
Money Disbursements of Wage
Earners and Clerical Workers in
Five Cities in the Pacific Region
1934-36

By
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and
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OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



Bulletin No. 639

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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Bulletin No. 639

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1939

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. - - Price 35 cents (Paper)

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PREFACE

The present bulletin is one of a series which sets forth in detail the results of an investigation of money receipts and disbursements of wage earners and salaried workers in 1934-36 in representative large cities. Data for 14,668 families in 42 cities, all with population over 50,000, are included in the series. In this volume, information on current income and expenditures as well as savings or deficits is presented for a sample of 1,741 families of employed wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco-Oakland, and Seattle. Data are also presented on the housing facilities enjoyed, the kinds and quantities of food, clothing, furnishings, and household equipment purchased by these families, and the types of medical care which they received.

The Nation-wide investigation was undertaken for the purpose of revising the weights used in the Bureau's cost of living index, computed currently. The latest previous study, which up until the present has been the basis of these weights, had been that made in 1918-19. The purchases typical of wage-earning and lower-salaried families have changed greatly since the wartime period. The changes wrought by inventions and new methods of production have combined to make available to moderate and even low income families today many articles which were not on the market at all, or only at a prohibitive price, in the earlier period. Some of the workers whose families cooperated in the current investigation in the Pacific region worked in packing and shipping fresh fruits and vegetables to be sent in refrigerator cars to markets over the entire country. Others of them were employed in various capacities in the motion-picture industry which has revolutionized the recreational habits of many American families. Not only have consumer tastes been modified by the development of new production techniques since the date of the earlier investigation, but they have also responded to new dietary and health information, and to the changing tempo of modern life.

All of these factors leave their imprint upon the consumer purchases of workers' families in the America of today, and this report presents a factual statement of these purchases. The data, therefore, possess value not only with respect to their primary purpose of furnishing up-to-date information as to the items which should properly be included in an index of the cost of goods purchased by wage earners

and clerical workers, but they also supply information which bears directly upon problems currently faced by many branches of business, by labor groups, by social workers, by public administrators, by economic analysts, and many others who deal in one way or another with the functioning of our economic order.

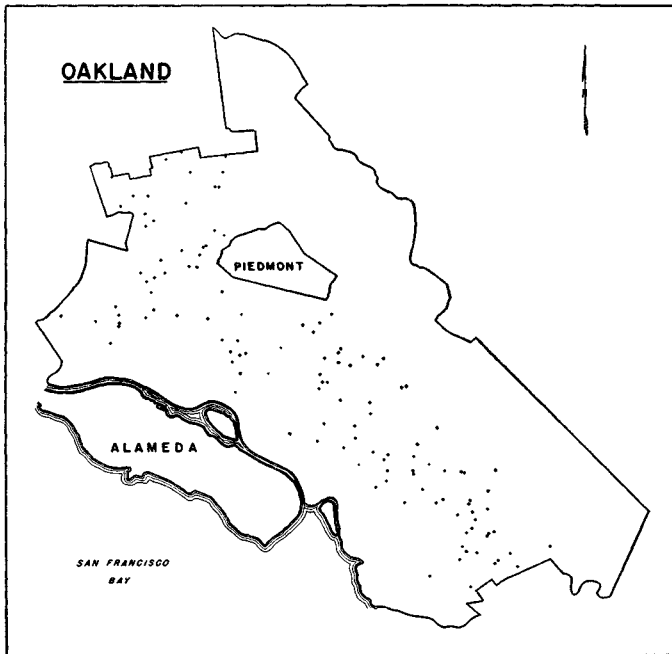
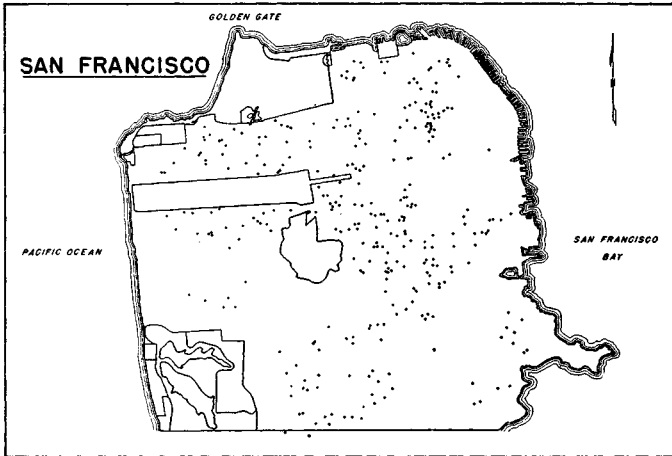
The studies in the four California cities were made in cooperation with the California Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, the California Emergency Relief Administration, and Works Progress Administration, and in Seattle with the Emergency Relief Administration of the State of Washington. The investigation was furthered by the assistance of many officials in these organizations and from interested individuals and civic bodies too numerous to be mentioned here by name. In addition two groups must be recognized as having made the Study possible: The individual worker who performed the field collection and office tabulation of the data, often under unfavorable conditions, on a high plane of professional responsibility; and the housewives who laid aside their household tasks long enough to furnish answers to the detailed questions in the schedules.

In the final analysis and preparation of this report, special contributions to problems of method were made by Jerome Cornfield, William S. Shelton, and Samuel E. Cohen. Mary C. Ruark was responsible for the final tabulations. Genevieve B. Wimsatt solved problems of analysis and prepared portions of the text and appendixes. Olive T. Kephart and Margaret Sawyer assisted in the preparation of table forms, text, and appendixes.

ISADOR LUBIN,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

JUNE 1939.

**GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF FAMILIES
COOPERATING IN STUDY
SAN FRANCISCO AND OAKLAND**



U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

•• ONE FAMILY SCHEDULED

Money Disbursements of Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in Five Cities in the Pacific Region, 1934-35

Introduction

This is a study of the levels at which employed wage earners and clerical workers are living in five cities in the Pacific region. It is based on actual family expenditures for goods and services in 1 year. Differences between the averages in these five communities reflect differences in the income level of the wage-earner and clerical groups and variations in consumption habits and in family size and composition, as well as whatever differences there may be in the price level. They do not measure differences in living costs as between these communities. No attempt was made in this study of expenditures to determine the cost of a previously defined standard of living by pricing a hypothetical budget.¹ The investigators were sent into the field, not to price a predetermined list of goods and services, but to secure a picture of the actual economic level of the living of the families interviewed.

Although the primary purpose of the present investigation was to ascertain the kinds of goods purchased by families in these five cities, 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 by different agencies 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

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. Those budgets comprised specific 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 entitled, "Intercity differences in cost of living in March 1935 for 59 cities" by Margaret Loomis Stecker, Washington, D. C., July 1937.

"norm of living" established by a group or agency as adequate or suitable for certain purposes. The term "standard of living" is sometimes used to mean not only the manner of living regarded as proper and suitable by the families themselves or by a group or an agency, but also to mean the way 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 investigation was confined to the city limits of Sacramento, San Francisco-Oakland, and Seattle. In Los Angeles and San Diego, it was found that such a large proportion of the industrial population lived in the area immediately outside the city limits that the sample would not be representative without the inclusion of families living in suburbs easily accessible to the working centers of the cities in question.²

The data obtained from each family apply to 12 continuous months within the period 1934-35.³ All of the data from Los Angeles, Sacramento, and San Diego, and nine-tenths of the data from Seattle, apply to the year ending February 1935. In San Francisco-Oakland, all but 10 percent of the data pertain to the year ending May 1935.

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 each of the five cities covered in the Pacific region. Because of the importance of Mexicans in the wage-earning population of Los Angeles, 99 Mexican families were included in the survey of that city.

The families to be interviewed in the investigation were chosen by a random sampling method from the list of employees on current personnel lists of employers also chosen at random. (See appendix D, p. 312). Since the investigation was initiated primarily for the purpose of obtaining new weights for a cost of living index, and the funds for field work and analysis were limited, the survey was restricted to the income levels most representative of employed wage earners and clerical workers,⁴ the groups for which the Bureau's cost of living

² See appendix B, p. 307.

³ See appendix C, p. 310.

⁴ 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. 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, 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. For cities covered in both investigations see appendix B, p. 309.

index is computed. The following criteria were used in the selection of families: ⁵

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 or construction industries. (One thousand and eight hours was used as being equivalent to three and one-half 8-hour days in each of 36 weeks.)
2. No income from direct relief or work relief at any time in the year covered by the schedule.
3. A minimum annual income during the schedule year of \$500, of which at least \$300 was earned by one person.
4. No clerical worker in the family who earned over \$2,000 in the year covered by the schedule or \$200 in any 1 month of that year.
5. Not over 25 percent of total income from sources other than earnings (such as rents, interest or dividends, pensions, annuities, or gifts). Net receipts from boarders and lodgers were treated as earnings.

The group supplying the material on which this report is based includes families of all types except single-person families.⁶ Because of the 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.

In addition to covering families containing a husband and wife, the present investigation also includes incomplete families of various types, such as two sisters, or a widow and her children. In this respect it differs from that made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1918 in four of the cities covered in this region. The earlier study was restricted to families having as a minimum "husband and wife and at least one child who is not a boarder or lodger."⁷ Since two-person families, according to the 1930 census, constituted 35 percent or more of all the families of two or more persons in each of the five cities covered in the 1934-35 investigation, the limitation of the earlier study was abandoned. Because of the more expensive coverage of the present study, special tabulations are presented to make possible comparisons with the earlier study.⁸

⁵ See appendix D, p. 316.

⁶ The study of the living of single individuals presents a separate and distinct problem which will be covered by the Bureau at a later date. 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 the investigation will be published in a subsequent report.

⁷ U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Cost of Living in the United States." Bull. No. 357, p. 2. 1924.

⁸ Approximately half of the families from which data were obtained in 1934-35 were of the types studied in the 1917-18 investigation; the proportions ranged from 46.0 percent in San Francisco-Oakland to 59.9 percent in Seattle. A special summary of the income and expenditures data from these families is presented in tables 21, 22, and 23 of the Tabular Summary. The types of families contributing to the present report and not included in the 1917-18 study are as follows: Families of man and wife only, man and wife and other persons over 16 years old, and incomplete families not including a married couple.

It should be noted that the plan for the investigation did not provide for holding constant size of family at each income level.⁹ 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.

⁹However, the basic work-sheet 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.

Part I.—White Families Other Than Mexican

Chapter 1

Income Level and Money Disbursements

Current Expenditures of Each City Group as a Whole ¹

The average current expenditures of the families of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers studied in each of the five cities of the Pacific region closely approximated their average incomes. Current expenditures averaged \$1,469 in San Diego, \$1,520 in Sacramento, \$1,525 in Los Angeles, \$1,503 in Seattle, and \$1,657 in San Francisco-Oakland.

Notwithstanding the differences in the total amount spent for goods and services by the families covered in the five different cities, the general distribution of the total among the various items composing family expenditure is remarkably similar from city to city. (See table 1.)

TABLE 1.—Percentage of total expenditures for groups of items, 1 year, during the period 1934-35

[Wage earners and clerical workers, white families other than Mexican]

Item	Los Angeles	Sacramento	San Diego	San Francisco-Oakland	Seattle
Average annual current expenditure for all items.....	\$1,525	\$1,520	\$1,469	\$1,657	\$1,503
Percentage of total annual current expenditures for:					
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	30.9	31.2	32.3	33.1	32.3
Clothing.....	10.8	10.3	9.4	11.0	10.0
Housing.....	15.3	15.5	15.2	16.6	14.3
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	4.6	6.1	5.5	4.2	6.9
Other household operation.....	4.1	4.4	4.0	5.1	4.1
Furnishings and equipment.....	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.3	3.7
Automobile and motorcycle purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	11.2	8.0	11.0	6.8	8.2
Other transportation.....	1.9	1.4	1.7	2.6	2.7
Personal care.....	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.1
Medical care.....	4.1	5.6	4.4	4.6	5.1
Recreation.....	5.9	6.1	6.3	5.9	5.3
Education.....	.7	.7	.3	.6	.8
Vocation.....	.3	.5	.2	.5	.5
Community welfare.....	1.0	.8	1.0	.7	1.0
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.4
Other items.....	.5	.7	.5	.2	.6

¹ 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. They are designated as "disbursements" but not "expenditures." 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 consumers' goods purchased on credit was included in current expenditures, and the amount of the obligations outstanding on them at the end of the year was taken into account when computing changes in liabilities over the 12-month period. (See appendix A, pp. 288.)

Transportation.

The only striking difference between average expenditure patterns in these communities as shown by the present investigation is in the amounts spent for automobile purchase and operation. Among the wage-earner and clerical groups studied in most of the other cities throughout the country, average expenditures for clothing are closely followed by those for transportation, including in the transportation item expenditures for the purchase, operation, and maintenance of automobiles. In 3 of the 42 large cities covered in this investigation, family expenditures for automobile transportation have been found on the average to exceed those for clothing. Two of these cities, Los Angeles and San Diego, are in the Pacific region. The other city is Houston, Tex. Both Los Angeles and San Diego cover a wide area and are not so densely settled that motor traffic is unduly congested. Many of the workers have found more satisfactory housing conditions at long distances from their work and a high percentage of automobile ownership is the result.

Approximately 80 percent of the families in Los Angeles and San Diego cooperating in the present survey owned automobiles, and expenditures allocated to transportation (including public conveyances) represented about 13 percent of the total as contrasted with 9 or 10 percent in the other three cities. The amount of expenditure going to transportation in all five cities was considerably higher than that found among comparable groups in most of the other cities covered in the investigation. The extent to which these large expenditures for transportation were due to automobile purchase and operation also varied from city to city. The proportion varied from 72 percent in San Francisco-Oakland to 87 percent in San Diego. When the amounts spent for motor vehicles alone are related directly to total current expenditures, they are found to range from 6.8 percent in San Francisco-Oakland to 11.2 percent in Los Angeles. To an important extent automobile expenditures were undoubtedly for recreational purposes but it was impossible to obtain from the families surveyed any estimate of the distribution of transportation expenditures between the various purposes they served.

Food.

Food prices declined more between 1923-25 and 1934-35 than the prices of any other group of items included in the index of the cost of foods purchased by wage earners and clerical workers. Despite this fact, expenditures for food still accounted for a larger proportion of total current expenditures than any other item.

Among these five groups of families, the proportion of total expenditures spent for food was from 3 to 6 percent lower than the average reported by those in New York City where there occurred the highest

proportion discovered in any of the cities surveyed. The percentage of total expenditures allotted to food by these five urban groups was highest in San Francisco-Oakland, averaging 33.1, and lowest in Los Angeles, where the percentage was 30.9.

Average food expenditures among the families studied in San Francisco-Oakland amounted to \$550, while in the other four cities studied they were strikingly similar, varying from \$472 in Los Angeles to \$485 in Seattle, with Sacramento and San Diego in between. When family size and composition are taken into account, and the cities are ranked according to the amount spent for food per adult male equivalent, San Francisco-Oakland still ranks highest, but Los Angeles and San Diego with their very small families rise from the two lowest positions to second and third place, and Seattle with its larger number of children falls from second to fifth place. Retail food prices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics are available for Los Angeles, San Francisco-Oakland, and Seattle, and for these cities it has been possible to compute the amount required to purchase the Bureau of Home Economics' adequate diet at minimum cost for a man at moderate work ² for a period approximating that covered by the investigation. The cities stand as follows as regards the cost of this diet for the specified periods: Los Angeles, \$112, and Seattle, \$115, for the year ending February 28, 1935; and San Francisco-Oakland, \$128, for the year ending May 31, 1935 (see p. 48). When actual family expenditures for food in terms of the number of equivalent adult males in the family are compared with the cost of diet, it appears that a higher proportion of the families in Los Angeles had spent enough to have secured adequate nutrition than in the two other cities. San Francisco-Oakland stands next in terms of the percentage spending enough to secure adequate food, and Seattle last.

It would thus appear that the lower average expenditure for food in Los Angeles was definitely related to the lower level of food prices there at the time covered by the data, as well as to the smaller size of family in the Los Angeles group. The higher average expenditure per family in Seattle was not large enough, in view of the higher food prices and the larger families in that city, to bring the food expenditures of the Seattle group to the level of adequacy of the Los Angeles group. The San Francisco-Oakland families with the highest food costs to meet had also the largest money incomes on the average, and their food expenditures were large enough to bring 86 percent of their families within reach of an adequate diet if they followed nutritional needs very closely in their spending (see p. 49).

² 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).

Housing.

Consistently for the white families other than Mexican, in all of the five cities, expenditures for housing (including fuel, light, and refrigeration) came next in importance to food. Due to the varying proportion of families having heat and light included in rental payments in the several cities, accurate comparison of housing expenditures can be made only when the expenditures for housing and for fuel, light, and refrigeration have been combined. The proportion of total expenditure allotted to this aspect of family living ranged from 19.9 percent in Los Angeles to 21.6 percent in Sacramento. In general, these percentages tend to be lower than those found in the North Atlantic, East North Central, and West North Central regions primarily because the difference in mean winter temperatures lowers fuel costs in the Pacific region.⁵ The proportion of total average expenditures represented by housing expense in Seattle was 21.2 percent, of which the proportion for housing is considerably lower than for the California cities, but the proportion for fuel, light, and refrigeration is higher.

The proportion of families living in dwellings without one or more of the following housing facilities—hot and cold running water, inside flush toilet, electric lights, and gas or electricity for cooking—varied, for renters, from 25.1 percent in Seattle to 1.8 percent in San Diego, and for home owners, from 32.6 percent in Seattle to 2.3 percent in San Francisco-Oakland and Los Angeles.

The reason that such a large proportion of Seattle families were listed as not having all of these five facilities is the prevalence of wood-burning stoves for cooking in this area. Only 3.1 percent of the Seattle families cooperating in the investigation were without hot and cold running water, less than 1 percent were without inside flush toilets, and all of them had electric lights. However, 27 percent were without gas or electricity for cooking.

Clothing.

Clothing expenditures came third in importance in the total expenditures of the groups studied in San Francisco-Oakland, Sacramento, and Seattle. There was even less difference between the proportion of total current expenditures allocated to clothing by these five groups than in the percentages allotted to food and housing. The proportion of the total spent for clothes varied from 9.4 percent in San Diego to 11.0 in San Francisco-Oakland.

Recreation.

The types of expenditure which are classified for purposes of this study under the heading of "recreation" averaged about 5 percent of total expenditure in Seattle, but 6 percent in the other four cities, and

⁵ Normal mean temperatures for November, December, January, February, and March are: Los Angeles, 57.0; San Diego, 56.4; San Francisco, 52.8; Sacramento, 50.0; and Seattle, 42.6. Averages derived from Monthly Weather Review, Supplement No. 25, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

ranked fifth in importance of total expenditures in all five cities. In the "recreation" group there have been included expenditures for amusement by families of all tastes, but expenditures for tobacco and movies constitute the bulk of expenditures classed under this heading in each of the five cities.

Other items.

Between 4 and 5.6 percent of total expenditures in each of the five cities was devoted to medical care, and between 3 and 4 percent to furnishings and equipment. Slightly over 2 percent of all expenditures went for personal care. Education, vocation, community welfare, gifts and contributions to persons outside the family, and household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration, made up the balance of average annual expenditures.

Family Income

The occupations of the chief earners in the 1,642 white families other than Mexican who cooperated in the investigation in the Pacific region varied as widely as the types of industry and commerce which make up its economic life. All five cities covered in this report carry on the service industries characteristic of any large American city, and a highly diversified wholesale and retail trade, as well as somewhat less diversified manufacturing industries. The fact that Seattle, San Diego, San Francisco-Oakland, and Los Angeles are seacoast and railroad centers is reflected in the large number of workers drawn in the sample who were engaged in shipping and other forms of transportation, although there was a somewhat smaller proportion of employees from shipping than would have been the case in a period of normal industrial activity. (See appendix A, p. 305.) In Seattle there is an appreciable number of persons engaged in processing and distributing fish and lumber products, while in all the coast cities the tourist trade is of importance. That a fifth of the chief earners in the families drawn in San Diego and in Sacramento were in government service (city, State, or Federal), is largely due to the presence of a United States navy yard in San Diego and State government offices in Sacramento. (For details of the industrial and commercial composition of each sample, see appendix D, p. 315.)

TABLE 2.—*Occupational classification of chief earners, 1 year, during the period 1934-35*

[Wage earners and clerical workers, white families other than Mexican]

Item	Los Angeles	Sacramento	San Diego	San Francisco-Oakland	Seattle
Number of families in survey.....	492	153	199	446	352
Number of families in which chief earner was:					
Clerical worker.....	222	53	82	164	164
Semiskilled wage earner.....	138	35	45	130	81
Skilled wage earner.....	82	39	42	77	84
Unskilled wage earner.....	50	26	30	75	23

The proportion of the families studied in the present investigation in which the chief earner was a clerical worker ranged from 35 percent in Sacramento to 47 percent in Seattle. (See table 2.) In Sacramento and Seattle, families of skilled workers predominated among the families from the wage-earner group cooperating in the investigation, with those of semiskilled workers next in order, and those of unskilled workers least numerous. In the three other cities, families in which the chief earner was a semiskilled wage earner were the most numerous in the wage-earner samples drawn, those of skilled wage earners being of next importance and those of unskilled workers least.

In a time of full employment, the proportion of families in which the chief earner was a wage earner would have been somewhat larger in all the cities studied. Other reports⁴ have shown that wage earners have suffered greatly from irregularity of employment and low earnings in the period since 1929, and that consequently a larger proportion of them have been on relief than of workers of other types. Since the present study excluded families below certain levels of employment and income, and families having been on relief during the year prior to the interview by the field workers, the proportion of clerical workers and skilled wage earners is larger than it would have been had the study been made in 1929.

Net money income for the white families, other than Mexican,⁵ averaged \$1,533 in San Diego, \$1,548 in Los Angeles, \$1,603 in Sacramento, \$1,602 in Seattle, and \$1,706 in San Francisco-Oakland. To ascertain whether these differences from city to city represented only the chance differences inherent in random sampling or whether they revealed actual differences between income levels of all workers in the respective cities, a statistical test was conducted.⁶ It was shown that differences between the income ranges found among the wage earners and clerical workers chosen at random for the survey in the different cities were great enough to imply a statistically significant difference between them.

The average income is influenced in all cities by a scattering of the higher incomes. In every city except Seattle, the mean average was slightly higher than the median, the income level that divides the families into two equal groups. This figure was a little over \$1,500 in Los Angeles, Sacramento, and San Diego. It was higher in San Francisco-Oakland (\$1,653) and in Seattle (\$1,629). (See table 3.)

⁴ For example, the Works Progress Administration, "Urban workers on relief," vol. I, 1936. (Division of Social Research, Research Monograph IV.)

⁵ Data on the incomes and expenditures of the Mexican families studied are presented on pp. 87 to 109.

⁶ R. A. Fisher's method for the analysis of variance (discussed on pp. 226 and 227 of his "Statistical methods for research workers," 6th edition, London, 1936) was used to test whether the mean incomes obtained in the several cities differed more than could be expected if successive samples had been drawn at random from the same population.

TABLE 3.—*Family income, 1 year during the period 1934-35*

[Wage earners and clerical workers, white families other than Mexican]

Item	Los Angeles	Sacramento	San Diego	San Francisco-Oakland	Seattle
Number of families in survey.....	492	153	199	446	352
Net money income:					
Arithmetic average.....	\$1,548	\$1,603	\$1,533	\$1,706	\$1,602
First quartile.....	1,214	1,246	1,168	1,361	1,321
Median.....	1,527	1,532	1,510	1,653	1,629
Third quartile.....	1,811	1,879	1,891	1,970	1,866

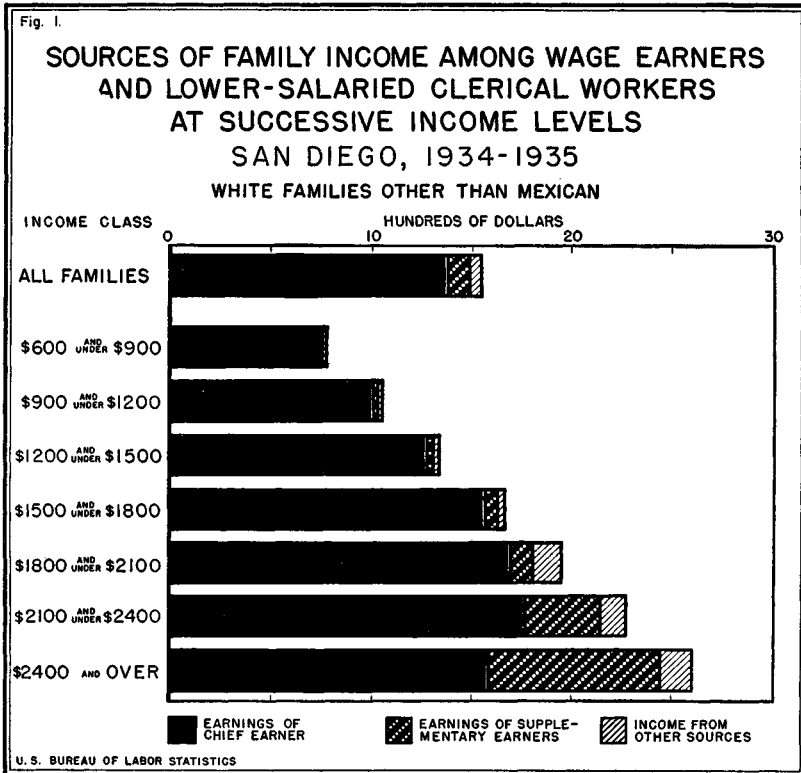
In San Diego and San Francisco-Oakland, the range of money incomes was from \$500, the lower limit set by the plan of the investigation, to \$2,779 in San Diego and to \$4,263 reported by a family drawn in the random sample in San Francisco-Oakland. In Los Angeles, Sacramento, and Seattle, no families meeting the employment requirements for the Study who were drawn in the samples taken had incomes under \$600. The highest income covered in the survey in Los Angeles was \$3,298; in Sacramento, \$3,543; and in Seattle, \$3,562.

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.⁷

The maximum income in each city was reported by a family in which several persons contributed to the family purse. For example, in Los Angeles the family having an annual income of \$3,298 was made up of six persons, four of whom were earning and contributing their earnings to the common fund. The husband, a man of 56, worked as a shipping clerk, the wife kept the house, an older daughter was a stenographer, another daughter and a son, who were both college students, worked part time and contributed their earnings to the family fund, and another daughter was in high school. In each of the other cities, two earners pooled their resources in the family

⁷ An "economic family" as defined for this study consisted of two or more persons living together and sharing their economic resources. In most cases, the members of an economic family were related by ties of blood, marriage, or adoption, but in some cases, an unrelated person 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 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.

having the maximum annual income. In Sacramento, the highest income family drawn in the sample was that of a salesman in a wholesale house who was supporting his wife and mother with the help of his son, a deliveryman; and in San Francisco a pressman in a job printing shop, aided by a clerical worker, was supporting a family of five adults. In both Seattle and San Diego the high income families



were composed of working husbands and wives with no other family members. The highest incomes in each city were:

San Diego.....	\$2,779
Los Angeles.....	3,298
Sacramento.....	3,543
Seattle.....	3,562
San Francisco-Oakland.....	4,263

The presence of several earners in a family, of course, tends to raise the money income of the family, but the family income that results depends as much on the level of the earnings of individuals as upon the number of earners. In some cases, two earners produced less than \$900 of family income: In fact, in all cities except San Diego, one

out of every four or five families with incomes under \$900 had two or more earners. The proportion of families with more than one earner does not increase markedly within the family income range from \$900 to \$2,100. In general, one out of each three or four such families has more than one earner. Within this range, the family income of wage-earning families depends upon the size of the individual incomes. However, the opportunities for individual earnings of more than \$2,100 are so limited among wage earners ⁸ that family incomes of more than this amount depend primarily upon the presence of several earners. Thus, in each city at least one out of two of the families that had incomes of more than \$2,100 achieved this level because of the presence of two or more earners in the family. (See table 4.)

The limitation in possibility of individual wage earners earning much over \$2,000 is suggested by the types of occupations found to be engaged in by the individuals reporting the highest earnings. The worker with the highest income drawn in the Los Angeles sample was an assistant cameraman in a motion-picture studio. Those with the highest incomes in the Sacramento and San Francisco-Oakland samples were in the printing industry, while in San Diego the high income worker was a switchman working for the telephone company, and in Seattle a truck-driver salesman.

TABLE 4.—Sources of family income at successive income levels, 1 year, during the period 1934-35

[Wage earners and clerical workers, white families other than Mexican]

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
LOS ANGELES						
All families.....	492	\$1,548	1.36	87.3	10.3	2.4
Families with annual net incomes of:						
\$800 to \$900 ⁵	17	766	1.18	95.3	2.1	2.6
\$900 to \$1,200.....	94	1,072	1.26	93.7	4.9	1.4
\$1,200 to \$1,500.....	125	1,340	1.28	93.4	4.9	1.7
\$1,500 to \$1,800.....	124	1,638	1.31	89.9	7.4	2.7
\$1,800 to \$2,100.....	87	1,915	1.36	88.7	8.6	2.7
\$2,100 to \$2,400.....	23	2,254	1.87	70.8	25.8	3.4
\$2,400 to \$2,700.....	16	2,540	2.19	59.8	37.4	2.8
\$2,700 and over.....	6	3,018	2.50	56.0	39.1	4.9

¹ Net money income is defined in appendix A.

² A gainful worker is defined as a person having had some gainful employment in business or 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 and expenses not deductible from earnings of the year covered by the schedule.

⁵ No cases of families receiving less than \$600 occurred in the sample.

⁸ It should be noted that families of clerical workers earning more than \$2,000 were not included in the sample.

TABLE 4.—Sources of family income at successive income levels, 1 year, during the period 1934-35—Continued

Income class	Number of families	Average net money income	Average number of gainful workers per family	Percentage of income from—		
				Earnings of chief earner	Earnings of supplementary earners	Other sources
SACRAMENTO						
All families.....	153	\$1,603	1.41	87.4	11.0	1.6
Families with annual net incomes of:						
\$600 to \$900 ¹	8	799	1.25	93.9	3.4	2.7
\$900 to \$1,200.....	26	1,065	1.38	92.0	6.6	1.4
\$1,200 to \$1,500.....	39	1,345	1.31	92.6	6.1	1.3
\$1,500 to \$1,800.....	32	1,618	1.34	92.3	5.9	1.8
\$1,800 to \$2,100.....	20	1,912	1.35	92.1	6.6	1.3
\$2,100 to \$2,400.....	15	2,220	1.60	87.2	10.8	2.0
\$2,400 to \$2,700.....	8	2,510	1.88	65.5	32.2	2.2
\$2,700 and over.....	5	3,043	2.00	59.9	39.5	.6
SAN DIEGO						
All families.....	199	\$1,533	1.29	89.6	7.7	2.7
Families with annual net incomes of:						
\$500 to \$900.....	15	767	1.00	99.6	-----	.4
\$900 to \$1,200.....	36	1,040	1.17	97.4	2.0	.6
\$1,200 to \$1,500.....	47	1,333	1.23	95.5	3.4	1.1
\$1,500 to \$1,800.....	43	1,659	1.28	94.3	3.9	1.8
\$1,800 to \$2,100.....	34	1,942	1.29	87.0	6.7	6.3
\$2,100 to \$2,400.....	16	2,234	1.56	79.1	18.0	2.9
\$2,400 and over.....	8	2,567	2.12	61.6	33.5	4.9
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND						
All families.....	446	\$1,706	1.42	83.2	15.1	1.7
Families with annual net incomes of:						
\$500 to \$900.....	15	796	1.20	98.0	5.9	1.1
\$900 to \$1,200.....	51	1,077	1.27	91.6	7.4	1.0
\$1,200 to \$1,500.....	94	1,361	1.32	89.2	9.2	1.6
\$1,500 to \$1,800.....	108	1,630	1.36	88.9	9.3	1.8
\$1,800 to \$2,100.....	108	1,930	1.32	88.1	10.1	1.8
\$2,100 to \$2,400.....	27	2,207	1.67	80.2	18.5	1.3
\$2,400 to \$2,700.....	16	2,505	2.12	54.0	44.2	1.8
\$2,700 to \$3,000.....	16	2,804	2.12	60.0	39.1	.9
\$3,000 and over.....	11	3,378	2.18	54.3	41.7	4.0
SEATTLE						
All families.....	352	\$1,602	1.18	94.0	4.2	1.8
Families with annual net incomes of:						
\$600 to \$900 ¹	12	782	1.07	95.8	5.1	-.9
\$900 to \$1,200.....	40	1,081	1.22	93.6	4.8	1.6
\$1,200 to \$1,500.....	78	1,348	1.15	94.0	3.5	.5
\$1,500 to \$1,800.....	93	1,644	1.18	84.6	4.1	1.3
\$1,800 to \$2,100.....	108	1,894	1.11	96.6	2.3	1.1
\$2,100 to \$2,400.....	15	2,263	1.73	85.5	11.0	3.5
\$2,400 and over.....	6	2,523	1.35	71.5	20.6	7.9

¹ No cases of families receiving less than \$600 occurred in the sample.

As the plan for the investigation called for the exclusion from the sample of any families receiving more than 25 percent of their incomes from sources other than earnings, the largest single item in the incomes of the families studied was earnings (table 5). Earnings of the chief earner at the lowest income level (i. e., families receiving from \$500 to \$900) averaged from \$730 in Los Angeles to \$764 in San Diego. Among families with incomes of \$2,100 and over, total family incomes averaged \$2,337 in Seattle to \$2,596 in San Francisco-Oakland, or from 198.8 to 226.1 percent higher than incomes at the lowest level studied. Earnings of the chief earners in the families with incomes above \$2,100, averaged from \$1,580 in Los Angeles to \$1,897 in Seattle, or from 116.4 to 153.3 percent above the average for the chief earners in the lowest income group. It will be seen from table 4 that, on the average, the proportion of total family income represented by the earnings of the chief earners decreased with rise in income level. This decline was accounted for largely by the sharp increase in earnings of subsidiary earners among families with larger incomes, as there was no regular change in the proportion of total income coming from all sources other than earnings at different income levels.

TABLE 5.—*Items comprising family income, 1 year, during the period 1934-35*

[Wage earners and clerical workers, white families other than Mexican]

Item	Los Angeles	Sacramento	San Diego	San Francisco-Oakland	Seattle
Number of families in survey.....	492	153	199	446	352
Average net money income, total.....	\$1, 548	\$1, 603	\$1, 533	\$1, 706	\$1, 602
Average earnings from all individuals.....	1, 494	1, 557	1, 483	1, 648	1, 560
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	17	20	9	29	14
Total income from all other sources:					
Rent, interest, and dividends.....	17	15	7	14	7
Pension and insurance annuities.....	10	2	28	7	10
Gifts.....	9	9	7	9	10
Miscellaneous sources.....	6	4	7	2	2
Business losses and expenses (deduct) ¹	-5	-4	-8	-3	-1

¹ Business losses and expenses not deductible from earnings specified for the year covered by the schedule, but paid from the total family income of that year.

