 3.—*Expenditures for groups of items, by economic level*

(See tables 6, 20, and 23 for same data by other classifications)

For the items included in each group of expenditures see table 8, Food; table 17, Clothing; table 10, Housing; table 11, Fuel, light, and refrigeration; table 12, Other household operation; table 18, Furnishings and equipment; table 13, Automobile and motorcycle purchase, operation, and maintenance, and other transportation; table 14, Personal care, medical care; table 15, Recreation; table 16, Education, vocation, community welfare, gifts, and contributions to persons outside economic family and other items.

Housing includes water, fuel, light, and refrigeration for families not making payment for these items separately from rent. (See tables 11 and 12.)

Percentages are based on rounded dollar averages.

TABLE 4.—*Disposition of money received during the schedule year not used for current family expenditure and funds made available for family use from sources other than family income, by economic level*

In these tables only the cash or credit changes in assets or liabilities as shown in transactions during the schedule year are entered. That is, purchase of a share of stock is entered as "Increase in assets: Investment in: Stocks and bonds," but increase in the value of a share owned but not sold during the year is not recorded.

For each individual family only the net amount of the change in any individual item, where the items correspond in the two tables, is entered on the schedule. For instance, if a family deposits \$200 in a savings account during the year and withdraws \$250, an entry of \$50 is made under "Decrease in assets: Reduction in cash: In savings account," and no entry is made under "Increase in assets: Increase in cash: In savings account." The aggregate upon which the average for the item "Decrease in assets: Reduction in cash: In savings account," in table 4 is based is then the sum of the net reductions of savings account balances of all families having net reductions in their savings account balances. Similarly, the aggregate upon which the average for the item "Increase in assets: Increase in cash: In savings account" is based is the sum of the net increase in savings account balances of all families having net increases in their savings account balances.

A transaction affecting two different items, such as the payment of a mortgage and the receipt of a loan with which to make the payment, is generally not entered as a single net amount, but the total amounts of both the payment and the loan are entered separately.

It should be noted that not all items in the two sections of the table correspond. Payments of premiums of insurance policies are listed under "Average amount of funds disposed in: Increase in assets." The corresponding item, receipts in the form of annuities, is not listed under "Average amount of funds received from: Decrease in assets," but is entered in tables 2, 5, and 22 under "Receipts." Money from the sale of goods and chattels is entered in table 4, but purchases of goods and chattels are entered in the appropriate expenditure tables. Money from inheritances is entered in table 4, but contrasting payments by the family scheduled (bequests to nonmembers) are listed under current expenditures as Gifts and contributions (table 16).

Investment in: Improvement in own home includes permanent improvements such as the addition of a porch or room, or installation of wiring for electricity. Repairs and replacements are not considered improvements, and are entered in table 10 as current housing expenditures.

Investment in: Other real estate including real estate mortgages includes both improvements made on and purchase of real estate other than owned home. This item also includes purchase by the scheduled family of real estate mortgages.

Payment of premiums for insurance policies includes amounts deducted from wages for company insurance; trade-union dues when these entitled the payer to insurance benefits; payments to other organizations when they entitled the payer to insurance benefits; payments for combined life and sickness and disability insurance when the amounts assignable to sickness and disability insurance are considered the smaller part of the total; "burial insurance" and payments to burial societies; and payments for life-insurance premiums for persons not members of the economic family.

Increase in outstanding loans to others includes increase in loans to any persons not members of the economic family.

Payment of debts to: Firms selling on installment plan includes only payments for purchases made prior to the beginning of the schedule year. The entire

amounts due for goods purchased on installment during the schedule year are entered in the appropriate expenditure tables.

Payment of debts to: Individuals includes payment of debts incurred prior to the schedule year to tradesmen, physicians, landlords, and other persons.

Payment of debts to: Other includes payment of debts incurred prior to the schedule year on charge accounts, taxes, assessments, etc.

Sale of property: Goods and chattels does not include articles "traded in" on the purchase. When, for instance, an allowance was made for the trade-in of an old ice-box in the purchase of a refrigerator, the amount of the allowance is not entered in any of the tables and the expenditure shown for the refrigerator (in table 18) is the price less the allowance. The same procedure was followed for automobiles, radios, and other items for which articles were "traded in" for credit.

Increase in liabilities includes debts incurred during the schedule year even though these were later wiped out by bankruptcy proceedings.

Increase in debts: Payable to firms selling on installment plan includes balances due at the end of the schedule year on goods purchased on installment during the schedule year. For example, if a family incurred a bill of \$250 during the schedule year for a suite of furniture purchased on the installment plan and paid installments totaling \$150 during the year, having a balance still owing of \$100 at the end of the schedule year, the following entries would appear: In table 18, current expenditure for furniture suite, \$250; in table 4, increase in debts payable to firms selling on installment plan, \$100.

Increase in debts: Payable to individuals includes unpaid debts incurred during the schedule year to tradesmen, physicians, landlords, and other persons.

Increase in debts: Other debts includes unpaid debts incurred during the schedule year on charge accounts, taxes, assessments, etc.

Inheritance.—See page 178.

TABLE 5.—*Description of families studied, by income level*

(See tables 2, 19, and 22 for same data by other classifications)

Data presented in this table are the same as those in table 2, except that the families have been classified by net family income level rather than by economic level. (See notes on table 2.)

TABLE 6.—*Expenditure for groups of items, by income level*

(See tables 3, 20, and 23 for same data by other classifications)

Data presented in this table are the same as those in table 3, except that the families have been classified by net family income level rather than by economic level. (See notes on table 3.)

TABLE 7.—*Food used at home and purchased for consumption at home during 1 week, by economic level*

In order to avoid over-burdening the housewives who cooperated in the study the details of food purchases were requested only for the week preceding the agent's visit. In most cities the field work extended over more than one season. The differences between the averages secured in the several quarters in such instances reflect not only seasonal differences in food purchases, but also accidental differences in the economic level and the national backgrounds of the families in the subsamples interviewed in the different quarters. It was, therefore, decided to publish in full for each city only the estimates for that season in which data were secured from the largest number of families.

For the Negro families in New York City, the number of families scheduled were distributed fairly evenly among the four seasons, and the number giving information for any one season was small. The detailed data on food for Negro families in New York were therefore summarized without regard to the season in which they were secured.

The number of equivalent full-time persons shown in table 7 is obtained by counting the total number of persons eating 21 meals at home during the week as the appropriate decimal equivalent of a person. A lunch prepared at home but carried and eaten away from home is included as a meal eaten at home.

For the method of obtaining the number of food-expenditure units, see appendix G, pages 229 and 230.

The quantities and expenditures entered in table 7 are for all food purchased for use by the household at home or prepared at home to be taken out during the week, including that for boarders, guests, and servants.

Data were obtained for each of the following items—"number of families purchasing," "number of families using," "average quantity purchased," "average quantity used"—as well as "expenditure." Since the quantities purchased and quantities used in 1 week were in the great majority of cases identical, only data on quantities purchased are presented in table 7, these figures may be compared with the figures on expenditures. Likewise, for most, although not all of the food items, the number of families purchasing and the number using was the same. Because of limitation of printing space, only the figures for families using are presented, they being needed to obtain a complete picture of food consumption habits of the families studied.

If comparisons are made between expenditures for quantities of foods at different economic levels, it should be noted that the composition of the families changes from one level to another. There are in general a larger proportion of adults at the higher economic levels. Since human needs for and customary consumption of various specific foods vary considerably for persons of different age and sex and occupation, it becomes impossible to make a strict comparison of food consumption with needs at the different economic levels. Thus the needs for carbohydrates, protein, vitamins, etc., increase in differing ratios for different sex-age groups; children's need for milk is approximately twice as great as that for adults, while the need of heat-producing foods (starches and sugars) of adults is about twice as great as that of children. Children's meat consumption varies from that of adults at a still different rate. In order to secure figures on quantities of and expenditures for individual foods purchased which would provide a reasonably satisfactory basis for comparison and yet not present a misleading appearance of refinement, data on family purchases of individual foods have been converted to a per capita basis.

Expenditures or quantity per food expenditure unit may be computed by multiplying the average expenditure or quantity per person shown by the average number of persons per family and dividing the product by the average number of food expenditure units per family. However, in interpreting such results, the factor pointed out in the preceding paragraph must be considered, namely that a single food relative scale cannot be correctly descriptive of needs of persons of different sex and age for varying types of specific foods.

In considering quantities purchased it must be remembered that "pounds" are a measure of weight only, not of nutritional equivalence.

TABLE 7A.—*Vegetables and fruits purchased for consumption at home in 1 week in spring, summer, and fall quarters, by economic level*

See notes on table 7, first paragraph, page 182. As regards purchases of fruits and vegetables, seasonal differences are so important that they probably outweigh any differences in the character of the subsamples in the different quarters. The materials obtained for New York City white families in three seasons are therefore published for this group of foods.

TABLE 8.—*Annual food expenditures, by economic level*

The figures for average annual expenditures for food exclude the computed cost of food consumed by boarders.

For the method of obtaining the number of food-expenditure units see appendix G, pages 229 and 230.

Meals bought and eaten away from home include tips.

Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc., bought and eaten away from home includes expenditure for all between-meal food and drink consumed away from home.

TABLE 9.—*Housing facilities, by economic level*

The facilities described in this table apply to the dwelling occupied by the family at the end of the schedule year, and which may or may not have been the family's dwelling unit during the entire schedule year. No attempt was made by the field agents to determine whether or not a facility met any defined standard either as to quality or as to state of repair.

Average monthly rental rate is the rental rate for the house inhabited by the family at the end of the schedule year. (Note that this rate is not necessarily the same as that shown in table 10, Housing Expenditures, which is the average rate paid throughout the year.)

A *detached* house is free, standing with open space on all sides; a *semidetached* house has open space on three sides; a *row* house has open space on two sides; a *two-family* house is one designed for occupancy by two families, one above the other.

Multiple dwelling.—A building designed for occupancy by three or more families has been classed as a multiple dwelling.

Garden space is defined as space actually devoted to a garden or to a lawn on the premises or belonging to the dwelling.

Play space.—See page 193.

TABLE 10.—*Housing expenditures, by economic level*

The type and amount of expenditure by a family for housing necessarily vary with type of tenure, dwelling, and manner of payment for heating. Separate sections of the table are therefore presented for families who can be classified into homogeneous groups with respect to housing expenditures. These are: II, "Home owners"; III, "House renters"; IV, "Apartment renters with heat included in rent"; V, "Apartment renters with heat not included in rent." Families whose housing arrangements changed during the year are not shown separately, but are included in section I, "All families in survey." Section I therefore includes families shown in sections II, III, IV, and V, and families with the following housing arrangements: Owning a principal home during part of the year and renting a principal home during part of the year; having as a principal home a house for a part of the year and an apartment for a part of the year; renting as principal home an apartment with heat included in rent for a part of the year and an apartment with heat not included in rent for a part of the year.

A *vacation home* is one which the family has for vacation purposes, and rents or owns simultaneously with its principal home. Simultaneous rental or ownership of a vacation home does not exclude families in sections II, III, IV, and V.

Investment in home includes down payments, payment of principal on mortgages, and permanent improvements (not repairs) on home.

In cases where the home owned and occupied by the family was a two-family house, only that portion of the investment or expenditure which applied to the owner's own living quarters has been included under "Average amount invested" or "Average current housing expenditure." The proportions used in making this allocation were based on the comparative monthly rental values of the two dwellings under consideration. The amount of housing expenditure allocated to the rented portion of the house was deducted from the gross rent received from the tenant to arrive at "Other net rents" (tables 2, 5, 19, and 22). The amount of the investment allocated to the rented portion of the house was entered as "Investment in other real estate" (table 4).

Taxes.—Amounts due on "taxes" or "rent" are entered under these respective headings even if unpaid at the end of the schedule year. The amounts unpaid at the end of the schedule year are also entered in table 4 as "Increase in debts: Other debts."

Fire insurance and liability insurance.—No attempt was made to pro rate payments for previous or coming years. The total amount paid during the year was considered current expenditure.

Rent.—The rent reported covered the use of such facilities as heat, light, furniture, and water when these were provided by the landlord.

Families living in rented homes and subrenting portions as apartments were scheduled provided there were separate meters for gas and electricity, that heat costs could be estimated, and that not more than two families (including the scheduled family) had dwellings there. In such cases only that amount of the rent, operating expenditures, and expenditure for repairs which applied to the portion of the house occupied by the scheduled family was entered. The remaining expenditures for rent, operation, and repairs were deducted from the gross rent received from the tenant to arrive at "Other net rents" (tables 2, 5, 19, and 22). The proportions used in allocating housing expenditure between the two families were based on the comparative rental rates of the two dwellings.

No attempt was made to allocate the cost of space rented to roomers.

Concessions are defined as the money value of rent given free by the landlord for a short time as an inducement to the family to rent the living quarters or to offset the expense of moving.

Apartments are defined as dwellings in multiple dwellings or in two-family houses designed for occupancy by two families, one above the other. (See notes on table 9, p. 184.) A dwelling consisting of rooms set apart for the use of the scheduled family within a house originally designed for occupancy by one family was also classed as an apartment.

Rooms.—In the count of the number of rooms, dining rooms, living rooms, bedrooms, libraries, sewing rooms, kitchens, kitchenettes, and enclosed porches are included. Halls, closets, storerooms, pantries, open porches, laundries, alcoves, rooms used for business purposes, dinettes, and bathrooms are not included.

TABLE 11.—*Fuel, light, and refrigeration expenditures, by economic level*

The type and amount of expenditure by a family for fuel, light, and refrigeration necessarily vary with type of dwelling and manner of payment for heating. Separate sections of the table are therefore presented for families whose expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration may be considered homogeneous. Families whose type of dwelling or arrangement for payment for heating changed during

the year are not shown separately but are in section I, "All families in survey." Section I therefore includes families shown in sections II, III, IV, and V and families with the following arrangements for type of dwelling or payment for heating: having a house part of the year and an apartment for part of the year; having heat included in rent or ownership payments during part of the year and not so included during part of the year; renting a home for part of the year and owning a home for part of the year.

It should be noted that several items listed in this table might have been used for purposes other than heating, cooking, lighting, and refrigeration. For instance, electricity is used for radios, curling irons, etc.; gasoline is used for cleaning.

TABLE 12.—*Household operation expenditures other than for fuel, light, and refrigeration, by economic level*

Water rent includes only water rent paid separately from rent for dwelling.

Telephone includes both subscription and pay-station costs.

Domestic service includes maid service, laundress, furnace man, etc.

Household paper includes toilet paper, wax paper, shelf paper, etc.

Stationery, pens, pencils, ink.—Expenditures for school supplies are entered in table 16, under "Formal education."

Insurance on furniture is generally paid for a 3-year period. The entire expenditure was entered without regard to the period covered.

Interest on debts does not include interest paid on mortgages on home (table 10).

Other items includes shoe polish, candles, clothes pins, clothes lines, grass cutting, snow shoveling, and tips to maids, janitors, elevator boys, and garbage collectors, etc.

TABLE 13.—*Transportation expenditures, by economic level*

The expenditure shown for purchase of automobiles and motorcycles is the purchase price less allowances for the trade-in of old cars and includes carrying charges for installment purchases.

Garage rent and parking includes in some cities a special tax levied on private garages for purposes of fire inspection. See page 193.

Rent of automobile and/or motorcycle includes expenditures for gasoline, oil, etc. for a vehicle not owned by the family. It usually covered payment to a neighbor for rides to work in his car, or payment for gasoline and oil for operation of a borrowed car.

Other transportation expense includes dues for membership in automobile clubs.

TABLE 14.—*Personal care expenditures, and medical care expenditures, by economic level*

Personal care services.—A combination beauty or barber service charge was prorated among the services supplied.

Other waves includes marcel, water, or finger wave.

Other personal care services includes facial treatments, massage, etc.

Toilet soap does not include laundry soap used for personal care.

Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes does not include soda and salt used for the cleaning of teeth.

Cosmetics and toilet preparations includes paper handkerchiefs and sanitary napkins as well as face powder, rouge, perfume, etc.

Under *Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles* are included compacts and mirrors.

Medical care.—Frequently families knew definitely the total expenditure incurred for an illness but were not sure of the correct allocation among such items as physicians' services, hospital room, operating room charges, and medi-

cines. Whenever possible flat rate charges for such services as obstetrical care or tonsillectomy were prorated among the services received. Where information for such prorating could not be furnished, the entire charge was entered as expenditure for general practitioner, specialist, or clinic as the case might be. Therefore expenditures for total medical care are probably more accurate than expenditures for individual items of medical service.

Specialist and other practitioner includes osteopaths, chiropractors, midwives, Christian Science practitioners, etc., as well as heart specialists, pediatricians, eye, ear, nose, and throat specialists, etc.

Medicine and drugs includes the cost of filling prescriptions, home remedies patent medicines, adhesive tape, bandage, etc. Cod-liver oil was classified as a food. (See table 7.)

Eyeglasses includes the cost of examination when the examination was given by the same person or firm from whom glasses were purchased.

Medical appliances includes hot water bottles, crutches, etc.

Accident and health insurance.—When accident and health insurance premium payments are included with payments for life insurance and the life insurance portion is considered the greater, the expenditures are not entered in table 14 but in table 4 under "Payment of premiums for insurance policies: Life insurance."

Other medical care includes expenditures for X-ray, operating room, blood transfusions, circumcision, etc.

TABLE 15.—*Recreation expenditures, by economic level*

Cameras, films, and photographic equipment includes cost of films and developing.

Athletic equipment and supplies does not include clothes for sports. Expenditures for sport clothes are entered in table 17.

Pets (purchase and care) includes dog licenses and food purchased especially for pets.

Entertaining: In home, except food and drinks includes bridge prizes, etc.

Other recreation includes amusement park and dance hall admissions, 1-day boat excursions, losses at cards, gambling and betting, cost of lottery tickets. Christmas-tree decorations, expenditures for hobbies not elsewhere classified, admission to fairs, spending money assigned to individual family members of which no account could be given.

TABLE 16.—*Formal education, vocation, community welfare, gifts and contributions, and miscellaneous expenditures, by economic level*

Formal education

Expenditures for *members away from home* include tuition and school supplies but not the cost of board and lodging or school uniforms for members attending school away from home.

Expenditures for *members at home* include tuition, books, stationery and supplies, fees for music and dancing lessons, etc., paid for by the economic family.

Tuition in most public elementary and secondary schools and in some colleges is free.

Vocation

Union dues or fees.—Payments to trade-unions with life insurance plans, where dues and life insurance premium payments cannot be separated, are entered on table 4 as "Payments of premium for insurance policies: Life insurance."

Other items of vocational expense include chauffeurs' licenses, tools, fees to employment offices, etc.

Community welfare

Taxes.—*Poll, income, and personal property.* See page 193.

Gifts and contributions

This section includes only gifts to persons not members of the economic family. Gifts to organizations or institutions are not included, but are listed under "Community welfare."

Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts include money, gifts, and purchase price of items given to nonmembers of the economic family.

Support of relatives includes money sent to relatives whether living in the United States or in foreign countries. It also includes contributions to the funeral expense of a relative not a member of the economic family.

Miscellaneous Expenditures

Losses includes only family or nonbusiness losses. Examples of such losses are payment of notes of personal friends endorsed by members of the economic family; bail paid for a friend who jumped bail; premiums paid during the schedule year on insurance or annuities forfeited through failure to keep policies up to date; accidental loss of cash; payments on items bought on the installment plan and lost for nonpayment on installments, without recompense for amounts paid. Business losses are deducted from family income, see page 180.

Other includes dues and contributions to political organizations, expenses for marriage licenses, christenings, bail, fines not connected with traffic violations., etc.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level*

All figures in table 17 with the exception of those in section I are based upon data for persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks. Expenditures for persons dependent on family funds for less than 52 weeks are not shown in the sections for different sex and age groups but are included in the total shown in section I. These expenditures have been excluded from the detailed sections for the reason that clothing expenditures for a person dependent on family funds for only part of the year would be unrepresentative, since the family might buy all or none of the year's clothing supply for that person during the period he was dependent on family funds.

In addition to the data shown in the clothing table, the following totals and averages, if desired, may readily be computed from the data in the table:

1. Average number of articles purchased per person purchasing.¹
2. Average expenditure per person purchasing.¹
3. Average number of articles purchased per family having members in the designated group.
4. Average expenditure per article per family having members in the designated group.
5. Average price paid per article purchased.
6. Average number of articles purchased per family (all families).
7. Average expenditure per family (all families).

(1) To secure the average number of articles purchased per person purchasing¹ in a given sex and age group at a given economic level, multiply the average number of articles purchased per person (all persons) by the total number of persons in the specified group. This result is the total number of articles purchased. This figure divided by the number of persons purchasing¹ yields the average number of articles purchased per person purchasing.¹ For example,

¹ Or person for whom purchased.

using figures on number of felt hats purchased for white men 18 years of age and over in families with expenditure per expenditure unit under \$400:

a. Total number of families.....	194
b. Number of families having men 18 years of age and over..	189
c. Number of men 18 years of age and over.....	264
d. Average number of men per family having men.....	1. 40
HATS (felt):	
e. Number of persons purchasing.....	107
f. Average number of articles per person (all persons).....	. 42
g. Average expenditure per person (all persons).....	\$1. 11
h. Total number of hats purchased ($f \times c$).....	111
i. Average number of hats purchased per person purchasing ¹ ($h \div e$).....	1. 04

(2) Similarly to obtain the average expenditure per person purchasing ¹ in a specified sex and age group at a given economic level multiply the average expenditure per person (all persons) by the total number of persons in the specified group. This result is the total expenditure for hats for this group, which when divided by the number of persons purchasing ¹ yields the average expenditure per person purchasing.¹ For example, using the figures given above:

j. Total expenditure for hats by the group ($g \times c$).....	\$293. 04
k. Average expenditure for hats per persons purchasing ¹ ($j \div e$).....	2. 74

(3) To obtain the average number of articles purchased per family having members in a designated sex and age group at a given economic level, divide the total number of articles purchased in that group (computed in accordance with the instructions in paragraph (1) above) by the number of families in the group. For example, again using the figures given above:

h. Total number of hats purchased ($f \times c$).....	111
(Note this total has already been computed above.)	
l. Average number of hats per family in the group ($h \div b$).....	. 59

(4) To obtain the average expenditure per article per family having members in a designated sex and age group at a given economic level, divide the total expenditure per article (computed in accordance with the instructions in paragraph (2) above) by the number of families in the group. For example, using the same figures given above:

j. Total expenditure for hats by the group ($g \times c$).....	\$293. 04
(Note this total has already been computed above.)	
m. Average expenditure for hats, per family in the group ($j \div b$).....	1. 55

(5) To obtain the average price paid per article purchased divide the total expenditure for a given article for a given sex and age group at a given economic level (as computed in accordance with the instructions in paragraph (2) above) by the total number of articles purchased (as computed in accordance with the instructions in paragraph (1) above). For example, using figures shown above:

j. Total expenditure for hats by the group ($g \times c$).....	\$293. 04
(Note this total has already been computed.)	
h. Total number of hats purchased ($f \times c$).....	111
(Note this total has already been computed.)	
n. Average price paid per article purchased ² ($j \div h$).....	\$2. 64

¹ Or person for whom purchased.

² The average price paid for an article purchased should not be computed by dividing the "average expenditure per person" by the "average number of articles per person." Such a computation would lead to slight inaccuracies in the second decimal place, because of rounding both the dividend and divisor before division.

(6) To obtain average number of articles purchased per family (all families) at a given economic level, divide the total number of articles purchased by all families at that economic level. For example, using the same figures:

h. Total number of hats purchased.....	111
o. Average number of hats per family ($h \div a$).....	. 57

(7) To obtain average expenditure per family (all families) at a given economic level, divide the total expenditure for the given article by all families at that economic level. For example, using the same figures:

j. Total expenditure for hats by the group ($g \times c$).....	\$293. 04
p. Average expenditure for hats per family ($j \div a$).....	1. 51

Section I.—For method of computation of *number of clothing expenditure units per family* see appendix G, page —. This computation is based on all members of the economic family, whether or not they were dependent on the family fund for 52 weeks.

Ready-made clothing, dry cleaning and accessories includes all items listed in sections III through XI for persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks plus such expenditures for persons dependent on family funds for less than 52 weeks.

Yard goods and findings.—Findings include thread, needles, scissors, buttons, etc.

Clothing received as gifts includes neckties, stockings, etc., received as Christmas and birthday gifts from persons outside the economic family. It also includes second-hand clothes given to the family.

Expense for uniforms, etc., for work are included in clothing expenditures (not as vocational expense in table 16 nor as losses or business expense in tables 2, 5, 19, and 22).

Section II.—The figures in section II are based on data only for persons dependent on the family funds for 52 weeks.

Sections III through XI.—In these sections the figures are based on data only for persons dependent on the family funds for 52 weeks. *Total* for each sex and age group does not include expenditures for yard goods and findings and paid help for sewing. These are presented only in section I for all sex-age groups combined.

Boys: Play suits are heavy suits for children's outdoor wear.

Men and Boys: Shoes, work.—Are shoes for heavy work, not, for example, shoes worn to work by a white-collar employee.

Men and Boys: Shoes, other.—Includes bedroom slippers.

Men and Boys: Accessories.—Includes belts, suspenders, collar buttons, shoe-strings, etc.

Men and Boys: Other.—Includes jewelry and watches, and rental charges for uniforms and aprons. In cases where rental and laundering charges for uniforms and aprons could not be separated, the entire amount is entered here.

Women and Girls: Dresses, cotton, house.—Are defined as cotton dresses bought for housework.

Women and Girls: Accessories.—Includes hairpins, hairnets, belts, sanitary belts, dress ornaments, etc.

Women and Girls: Other.—Includes jewelry and watches, and rental charges for uniforms and aprons. In cases where rental and laundering charges for uniforms and aprons could not be separated the entire amount is entered here.