Distribution of Expenditures at Successive Income Levels

For all items of family expenditure the amounts spent increased as incomes increased. Although the amounts spent for food, and for housing, and fuel, light, and refrigeration were higher at the higher income levels, their proportion of the total outlay, in general, declined. (The tendency at the upper income levels is irregular, due to the fact that many of the higher incomes are the result of the efforts of several workers, pooling their earnings, and that in consequence average family size increases with income.)

The proportions spent for clothing, transportation, recreation, and gifts to persons outside the economic family were, in general, correspondingly higher at the higher income levels. The proportions spent for furnishings and equipment tended to increase until income levels of \$1,800 to \$2,100 were achieved and then to decrease at higher income levels, but the movement is not consistent through all of the income levels studied for each of the five cities.

The tendency noted in cities in other regions for the percentage of total expenditures allotted to personal care to remain constant regardless of income holds true in general for the cities in the Pacific region. Expenditures for household operation, other than for fuel, light, and refrigeration accounted for about the same percentage of total expenditures at high as at low income levels, except in Los Angeles, where there was a slight rise in the proportions allotted to this type of expenditure from low to high income levels. Medical care tended to claim about the same proportion of total expenditures as the family income became larger.

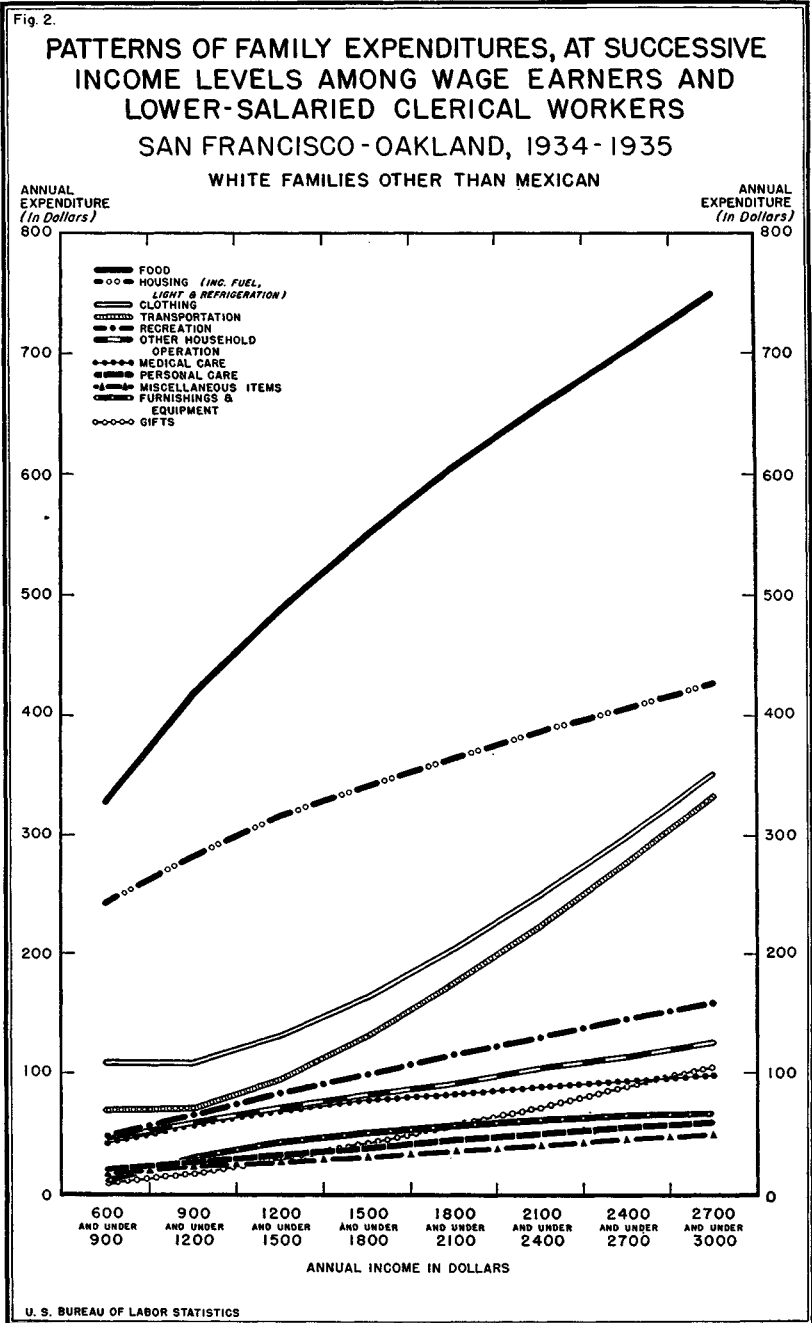
Contributions to community welfare in the form of income and poll taxes, gifts to community institutions, and other miscellaneous expenses were extremely irregular, requiring about the same percentage of total expenditures at high as at low income levels.

Many of the irregularities in tendency noted in the above discussion are due to accidental variations inherent in data based on a sample and would not have appeared if it had been possible to schedule all the families in each income class. An estimate of the figures which would have been obtained if data had been secured from every family in the group studied may be secured by eliminating the sampling fluctuations through fitting a curve to the sample data.⁹ The results of this procedure for the data from San Francisco-Oakland are illustrated in figure 2.

The prime importance of food and housing in family spending is clearly shown by this diagram. It also brings out the current competition between expenditures for clothing and for automobiles. At the lower income levels, average family expenditures for clothing are distinctly higher than those for motor vehicles. At the higher income levels, however, expenditures for transportation increase more rapidly even than expenditures for clothing (which are in themselves highly elastic within the income ranges covered in this investigation), and closely approach if they do not exceed them at the highest income levels prevailing among this group.

The chart shows the very small amounts spent for items other than food, housing, clothing and transportation and brings into clear relief the inability of the lower income families to attain what is popularly regarded as the "American standard of living."

⁹ See appendix A, notes on table 25, p. 304.



One of the most interesting aspects of the data on expenditures at different income levels is the difference in the relative change in expenditures for commodities and services of different types at varying income levels. This cannot be shown in the type of scale used in figure 2, which was designed to emphasize the absolute importance of the different 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 increase in expenditure for food and for housing is relatively slow as compared with that for clothing, for transportation, and for gifts.

Size and Composition of Family.

The number of persons to be supported by the family income is so important in determining how an income of any given amount is to be spent that it is necessary to understand the family types which predominate at successive income levels when attempting to interpret the distribution of expenditures at each level. The average size of the families covered in Sacramento, Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco-Oakland was almost identical, varying from 3.11 persons in the first-named city, to 3.16 persons in the last. In Seattle the average was slightly larger, 3.38 persons.¹⁰

In general in the higher income groups the families studied were those of workers past 35 or 40 in which there were few young children, and an increasing number of sons, daughters or wives who were able to enter the labor market. The marked rise in expenditures for clothing from one income level to another is in part due to increase in the number of workers per family who must be properly clothed for their work. The average number of persons 16 years of age and over in the families with incomes under \$900 varied from 2.04 in Seattle to 2.47 in San Francisco-Oakland. The number increased from one income level to another with a fair degree of regularity in each city, and among families with incomes of \$2,400 and over, the average ranged from 2.83 persons in Seattle to 2.99 in Los Angeles.

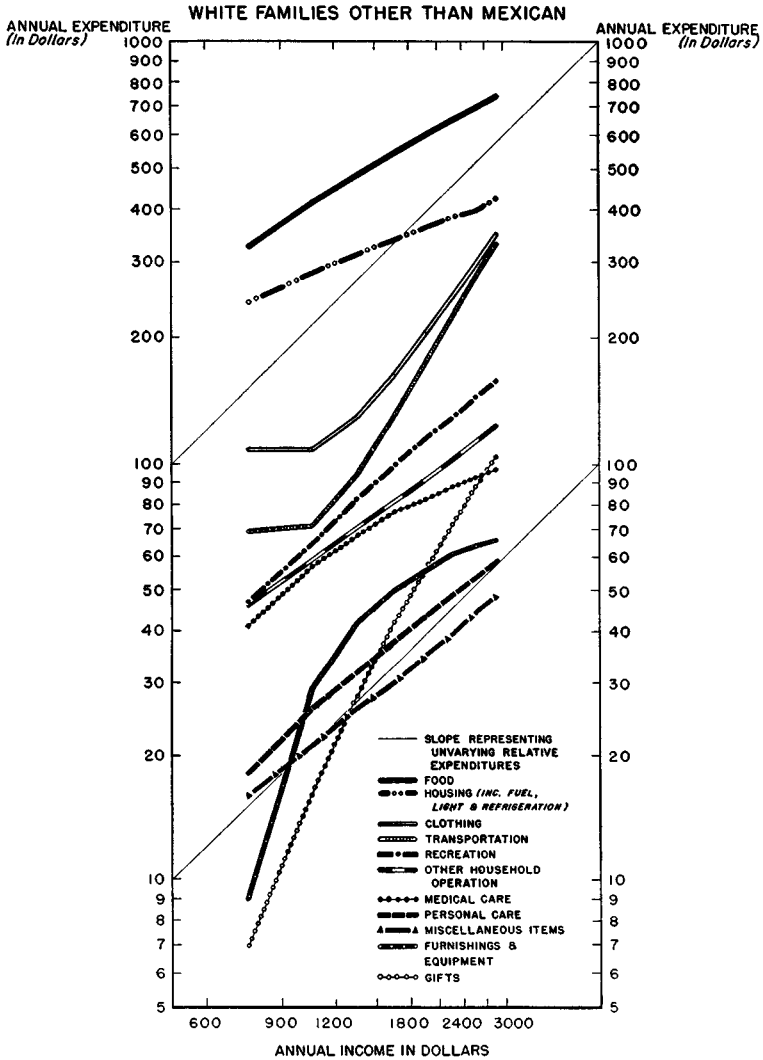
Irregularities in expenditures for formal education are connected with irregularities in the number of children under 16 years of age as

¹⁰ Data are available in the 1930 census which make it possible to calculate the median size of white families of two or more persons in each city at that date (data for Sacramento are from unpublished records of the Census Bureau). In the five cities the size of family in the sample surveyed was slightly larger than the census median. The median sizes of families of two or more persons as computed from the census data are as follows: Sacramento, 3.08; San Diego, 2.83; Los Angeles, 2.85; San Francisco-Oakland, 2.96; and Seattle, 3.07.

In all the cities except Seattle, about 50 percent of the families reported no children under 16 years old. The proportion was 40 percent in that city. Such families were distributed among the family types listed, as follows: More than a half were families of husband and wife only, a fourth were families including husband, wife and sons and daughters or other family members over 16 years of age, and less than a tenth were families of adults not including man and wife. This last group is made up of a 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.

Fig. 3

**RELATIVE FAMILY EXPENDITURES AT SUCCESSIVE
INCOME LEVELS AMONG WAGE EARNERS AND
LOWER SALARIED CLERICAL WORKERS
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, 1934-1935**



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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between income groups. If there had been as many children of school age at the higher income levels as at the lower, the proportion of expenditures going to music and dancing lessons and other special instruction would undoubtedly have shown steady increases with increases in income. In the families covered, however, the movement is highly irregular. In San Francisco-Oakland, the most extreme case, the highest proportion (1.0 percent) occurs among the 15 families with incomes from \$500 to \$900. Among the relatively small groups of families with incomes under \$900, the number of children per family averaged less than 0.68, except in San Diego where the average was 1.05 children for the 15 families in the \$500 to \$900 group, but 0.63 in the \$900 to \$1,200 group. In all the cities except Seattle, the number rose gradually, reached a peak either in the \$1,800 to \$2,100 group or the \$2,100 to \$2,400 group, and declined thereafter. Among the Seattle group, the number of children was larger than in the other four cities and highly irregular from one income group to another. The highest average at any given income level in all the five cities (1½ children) appeared in San Diego, among the group with incomes from \$1,800 to \$2,100. (See Tabular Summary, table 5, for figures on size of family at each income level.)

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 elimination of families receiving relief.¹¹

At the lowest income level studied in Los Angeles, Sacramento, and Seattle, these independent families average from 2.47 to 2.75 persons as compared with families on the relief rolls in those cities averaging 3.4 and 3.6 persons. In San Diego and San Francisco-Oakland the differences are similar but not so striking. The averages for the

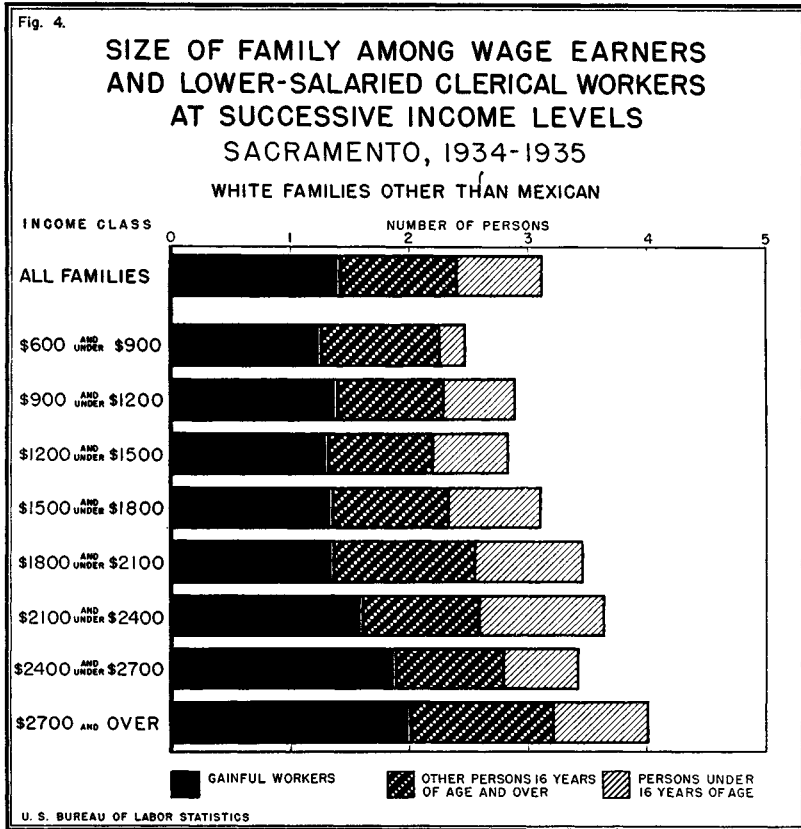
¹¹ If the investigation had been extended to families on relief, the average size of family would have been somewhat larger in all the cities, as indicated by the following figures on size of relief families obtained from the records of the Division of Social Research, Works Progress Administration.

Families of 2 or more persons on relief in the month during the period of the investigation when relief was at a maximum

[White families other than Mexican]

Reporting area	Month of maximum relief load during period of survey	Number of families of 2 or more persons on relief in that month	Average size of families on relief	Percentage which relief families were of total number of families of 2 or more persons in 1930
Los Angeles County (Los Angeles), Calif.....	January 1935..	82,700	3.4	13.9
Sacramento County (Sacramento), Calif.....	do.....	4,700	3.4	16.4
San Diego County (San Diego), Calif.....	February 1935.	8,800	3.3	18.1
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.....	July 1934.....	15,700	3.4	11.1
Seattle, Wash.....	February 1935.	11,000	3.6	12.6

independent families in the \$500 to \$900 income group were 3.18 and 3.15 persons, as compared with averages of 3.3 and 3.4 persons for families of the relief rolls. The relatively large size of the families on the relief rolls emphasizes the difficulty of supporting a family with several children in a period when opportunities of employment are limited.



Variation in money disbursements.

For many reasons of taste, habit, or circumstances peculiar to a given year or to a given family situation, the expenditures of a particular family for a certain item or group of items may deviate considerably from the average for a large group of families. Thus a family which experienced a serious illness of the principal earner might be obliged to incur medical and perhaps hospital expenses and possibly to defer purchases of clothing and recreational items and payments on back debts; a family with a gifted child might make considerable sacrifices of clothing, transportation, and even food in order to provide

special lessons in the hope of an artistic career for the child; the young couple recently married will probably spend much more for furniture and equipment than an older couple with the same income; a family with dependent relatives must make much larger contributions to persons outside the economic family than one whose relatives are more fortunately situated.

In interpreting the average figures presented in this volume, it is important to keep in mind some idea of the extent of these variations from the average, and their magnitude for the different main categories of expenditure.

Data presented in the Tabular Summary (table 24-A) show the extent to which the expenditures of each one of the families studied in each of the five city groups varied from the average expenditure by the group. The degree of variability in expenditures is very similar from city to city. The measures of variation¹² are not identical from city to city, but the expenditure patterns which they reflect are very much alike.

The central place of expenditures for food and housing in the economy of these families is further emphasized by the fact that the variation in expenditures for these two items is considerably lower than the variation in expenditures for any other major group of items and that the degree of variability is strikingly similar from one city to another. The measures of variation on expenditures for food are almost identical for the five groups. Those on expenditures for housing are practically identical excepting the one for the Los Angeles group. The higher variability in Los Angeles is probably due to the large area included within the limits of that city, and the extreme diversity in housing arrangements possible for families with automobiles.

The degree of variation in expenditures for personal care, clothing, recreation, and household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration is substantially greater than that for food expenditures, reaching in the case of recreation a measure of variability which is twice as great as that for food. The greater diversity of expenditures of individual families for such items than for food is to be expected from the very nature of requirements for such items.

Expenditures for transportation, medical care, gifts and contributions, and other items show an even higher degree of variability, approximately three to five times as great as that for food. The amounts spent for transportation ranged all the way from the very

¹²The 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. The measure is in percentage terms, i. e., is independent of the size of the average. For fuller statement, see appendix A, note on tables 24-A and 24-B, p. 304. 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 tables 24-A and 24-B of the Tabular Summary.

small expenditures for trolley fares of some of the low income families who lived near their places of work to the large sum spent by one of the families on a high economic plane which purchased a new car during the year. The degree of variation in the transportation expenditures of the families studied in Los Angeles, San Diego, and Seattle are almost identical and lower than among most other city groups covered by the Nation-wide investigations. The measures of variation for the transportation expenditures of the Sacramento and San Francisco-Oakland groups are higher.

The relative homogeneity (as compared with other city groups) of the transportation expenditures of the Los Angeles, San Diego, and Seattle groups were achieved on two rather different planes. For the two groups first named, the automobile was the main vehicle of transportation for approximately 80 percent of the families cooperating in this investigation. In Los Angeles 28 percent and in San Diego 31 percent reported no expenditures for trolley fares at all, while 18.9 percent in the former city, and 19.1 percent in the latter, purchased automobiles. Total expenditures for transportation averaged \$201 and \$186 among the families studied in these two cities.

In the Seattle group the proportion of car owners was somewhat smaller, 69 percent, and only 9 percent of the families reported no expense for trolley fares. Only 11.6 percent purchased an automobile during the year. Total expenditures for transportation in the Seattle group averaged \$165.

In the Sacramento and San Francisco-Oakland groups, the proportion owning automobiles was still smaller, 67 percent and 57 percent. The transportation situation in these two communities is necessarily very different. In the San Francisco-Oakland area many workers live at long distances from their work and at the time of this study, before the San Francisco Bay bridge was built, had to use both ferry and trolley morning and evening every workday. Some of them used their automobiles but the density of the motor traffic in the metropolitan area and the general excellence of the trolley system resulted in a large use of public means of transportation. Only 7 percent of the families cooperating in the Study in this community reported no expenditure for trolley fares.

To counterbalance the similarity of the travel expense of the families without cars, there was the wide variation in the expenditures of the families having them. Fourteen percent of San Francisco-Oakland families incurred large expenditures for purchase of a car, while some of the automobile-owning families that year made their own repairs, and had no transportation expense except for gasoline and oil and a few second-hand parts. Expenditures for transportation of every type averaged \$155 per family in San Francisco-Oakland. In Sac-

ramento, a city of approximately 150,000 with a relatively level site, many workers prefer to walk to their places of business. The very small expenditures of the many families having no automobiles and rarely using trolley and bus, were balanced at the other end of the scale with the large expenditures of 12.4 percent of the group who purchased cars during the year. There was thus a very wide dispersion in the transportation expenditures of Sacramento families, though the average for the city as a whole was the lowest found in these Pacific cities.

The distribution of expenditures for medical care was also very greatly skewed, ranging from the small expenditures of the many families who purchased only medicines and drugs, to the large outlays of families meeting the cost of childbirth, or of serious illness or accident. The form of the distribution in all five city groups serves to emphasize the rarity of regular expenditures for preventive medicine even among employed wage earners and clerical workers.

Expenditures for furniture and equipment are necessarily among the most varied of all current expenditures since relatively few families make such expenditure in any 1 year, and such purchases when made involve relatively heavy outlays. Expenditures for gifts and contributions and for miscellaneous items likewise vary widely from the average.

The variations in the net change in assets and liabilities of these five groups are again great and similar from city to city. There were a few families with large savings and a few families with large deficits and a good many in-between with small net savings or net deficits. In San Francisco for example the mode was found in the group with net savings of \$1 to \$50, but 0.5 percent of the families had savings amounting to \$450 or more and 0.25 percent had deficits of this magnitude.

Table 24-B in the Tabular Summary presents measures of variation for the expenditures for major groups of items at given income levels by the white families other than Mexican studied in Los Angeles.

In general, as might be expected, the degree of variation in the expenditures of the individual families at any one income level is less than that for the city group as a whole. A striking exception to this generalization occurs in the lowest income group where the expenditures of 17 families with incomes from \$600 to \$900 show for most of the main categories in the family budget a percentage variation as high or higher than that for all the families cooperating in this survey. The figures for this lowest group are in striking contrast with those of the 16 families in the income bracket from \$2,400 to \$2,700, where the degree of variation is much less for most of the expenditure categories. The comparison suggests that at the lowest income level any emergency expense forces changes in the generally accepted

“pattern” of expenditures; and that any luxury must be offset by a drastic reduction in some essential item. The only budget items for which these low income families showed less variation than all families in the city group as a whole were housing, transportation, and gifts and contributions. Only 3 families in this low income group had an automobile; none bought a new car. Transportation expense in general was limited to trolley, ferry, and bus fares. As regards incurring of deficits, the limited income at this level meant that the families facing emergencies sometimes had to get into debt rather heavily, while others more fortunate ran only a little over their current incomes.

Income Levels and Planes of Living

For the more variable categories of expenditure, there is a general tendency for the degree of variation in spending of individual families to decrease in magnitude as income increases.¹³ There is something of a break between the degree of variation in expenditure of the families with incomes below \$1,800 and the degree of variation above this income level. One may perhaps conclude that above the \$1,800 level one finds family expenditures conforming more nearly to the standards set for themselves by the families of wage earners and clerical workers in Los Angeles, while below this income level, deviations from accepted standards are constantly necessary in one direction or another to meet emergencies.

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

Preliminary study of the variations in the amounts and kinds of goods purchased by families in different income classes emphasizes the obvious fact 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 is larger at the higher income levels (see pp. 23, 30), it is impossible to assume that the plane at which the families in each income class are living is as much higher than the plane of the families in the income class below as the difference in income would otherwise indicate. An examination of the types of families represented at each income level makes it evident that in any one income class there are included families with very different planes of living, the differences depending on the composition of the family to be supported with the given income.

For example, among the 446 families surveyed in San Francisco-Oakland, there were 108 with incomes ranging from \$1,500 to \$1,800;

¹³ 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 furnishings and equipment were exclusively due to differences in income, that in percentage terms there would be less variation in furnishings and equipment expenditures among families with incomes of \$2,100 to \$2,400 than among those with incomes of \$900 to \$1,200.

of these 30 were families of husband and wife only; 5 of husband, wife, and one person 16 years of age or older; 19 of husband, wife, and one child under 16 years of age, and 12 families of other types including two or three persons, making a total of 66 families with not more than three persons, living in relative comfort at this income level. In the same income class there were 42 families of four or more persons in which expenditures were definitely more restricted, depending on the number and the age of the persons in the family. In this group of families the plane of living was necessarily considerably lower than that in the families with the same income but only three 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 is 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 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 consisted of a man of 27, also a machine operator; his wife, 26; a daughter of 4 years and an infant son $1\frac{1}{2}$ years old. This is a 4-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 at present 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. 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 (see appendix G, pp. 344-352) indicate that the first family consists 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 a "food-expenditure unit." The second family consists 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 sub-

stantially smaller proportion of its total income, but which amounted to \$172 per food-expenditure unit.

Finally, in connection with clothing, it has been possible as a result of this study to derive scales of customary expenditures related to sex, age, and occupation. (See fig. A, p. 69 and appendix G, pp. 346-350.) If the average expenditures of adult male wage earners or 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, \$243 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 a total 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.

Since family income is so closely related to family composition, it is important that expenditures be analyzed in relation to number of expenditure units. This will be more clearly seen from table 6 which presents data on amounts spent per expenditure unit at each income level for the white families, other than Mexican, covered in the Study. For example, average family expenditure at the highest income level shown for Sacramento was 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 was only about twice the amount at the lowest income level.

TABLE 6.—Average amount spent per expenditure unit at successive income levels, 1 year during the period 1934-35

[Wage earners and clerical workers, white families other than Mexican]

Income class	Number of families	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
<i>Los Angeles</i>							
\$600-\$900 ¹	17	2.53	\$835	\$127	\$30	\$169	\$330
\$900-\$1,200.....	94	2.72	1,083	148	41	208	398
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	125	2.84	1,340	159	57	254	472
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	124	2.83	1,645	181	75	323	581
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	87	3.14	1,830	182	78	309	583
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	23	3.73	2,184	187	75	322	586
\$2,400-\$2,700.....	16	3.36	2,303	207	84	387	685
\$2,700 and over.....	6	3.10	2,706	240	89	536	873
<i>Sacramento</i>							
\$600-\$900 ¹	8	2.27	784	132	19	191	345
\$900-\$1,200.....	26	2.68	1,090	149	42	213	407
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	39	2.65	1,279	169	53	259	483
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	32	2.92	1,521	168	63	288	521
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	20	3.24	1,851	178	77	319	571
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	15	3.41	2,091	189	80	341	613
\$2,400-\$2,700.....	8	3.26	2,215	201	77	366	679
\$2,700 and over.....	5	3.92	2,661	204	89	381	679
<i>San Diego</i>							
\$500-\$900.....	15	2.88	851	111	29	154	295
\$900-\$1,200.....	36	2.53	1,073	158	39	225	424
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	47	2.79	1,300	175	46	243	466
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	43	2.88	1,589	193	60	296	552
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	34	3.45	1,834	176	57	294	532
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	16	3.06	1,953	201	81	357	638
\$2,400 and over.....	8	3.05	2,265	194	83	461	743
<i>San Francisco-Oakland</i>							
\$500-\$900.....	15	2.88	947	128	42	158	329
\$900-\$1,200.....	51	2.66	1,131	164	44	215	425
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	94	2.76	1,370	178	57	258	496
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	108	2.93	1,600	199	62	283	546
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	108	3.11	1,833	204	75	307	589
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	27	3.25	2,113	232	77	338	650
\$2,400-\$2,700.....	16	3.19	2,234	224	90	382	700
\$2,700-\$3,000.....	16	3.11	2,518	246	106	452	810
\$3,000 and over.....	11	3.22	3,131	278	132	557	972
<i>Seattle</i>							
\$600-\$900 ¹	12	2.48	824	129	29	171	332
\$900-\$1,200.....	40	3.06	1,090	138	34	183	356
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	78	3.26	1,312	149	46	206	402
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	93	3.04	1,515	171	59	267	498
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	108	3.21	1,752	176	69	301	546
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	15	3.15	1,971	204	75	350	626
\$2,400 and over.....	6	3.88	2,273	168	71	341	586

¹ No cases of families receiving less than \$600 occurred in the sample.*Equivalence between total expenditures and economic levels.*

In subsequent discussions in this bulletin, expenditures will be analyzed by economic level. Economic levels are distinguished in \$100 intervals from annual expenditures of under \$300 per expenditure unit to \$700 and over in Los Angeles and Seattle, to \$800 and over in San Francisco, and under \$400, \$400 to \$600, and \$600 and over in the other two cities of the region. Since most discussions of

expenditure 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 3.4 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 7.

TABLE 7.—*Total expenditure of families of different size at given economic levels, 1 year during the period 1934-35*

[Wage earners and clerical workers, white families other than Mexican]

Economic level—amount spent per expenditure unit	Family of 5.7 expenditure units ¹	Family of 3.4 expenditure units ²	Family of 1.9 expenditure units ³
\$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; 2 sons aged 15 and 6; and 2 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; an infant son, 1½ years old.

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

Order of Expenditures at Different Economic Levels

Families at given economic levels are no more homogeneous in size and composition than the families at given income levels. At the lowest economic level will be found some very small families with very small incomes, but more large families with incomes approaching the median. At the higher economic levels incomes are larger and families, in general, much smaller. (See table 7.)

In the group studied in Los Angeles for example there were 33 families spending from \$200 to \$300 per expenditure unit for all items of family living. These families averaged 5 persons with an annual income of \$1,260. In the group spending \$600 to \$700 per equivalent adult, the families averaged only 2¼ persons with an average income of \$1,671. If the families at the lower economic level had enjoyed the same plane of living as the families at the higher level, they would have needed an income of \$2,938. (See table 8.)

TABLE 8.—*Family size and income at 2 different economic levels, 1 year, during the period 1934-35*

[Wage earners and clerical workers, white families other than Mexican]

City	Total number of families studied	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year—							
		\$200-\$300				\$600-\$700			
		Number of families	Average size of family	Annual income	Earnings of chief earner	Number of families	Average size of family	Annual income	Earnings of chief earner
			<i>Persons</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>		<i>Persons</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Los Angeles.....	492	33	4.80	1,260	1,221	88	2.73	1,671	1,603
Sacramento.....	153	9	4.89	1,146	973	22	2.52	1,584	1,414
San Diego.....	199	119	4.67	1,152	1,110	28	2.62	1,681	1,501
San Francisco-Oakland.....	446	223	4.25	1,096	941	66	2.73	1,821	1,546
Seattle.....	352	324	5.50	1,278	1,200	41	2.75	1,813	1,742

¹ Includes 1 family spending less than \$200 per expenditure unit per year.² Includes 2 families spending less than \$200 per expenditure unit per year.³ Includes 3 families spending less than \$200 per expenditure unit per year.

Table 9 presents for each of the five cities covered in the Pacific region the amount spent per expenditure unit for food, clothing, and other items at successive economic levels. It will be seen that while average total expenditures approximately doubled from the lowest to the highest expenditure levels in each city, the amounts spent per expenditure unit for food, clothing, and "other items" respectively increased in much greater proportions.

A comparison of these figures with those shown in table 6 shows much greater increases from low to high economic levels than from low to high income levels, and indicates how much more effectively the classification by economic level takes account of the variable factor of family size. The relatively slow increase in expenditures for food per food-expenditure unit in comparison to the increases in expenditures for clothing per clothing-expenditure unit and in other items per capita emphasizes the differences in the demand for commodities of different types.

In all the cities studied, a sharp decline occurred in the proportion of total expenditure going to food with rise in economic level of the family. Considerably over a third of total expenditures at low economic levels went to food, while at high expenditure levels only about 25 percent was spent for this item. This difference is due in part to the fact that the additional funds available at the higher level were spent for urgent needs not satisfied at the lower economic levels, and partly to the fact that the families at the higher economic levels were smaller than at the lower.

In general expenditures for housing, including fuel, light, and refrigeration, which received about one-fifth of total expenditures also constitute a smaller proportion at higher economic levels than at lower ones, but the difference is slight.

The proportion of total current expenditures going to the purchase, operation, and maintenance of automobiles increased sharply, rising in San Francisco-Oakland, for example, from an average of 4.1 percent among families spending less than \$400 per expenditure unit for all items to 8.5 percent among those spending \$600 or more per expenditure unit.

The proportion of the total expenditure allotted to recreation also increased with economic level, although not as markedly as the proportions spent for motor cars, and for the purchase of furniture and furnishings. Increases in the latter type of expenditures were particularly marked among the families covered in Sacramento, where the percentage rose from 2.1 among the group spending less than \$400 per expenditure unit for all items, to 5.6 among the group spending more than \$600. Of each dollar spent on family living, the amount represented by gifts and contributions to individuals increased considerably with rise in the economic status of the families surveyed. The most striking increase in the percentage of the total allotted to this item occurs in San Francisco-Oakland, where the proportion rises from 1 percent among families spending under \$400 per expenditure unit for all items to 3.5 percent among families spending more than \$600 per expenditure unit.

TABLE 9.—Average amount spent per expenditure unit at successive economic levels, 1 year during the period 1934-35

[Wage earners and clerical workers, white families other than Mexican]

Economic level—Annual amount spent per expenditure unit	Number of families	Average size of family in expenditure unit	Average 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
<i>Los Angeles</i>							
\$100-\$200.....	6	5.34	\$917	\$77	\$26	\$68	\$172
\$200-\$300.....	33	4.36	1,145	111	30	122	263
\$300-\$400.....	78	3.54	1,265	139	44	173	357
\$400-\$500.....	85	3.25	1,461	159	60	231	450
\$500-\$600.....	103	2.67	1,465	187	68	294	549
\$600-\$700.....	88	2.56	1,677	204	84	366	655
\$700-\$800.....	34	2.06	1,545	223	87	433	750
\$800-\$900.....	31	2.19	1,866	229	89	534	852
\$900-\$1,000.....	12	2.00	1,910	253	126	572	955
\$1,000-\$1,100.....	10	2.04	2,148	274	99	676	1,053
\$1,100-\$1,200.....	5	2.02	2,384	295	102	785	1,180
\$1,200 and over.....	7	2.02	2,712	286	112	943	1,343
<i>Sacramento</i>							
\$200-\$300.....	9	4.52	1,150	116	29	108	254
\$300-\$400.....	30	3.40	1,212	139	41	177	356
\$400-\$500.....	27	3.26	1,444	164	56	224	443
\$500-\$600.....	32	2.82	1,536	179	59	305	545
\$600-\$700.....	22	2.38	1,561	183	79	394	656
\$700 and over.....	33	2.12	1,916	237	99	526	904
<i>San Diego</i>							
Under \$300.....	19	4.22	1,064	114	24	116	252
\$300-\$400.....	41	3.44	1,229	141	39	176	357
\$400-\$500.....	33	3.28	1,439	163	54	220	439
\$500-\$600.....	33	2.60	1,424	198	59	291	548
\$600-\$700.....	28	2.46	1,581	207	71	365	643
\$700-\$800.....	20	2.23	1,680	235	80	436	753
\$800 and over.....	25	2.04	1,992	249	81	640	976

TABLE 9.—Average amount spent per expenditure unit at successive economic levels, 1 year during the period 1934-35—Continued

Economic level—Annual amount spent per expenditure unit	Number of families	Average size of family in expenditure unit	Average 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
<i>San Francisco-Oakland</i>							
Under \$300.....	23	3.88	\$1,039	\$116	\$32	\$120	\$268
\$300-\$400.....	56	4.01	1,429	148	42	165	356
\$400-\$500.....	96	3.43	1,541	179	54	215	449
\$500-\$600.....	76	2.85	1,570	191	72	284	551
\$600-\$700.....	66	2.57	1,686	225	83	347	656
\$700-\$800.....	53	2.28	1,723	246	92	415	756
\$800-\$900.....	24	2.30	1,977	267	\$102	492	\$860
\$900-\$1,000.....	21	2.10	1,984	287	106	548	945
\$1,000-\$1,100.....	11	2.12	2,232	295	103	649	1,053
\$1,100-\$1,200.....	9	2.00	2,311	310	132	736	1,155
\$1,200-\$1,300.....	5	2.18	2,722	302	102	846	1,249
\$1,300 and over.....	6	2.34	2,914	321	92	825	1,245
<i>Seattle</i>							
Under \$300.....	34	4.96	1,236	110	30	109	249
\$300-\$400.....	79	3.67	1,304	133	43	173	355
\$400-\$500.....	70	3.22	1,449	162	53	235	450
\$500-\$600.....	67	2.80	1,547	187	65	307	552
\$600-\$700.....	41	2.56	1,649	203	82	368	662
\$700-\$800.....	25	2.27	1,693	199	87	458	746
\$800-\$900.....	21	2.06	1,761	251	76	535	855
\$900-\$1,000.....	6	1.94	1,813	237	115	585	935
\$1,000 and over.....	9	1.95	2,161	286	118	698	1,108

The increase in the proportion of family expenditure going to purchase clothing with increases in income and family size has already been noted. Clothing expenditures per person increased markedly with increase in the family's economic level, but due to the smaller number of persons to be clothed at the higher economic levels among the wage-earner and clerical groups, the proportion of total family expenditures spent for clothing rose only slightly and irregularly with economic level among the groups studied in Los Angeles, San Francisco-Oakland, and Seattle, and remained about the same for all economic levels in Sacramento and San Diego.