TABLE 18.—*Furnishings and equipment expenditures, by economic level*

For the method of entry of expenditures for items bought on the installment plan and with trade-in allowances see page 182.

For computation of averages other than those presented in this table, for example, "average number of articles purchased per family purchasing" or "aver-

age expenditure per family purchasing," calculations similar to those outlined for table 17 can be made (see pp. 188 and 189).

Textile furnishings: Other includes paid help for making curtains, furniture covers, etc., yard goods used in making home furnishings.

Miscellaneous equipment: Other includes paint and lumber for repair of household equipment, play pens for children, and typewriters.

Note that radios are not classed as "Furnishings and Equipment" but as "Recreation," table 15.

TABLES 19 and 20.—*Description of families studied at three economic levels and expenditures for groups of items at three economic levels*

(See tables 2, 3, 5, 6, 22, and 23 for same data by other classifications.)

These tables are presented with families classified into three economic levels in order to facilitate comparison with the data from other cities which will be classified for these three levels and published in other bulletins. The greater size of the sample in larger cities permitted a finer break-down in tables 2 and 3 than was justified by the data for the smaller samples. In tables 19 and 20 the same data as in tables 2 and 3 are grouped into identical classifications regardless of size of sample, as follows: Families spending under \$400 per expenditure unit per year, those spending \$400 to \$600, and those spending \$600 and over.

TABLE 21.—*Distribution of families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-18, by economic level and income level*

TABLE 22.—*Description of families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-18, by income level*

TABLE 23.—*Expenditures of families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-18 for groups of items, by economic level*

(See tables 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 19, and 20 for same data for all families in present study.)

Since the rules for inclusion of families in the 1917-18 study differed from those in the 1934-36 study, data for the family types in the latter study most nearly meeting the eligibility requirements of the former study are presented in these tables to facilitate comparison. Data for families of the following types are included: Man, wife, and one child; man, wife, and two to four children; man, wife, and five or more children; man, wife, and children and adults (four to six persons); and man, wife, children, and adults (seven or more persons).

TABLE 24.—*Coefficients of variation of money disbursements at successive income levels*

The coefficient of variation is computed by dividing the standard deviation by the average expenditure and multiplying by 100. The standard deviation represents the square root of the mean of the squares of the differences between each item and the arithmetic average of the items.

The purpose of the coefficient of variation is to express as a percentage the dispersion about the average, independently of the size of that average. The variation of expenditures for items of different magnitude can thus be compared directly. For example, in dollars, expenditures for food are typically much greater than those for personal care. Nevertheless their variation may be compared through a figure which expresses dispersion about the mean in relative terms, the coefficient of variation.

When families are distributed by the amount of their expenditures for various groups of items, it is found that the curves for food and housing most nearly re-

semble the normal curve, although more families are to be found above the mode than below it. Among the other major categories of expenditure, those for furnishings and equipment, transportation, and medical care have a distribution far from that of the normal curve. Many families made no expenditures or spent very small sums for these items; a few families spent relatively large sums. Only a small number of the families spent sums near the average expenditure; in other words such distributions are very much skewed. Therefore, the coefficients of variation are of value in showing the extent of the dispersion but they should not be used to estimate the range within which a given proportion of the values from a new sample would fall.

Coefficients of variation were not computed for gifts, contributions to community welfare, education, vocation, and miscellaneous items due to the number of families making no expenditures for these items.

Using the "method of ranks" the difference between the variations for the items shown at successive income levels was found to be not statistically significant when family types were considered separately. With family types combined, a negative correlation of border line significance was found between income level and size of the coefficient. For method, see "The use of rank to avoid the assumption of normality implicit in the analysis of variance," by Milton Friedman, in *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, vol. 32, No. 200, pages 675-701.

TABLE 25.—*Expenditures for groups of items estimated from regression equation*

The figures in this table were computed by fitting a regression line to the actual expenditure data, using the equation $Y = a + bX^{\frac{1}{2}} + cX$, where X is annual net income. The average actual expenditure of each three hundred dollar income group was given equal weight in fitting the curve.

Experiments were carried out with straight lines and other forms of curves and with various systems of weighting. For personal care, medical care, household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration, gifts, and miscellaneous items there appeared to be a true linear relationship. For food, clothing, housing including fuel, light, and refrigeration, transportation, recreation, and furnishings and equipment, the equation $Y = a + bX + cX^2$ gave a better fit than did the equation $Y = a + bX$. However, for several cases, particularly that of housing, the curve yielded by the equation $Y = a + bX + cX^2$ turned downward at the higher income levels, so that at very high income levels there appeared to be actually a negative expenditure for housing. The equation $Y = a + bX^{\frac{1}{2}} + cX$ gave an equally good fit for those expenditure items which appeared to have a definitely linear relationship to income and also had the added merit that it did not turn downward at higher income levels for those items for which a curvilinear relationship was indicated.

Use of the average actual expenditure for each income group yielded practically the same results as would have been obtained by using each individual observation, and resulted in a material economy of time. Weighting by number of cases, total expenditure, or the ratio of total expenditure to the number of cases, etc., materially increased the amount of work and time required for fitting, but did not yield significantly better results.

Local Conditions Affecting the Data.

Employment and cost of living.—In November 1934 the New York State Labor Department index of monthly employment in New York City manufacturing industries was 77.3 percent of the average employment in 1923-25, and monthly pay rolls 65.9 percent of average

monthly pay rolls in 1923-25. In the same month the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of living index stood at 82.1 as compared with 100 for 1923-25 for New York City. The materials on family income and expenditures in the earlier schedules obtained apply to the year ending August 31, 1934, but the greater part of the data (65 percent) apply to the year ending August 31, 1935. Living costs during the entire period represented by the material collected average 82.7 as compared with 100 in 1923-25. The New York employment index, on the same base, averaged 76.0 and the pay rolls index 66.7 for the entire period represented by the schedule data. The proportion of the data applying to different months was taken account of in computing these averages.

Taxes, special assessments, fees, etc.

Sales tax.—The New York City sales tax went into effect December 10, 1934, and remained in effect throughout the remainder of the period covered by the schedules. A tax of 2 percent was paid on the sale price of all tangible personal property sold at retail (with the general exception of food, water, medicines, newspapers, and periodicals), gas, electricity, steam heat, refrigeration, telephone and telegraph service, food and entertainment in restaurants when the charge is \$1 or more, wines, liquors, and other alcoholic beverages (except beer).

The tax is applied to purchases as follows:

1 to 12 cents.....	No tax
13 to 62 cents.....	1 cent tax
63 to 99 cents.....	2 cents tax

On every dollar purchase, 2 cents plus the above rate on the amount in excess of even dollars is charged. In the expenditure data presented in this report, the sales tax is included as part of the expenditure item on which it is paid.

Poll and personal property tax.—There is no poll or personal property tax on citizens of New York City.

Income taxes.—Residents of New York City are subject to New York State and Federal income taxes. Families with incomes under \$2,500 are exempt from the State tax, and also from the Federal tax.

Special fees.—There is in effect in New York City a tax on garages for purposes of financing fire inspection.

Other special factors affecting data on:

Housing facilities.—Because of the crowded living conditions in New York City it was deemed advisable to obtain information on whether or not play space was available to these New York families in connection with their dwellings. Play space was defined as space to which the family has a right because of living in the dwelling but which is not designed primarily for other purposes, as for example the yard of a private dwelling or a play room in an apartment house.

Expenditures for food.—The diets of various nationality and race groups presumably have a marked effect on their food expenditures but funds were not available for the analysis of food expenditures by the country of origin of the homemaker.

Home-delivered milk in New York at the time field work was in process cost from 1 cent to 2 cents more than milk purchased in a store. Milk was distributed from city milk stations in the poorer sections of the city at 8 cents per quart.

Appendix B

The Scope of the Investigation

Geographic area covered in New York City.

The families studied were confined to New York City limits, i. e., the boroughs of Brooklyn, Bronx, Manhattan, Queens, and Richmond.

Scope of the Nation-wide study.

In addition to New York City, 41 other cities with population over 50,000 were covered in the investigation of the money disbursements of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers. Data from both native and foreign-born white families were secured in all cities and from Negro families in the cities indicated in the following list. The results of investigations in the other large cities will be summarized in five bulletins, as follows:

North Atlantic Region (B. L. S. Bull. 637, vol. II):

Boston, Mass.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Buffalo, N. Y.	(White and Negro families.)
Johnstown, Pa.	Portland, Maine.
Lancaster, Pa.	Rochester, N. Y.
Manchester, N. H.	Scranton, Pa.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Springfield, Mass.
(White and Negro families.)	

East North Central Region (B. L. S. Bull. 636):

Cincinnati, Ohio.	Grand Rapids, Mich.
(White and Negro families.)	Indianapolis, Ind.
Cleveland, Ohio.	(White and Negro families.)
Columbus, Ohio.	Lansing, Mich.
Detroit, Mich.	Milwaukee, Wis.

West North Central and Mountain Region (B. L. S. Bull. 641):

Denver, Colo.	Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.
Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.	St. Louis, Mo.
(White and Negro families.)	(White and Negro families.)
	Salt Lake City, Utah.

Southern Region (B. L. S. Bull. 640):

Baltimore, Md.	Memphis, Tenn.
(White and Negro families.)	(White and Negro families.)
Birmingham, Ala.	Mobile, Ala.
(White and Negro families.)	(White and Negro families.)
Dallas, Texas.	New Orleans, La.
Houston, Texas.	(White and Negro families.)
(White other than Mexican and Mexican families.)	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.
Jackson, Miss.	(White and Negro families.)
(White and Negro families.)	Richmond, Va.
Jacksonville, Fla.	(White and Negro families.)
Louisville, Ky.	
(White and Negro families.)	

Pacific Region (B. L. S. Bull. 639):

Los Angeles, Calif.	San Diego, Calif.
(White other than Mexican and Mexican families.)	San Francisco, Calif.
Sacramento, Calif.	Seattle, Wash.

42 Cities in the United States (B. L. S. Bull 638):

With the cooperation of various State authorities correlated studies of the money disbursements of wage earners and clerical workers have been made in the following cities under 50,000 population: (1) In New Hampshire: Berlin, Claremont, Concord, Conway, Dover, Keene, Laconia, Littleton, Nashua, Portsmouth; (2) in Michigan: Marquette; (3) in California: Modesto; (4) in Nevada: Reno.

Summaries of the data secured in these smaller cities have been published in the Monthly Labor Review for March 1936; June 1936; and September 1937.

Early in 1936 the Bureau of Labor Statistics undertook a Study of Consumer Purchases which covers all income groups in 32 different cities. Funds were allotted to the project by the Works Progress Administration. At the same time a coordinated study was undertaken by the Bureau of Home Economics in 66 farm counties, and in 140 villages, and in 19 small cities. Both of these investigations were made in cooperation with the National Resources Committee and the Central Statistical Board.

The cities covered in the coordinated Studies of Consumer Purchases are as follows:

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Aberdeen-Hoquiam, Wash.	Denver, Colo.	Omaha, Nebr.—Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Albany, Ga.	Dubuque, Iowa.	Peru, Ind.
Atlanta, Ga.	Everett, Wash.	Portland, Oreg.
Beaver Falls, Pa.	Gastonia, N. C.	Providence, R. I.
Bellingham, Wash.	Haverhill, Mass.	Pueblo, Colo.
Billings, Mont.	Logansport, Ind.	Springfield, Ill.
Butte, Mont.	Mattoon, Ill.	Springfield, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.	Mobile, Ala.	Wallingford, Conn.
Columbia, S. C.	Muncie, Ind.	Willimantic, Conn.
Columbus, Ohio.	New Britain, Conn.	
Connellsville, Pa.	New Castle, Pa.	
	New York, N. Y.	

Bureau of Home Economics

Astoria, Oreg.	Greenfield, Mass.	New Philadelphia, Ohio.
Beaver Dam, Wis.	Griffin, Ga.	Olympia, Wash.
Boone, Iowa.	Klamath Falls, Oreg.	Provo, Utah.
Columbia, Mo.	Lincoln, Ill.	Sumter, S. C.
Dodge City, Kans.	Logan, Utah.	Westbrook, Maine.
Eugene, Oreg.	Mt. Vernon, Ohio.	
Greeley, Colo.	Moberly, Mo.	

Appendix C

Period Covered by Study

Table A shows the time period to which the data in the New York schedules apply.

Thus 65.2 percent of the schedule data for white families apply to the quarters falling within the year June 1, 1934, to May 31, 1935; 61.0 percent of the Negro data to the schedule year September 1, 1934, to August 31, 1935; and 64.7 percent of the combined white and Negro data apply to the schedule year September 1, 1934, to August 31, 1935.

TABLE A.—*Period covered by scheduled data, New York City*

Periods covered by white and Negro schedules	Total	Number of schedules covering the schedule year of—						
		Sept. 1, 1933, to Aug. 31, 1934	Dec. 1, 1933, to Nov. 30, 1934	Mar. 1, 1934, to Feb. 28, 1935	June 1, 1934, to May 31, 1935	Sept. 1, 1934, to Aug. 31, 1935	Dec. 1, 1934, to Nov. 30, 1935	Mar. 1, 1935, to Feb. 29, 1936
White families:								
Schedule year.....	897	17	147	179	108	200	214	32
Schedule quarter:								
Sept. 1, 1933, to Nov. 30, 1933.....	17	17	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dec. 1, 1933, to Feb. 28, 1934.....	164	17	147	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mar. 1, 1934, to May 31, 1934.....	343	17	147	179	-----	-----	-----	-----
June 1, 1934, to Aug. 31, 1934.....	451	17	147	179	108	-----	-----	-----
Sept. 1, 1934, to Nov. 30, 1934.....	634	-----	147	179	108	200	-----	-----
Dec. 1, 1934, to Feb. 28, 1935.....	701	-----	-----	179	108	200	214	-----
Mar. 1, 1935, to May 31, 1935.....	554	-----	-----	-----	108	200	214	32
June 1, 1935, to Aug. 31, 1935.....	446	-----	-----	-----	-----	200	214	32
Sept. 1, 1935, to Nov. 30, 1935.....	246	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	214	32
Dec. 1, 1935, to Feb. 29, 1936.....	32	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	32
Negro families:								
Schedule year.....	100	-----	13	25	7	12	26	17
Schedule quarter:								
Dec. 1, 1933, to Feb. 28, 1934.....	13	-----	13	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mar. 1, 1934, to May 31, 1934.....	38	-----	13	25	-----	-----	-----	-----
June 1, 1934, to Aug. 31, 1934.....	45	-----	13	25	7	-----	-----	-----
Sept. 1, 1934, to Nov. 30, 1934.....	57	-----	13	25	7	12	-----	-----
Dec. 1, 1934, to Feb. 28, 1935.....	70	-----	-----	25	7	12	26	-----
Mar. 1, 1935, to May 31, 1935.....	62	-----	-----	-----	7	12	26	17
June 1, 1935, to Aug. 31, 1935.....	55	-----	-----	-----	-----	12	26	17
Sept. 1, 1935, to Nov. 30, 1935.....	43	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	26	17
Dec. 1, 1935, to Feb. 29, 1936.....	17	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	17

Appendix D

Selection of Families to be Interviewed

Method of Choosing the Sample

The method to be used in choosing the sample to be included in a study of employed wage earners and clerical workers presents a serious problem in the absence of a recent census giving for every family, at each address, the occupation of all the earners in the family, and the relief status of the family in the last year. Since no census data were available for use in this investigation, it was decided to use employers' current lists of employees as the basis for sampling in all the cities where the study was carried on. The methods used differed from city to city only insofar as the available data on the names and addresses of employers and the number of their employees differed from city to city.

In New York City the most complete and up-to-date list of employers was located through the New York State Department of Labor. The file covers all employers of 10 or more persons and includes industrial establishments, banks, insurance companies, wholesale and retail distributors, hotels and restaurants, transportation companies, public utilities, Federal, State, county, and city governments. It is maintained for the purpose of administering the State's factory inspection and workmen's compensation insurance acts and serves as a basis for the State's industrial directory. At the time the sample was chosen the file included the names of approximately 30,000 employers in New York City. The file did not contain information on the number of employees in each establishment at the time the sample was chosen. Because of the unusually great number of employers and absence of information regarding the number of their employees, a particular procedure was followed in New York City. The name of every thirtieth employer was chosen to use as the first basic list for the sample. The first visits were made to every fourth employer in the basic list of 1,000 employers. When these names were exhausted a second list was drawn, and so on until between 300 and 400 employers had been visited and the names of 1,000 sample employees had been secured.

The original file in the New York State Department of Labor did not contain the number of employees in each establishment at the time the sample was drawn. To remedy this the number of employees

on the pay roll ¹ at the time of the field investigator's visit was ascertained and the employee names chosen in the following ratios: ²

In plants with 1 to 19 employees, 1 sample employee chosen.

In plants with 20 to 99 employees, 3 sample employees chosen.

In plants with 100 to 299 employees, 5 sample employees chosen.

In plants with 300 to 499 employees, 7 sample employees chosen.

In plants with 500 employees and over, 9 sample employees chosen.

The position of the first name to be drawn from each employee list was determined by a number chosen by lot; and if more than one name was to be drawn, the others were taken at equally distant spaces down the list. For example, at an establishment with 79 employees where 3 names were desired, any number between 1 and 26 was drawn by lot. If this number chanced to be 12, the employee names drawn from that establishment were the 12th and the 2 names equidistant from that by 26 spaces, or the 12th, 38th, and 64th names, respectively.

Since the investigation was limited to the families of employed workers, all persons on employer lists were not eligible for scheduling (see pp. 201-204, for rules for determining eligibility). Employer lists did not give the information necessary to determine eligibility, such as whether or not the employees listed were members of families, whether or not their families had been on relief during the past year, etc. Therefore, the five names listed directly after the name of the "sample employee" were chosen as possible substitutes for the name of each sample employee drawn. If the name of the last sample employee to be chosen was drawn too near to the end of the list to secure the five substitute names in the usual way, the list of substitutes was completed by taking the names at the beginning of the list of employees in the same establishment.

If it was found that the family of the first worker whose name was drawn was not eligible ³ for the study, a field worker was sent to the

¹ In some establishments only those to be paid in the pay-roll period are listed in the administrative office or in the current files; in other establishments the sheets or the files carry the names of those employed at any time over a long period. The resulting errors in sampling are not serious, unless they are associated with level of wages or regularity of employment and there seems to be no reason to assume that they are.

² This method of sampling has its obvious disadvantages: (1) It does not represent establishments with less than 10 employees, but no list was available for such establishments; (2) employees of small establishments (but with more than 10 employees) are overweighted in the sample in relation to those of large establishments. Such an overweighting seemed better than a method which would have resulted in a large part of the sample of workers being drawn from a few establishments having thousands of employees. The time and funds available for drawing employee names made it impossible to visit more than 500 employees for this purpose. Under the circumstances, if the method of proportional representation had been followed to its logical conclusion, in a city of 30,000 employers (a number of them with over 2,500 employees), it would not have been unlikely that one-quarter of the 1,000 sample employees would have been drawn from one establishment. The employees of a few large establishments cannot be assumed to be representative of large establishments not drawn in the employer's sample, because large establishments are far from being homogeneous in anything but size. They vary from large manufacturing plants in the heavy industries to a factory bakery employing a large proportion of women wage earners to establishments with a majority of clerical workers.

³ See pp. 201-294 for eligibility requirements.

substitute drawn for his name. If these five substitutes were exhausted without securing an eligible family, a new series of names from another employer was substituted. In the case of Negro employees, a different method was used, since it proved to be very difficult to secure the sample of employed Negro workers. The wage level of the Negro group was below that of the white group and because the proportion of the unemployed among Negro families was larger than among white families, when a series of names of Negro employees in the New York City study was exhausted, a schedule was secured from the first eligible Negro family residing to the right of the last ineligible Negro employee in the exhausted series of employee names.

A separate card was made out for each name drawn from the employee lists and the substitute files were kept separate from the original file of sample employees. The original cards and the substitute cards were filed separately for the white and Negro samples.

Rules for Determining Eligibility of Families

A schedule was secured from the family of each sample employee if he was eligible according to the following criteria, unless for some reason the family was unwilling to give the information.

1. *Contact through the chief earner.*—It is clear that families with more than one earner are over-represented in the employers lists as compared with one-earner families. By adopting the rule that families would be scheduled only if the name drawn in the sampling process turned out to be that of the chief earner—i. e., the member earning the largest amount of money during the year—the danger of a biased sample was avoided. Each family, regardless of the number of earners, was represented by one and only one name that counted.

2. *Occupation of chief earner.*—In each family included in the sample, the chief earner is either a wage earner or lower-salaried clerical worker. The classification of occupations according to economic groups presented by A. M. Edwards⁴ in an article based on census data was used in determining whether a person of given occupation should be considered a wage earner or a clerical worker. An exception was made in that families in which the chief earner was a foreman-overseer, or domestic servant in a private family, were not included although these occupations are treated in the Edwards' classification as wage earners. As the study progressed the need for a more detailed classification of jobs became evident. When the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the Works Progress Administration issued a manual, giving more detailed instructions for classification adapted from the classification of the census of 1930, the new instructions were employed to assist in the problem of determining

⁴ "A Socio-Economic Grouping of the Gainful Workers in the U. S." *Journal of American Statistical Association*, vol. 28, pp. 377-387, December 1933.

whether or not a specific type of work should properly be treated as part of the occupational group being covered by this investigation.⁵ The investigation covered families of chief earners in the groups classified as office workers, salesmen, and kindred workers; skilled and semi-skilled workers in building and construction; skilled and semiskilled workers in manufacturing and other industries; unskilled laborers and domestic and personal service workers (except in private families). In a few instances where the chief earner was found to have pursued two occupations during the year prior to the visit of the field investigator, one an occupation classified as wage earner or clerical, and the other as a profession or as the proprietor of an owned business, it was ruled that the family was to be included in the study unless the earnings from the profession exceeded the earnings from the wage earning or clerical occupation, or unless the income from the owned business was more than one-half the earnings from the wage earning or clerical occupation, or the expenses from the business could not be separated from the family expenses.

3. *Earnings of chief earner.*—No family in which the chief earner had earned less than \$300 during the schedule year was included. No family in which the chief earner was a clerical worker, earning \$2,000 and over during the schedule year, or \$200 or over during any one month was included, but no upper limit was placed on the earnings of wage earners nor on total earnings of all members of the family combined.

4. *Occupation and income of subsidiary earners.*—No restriction was placed upon the occupation of supplementary earners with the one exception noted below. A family in which there was a subsidiary earner who was, for example, a professional worker or a domestic servant in a private home, was included provided the annual earnings of this worker were less than those of the chief earner. Families were excluded if a supplementary earner was in business for himself and his business income and expenditure were so intermingled with the family's that it was impossible to separate them (as for example, a family where the wife carried on a small hair-dressing business in, or adjacent to, the family's living quarters and used for the business, gas and electricity recorded on the same meters as those recording the gas and electricity used for the operation of the household.) Families in which a supplementary earner was in business for himself were included if the business income and expenditure could be separated from that of the family and the net income from the owned business was less than half of the chief earner's earnings.

⁵ Works Progress Administration Circular No. 2, "Occupational Classification and Code, July 1935"; Circular No. 2A, "Index of Occupations—Occupational Classification and Code." September 1935.

If a supplementary earner was a clerical worker and earned \$2,000 or more during the schedule year or \$200 or over during any one month, the family was ineligible for inclusion in the sample.

5. *Employment minimum.*—In order to avoid the distortion of spending which results from prolonged unemployment and unanticipated curtailment of employment the study was limited to the families of employed workers. It was impossible to locate any figures as to the number of days of employment characteristic of wage earners and clerical workers. It was, therefore, necessary to set an arbitrary limit below which a worker would not be regarded as having been employed for the schedule year. It was decided to include only families in which one wage earner or clerical worker within the economic family had worked a minimum of 1,008 hours spread over a minimum of 36 weeks during the year. This minimum was chosen to represent an average employment of $3\frac{1}{2}$ days of 8 hours in each of 36 weeks. Families in which the chief earner was employed in a distinctly seasonal industry such as clothing manufacturing and building were included, if the chief earner had had employment for 28 hours in each of 30 weeks. These minima, however, are not to be regarded as criteria representing adequate employment.

6. *Definition of family.*—The study was limited to private economic families of two or more persons sharing their incomes, living together, and sharing the same table, eating not less than 2 meals a day prepared at home for at least 11 months. In addition, families whose situation during the year just previous to the visit of the Bureau's investigator was difficult or impossible to analyze on a statistical basis were excluded from the survey. Specific reasons for such exclusion were as follows:

- a. If the homemaker worked away from home both day and night for more than 78 days in the year.
- b. Families boarding for more than 1 month.
- c. Presence of more than the equivalent of two boarders and/or lodgers, i. e., more than 104 boarder and/or lodger weeks (not including related persons giving complete records of their incomes and expenditures).
- d. Families having guests for more than the equivalent of 26 guest weeks.⁶
- e. Families having another family or two unrelated dependent persons over 21 years of age living with it and completely dependent on it (unless the dependents were parents of the homemaker, husband, or chief earner).

⁶ Guests were defined as persons not entirely dependent on the family funds who received board and lodging from the family without money payment, but from whom it was impossible to secure data on income and expenditures.

7. *Families not on relief*.—No families who received direct relief or work relief during the schedule year were included.

8. *Family income*—*a*. No family was included which had an annual family income less than \$500 during the schedule year.

b. No upper limit was placed upon family income as such, but no family was included which had received more than one-fourth of its income from interest, dividends, royalties, speculative gains, or rents (not including receipts from boarders and lodgers).

c. No family which had received income from an owned business equal to more than half of the chief earner's income from wages or salary was included.

d. No family having received gifts or income in kind of a value equal to a fourth of its total money income was included.

e. If a family had received rent in payment for services, it was ineligible for inclusion in the study.

f. If a family received 3 months or more free rent it was not included.