Expenditures at two economic levels.

A comparison of the distribution of total family expenditures at high and low economic levels (see table 10) shows the shift in consumer demand from one of the lowest planes at which independent families were found to the highest plane of living enjoyed by any considerable number of families of wage earners and clerical workers in each of the five cities of the Pacific region. The overwhelming absolute importance of food and housing needs at all economic levels within the range of the survey is shown by the fact that expenditures for these items ranked first and second, respectively, at the high as well as the low economic level in each of the five cities.

The greatest shift in the purchases of the five groups of families occurs in the proportion of total funds spent for transportation by

trolley, bus, ferry, and train, which decreases in relative importance with the increase in expenditures for motor vehicles. Average expenditures for transportation other than by automobile drop in rank from the lowest to the highest expenditure levels for each of the five city groups. The greatest change in rank occurred in Sacramento where expenditures for "other" transportation dropped from sixth to twelfth place.

In every city except San Francisco-Oakland, expenditures for transportation by automobile or motorcycle rose from one to six ranks from low to high expenditure level. In San Francisco-Oakland, where the highest proportion of families reported the use of trolleys and ferries, expenditures of this type remain in sixth place at both levels.

Expenditures for gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family undergo the third greatest change in relative rank.

TABLE 10.—Expenditures in rank order at 2 different economic levels, 1 year during the period 1934-35

[Wage earners and clerical workers, white families other than Mexican]

Group expenditure item	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year									
	Los Angeles		Sacramento		San Diego		San Francisco-Oakland		Seattle	
	\$200- \$300	\$600- \$700	\$200- \$300	\$600- \$700	\$200- \$300	\$600- \$700	\$200- \$300	\$600- \$700	\$200- \$300	\$600- \$700
Number of families.....	33	88	9	22	¹ 19	28	² 23	66	³ 34	41
Food.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clothing.....	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3
Housing, including fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Other household operation.....	7	7	5	8	6	7	4	5	4	7
Furniture and equipment.....	8	8	8	6	10	9	10	8	9	8
Automobile and motorcycle purchases, operation, and maintenance.....	4	3	10	4	4	3	6	6	7	4
Other transportation.....	10	11	6	12	8	11	7.5	10	8	11
Personal care.....	9	9	7	10	9	10	7.5	11	10	11
Medical care.....	5.5	6	9	7	7	6	9	7	5	5
Recreation.....	5.5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	6	6
Education.....	12.5	13	13	15	13.5	15	13	13	13	14
Vocation.....	15	14	14	14	15	14	14.5	14	14.5	13
Community welfare.....	12.5	12	12	13	11	13	12	12	11	12
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the eco- nomic family.....	11	10	11	10	12	8	11	9	12	9
Other items.....	14	15	15	10	13.5	12	14.5	15	14.5	15

¹ Includes 1 family spending less than \$200 per expenditure unit per year.

² Includes 2 families spending less than \$200 per expenditure unit per year.

³ Includes 3 families spending less than \$200 per expenditure unit per year.

Expenditures for furnishings and equipment gain from one to two ranks in importance from the lowest to the highest economic levels, except in Los Angeles, where they rank eighth at both levels.

Personal care expenditures shift downward one to three ranks in four cities. In Los Angeles a rank of ninth is maintained at both levels.

Expenditures for medical care are relatively less important at the highest than at the lowest economic level in Los Angeles, maintain the rank of fifth in Seattle, and in the other cities rank higher at the highest than at the lowest economic level.

Third place at all levels, except the highest in Los Angeles and San Diego, is held by clothing. At the highest level in these two cities clothing expenditures yield to motor cars, and drop into fourth place.

Expenditures having the lowest ranks, as education, vocation, and other items, retain about the same relative importance among families spending between \$200 to \$300 per expenditure unit per year as among families spending between \$600 and \$700. The relatively small expenditure for formal education at the upper expenditure level is explained by the type of families found at this level in each of the cities. The number of persons under 16 years old averaged about one-half person per family and the number of persons gainfully employed at some time during the year averaged about 1½ persons per family.

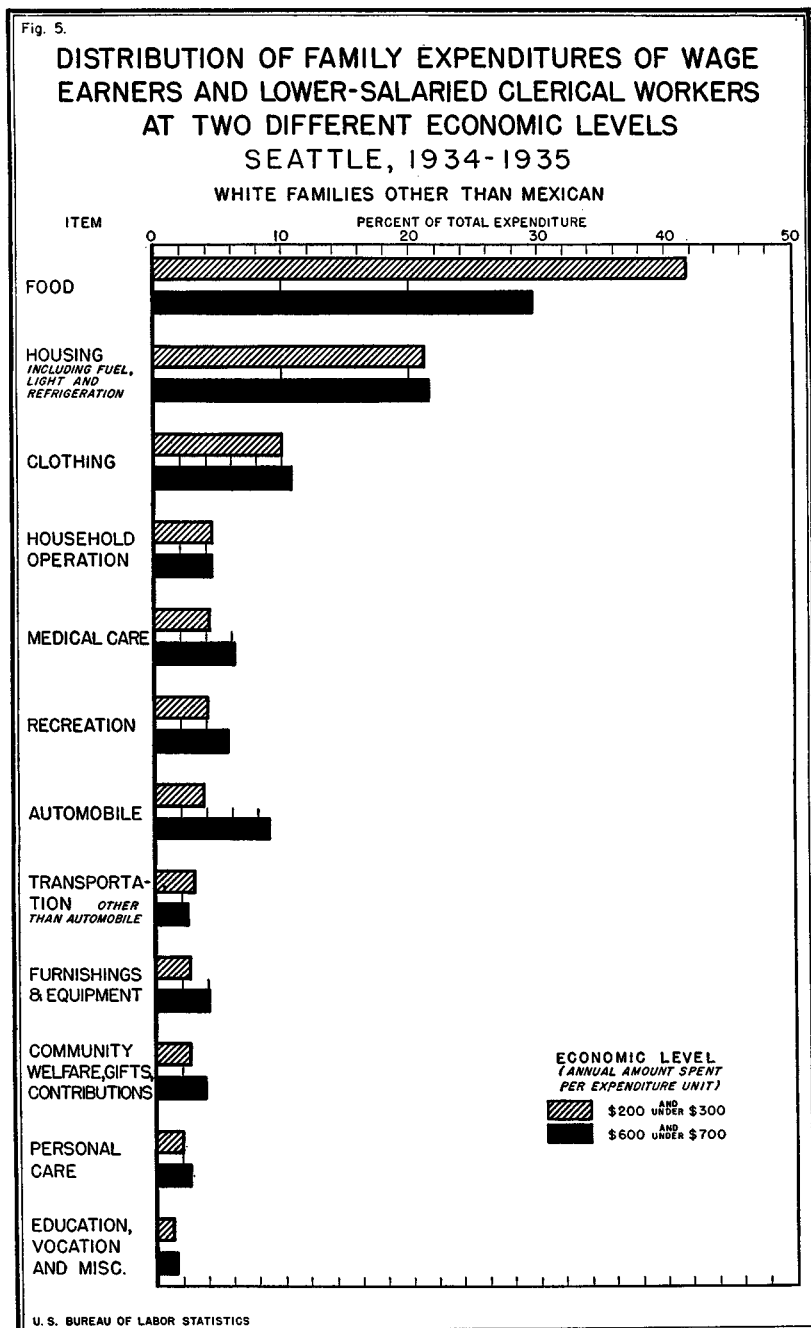
Changes in Assets and Liabilities ¹⁴

In the aggregate, the current incomes of the families studied in the five cities of the Pacific area exceeded their expenditures. The lowest average savings were found in the Los Angeles group, where income exceeded expenditures, on the average, by \$45 per family, while the highest average occurred in Seattle, where the average savings amounted to \$108. (See table 11.)¹⁵ These figures represent somewhat larger average savings than those found for the groups studied in other regions of the country.

In Los Angeles, 286 families (58.1 percent of all those covered) reported an average surplus of \$192 for the year or an aggregate of \$54,912. One hundred seventy-eight families reported an average deficit of \$185, an aggregate of approximately \$32,930.

¹⁴ For the purposes of this study, changes in assets and liabilities are computed on the basis of changes which occurred as the result of transfer of property or funds. Changes in the market value of real estate or personal property remaining in the hands of the families cooperating in the investigation are not included in these figures. For more detailed explanation, see appendix A, p. 289.

¹⁵ 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, p. 290.) 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.



In Seattle, a considerably larger proportion of the families (71.0 percent) reported an average surplus. Conversely, the proportion of families reporting a deficit was smaller (27.0 percent). The families in the Washington city had a larger average surplus and a smaller deficit, of \$208 and \$147, respectively. As a result the aggregate savings of the Seattle group amounted to \$52,000 as against aggregate deficits of \$13,965.

In considering these figures it is important to keep in mind the financing of the occasional large expenditures which must be made by every family, and the general level of incomes among the families of wage earners and clerical workers. Median incomes in the five city groups studied varied from \$1,510 to \$1,653. The purchase by a family at these income levels of an electric refrigerator for \$150, for example, must inevitably be financed in part by some means outside of current income. It may be from past savings which have been set aside for this purpose or from current borrowing or running up bills. Using either method, the family will show a deficit of current income as regards current expenditures in the particular year that an extraordinary occasional purchase is made.

The important thing to observe, therefore, is not the number of families spending more than their incomes in the given year, but the balance at a given income level between aggregate income and aggregate expenditures. Under normal circumstances we might expect that, on the average, exceptional outlays made in any one year by some families would balance accumulations made by other families in anticipation of later purchases from savings, or in reducing liabilities incurred for purchases of previous years.

Among the five groups under consideration in the present report, net deficits appeared in each income group in each city (see Tabular Summary, table 5) among the families having incomes under \$1,200, except for the 8 families in the \$600 to \$900 income group in Sacramento. At the income levels above \$1,200, the average net change in assets and liabilities was a surplus which increased with income level, although without any very great regularity. Among families with incomes over \$2,100, the average net surplus varied from \$162 in Los Angeles to \$295 in San Diego.

TABLE 11.—Percentage of families having surplus and deficit and net change in assets and liabilities during the schedule year, at successive economic levels, 1 year during the period 1934-35

[Wage earners and clerical workers, white families other than Mexican]

City and 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 (dollars)			Surplus per family having surplus (dollars)	Deficit per family having deficit (dollars)
				Per family	Per expenditure unit	Per gainful worker		
<i>Los Angeles</i>								
All families.....	492	58.1	36.2	+45	+15	+33	192	185
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:								
Under \$400.....	117	61.5	27.4	+63	+16	+45	156	122
\$400-\$600.....	188	64.4	31.9	+86	+29	+63	213	159
\$600 and over.....	187	49.7	46.0	-9	-4	-7	192	227
<i>Sacramento</i>								
All families.....	153	68.6	29.4	+97	+34	+69	205	151
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:								
Under \$400.....	39	66.7	30.8	+88	+25	+59	176	94
\$400-\$600.....	59	76.3	22.0	+142	+48	+102	214	94
\$600 and over.....	55	61.8	36.4	+54	+24	+39	217	222
<i>San Diego</i>								
All families.....	199	66.3	30.7	+79	+27	+61	208	194
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:								
Under \$400.....	60	70.0	23.3	+90	+25	+68	184	168
\$400-\$600.....	66	71.2	27.3	+113	+38	+92	195	94
\$600 and over.....	73	58.9	39.7	+38	+17	+29	245	267
<i>San Francisco-Oakland</i>								
All families.....	446	60.1	34.5	+55	+19	+39	198	185
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:								
Under \$400.....	79	68.4	24.1	+74	+19	+50	150	116
\$400-\$600.....	172	58.7	36.0	+54	+17	+38	192	162
\$600 and over.....	195	57.9	37.4	+47	+20	+34	225	223
<i>Seattle</i>								
All families.....	352	71.3	27.0	+108	+34	+92	207	148
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:								
Under \$400.....	113	76.1	19.5	+117	+29	+98	185	124
\$400-\$600.....	137	73.0	27.0	+119	+39	+102	217	147
\$600 and over.....	102	63.7	35.3	+84	+36	+71	221	162

TABLE 12.—Changes in assets and liabilities during the schedule year at successive economic levels, 1 year during the period 1934-35

[Wage earners and clerical workers, white families other than Mexican]

City and 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- mobile	Other goods			Auto- mobile	Other goods
<i>Los Angeles</i>									
All families.....	492	\$125	\$58	\$7	\$7	\$56	\$82	\$25	\$23
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:									
Under \$400.....	117	87	45	6	5	24	45	8	12
\$400-\$600.....	188	138	74	6	7	56	70	13	23
\$600 and over.....	187	135	50	7	8	75	118	47	28
<i>Sacramento</i>									
All families.....	153	129	79	8	13	49	62	10	14
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:									
Under \$400.....	39	103	80	11	13	49	46	0	8
\$400-\$600.....	59	131	83	5	14	29	43	1	13
\$600 and over.....	55	144	73	9	11	69	95	28	20
<i>San Diego</i>									
All families.....	199	132	96	9	10	75	74	14	18
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:									
Under \$400.....	60	113	122	4	11	96	50	3	8
\$400-\$600.....	66	134	83	9	8	50	55	4	19
\$600 and over.....	73	114	86	14	12	80	112	33	24
<i>San Francisco-Oakland</i>									
All families.....	446	134	88	5	9	105	62	14	16
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:									
Under \$400.....	79	87	52	2	5	39	25	1	5
\$400-\$600.....	172	110	85	8	9	38	53	10	13
\$600 and over.....	195	174	105	4	11	146	86	22	24
<i>Seattle</i>									
All families.....	352	132	92	12	7	55	62	15	13
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:									
Under \$400.....	113	120	89	6	8	29	64	5	8
\$400-\$600.....	137	132	96	11	7	62	47	8	12
\$600 and over.....	102	147	88	19	7	74	78	34	20

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

No such clear relationship between savings and deficits and the level of unit expenditure can be expected. (See Tabular Summary, table 2.) In the first place, the very basis of classification by expenditure carries the family which does not live within the given year's income into a higher level of current economic living, and the family which saves into a lower level, than would be the case had families been classified by the income of the schedule year. It is interesting to note despite this tendency that figures on the average surplus per

family having surplus, and average deficit per family having deficit, show without exception the highest surplus and the highest deficit among the families at the highest expenditure levels.

In studying the uses made of nonincome funds by these five family groups, it is of considerable interest to note that in the four cities other than San Francisco-Oakland, more than half of the aggregate funds made available for family use from sources other than current income were provided by increasing their liabilities rather than by previously accumulated assets. In San Francisco-Oakland, withdrawal from savings previously accumulated averaged \$105, while increases in liabilities averaged \$62. (See table 12.)

Installment purchases were responsible for approximately half of the increase in the liabilities of these families. In this connection, it is of considerable interest to observe that decreases in amounts spent in paying off liabilities incurred for goods purchased on the installment plan in the previous years were considerably smaller in each city than the increase in liabilities for goods purchased on the installment plan in the year covered by the schedules.

The most frequently specified source of funds other than family incomes (see Tabular Summary, table 4) were net increases in installment-account obligations for goods other than automobiles in Los Angeles, Sacramento, and Seattle, and "other debts" which include grocers', doctors', and hospital bills in San Francisco-Oakland. Withdrawals from savings constituted the next most frequently used source of funds for families in Los Angeles and San Francisco. Increases in "other debts" were the next most important source in the other three cities.

A comparison in each of the five cities of the number of families reporting the purchase of an automobile during the year covered by the schedule and the number of families reporting an increase in installment obligations for the purchase of automobiles, shows that in Los Angeles nearly two-thirds of the families purchasing automobiles financed them by installment contracts of which a balance remained unfinanced at the end of the year covered by the schedule, while about one-half of the families in Seattle, and about a third in Sacramento, San Diego, and San Francisco-Oakland did likewise. Since a large proportion of the cars were purchased second-hand for relatively small sums, it is probable that some families paid for their automobiles within the period of the schedule year. In some cases, the families resorted to small-loan companies for the purpose of financing automobile purchases, but the figures as reported in this study do not make possible the computation of the proportion of the families obtaining loans from such companies who did so for the purpose of financing automobiles.

These figures serve to emphasize the fact that the economic level of any family during any given year depends not only on its current

income, but also on its past savings, and its ability to obtain credit. The families spending the largest amounts per expenditure unit not only had, on the average, larger incomes than the families at the lower levels, larger accumulations of past savings and correspondingly greater ability to borrow, but also smaller families and, therefore, less fear of depleting their reserves.

In this connection, it is important to note the setting of the period in which these surveys were made. There had been a period of 3 or 4 years of intense anxiety during which there was no certainty as to what the future held in store. It would appear that a number of families in the wage-earner and clerical groups had managed, even during the worst days of the depression, to conserve small amounts of their past savings or of 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 covered by this investigation, since 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.

The most frequent form of savings among the families in the Pacific region (see Tabular Summary, table 4) was the payment of life insurance premiums¹⁵ which were reported by 80 percent or more of the families in each of the five cities, except in San Francisco-Oakland, where the percentage was 74. The average amount of the premiums of families making such payments ranged from \$79 in Sacramento to \$95 in San Diego. The average amount of premiums paid increased with rise in economic level in each of the five cities. The second most frequently reported disposition of funds for purposes other than current expenses was payment on principal of mortgages and down payments on owned homes in San Diego, San Francisco-Oakland, and Seattle; increase in savings account in Los Angeles; and payments on annuities in Sacramento.

¹⁵ In a study among Federal employees 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 insurance protection during the schedule year.

Chapter 2

Expenditures for Specified Goods

Food

Annual food expenditures.

The total annual unit food expenditure ¹ increased markedly with rise in economic level. As shown in table 13, in four of the five cities, families spending \$600 to \$700 per expenditure unit for all items, paid out over 80 percent more for food per adult male equivalent than families at the \$200 to \$300 level. In Sacramento, the fifth city, the increase was about 58 percent.

In contrast to these higher unit food expenditures, the rise in average expenditures per family was very irregular. Only in San Francisco-Oakland, the city with the highest incomes, the highest food prices, and the highest unit food expenditures, did any marked difference appear between average food expenditures per family at the lowest and the highest plane. The fact that average food expenditures per family did not increase uniformly with rise in economic level was due in large part to the smaller number of mouths to feed at the higher levels. Food expense per person was one and one-half to twice as large at the higher as compared with the lower levels, and the urgency of other needs, not met at the lower levels, would have made further expansion of food expenditures seem out of line with the total expenditure pattern.

TABLE 13.—*Unit food expenditure ¹ at low and high economic levels, 1 year during the period 1934-35*

[Wage earners and clerical workers, white families other than Mexican]

City	Economic level—Families with annual unit expenditure of—						Percent- age in- crease in amount spent for food per food expendi- ture unit
	\$200-\$300			\$600-\$700			
	Number of fami- lies	Amount spent for food ²		Number of fami- lies	Amount spent for food ²		
		Per family	Per ex- penditure unit		Per family	Per ex- penditure unit	
Los Angeles.....	33	\$453	\$111	88	\$485	\$204	83.8
Sacramento.....	9	506	116	22	407	183	57.8
San Diego.....	³ 19	445	114	28	478	207	81.6
San Francisco-Oakland.....	⁴ 23	425	116	66	542	225	94.0
Seattle.....	⁵ 34	515	110	41	500	208	89.1

¹ Unit food expenditure is defined as the amount spent for food per food expenditure unit.

² Including food at home, and away from home.

³ Includes 1 family spending less than \$200 per expenditure unit per year.

⁴ Includes 2 families spending less than \$200 per expenditure unit per year.

⁵ Includes 3 families spending less than \$200 per expenditure unit per year.

¹ Unit food expenditure is defined as the amount spent for food per food-expenditure unit.

Average dollar expenditures per family for food prepared at home (including money spent for lunches prepared at home and carried to work and to school) were between 7 and 8 percent smaller at the high level than at the low level in Los Angeles, Sacramento, and San Francisco-Oakland and about 15 percent smaller in Seattle.² In San Diego the decrease was less than 1 percent. In all cities except Seattle the largest expenditure for food at home was at the intermediate level.

Expenditures for meals and other food eaten away from home are clearly connected with size of city, and the distance between home and work. In Los Angeles and San Francisco-Oakland expenditures for meals away from home averaged more than \$60 per family; in San Diego and Seattle the average was \$50, and in Sacramento only \$35.

In all five cities the average amount spent per family for food away from home increased with a rise in the economic level. Meals at work accounted for more than 57 percent of the total amount spent for food away from home at both low and high levels in Los Angeles, San Francisco-Oakland, and Seattle, leaving less than 43 percent for meals at school and on vacation, other meals out, and ice cream, candy, soda, and other drinks purchased in restaurants, lunch counters, soda fountains, and bars. The proportion of the family's money for food away from home spent as recreation rather than as an incidental part of the work or school day was larger in San Diego and Sacramento, but the sums spent were on the average no greater than those spent in Los Angeles and San Francisco-Oakland. Expenditures for board at school (which were classified with expenditures for meals away from home) were extremely rare throughout all the groups studied. Such expenditures were reported by only 11 out of the 1,642 families in the groups under consideration.

Food expenditures in 1 week in spring and summer quarters.

Data on per capita³ purchases of 194 separate foods are available for 1 typical week in the spring quarter in Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Diego, and Seattle; and in the summer quarter for San Francisco-

² Table 8 of the Tabular Summary shows annual food expenditures by as many economic levels as the number of cases secured in each city and the type of data would allow. Expenditures for specific food items for 1 week (Tabular Summary, table 7) are shown for the same three levels for all cities, i. e., for families spending per expenditure unit: Under \$400, \$400 to \$600, \$600 and over. For purposes of text discussion, unless otherwise noted, these three levels are referred to as "low," "intermediate," and "high."

³ 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.

Oakland.⁴ They confirm the customary belief that not only is there a marked increase in per capita expenditures for food with rise in economic level, but that the types and quantities of foods purchased are distinctly different at the various levels. (See Tabular Summary, table 7.) The differences between expenditures and quantities purchased in San Francisco-Oakland and in the other cities do not appear to be due primarily to seasonal variation, but rather to the generally higher level of food expenditures among the San Francisco-Oakland families. The fact that a relatively low percentage of the food expenditures of the San Francisco-Oakland group went to purchase fruits and vegetables is, however, apparently the result of a seasonal price advantage, since the average quantity purchased per capita was one-third larger in San Francisco-Oakland than in Seattle and between a fourth and a fifth larger than in the other three cities.

In all the cities studied the per capita expenditures and quantities purchased of meats, poultry, and sea food showed marked increase from the low to the high economic level. Both expenditures for this group of foods, and quantities purchased, were much larger in San Francisco-Oakland than in the other four cities. Vegetables and fruits likewise increased in respect to average expenditures and to quantity purchased.

Per capita expenditures for total grain products varied at the low level from 33.1 cents in Los Angeles to 40.7 cents in San Francisco-Oakland, and at the high level from 42.4 cents in San Diego to 51.4 cents in Seattle. (See Tabular Summary, table 7.) The quantity purchased increased consistently with rise in economic level in all the cities. The total quantities purchased of bread and baked goods increased with economic level in all the cities except San Francisco-Oakland, where the quantity purchased was lowest at the intermediate level. Per capita expenditure increased consistently with economic level. For the groups of foods including flour and other cereals, no consistent variation appeared with change in economic level in either quantities purchased or expenditures. Seattle reported the largest quantity purchased, and expenditure per capita was largest there, due to the large quantities of white flour purchased.

⁴ 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 only for a summary of annual food expenditures and 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 in Tabular Summary, table 7. Data on number of families using are also presented to give a more complete picture.

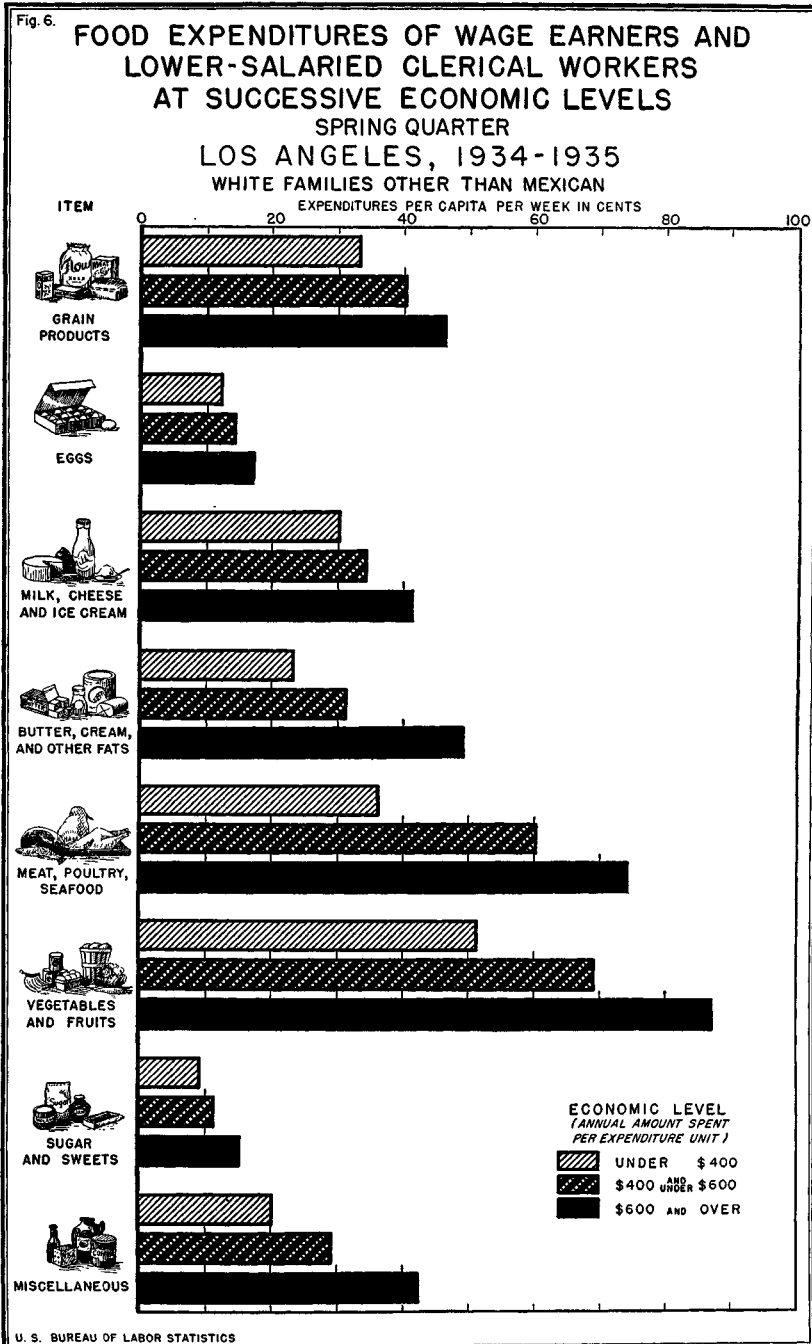


TABLE 14.—*Expenditures for food per capita per week during the period 1934-35*

[Wage earners and clerical workers, white families other than Mexican]

Item	Average expenditure per capita in 1 week in specified quarter				
	Spring				Summer, San Francisco-Oakland
	Los Angeles	Sacramento	San Diego	Seattle	
Number of families furnishing data on food purchased in specified quarter.....	425	153	159	206	266
Total expenditure for:					
All foods.....	\$2.87	\$2.80	\$2.82	\$2.66	\$3.19
Grain products.....	.39	.41	.38	.41	.45
Eggs.....	.14	.14	.14	.14	.19
Milk, cheese, ice cream.....	.35	.34	.38	.40	.36
Butter and cream.....	.16	.15	.14	.22	.17
Other fats.....	.18	.19	.18	.15	.19
Meat, poultry, fish, and other sea food.....	.56	.59	.52	.49	.77
Vegetables and fruits.....	.68	.58	.68	.56	.69
Sugars and sweets.....	.11	.10	.11	.10	.11
Miscellaneous foods.....	.23	.23	.22	.19	.23
Sales tax on food.....	.07	.07	.07	.....	.08
	Percentage				
Total expenditure for:					
All foods.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grain products.....	13.6	14.6	13.5	15.4	14.1
Eggs.....	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.3	6.0
Milk, cheese, ice cream.....	12.2	12.1	13.5	15.0	11.3
Butter and cream.....	5.6	5.4	5.0	8.3	5.3
Other fats.....	6.3	6.8	6.4	5.6	6.0
Meat, poultry, fish, and other sea food.....	19.5	21.1	18.4	18.4	24.1
Vegetables and fruits.....	23.7	20.7	24.1	21.1	21.6
Sugars and sweets.....	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.5
Miscellaneous foods.....	8.0	8.2	7.8	7.1	7.2
Sales tax on food.....	2.4	2.5	2.4	.....	.9

Quantities purchased of total vegetables and fruits and per capita expenditures for these items showed marked increases with economic level in all these cities. This was also true for green and leafy vegetables and for citrus fruits. Expenditures for green and leafy vegetables at the low level ranged from 8.6 cents per capita in San Diego to 11.1 cents in Los Angeles, and at the high level, from 16.7 cents in Seattle to 21.1 cents in San Diego. Citrus fruits hold a place of relatively high importance in the diet of the families in these Pacific coast cities. Per capita expenditures ranged at the low level from 5.6 cents in San Diego to 8.4 cents in Seattle; and at the high level from 10.1 cents in San Diego to 16.2 cents in Seattle. Higher prices for citrus fruits, rather than larger consumption were, however, responsible for the larger expenditures in Seattle, as the average quantity purchased there at both levels was lower than in any other city.

Expenditures for milk constituted the largest average expenditure for any single item of food in all five cities. The difference between the average per capita expenditure at the low and high economic levels varied from a decrease of 2 percent in Sacramento to an increase

of 38 percent in Seattle. In both these cities the average number of children per family was six times as great at the low as at the high level. In Seattle, the average number of children at each level was greater than in Sacramento.

Eggs accounted for the second largest per capita expenditure in Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco-Oakland, and for the third largest expenditure in Sacramento and Seattle. Average quantities purchased and per capita expenditures increased consistently with rise in economic level in all cities.

Butter, second in importance in expenditure in Seattle, third in Los Angeles and San Diego, and fourth in Sacramento and San Francisco-Oakland, was consistently higher in both amount purchased and expenditure at the high level in all cities except Sacramento. In Sacramento expenditures increased with economic level, but the quantity purchased was largest at the intermediate level and smallest at the high level.

White bread ranked second with respect to expenditure in Sacramento, third in San Francisco-Oakland, and fourth in Los Angeles, San Diego, and Seattle. The relation between per capita expenditures for bread and the general expenditure level is irregular. For this item the average expenditure was largest at the high economic level in San Diego and Seattle. In Los Angeles the largest expenditure was at the intermediate level and in Sacramento and San Francisco-Oakland at the low level. In general, quantity purchased followed the same direction with respect to economic level as did expenditures. However, in San Diego, the largest quantity purchased was reported at the intermediate level, where per capita expenditure was smallest.

Even a preliminary review of the figures shows that the diets of the families at the highest economic level had 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 were appreciably greater among the families of the higher levels of spending and show that as family resources increased these workers were buying diets more nearly meeting their nutritional needs and those of their families.

The relation between average expenditures for food per adequate-food-cost-unit and the amount needed for the Bureau of Home Economics' adequate diet at minimum cost in each of these cities has been discussed above. (See p. 9.) It is of considerable interest to estimate the probable adequacy of food expenditures at different economic levels. In Los Angeles the proportion of families spending enough to buy that diet rises from 56.4 percent at the low level to 95.7 percent at the intermediate level and 99.5 percent at the high

level. In San Francisco-Oakland, 45.6 percent of the families at the low level, 88.4 percent at the intermediate level, and 100 percent at the high level spent enough to have purchased an adequate diet. In Seattle, the proportions were 51.3, 91.2, and 98 percent. For the purpose of these estimates 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, and average food expenditure per adequate food cost unit was also calculated for each family.⁵ These actual food expenditures were compared with the calculated cost of this same diet for a man at moderate work, the cost of which was taken as unity 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.⁶ 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. 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 the families spending enough for nutritionally adequate food; they do not, however, indicate the number of families which did in fact achieve adequate diets.⁷

TABLE 15.—*Proportion of families spending enough to purchase an adequate diet at minimum cost, at successive economic levels, 1 year during the period 1934-35*

[Wage earners and clerical workers, white families other than Mexican]

City and item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400-\$600	\$600 and over
<i>Los Angeles</i>				
Families in survey.....	492	117	188	187
Percentage spending enough per food expenditure unit to purchase an adequate diet at minimum cost ¹	87.8	56.4	95.7	99.5
<i>San Francisco-Oakland</i>				
Families in survey.....	446	79	172	195
Percentage spending enough per food expenditure unit to purchase an adequate diet at minimum cost ¹	85.9	45.6	88.4	100.0
<i>Seattle</i>				
Families in survey.....	352	113	137	102
Percentage spending enough per food expenditure unit to purchase an adequate diet at minimum cost ¹	80.4	51.3	91.2	98.0

¹ Based on the adequate diet at minimum cost of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Home Economics. The cost of this diet per adequate food cost unit during the period of the investigation was \$112.16 in Los Angeles, \$127.84 in San Francisco-Oakland, and \$115.27 in Seattle. Data are not presented for Sacramento and San Diego because retail prices are not available for these cities.