9. *Residence*.—Families must have resided in area of investigation for 9 months or more.

Appendix E

Nativity of the Homemakers in the Families Studied

There is a striking similarity between the national backgrounds of the white homemakers who supplied the data for the present report and those of the married white women of the entire city. Not quite half of them were born in the United States; Italy, Russia, Poland, and Germany rank next, each furnishing from 6 to 10 percent of the homemakers who cooperated in the investigation; Austria and Ireland follow, each contributing about 4 percent. The remaining homemakers came from scattered countries.¹

Two-thirds of the homemakers in the Negro families studied were born in the United States; almost one-quarter (24) were born in the British West Indies, while 5 came from the Virgin Islands and 3 from Puerto Rico. No figures are available to show the distribution by country of birth of all married Negro women in New York City, although census data for 1930 show 16.7 percent of the total Negro population of New York City as foreign born.² Figures on the country of birth of all the Negroes in the United States show that 75.5 percent of the total foreign-born Negro population of the country was born in the West Indies.

TABLE B.—Country of birth of married white women in New York City

Country	Homemakers cooperating in Bureau of Labor Statistics study 1934-36	Married women 15 years of age and over 1930 ¹	Country	Homemakers cooperating in Bureau of Labor Statistics study 1934-36	Married women 15 years of age and over 1930 ¹
	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0		Percent 2.1	Percent 1.6
Total.....			Hungary.....		
United States.....	46.2	47.4	England, Scotland, and Wales.....	1.6	2.3
Italy.....	10.4	10.6	Czechoslovakia.....	1.2	1.0
Russia.....	9.4	11.3	Norway.....	1.2	.7
Poland.....	6.1	6.1	Sweden.....	1.1	.7
Germany.....	6.0	4.6	Canada (not French).....	.9	.6
Austria.....	4.1	3.5	Rumania.....	.8	1.2
Ireland.....	3.8	4.2	Other countries.....	5.1	4.2

¹ U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census for 1930, vol. II, pp. 959, 1084.

² No data were obtained on the length of time the foreign-born among them had lived in the United States, but the fact that immigration has been restricted in one way or another since 1914 makes it unlikely that many of them were recent arrivals from foreign countries.

³ U. S. Bureau of the Census, Negroes in the United States, 1920-32, p. 32.

Appendix F

Field Procedure

Interview method of securing data.

The original data for this report came from families who estimated and calculated their various expenditures, with the help of special forms interpreted by trained field workers. The investigators were provided with a schedule which called for the entry of the data on income and outgo in considerable detail, partly because the details themselves are of value, and partly because it is easier for informants to remember the individual items of their family transactions than it is to provide the investigator with summary figures. This method was used rather than asking the families to keep records of disbursements at the time disbursements were made, because the procedure followed makes possible the inclusion of many families who would have been unwilling or unable to keep regular household accounts. For facsimile of schedule used, see figure B.

No schedule was accepted for summarization in the present study unless the figures on total money receipts and total money disbursements agreed at least within 5 percent of the larger figure. It is not to be hoped that all the figures in each schedule were accurate to that extent, but no reason to suppose any persistent bias inheres in the estimates has appeared in the course of the survey.

Figure B. Schedule Facsimile

B. L. 6-807

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, WASHINGTON

Agent.....

Schedule No.

Date

Information requested is confidential and giving it is voluntary. It will be seen only by sworn employees of the Federal Government

FAMILY DISBURSEMENTS OF WAGE EARNERS AND SALARIED WORKERS

State..... City..... Address..... Nativity of homemaker..... Color.....

Members of household	Sex	Age	School grade completed	Weeks in household	Year ending		Quarter ending—								
					Occupation	Industry	November 30			February 28			May 31		
							Time employed	Rate of pay	Earnings	Time employed	Rate of pay	Earnings	Time employed	Rate of pay	Earnings
a. Homemaker.....															
b. Husband.....															
c.															
d.															
e.															
f.															
g.															
h.															
i.															
j.															
k.															

FAMILY RECEIPTS				Quarter ending—				FAMILY DISBURSEMENTS				Year ending
				November 30	February 28	May 31	August 31					.....
I. Family earnings.....								I. Housing.....				
II. Rent from boarders and/or lodgers.....								II. Household operation.....				
III. Other rents (net).....								III. Food.....				
IV. Interest and dividends.....								IV. Clothing.....				
V. Pensions and insurance annuities.....								V. Furnishings and equipment.....				
VI. Gifts.....								VI. Transportation.....				
VII. Other money income (specify).....								VII. Recreation.....				
VIII.								VIII. Personal care.....				
IX.								IX. Medical care.....				
X. TOTAL money income.....								X. Education.....				
XI. Net change assets and liabilities (p. 18).....								XI. Community welfare.....				
XII. TOTAL money receipts.....								XII. Vocation.....				
Apparent excess of disbursements.....								XIII. Gifts and contributions.....				
Apparent excess of receipts.....								XIV. Other family expenditures.....				
Percentage difference.....								XV. TOTAL expenditures.....				
								XVI. Net change assets and liabilities (p. 18).....				
								XVII. TOTAL disbursements.....				

(1)

14-3028

II. HOUSEHOLD OPERATION

II (a). FUEL AND LIGHT	Quarter ending—							
	November 30		February 28		May 31		August 31	
	Quantity	Expenditures	Quantity	Expenditures	Quantity	Expenditures	Quantity	Expenditures
1. Coal: Anthracite.....								
2. Bituminous.....								
3. Coke.....								
4. Briquettes.....								
5. Wood.....								
6. Fuel oil.....								
7. Gas.....	x x x x		x x x x		x x x x		x x x x	
8. Kerosene.....								
9. Gasoline (except for auto).....								
10. Electricity: Domestic lighting and appliances.....	x x x x		x x x x		x x x x		x x x x	
11. Refrigeration.....	x x x x		x x x x		x x x x		x x x x	
12. Total fuel and light.....								

II (b). OTHER HOUSEHOLD OPERATION	Expenditures for quarter ending—				II (b). OTHER HOUSEHOLD OPERATION—Continued	Expenditures for quarter ending—			
	November 30	February 28	May 31	August 31		November 30	February 28	May 31	August 31
13. Water rent.....					25. Laundry out: Wet wash.....				
14. Ice.....					rough dry.....mangled.....				
15. Telephone.....					ironed.....combinations.....				
16. Domestic service: Full time.....					26. Stationery, pens, pencils, ink.....				
17. Part time.....					27. Postage, telegrams.....				
18. Household paper.....					28. Moving, express, freight, drayage.....				
19. Soap (except toilet): Bar.....					29. Safe deposit box.....				
20. Flakes and powder.....					30. Insurance on furniture.....				
21. Starch, bluing (laundry).....					31. Interest on debts (not on home).....				
22. Cleaning powders, polishes.....					32. Other (specify).....				
23. Steel wool, etc.....					33. TOTAL II(b).....				
24. Matches.....					34. TOTAL household operation.....				

(3)

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III A. FOOD PURCHASED AND CONSUMED LAST 7 DAYS

ITEMS	Unit	Quantity used last week	Purchased			ITEMS	Unit	Quantity used last week	Purchased		
			Quantity	Unit price	Expense				Quantity	Unit price	Expense
1. BEEF: Fresh, steak, porterhouse, sirloin.....						31. POULTRY (cont'd): Chicken, stew.....					
2. top round.....						32. Turkey.....					
3. other.....						33. Other.....					
4. roast, rib.....						MISCELLANEOUS MEAT PRODUCTS					
5. chuck.....						34. Bologna, frankfurters, etc.....					
6. other.....						35. Cooked: Ham.....					
7. boiling, chuck.....						36. Tongue.....					
8. plate.....						37. Liver.....					
9. other.....						38. Other.....					
10. Canned.....						39. FISH: Fresh.....					
11. Corned.....						40. Canned.....					
12. Dried.....						41. Cured.....					
13. VEAL: Fresh, steak, chops.....						42. Oysters.....					
14. roast.....						43. Other sea food.....					
15. stew.....						44. EGGS.....					
16. LAMB: Fresh, chops.....						45. MILK: Fresh whole—bottled.....					
17. roast.....						46. loose.....					
18. stew.....						47. skimmed.....					
19. PORK: Fresh, chops.....						48. Skimmed dried.....					
20. loin roast.....						49. Canned.....					
21. other.....						50. Other.....					
22. Smoked, bacon.....						51. CHEESE: American.....					
23. ham, slices.....						52. Cottage.....					
24. half or whole.....						53. Other.....					
25. picnic.....						54. Ice cream.....					
26. Salt, side.....						55. Butter.....					
27. Pork sausage.....						56. Cream.....					
28. Other pork.....						57. Other table fats.....					
29. POULTRY: Chicken, broiling.....						58. Table or cooking oils.....					
30. roast.....											

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III (A). FOOD PURCHASED AND CONSUMED LAST 7 DAYS—Continued

ITEMS	Unit	Quantity used last week	Purchased			ITEMS	Unit	Quantity used last week	Purchased		
			Quan- tity	Unit price	Expense				Quan- tity	Unit price	Expense
59. Lard.....						88. SWEETS (contd.): Jellies.....					
60. Vegetable shortening.....						89. Molasses, sirups.....					
61. Mayonnaise and other salad dressing.....						VEGETABLES					
GRAIN PRODUCTS						90. Potatoes.....					
62. Bread: White.....						91. Sweetpotatoes, yams.....					
63. Graham, whole wheat.....						92. Tomatoes: Fresh.....					
64. Rye.....						93. Canned.....					
65. Crackers.....						94. Juice.....					
66. Plain rolls.....						95. Sauce, paste.....					
67. Other baked goods.....						96. Brussels sprouts.....					
68. purchased.....						97. Cabbage.....					
69. Cookies.....						98. Sauerkraut.....					
70. Cakes.....						99. Collards.....					
71. Pies.....						100. Kale.....					
71. Other.....						101. Lettuce.....					
72. Flour: White.....						102. Spinach: Fresh.....					
73. Graham.....						103. Canned.....					
74. Other.....						104. Other leafy vegetables.....					
75. Corn meal.....						105. Asparagus: Fresh.....					
76. Hominy.....						106. Canned.....					
77. Cornstarch.....						107. Lima beans: Fresh.....					
78. Rice.....						108. Canned.....					
79. Rolled oats.....						109. Beans, snap (string): Fresh.....					
80. Wheat cereal.....						110. Canned.....					
81. Ready-to-eat breakfast foods.....						111. Broccoli.....					
82. Tapioca.....						112. Peas: Fresh.....					
83. Sago.....						113. Canned.....					
84. Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles.....						114. Beets: Fresh.....					
85. SWEETS: Sugar, white.....						115. Canned.....					
86. brown.....						116. Peppers.....					
87. Candy.....											

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III (A). FOOD PURCHASED AND CONSUMED LAST 7 DAYS—Continued

ITEMS	Unit	Quantity used last week	Purchased			ITEMS	Unit	Quantity used last week	Purchased		
			Quantity	Unit price	Expense				Quantity	Unit price	Expense
117. Okra.....						145. Apples: Fresh.....					
118. Carrots.....						146. Canned.....					
119. Yellow turnips, rutabaga.....						147. Apricots: Fresh.....					
120. Squash, winter, pumpkin.....						148. Canned.....					
121. Cauliflower.....						149. Bananas.....					
122. Celery.....						150. Berries: Fresh.....					
123. Corn: On ear.....						151. Canned.....					
124. Canned.....						152. Cherries: Fresh.....					
125. Dried.....						153. Canned.....					
126. Cucumber.....						154. Grapes: Fresh.....					
127. Eggplant.....						155. Canned.....					
128. Onions: Mature.....						156. Peaches: Fresh.....					
129. Spring.....						157. Canned.....					
130. Parsnips.....						158. Pears: Fresh.....					
131. Squash, summer.....						159. Canned.....					
132. White turnips.....						160. Pineapple: Fresh.....					
133. Other vegetables.....						161. Canned.....					
VEGETABLES, DRIED, AND NUTS						162. Melons.....					
134. Beans: Dry.....						163. Plums: Fresh.....					
135. Canned, dried.....						164. Canned.....					
136. Peas: Black eyed.....						165. Other fruit.....					
137. Other.....						166. Cider.....					
138. Nuts: Shelled.....						167. Grape juice.....					
139. In shell.....						168. Other fruit juices.....					
140. Peanut butter.....						FRUIT, DRIED					
FRUIT, FRUIT JUICES						169. Apricots.....					
141. Lemons.....						170. Peaches.....					
142. Oranges.....						171. Prunes.....					
143. Grapefruit: Fresh.....						172. Raisins.....					
144. Canned.....						173. Dates.....					