⁵ 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.

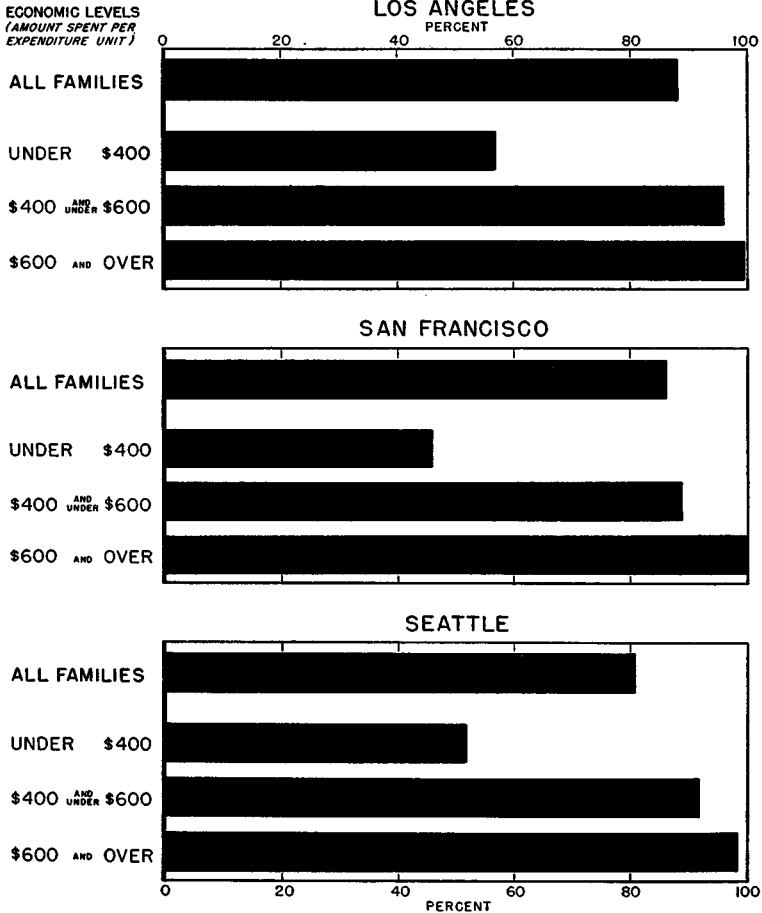
⁶ Comparable food prices are not available for Sacramento and San Diego.

⁷ See Hazel K. Stiebeling and Esther F. Phipard: *Diets of Families of Employed Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in Cities*, U. S. Department of Agriculture Circular No. 507, January 1939.

Fig. 7.

PROPORTION OF FAMILIES SPENDING ENOUGH TO PURCHASE AN ADEQUATE DIET AT MINIMUM COST AT SUCCESSIVE ECONOMIC LEVELS 1934-1935

WHITE FAMILIES OTHER THAN MEXICAN



NOTE - The Adequate Diet At Minimum Cost of the United States Bureau of Home Economics Was Used as the Basis for these Computations

U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Housing⁸

Home ownership.

The proportion of families studied who owned their homes for 12 months ranged from 34.3 percent in Los Angeles to 51.4 percent in Seattle. In general, this proportion decreased with rise in economic level, but in some cities the proportion was higher at the intermediate level than at the low level. The absolute difference between the percentage of home owners at low and high economic levels was, however, not great in any city. The somewhat higher percentage of home owners at the lower economic levels is at least in part connected with the larger families at the lower levels and the consequent importance of housing in the economic planning of these families. It is frequently difficult to locate large houses and apartments for rent, and the larger family, therefore, has more incentive to buy than the small one.⁹

Types of dwellings.

The proportion of families of wage earners and clerical workers living in one-family detached houses was 92.5 in San Diego, 84.4 in Seattle, and 77.8 in Sacramento. In Los Angeles, about two-thirds of the families, and in San Francisco-Oakland only about two-fifths of the families lived in one-family detached dwellings. In general, in this region the proportion of families in one-family detached dwellings increased as the size of city decreased. Apartments in buildings housing three or more families were the next most frequently reported type of dwelling. Twenty-eight percent of the families in San Francisco-Oakland reported homes in buildings of this type, while in the other cities the proportion ranged from 4 percent in San Diego to 16 percent in Los Angeles. Two-family houses and semidetached or row houses were equally important among the San Francisco-Oakland group, each type housing about 17 percent of the families cooperating in the investigation in this community. (See Tabular Summary, table 9.)

Size of homes.

In all cities studied in this region, home owners and renters of houses had larger homes than did those renting apartments in multiple dwellings designed for three or more families. The owners of houses averaged about 5½ rooms per family and renters of houses slightly more than 5 rooms. Families living in apartments where heat was

⁸ In table 10 of the Tabular Summary, details for housing expenditures are shown by as many economic levels as the number of cases in each city and the type of data for this table would allow. For the purposes of text discussion, however, 3 comparable levels for all cities are used. They are: Low economic level, under \$400; intermediate, \$400 to \$600; high, \$600 and over. These levels are also used in discussion of tables 13-16.

⁹ The very nature of the classification by amount of current money expenditures has a tendency to throw the home owners toward the lower levels, as imputed interest on the equity in owned homes was not included in calculating money expenditures, and payment on the principal of mortgages on owned homes was treated as savings, not as current expenditure.

not included in the monthly rental averaged slightly over 4½ rooms per family, while those in apartments where heat was furnished by the landlord and included in the rent averaged about 3 rooms. In general the largest homes were reported in Sacramento and the smallest in Los Angeles.¹⁰

Although home owners and house renters also had, on the average, larger families than did those families living in multiple-family dwellings, their homes were more than enough larger to make up for their larger numbers of children. In table 16 it is seen that in general, the number of persons per room¹¹ is greatest among renters of heated apartments.

TABLE 16.—Average number of persons per room, at successive economic levels, 1 year during the period 1934-35

[Wage earners and clerical workers, white families other than Mexican]

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400-\$600	\$600 and over
<i>Los Angeles</i>				
Number of families in survey.....	492	117	188	187
Average number of persons per room among:				
Home owners.....	.64	.87	.62	.47
Renters of houses.....	.73	.98	.73	.54
Renters of heated apartments.....	.81	1.12	.74	.66
Renters of unheated apartments.....	.66	.81	.70	.58
<i>Sacramento</i>				
Number of families in survey.....	153	39	59	55
Average number of persons per room among:				
Home owners.....	.57	.73	.57	.43
Renters of houses.....	.64	.81	.65	.49
Renters of heated apartments ¹				
Renters of unheated apartments.....	.62	.62	.68	.57
<i>San Diego</i>				
Number of families in survey.....	199	60	66	73
Average number of persons per room among:				
Home owners.....	.65	.84	.64	.48
Renters of houses.....	.61	.75	.61	.52
Renters of heated apartments ¹				
Renters of unheated apartments ¹				
<i>San Francisco-Oakland</i>				
Number of families in survey.....	446	79	172	195
Average number of persons per room among:				
Home owners.....	.63	.85	.65	.48
Renters of houses.....	.68	.83	.73	.53
Renters of heated apartments.....	.84	1.07	1.00	.76
Renters of unheated apartments.....	.65	.82	.68	.53
<i>Seattle</i>				
Number of families in survey.....	352	113	137	102
Average number of persons per room among:				
Home owners.....	.68	.88	.62	.49
Renters of houses.....	.73	.89	.68	.57
Renters of heated apartments.....	.83	1.10	.85	.76
Renters of unheated apartments ¹				

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

¹⁰ 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 investigation. Questions about window space and sunlight were omitted for the same reason.

¹¹ For the purpose of calculating number of persons per room, hallways, open porches, kitchenettes, dinettes, and baths were not counted as rooms.

When we compare families living at the higher economic levels with those at the lower level a pronounced difference in the number of persons per room is observed; the families at the higher levels having much more space per person. This is due in large part to the smaller size of families at the higher economic level. In table 10 of the Tabular Summary the data from which these figures are computed are available in a more detailed form.

Housing facilities.

Among the families renting their homes less than 4 percent of the families in Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Diego, and San Francisco-Oakland, lived in dwellings without one or more of the following facilities: Inside flush toilets, running hot and cold water, electric lights, and gas or electricity for cooking. (See table 16.)

In Seattle, 29 percent of the families lacked one or another of these facilities. As noted above (p. 10) the use of wood-burning stoves for cooking in Seattle largely accounts for the small percentage of families having the use of the five facilities just listed. Wood only was used as a kitchen fuel by 8.5 percent of the Seattle families, and both coal and wood by 17.0 percent. The proportion of the Seattle families which had running hot and cold water was 96.9, an inside flush toilet, 99.7, and electric lights, 100.0 percent. In Seattle, as in the other cities, the proportion of families having gas or electricity for cooking rose consistently with economic level.

In all cities except San Francisco-Oakland the percentage of renters lacking the five facilities mentioned above was somewhat smaller than the percentage of home owners (table 17). It will be observed that the direction of the difference in the percentage of home owners and renters reporting convenient plumbing arrangements and gas or electricity for cooking varied from city to city. A larger proportion of home owners than renters had telephones. One percent of renting families and none of the home-owning families shared the use of the toilet with other families.

The increasing importance of the automobile in enabling the American worker to locate land and a house he can afford to buy is indicated by the fact that in all five cities more than 80 percent of the home owners among these groups of families had garages. Among renters the proportion of families having a garage was considerably less. In Los Angeles, Sacramento, and San Diego more than three-fourths of the renters reported the use of garages, but in Seattle the proportion dropped to two-thirds of the renters and in San Francisco-Oakland, to one-half.

TABLE 17.—*Housing facilities at the end of the schedule year, 1 year during the period 1934-35*

[Wage earners and clerical workers, white families other than Mexican]

Item	Los Angeles	Sacramento	San Diego	San Francisco-Oakland	Seattle
Number of families who owned principal home at end of schedule year.....	172	68	85	173	181
Percentage of owners having—					
Central heat.....	8.1	26.5	1.2	27.2	95.6
Gas or electricity for cooking.....	100.0	100.0	97.6	97.7	68.0
Electric refrigerator.....	24.4	36.8	21.2	15.0	19.3
Running hot water.....	98.3	97.1	96.5	99.4	96.7
Inside flush toilet.....	98.8	98.5	98.8	100.0	99.4
Sole use of toilet.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Telephone.....	50.0	77.9	51.8	78.0	63.5
Garage.....	90.7	82.4	91.8	85.5	82.9
Garden space.....	78.5	85.3	84.7	96.5	55.2
Play space.....	90.1	82.4	81.2	78.6	68.0
Each of the following items: Inside flush toilets, running hot water, electric lights, and gas or electricity for cooking.....	97.7	95.6	95.3	97.7	67.4
Number of families who rented principal home at end of schedule year.....	320	85	114	273	171
Percentage of renters having—					
Central heat.....	11.6	12.9	.9	35.2	94.7
Gas or electricity for cooking.....	100.0	97.6	100.0	99.6	77.8
Electric refrigerator.....	30.9	27.1	14.9	23.4	38.0
Running hot water.....	98.1	96.5	98.2	98.2	97.1
Inside flush toilet.....	100.0	97.6	100.0	99.6	100.0
Sole use of toilet.....	99.4	100.0	97.4	98.5	98.8
Telephone.....	37.2	55.3	30.7	56.0	49.7
Garage.....	76.6	75.3	86.0	49.8	67.8
Garden space.....	41.2	56.5	75.4	45.1	39.2
Play space.....	62.2	60.0	75.4	41.4	56.7
Each of the following items: Inside flush toilets, running hot water, electric lights, and gas or electricity for cooking.....	97.8	96.5	98.2	97.4	74.9

In table 9 of the Tabular Summary, the data on housing facilities are presented in greater detail, including a breakdown according to economic level. The items which increased notably from the low to the high economic level were electric refrigerators, telephones, and hot running water.

Housing expenditures.

When families are classified according to economic level, the proportion of total expenditures devoted to housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration combined shows a slightly declining movement from lower to higher expenditure level. (See tables 3 and 10, Tabular Summary.) In part this tendency is a reflection of the smaller families found at the higher economic levels, but it has also been found in other studies when families of one size and type are isolated, and their housing expenditures followed from one income level to another.

Home owners' housing expenditures.

Among home owners, average current expenditures for housing, not including payments for fuel, light, and refrigeration, for all owning families in the cities included in this report ranged from \$147 per year in San Diego to \$173 in San Francisco-Oakland. (See table 18.)

Included in the total of current housing expenditures for home owners are taxes, assessments, repairs and replacements, fire and liability insurance on home, interest on mortgages, and refinancing charges, but not payment on principal of mortgage or permanent improvements.¹² The largest of these items was interest on mortgages, followed by taxes, repairs, and replacements. In all of the cities studied, there was a notable increase in the money expenditure devoted to housing by home-owning families at the higher economic levels as compared with those at lower levels, though the increase was not proportionate to the increase in total unit expenditure¹³ for all items.

In addition to their current expenditures for housing, the home owners invested in their homes, during the year studied, sums averaging (per family making such investments) from \$180 in Sacramento to \$237 in San Francisco-Oakland. Such investments showed a tendency to increase with economic level among the groups studied in the Pacific region.

TABLE 18.—*Housing expenditures,¹ 1 year during the period 1934-35*

[Wage earners and clerical workers, white families other than Mexican]

Item	Los Angeles	Sacramento	San Diego	San Francisco-Oakland	Seattle
<i>Home owners for 12 months</i>					
Number of families.....	169	66	81	168	181
Average annual rental value.....	\$305.00	\$389.00	\$336.00	\$372.00	\$282.00
Average current expenditure.....	\$151.66	\$154.63	\$147.39	\$173.02	\$162.16
Average amount invested during year in owned home ²	\$204.83	\$179.68	\$194.48	\$237.39	\$215.24
Average imputed income from equity in owned home.....	\$153.00	\$234.00	\$189.00	\$199.00	\$120.00
<i>Renters of houses for 12 months</i>					
Number of families.....	189	57	102	89	112
Average monthly rental rate paid.....	\$21.24	\$23.99	\$22.66	\$25.02	\$19.60
<i>Renters of apartments for 12 months with heat included in rent</i>					
Number of families.....	27	2	0	74	46
Average monthly rental rate paid.....	\$29.61	(*)	0	\$32.52	\$29.59
<i>Renters of apartment for 12 months heat not included in rent</i>					
Number of families.....	102	25	9	108	8
Average monthly rental rate paid.....	\$22.50	\$24.09	\$20.51	\$25.98	(*)
<i>Secondary housing</i>					
Number of families in survey.....	492	153	199	446	352
Number of families owning vacation homes.....	0	0	0	3	1
Average expenditure for owned vacation home per family owning.....	0	0	0	102.58	10.56
Number of families spending for rent on vacation or trip.....	52	23	36	59	38
Average expenditure for rent on vacation or trip per family making such expenditure.....	\$14.19	\$15.17	\$15.81	\$16.18	\$16.30
Number of families spending for rent at school.....	2	3	0	3	0

¹ The averages in this table are based on the average housing expenditures of the families cooperating in the investigation and are in no sense the cost of dwellings with equivalent facilities in the five cities.

² Per family making such investment.

³ Information not presented because of the small number of families in this classification.

¹² Payments on the principal of mortgages and amounts spent for permanent improvements to a home such as addition of an enclosed porch, have been treated as investments in housing.

¹³ By unit expenditure is meant amount spent per expenditure unit.

The home owners cooperating in the Study supplied the field investigators with their estimate of the annual rental value of their homes, that is the price they would have had to pay to rent their homes at market prices. This figure among these five city groups varied from \$282 in Seattle to \$389 in Sacramento. The rank order of the average rentals as estimated by home owners for these three cities in the present investigation is the same as that of the rental values obtained in the Works Progress Administration study of "Cost of living in 59 cities." As mentioned earlier in the present report (p. 1) the Works Progress Administration investigation attempted to obtain the cost of a given level of housing. On that basis as well as on the basis of the average value of the owned homes of varying characteristics included in the present samples, the three cities included in both studies rank as follows from highest to lowest cost: San Francisco-Oakland, Los Angeles, and Seattle.

When the amount which home-owning families estimated they would have had to pay to rent their homes at market prices is compared with their current housing expenditures, there is a net difference which may be treated as the imputed income from the equity these families had in their homes. This figure ranged from \$120 in Seattle to \$234 in Sacramento. (See table 18.)

Renters' housing expenditures.

The average rental rates reported as paid in the cities studied in this region varied considerably, depending on the rent levels in the city at the time of the Study and the type of housing accommodation rented by the group covered. The averages ranged from the \$19.60 per month reported by 112 families in Seattle as the rate for houses (and heat is almost never included in rent for houses) to the \$32.52 reported by 74 families in San Francisco-Oakland renting apartment with heat furnished by the landlord. There was a distinct tendency, as indicated in table 10 of the Tabular Summary, for rental rates paid to increase with increase in economic level.

Secondary housing expenditures.

Ownership of a vacation home was reported by one of the white families studied in Seattle and by three families in San Francisco-Oakland.

The proportion of families making expenditures for rent on vacation or trips was smallest in Los Angeles where 10.6 percent out of 492 families reported expenditures of the type and largest in San Diego where 18 percent of 199 families made rental expenditures either for vacation or other trips out of town. The average expenditure per family paying rent on vacation or trips ranged from \$14.19 in Los Angeles to \$16.30 in Seattle. In all the cities studied there was a

sharp increase in the average amount for all families' rent on trips with increase in economic level.

Expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration.

As is seen in table 19 expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration were heaviest in winter and fall. Approximately 90 percent of the group studied in Los Angeles, 40 percent in Sacramento, 45 percent in San Diego, and 30 percent in San Francisco-Oakland used gas for heating purposes. The seasonal differences are also due in part to the fact that but few of the families of workers who do not use gas or electricity for fuel, have sufficient reserve funds or storage facilities to lay in a coal or wood supply in the summertime when they might take advantage of the lower prices which usually prevail at this season.

TABLE 19.—*Expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, 1 year during the period 1934-35*

[Wage earners and clerical workers, white families other than Mexican]

Item	Los Angeles	Sacramento	San Diego	San Francisco-Oakland	Seattle
Number of families in survey.....	492	153	199	446	352
Total expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration for—					
Year.....	\$69.76	\$92.37	\$79.86	\$70.45	\$104.46
Winter.....	19.08	28.02	22.72	20.42	30.23
Spring.....	16.50	19.33	18.14	14.99	22.18
Summer.....	16.58	19.22	18.31	14.97	22.09
Fall.....	17.60	25.80	20.69	20.07	29.96

In table 11 of the Tabular Summary, the detailed information is presented for expenditures on electricity, anthracite, bituminous coal, coke, briquets, wood, fuel oil, gas, kerosene, gasoline not used for automobiles, and ice. Since the actual amount paid for fuel, light, and refrigeration depends to a large extent on whether a house or an apartment is involved, and whether or not the rent paid the landlord includes heat, data are presented separately for families in four separate categories as well as in the form of averages for all families. As would be expected, the largest total payments for fuel, light, and refrigeration are made by families heating their houses, with gas and electricity constituting the largest items of expenditure in all the cities but Seattle where electricity was first; coal, second; and wood, third. The second largest payments for goods in this category were made by families who purchased fuel to heat apartments, where heat was not included in rent, with gas and electricity again taking the greatest expenditures.

When families paying separately for heat are classified by amount spent per expenditure unit for all items of family living (table 11 of the Tabular Summary) the dollar expenditures for fuel, light, and re-

frigeration show a slight increase from low to high levels. The fact that they do not increase more sharply indicates the basic nature of the requirements for fuel and light.

Expenditures for other items of household operation.

Items of household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration include water rent, telephone, domestic service, laundry sent out, laundry soap, cleaning supplies, and other miscellaneous items. Expenditures for these items, shown in table 12 of the Tabular Summary, showed marked increases from low to high economic levels. The items showing the greatest response to change in economic level were telephones, domestic service, laundry out, and insurance on furniture.

Furnishings and Equipment ¹⁴

The high variability¹⁵ of expenditures for housefurnishings and equipment from family to family in a given year is shown by figures presented in tables 24-A and B of the Tabular Summary. The variability of total furnishings and equipment expenditure is, of course, greatly exceeded by the variability of expenditures for individual items in this group. This is due to the fact that many of the items of furnishings and equipment are purchased by relatively few families in any one year, and that when such purchases are made they involve relatively heavy outlays. The family which bought a living room suite last year will perhaps make no important addition to its stock of furniture this year, but will save toward purchases of other such items in subsequent years. On account of this high variability, average expenditures for specific items of furniture and furnishings for relatively small groups of families do not show significant trends, and the figures on the details of furniture and equipment purchases have been presented as regional averages rather than in terms of averages by cities.

Expenditures for furnishings and equipment, which were greatest for suites of furniture, electrical appliances, carpets and rugs, curtains, bedding, and miscellaneous equipment, varied significantly with economic level. At the lowest level \$34.15 was spent for this group of items, whereas families at the highest economic level spent \$79.49 for this purpose.

At all economic levels the items purchased by the largest proportion of families were such fundamentals of household equipment as light bulbs and brooms, brushes, and mops. Pots, pans, and cutlery ranked third at the low and intermediate levels, while curtains and draperies, and sheets held this position at the high level.

¹⁴ Table 18 of the Tabular Summary presents the details of expenditures for furnishings and equipment for the five cities combined, at three economic levels: Low, under \$400; intermediate, \$400 to \$600; and high, \$600 and over.

¹⁵ For further discussion of variability, see pp. 23-27 and appendix A, notes on tables 24-A and 24-B, pp. 304-305.

Of the various groups of items coming under the general head of furnishings and equipment, silverware, china, and glassware showed the smallest average expenditure at all economic levels. Expenditures for textiles and for electrical equipment were largest at the lowest level, but electrical equipment clearly takes first place at the intermediate and high levels.

When the average expenditure for living room suites is computed for families buying such furniture, it is found that 19 families among the 408 families at the low economic level averaged \$54, 18 of the 622 families at the intermediate level spent an average of \$79, and 45 of the 612 families at the highest economic level averaged \$85. It is noteworthy that at the highest economic level not only did a greater proportion of families purchase such major items but they were able to purchase goods at a higher price.

Electric-light bulbs were the most frequently purchased item of electrical equipment at all levels. At the low economic level irons ranked second in frequency of purchases with 32 families purchasing, washing machines third with 28 families purchasing, and lamps fourth with 25 families purchasing. At the high levels lamps were second with 85 families purchasing, irons third, with 46 families purchasing, and electric refrigerators fourth with 42 families purchasing. At the low level washing machines accounted for the largest average expenditure, a fact probably due to the large size of families at that level; at the intermediate and high levels, electric refrigerators did so. The relatively cool summers of San Francisco-Oakland and Seattle make refrigerators there somewhat more of a luxury than in the other cities studied.

The proportion of families buying electric refrigerators in the year covered by the survey was 4.5 percent for the five cities combined. The proportion of families buying ice refrigerators was considerably smaller, 2.9 percent. At the lowest economic level 2.9 percent of the families bought ice boxes at an average cost of \$9.18, and 0.7 percent electric refrigerators at an average cost of \$154; at the intermediate level 2.6 percent of the families bought ice boxes at an average cost of \$14, and 4.7 percent electric refrigerators for \$148; at the high level, 3.1 percent of the families bought ice boxes for \$22, and 6.9 percent electric refrigerators for \$149. The differences in the average cost of the electric refrigerators bought at the various levels are without statistical significance due to the small number of families purchasing them; the tendency to pay more for ice boxes at higher economic levels is probably significant. The most noteworthy relationship, however, is the evident shift of purchases from ice boxes, involving a small initial outlay, at low economic levels, to electric refrigerators, involving a larger outlay, at higher levels.

TABLE 20.—Expenditures for furnishings and equipment at successive economic levels, 1 year during the period 1934-35

[Wage earners and clerical workers in 5 cities combined, white families other than Mexican]

Item	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit		
	Under \$400	\$400-\$600	\$600 and over
Number of families in survey.....	408	622	612
Total expenditure for furniture and equipment.....	\$34	\$56	\$79
Furniture.....	8	10	20
Textile furnishings.....	9	13	17
Silverware, china, and glassware.....	1	2	3
Electrical equipment.....	9	19	23
Miscellaneous equipment.....	7	12	16
	Percentage		
Total expenditure for furniture and equipment.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Furniture.....	23.5	17.9	25.3
Textile furnishings.....	26.5	23.2	21.5
Silverware, china, and glassware.....	2.9	3.6	3.8
Electrical equipment.....	26.5	33.9	29.1
Miscellaneous equipment.....	20.6	21.4	20.3

Clothing ¹⁶

Total expenditure per family for clothing.

Among the major items of consumer expenditures, those for clothing are among the most elastic throughout the income ranges covered in this study. Among the families cooperating in the investigation those at the higher economic levels spent very much more for clothing than those in families where resources were smaller in relation to family needs. Due to the small size of families at the higher economic levels, the proportion of family expenditures going to purchase clothing was not very different from that at the lowest level. Differences between the expenditures for individuals of the same age and sex, however, were very striking, depending on the plane at which the family lived. The greater average expenditure per person at the higher economic levels was the result not only of purchases of larger quantities of the same items but also of the greater variety and better quality of the goods bought.

Clothing expenditures for men and boys.

Average total clothing expenditure per person decreased from \$54 for men and boys 18 years and over through each age group to \$21 for boys aged 2 to 5 years. Within each of the age groups, the

¹⁶ For each of the tables showing details of expenditures as many economic levels have been shown as the number of cases and type of data for each particular table would allow. Since clothing expenditures are shown by sex and age groups as well as by economic level, only three such levels are presented in table 17 of the Tabular Summary. They are: Under \$400, \$400 to \$600, and \$600 and over. The age groups shown for each sex in the tabulation of items of clothing purchased are: 18 years of age and over, 12 through 17 years, 6 through 11 years, 2 through 5 years. Purchases for children under 2 years old are shown for boys and girls combined.

average expenditure per person at the high economic level was more than twice as great as that at the low level.¹⁷ At each of the three economic levels distinguished, the consistent decrease in average expenditures from the highest to the lowest age group was maintained. This decrease varied from 43 percent at the low level to 49 percent at the high level.

When clothing expenditures of the men and boys in the five cities in the Pacific area are summarized according to expenditures for headwear, outerwear, underwear, footwear and miscellaneous items (see table 20), it appears that expenditures for outerwear (including shirts as well as suits, trousers, overcoats, jackets, sweaters, and similar items), and for footwear (including hose of all types, shoes, slippers, rubbers, and overshoes) required from 74 to 86 percent of the total spent by each age group. The percentage of the total going to outerwear increased from the low to the high level in each age group except the group aged 12 through 17, where it was slightly larger at the middle than at the high level. For all age groups the proportion of the total going to footwear at the high level was smaller than at the low level. On the other hand, within each age group the group of miscellaneous items including ties, and cleaning and repairing, accounted for a larger proportion of total clothing expenditure at the high level. The proportion of expenditures going for this group of items was largest for the group aged 18 years and over.

Low economic level.—At the lowest economic level the annual clothing expenditure for men and boys 18 years and over was \$31; for boys 12 through 17, \$28; for boys 6 through 11, \$21; and for boys 2 through 5, \$13.

Shoes were purchased by a larger proportion of men and boys 18 years of age and over than any other single article of clothing. In this group, 64.2 percent purchased street shoes during the year. The men and boys over 18 purchasing street shoes averaged about 1.3 pairs each, at an average price of about \$4.29 per pair. Cotton shirts came next in importance as regards the proportion of men and boys purchasing. Ties, shorts, overalls, and undershirts were the next in frequency of purchase.

For men and boys 18 years and over in the Pacific coast area, wool suits required the largest proportion of each dollar spent for clothing. Approximately one out of every 8 men bought a heavy wool suit in the year covered by the schedules and about one out of 7 bought a lightweight wool suit, paying between \$22 and \$27 per suit. In other words, the average man in these families bought a new light or heavy wool suit every 3½ to 4 years. Shoes were second and cotton shirts third in importance with respect to expenditure. A purchase

¹⁷ See footnote 16, p. 60.

of an overcoat or a topcoat among the men at the low economic level was an event to be remembered. Out of the 464 men in the lower group, only 19 bought such a coat. The rate of purchase was considerably higher in other regions included in this study, even among families at the same economic level, a fact which suggests that the relatively mild climate of these cities may make new overcoats and topcoats less urgent here. The average price paid per coat at this level was \$18.25.

Sixty percent of the men and boys aged 18 years and over used cleaning and repairing services at an average expenditure per man using such service of \$2.93 per year.

High economic level.—At the high economic level the annual clothing expenditure for men and boys 18 years and over was \$76; for boys 12 through 17, \$58; for boys 6 through 11, \$49; and for boys 2 through 5, \$37.

In this group, as in the group at the low economic level, shoes were purchased by a larger percentage of men and boys 18 years of age and over than any other single item of clothing. Eighty-one percent of the men 18 years of age and over purchased street shoes. Out of each dollar spent for men's clothing, at this level, 12 cents was devoted to the purchase of shoes. Men and boys in this group purchasing street shoes averaged about 1.6 pairs of street shoes each, at an average price of about \$5.46 per pair.

Again as at the low economic level, expenditures for wool suits take the largest number of clothing dollars spent for men 18 years of age and over. About one out of three men bought a heavy wool suit and about the same proportion purchased a lightweight wool suit, at an average price of about \$33 for a heavy suit and about \$30 for a lightweight wool suit. To look at the same figures in another way, each man at this level bought a new light or heavy wool suit about every year and a half. Shoes were second in importance as to expenditure, and cotton shirts third. Purchases of overcoats and topcoats at this economic level were made on the average, four times as often as at the low level. Among families spending \$600 or more per expenditure unit for all items, the men purchased overcoats or topcoats about once in 6 or 7 years. They paid an average price of \$25 for them in 1934-35.

Eighty-nine percent of the men and boys aged 18 years and over availed themselves of cleaning and repairing services at an average annual expenditure per man using such services of \$7.15.

TABLE 21.—*Distribution of annual clothing expenditures for individuals in families, at successive economic levels, 1 year during the period 1934-35*

MEN AND BOYS

[Wage earners and clerical workers, in 5 cities combined; white families other than Mexican]

Sex and age group and type of clothing	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-\$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400-\$600	\$600 and over
Men and boys 18 years of age and over:								
Headwear.....	Dollars 2.45	Dollars 1.40	Dollars 2.14	Dollars 3.60	Percent 4.6	Percent 4.5	Percent 4.4	Percent 4.7
Outerwear.....	27.50	15.56	24.75	39.72	51.2	49.4	50.6	52.4
Underwear.....	3.73	2.46	3.46	5.01	6.9	7.8	7.1	6.6
Footwear.....	12.34	8.59	11.87	15.72	23.0	27.3	24.2	20.7
Miscellaneous items.....	7.65	3.47	6.73	11.83	14.3	11.0	13.7	15.6
Total.....	53.67	31.48	48.95	75.88	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Boys 12 through 17:								
Headwear.....	.35	.35	.28	.65	1.0	1.2	.6	1.1
Outerwear.....	18.11	13.39	23.41	26.99	49.4	47.6	52.0	46.2
Underwear.....	2.75	2.26	3.04	5.01	7.5	8.0	6.8	8.6
Footwear.....	13.29	10.78	15.52	21.07	36.3	38.3	34.5	36.0
Miscellaneous items.....	2.14	1.37	2.76	4.76	5.8	4.9	6.1	8.1
Total.....	36.64	28.15	45.01	58.48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Boys 6 through 11:								
Headwear.....	.44	.25	.57	.95	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.9
Outerwear.....	12.28	8.51	14.61	21.93	41.9	39.6	42.6	44.7
Underwear.....	2.18	1.60	2.51	3.89	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.9
Footwear.....	12.87	10.30	14.58	19.01	44.0	48.0	42.5	38.8
Miscellaneous items.....	1.51	.80	2.02	3.27	5.2	3.7	5.9	6.7
Total.....	29.28	21.46	34.29	49.05	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Boys 2 through 5:								
Headwear.....	.40	.17	.42	.86	1.9	1.2	1.9	2.3
Outerwear.....	8.63	5.12	8.76	16.56	41.0	38.1	40.5	44.4
Underwear.....	2.36	1.33	2.46	4.40	11.2	9.9	11.4	11.8
Footwear.....	8.50	6.46	8.90	12.25	40.4	48.1	41.2	32.8
Miscellaneous items.....	1.16	.36	1.09	3.25	5.5	2.7	5.0	8.7
Total.....	21.05	13.44	21.63	37.32	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Clothing expenditures for women and girls.

Average clothing expenditures for the women and girls 12 years of age and over in all the families studied were larger than those for boys and men in the same age groups. For the two lower age groups the boys' expenditures were the larger at all economic levels. At the high economic level expenditures for clothing for women and girls 18 years of age and older averaged \$10 more than those for men and boys in this age group; at the intermediate level expenditures for the feminine members of the family averaged \$7 higher, but at the low level, where expenditures for men and boys were found on the average to be \$31, those for the women and older girls were only \$2 larger. Apparently in the families where the economic pressure is greatest, it is necessary for the women who stay at home to wear clothes further below the standard of the group as a whole than do the men who must appear as well dressed as possible when they go out to work. (The proportion of women and girls 18 and over who were gainfully employed was very much smaller than of the men and boys in the same age groups.)

Average clothing expenditures decreased from \$60 for women and girls 18 years of age and over to \$16.50 for girls 2 through 5 years. The difference varied from 70 percent at the low level to 64 percent at the high level. For all age groups expenditures at the high level were more than double those at the low level.

The relationship between clothing expenditures for girls 12 through 17 years old to those of the boys in the same age group is very similar to that between those of older boys and girls and men and women. Among the children under 12, however, the average expenditures for boys is larger than for girls at each economic level. The fact that it is easier to make little girls' clothing at home is probably an important factor in this difference. There is apparently a hidden cost in the girls' clothing, that of the mother's time, of which no account was taken in this investigation.

A summary of the clothing expenditures of women and girls by type of clothing purchased (see table 22) shows that the distribution of their expenditures between garments of different types varies considerably from that for men and boys. A larger percentage of the total was devoted to headwear, underwear, and footwear by the women and girls, and a smaller percentage to outerwear. Expenditures for outerwear and footwear accounted for 70 percent of the total clothing expenditures for the women and girls aged 18 and over, 77 percent for the group aged 12 through 17, 80 percent for the group 6 through 11, and 79 percent for the youngest group. For each age group the percentage for outerwear was larger at the high economic level, and that for footwear smaller.

Expenditures for underwear were largest proportionately for the highest and lowest age groups. For all the age groups except the youngest, the proportion spent for undergarments was surprisingly similar from one economic level to the next. For the girls 2 to 5 years old, the proportion at the highest economic level was 18 percent, as compared with 12 percent at the lowest level.

The percentage going to miscellaneous expenditures increased with rise in economic level, except for the age group 12 through 17 where the largest percentage was shown at the intermediate level.

Annual expenditures for hats averaged about \$4, or about 6 percent of total expenditures for women 18 years of age and over, and decreased through each age group to an average of 39 cents for the hats, caps, and berets of the little girls 2 through 5 years of age.

Low economic level.—At the low economic level the annual clothing expenditure for women and girls aged 18 years of age and over was \$33; was successively smaller for each lower age group, reaching a minimum of \$10 for girls 2 through 5.

At this level, silk hose were purchased by a larger proportion of women and girls 18 years of age and over than any other single article of clothing; shoes ranked second, and felt hats ranked third in the number of persons purchasing.

The item which ranked first in amount of average expenditure was shoes. About 17 cents of the average woman's clothing dollar at this economic level went for this purpose. Sixty-nine percent of the women purchased street shoes; 27 percent, dress shoes; and 14 percent, sport shoes, at average prices of \$3.35, \$3.89, and \$2.47, respectively. Silk hose ranked second in respect to expenditure. Women and girls 18 years of age and over in the group at the low level purchasing silk hose bought on the average at the rate of one pair every other month in the year covered by the schedule. The average price paid per pair was 72 cents. Silk and rayon dresses were third in order of average amount spent. Approximately two out of five women bought a rayon or silk dress and paid on the average \$5.84 per dress.

High economic level.—At the high economic level, the annual clothing expenditure for women and girls in the group 18 years and over was \$86, more than twice that at the lower level; and declined successively for lower age groups to \$31 for girls 2 through 5.

As at the lower level, silk hose were purchased by the largest number of women and girls in the group 18 years of age and over; shoes were next in order of frequency of purchase; felt hats were third; and silk and rayon dresses, fourth.

Shoes ranked first in amount of average expenditure. About 13 cents of the average woman's clothing dollar at this level was spent for this article. Eighty percent of the women in this group purchased street shoes, 42 percent dress shoes, and 24 percent sport shoes, at an average price of \$4.71, \$5.13, and \$3.47, respectively.

Silk hose were second in amount of expenditures for women at this level. An average of one pair of hose per month was purchased during the year covered by the schedules, with 91 percent of the women in the group purchasing. The average price paid per pair was 86 cents.

Silk and rayon dresses ranked third in amount of average expenditure. Approximately 57 percent of the women purchased such dresses, paying on the average \$8.59 per dress.

Home sewing.

The universality of the custom of buying clothing ready to wear is indicated by the overwhelming proportion of total clothing expenditures going to purchase of ready-made clothing. Expenditures for yard goods and findings used for sewing garments at home averaged only about \$6 per family. Paid help for sewing was used so infre-

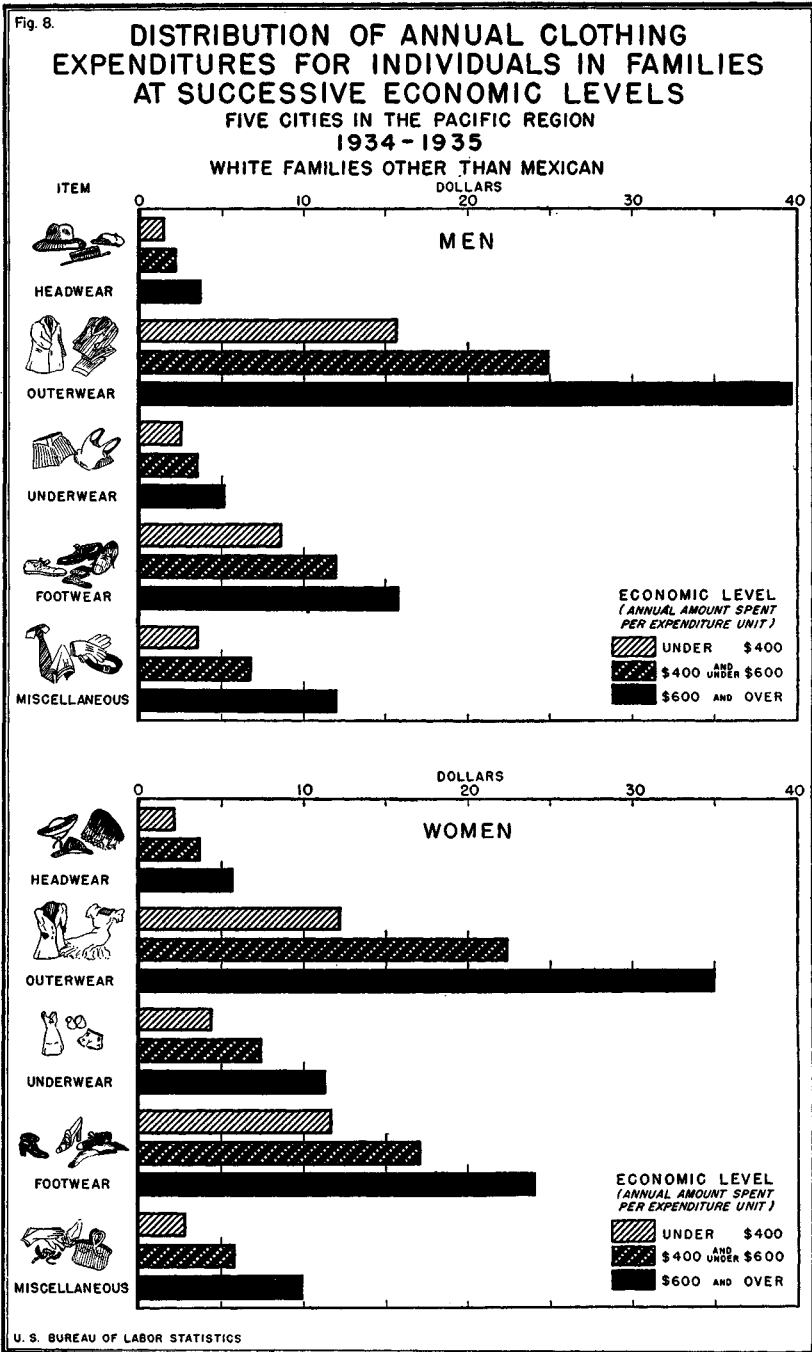
quently that the average expenditure per family was only 14 cents at the lowest economic level, 53 cents at the intermediate economic level, and 76 cents at the highest.

Gifts of clothing.

In families of wage earners and clerical workers the custom of exchanging gifts of clothing among the members of the family at Christmas or birthdays or on other special occasions is almost universal. Such gifts were recorded on the schedules used in this study, simply as part of the clothing expenditures of the family. If, however, gifts were received from persons outside the family circle they were listed separately and an attempt was made to ascertain their value. Sixty-one percent of the families at the low economic level, 59 percent at the intermediate level, and 53 percent at the high economic level reported receiving such gifts. The value of such gifts as reported averaged about \$14, but as a large proportion of the families receiving gifts could not estimate the value of the items received and such values have not been included, this figure does not give a complete account of the item.

TABLE 22.—Distribution of annual clothing expenditures for individuals in families, at successive economic levels, 1 year during the period 1934-35

WOMEN AND GIRLS								
[Wage earners and clerical workers, in 5 cities combined; white families other than Mexican]								
Sex and age group and type of clothing	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-\$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400-\$600	\$600 and over
Women and girls 18 years of age and over:								
Headwear.....	Dollars 3.87	Dollars 2.00	Dollars 3.61	Dollars 5.64	Percent 6.4	Percent 6.1	Percent 6.5	Percent 6.5
Outerwear.....	23.99	12.16	22.33	34.95	39.9	37.0	39.8	40.7
Underwear.....	7.86	4.30	7.36	11.23	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1
Footwear.....	17.98	11.63	17.01	23.98	29.9	35.4	30.3	27.9
Miscellaneous items.....	6.48	2.75	5.79	10.15	10.7	8.4	10.3	11.8
Total.....	60.18	32.84	56.10	85.95	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Girls 12 through 17:								
Headwear.....	1.27	.80	1.57	2.80	3.2	2.7	3.4	4.2
Outerwear.....	15.10	10.66	18.43	27.71	38.5	35.5	40.5	41.3
Underwear.....	4.33	3.37	4.94	7.29	11.1	11.2	10.9	10.9
Footwear.....	15.22	12.86	16.56	23.53	38.8	42.8	36.4	35.0
Miscellaneous items.....	3.28	2.35	3.99	5.78	8.4	7.8	8.8	8.6
Total.....	39.20	30.04	45.49	67.11	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Girls 6 through 11:								
Headwear.....	.62	.44	.75	1.09	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8
Outerwear.....	6.78	4.55	8.12	12.85	29.4	27.2	29.8	32.8
Underwear.....	2.56	1.51	3.35	5.14	11.1	9.0	12.3	13.1
Footwear.....	11.74	9.35	13.58	17.00	51.0	55.9	49.8	43.5
Miscellaneous items.....	1.33	.88	1.45	3.05	5.8	5.3	5.3	7.8
Total.....	23.03	16.73	27.25	39.13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Girls 2 through 5:								
Headwear.....	.39	.16	.45	.92	2.4	1.6	2.5	3.0
Outerwear.....	5.13	2.22	6.11	10.73	31.1	22.4	33.6	34.4
Underwear.....	2.31	1.18	2.37	5.60	14.0	11.9	13.0	18.0
Footwear.....	7.87	5.98	8.44	11.94	47.7	60.2	46.4	38.3
Miscellaneous items.....	.80	.39	.83	1.97	4.8	3.9	4.5	6.3
Total.....	16.50	9.93	18.20	31.16	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



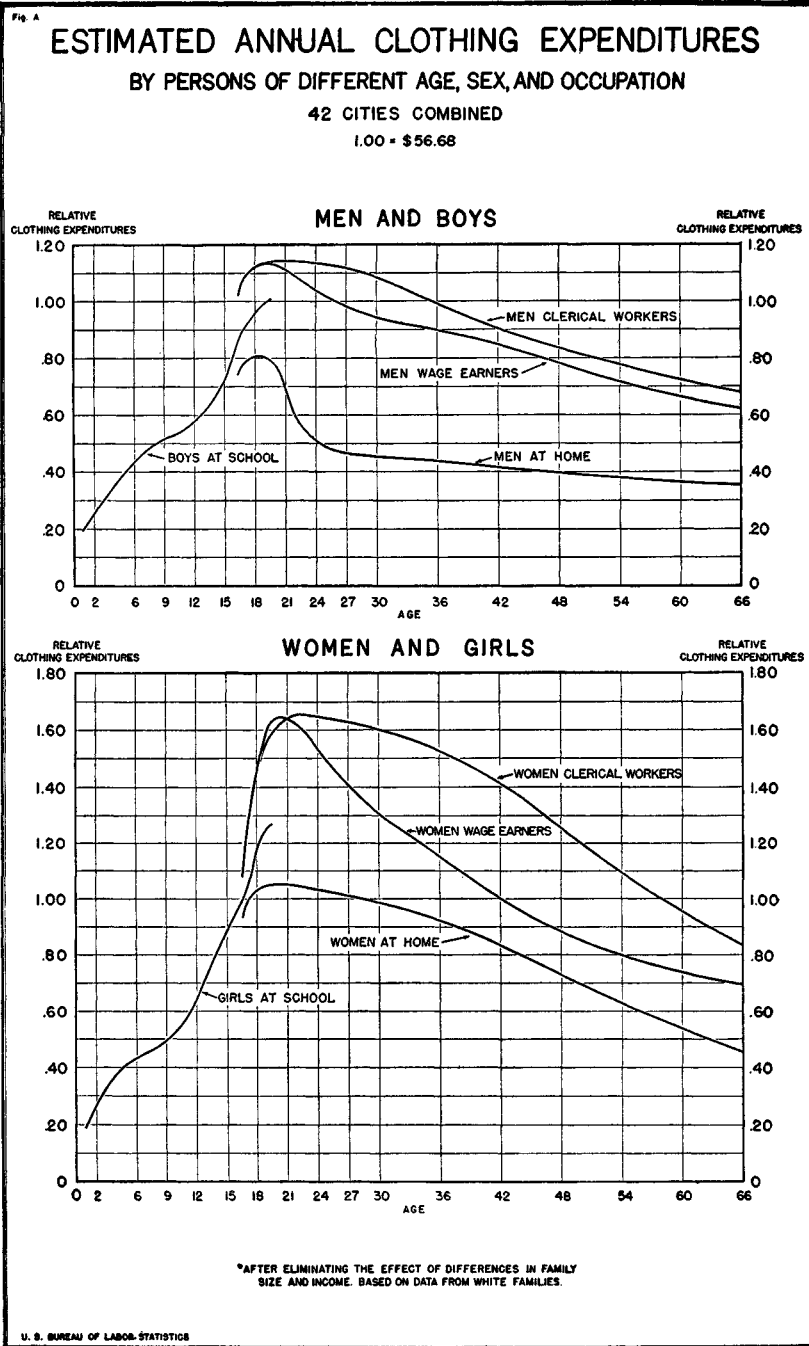
Occupational differences in the clothing expenditure of adults.

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. An analysis of the relative effect of occupation and social environment on clothing expenditures has been made for all white persons studied in the five Pacific coast cities and 37 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. 346 to 351.)

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 or illness, 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



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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. 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.¹⁸

Transportation

Annual expenditures for transportation by trolley, bus, automobile, train, boat, or other means of conveyance by wage earners and clerical workers in the cities studied, ranged from an average of \$144 in Sacramento, where 67.3 percent of the group studied operated automobiles, to \$201 in Los Angeles, where 81.1 percent of the group had their own cars. Expenditures of all sorts for automobile transportation form a smaller proportion of total transportation expense in San Francisco-Oakland and Seattle (72.0 and 75.3 percent, respectively), than in the other cities covered in this region, where the proportion was about 85 percent.

Of the amount spent for all other means of transportation, the largest portion went to trolley fares, largely for carrying workers to their jobs, and children to school. The proportion of families using the trolleys was greatest in San Francisco-Oakland, where 93 percent reported expenditure for this item, and least in San Diego, where only 69 percent of the families reported trolley expense. Average expenditures for all forms of transportation other than by automobile and trolley, were relatively small.

In all cities studied in this region, expenditures for transportation of all kinds were very much larger at the higher economic levels than at the lower, being more than twice as great at the higher level in each city.¹⁹ The chief factor in this increased expenditure was the automobile. The average expenditure for other forms of transportation was not very different at the three levels, but the percentage of families owning automobiles at the high economic level in the five cities was from one-fifth to one-half greater than at the low level.

¹⁸ The data on which these charts are based are shown in appendix G, table C, p. 347.

¹⁹ See footnote 8, p. 51, and Tabular Summary, table 13.

TABLE 23.—Expenditures for automobile operation and maintenance for automobile owners, at successive economic levels, 1 year during the period 1934-35

[Wage earners and clerical workers, white families other than Mexican]

City and item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400-\$600	\$600 and over
<i>Los Angeles</i>				
Number of families in survey.....	492	117	188	187
Percentage of families owning automobiles.....	81	74	79	88
Expenditure for automobile operation and maintenance: Average amount per family owning automobile.....	\$138.34	\$111.07	\$130.82	\$159.27
Percentage for:				
Gasoline and oil.....	66.4	75.3	67.7	62.1
Garage rent and parking.....	2.4	1.0	2.2	3.1
Other.....	31.2	23.7	30.1	34.8
<i>Sacramento</i>				
Number of families in survey.....	153	39	59	55
Percentage of families owning automobiles.....	67	54	71	73
Expenditure for automobile operation and maintenance: Average amount per family owning automobile.....	\$126.48	\$89.24	\$123.53	\$149.06
Percentage for:				
Gasoline and oil.....	66.3	61.6	68.0	66.3
Garage rent and parking.....	.7	0	.3	1.3
Other.....	33.0	38.4	31.7	32.4
<i>San Diego</i>				
Number of families in survey.....	199	60	66	73
Percentage of families owning automobiles.....	78	68	79	86
Expenditure for automobile operation and maintenance: Average amount per family owning automobile.....	\$144.54	\$124.43	\$125.68	\$173.20
Percentage for:				
Gasoline and oil.....	64.7	67.7	64.1	63.6
Garage rent and parking.....	.5	.1	.3	8.8
Other.....	34.8	32.2	35.6	35.6
<i>San Francisco-Oakland</i>				
Number of families in survey.....	446	79	172	195
Percentage of families owning automobiles.....	57	48	55	62
Expenditure for automobile operation and maintenance: Average amount per family owning automobile.....	\$118.04	\$77.29	\$102.82	\$142.60
Percentage for:				
Gasoline and oil.....	60.7	70.2	62.0	58.4
Garage rent and parking.....	4.5	.1	3.9	5.6
Other.....	34.8	29.7	34.1	36.0
<i>Seattle</i>				
Number of families in survey.....	352	113	137	102
Percentage of families owning automobiles.....	69	56	69	85
Expenditure for automobile operation and maintenance: Average amount per family owning automobile.....	\$129.84	\$105.80	\$124.94	\$152.46
Percentage for:				
Gasoline and oil.....	68.6	69.1	71.6	65.7
Garage rent and parking.....	2.1	1.9	.8	3.4
Other.....	29.3	29.0	27.6	30.9

Not only was the percentage of families owning automobiles very much larger, but the amount spent for operation and maintenance by such families was also greater at the higher levels. (See table 23.) The proportion of the total operation and maintenance expense going to gasoline and oil was very similar in all five cities, varying

from 60.7 percent among the San Francisco-Oakland families to 68.6 percent among those in Seattle. The proportion going to garage rent and parking was highest in San Francisco-Oakland with 4.5 percent, and lowest in San Diego where it was approximately 0.5 percent of the total. In each of these groups the proportion of the funds spent for automobile operation and maintenance which went for garage and parking was larger at the higher than at the lower levels.

The proportion of families purchasing automobiles within the schedule year (table 13 of the Tabular Summary) was naturally much smaller than the proportion owning cars. The percentage buying second-hand cars varied from 9.2 percent of the families in Sacramento to 15.6 percent of those in San Diego. Twenty families in Los Angeles, 5 in Sacramento, 7 in San Diego, 20 in San Francisco-Oakland, and 6 in Seattle purchased new cars during the schedule year. In Los Angeles, Sacramento, and San Diego none of the families in which income and family size combined to classify them at the low economic level bought a new automobile, but two new automobiles were purchased by the 192 families spending less than \$400 per adult male equivalent for all items in Seattle and San Francisco-Oakland.

Average expenditures²⁰ for purchase of automobiles, new and second-hand, varied from \$252 per family purchasing in San Diego to \$316 in Los Angeles.

Recreation

The largest proportion of total expenditures for items classified under the general heading of recreation went to tobacco, principally in the form of cigarettes, the amounts per family averaging from \$24 in Sacramento to \$30 in San Francisco-Oakland. (See Tabular Summary, table 15.) Honors for second place in recreation expenditures in these five cities are divided between the movies, reading materials (including newspapers), and expenditures for recreational equipment (radios, cameras and sports equipment, toys, games, and cards). Average expenditures for movies by the families cooperating in the Study exceeded expenditures for all types of reading matter in each of the cities studied except San Diego and Seattle, where the difference was less than \$1 and about \$4 respectively in favor of reading. Reading matter purchased by the workers' families in these five cities was confined almost exclusively to newspapers and magazines, with a very small amount going to purchase of books, or for rental fees at libraries. The proportion of families reporting any

²⁰ These averages are computed by dividing the aggregate amount spent for purchase of automobiles by the families studied in each city by the number of families purchasing automobiles. They include amounts still due at the end of the year covered by the schedule, on automobiles purchased during the year, but do not include the value of cars which may have been turned in on the transaction. Payments on automobiles purchased in previous years are not treated as automobile expense in this report, but as reduction of outstanding liabilities. (See appendix A, pp. 288 and 294.)

expenditure for the purchase of books (other than school books) varied from 7.2 percent in Sacramento to 10.2 percent in Seattle. The proportion of families purchasing magazines was distinctly larger, from 61 percent in San Francisco-Oakland to 74 percent in San Diego and Seattle.

A special analysis was made of the individual magazines reported as being read by the families in the four California cities. Among the ten magazines reported by the largest number of families, two or three general weeklies with large volume circulation were found at the head of each city list, followed by five or six women's monthly magazines and one or two fiction periodicals.

Recreational equipment of various sorts accounted for average expenditures of \$14 in San Francisco-Oakland and Seattle, \$15 in Sacramento, \$19 in Los Angeles, and \$20 in San Diego.

When families are classified by annual unit expenditure²¹ total amounts spent for recreation were found to be almost twice as large at the high as at the low economic level in all cities. The items which showed relatively greatest differences in expenditure from low to high economic levels were radio purchases (see table 24) and expenditures for tobacco and movies, which were almost twice as large at the higher economic levels as at the lower. Expenditures for reading matter of all sorts were somewhat larger at the high as compared with the low economic levels in all cities, but expenditures for magazines increased more rapidly from low to high economic level than did expenditures for all other reading combined.

TABLE 24.—Radio ownership and purchase, at successive economic levels, 1 year during the period 1934-35

[Wage earners and clerical workers in 5 cities combined, white families other than Mexican]

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400-\$600	\$600 and over
Number of families in survey.....	1,642	408	622	612
Percentage of families:				
Owning radio.....	77.4	73.5	76.4	81.0
Purchasing radio in the year covered by the schedule.....	10.2	6.6	10.5	12.3
Average amount paid for radio per family purchasing.....	\$44	\$35	\$40	\$51

Medical Care

A consistent increase in the amount spent for medical care per family from the low to the high economic levels is found in each of the five cities in the Pacific region. (See table 25 and Tabular Summary,

²¹ See footnote 8, p. 51.

table 14.) This trend, combined with the decreasing size of family with rise in economic level, yielded considerably more adequate care for the health of each person in the family at the upper levels. The actual average expenditure per person for medical care in each city was more than three times as large at the high economic level as at the low. The average at the highest level shown varied from \$30 to \$44. Average expenditure per person in all families was very similar in the five cities. The lowest figure (\$20) was found in Los Angeles, and the highest (\$27) in Sacramento. Even these averages are far below the figure of \$76 estimated by Samuel Bradbury and accepted by the Technical Committee on Medical Care as needed to provide the fundamentals of good medical care on a fee-for-service basis.²²

Medicine and drugs were purchased by a larger proportion of families than any other form of medical care at all economic levels.

In general, at the lowest economic level the service of dentists was the most frequently used type of medical service, and the largest proportion of expenditures for medical services per family was devoted to payment for dental care. At the highest economic level, also in all five cities, the service reported by more families than any other was dental care. The largest average expenditure at the highest economic level for any type of medical service was also for dentists, except in Seattle where payments to specialists constituted the largest proportion of expenditures for all types of medical care service. The average expenditures per family for the services of general practitioners tended to increase with economic level, in spite of the smaller families at the higher economic levels. In general, the families studied visited the offices of general practitioners for medical assistance more frequently than they called those doctors to their homes, and the average expenditure per family was slightly larger for the former type of service. Only about 15 percent of the families at the lowest economic level were able to call on the services of specialists, as compared with about 25 percent at the high economic level.

In each city the proportion of families reporting payment for the use of the services of clinics is small, particularly in view of the fact that it is usual for clinics to make some very small charge for all clinic service, even to very poor families. In Sacramento and San Diego 2 percent of the families reported the use of this service, while in San Francisco-Oakland and Seattle the percentage of families was 6, and in Los Angeles, 8. The amount spent per family for the use of clinics seems not to be a function of economic level, since there is no discernible trend of either increase or decrease in amount with rise in economic level. No figures were secured on the amount of medical care received by these families without any money payment.

²² Samuel Bradbury, *Cost of Adequate Medical Care*, pp. 52-53. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1937.

With the exception of Sacramento there is a distinct increase in the expenditure per family for accident and health insurance with increase in economic level. The average expenditure for accident and health insurance per family making such payment ranged from \$14 in San Diego to \$24 in San Francisco-Oakland.

At the low economic level the proportion of families spending during the year for medical advice either from general practitioner, specialist, or clinician was found to be highest for office visits to the general practitioner. The proportion varied from 19 percent in San Francisco to 37 percent in Los Angeles. It seems clear that the population would have much to gain from the health point of view from a greater use of preventive medicine.

TABLE 25.—Expenditures for medical care, at successive economic levels, 1 year during the period 1934-35

[Wage earners and clerical workers, white families other than Mexican]

City and economic level	Number of families	Average number of persons per family	Average expenditure for medical care	
			Per person	Per family
<i>Los Angeles</i>				
All families.....	492	3.14	\$19.95	\$62.68
Under \$300.....	39	4.98	8.51	42.44
\$300-\$400.....	78	3.89	12.15	47.22
\$400-\$500.....	85	3.51	17.97	63.20
\$500-\$600.....	103	2.85	22.59	64.43
\$600-\$700.....	88	2.73	27.42	74.83
\$700 and over.....	99	2.17	32.12	69.81
<i>Sacramento</i>				
All families.....	153	3.11	27.19	84.52
Under \$400.....	39	3.95	13.38	52.93
\$400-\$600.....	59	3.24	27.07	87.40
\$600 and over.....	55	2.38	43.64	103.88
<i>San Diego</i>				
All families.....	199	3.15	20.75	65.28
Under \$400.....	60	4.06	9.43	38.32
\$400-\$600.....	66	3.18	22.52	71.51
\$600 and over.....	73	2.37	34.50	81.84
<i>San Francisco-Oakland</i>				
All families.....	446	3.16	24.02	75.78
Under \$300.....	23	4.25	5.77	24.53
\$300-\$400.....	56	4.37	10.02	46.41
\$400-\$500.....	96	3.71	18.68	69.19
\$500-\$600.....	76	3.07	21.96	67.41
\$600-\$700.....	66	2.73	29.81	81.19
\$700-\$800.....	53	2.40	34.04	81.72
\$800 and over.....	76	2.22	54.25	120.75
<i>Seattle</i>				
All families.....	352	3.38	22.65	76.71
Under \$300.....	34	5.50	9.46	51.96
\$300-\$400.....	79	4.02	14.77	59.37
\$400-\$500.....	70	3.47	21.25	73.69
\$500-\$600.....	67	2.96	27.45	81.30
\$600-\$700.....	41	2.75	37.80	103.82
\$700 and over.....	61	2.20	42.45	93.17

A special analysis was made for each of the four California cities of the relation between savings and deficits and expenditures above and below the average for medical care. It was found that the white families other than Mexican in Los Angeles and San Francisco spending 10 percent or more above the average for medical care had average deficits at all income levels below \$2,100. In San Diego at three of the five income levels distinguished below \$2,100 the same situation was found but in Sacramento, on the contrary, there was an average surplus for all such families except at the \$1,800 and over interval despite their relatively heavy medical expenditures. The reverse situation was found, in general, for the families spending 10 percent or more below the average for medical care. In Los Angeles, the white other than Mexican families with low medical-care expenditures ended the year with a surplus at each income level distinguished from \$900 to \$2,700 and over, and the same was true for such San Francisco families in each income classification from \$1,200 to \$3,000 and over, in San Diego from \$1,200 to \$2,400 and over, and in Sacramento for all income groups distinguished but one, the \$900 to \$1,200 level.

The fact that in three of the cities a surplus was not achieved at the lowest income levels studied even by families with lower than average medical-care expenditures merely indicates that the stress of other financial demands remained so great for those limited income families that they were still unable to make ends meet. The probability, however, that medical-care expenditures are frequently of an emergency nature which seriously disarrange the pattern of family spending for the year is suggested by the amounts of the deficits incurred by the families with high medical expenditures and the fact that at least at the higher income levels families with low medical-care expenditures were able to make savings. There was correspondingly much greater reduction made on the average by the families with low medical-care expenditures on installment obligations from previous years for automobiles and other goods, and a substantially greater increase in the commitments made for such items during the schedule year. Clearly the hazards of large medical expenditures constitute a serious factor for the average wage-earning family and one which when encountered places a great strain upon the family finances.

Personal Care

Expenditures for personal care, which accounted for about 2 percent of total expenditures at each economic level ²³ in all five cities, included expenditures for personal care services such as haircuts, shaves, shampoos, manicures, and for toilet articles and preparations,

²³ See footnote 8, p. 51, and Tabular Summary, table 14.

such as brushes and cosmetics. In each of the five cities such expenditures were about one and one-half times larger at the highest economic level than at the lowest. (See Tabular Summary, table 14.) Average expenditures for the services included under this heading were larger than those for toilet articles and preparations in each of the cities except San Diego where expenditures for personal care services and toilet articles and preparations were about equally divided.

Haircuts were the most frequently purchased type of personal care service, followed by permanent waves, finger waves, marcel waves, etc. Of each dollar spent for personal care services, haircuts accounted for 53 to 67 cents, and between 12 and 17 cents were spent for permanent waves. While expenditures for haircuts remained relatively constant from economic level to economic level, the amount spent for shaves by barbers and for shampoos and for permanent waves tended to increase from the lowest to the highest economic level.

Not only did as large a proportion of the families at the lowest economic level as at the highest report expenditures for toilet soap, dentifrices, brushes, and other toilet articles, but also the average expenditure per family for such articles remained about the same from economic level to economic level, with a slight tendency to increase shown in San Francisco. In contrast to this consistency the expenditure per family for cosmetics and toilet preparations increased substantially with economic level.

Average expenditures for personal care per person were twice as large at the high as at the low economic levels.

Formal Education

If the investigation had been extended to cover all the goods and services received by the groups studied 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 for children and adults. Elementary school, high school, and trade school, classes in museums, libraries, and parks, free of immediate cost to those who take advantage of them, are to a greater or less degree a regular part of the life of all the five cities covered by this report. They are, of course, paid for by the citizens, but no figures have been secured in the present study on the use of these educational facilities by the groups 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 (see Tabular Summary, table 16), occupy but an insignificant place in the expenditure pattern of the families studied. They accounted for about one-half of one percent of total expenditures

among the families studied in each of the five cities covered in this area.

A function of number of persons of school age in the various families, direct expenditures for formal education show no positive correlation with economic level. In every city, the bulk of all such education expenditures was for members living at home. Expenditures for the education of family members living at home and going to school or college varied from \$28 for families making such expenditures in San Diego to \$42 in Sacramento.

The number of families reporting expenditures for members away from home in school was two in San Francisco-Oakland and Seattle, three in Los Angeles, and five in Sacramento. In San Diego, no families reported expenditures for education of members living away from home. Expenditures for such items as tuition, fees, and books for family members studying away from home averaged \$52 per family in Los Angeles having such members, and \$92 for those in Sacramento and Seattle. Expenditures for room and board for these students were paid by their families in eight cases; the others worked for room and board and received their maintenance without any money transaction.

Vocation

Expenditures for union dues or fees, professional association dues or fees, technical literature, and similar items have been classified as "vocational expense." In general, such expenditure increases sharply from the lowest to the highest economic level, but the small number of cases upon which these averages are based result in irregularities in trend. Of such expenditure, the largest part went for union dues and fees, which ranged from \$2 per family in San Diego to \$8 in San Francisco-Oakland. The amounts spent for union dues and fees tend to increase from the lowest to the highest economic level. (See Tabular Summary, table 16.)

Gifts and Contributions to Individuals and to Community Welfare

For each of the five cities, the total amount contributed to the support of relatives and other persons outside the economic family is uniformly greater than total contributions to religious organizations, community chest and other community welfare organizations, and payments in direct taxes. (See table 26.) The former type of expenditure increases much more rapidly from the lowest to highest economic level. (See Tabular Summary, table 16.)

The average amount spent per family in gifts and contributions to individuals varied from an average of \$32 in Los Angeles and Sacramento to \$41 in San Francisco-Oakland. Contributions to welfare

agencies and direct taxes ranged from \$11 in San Francisco-Oakland to \$15 in Los Angeles, San Diego, and Seattle.

Christmas and birthday gifts constituted the major proportion of all expenditure for persons outside the economic family at both the lowest and highest economic levels in Los Angeles, Sacramento, and Seattle, but they were exceeded by contributions for support of relatives at the high economic level in San Diego and San Francisco-Oakland.

In each of the cities, gifts to religious organizations constitute the bulk of the contributions to community welfare. The average of such contributions tends to increase slightly from economic level to economic level in Los Angeles and Sacramento, to decline in San Diego and Seattle, and to remain about the same in San Francisco-Oakland.

Amounts paid in poll, income, and personal property taxes increase markedly from the lowest economic level to the highest. (See Tabular Summary, table 16.) The average expenditure per family for such items ranged from 93 cents in San Francisco-Oakland to \$2 in Sacramento. Taxes on real estate and sales taxes are not included in these averages. They were entered with expenditures for housing and for the commodities on which sales taxes were charged. Separate figures were obtained for taxes on real estate (see appendix A, pp. 291 and 297), but it was impossible to secure complete figures on amounts paid on account of sales tax, and in consequence they have in all cases been combined with expenditures for the items on which they were paid.

TABLE 26.—Percentage of total expenditures for community welfare and gifts and contributions going to various items, 1 year during the period 1934-35

[Wage earners and clerical workers, white families other than Mexican]

Item	Families scheduled in—				
	Los Angeles	Sacramento	San Diego	San Francisco-Oakland	Seattle
Number of families in survey.....	492	153	199	446	352
Welfare and gifts and contributions.....	\$47	\$44	\$49	\$52	\$52
Percentage of expenditures for community welfare and gifts and contributions:					
Religious organizations.....	22.8	15.8	23.7	13.7	20.8
Community chest.....	7.1	6.1	5.6	5.8	6.6
Taxes ¹	2.4	4.6	2.2	1.8	1.7
Christmas, birthday, and similar gifts.....	35.6	43.4	35.4	41.2	43.1
Support of relatives.....	26.0	24.4	32.5	36.7	25.7
Support of other persons outside the economic family.....	6.1	5.7	.6	.8	1.9

¹ Included only poll, income, and personal property tax.

Miscellaneous Items

In general, expenditures for all miscellaneous items increase rapidly from the lowest to the highest economic levels, but due to the small numbers of families reporting expenditures for such items great irregularities in trend appear for the individual items. (See Tabular Summary, table 16.) Expenditures for funerals were reported, for example, by only one family in San Francisco-Oakland, by two families in San Diego, by three in Los Angeles and in Sacramento, and by four families in Seattle.

Chapter 3

Distribution of Current Expenditures in 1934-35 as Compared With Those in 1917-18

A comparison of the percentage distribution of expenditures by families studied in 1917-18¹ with that by families of comparable types studied in 1934-35 in cities in the Pacific region sheds much light on the changes in the consumer purchases of wage earners and clerical workers which have taken place between these two periods. Four cities covered in the Pacific region in 1934-35 were also studied in 1917-18.² When figures on the distribution of expenditures by the groups studied at the end of the war period are placed beside figures on the distribution of expenditures by the families covered in the present investigation, it is evident that the most important differences which have occurred in the interval are the decrease in the proportion of the total outlay spent for clothing and housefurnishings and the increase in the percentage spent for miscellaneous items (including automobiles and their maintenance). In Los Angeles, Sacramento, and San Francisco-Oakland, the percentage of total expenditures which went to food was smaller in 1934-35 than in the war period, and that to housing larger. In Seattle, the percentage spent for these important items by the groups studied at the two periods was about the same.