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III (A). FOOD PURCHASED AND CONSUMED LAST 7 DAYS—Continued

ITEM	Unit	Quantity used last week	Purchased		
			Quantity	Unit price	Expense
174. Figs.....					
175. Other.....					
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS					
176. Gelatine.....					
177. Packaged dessert mixtures.....					
178. Tea.....					
179. Coffee.....					
180. Cocos.....					
181. Chocolate.....					
182. Vinegar.....					
183. Salt.....					
184. Baking powder, yeast, soda.....			xx	xx	
185. Spices, extracts.....			xx	xx	
186. Catsups, sauces.....			xx	xx	
187. Pickles, olives.....			xx	xx	
188. Soup: Tomato.....					
189. Other (specify).....					
190. Cod-liver oil.....					
191. Proprietary foods.....					
192. Other foods.....					
193. Soft drinks consumed at home.....					
194. Other drinks consumed at home.....					
195. Total food consumed at home.....	xx	xx	xx	xx	
FOOD BOUGHT AND EATEN AWAY					
196. Lunches at work.....					
197. Lunches at school.....					
198. Other meals, not vacation: Breakfast.....					
199. Lunch.....					
200. Dinner.....					
201. Meals on vacation.....					

ITEM		Unit	Quantity used last week	Quantity	Unit price	Expense
202. Board at school.....						
203. Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....						
204. Total food expenditure.....		xx	xx	xx	xx	

NUMBER MEALS LAST 7 DAYS FURNISHED FROM FAMILY FUND							
Person		Breakfast		Lunch		Dinner	
Sex	Age	Home	Away	Home	Away	Home	Away
a							
b							
c							
d							
e							
f							
g							
h							
i							
j							
k							

HOME-PRODUCED FOOD AND GIFTS OF FOOD USED LAST 7 DAYS		
ITEM	Quantity	Value
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

FACTORS AFFECTING FOOD HABITS (SPECIFY)	
Religious.....	
National or racial.....	
Health.....	
Other.....	

III (B). FOOD—ANNUAL EXPENDITURE

Expenditure for quarter ending—												
ITEMS	November 30			February 28			May 31			August 31		
	Week	Month	Quarter	Week	Month	Quarter	Week	Month	Quarter	Week	Month	Quarter
FOOD EATEN AT HOME												
1. "Groceries" (excluding items of household operation, tobacco, etc.)												
2. Additional expenditures: Baked goods												
3. Meat and fish												
4. Eggs												
5. Milk and cream												
6. Vegetables												
7. Fruit												
8. Candy												
FOOD BOUGHT AND EATEN AWAY FROM HOME												
9. Lunches at work												
10. Lunches at school												
11. Other meals not vacation: Breakfast												
12. Lunch												
13. Dinner												
14. Meals on vacation												
15. Board at school												
16. Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.												
17. TOTAL food												

FOOD-BUYING PROCEDURE						HOME-PRODUCED FOOD AND GIFTS OF FOOD FOR YEAR			
FOOD GROUP	Grocery		Other (specify)		Milk dealer or dairy (delivery)	Other (specify)	ITEM	Quantity	Value
	Chain	Independents	Chain	Independents					
18. Meat					x x		23.		
19. Groceries					x x		24.		
20. Milk							25.		
21. Baked goods					x x		26.		
22. Fruits, vegetables					x x		27.		

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IV (A). CLOTHING--MEN AND BOYS

ITEM	Member		Age		Member		Age	
	Weeks				Weeks			
	Num-ber	Price	Expend-iture	Quar-ter pur-chased	Num-ber	Price	Expend-iture	Quar-ter pur-chased
1. Hats: Felt.....								
2. Straw.....								
3. Caps: Wool.....								
4. Other.....								
5. Overcoats.....								
6. Topcoats.....								
7. Raincoats.....								
8. Jackets: Heavy fabric.....								
9. Leather.....								
10. Other.....								
11. Sweaters: Heavy.....								
12. Light.....								
13. Play suit: Wool knit.....								
14. Cotton suede.....								
15. Other.....								
16. Suits: Heavy wool.....								
17. Light-weight wool.....								
18. Cotton, linen.....								
19. Palm Beach.....								
20. Other.....								
21. Trousers: Wool.....								
22. Cotton.....								
23. Other.....								
24. Overalls, coveralls.....								
25. Shirts and blouses { Cotton, work.....								
26. { Cotton, dress.....								
27. { Wool.....								
28. Cotton: Knit suits.....								
29. Woven suits.....								
30. Under shirts.....								
31. Shorts.....								
32. { Suits.....								
33. { Shirts.....								
34. { Drawers.....								
35. { Suits.....								
36. { Rayon and/or silk Shirts.....								
37. { Drawers.....								
38. Pajamas and nightshirts.....								
39. Shoes: Street.....								
40. Street.....								
41. Work.....								
42. Work.....								
43. Canvas.....								
44. Other.....								
45. Boots: Rubber.....								
46. Leather.....								
47. Arctics.....								
48. Rubbers.....								
49. Shoe repairs.....								
50. Shoe shines.....								
51. Hose: Heavy cotton.....								
52. Cotton, dress.....								
53. Rayon.....								
54. Silk.....								
55. Wool.....								

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IV (A). CLOTHING—MEN AND BOYS—Continued									IV (B). CLOTHING—WOMEN AND GIRLS—Continued								
ITEM	Member Age Weeks				Member Age Weeks				ITEM	Member Age Weeks				Member Age Weeks			
	Num- ber	Price	Expend- iture	Quar- ter pur- chased	Num- ber	Price	Expend- iture	Quar- ter pur- chased		Num- ber	Price	Expend- iture	Quar- ter pur- chased	Num- ber	Price	Expend- iture	Quar- ter pur- chased
56. Gloves: Cotton, work.....									6. Coats: Heavy, plain.....								
57. Other, work.....									7. Heavy, fur trimmed.....								
58. Leather street.....									8. Fur.....								
59. Other, street.....									9. Light, wool.....								
60. Ties.....									10. Light, cotton.....								
61. Collars.....									11. Light, silk, rayon.....								
62. Bathing suits, sun suits.....									12. Play suits: Wool knit.....								
63. Handkerchiefs.....									13. Cotton suede.....								
64. Accessories.....									14. Other.....								
65. Bathrobes.....									15. Raincoats.....								
66. Cleaning, repairing.....									16. { Wool knit.....								
67. Other (specify).....									17. { Wool fabric.....								
68. TOTAL.....									18. { Sweaters and jackets: Leather, leatherette.....								
									19. { Other.....								
									20. Suits: Wool.....								
									21. Silk, rayon.....								
									22. Other.....								
									23. { Silk, rayon.....								
									24. { Waists and middies: Cotton.....								
									25. { Other.....								
									26. Skirts: Wool.....								
									27. Other.....								
									28. Dresses: Cotton, house.....								
									29. Cotton, house.....								
									30. Cotton, street.....								

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IV (B). CLOTHING—WOMEN AND GIRLS—Continued

ITEM	Member Age				Member Age			
	Weeks				Weeks			
	Num- ber	Price	Expend- iture	Quar- ter pur- chased	Num- ber	Price	Expend- iture	Quar- ter pur- chased
31. Dresses: Cotton, street.....								
32. Silk, rayon.....								
33. Silk, rayon.....								
34. Wool.....								
35. Wool.....								
36. Other.....								
37. Other.....								
38. Aprons.....								
39. Coveralls.....								
40. Knickers, breeches, shorts.....								
41. Slips: Cotton.....								
42. Silk.....								
43. Rayon.....								
44. Corsets, girdles.....								
45. Brassieres.....								
46. { Cotton.....								
47. { Union suits and combinations.....								
48. { Wool.....								
49. { Silk, rayon.....								
49. Underwaists, shirts.....								
50. { Cotton.....								
51. { Bloomers and pants.....								
52. { Rayon.....								
52. { Silk.....								
53. Nightgowns and sleeping pajamas.....								
54. { Cotton, light.....								
55. { Cotton, flannel.....								
55. { Silk, rayon.....								
56. { Pajamas, lounging and beach.....								
57. { Cotton.....								
58. { Silk, rayon.....								
58. { Other.....								
59. Bathrobes.....								
60. Kimonos, negligees.....								
61. Hose: Silk.....								
62. Silk.....								
63. Silk.....								
64. Rayon.....								
65. Cotton.....								
66. Wool.....								
67. Shoes: Street.....								
68. Street.....								
69. Dress.....								
70. Dress.....								
71. Sport.....								
72. Sport.....								
73. House slippers.....								
74. Shoe repairs.....								
75. Shoe shines.....								
76. Rubbers.....								
77. Arctics, gaiters.....								
78. Gloves: Cotton.....								
79. Leather.....								
80. Other.....								
81. Bathing suits, sun suits.....								
82. Handkerchiefs.....								
83. Furs.....								

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IV (B). CLOTHING—WOMEN AND GIRLS—Continued								
ITEM	Member Age Weeks				Member Age Weeks			
	Num- ber	Price	Ex- pendi- ture	Quar- ter pur- chased	Num- ber	Price	Ex- pendi- ture	Quar- ter pur- chased
84. Mufflers, scarfs.....								
85. Handbags, purses.....								
86. Umbrellas.....								
87. Garters, belts, hairpins, etc.....								
88. Cleaning, repairing.....								
89. Other (specify).....								
90. TOTAL.....								

IV (C). INFANTS' CLOTHING								
ITEM	Member Age Weeks				Member Age Weeks			
	Num- ber	Price	Ex- pendi- ture	Quar- ter pur- chased	Num- ber	Price	Ex- pendi- ture	Quar- ter pur- chased
1. Caps, hoods, bonnets.....								
2. Coats.....								
3. Sweaters, sacques.....								
4. Sweater suits.....								
5. Dresses, rompers.....								
6. Skirts, gerttrudes.....								
7. Shirts, bands.....								
8. Diapers.....								
9. Sleeping garments.....								
10. Stockings.....								
11. Bootees, shoes.....								
12. Other (specify).....								
13. TOTAL.....								

IV (D). YARD GOODS AND FINDINGS				
ITEM	Yards	Price	Expenditure	Quarter purchased
1. Cotton.....				
2. Linen.....				
3. Rayon.....				
4. Silk.....				
5. Wool.....				
6. Mixture.....				
7. Other.....				
8. Findings.....				
9. TOTAL.....				

IV (E). PAID HELP FOR SEWING		
ITEM	Expenditure	Quarter purchased
1.		
2.		
3.		

GIFTS OF CLOTHING		
ITEM	Quantity	Value
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

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PURCHASING PROCEDURES IN SCHEDULE YEAR

CLOTHES	Type of outlet				Situation of store			Payment			Price	
	Department	Specialized shop	Mail-order	5 cents to \$1	Neighborhood	Central	Nearby city	Cash	Charge account	Installment	Regular	Sale
MEN'S:												
1. Coats.....												
2. Hats.....												
3. Shoes.....												
4. Suits.....												
5. Underwear.....												
WOMEN'S:												
6. Coats.....												
7. Hats.....												
8. Shoes.....												
9. Dresses.....												
10. Underwear.....												
CHILDREN'S:												
11. Outerwear.....												
12. Underwear.....												
FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT	Department	Specialized shop	Mail-order	Other (specify)	Neighborhood	Central	Nearby city	Cash	Charge account	Installment	Regular	Sale
1. FURNITURE: Suites.....												
2. Major pieces.....												
3. Kitchen.....												
4. Small pieces.....												
5. Mechanical refrigerators.....												
6. Vacuum cleaners.....												
7. Electric washers.....												
8. Other electrical equipment.....												
9. Sheets and pillowcases.....												
10. Other household textiles.....												

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V. FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT

ITEM	Number	Price	Expendi- ture	Quarter purchased	ITEM	Number	Price	Expendi- ture	Quarter purchased
FURNITURE					28. Blankets.....				
1. Suites: Living room.....					29. Comforts, quilts.....				
2. Bedroom.....					30. Sheets.....				
3. Dining room.....					31. Pillowcases.....				
4. Beds: Wood.....					32. Bedspreads, couch covers.....				
5. Metal.....					33. Tablecloths, napkins, dollies: Cotton.....				
6. Cots, cribs: Wood.....					34. Linen.....				
7. Metal.....					35. Towels: Linen.....				
8. Bedsprings.....					36. Cotton, Turkish.....				
9. Davenport.....					37. Other, cotton.....				
10. Couches, daybeds.....					38. Table runners, dresser scarfs.....				
11. Dressers.....					39. Curtains, draperies.....				
12. Chiffoniers, chests.....					40. Dishcloths, cleaning cloths, etc.....				
13. Sideboards, buffets.....					41. Other (specify).....				
14. Desks.....					SILVERWARE, CHINA, AND GLASSWARE				
15. Bookcases, bookshelves.....					42. China or porcelain, table.....				
16. Tables, except kitchen.....					43. Glassware.....				
17. Chairs: Wood.....					44. Tableware: Silver.....				
18. Upholstered.....					45. Other (specify).....				
19. Benches, stools, footstools.....					46. Other.....				
20. Tea carts, wheel trays.....					ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT				
21. Stands, racks, costumers.....					47. Vacuum cleaners.....				
22. Other.....					48. Refrigerators (electric).....				
TEXTILE FURNISHINGS					49. Electric stoves, hot plates.....				
23. Carpets, rugs..... (sq. yds.) ..					50. Washing machines.....				
24. Linoleum, inlaid..... (sq. yds.) ..					51. Irons.....				
25. Felt-base floor covering..... (sq. yds.) ..					52. Ironers, mangles.....				
26. Mattresses.....					53. Heaters, fans.....				
27. Pillows.....					54. Light bulbs.....				

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V. FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT—Continued

ITEM	Number	Price	Expenditure	Quarter purchased	ITEM	Number	Price	Expenditure	Quarter purchased
55. Lamps.....					67. Pots, pans, cutlery.....				
56. Toasters.....					68. Tubs, boards, wringers.....				
57. Sewing machines (electric).....					69. Ironing boards, racks, baskets.....				
58. Other (specify).....					70. Sewing machines (not electric).....				
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT					71. Baby carriages, gocarts.....				
59. Mirrors, pictures, clocks, ornaments.....					72. Trunks, hand baggage.....				
60. Carpet sweepers.....					73. Household tools, ladders, cans.....				
61. Brooms, brushes, mops.....					74. Window shades, wire screens, awnings.....				
62. Dustpans, pails, etc.....					75. Lawn mowers, garden equipment.....				
63. Gas refrigerators.....					76. Repairs, cleaning.....				
64. Iceboxes.....					77. Other (specify).....				
65. Stoves and ranges (not electric).....					78. TOTAL furnishings and equipment.....				
66. Canning equipment, cookers.....									

FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT RECEIVED FREE

ITEM	Quantity	Value	ITEM	Quantity	Value
1.			11.		
2.			12.		
3.			13.		
4.			14.		
5.			15.		
6.			16.		
7.			17.		
8.			18.		
9.			19.		
10.			20.		

VI. TRANSPORTATION					VII. RECREATION				
ITEM	Expenditure for quarter ending—				ITEM	Expenditures for quarter ending—			
	November 30	February 28	May 31	August 31		November 30	February 28	May 31	August 31
1. Auto..... motorcycle..... bicycle.....					1. Newspapers: Street.....				
2. Auto, make year					2. Home delivery.....				
N S year bought					3. Magazines (specify).....				
price \$					4.				
3. Gas: Regular.....					5.				
4. Ethyl.....					6. Books (except school).....				
5. Oil.....					7. Loan library.....				
6. Tires..... number.....					8. Associations (recreation).....				
7. Tubes..... number.....					9. Entertaining: In home (except food).....				
8. Repairs and maintenance (specify).....					10. Out of home.....				
.....					11. Movies: Adult, usual price.....				
9. Garage rent, parking.....					12. Child, usual price.....				
10. License.....					13. Plays, concerts.....				
11. Taxes.....					14. Spectator sports.....				
12. Insurance: Fire.....					15. Other amusements.....				
13. Theft.....					16. Radio: Price..... N S				
14. Public liability.....					17. Upkeep.....				
15. Property damage.....					18. Musical instruments.....				
16. Collision.....					19. Sheet music, records, rolls.....				
17. Fines or damages.....					20. Athletic equipment, supplies, etc.....				
18. Rent of auto or motorcycle.....					21. Children's play equipment.....				
19. Railroad.....					22. Cameras, films, and photo equipment.....				
20. Boat.....					23. Pets (purchase and upkeep).....				
21. Air.....					24. Cigarettes.....				
22. Bus: Interurban.....					25. Cigars.....				
23. Local.....					26. Pipe tobacco.....				
24. Trolley.....					27. Other tobacco.....				
25. Taxi.....					28. Other recreation (specify).....				
26. Other (specify).....					29. TOTAL recreation.....				
27. TOTAL transportation.....									

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VIII. PERSONAL CARE							
ITEM	Usual price			Expenditure quarter ending—			
	Men	Women	Children	November 30	February 28	May 31	August 31
1. Hair cuts.....							
2. Shaves.....							
3. Shampoos.....							
4. Manicures.....							
5. Permanent waves.....							
6. Other waves.....							
7. Other service.....							
8. Toilet soap.....							
9. Tooth paste, mouth washes.....							
10. Brushes (hair, tooth), toilet articles, etc.....							
11. Cosmetics and toilet preparations.....							
12. TOTAL personal care.....							

IX. MEDICAL CARE							
1. Medicine and drugs.....							
2. Eyeglasses.....							
3. Hot-water bottles, crutches, etc.....							
4. G. P. home visits at \$.....							
5. G. P. office visits at \$.....							
6. Clinic visits at \$.....							
7. Dental service.....							
8. Specialists (specify kind).....							
9. Nursing service in home: Prv. vis.							
10. Hospital room days at \$.....							
11. ward days at \$.....							
12. nurse days at \$.....							
13. Accident and health insurance.....							
14. Other (specify).....							
15. TOTAL medical care.....							

X. FORMAL EDUCATION				
ITEM	Expenditure quarter ending—			
	November 30	February 28	May 31	August 31
1. Away: Tuition, fees, books, supplies.....				
2. Home: Tuition, music, dance, books, supplies, other (specify).....				
3. TOTAL education.....				

XI. COMMUNITY WELFARE				
1. Church and Sunday School.....				
2. Community chest, other organizations.....				
3. Taxes: Poll, income, personal property.....				
4. TOTAL community welfare.....				

XII. VOCATION				
1. Union dues or fees.....				
2. Professional association dues or fees.....				
3. Technical literature.....				
4. Other (specify).....				
5. TOTAL vocation.....				

XIII. GIFTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS				
1. Christmas, birthday, etc.....				
2. Contributions, support relatives.....				
3. Contributions, support other persons.....				
4. TOTAL gifts and contributions.....				

XIV. OTHER FAMILY EXPENDITURES				
1. (Funerals, legal, losses, gardens, etc.).....				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5. TOTAL other family expenditures.....				

CHANGES IN THE FORM AND AMOUNT OF FAMILY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN THE YEAR TO
(Not including changes due to appreciation or depreciation of property which has not changed hands)

Funds made available for family use from sources other than family income in schedule year	Amount	Disposition of money received during the schedule year not used for current family expenditures	Amount
Reduction in cash: On hand.....		Increase in cash: On hand.....	
In checking account.....		In checking account.....	
In savings account.....		In savings account.....	
Surrender of insurance policy.....		Investment: Improvements on own home.....	
Settlement of life insurance and/or endowment policies.....		Building and loan shares.....	
Sale: Building and loan shares.....		Real estate (not own home).....	
Real estate.....		Stocks and bonds.....	
Stocks and bonds.....		Other (specify).....	
Goods and chattels.....		Increase in money lent.....	
Other property (specify).....		Increase in rents and other debts due family.....	
Receipts from loans outstanding.....		Decrease in debt in the form of:	
Increase in debt in the form of:		Mortgages (own home).....	
Mortgages (own home).....		Mortgages (other).....	
Mortgages (other).....		Other amounts due: Banks.....	
Other amounts due: Banks.....		Insurance companies.....	
Insurance companies.....		Small-loan companies.....	
Small-loan companies.....		Firms selling on installment plan.....	
Firms selling on installment plan.....		Automobiles.....	
Automobiles.....		Other goods.....	
Other goods.....		Individuals.....	
Individuals.....		Other debts (specify).....	
Other debts (specify).....		Payments on life insurance (premiums).....	
.....		(Indicate frequency of premium payments).....	
.....		Payments on annuities (premiums).....	
.....		
TOTAL.....		TOTAL.....	
Net change.....		Net change.....	

If net change is minus, enter on left side of face sheet (Item No. XI, page 1).
If net change is plus, enter on right side of face sheet (Item No. XVI, page 1).

Check interviewing.—At the beginning of the field work one out of every five schedules submitted by each agent was checked by one of the supervisors in an interview with the family having originally provided the schedule data. The Washington office provided the field office with specific instructions concerning the methods of handling the check-interviews. The schedules to be checked were chosen at random. The name of the agent making the first call was not known to the check-interviewer, thus eliminating any possible personal bias. In returning to the family for a check-interview the investigator provided the informant, usually the homemaker, with a brief summary of family expenditures and the balance of receipts and disbursements, checked it with her, and checked also the details of some section of the schedule, selected at random.

Later in the course of the field work when the check interviews disclosed that certain agents were having difficulty in obtaining accurate information, a larger proportion of their schedules were checked. When the check showed that the work of certain agents was very accurate, only 1 out of 10 schedules was verified by a return interview. As the work progressed, relief workers whose schedules had proven wholly reliable were advanced to the position of check-interviewers.

Food check lists for 1 week.

Previous experience in collecting statistics on the details of annual food expenditures has shown the difficulty of securing reliable estimates of the year's purchases. The schedule for this investigation was, therefore, prepared with two sections dealing with food expenditures. The first was in effect a check list providing in detail for the entry of the quantities of foods purchased and used, and expenditures for foods in the week immediately preceding the interview. The second section was prepared to contain a summary of food expenditures during the year. The section for entry of foods during 1 week (which listed over 194 foods) served two purposes. It secured from each family detailed estimates of food purchases with as high a degree of accuracy as is possible unless supervised records of purchases are obtained, and it served to remind the homemaker of her customary expenditures, thus making it easier to estimate the family's total outlay for food in the four quarters of the year covered by the schedule.

Weekly records of food consumption.

In order to obtain as much information as possible on seasonal differences in food purchases and food consumption, each family interviewed was asked in addition to keep a record of food purchases and food consumption for 1 week in at least two, and preferably four, different quarters. Nine hundred and twenty-five such weekly records were obtained. They are being used by this Bureau for a report on seasonal variations in food expenditures which will appear at a later date. After the taking-off of the necessary data they were turned over to the Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, where they are being analyzed for dietary adequacy. Preliminary results of that analysis are included in "Nutritive Value of Diets of Families of Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in North Atlantic Cities, 1934-35" which appear in the Monthly Labor Review for July 1936. A more complete report appears as United States Department of Agriculture Circular 507, 1939, entitled "Diets of Families of Employed Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in Cities," by Hazel K. Stiebeling and Esther F. Phipard.

Appendix G

Analytical Procedure

Income classification.

Data on family composition, earnings and income, and group expenditures are summarized by income levels at \$300 intervals to provide a basis for comparison of the results from this investigation with earlier studies. The same data are also presented by income level for families of types comparable with those studied in the 1917-18 investigation.

Classification by economic level.

The analysis of data on family expenditure is complicated by the fact that, although in general the family spends as a unit, the family as a unit is a thoroughly unsatisfactory statistical measure, because of its variation in size and age composition. A family of two adults with an income of \$1,200 is obviously on an economic plane considerable higher than a family of six adults with the same income. Statistical analyses of the expenditures of a sample of families chosen at random is further complicated by the fact that in most cities the size of the family among wage earners and clerical workers increases as the income increases, as larger family incomes are more apt to come from increases in the number of earners than from the higher wages of the husband of the family. The chart on page 22 shows the larger families at the higher income levels in the groups studied in New York City.

To meet these difficulties as well as to take into account the fact that consumer demand varies with age, sex, and occupation, the families were sorted according to economic level as measured by amount spent per total-expenditure unit. To ascertain the economic level of each family the first difficulty arose in the necessity of taking into account the variations in consumer demand within each family due to differences in family composition.

Expenditure unit—food relatives.

The problem was met in the present investigation by computing separately for food, clothing, and for other items the customary expenditures of persons of different age, sex, and occupation. The scale used in computing the relative expenditure for individuals for food was based on data secured from the Bureau of Home Economics, showing quantities of food estimated as actually consumed by persons of different age, sex, and physical activity. These estimates were based partly on the energy requirements of persons of different age, sex, and occupation, and partly on data on the actual food consumption of

families of urban wage earners and clerical workers. (To have secured an adequate number of records of the actual food consumption of individuals for this purpose would have required an expenditure far beyond the resources of the bureaus concerned.) These quantities of food were multiplied by average retail food prices to find the ratio which expenditures for women and boys of various age groups bore to expenditures for full time employed men aged 20 and over. In deciding which retail food prices should be used for this purpose, a test was conducted for 12 cities where the study was in process in the winter of 1935. For each of these cities, the same quantities of food were multiplied by the respective retail food prices for the given city. It was found that, despite the use of varying prices from city to city, the relative expenditures for women and children bore approximately the same ratio to those for employed men in each city. It was therefore decided to use, for all 12 of these cities, a scale of consumer expenditure for food based on United States average prices in 1934. The same procedure was followed for all other cities with adjustment for changes in food prices as the investigation advanced. The food expenditure scales were recalculated on the basis of United States average prices in the year ending May 31, 1935, and on United States average prices in the calendar year 1935 and these food relatives were used for schedules in cities where the field work was completed later. Within a given city, where field work extended over a considerable period, each schedule was coded with the food relatives for the period most nearly corresponding to the schedule year.