The reason for these differences is to be found not only in changes in living standards but also in the price changes which have occurred in the interval. Cost of living indexes available for Los Angeles, San Francisco-Oakland, and Seattle, show that in all three cities food costs at the time of the second study were much lower than at the time of the first, and the cost of miscellaneous items was very much higher. The cost of the other component parts of the family budget had also changed considerably in Los Angeles and Seattle, although in San Francisco-Oakland the changes for other items (clothing, rent, fuel and light, and housefurnishings goods) were not very great. (See table 27.)

¹ Data for this study are published by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Cost of Living in the United States*; Bull. No. 357, 1924.

² In the *Tabular Summary*, tables 21, 22, and 23 present income and expenditure data for 1934-35 for families of the types studied in 1917-18 for the four cities included in the present report which were also studied at that period.

TABLE 27.—Percentage change in the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and clerical workers from the time of the 1917-18 survey to the time of the 1934-35 survey¹

[White families other than Mexican]

City	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous
Los Angeles.....	-25.8	-13.9	-14.8	+9.5	-4.4	+35.6
San Francisco-Oakland.....	-16.0	+0.3	+1.5	+3.8	+0.7	+28.5
Seattle.....	-27.0	-4.9	-11.4	+10.6	+11.0	+33.4

¹ The schedules taken in Los Angeles cover the year ending Oct. 31, 1918; in San Francisco-Oakland and Seattle the year ending Sept. 30, 1918.

To secure goods which cost \$1,500 at the time covered by the 1917-18 survey it would have been necessary to spend at the time covered by the second survey \$1,499 in San Francisco-Oakland, where the least difference in price level appears, but only \$1,443 in Los Angeles where costs for the \$1,200-\$1,500 income group had declined almost 4 percent.

To place comparisons between the expenditures of the two groups of families on a comparable basis, it is first necessary to convert the dollar figures of the 1917-18 study to values which reflect the price levels which prevailed at the period covered by the survey in each city in 1934-35. For example, in Los Angeles, food costs were on the average 25.8 percent lower in the period of the second survey than in the year ending October 31, 1918. In other words, Los Angeles families were able in 1934-35 to buy for approximately \$74 the same foods for which they had paid \$100 in the earlier period. On the other hand, the average cost of the miscellaneous items entering into the family budget were 35.6 percent higher at the time of the second survey in Los Angeles than at the time of the first, and it was necessary to pay \$135.60 for the goods and services included under this category which would have cost \$100 in 1917-18. Since the price changes which occurred between 1917-18 and 1934-35 in all the cities differed greatly as between different types of consumers' goods, each type of expenditure has been converted to the 1934-35 values with appropriate group index numbers calculated to show changes in costs to the consumer of this type of goods between periods covered by the two studies. Cost of living indexes needed for this conversion are not available for Sacramento. The following discussion is, therefore, limited to the other three cities.

Comparing the data from the families covered in the 1917-18 study with those from families of similar composition studied in 1934-35, one of the most striking facts is the generally higher level of expenditure at the latter date as compared with the former in Los Angeles and San Francisco-Oakland. From table 28, it is apparent that when the figures on average expenditures by the wage earners and clerical workers studied in 1917-18 with incomes from \$1,200 to \$1,500 have been converted to 1934-35 dollars the average for the families studied

in 1934-35 is higher in all three cities than the average for the 1917-18 group on a comparable basis. The difference ranges from 3.3 percent in Seattle to 11.5 percent in Los Angeles.

These differences in expenditure are partly the result of differences between the real incomes of the groups studied at the two periods. In Los Angeles and in San Francisco-Oakland, the real incomes of the groups covered in the second survey were larger than those studied in the first, but they were smaller in Seattle. When the incomes and expenditures of families with incomes from \$1,200 to \$1,500 in the two surveys are converted to a comparable basis the following differences appear:

TABLE 28.—*Differences in incomes¹ and current expenditures¹ between the groups studied in 1917-18 and in 1934-35 in 3 cities*

[Wage earners and clerical workers with annual net incomes of \$1,200 to \$1,500, white families other than Mexican]

City	Income	Expenditure
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Los Angeles.....	+3.1	+11.5
San Francisco-Oakland.....	+0.4	+5.1
Seattle.....	+3.9	+3.3

¹Both in terms of the 1934-35 price level.

In contrast with the situation found in 1917-18 when the families with incomes between \$1,200 and \$1,500 studied in San Francisco-Oakland and Los Angeles reported average net savings in terms of 1934-35 dollars of \$58 and \$75, respectively, the comparable groups studied in 1934-35 reported considerably smaller savings. The average annual net savings of families of comparable types as shown by the present investigation were \$20 in San Francisco-Oakland and \$4 in Los Angeles. In Seattle, on the other hand, a few families with large deficits in the \$1,200 to \$1,500 income group in the 1917-18 investigation brought the average net savings for that group in terms of 1934-35 dollars down to \$6 as contrasted with an average savings of \$41 reported by comparable families studied in Seattle in 1934-35.

An analysis of the figures secured from the groups studied in Los Angeles in the two periods will illustrate the type of changes in family living which have occurred in the interval between the investigations. (See table 29.) In the group studied in 1917-18, families with incomes between \$1,200 and \$1,500, expended \$464, or 36.5 percent, for food. Because of the decline in food prices, the same kinds and quantities of food could have been purchased for \$344 at the time of the second study, but standards of food consumption had changed so much that the group studied in 1934-35 actually spent on the average \$97 more than this for food, \$441 or 32.4 percent of their total current expenditures. Clothing prices also declined, and the average clothing expenditures of the Los Angeles group studied in 1934-35 were \$38 less than

those of the group studied there in 1917-18, but \$13 less than the calculated 1934-35 cost of the clothing bought in 1917-18. The cost of housing declined, while fuel and light rose in Los Angeles in the interval between the two surveys, and the group studied in the second period is found to have spent more for housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration combined both proportionately and in actual dollars than the group covered in the earlier period. The cost of housefurnishings declined between the two periods, both in actual dollars and as a percentage of total expenditures. Expenditures for miscellaneous items by the 1934-35 group were \$23 less than the calculated cost of the miscellaneous items purchased by the 1917-18 group of \$468. The percentage of actual expenditures allotted to miscellaneous items was, however, greater in 1934-36 than in 1917-18.

A comparison of the cost of the 1917-18 purchases in 1934-35 dollars, with the distribution of the actual purchases in 1934-35, shows a trend toward larger purchases of food, smaller purchases of clothing, and larger current expenditures for housing, fuel, and light. The decrease in the proportion of the total spent for clothing is very striking. A less striking decline in the percentage spent for furniture and furnishings occurred in two of the three cities.

TABLE 29.—*Distribution of current family expenditures in 1917-18 and 1934-35*
[Wage earners and clerical workers with annual net incomes of \$1,200 to \$1,500, white families other than Mexican]

	Los Angeles		San Francisco-Oakland		Seattle	
	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
<i>Families studied in 1917-18</i> ¹						
Number.....	75		114		60	
Expenditures in 1917-18 dollars, ² total.....	1,270	100.0	1,292	100.0	1,355	100.0
Food.....	464	36.5	514	39.8	496	36.6
Clothing.....	181	14.2	204	15.8	198	14.6
Housing, fuel, and light.....	223	17.6	262	20.3	291	21.5
Furniture and furnishings.....	57	4.5	48	3.7	67	4.9
Miscellaneous.....	345	27.2	264	20.4	303	22.4
Expenditures in terms of 1934-35 dollars, ³ total.....	1,222	100.0	1,291	100.0	1,304	100.0
Food.....	344	28.1	431	33.4	362	27.8
Clothing.....	156	12.8	205	15.9	188	14.4
Housing, fuel, and light.....	200	16.4	267	20.7	275	21.1
Furniture and furnishings.....	54	4.4	48	3.7	75	5.7
Miscellaneous.....	468	38.3	340	26.3	404	31.0
<i>Families studied in 1934-35 (types comparable to those studied in 1917-18)</i>						
Number.....	54		39		49	
Expenditures in 1934-35 dollars, ⁴ total.....	1,362	100.0	1,357	100.0	1,347	100.0
Food.....	441	32.4	502	37.0	480	35.6
Clothing.....	143	10.5	133	9.8	128	9.5
Housing, fuel, and light.....	273	20.0	315	23.2	295	21.9
Furniture and furnishings.....	60	4.4	27	2.0	32	2.4
Miscellaneous.....	445	32.7	380	28.0	412	30.6

¹ The data from the 1917-18 investigation in each of the cities are for the year ending Oct. 31, 1918, in Los Angeles; Sept. 30, 1918, in San Francisco-Oakland and Seattle.

² Data for 1917-18 based on figures published in Bureau of Labor Statistics Bull. 357, pp. 40, 59, and 61, 1924.

³ Data in terms of 1934-35 dollars were computed from original 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 studies in each of the cities.

⁴ For detailed distribution of expenditures, see Tabular Summary, table 23.

⁵ Includes refrigeration.

Part II.—Mexican Families in Los Angeles

Chapter 1

Income Level and Money Disbursements

Schedules were obtained from 99 Mexican families in Los Angeles. This sample was chosen at the same time and in the same way as the sample for white families other than Mexican in Los Angeles and represents a cross section of the families of employed Mexican wage earners and clerical workers in this city in 1934-35.

The sample was not intended to be representative of the total Mexican population of wage earners and clerical workers, since the Study excluded families on relief and those lacking specified minimum employment and income. An estimate based on figures from the Division of Social Research, Works Progress Administration, places the number of families of two or more persons on relief in which the head was either born in Mexico or was of Mexican parentage at 11,000 families during the month of the peak relief load in the period of the present investigation. This is approximately 18 percent of the Mexican families of two or more persons in Los Angeles County in 1930.¹

Furthermore, as in the case of the other families covered in the investigation, no Mexican family was included which had an income of less than \$500, or in which no earner had been employed for a minimum of 36 weeks. (See appendix D, p. 316.) These same criteria for inclusion of Mexican as for other white families were followed, even though they resulted in a Mexican sample with incomes relatively higher than those of the entire Mexican population, in order that comparisons might be made between the spending of comparable families of employed Mexican workers and other white employed workers.

Family Income ²

The family incomes reported by the Mexican families ranged from \$545 to \$3,454. This maximum family income was received by a family with five earners: One son, a painter in an automobile shop; another son, a clerk in a retail grocery store; and three daughters, all finishers in a lingerie factory. Average family income was \$1,204 and median income \$1,120. One-fourth of these 99 Mexican families

¹ Both the number of families on relief and the number of Mexican families in 1930 are for Los Angeles County since relief figures were not available separately for the city of Los Angeles.

² Details of family income when families are classified by economic level are in Tabular Summary, table 2; and when classified by income level in Tabular Summary, table 5.

had incomes of less than \$918 and three-fourths had incomes below \$1,421.

The chief source of family income was earnings, either from wages or salaries.³ The highest earnings reported for any one individual among the Mexican families was the \$1,694 received by a maintenance man in a laundry. The importance of supplementary earners in family income was about the same for Mexican families as for the white families other than Mexican. The trend noted for the white families other than Mexican for the percentage of income received from sources other than earnings to increase with rise in income level holds true for the Mexican families also. (See table 30.)

The proportion of families with unskilled, semiskilled, and skilled wage earners, and of clerical workers as chief earner in the Mexican sample for Los Angeles is quite different from that found among the families drawn in the Los Angeles sample of white workers other than Mexican. The distribution of the Mexican families reflects the agricultural background from which they have come as immigrants, the general limitations of their schooling, and their very slight opportunity to acquire skill in the trades. Among the Mexican families, 56 percent had a semiskilled wage earner as their chief earner, 29 percent an unskilled wage earner, 8 percent a skilled wage earner, and 7 percent a clerical worker.

TABLE 30.—*Sources of family income, at successive income levels, 1 year during the period 1934-35*

[Mexican families of wage earners and clerical workers, Los Angeles]

Income class	Number of families	Average net money income	Average number of gainful workers per family	Percentage of income from—		
				Earnings of chief earner	Earnings of supplementary earners	Other sources
All families.....	99	\$1,204	1.62	78.6	18.9	2.5
Families with annual net incomes of—						
\$500-\$900.....	21	754	1.43	93.7	5.0	1.3
\$900-\$1,200.....	35	1,031	1.34	89.4	8.1	2.5
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	24	1,340	1.58	78.2	18.1	3.7
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	12	1,607	1.83	75.1	23.1	1.8
\$1,800 and over.....	7	2,257	3.28	43.4	55.0	1.6

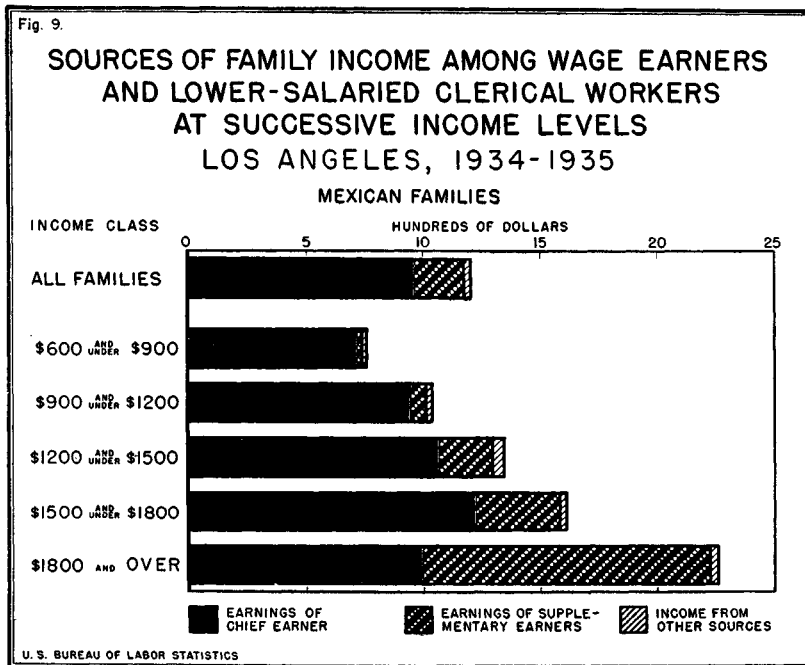
Size and composition of family.

The average number of persons per family (4.73) was considerably larger than for white families other than Mexican in Los Angeles. If the investigation had been extended to families on relief, the average size of the Mexican families would have been even larger, since the average size of families of two or more persons on relief in Los Angeles

³ No family was included in which 25 percent of this income came from other sources. See appendix D, p. 319.

county was 5.3 in the month when the peak relief load was experienced during the period of the investigation.

The trend noted for white families other than Mexican toward larger average size of families at the higher income level also obtains for the Mexican families. The number of persons, 16 years of age and over, was considerably larger, and consequently the number of earners was greater, in the income groups above \$1,500 than in those below, but the number of persons under 16 years of age rose to about 3 persons at the \$1,500 to \$1,800 income level and then declined sharply. The group with incomes over \$1,800 was made up largely



of mature families, with few young children, where the wife and the older sons and daughters were free to work in industry or trade.

Current Expenditures of the City Group as a Whole ⁴

The distribution by the Mexican families of their total current expenditures, which averaged \$1,263 per family, differed from that of other Los Angeles families with approximately the same family income ⁵ in that a larger proportion was allotted to two major items in the family budget, i. e., food and clothing. The Mexican families

⁴ Current expenditures are defined on p. 288 of this report.

⁵ The comparison is based on the expenditures of 219 white families other than Mexican with incomes ranging from \$900 to \$1,500, and averaging \$1,225. (See Tabular Summary, table 6, and for the same data classified by income level, Tabular Summary, table 3.)

spent 52 cents out of every dollar for these two items whereas the white families other than Mexican allotted only 43 cents. The Mexican families in Los Angeles allotted a larger percentage of their total expenditures to food than did the Mexican families studied in Houston, 39 percent against 38 percent, while only 33 percent was so spent by Los Angeles white families other than Mexican with comparable incomes. This difference is due in part to the larger size of family among the Mexicans.

The most striking differences between the distribution of expenditures by the Los Angeles Mexican families and by other families of similar income in Los Angeles is in the relatively large proportion spent for clothing (13.5 percent as compared with 9.8 percent). The emphasis on dress in the consumer purchases of Mexican families is confirmed by data from the Mexican families in Houston secured in the present investigation, and from a selected group of Mexican families in San Diego having supplied figures to the Heller Committee on Research in Social Economics in 1929-30.⁶ In both these groups average clothing expenditures amounted to more than 13 percent of the total. The average total expenditures of the Houston group were considerably lower than those of the Los Angeles families (\$954), and those of the San Diego families higher (\$1,383). The San Diego families represented a selected group connected with the Neighborhood House, a recreational and educational center for Mexicans.

Housing, including fuel, light, and refrigeration, accounted for a smaller proportion of total expenditures among the Los Angeles Mexican families than among the white families other than Mexican. While expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration represented 4 to 5 cents of every dollar spent by both groups of families, the Mexican families spent about 13 cents in each dollar for housing in contrast to 17 cents by the other group with similar incomes.

Expenditures for automobile and motorcycle purchase, operation, and maintenance, were the fourth most important item in the budget of these Mexican families, accounting for 7.3 percent of total expenditures. All other forms of transportation took about 2.5 percent. Recreation expenditures accounted for 5.9 cents of each dollar spent, which is the same proportion as for white families other than Mexican. Expenditures for furnishings and equipment were the next largest item with 3.8 percent, followed closely by expenditures for household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration. Medical-care expenditures played an even less important part among the Mexican families than would have been expected from their generally lower economic level. In the Mexican group, 2.8 cents of each dollar was for the care of the health, while 4.1 cents was spent by the white

⁶ Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics: How Mexicans earn and live. Cost of Living Studies V, University of California Publications in Economics, v. 13, 1933, No. 1, pp. 1-114.

families other than Mexican. Personal-care expenditures were about the same, averaging 2.4 percent for the Mexican families and 2.3 percent for the non-Mexican group in Los Angeles. This proportion was about equal to that found in the other cities covered by the Study in the Pacific region but was somewhat higher than that found in cities in other regions except the South where in several cities the proportion was greater.

Distribution of Expenditures at Successive Income Levels

The tendency noted among the white families other than Mexican in Los Angeles for the percentage of total expenditure allotted to food and housing (including fuel, light, and refrigeration) to decline with rise in income level holds true also for the Mexican families. Expenditures for household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration, and for personal care also tended to decline when expressed as percentages of total expenditure, but the movement was slightly irregular. On the other hand, percentage expenditures for clothing, transportation, recreation, and gifts to persons outside the economic family increased with rise in income level. Of these the greatest increase occurred in the case of transportation, where the dollar expenditures were five times as great at the highest income level as at the lowest.

The percentages allotted to furnishings and equipment, medical care, and community welfare remained about the same at all income levels. (See Tabular Summary, table 6.)

Order of Expenditures at Different Economic Levels

Since the number, age, sex, and occupation of the persons dependent on the family funds at each income level of Mexican families studied varied quite as much as among the white families other than Mexican, the data secured from the Mexican families were also analyzed by the economic level of the families cooperating in the investigation.⁷ Increase in income with rise in economic level and decrease in family size occurs among the Mexican families as well as among the white families other than Mexican. (See Tabular Summary, table 2.)

With a rise in economic level there appears (see Tabular Summary, table 3) a decline in the percentage of expenditure allotted to food and to housing (including fuel, light, and refrigeration). Among families spending \$100 to \$200 per expenditure unit for all items in the family budget, food expenditures accounted for 45.1 percent of the total, and housing expenditures, including fuel, light, and refrigeration, 18.3 percent. Among families with a total unit expenditure of \$500 to \$600 a smaller proportion, 37.3 percent, went for food, and for housing 15.5 percent. Expenditures for clothing at this level repre-

⁷ For a description of the methods of computing and the meaning of economic level (see appendix G, pp. 344-352.)

sented 13.9 percent of the total, as compared with 14.0 percent at the \$100 to \$200 level. When the expenditures of all the families at the higher economic levels are combined (i. e., into a group spending \$400 and over per expenditure unit), clothing is found to represent only 12.1 percent of their total expenditures. That this relatively large proportion is not entirely due to the large number of persons per family in the Mexican group is shown by the fact that average unit expenditure for clothing in the \$200 to \$400 levels, where most of the Mexican families are found, is higher than among the non-Mexican families at these levels.

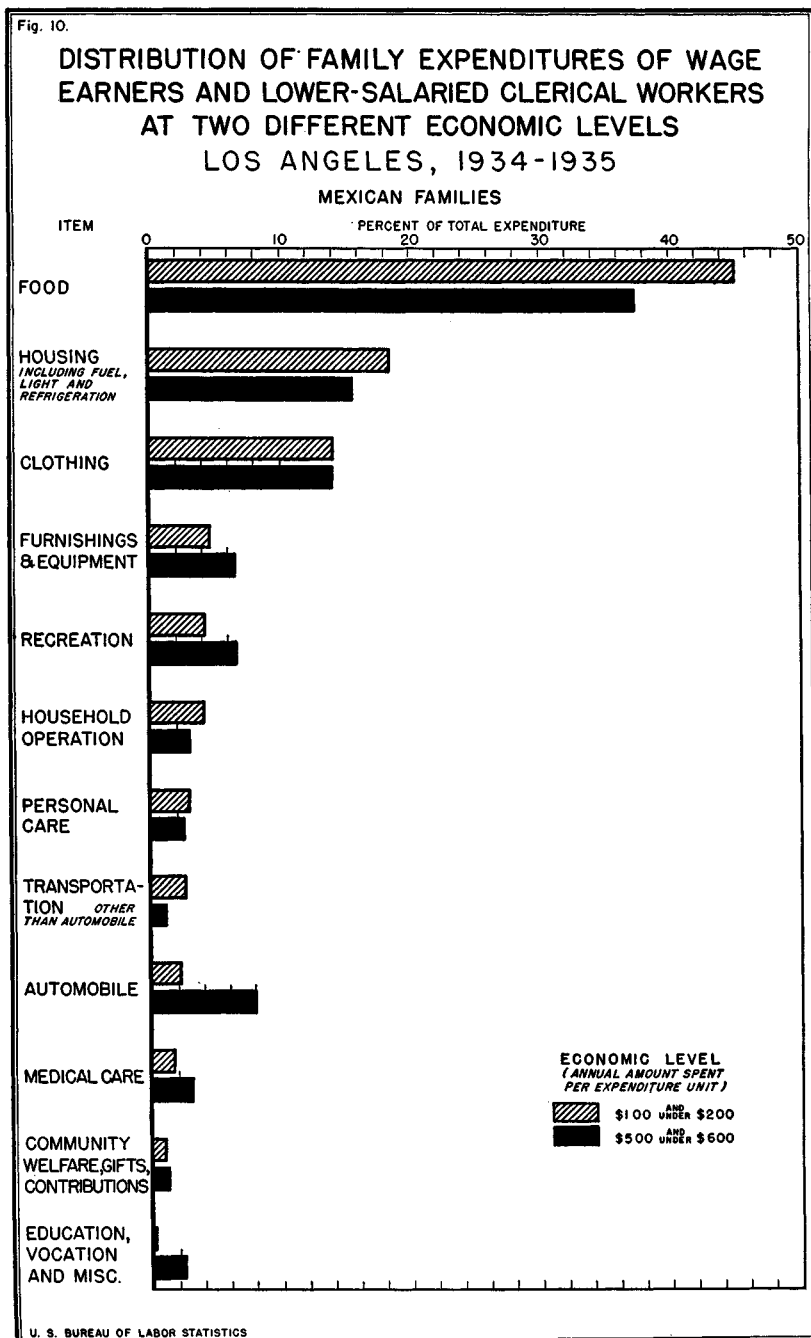
The proportion of each dollar which was allotted to furnishings and equipment, to transportation, to recreation, to gifts for persons outside the economic family increased from low to high economic levels. On the other hand the percentage of each dollar spent for household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration, for personal care, and for community welfare at each economic level tended to cluster about the average for the entire group.

A comparison of the rank order of the different groups of items of expenditure at the lowest and at the highest economic levels found among the Mexican families (see table 31) reveals the overwhelming importance of food, housing (including fuel, light, and refrigeration), and clothing expenditures at both levels. They ranked first, second, and third, respectively, in magnitude of expenditure among the families with the greatest as among families with the least annual expenditure per equivalent adult. It is only in the items representing much smaller dollar expenditures that any marked shift in relative importance from low to high economic levels takes place. Automobile expenditure shifts from ninth place at the lowest level to fourth at the highest where it takes precedence over furnishings and equipment, and recreation. Expenditures for medical care rise from tenth place at the lowest level to seventh place at the highest, suggesting not only more expensive but more frequent care.

TABLE 31.—*Expenditures in rank order at 2 different economic levels, 1 year during the period 1934-35*

[Mexican families of wage earners and clerical workers, Los Angeles]

Expenditure item	Families spending per expenditure unit per year—		Expenditure item	Families spending per expenditure unit per year—	
	\$100-\$200	\$500-\$600		\$100-\$200	\$500-\$600
Food.....	1	1	Personal care.....	7	9
Clothing.....	3	3	Medical care.....	10	7
Housing, including fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	2	2	Recreation.....	5	5
Other household operation.....	6	8	Education.....	13	14
Furnishings and equipment.....	4	6	Vocation.....	14.5	15
Automobile and motorcycle, purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	9	4	Community welfare.....	11	13
Other transportation.....	8	11	Gifts and contributions to persons outside economic family.....	12	12
			Other items.....	14.5	10



Changes in Assets and Liabilities

As contrasted with the excess of income over current expenditures among the white other than Mexican families in Los Angeles, the Mexican families suffered a net deficit of \$35. The entire group of Mexican families reported increases in assets averaging \$46, decreases in liabilities incurred before the beginning of the schedule year averaging \$21, decreases in assets averaging \$40, and increases in liabilities averaging \$63. (See Tabular Summary, table 4.)

The same considerations outlined in connection with the discussion of the assets and liabilities of white families other than Mexican hold true for the Mexican families. In comparing the changes in the status of the white other than Mexican and Mexican families in Los Angeles it should be remembered that the latter families not only had smaller net incomes but also had considerably larger families. An examination of the changes in assets and liabilities of Mexican families in detail shows that the pattern of savings and deficits was distinctly different from that of the white families other than Mexican.

Thirty-nine percent of the Mexican families covered in the present survey in Los Angeles reported savings, 53 percent a deficit, and the remainder just met their expense from income. The savings reported by the families having a surplus averaged \$68 and the average deficit of families "going in the red" was \$118.

When the data are analyzed by income (see Tabular Summary, table 5), it appears that there was a net deficit at every income level. The size of this deficit shows no definite trend with rise in income level, averaging \$29 for families with \$500 to \$900 income and rising to \$48 for families at the next higher level. The amount of the deficit then decreased to \$10 for the 24 families receiving \$1,200 to \$1,500 per year. For the 19 families with incomes over \$1,500 the average deficit was \$49.

TABLE 32.—Percentage of families having surplus and deficit and net change in assets and liabilities during the schedule year, at successive economic levels, 1 year during the period 1934-35

[Mexican families of wage earners and clerical workers, Los Angeles]

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 (dollars)			Surplus per family having a surplus (dollars)	Deficit per family having a deficit (dollars)
				Per family	Per expenditure unit	Per gainful worker		
All families.....	99	39.4	52.5	-35	-8	-22	68	118
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:								
Under \$400.....	78	38.5	52.6	-27	-6	-17	67	100
\$400-\$600.....	15	33.3	60.0	-102	-32	-67	32	191
\$600 and over.....	6	66.7	33.3	+22	+10	+13	116	167

When the data secured from the 99 Mexican families studied are sorted into three groups according to economic level (see table 32), the 78 families spending under \$400 per expenditure unit per year had an average deficit of \$27 and the 15 families spending from \$400 to \$600 experienced the very large average deficit of \$102. However, families spending over \$600 per expenditure unit per year, of which there were only 6, reported a net surplus of \$22. This trend of deficits at the lower economic levels and a surplus at the highest is in direct contrast to the trend found for white families other than Mexican. The difference may not be representative due to the small number of cases at the highest economic level in the Mexican group.

Among the Mexican families studied, as with the white families other than Mexican, the most frequent form of savings was payments of life insurance premiums (see Tabular Summary, table 4.) Sixty-three percent of the Mexican families reported paying such premiums at an average expenditure of \$41 for each of these 62 families. The average amount paid per family for insurance premiums tended to increase with economic level, a trend very generally found among the families covered in this investigation, but the proportion of families making payments on premiums tended to remain constant with rise in economic level. The second most frequent form of savings was payments on principal of mortgage on owned home.

On the other side of the ledger, the most frequently used source of funds other than current income was borrowing by means of increasing installment obligations due on goods other than automobiles. Half of the increases in the liabilities of the group as a whole were arranged on the basis of installment credit (see table 33), somewhat less than a third of the increases of installment indebtedness was due to purchases of automobiles. "Other debts," which include increase in the amounts due doctors, hospitals, and grocers, was the second most frequently used source of nonincome funds.

Seven of the 19 Mexican families purchasing automobiles during the schedule year financed these purchases by incurring installment obligations which had not been completely liquidated at the end of the schedule year. Whether the remaining 12 families financed their purchases by means of small-loan companies cannot be determined from the data available.

TABLE 33.—*Changes in assets and liabilities during the schedule year, at successive economic levels, 1 year during the period 1934-35*

[Mexican families of wage earners and clerical workers, Los Angeles]

Economic level	Number of families	Average increase in assets	Average decrease in liabilities	Average decreases in amounts due on goods purchased on installment plan		Average decrease in assets	Average increase in liabilities	Average increases in amounts due on goods purchased on installment plan	
				Automobiles	Other goods			Automobiles	Other goods
All families.....	99	\$46	\$21	\$4	\$4	\$40	\$63	\$10	\$25
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:									
Under \$300.....	47	32	19	0	6	24	55	4	26
\$300-\$400.....	31	81	16	7	2	54	67	5	24
\$400 and over...	21	28	33	9	3	52	75	30	26

Chapter 2

Expenditures for Specified Goods ¹

Food

Annual food expenditure.

The proportion of total expenditures devoted to food by the Mexican families studied in Los Angeles declined consistently with rise in economic level. Average family expenditures for food at the high level were, on the contrary, 29 percent larger than those at the low level. (See table 8 of the Tabular Summary.)

Average dollar expenditures for food prepared at home (including food for lunches prepared at home and carried to work and to school) increased 17 percent from the low to the high economic level.

The increases in dollar expenditures for food bought and eaten away from home were greater than those in expenditures for food eaten at home. Expenditures for meals at restaurants, lunch counters, soda fountains, and bars increased 352 percent from the low to the high level. Of each dollar spent for food at the lowest economic level less than 4 cents was spent for meals away from home. At the highest level 12 cents of each food dollar of these Mexican families went for this purpose.

Although food expenditures outrank expenditures for other groups of items at every expenditure level, food consumption was very different at the upper and lower levels due to differences in the number of dollars spent per family and in number of persons per family. Even more than in the case of the white families other than Mexican, the number of food expenditure units ² per Mexican family decreased markedly from the lowest to the highest economic level. When total food expenditures are divided by the number of food expenditure units, the result gives evidence of the change in food consumption from one level to another. Families spending from \$100 to \$200 per expenditure unit per year for all items in the family budget had an average annual expenditure for food of \$74 per

¹ For each of the tables showing details of expenditures as many economic levels have been shown as the number of cases and the types of the data for each particular table would allow. For purposes of text discussion Mexican families in Los Angeles have been classified at three economic levels: Low, \$100 to \$200, intermediate, \$200 to \$400; high, \$400 and over.

² Food expenditure units are computed from scales based on the estimated food cost of customary food consumption during the period of the survey. They may be used as a convenient common denominator in studying differences in total food expenditures at different economic levels. (See footnote 3, p. 98.)

food expenditure unit, while with total annual unit expenditure from \$500 to \$600, the amount spent on food averaged \$222 per food expenditure unit.

Food expenditure in 1 week in the spring quarter.

Data on the 194 separate foods purchased and consumed during 1 typical week in the spring quarter show that not only was there a marked increase in the average expenditure for food per capita³ with rise in economic level among these families, but also that the types of food purchased were 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. (See Tabular Summary, table 7.)

A comparison of the amounts spent for food per capita per week by families at three expenditure levels shows a per capita expenditure at the high level 184 percent greater than that at the low level.

The per capita expenditures for meats, poultry, and sea food, and the quantities purchased of these items increased rapidly with rise in economic level. The per capita expenditure for this group of foods by the Mexican families was more than three times as large at the high level as at the low.

Per capita expenditures for total grain products rose from 29 cents at the low level to 55.8 cents at the high level. Quantities purchased per capita followed the same trend. Total expenditures for bread and other baked goods increased with economic level, as did quantities purchased per capita. Total expenditures for flour and other cereals likewise increased with economic level, but the quantity purchased was largest at the low level.

Expenditures for milk for all Mexican families studied were larger than those for any other single item. Expenditures for milk and milk products showed an increase at the high level, as did quantities purchased, except in the case of evaporated and condensed milk, where the quantity purchased was largest at the middle level.

Eggs ranked second in importance of expenditure. Both expenditure and quantity purchased increased with economic level.

White bread was the item third in importance of expenditure for all families considered as a group. Quantity and expenditure increased with economic level. White flour accounted for the fourth largest

³ 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.

expenditure for all families, with a decrease in quantity and expenditure from low to high level.

It is interesting to note that porterhouse and sirloin steak ranked fifth in expenditure for all families, with a marked increase in quantities purchased and expenditures at the high economic level. Expenditures for lard were slightly larger than those for butter, and the quantity purchased three times as large.

An estimate of the proportion of families spending enough to purchase an adequate diet, at each of the three economic levels, shows a marked progression from the lowest economic level to the highest. The proportion rises from no families at the lowest level to 86 percent at the highest level. 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,⁴ and average food expenditures per adequate-food-cost-unit were calculated for each family. None of the 13 families spending from \$100 to \$200 per expenditure unit for all the items of family living spent enough for food to have secured an adequate diet calculated in this way and not quite half (44.6 percent) of the group at the \$200 to \$400 level; but about seven-eighths (85.7 percent) of the group spending \$400 and over for all items spent enough for adequate nutrition if they had selected foods closely in accordance with nutritive needs. (For method of computation and limitations of conclusions from this method, see p. 49.)

When food expenditures for the Mexican families spending \$200 to \$400 per expenditure unit for all items of family living are compared with those of the Los Angeles white families other than Mexican spending under \$400 per expenditure unit, certain differences appear. Per capita expenditure per week of both groups averaged \$2. The Mexican families spent a fifth more for total grain products than did the other group, and purchased a quantity nearly half again as large. They used more than three times as much rice and nearly three times as much white flour. On the other hand expenditures for cornmeal, traditionally prominent in Mexican diet, were only a third as large as those of the other group. Expenditures by the Mexican group for fresh bottled milk were slightly larger than those of the white families other than Mexican. The Mexican families spent less than two-thirds as much for butter as non-Mexican families. Expenditures for lard, on the other hand, were almost six times as large. Total per capita expenditures for meats, poultry, fish and other sea food were similar for the two groups, with the Mexican families making the larger expenditure for fresh beef. Total per capita expenditures for fruits and vegetables were slightly larger for the non-Mexican group.

⁴ See Stiebelling, 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.

This group purchased a larger quantity of potatoes than did the Mexican families. Twelve percent of the per capita expenditure for vegetables and fruits by the Mexican families was used to buy dried beans. Expenditures for green and leafy vegetables and citrus fruits were but little smaller than those of the non-Mexican families.

Families of Mexican origin were also studied in Houston, Tex., and it is possible to compare the food expenditures of the families spending from \$200 to \$400 per expenditure unit for all items in the two cities.

The average per capita food expenditure of the Los Angeles Mexican families at this economic level was one-fourth more than that of the comparable Houston families. They spent a little more for total grain products but purchased a smaller quantity, buying much larger quantities of bread and baked goods and smaller quantities of flour and other cereals. They purchased only half as much white flour and about one-eighth as much cornmeal as the Houston group. They purchased more eggs, milk, and butter. The Los Angeles families spent 38 cents of every dollar for fats for lard, while the Houston families spent 81 cents of each "fat" dollar for vegetable shortenings. The Los Angeles Mexicans spent a slightly larger proportion of the food dollar for meats, poultry, fish and other sea food than did the Houston group (16 cents as compared with 14 cents). Total per capita expenditure for this group of foods was, however, 50 percent larger in Los Angeles than in Houston. In the case of vegetables and fruits, per capita expenditure and quantity purchased were larger in Los Angeles. The dried beans used extensively by both groups were purchased in larger quantities by the Houston families. Green and leafy vegetables and citrus fruits were used in larger quantities in Los Angeles with correspondingly larger expenditures for these items.

Housing

A special tabulation of data from the 1930 census shows that nearly half of the Mexican families living in Los Angeles County at that time made their homes in three densely settled districts⁵ in the center of the city—Central, Boyle, and Belvedere. Since the present investigation included only the families of employed workers with family incomes over \$500, and did not cover any families on relief at any time during the year, the Mexican families studied were not found to have been concentrated in these poorer districts. Only one-quarter of the Mexican families cooperating in the investigation were found in these three districts. More than two-thirds of the rest were found in the Elysian, Vermont, Vernon, Harbor, and Compton districts of Los Angeles and in Pasadena, where detached houses may be rented at low rates and where home ownership is possible for families of low and moderate income.

⁵Using the district map of the Los Angeles Associated Charities.

Housing Facilities.

Sixty-nine percent of the Mexican families cooperating in the investigation rented houses averaging $4\frac{1}{2}$ rooms per dwelling. Seventeen percent owned their own homes, and 12 percent lived in apartments. The remainder of the families changed their type of dwelling during the schedule year.

For the renters of houses the average number of persons per room was 1.02. The consistent downward trend in number of persons per room noted for white families other than Mexican is also true for the Mexican group. For families spending annually \$100 to \$200 per expenditure unit, there were an average of 1.69 persons per room, while for families spending \$400 and over, the figure drops to 0.80. (See Tabular Summary, table 10.)

Sixteen of the 19 home owners and 70 of the 80 renters lived in a dwelling with all of the following facilities: Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric lights, and gas or electricity for cooking. From table 9 of the Tabular Summary, data are available on the individual housing facilities possessed by home owners and renters, classified by economic level.

As with the white families other than Mexican, home owners surpassed renters in the proportion of families having garden space. Seventeen of the 19 home owners possessed such space while 53 of the 80 renters did so. Fifteen of the 19 home owners had the use of a garage while 46 of the 80 renters had this facility.

A comparison of the housing facilities of the Mexican group and the white group other than Mexican studied in Los Angeles shows the kind of difference which would be expected in view of the generally lower incomes of the Mexican families. Eighty-one percent of the Mexican group rented their homes while 65 percent of the other families were renters. The average monthly rental rate for Mexicans was about two-thirds that of the white families other than Mexican, \$14.54 as against \$22.86.

The majority of families in both groups rented one-family detached houses, 78 percent of the Mexicans and 52 percent of the white families other than Mexican. All of the non-Mexican renting families had inside flush toilets but two of these families did not have the sole use of this convenience. Only 3 out of the 80 Mexican families who rented their homes lived in dwellings without inside flush toilets.

No Mexican family included in this study had an electric or other mechanical refrigerator, in fact, two-fifths were without any kind of refrigeration. On the contrary one-third of the white families other than Mexican enjoyed the luxury of mechanical refrigeration and only 6 percent were without some kind of refrigeration. Another convenience found among the white families other than Mexican to a

greater degree than among the Mexican families was the telephone, the percentage for white families being 7 times as large as that for the Mexicans.

All of the home-owning families in both groups had electric lights, gas or electricity for cooking, and flush toilets, but one Mexican family out of the 19 and 2 white families other than Mexican out of the 172 reported the last-named facility as outside the dwelling.

One-third of the home-owning white families other than Mexican had equipped their homes with electric or other mechanical refrigeration, but none of the Mexican home owners had this modern convenience.

For Mexican families and white families other than Mexican, at the \$300 to \$400 expenditure level, the pattern is similar to that for all families. Again we find a larger proportion of renters than home owners; all but one of the Mexican families at this level rented their homes but only two-thirds of the non-Mexican families. Of these renting families, more than two-thirds in each group lived in one-family detached houses. All of the families at this level had inside flush toilets, although one of the Mexican families did not have the sole use of this facility. Also, all the families had electric lights and gas or electricity for cooking. The percentage of families lacking any type of refrigeration was greater among the Mexican group than among the other families at this economic level, one-third as compared with 11.5 percent.

The convenience of a telephone was had by 17.3 percent of the white families other than Mexican on this plane, but by only 6.7 percent of the Mexican families.

*Housing expenditure.*⁶

The 17 Mexican families who owned their own homes for 12 months during the schedule year averaged \$113 for their current housing expenditures. Ten of the home-owning families invested in their homes during the schedule year, either in the form of payments on the principal of mortgages or in the form of permanent improvements in the house. The sum invested by either or both of these methods averaged about \$152 per family making an investment.

For families renting houses, the average monthly rental rate was \$15. The monthly rental rate increased with rise in economic level from \$12 for families with annual total unit expenditure of \$100 to \$200 to \$16 for families spending \$400 and over.

None of the Mexican families studied owned a vacation home and none made expenditures for rent on vacation or trips. Likewise, there were no expenditures for rent at school.

⁶ See Tabular Summary, table 10.

Expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration were approximately the same in all four seasons, averaging between \$12 and \$13. About a third of these expenditures were for electricity and about half for gas, with expenditures for ice making up the balance of the annual expenditure of \$50.

Of the total expenditure for items included under the heading of household operation the Mexican families spent the major portion for laundry soap and cleaning supplies. An average of \$9 per year was paid for laundry sent out. One family had the services of full-time domestic help, and five families used part-time domestic help.

Furnishings and Equipment

Expenditures for furnishings and equipment, which were greatest for suites of furniture, bedding, carpets and rugs, washing machines, electric sewing machines, and stoves and ranges of all kinds except electric ranges, showed a marked variation with economic level. (See Tabular Summary, table 18.) At the low level expenditures averaged \$43 per family, whereas the average at the high level was \$80.

The items purchased by the largest proportion of families at both levels were fundamentals of household equipment: Brooms, brushes, mops, light bulbs, blankets, pots and pans, cutlery, and cotton turkish towels. Families at the high level bought sheets and pillowcases more frequently than did families at the low level. One family at each economic level reported the purchase of an electric sewing machine.

Of the various groups of items coming under the general head of furnishings and equipment, expenditures for miscellaneous equipment increased most markedly with rise in economic level.

Clothing ⁷

Total expenditure per family for clothing.

The Mexican families studied spent on the average \$170 for clothing. Expenditures averaged \$130 at the low level, \$171 at the intermediate level, and \$191 at the high level.

As far as one can gather from the data collected on the schedules, the families of Mexican descent in Los Angeles dress in many ways very much like their neighbors who are descended from other nationality groups and more of whom were born in the United States. A smaller proportion of the total clothing expenditure of both the Mexican men and women is spent on hats. In general, however, their

⁷ For the Mexican families studied, clothing expenditures are shown at three levels for the men and boys, and women and girls, 18 years of age and over, as follows: Low, \$100 to \$200; intermediate, \$200 to \$400; high, \$400 and over. Because of the small number of cases, the data for the age groups 12 through 17, 6 through 11, and 2 through 5 years are presented without any attempt at separation of expenditures at different economic levels. (See Tabular Summary, table 17.)

clothing budgets closely resemble those of other families of comparable economic status.

This impression is confirmed by the Heller committee's study of Mexican families in San Diego. In commenting on the clothing purchases of the Mexican group studied in San Diego, this report concludes: "The Mexican immigrant * * * rapidly adopts American dress. The clothing purchases reported were overalls, wool suits, ready-made dresses, silk stockings, corsets, felt hats, instead of the native muslin trousers and blouse, calico dress, straw hat, and reboso of Mexico."⁸

Clothing expenditure for men and boys.

The total clothing expenditures per person decreased from \$41 for men and boys, 18 years of age and over, through each age group to \$16 for boys, aged 2 through 5 years.

The men and boys aged 18 years and over in the Mexican families studied in Los Angeles purchased clothing of an average value of \$22 per person at the lowest economic level, \$39 per person at the next level, and \$59 at the highest level (see table 34). The limited number of cases of boys aged less than 18 years bars comparison of their detailed clothing expenditures at different economic levels with those of older men.

TABLE 34.—*Distribution of annual clothing expenditures for individuals in families, at successive economic levels, 1 year during the period 1934-35*

[Men and boys in Mexican families of wage earners and clerical workers in Los Angeles]

Sex and age group, and type of clothing	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit		
		\$100-\$200	\$200-\$400	\$400 and over		\$100-\$200	\$200-\$400	\$400 and over
Men and boys, 18 years of age and over:								
Headwear.....	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Outerwear.....	1.29	0.77	1.20	1.96	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.3
Underwear.....	21.63	11.32	20.36	32.37	53.1	51.1	52.8	54.6
Footwear.....	3.00	1.92	2.74	4.29	7.4	8.7	7.1	7.2
Miscellaneous items.....	10.00	6.72	9.80	12.73	24.5	30.3	25.4	21.5
Total.....	4.80	1.42	4.49	7.91	11.8	6.4	11.6	13.4
	40.72	22.15	38.59	59.26	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

When clothing expenditures of Mexican men, aged 18 years and over, are grouped according to general type of item, expenditures for outerwear and footwear constitute 78 percent of the total. (See table 34.) The proportion of expenditure allotted to outerwear increased with rise in economic level, as did that allotted to miscellaneous items. Expenditures for these accessories claimed twice as large

⁸ Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics: How Mexicans earn and live. Cost of Living Studies V, University of California Publications in Economics, v. 13, 1933, No. 1, p. 37.

a proportion of the total clothing expenditure at the high level as at the low level. Footwear received a decreasing proportion of total expenditures with rise in economic level. These trends are similar to those shown by the expenditures of white men other than Mexican studied in the Pacific region. However, expenditures for miscellaneous items did not increase as rapidly from low to high level in the non-Mexican group. The Mexicans spent slightly larger proportions of total expenditures for outerwear and footwear and a smaller proportion for headwear, underwear, and miscellaneous items.

The item purchased by the largest number of men was shoes, which also represented the item of largest expenditure. Nine of the 14 men at the low economic level bought street shoes, averaging 1.3 pairs per man purchasing, at an average price of \$2.94 per pair. Twenty of the 25 men at the high level purchased such shoes, buying 1.5 pairs per person at an average price of \$4.42 per pair. Work shoes were purchased by 6 men at the low level, by 40 men out of 96 at the intermediate level, and 15 men out of 25 at the high level.

Cotton dress shirts were purchased by 10 men at the low level, by 61 at the intermediate, and by 19 at the high level, at average prices of \$0.85, \$1.23, and \$1.22.

Purchases of overcoats were made by only 1 man at the low level, by 10 at the intermediate level, and by 3 at the high level. Only one man, at the intermediate level, bought a top coat. Heavy wool suits were purchased by only 1 man at the low level, by 21 at the intermediate level, and by 7 at the high level. The average prices paid at the two higher levels were \$25 and \$35, respectively. Lightweight wool suits, purchased by 3 men at the low level, 19 at the intermediate level, and 6 at the high level, cost on the average, \$18, \$19, and \$19.

Cleaning and repairing services were used by 5 men at the low level, by 70 at the middle level, and by 24 at the high level. The average annual expenditures per man using such services were \$1.93, \$3.02, and \$3.39, respectively.

Clothing expenditure for women and girls.

The total average expenditure for clothing per person decreased from \$47 for women and girls 18 years of age and over through each age group to \$15 for the girls aged 2 to 5 years.

Women and girls 18 years of age and over in the Mexican families had average clothing expenditures of \$25 at the low level, \$44 at the intermediate level, and \$77 at the high level, averages which are larger than those for the Mexican men and boys in the same age groups. (See table 35.) The difference in the average expenditures of the Mexican men and women is especially marked at the high level where the women spent nearly a third more than the men. These figures are in striking contrast to those representing the expenditures

of the Mexicans studied in Houston, Tex.⁹ The Mexican women studied in Houston reported expenditures much smaller at the three selected levels than those of the men in the same group—about two-thirds as large as the men at the intermediate level, and a little more than half at the high level. In this respect, the clothing expenditures of the Mexican men and women in Los Angeles, though smaller, followed the same pattern as that of the other group studied in the Pacific area. The limited number of cases of girls less than 18 years bars comparison of their detailed clothing expenditures at different levels with those of older women.

Classification of clothing expenditures by type of article indicates that outerwear and footwear together accounted for 76 percent of the clothing expenditures for the Mexican women and girls in this group. (See table 35.) Outerwear (coats, suits, dresses, blouses, and sweaters) was the largest item of expense, with an average of \$21 for all Mexican women. Footwear (shoes, rubbers, and hosiery) was second with an average expenditure of \$14.34, underwear with \$6.01, was third. Miscellaneous items, including accessories, came fourth with an average of \$3.41, and headwear, averaging \$1.72, was the smallest expenditure. The Mexican women spent more proportionately for outerwear and less for headwear and miscellaneous items than the women in the other group studied in the region.

When expenditures for these groups of items are further classified by economic levels, the proportions of the total spent for outerwear and for miscellaneous items are found to increase from the low level to the high level; the percentage for outerwear very sharply, that for miscellaneous items only slightly. The proportions spent for headwear and for underwear were slightly higher at the middle level than at the lowest and highest. Expenditures for footwear, which amounted to 41 percent of total expenditures at the low level required only 30 percent at the two higher levels.

Shoes, which ranged first in importance of amount of expenditure, were also first in respect to the number of women purchasing at each economic level. Seventeen of the 18 women at the low level, 84 of the 99 women at the middle level, and 22 of the 24 at the high level purchased street shoes at average prices of \$2.41, \$3.07, and \$3.27.

Silk hose, ranking second in amount of expenditure at all levels, were purchased by 11 women at the low level, 70 at the middle level, and 23 at the high level. The women purchasing at the low level bought on the average of 8.8 pairs of silk hose per year at an average price of 58 cents a pair; those purchasing at the intermediate level bought 9.6 pairs at an average price of 69 cents, and those at the high level 14.5 pairs, at 77 cents.

⁹ See U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bull. No. 640.

Silk and rayon dresses required the third largest expenditures at the intermediate and high levels and the fourth at the low level. Less than half the women at the low level purchased such dresses. Those buying paid on the average \$3.20 per dress. At the intermediate level about half the group bought dresses of this type, averaging 1.7 dresses per woman purchasing. The women buying in this group paid on the average \$5.00 for each dress. At the high level more than two-thirds of the women bought an average of 1.6 dresses each and paid an average of \$7.08 per dress.

Heavy coats also ranked high in average expenditure. Plain coats were purchased by only 2 women at the low level, by 18 at the intermediate level, and by 1 at the high level. Fur-trimmed coats were purchased by 3 women at the low level, 12 at the intermediate level, and 4 at the high level. The average prices paid by the women purchasing coats in the intermediate group were about \$14 for heavy plain coats and \$18 for those trimmed with fur. Five women purchased fur coats at an average expenditure of \$64 per coat.

Home sewing.

As in the case of the white families other than Mexican, all but a very small proportion of total clothing expenditure was spent for ready-made clothing, dry cleaning, and accessories. Expenditures for yard goods and findings used for sewing garments at home averaged \$7.64 per family at the low level, \$6.58 at the intermediate level, and \$7.51 at the high level. This was, however, two to three times higher than such expenditure reported in other regions. Paid help for sewing claimed a very small proportion of the total expenditure. Only five families reported expenditures for this service.

Gifts of clothing.

Gifts of clothing paid for from family funds and exchanged within the economic family were not recorded on the schedule as gifts but simply as clothing expenditures of the family. An attempt was made to ascertain the value of gifts received from persons outside the family circle. Thirty-one percent of the families reported such gifts, the value averaging \$3.55 per family but as some of the families reporting gifts could not estimate the value of the items received, and such values have not been included, the above figures do not give a complete account of this item.

TABLE 35.—*Distribution of annual clothing expenditures for individuals in families, at successive economic levels, 1 year during the period 1934-35*

[Women and girls in Mexican families of wage earners and clerical workers in Los Angeles]

Sex and age group, and type of clothing	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit		
		\$100-\$200	\$200-\$400	\$400 and over		\$100-\$200	\$200-\$400	\$400 and over
Women and girls, 18 years of age and over:								
Headwear.....	<i>Dollars</i> 1.72	<i>Dollars</i> 0.85	<i>Dollars</i> 1.72	<i>Dollars</i> 2.42	<i>Percent</i> 3.7	<i>Percent</i> 3.4	<i>Percent</i> 3.9	<i>Percent</i> 3.1
Outerwear.....	21.34	9.58	19.84	36.41	45.6	38.8	45.6	47.3
Underwear.....	6.01	2.63	5.87	9.09	12.8	10.6	13.5	11.8
Footwear.....	14.34	9.99	12.98	23.24	30.6	40.5	29.8	30.2
Miscellaneous items.....	3.41	1.65	3.14	5.89	7.3	6.7	7.2	7.6
Total.....	46.82	24.70	43.55	77.05	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Other Groups of Current Expenditure

The largest proportion of the expenditures for items under the heading of recreation (see Tabular Summary, table 15) by Mexican families was for movies, with an annual expenditure per family of \$22. Tobacco, which was of first importance for the white families other than Mexican, took second place with an annual expenditure of \$14. The third most important expenditure was for recreational equipment.

Thirty-six of the ninety-nine Mexican families studied in Los Angeles owned radios. Eleven purchased a radio during the schedule year at an average price of \$27 per radio.

A special analysis of the individual magazines reported as read by the Mexican families showed a fiction magazine heading the list, with a women's monthly magazine and a general weekly with large volume circulation tied for second place. An equally great number of families reported as the next most frequently read magazine a needle art magazine, a religious paper, a general weekly, a movie, and a detective magazine.

In all probability, a large portion of the expenditures for transportation (see Tabular Summary, table 13) were for recreational purposes but it was impossible for the families to prorate their transportation expenditures accurately between recreational and strictly transportation purposes. For these 99 families, average annual transportation expenditures were \$124. They increased five-fold from the expenditure level of families spending \$100 to \$200 per expenditure unit per year to that of families spending \$400 and over. Seventy-four percent of the average transportation expenditures were for automobile purchases, operation, and maintenance. This percentage increased with rise in economic level as did the proportion of families owning automobiles. Sixty-one of the ninety-nine Mexican families studied

owned cars. No family reported the purchase of a new car during the schedule year but 19 families purchased second-hand cars, for which an average price of \$161 was paid.

The largest proportion of expenditures for transportation other than by automobile was for trolleys, and averaged about \$30 per year. Six of the ninety-nine families reported railroad travel during the year covered by the schedule.

Expenditures per person for medical care (see Tabular Summary, table 14) averaged \$7, rising from an average of \$2 at the lowest expenditure level to an average of \$15 for all those spending over \$400 per unit for all the items entering into the family budget. These amounts are obviously inadequate to supply families numbering on the average more than four persons with preventive medicine and with care for the emergencies which necessarily arise for many families in a group of this size.

Medicine and drugs were purchased by 96 percent of the families, and accounted for a quarter of the total expenditures for medical care. About a quarter of the families purchased health and accident insurance policies at an average expenditure of \$20 per family purchasing such insurance. Both the proportion of families purchasing this type of insurance and the average amount paid per family increased with rise in economic level. The proportion of families purchasing accident and health insurance policies was the same for the two groups studied in Los Angeles, but the average premium paid per family having such policy was slightly smaller in the Mexican group.

Dollar expenditures for personal care (see Tabular Summary, table 14) averaged \$30, rising from \$26 at the lowest level to \$34 at the highest. The personal care services most frequently used were haircuts, permanent waves, and other hairdressing services. About 75 cents of each dollar spent for personal-care services was devoted to haircuts and about 12 cents to permanent waves.

Details of other items of expenditure by these Mexican families, which included education, vocational expense, gifts and contributions to individuals and to the community welfare, are presented in table 16 of the Tabular Summary.

Part III.—Tabular Summary

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

Income class	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	\$1,500 to \$1,600	\$1,600 to \$1,700	\$1,700 to \$1,800	\$1,800 to \$1,900	\$1,900 to \$2,000
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES OTHER THAN MEXICAN																				
Families in survey	492	6	33	78	85	103	88	34	31	12	10	5	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Annual income of:																				
\$500-\$600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900	17	3	1	8	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200	94	1	14	33	16	19	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500	125	2	13	19	22	28	24	11	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800	124	0	3	7	20	36	18	12	16	7	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100	87	0	1	8	16	13	28	6	8	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400	23	0	1	1	5	3	6	2	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,400-\$2,700	16	0	0	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,700-\$3,000	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
\$3,000-\$3,300	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—MEXICAN FAMILIES																				
Families in survey	99	13	34	31	8	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual net income of:																				
\$500-\$600	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900	19	5	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200	35	4	13	11	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500	24	2	7	7	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800	12	0	6	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100	5	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,400-\$2,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,000-\$3,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,300-\$3,600	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABULAR SUMMARY

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

Income class	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	\$1,500 to \$1,600	\$1,600 to \$1,700	\$1,700 to \$1,800	\$1,800 to \$1,900	\$1,900 to \$2,000
		SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES																		
Families in survey	153	0	9	30	27	32	22	13	9	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual net income of:																				
\$500-\$600.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900.....	8	0	1	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200.....	26	0	4	8	5	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	39	0	2	7	10	8	8	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	32	0	2	6	2	10	2	3	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	20	0	0	3	3	3	4	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	15	0	0	1	2	4	3	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,400-\$2,700.....	8	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,700-\$3,000.....	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,000-\$3,300.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,300-\$3,600.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES																				
Families in survey	199	1	18	41	33	33	28	20	11	6	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Annual net income of:																				
\$500-\$600.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900.....	13	1	4	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200.....	36	0	5	10	8	9	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	47	0	5	11	6	5	9	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	43	0	2	7	5	12	5	2	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	34	0	1	4	11	4	5	4	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	16	0	0	1	2	2	4	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,400-\$2,700.....	6	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,700-\$3,000.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES

Families in survey	446	2	21	56	96	76	66	53	24	21	11	9	5	2	2	1	0	0	0	1
Annual net income of:																				
\$500-\$600	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900	14	2	6	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200	51	0	7	13	11	11	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500	94	0	7	13	24	22	9	14	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800	108	0	1	18	25	18	14	15	7	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100	108	0	0	8	22	18	27	15	7	6	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400	27	0	0	2	5	1	4	4	0	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,400-\$2,700	16	0	0	1	1	3	4	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
\$2,700-\$3,000	16	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	1	3	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,000-\$3,300	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,300-\$3,600	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,600-\$3,900	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
\$3,900-\$4,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$4,200-\$4,500	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SEATTLE, WASH.—WHITE FAMILIES

Families in survey	352	3	31	79	70	67	41	25	21	6	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual net income of:																				
\$500-\$600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900	12	1	3	3	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200	40	2	8	15	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500	78	0	11	29	15	12	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800	93	0	6	15	20	20	13	11	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100	108	0	2	17	18	23	18	9	11	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400	15	0	0	0	3	6	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,400-\$2,700	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,000-\$3,300	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,300-\$3,600	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 291.

TABLE 2.—Description of families studied, by economic level
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN

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 and over
<i>Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type¹</i>													
Families in survey	492	6	33	78	85	103	88	34	31	12	10	5	7
Number of families in which chief earner is—													
Clerical worker	222	1	6	29	36	52	51	17	13	6	4	2	5
Skilled wage earner	82	1	5	12	14	14	14	8	7	3	2	2	0
Unskilled wage earner	138	1	16	28	27	23	18	7	9	2	4	1	2
Unskilled wage earner	50	3	6	9	8	14	5	2	2	1	0	0	0
Number of families composed of—													
Man and wife	136	0	1	6	8	24	29	20	20	10	8	5	5
Man, wife, and 1 child ²	106	0	1	15	20	29	30	3	6	0	2	0	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children ²	76	2	11	25	21	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more children ²	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons) ²	45	0	12	11	15	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons) ²	7	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 1 adult	49	0	1	7	3	23	9	3	2	1	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults	17	0	1	6	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more adults	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adults (2 or 3 persons not including man and wife)	38	0	1	0	9	8	7	7	3	1	0	0	2
Adults (4 or more persons, not including man and wife)	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (2 or 3 persons not including man and wife)	11	0	0	3	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (4 or more persons not including man and wife)	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Distribution by Nativity of Homemaker</i>													
Number of families having no homemaker	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families having homemaker born in—													
United States	427	5	30	66	73	89	74	28	29	12	10	5	6
Italy	7	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	9	0	0	1	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	5	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada (not French)	8	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
England	9	0	0	1	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	4	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	5	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	16	0	1	2	4	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Composition of Household</i>													
Number of households	492	6	33	78	85	103	88	34	31	12	10	5	7
Average number of persons in household	3.27	6.00	4.88	3.99	3.63	3.02	2.85	2.33	2.44	2.16	2.32	2.06	2.09
Number of households with:													
Boarders and lodgers	23	0	1	2	7	5	4	1	2	0	1	0	0
Boarders only	11	0	1	1	0	4	2	0	3	0	0	0	0
Lodgers only	11	0	0	2	1	3	1	2	0	1	1	0	0
Other persons	27	0	2	7	5	4	4	2	0	0	0	1	2
Average size of economic family in—													
Persons, total	3.14	6.00	4.80	3.89	3.51	2.85	2.73	2.18	2.28	2.08	2.12	2.06	2.00
Under 16 years of age	.80	3.33	2.03	1.32	1.04	.54	.56	.13	.19	0	.12	0	.01
16 years of age and over	2.34	2.67	2.77	2.57	2.47	2.31	2.17	2.05	2.09	2.08	2.00	2.00	1.99
Expenditure units	2.92	5.34	4.36	3.54	3.25	2.67	2.56	2.06	2.19	2.00	2.04	2.00	2.02
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family	.13	0	.08	.10	.12	.17	.11	.15	.16	.08	.20	.06	.09

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. 291.

TABLE 2.—Description of families studied, by economic level—Continued
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN—Continued

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 and over
<i>Earnings and Income</i>													
Families in survey.....	492	6	33	78	85	103	88	34	31	12	10	5	7
Number of families having—													
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	152	0	10	24	28	30	25	9	10	3	3	5	5
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	38	0	2	4	8	10	5	3	3	1	2	0	0
Other net rents.....	27	1	3	3	3	7	5	2	1	1	0	1	0
Interest and dividends.....	155	1	8	13	27	40	32	2	11	3	4	2	6
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	30	1	1	3	6	5	8	3	2	0	0	1	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	75	0	1	15	15	17	11	7	7	1	0	1	0
Other sources of income.....	27	0	1	5	8	4	2	1	2	0	2	2	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	43	0	5	5	7	6	7	4	3	3	3	0	0
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	286	3	23	46	59	62	48	23	14	2	2	4	0
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	178	0	10	22	23	37	36	10	15	9	8	1	7
Inheritance.....	5	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.36	1.00	1.39	1.44	1.39	1.34	1.31	1.26	1.32	1.25	1.30	2.00	1.71
Average amount of—													
Net family income.....	1,548	Dol. 944	Dol. 1,260	Dol. 1,288	Dol. 1,548	Dol. 1,508	Dol. 1,671	Dol. 1,624	Dol. 1,823	Dol. 1,766	Dol. 1,798	Dol. 2,702	Dol. 2,262
Earnings of individuals.....	1,494	875	1,221	1,263	1,484	1,437	1,603	1,554	1,785	1,766	1,783	2,612	2,219
Chief earner.....	1,351	875	1,139	1,145	1,313	1,328	1,496	1,430	1,621	1,621	1,610	1,491	1,525
Subsidiary earners.....	143	0	82	118	171	109	107	124	164	145	173	1,121	694
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,243	788	1,130	1,042	1,194	1,220	1,375	1,226	1,563	1,583	1,611	1,491	1,077
Under 16 years.....	1	0	2	2	0	1	(³)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	250	87	89	219	290	216	228	328	222	183	172	1,121	1,142
Under 16 years.....	(³)	0	0	(³)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	17	0	14	8	20	24	10	36	19	12	35	0	0
Other net rents.....	8	26	16	5	3	11	8	11	6	2	0	24	0
Interest and dividends.....	9	1	5	2	10	12	13	4	4	3	3	6	43
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	10	42	6	0	14	9	24	6	2	0	0	32	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	9	0	1	8	7	14	13	6	15	2	0	2	0
Other sources of income.....	6	0	5	6	13	4	2	9	10	0	15	26	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-5	0	-8	-4	-3	-3	-2	-2	-18	-19	-38	0	0
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	192	57	217	132	221	206	175	196	172	261	247	381	0
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	185	0	77	142	129	177	182	148	193	198	425	75	474
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+45	+29	+128	+37	+118	+60	+21	+89	-16	-105	-291	+290	-474
Inheritance.....	7	0	0	0	30	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0

³ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 291.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—MEXICAN 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 and over
<i>Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type¹</i>							
Families in survey.....	99	13	34	31	8	7	6
Number of families in which chief earner is—							
Clerical worker.....	7	0	3	3	0	0	1
Skilled wage earner.....	8	0	5	1	0	1	1
Semiskilled wage earner.....	55	8	18	17	4	5	3
Unskilled wage earner.....	29	5	8	10	4	1	1
Number of families composed of—							
Man and wife.....	8	0	0	1	1	2	4
Man, wife, and 1 child.....	16	0	2	9	2	2	1
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children.....	25	4	10	6	3	2	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more children.....	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons).....	13	2	7	4	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons).....	14	5	8	1	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	4	0	1	1	1	0	1
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults.....	5	0	1	4	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more adults.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adults (2 or 3 persons not including man and wife).....	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Adults (4 or more persons not including man and wife).....	4	0	0	3	0	1	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).....	4	0	3	1	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.....	36	2	14	9	4	4	3
Italy.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mexico.....	61	11	20	22	4	3	1
Other.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Composition of Household</i>							
Number of households.....	99	13	34	31	8	7	6
Average number of persons in household.....	4.84	7.03	5.47	4.19	3.61	3.92	2.46
Number of households with—							
Boarders and lodgers.....	9	2	2	2	1	1	1
Boarders only.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lodgers only.....	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Other persons.....	6	1	1	2	1	1	0
Average size of economic family in—							
Persons, total.....	4.73	6.91	5.41	4.11	3.28	3.75	2.34
Under 16 years of age.....	1.81	3.95	2.29	1.03	1.18	1.04	.17
16 years of age and over.....	2.92	2.96	3.12	3.08	2.10	2.71	2.17
Expenditure units.....	4.22	6.05	4.82	3.70	2.92	3.43	2.27
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.11	.12	.08	.08	.33	.16	.12

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. 291.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—MEXICAN FAMILIES—Continued

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 and over
<i>Earnings and Income</i>							
Families in survey.....	99	13	34	31	8	7	6
Number of families having—							
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	47	7	15	17	4	1	3
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers....	11	2	3	3	2	1	0
Other net rents.....	6	0	3	2	0	0	1
Interest and dividends.....	19	3	8	5	2	1	0
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	7	1	1	2	1	0	2
Gifts from persons outside economic family..	9	0	2	3	3	1	0
Other sources of income.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	2	0	0	1	0	0	1
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	39	4	12	14	2	3	4
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	52	9	19	13	5	4	2
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.62	1.62	1.53	1.74	1.50	1.57	1.67
Average amount of—							
Net family income.....	\$1,204	\$903	\$1,114	\$1,248	\$1,244	\$1,693	\$1,520
Earnings of individuals.....	1,174	868	1,088	1,223	1,185	1,655	1,504
Chief earner.....	946	717	942	937	979	1,311	1,047
Subsidiary earners.....	228	151	146	286	206	344	457
Males: 16 years and over.....	939	681	901	954	913	1,382	1,163
Under 16 years.....	2	4	1	3	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	233	183	186	266	272	273	341
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers..	16	34	13	11	39	3	0
Other net rents.....	4	0	4	4	0	0	17
Interest and dividends.....	1	0	2	2	(³)	2	0
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	2	1	(³)	6	2	0	(³)
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	6	0	7	2	18	17	0
Other sources of income.....	1	0	0	0	0	16	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	—(³)	0	0	—(³)	0	0	—1
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	68	53	78	62	15	44	116
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	118	34	115	124	107	288	167
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	—35	—7	—37	—24	—63	—146	+22
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

³ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 291.

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

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year							
		\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 to \$900	\$900 and over
<i>Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type¹</i>									
Families in survey.....	153	9	30	27	32	22	13	9	11
Number of families in which chief earner is—									
Clerical worker.....	53	3	7	6	13	7	8	5	4
Skilled wage earner.....	39	2	9	9	8	5	1	2	3
Semiskilled wage earner.....	35	4	8	9	4	3	2	2	3
Unskilled wage earner.....	26	0	6	3	7	7	2	0	1
Number of families composed of—									
Man and wife.....	44	0	3	5	8	9	7	6	6
Man, wife, and 1 child ¹	34	0	6	9	11	6	0	1	1
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children ¹	18	2	7	6	2	1	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more children ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons).....	18	5	7	4	1	1	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons) ²	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	14	0	3	1	4	1	1	2	2
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults.....	7	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more adults.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adults (2 or 3 persons not including man and wife).....	15	0	2	0	2	4	5	0	2
Adults (4 or more persons not including man and wife).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (2 or 3 persons not including man and wife).....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (4 or more persons not including man and wife).....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Distribution of Nativity of Homemaker</i>									
Number of families having no homemaker....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Number of families having homemaker born in—									
United States.....	125	7	26	23	22	20	11	6	10
Italy.....	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Germany.....	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Canada (not French).....	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
England.....	6	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	0
Ireland.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Sweden.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other.....	12	0	4	4	3	0	0	0	1
<i>Composition of Household</i>									
Number of households.....	153	9	30	27	32	22	13	9	11
Average number of persons in household.....	3.31	5.03	3.74	3.83	3.09	2.81	2.41	2.72	2.59
Number of households with:									
Boarders and lodgers.....	24	1	2	5	5	5	2	2	2
Boarders only.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lodgers only.....	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Other persons.....	18	1	4	1	4	3	2	1	2
Average size of economic family in—									
Persons, total.....	3.11	4.89	3.67	3.55	2.97	2.52	2.16	2.36	2.36
Under 16 years of age.....	.72	1.78	1.14	1.13	.56	.46	0	.11	.09
16 years of age and over.....	2.39	3.11	2.53	2.42	2.41	2.06	2.16	2.25	2.27
Expenditure units.....	2.92	4.52	3.40	3.26	2.82	2.38	2.12	2.29	2.28
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.20	.14	.07	.31	.12	.29	.25	.36	.23

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. 291.