TABLE C.—*Relative food expenditures for persons of different age, sex, and occupation*¹

Age-sex-occupation group	Calculated on the basis of—		
	Average prices, calendar year 1934	Average prices, year ending May 31, 1935	Average prices, calendar year 1935
Male:			
Boys under 2.....	0.51	0.48	0.48
Boys 2 and under 4.....	.54	.52	.51
Boys 4 and under 7.....	.61	.59	.58
Boys 7 and under 9.....	.79	.77	.76
Boys 9 and under 11.....	.86	.84	.84
Boys 11 and under 13.....	.92	.91	.90
Boys 13 and under 16.....	1.01	1.00	1.00
Boys 16 and under 20.....	1.02	1.02	1.02
Men, 20 and over, unemployed and part-time employed.....	.90	.90	.89
Men, 20 and over, full-time employed.....	1.00	1.00	1.00
Female:			
Girls under 2.....	.51	.48	.48
Girls 2 and under 4.....	.54	.52	.51
Girls 4 and under 8.....	.61	.59	.58
Girls 8 and under 11.....	.79	.77	.76
Girls 11 and under 14.....	.86	.84	.84
Girls 14 and under 20.....	.92	.91	.90
Women, 20 and over, moderately active.....	.83	.83	.82
Women, 20 and over, active.....	.92	.92	.92

¹ Based on estimated actual diets of urban wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers prepared by the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Expenditure unit—clothing relatives.

The data secured in the present investigation were used as the basis for computing the scales of expenditure for clothing of persons of different age, sex, and occupation. The average annual clothing expenditures of white men wage earners and clerical workers, 21 through 35 years old, in all the cities covered in the present study were \$56.68. This amount is regarded as unity (1.00) in arriving at standard scales of expenditure for persons of other ages, sex, or occupation. In the following table average clothing expenditures of each class of persons are expressed as percentages of the average clothing expenditures of this group of employed men. The same

TABLE D.—*Relative clothing expenditures for persons of different sex, age, and occupation*

[1.00=(\$56.68), expenditure of male wage earners and clerical workers aged 21 and under 36]

Age	Male				Female			
	Under 5, and at school	At home	Clerical	Wage earner	Under 5, and at school	At home	Clerical	Wage earner
Under 2.....	0.19				0.19			
2 and under 6.....	.34				.38			
6 and under 9.....	.48				.47			
9 and under 12.....	.53				.56			
12 and under 15.....	.63				.77			
15 and under 18.....	.88	0.74	1.02	1.02	1.01	0.94	1.08	1.08
18 and under 21.....	1.01	.80	1.14	1.13	1.28	1.05	1.60	1.63
21 and under 24.....		.57	1.14	1.07		1.04	1.66	1.60
24 and under 27.....		.48	1.13	1.06		1.02	1.64	1.46
27 and under 30.....		.46	1.10	.96		1.00	1.62	1.36
30 and under 36.....		.44	1.04	.92		.96	1.58	1.23
36 and under 42.....		.43	.94	.87		.88	1.48	1.07
42 and under 48.....		.41	.87	.81		.78	1.35	.94
48 and under 54.....		.39	.80	.75		.68	1.18	.84
54 and under 60.....		.37	.75	.69		.58	1.03	.76
60 and over.....		.35	.65	.60		.40	.78	.67

Data based on white families in 42 cities combined.

scale was used for both white and Negro schedules. As there were not a sufficient number of cases of Negroes, it was not possible to develop a separate Negro clothing relative scale.

Since it was necessary to begin the coding and the tabulation of the schedules before the field work was completed, the computations of unit clothing expenditure¹ were at first made on the basis of preliminary scales computed from the clothing expenditure data in the schedules available at the time for the given city or group of cities within a region. After the field work had been terminated and the tabulation completed for all 42 cities, the scales given in the foregoing table were constructed on the basis of data for all these cities, all of which had populations over 50,000.

It was desired that the scales should represent only those differences in clothing expenditure which are due to the three factors (age, sex,

¹ By unit clothing expenditure is meant the annual amount spent for clothing per clothing expenditure unit.

and occupation) which were being measured in the computation of the scales. To compute the scales, after elimination of the influence of the other variables of family income and family size in the computations, the following steps were taken.

(1) Cards representing each person in all the families studied in cities with populations over 50,000 were sorted into cells such that all persons classified in a given cell were from families with the same income and of the same size, and the persons were of the same age, sex, and occupation.

(2) The average clothing expenditure for all the persons in each cell were then computed.

(3) These averages were then combined for each age-sex-occupation group. In making this combination, each age-sex-occupation group within each family-income family-size class was given the same weight. These weights were determined by the number of persons in each family-income family-size cell for all age-sex-occupation groups combined. The resulting averages for each age-sex-occupation group are the averages that would have been obtained if the distribution of persons by family income and family size had been the same in each age-sex-occupation group. The procedure followed in combining averages by the use of constant weights is similar to the procedure of a standard population frequently used by biologists in attempting to compare rates while eliminating differences caused by differing distributions by sex, age, marital status, etc. (cf. Raymond Pearl, *Medical Biometry and Statistics*, Philadelphia and London, 1930, ch. IX, "Standardized and corrected death rates," pp. 265-277).

(4) For each sex-occupation group there were now a series of average clothing expenditures for each age. These results were smoothed to eliminate minor irregularities.

(5) Absolute clothing expenditures at each age were converted to relatives by dividing the smoothed averages for each sex-occupation group for each age by the smoothed average expenditure for employed men aged 21 through 35.

The revised scales developed on this basis are still subject to the limitations of the nature of the population sampled, but they represent what seem to be the most definitive scales yet available showing effective demand for clothing among families of wage earners and clerical workers.

The revised scales were used to recode and reclassify the schedules for unit expenditure ² in order to test the magnitude of the differences

² By unit expenditure is meant total amount of family expenditure per expenditure unit. The unit expenditure, which is used as synonymous with "economic level" and with "amount spent per expenditure unit," is the sum of the following three items: (1) Unit food expenditure, or total family food expenditure per food expenditure unit; (2) unit clothing expenditure, or total family clothing expenditure per clothing expenditure unit; and (3) per capita "other" expenditure, or total family expenditure for all items save food and clothing, per person in the economic family for 52 weeks.

in final results which would have been obtained had the revised scales been used at the outset. The new distribution of families was not substantially different from the distribution for which the preliminary clothing scales were used. Since clothing expenditures represent a fairly small proportion, ranging from one-eighth to one-tenth of family expenditures, it will be seen that even a fairly large revision in the clothing expenditure scales would yield only a slight change in total unit expenditure. The nature of the process will be clear from the sample code sheet, p. 235. Consequently, the distribution of families by economic level did not shift much with the introduction of revised relative clothing expenditure scales. Since, upon analysis, the changes were not found to be important, in all tables in the Tabular Summary and in the text, the distribution of families by economic level remains as it was established by the coding based, among other elements (see sample code sheet, p. 235) on the preliminary relative clothing expenditure scales.

The revised clothing scales did, however, produce a more pronounced change in the item "average number of clothing expenditure units per family," and correspondingly in the figure "unit clothing expenditure."³ The figure for "average number of clothing expenditure units per family," based on the revised scales is therefore used throughout in the Tabular Summary and in text tables 4, 5, 19, and 20. Correspondingly the figure "average number of expenditure units"⁴ per family, whenever it appears in the Tabular Summary or in a text table, is based (among other elements including food and "other" expenditure) upon unit clothing expenditure computed from the revised relative clothing expenditure scales.

The item "average number of clothing expenditure units" or "average number of expenditure units" or both, occurs in tables 2, 3, 5, 6, 19, 20, 22, and 23 of the Tabular Summary.

The change in "average number of expenditure units" resulting from use of the revised scales was much smaller than the change in "average number of clothing expenditure units" for the reason discussed in a preceding paragraph on the small change in the distribution of cases according to unit expenditure. Nevertheless the figure on the revised basis appears in the text and the Tabular Summary since it is consistent with the revised figure for clothing expenditure units. The latter figure is published rather than the preliminary figure since it is believed, after extensive analysis and experimentation, that it represents a better approximation, based on more complete data and a more satisfactory summary technique, to a definitive answer to the

³ This figure is not published in the Tabular Summary but the reader may compute it by dividing the average total family clothing expenditure for any group by the average number of clothing expenditure units per family in that group. It is shown in text tables 4, 5, 19, and 20; pp. 25, 26, 75, and 76.

⁴ The number of expenditure units is derived by dividing total family expenditure by total unit expenditure. The computation of this latter figure was explained in footnote 2, p. 232; also see sample code sheet, p. 235.

question: How does the clothing demand or customary clothing need of one family of given composition compare with that of another family of different composition? Lacking any absolute scale of clothing need, any such scale of clothing expenditure can, at best, only be an approximation. Nevertheless, the figures set forth on the basis of the revised scales are presented as the result of considerable study and experimentation as the most definitive yet available (granted the assumptions that age, sex, and occupation do create real differences in the social situation of individuals, which in turn affect their need to make clothing expenditures as much or more to meet social custom as for reasons of health). A further reason for presenting the revised clothing expenditure unit figures is that the figures stand as such independently of any other figures in the tables. That is, since the preliminary figures were used simply as a means to classification of cases and nowhere in the tabulations as an end product, the presentation of revised figures for this one item in no way disturbs the usefulness of the other items not affected by the revision.

Expenditure unit—other items

Any attempt to compute customary expenditures on items other than food and clothing for persons of different age, sex, and occupation in the wage-earner and clerical groups would have required securing data on the expenditures for individuals in greater detail than seemed practical. It was, therefore, decided to compute expenditure per adult male equivalent for "other items" on the assumption that in actual practice with a given income a family divides the use of its goods, and its expenditures for all items other than food and clothing about equally among the members of the family.

Total expenditure unit.

In finally computing the amount spent per total-expenditure unit for a given family, three measures of family size were calculated, one in terms of food-expenditure units (i. e., food relatives), another in terms of clothing-expenditure units (i. e., clothing relatives), and a third giving equivalent full-time members of the economic family (i. e., a relative of 1.00 for each member in the economic family for 52 weeks). In computing each of these measures for an individual the length of time the individual was dependent on the family funds was taken into account. This was done by multiplying the appropriate relative by the decimal equivalent of a year during which the person was dependent on family funds.

Expenditures by the given family for food were then divided by the number of food-expenditure units in the economic family, expenditures for clothing by the number of clothing-expenditure units in the economic family, and expenditures for other items by the number of equivalent full-time persons in the economic family. The number

of dollars spent per total-expenditure unit was secured by adding together the three quotients, and this sum was used as a measure of the economic level of the family. The following figure C shows the method of coding for a specific family:

FIGURE C. *Sample code sheet*

		Persons	Age	Occupation	Weeks in economic family
City: New York Color: White Schedule No. 850 Year ending: Feb. 29, 1936		a. Homemaker.....	45	At home.....	52
		b. Husband.....	47	Clerical.....	52
		c. Son (widowed).....	24	Clerical.....	52
		d. Daughter.....	18	At school.....	26
		e. Daughter.....	14	At school.....	52
		f. Granddaughter.....	2	At home.....	52

Persons in economic family	Item	Food	Clothing	Other	Food, clothing, and other
a.	Expenditure units.....	0.82	0.78	1.00	x x x x
b.	Expenditure units.....	1.00	.87	1.00	x x x x
c.	Expenditure units.....	1.00	1.13	1.00	x x x x
d.	Expenditure units.....	.45	.64	.50	x x x x
e.	Expenditure units.....	.90	.77	1.00	x x x x
f.	Expenditure units.....	.51	.38	1.00	x x x x
All.....	Total.....	4.68	4.57	5.50	x x x x
All.....	Family expenditure.....	\$793.00	\$168.35	\$1,044.15	\$2,005.50(E)
All.....	Amount spent per expenditure unit.....	\$169.44	\$36.84	\$189.85	\$396.13(U)
All.....	Total expenditure units.....	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	5.06 (E + U)

It should be noted that the computation of family size in terms of expenditure units is based on estimates of customary relative expenditures without regard to the adequacy of the goods consumed to meet physical or psychological needs. These units are not adapted for use in setting up or in revising ideal or normal budgets. That is, it is impossible to use these units in calculating the family budget needed if a child is to be added to the family without disturbing the level which the family budget was originally prepared to meet, nor may they be used to determine the subtraction possible if a budget computed for a family of given size is to be applied to a family with one less child, but without disturbing the standard which the budget was calculated to purchase. Such additions or subtractions can properly be made for the purpose indicated with these expenditure units only if the standard by which the budget was originally computed was in terms of these same units. Thus, if a budget for a family of given size has been calculated on the basis of a given number of expenditure units, using the relatives described in this study, along with some predetermined sum taken as meeting the needs of an adult man, the budget may be increased to care for the addition of a person to the family by use of this series of units. But if the original budget for, let us say, a family

of two adults and two children was calculated on some other basis, the increase of the total budget by the decimal equivalent represented by an expenditure unit from this study corresponding to a child of specified age will not assure the continuance at the same standard of living of the family when the third child is added.

The measures used in calculating size of family in expenditure units in the present study are intended to represent customary behavior in families where the addition of a child is not as a rule accompanied by any addition to income, and the family must adapt its expenditures to meet the additional burden. In arriving at the scales used to measure family size, no adjustments were included for possible differences in the economy of purchasing for larger as compared with smaller families.