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

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year							
		\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 to \$900	\$900 and over
<i>Earnings and Income</i>									
Families in survey.....	153	9	30	27	32	22	13	9	11
Number of families having—									
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	55	7	9	5	14	6	6	4	4
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	23	1	2	5	4	5	3	2	1
Other net rents.....	10	1	1	3	0	2	3	0	0
Interest and dividends.....	14	1	1	2	2	2	4	0	2
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	23	1	5	3	6	3	4	0	1
Other sources of income.....	5	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	13	0	3	3	3	1	0	0	3
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	105	5	21	21	24	15	10	2	7
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	45	4	8	5	8	7	3	7	3
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.41	2.11	1.30	1.33	1.44	1.32	1.46	1.44	1.36
<i>Average amount of—</i>									
Net family income.....	\$1,603	\$1,146	\$1,323	\$1,569	\$1,677	\$1,584	\$1,737	\$1,864	\$2,274
Earnings of individuals.....	1,557	1,116	1,329	1,519	1,634	1,539	1,631	1,782	2,174
Chief earner.....	1,401	973	1,273	1,414	1,439	1,414	1,438	1,563	1,767
Subsidiary earners.....	156	143	56	105	195	125	193	229	407
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,324	885	1,161	1,424	1,402	1,337	970	1,464	1,923
Under 16 years.....	(3)	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	233	231	168	93	232	202	661	318	251
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	20	7	3	26	14	23	24	53	39
Other net rents.....	8	13	0	18	0	13	24	0	0
Interest and dividends.....	7	7	0	1	4	6	27	0	38
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	9	3	3	6	21	4	30	0	2
Other sources of income.....	4	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	33
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-4	0	-12	-1	-2	-1	0	0	-1
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	205	111	191	189	236	139	280	248	285
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	151	126	78	80	103	179	178	155	520
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+97	+6	+113	+132	+151	+38	+174	-65	+40
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 291.

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

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—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>Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type¹</i>										
Families in survey.....	199	19	41	33	33	28	20	11	6	8
Number of families in which chief earner is—										
Clerical worker.....	82	3	15	14	15	13	8	8	4	2
Skilled wage earner.....	42	8	9	6	6	4	3	1	0	5
Semiskilled wage earner.....	45	3	8	8	9	6	7	2	2	0
Unskilled wage earner.....	30	5	9	5	3	5	2	0	0	1
Number of families composed of—										
Man and wife.....	63	0	2	5	10	12	13	8	5	8
Man, wife, and 1 child.....	39	2	11	4	12	6	2	1	1	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children.....	35	9	12	9	3	1	1	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more children.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons).....	21	3	8	8	0	2	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	18	0	2	3	3	6	3	1	0	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults.....	7	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more adults.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adults (2 or 3 persons not including man and wife).....	10	0	1	3	3	1	1	1	0	0
Adults (4 or more persons not including man and wife).....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (2 or 3 persons not including man and wife).....	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (4 or more persons not including man and wife).....	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0
Number of families having homemaker born in—										
United States.....	178	15	36	29	30	23	20	11	6	8
Italy.....	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Germany.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada (not French).....	4	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
England.....	4	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	7	1	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Composition of Household</i>										
Number of households.....	199	19	41	33	33	28	20	11	6	8
Average number of persons in household.....	3.23	4.72	3.84	3.69	2.81	2.69	2.66	2.15	2.18	2.00
Number of households with—										
Boarders and lodgers.....	16	1	2	5	1	3	4	0	0	0
Boarders only.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodgers only.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Other persons.....	13	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	0
Average size of economic family in—										
Persons, total.....	3.15	4.67	3.78	3.56	2.80	2.62	2.35	2.14	2.17	2.00
Under 16 years of age.....	.82	2.15	1.32	1.06	.55	.36	.20	.05	.17	0
16 years of age and over.....	2.33	2.52	2.46	2.50	2.25	2.26	2.15	2.09	2.00	2.00
Expenditure units.....	2.91	4.22	3.44	3.28	2.60	2.46	2.23	2.07	2.13	1.96
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.08	.06	.06	.13	.01	.07	.31	.01	.01	0

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. 291.

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

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—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 and over
<i>Earnings and Income</i>										
Families in survey.....	199	19	41	33	33	28	20	11	6	8
Number of families having—										
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	51	7	12	7	6	6	5	5	1	2
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	14	1	2	4	0	3	4	0	0	0
Other net rents.....	12	1	1	4	3	2	0	1	0	0
Interest and dividends.....	20	0	3	2	5	4	3	2	0	1
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	11	0	0	0	2	3	4	0	0	2
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	23	1	3	8	6	2	1	1	0	1
Other sources of income.....	12	0	3	2	1	2	1	0	2	1
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	29	1	7	5	7	4	2	1	1	1
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	132	16	26	24	23	22	8	8	2	3
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	61	3	11	8	10	6	11	3	4	5
Inheritance.....	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.29	1.37	1.32	1.24	1.21	1.28	1.30	1.45	1.17	1.25
<i>Average amount of—</i>										
Net family income.....	\$1,533	\$1,152	\$1,308	\$1,555	\$1,516	\$1,681	\$1,678	\$1,881	\$1,594	\$2,176
Earnings of individuals.....	1,483	1,140	1,302	1,521	1,494	1,671	1,530	1,870	1,545	2,005
Chief earner.....	1,374	1,110	1,221	1,417	1,403	1,501	1,417	1,537	1,354	1,724
Subsidiary earners.....	109	30	81	104	91	70	113	333	191	281
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,308	1,114	1,117	1,377	1,289	1,413	1,455	1,344	1,354	1,724
Under 16 years.....	(³)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	175	25	185	144	204	158	75	526	191	281
Under 16 years.....	(³)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	9	9	6	11	0	7	44	0	0	0
Other net rents.....	5	5	5	6	11	5	0	7	0	0
Interest and dividends.....	2	0	1	1	4	4	3	3	0	4
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	28	0	0	0	3	81	84	0	0	189
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	7	2	1	26	10	4	1	3	0	1
Other sources of income.....	.7	0	2	3	1	19	18	0	50	2
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-8	-4	-9	-13	-7	-10	-2	-2	-1	-25
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	208	131	216	181	210	209	318	215	306	359
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	194	136	177	55	125	279	184	100	461	382
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+79	+89	+90	+118	+108	+104	+26	+129	-205	-104
Inheritance.....	9	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	233	19

³ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 291.

TABLE 2.—Description of families studied, by economic level—Continued
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND CALIF.—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 and over
<i>Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type¹</i>													
Families in survey.....	446	23	56	96	76	66	53	24	21	11	9	5	6
Number of families in which chief earner is—													
Clerical worker.....	164	4	14	17	34	34	30	9	6	5	4	2	5
Skilled wage earner.....	77	2	7	23	13	9	3	5	7	3	3	2	0
Semiskilled wage earner.....	130	9	20	35	17	14	14	8	7	2	2	1	1
Unskilled wage earner.....	75	8	15	21	12	9	6	2	1	1	0	0	0
Number of families composed of—													
Man and wife.....	126	0	0	9	15	19	26	14	17	10	7	4	5
Man, wife, and 1 child ²	85	2	6	14	24	23	13	2	1	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children ²	70	6	22	24	15	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more children ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons) ²	48	9	12	19	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons) ²	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	39	0	3	12	8	7	5	2	2	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults.....	26	4	7	8	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
Man, wife, and 5 or more adults.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adults (2 or 3 persons not including man and wife).....	34	1	1	4	7	7	6	4	1	0	2	1	0
Adults (4 or more persons not including man and wife).....	7	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (2 or 3 persons not including man and wife).....	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (4 or more persons not including man and wife).....	5	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families having homemaker born in—													
United States.....	339	16	42	66	57	50	41	18	18	11	9	5	6
Italy.....	27	3	6	11	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany.....	14	0	1	2	3	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
Poland.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia.....	7	0	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Canada (not French).....	5	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
England.....	10	0	2	0	1	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Ireland.....	9	0	1	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden.....	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	30	4	3	5	8	6	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Composition of Household</i>													
Number of households.....	446	23	56	96	76	66	53	24	21	11	9	5	6
Average number of persons in household.....	3.32	4.30	4.54	3.94	3.25	2.90	2.58	2.50	2.39	2.18	2.00	2.20	2.39
Number of households with—													
Boarders and lodgers.....	53	1	8	14	8	10	8	3	1	0	0	0	0
Boarders only.....	6	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodgers only.....	11	1	0	6	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Other persons.....	36	2	3	5	6	4	8	3	2	2	0	0	1
Average size of economic family in—													
Persons, total.....	3.16	4.25	4.37	3.71	3.07	2.73	2.40	2.35	2.18	2.18	2.00	2.20	2.33
Under 16 years of age.....	.72	1.40	1.54	.95	.78	.52	.28	.12	.05	0	0	0	0
16 years of age and over.....	2.44	2.85	2.83	2.76	2.29	2.21	2.12	2.23	2.13	2.18	2.00	2.20	2.33
Expenditure units.....	2.95	3.88	4.01	3.43	2.85	2.57	2.28	2.30	2.10	2.12	2.00	2.18	1.84
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.19	.06	.20	.25	.19	.21	.22	.19	.25	.01	0	0	.11

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. 291.

TABLE 2.—Description of families studied, by economic level—Continued
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.—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 and over
Earnings and Income													
Families in survey	446	23	56	96	76	66	53	24	21	11	9	5	6
Number of families having													
Earnings of subsidiary earners	160	7	21	33	26	21	14	13	7	4	5	3	6
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers	63	2	7	21	10	9	8	3	3	0	0	0	0
Other net rents	24	2	2	10	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	0
Interest and dividends	38	3	3	4	7	7	6	2	3	1	2	0	0
Pensions and insurance annuities	14	2	2	4	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Gifts from persons outside economic family	44	4	6	6	13	7	3	2	3	0	0	0	0
Other sources of income	16	1	2	3	4	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses)	21	0	2	5	5	6	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities)	268	16	38	62	39	44	26	11	14	7	7	2	2
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities)	154	5	14	28	34	16	24	13	7	4	2	3	4
Inheritance	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family	1.42	1.35	1.55	1.44	1.38	1.35	1.28	1.54	1.33	1.36	1.56	1.60	2.33
Average amount of—													
Net family income	1,706	1,096	1,504	1,589	1,603	1,821	1,732	1,875	2,086	2,247	2,391	2,569	2,819
Earnings of individuals	1,648	1,039	1,459	1,524	1,538	1,762	1,666	1,839	1,987	2,215	2,383	2,569	2,816
Chief earner	1,419	941	1,281	1,328	1,375	1,546	1,498	1,434	1,661	1,880	1,841	1,808	1,705
Subsidiary earners	229	98	178	196	163	216	168	405	326	335	542	761	1,111
Males: 16 years and over	1,347	834	1,193	1,302	1,287	1,392	1,446	1,398	1,712	1,867	1,641	1,808	1,519
Under 16 years	(3)	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over	301	205	265	221	251	370	220	441	275	348	742	761	1,297
Under 16 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers	29	13	27	40	26	27	41	22	33	0	0	0	0
Other net rents	7	10	3	11	3	12	5	12	0	9	0	0	0
Interest and dividends	7	15	1	1	2	8	9	4	44	23	6	0	0
Pensions and insurance annuities	7	14	2	10	18	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	3
Gifts from persons outside economic family	9	4	11	7	16	10	10	3	3	0	0	0	0
Other sources of income	2	1	4	3	1	5	1	1	3	0	2	0	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses)	-3	0	-3	-7	-1	-3	0	-6	-5	0	0	0	0
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities)	198	148	150	179	213	266	215	157	242	153	181	206	149
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities)	185	122	114	187	142	136	202	315	143	214	375	523	243
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey	+55	+77	+73	+61	+46	+144	+14	-99	+114	+20	+57	-231	-112
Inheritance	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	26	0	0	0

³ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 291.

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

SEATTLE, WASH.—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>Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type</i> ¹										
Families in survey.....	352	34	79	70	67	41	25	21	6	9
Number of families in which chief earner is—										
Clerical worker.....	164	8	38	27	36	17	11	17	5	5
Skilled wage earner.....	84	8	14	19	14	14	10	2	0	3
Semiskilled wage earner.....	81	12	19	19	15	10	3	1	1	1
Unskilled wage earner.....	23	6	8	5	2	0	1	1	0	0
Number of families composed of—										
Man and wife.....	88	0	2	7	17	15	15	18	6	8
Man, wife, and 1 child ²	74	3	13	16	17	16	6	3	0	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children ²	79	13	33	14	15	3	1	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more children ²	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons) ²	49	7	20	14	7	1	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons) ²	8	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	25	0	5	7	8	3	2	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults.....	11	0	3	7	0	1	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more adults.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adults (2 or 3 persons not including man and wife).....	11	1	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	1
Adults (4 or more persons not including man and wife).....	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (2 or 3 persons not including man and wife).....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (4 or more persons not including man and wife).....	2	1	0	1	0	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	0	0
Number of families having homemaker born in—										
United States.....	303	30	69	60	54	36	20	19	6	9
Italy.....	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Germany.....	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Russia.....	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada (not French).....	13	1	1	1	6	2	2	0	0	0
England.....	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Sweden.....	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	20	0	7	5	2	2	3	1	0	0
<i>Composition of Household</i>										
Number of households.....	352	34	79	70	67	41	25	21	6	9
Average number of persons in household.....	3.51	5.48	4.22	3.56	3.15	2.78	2.63	2.15	2.13	1.99
Number of households with:										
Boarders and lodgers.....	37	1	13	5	9	2	4	2	1	0
Boarders only.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodgers only.....	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other persons.....	25	0	5	5	7	2	2	2	1	1
Average size of economic family in—										
Persons, total.....	3.38	5.50	4.02	3.47	2.96	2.75	2.40	2.11	1.99	2.00
Under 16 years of age.....	1.01	2.60	1.53	.91	.75	.55	.30	.13	0	0
16 years of age and over.....	2.37	2.90	2.49	2.56	2.21	2.20	2.10	1.98	1.99	2.00
Expenditure units.....	3.14	4.96	3.67	3.22	2.80	2.56	2.27	2.06	1.94	1.95
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.15	.03	.25	.13	.20	.08	.27	.06	.18	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. 291.

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

SEATTLE, WASH.—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 and over
<i>Earnings and Income</i>										
Families in survey	352	34	79	70	67	41	25	21	6	9
Number of families having—										
Earnings of subsidiary earners	57	7	12	11	8	5	4	5	1	4
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers	34	1	12	6	7	1	4	2	1	0
Other net rents	12	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	1
Interest and dividends	32	1	4	3	11	2	3	5	1	2
Pensions and insurance annuities	17	3	2	6	2	1	2	0	0	1
Gifts from persons outside economic family	44	3	10	8	9	2	5	4	2	1
Other sources of income	7	0	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses)	9	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities)	250	22	64	49	51	29	15	13	4	3
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities)	95	11	11	21	16	12	10	7	1	6
Inheritance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family	1.18	1.27	1.16	1.22	1.11	1.13	1.18	1.24	1.09	1.40
<i>Average amount of—</i>										
Net family income	\$1,602	\$1,278	\$1,440	\$1,562	\$1,648	\$1,813	\$1,772	\$1,810	\$1,932	\$2,143
Earnings of individuals	1,560	1,248	1,402	1,514	1,599	1,802	1,688	1,781	1,909	2,074
Chief earner	1,506	1,200	1,366	1,461	1,567	1,742	1,627	1,698	1,824	1,774
Subsidiary earners	54	48	36	53	32	60	61	83	85	300
Males: 16 years and over	1,470	1,120	1,339	1,410	1,536	1,717	1,606	1,698	1,757	1,774
Under 16 years	(³)	2	(³)	2	(³)	0	0	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over	89	126	63	102	63	85	82	83	152	300
Under 16 years	(³)	(³)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers	14	5	20	15	17	1	26	3	31	0
Other net rents	2	2	1	2	1	4	10	1	0	9
Interest and dividends	5	0	(³)	2	10	3	0	17	4	32
Pensions and insurance annuities	10	20	2	15	7	1	31	0	0	26
Gifts from persons outside economic family	10	4	12	13	10	3	18	8	8	2
Other sources of income	2	0	4	1	6	0	0	0	0	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses)	-1	-1	-1	(³)	-2	-1	-1	(³)	-20	0
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities)	208	130	206	238	197	220	274	177	112	375
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities)	147	106	143	142	154	138	188	175	22	169
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey	+108	+50	+145	+124	+113	+114	+89	+51	+71	+13
Inheritance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

³ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 291.

TABLE 3.—Expenditures for groups of items, by economic level
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN

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 and over
<i>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>													
Families in survey.....	492	6	33	78	85	103	88	34	31	12	10	5	7
Average family size:													
Persons.....	3.14	6.00	4.80	3.89	3.51	2.85	2.73	2.18	2.28	2.08	2.12	2.00	2.00
Expenditure units.....	2.92	5.34	4.36	3.54	3.25	2.67	2.56	2.06	2.19	2.00	2.04	2.02	2.02
Food expenditure units.....	2.74	5.19	4.09	3.32	3.02	2.52	2.38	1.93	2.07	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.55	4.06	3.59	2.99	2.83	2.32	2.30	1.94	1.98	1.88	1.90	2.44	2.48
<i>Average annual current expenditure for—</i>													
All items.....	Dol. 1,525	Dol. 917	Dol. 1,145	Dol. 1,265	Dol. 1,461	Dol. 1,466	Dol. 1,677	Dol. 1,545	Dol. 1,866	Dol. 1,910	Dol. 2,148	Dol. 2,384	Dol. 2,712
Food.....	472	402	453	460	480	470	485	431	473	485	526	567	549
Clothing.....	165	105	106	132	170	157	193	169	176	236	189	248	278
Housing.....	234	194	151	190	209	236	274	248	331	222	316	281	328
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	70	43	70	70	70	70	71	69	73	66	86	66	51
Other household operation.....	62	23	47	45	60	59	68	66	95	77	94	109	99
Furnishings and equipment.....	65	7	39	40	63	65	63	55	119	118	89	164	166
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	172	20	87	111	140	140	198	203	244	355	403	461	584
Other transportation.....	29	23	27	29	30	30	28	28	23	20	38	39	84
Personal care.....	35	14	28	30	34	34	38	36	45	38	59	57	50
Medical care.....	63	12	48	47	63	64	75	54	73	59	121	51	93
Recreation.....	90	29	48	65	78	78	109	96	136	139	110	232	243
Education.....	10	9	7	12	13	7	13	12	4	0	(¹)	5	0
Vocation.....	4	3	1	2	3	3	5	7	4	12	10	1	7
Community welfare.....	15	26	7	13	16	17	18	12	10	15	22	23	39
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	32	6	21	12	22	31	35	49	54	67	73	80	95
Other items.....	7	1	5	7	10	5	4	10	6	1	12	0	46
<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	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	30.9	43.8	39.6	36.4	32.9	32.1	28.9	27.8	25.4	25.3	24.5	23.8	20.2
Clothing.....	10.8	11.4	9.3	10.4	11.6	10.7	11.5	10.9	9.4	12.3	8.8	10.4	10.3
Housing.....	15.3	21.2	13.2	15.0	14.3	16.1	16.3	16.1	17.8	11.6	14.7	11.8	12.1
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	4.6	4.7	6.1	5.5	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.5	3.9	3.5	4.0	2.8	1.9
Other household operation.....	4.1	2.5	4.1	3.6	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.3	5.1	4.0	4.4	4.6	3.7
Furnishings and equipment.....	4.3	.8	3.4	3.2	4.3	4.4	3.8	3.6	6.4	6.2	4.1	6.9	6.1
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	11.2	2.2	7.6	8.8	9.6	9.6	11.8	13.1	13.1	18.6	18.7	19.3	21.5
Other transportation.....	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.6	3.1
Personal care.....	2.3	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.8	2.4	1.8
Medical care.....	4.1	1.3	4.2	3.7	4.3	4.4	4.5	3.5	3.9	3.1	5.6	2.1	3.4
Recreation.....	5.9	3.2	4.2	5.1	5.3	5.3	6.5	6.2	7.3	7.3	5.1	9.7	9.0
Education.....	.7	1.0	.6	.9	.9	.5	.8	.8	.2	0	(²)	.2	0
Vocation.....	.3	.3	.1	.2	.2	.2	.3	.5	.2	.6	(²)	.5	.3
Community welfare.....	1.0	2.8	.6	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	.8	.5	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.4
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	2.1	.7	1.8	.9	1.5	2.1	2.1	3.2	2.9	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5
Other items.....	.5	.1	.4	.6	.7	.3	.2	.6	.3	.1	.6	0	1.7

¹ Less than \$0.50.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 292.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—MEXICAN 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 and over
<i>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>							
Families in survey.....	99	13	34	31	8	7	6
Average family size:							
Persons.....	4.73	6.91	5.41	4.11	3.28	3.75	2.34
Expenditure units.....	4.22	6.05	4.82	3.70	2.92	3.43	2.27
Food expenditure units.....	3.98	5.77	4.60	3.44	2.66	3.17	2.14
Clothing expenditure units.....	3.62	5.04	3.95	3.32	2.51	3.13	2.30
Average annual current expenditure for—							
All items.....	\$1,263	\$943	\$1,176	\$1,292	\$1,312	\$1,883	\$1,507
Food.....	490	425	486	483	479	704	458
Clothing.....	171	132	157	188	153	262	160
Housing.....	163	123	160	168	193	220	137
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	50	49	49	50	47	72	42
Other household operation.....	47	38	43	41	79	52	72
Furnishings and equipment.....	48	43	34	43	38	121	88
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	92	20	52	107	118	147	298
Other transportation.....	32	24	38	35	23	18	31
Personal care.....	30	26	29	31	28	46	30
Medical care.....	35	15	33	36	43	56	44
Recreation.....	75	39	71	78	86	122	84
Education.....	3	1	6	2	0	2	0
Vocation.....	2	(1)	3	1	2	0	4
Community welfare.....	6	6	6	7	6	7	8
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	13	2	7	21	13	11	29
Other items.....	6	(1)	2	1	4	43	22
Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—							
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	38.8	45.1	41.3	37.4	36.5	37.3	30.3
Clothing.....	13.5	14.0	13.3	14.6	11.6	13.9	10.6
Housing.....	12.9	13.1	13.6	13.0	14.7	11.7	9.1
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	4.0	5.2	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.8	2.8
Other household operation.....	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.2	6.0	2.8	4.8
Furnishings and equipment.....	3.8	4.6	2.9	3.3	2.9	6.4	5.8
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	7.3	2.1	4.4	8.3	9.0	7.8	19.8
Other transportation.....	2.5	2.5	3.2	2.7	1.8	1.0	2.1
Personal care.....	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.0
Medical care.....	2.8	1.6	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.0	2.9
Recreation.....	5.9	4.1	6.0	6.0	6.5	6.5	5.6
Education.....	.2	.1	.5	.2	0	.1	0
Vocation.....	.2	(2)	.3	.1	.2	0	.3
Community welfare.....	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5	.4	.5
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	1.0	.2	.6	1.6	1.0	.6	1.9
Other items.....	.5	(2)	.2	.1	.3	2.3	1.5

¹ Less than \$0.50.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 292.

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

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year					
		\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 and over
<i>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>							
Families in survey.....	153	9	30	27	32	22	33
Average family size:							
Persons.....	3.11	4.89	3.67	3.54	2.96	2.52	2.28
Expenditure units.....	2.92	4.52	3.40	3.26	2.52	2.85	2.12
Food expenditure units.....	2.77	4.37	3.22	3.05	2.71	2.22	2.12
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.53	3.95	2.79	2.71	2.48	2.04	2.15
<i>Average annual current expenditure for—</i>							
All items.....	\$1,520	\$1,150	\$1,212	\$1,444	\$1,536	\$1,561	\$1,916
Food.....	475	506	448	499	486	407	503
Clothing.....	156	115	115	151	146	162	213
Housing.....	235	183	193	233	212	228	320
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	92	75	87	99	91	102	92
Other household operation.....	67	57	49	59	65	70	92
Furnishings and equipment.....	65	24	25	56	66	104	95
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	122	20	68	84	114	155	213
Other transportation.....	22	33	19	16	25	21	25
Personal care.....	35	30	29	35	37	32	44
Medical care.....	85	21	62	66	105	92	112
Recreation.....	93	62	66	92	94	106	117
Education.....	10	5	5	6	15	0	20
Vocation.....	8	3	11	11	5	5	8
Community welfare.....	12	7	7	9	15	13	15
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	32	9	13	26	49	32	43
Other items.....	11	(1)	15	2	11	32	4
<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
Food.....	31.2	44.0	37.0	34.5	31.7	26.1	26.3
Clothing.....	10.3	10.0	9.5	10.5	9.5	10.4	11.1
Housing.....	15.5	15.9	15.9	16.1	13.9	14.6	16.7
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	6.1	6.5	7.2	6.9	5.9	6.6	4.8
Other household operation.....	4.4	5.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.8
Furnishings and equipment.....	4.3	2.1	2.1	3.9	4.3	6.7	5.0
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	8.0	1.7	5.6	5.8	7.4	10.0	11.1
Other transportation.....	1.4	2.9	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.3
Personal care.....	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.3
Medical care.....	5.6	1.8	5.1	4.6	6.8	5.9	5.9
Recreation.....	6.1	5.4	5.4	6.4	6.1	6.8	6.1
Education.....	.7	.4	.4	.4	1.0	0	1.0
Vocation.....	.5	.3	.9	.8	.3	.3	.4
Community welfare.....	.8	.6	.6	.6	1.0	.8	.8
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	2.1	.8	1.1	1.8	3.2	2.0	2.2
Other items.....	.7	(2)	1.2	.1	.7	2.0	.2

¹ Less than \$0.50.² Less than 0.05 percent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 292.

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

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—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>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>								
Families in survey.....	199	19	41	33	33	28	20	25
Average family size:								
Persons.....	3.15	4.67	3.78	3.56	2.80	2.62	2.35	2.10
Expenditure units.....	2.91	4.22	3.44	3.28	2.60	2.46	2.23	2.04
Food expenditure units.....	2.71	3.91	3.15	3.09	2.39	2.21	2.21	1.92
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.53	3.34	3.02	2.79	2.30	2.08	1.97	2.02
<i>Average annual current expenditure for—</i>								
All items.....	\$1,469	\$1,064	\$1,229	\$1,439	\$1,424	\$1,581	\$1,680	\$1,992
Food.....	474	445	445	505	473	478	498	484
Clothing.....	137	79	117	151	136	148	157	164
Housing.....	222	148	216	218	215	221	226	300
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	80	71	75	83	79	86	87	80
Other household operation.....	59	47	49	53	59	69	67	75
Furnishings and equipment.....	58	19	41	53	58	45	111	96
Automobile and motorcycle purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	161	74	98	98	134	169	201	410
Other transportation.....	25	24	27	26	21	25	35	18
Personal care.....	31	23	25	32	35	32	31	37
Medical care.....	65	41	37	73	70	79	79	87
Recreation.....	93	53	61	84	88	116	141	133
Education.....	5	5	4	12	6	1	5	2
Vocation.....	3	3	1	4	4	4	3	3
Community welfare.....	15	15	15	15	14	17	9	22
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	33	12	13	29	24	67	25	70
Other items.....	8	5	5	3	8	24	2	11
<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.....	32.3	41.8	36.2	35.1	33.2	30.2	29.6	24.2
Clothing.....	9.4	7.4	9.5	10.5	9.5	9.4	9.3	8.2
Housing.....	15.2	13.9	17.6	15.2	15.1	14.0	13.5	15.1
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	5.5	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.2	4.0
Other household operation.....	4.0	4.4	4.0	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.0	3.8
Furnishings and equipment.....	3.9	1.8	3.3	3.7	4.1	2.8	6.6	4.8
Automobile and motorcycle purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	11.0	6.9	8.0	6.8	9.4	10.7	12.0	20.6
Other transportation.....	1.7	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.6	2.1	.9
Personal care.....	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.9
Medical care.....	4.4	3.8	3.0	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.4
Recreation.....	6.3	5.0	5.0	5.8	6.2	7.3	8.4	6.7
Education.....	.3	.5	.3	.8	.4	.1	.3	.1
Vocation.....	.2	.3	.1	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2
Community welfare.....	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	.5	1.1
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	2.2	1.1	1.1	2.0	1.7	4.2	1.7	3.5
Other items.....	.5	.5	.4	.2	.6	1.5	.1	.5

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 292.

TABLE 3.—Expenditures for groups of items, by economic level—Continued
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.—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 and over
<i>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>													
Families in survey.....	446	23	56	96	76	66	53	24	21	11	9	5	6
Average family size:													
Persons.....	3.16	4.25	4.37	3.71	3.07	2.73	2.40	2.35	2.18	2.18	2.00	2.20	2.33
Expenditure units.....	2.95	3.88	4.01	3.43	2.85	2.57	2.28	2.30	2.10	2.12	2.00	2.18	2.34
Food expenditure units.....	2.79	3.66	3.79	3.24	2.69	2.41	2.16	2.18	2.02	2.02	1.85	2.05	2.26
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.67	3.24	3.47	3.02	2.53	2.38	2.12	2.34	1.99	2.16	2.02	2.37	2.88
<i>Average annual current expenditure for—</i>													
All items.....	Dol. 1,657	Dol. 1,039	Dol. 1,429	Dol. 1,641	Dol. 1,570	Dol. 1,686	Dol. 1,723	Dol. 1,977	Dol. 1,984	Dol. 2,232	Dol. 2,311	Dol. 2,722	Dol. 2,914
Food.....	550	425	562	579	515	542	532	582	579	596	573	619	725
Clothing.....	182	104	146	163	183	198	195	239	210	222	267	241	266
Housing.....	275	171	251	255	256	290	304	314	316	353	339	388	402
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	70	61	74	74	78	69	67	64	64	63	54	64	68
Other household operation.....	85	57	60	75	89	91	92	102	95	93	138	117	166
Furnishings and equipment.....	54	19	30	39	52	57	56	111	63	143	78	143	126
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	112	42	59	70	100	86	122	162	172	307	226	746	428
Other transportation.....	43	27	41	43	39	45	50	50	60	44	43	37	44
Personal care.....	38	27	30	34	40	40	38	49	46	46	51	44	70
Medical care.....	76	25	46	69	67	81	82	88	83	120	199	84	300
Recreation.....	98	52	79	83	95	102	105	131	153	125	159	136	163
Education.....	10	6	12	14	10	13	5	5	3	0	1	0	17
Vocation.....	9	3	8	10	6	6	8	14	18	17	12	23	2
Community welfare.....	11	8	12	10	9	14	11	12	17	6	14	6	19
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	41	9	16	21	29	49	54	51	104	84	162	74	112
Other items.....	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	1	13	5	0	6
<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	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	33.1	40.9	39.4	37.6	32.8	32.1	30.9	29.4	29.1	26.7	24.7	22.7	24.9
Clothing.....	11.0	10.0	10.2	10.6	11.6	11.7	11.3	12.1	10.6	9.9	11.6	8.9	9.1
Housing.....	16.6	16.4	17.6	16.6	16.3	17.2	17.7	15.8	15.9	15.8	14.7	14.2	13.8
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	4.2	5.9	5.2	4.8	5.0	4.1	3.9	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.3
Other household operation.....	5.1	5.5	4.2	4.9	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.2	6.0	4.3	5.7
Furnishings and equipment.....	3.3	1.8	2.1	2.5	3.3	3.4	3.2	5.6	3.2	6.4	3.4	5.3	4.3
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	6.8	4.0	4.1	4.5	6.4	5.1	7.1	8.2	8.7	13.7	9.8	27.4	14.7
Other transportation.....	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.5	3.0	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.5
Personal care.....	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.6	2.4
Medical care.....	4.6	2.4	3.2	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.2	5.8	8.6	3.1	10.3
Recreation.....	5.9	5.0	5.5	5.4	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.6	7.7	5.6	6.9	5.0	5.6
Education.....	.6	.6	.8	.9	.6	.8	.3	.3	.2	0	(1)	0	.6
Vocation.....	.5	.3	.6	.6	.4	.4	.5	.7	.9	.8	.5	.8	.1
Community welfare.....	.7	.8	.8	.6	.6	.8	.6	.6	.9	.3	.6	.2	.7
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	2.5	.9	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.9	3.1	2.6	5.2	3.8	6.6	2.7	3.8
Other items.....	.2	.3	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	.6	.2	0	.2

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 292.

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

SEATTLE, WASH.—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.....	352	34	79	70	67	41	25	21	6	9
Average family size:										
Persons.....	3.38	5.50	4.02	3.47	2.96	2.75	2.40	2.11	1.99	2.00
Expenditure units.....	3.14	4.96	3.67	3.22	2.80	2.56	2.27	2.06	1.94	1.95
Food expenditure units.....	2.95	4.69	3.46	3.02	2.61	2.40	2.13	1.92	1.83	1.87
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.65	4.04	3.01	2.72	2.34	2.22	1.95	2.01	1.88	1.95
Average annual current expenditure for—										
All items.....	\$1,503	\$1,236	\$1,304	\$1,449	\$1,547	\$1,694	\$1,694	\$1,761	\$1,813	\$2,161
Food.....	485	515	478	490	487	500	424	481	433	535
Clothing.....	150	122	129	145	151	181	170	152	216	231
Housing.....	214	162	179	196	219	249	282	302	293	229
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	104	98	101	112	106	114	116	86	53	89
Other household operation.....	61	55	47	58	61	73	72	72	83	101
Furnishings and equipment.....	56	31	42	45	72	66	95	50	44	118
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	124	46	83	93	123	148	172	214	253	490
Other transportation.....	41	36	40	43	42	39	48	47	25	27
Personal care.....	32	23	26	31	32	42	32	41	50	45
Medical care.....	77	52	59	74	81	104	93	118	49	64
Recreation.....	80	50	64	73	79	93	106	116	175	102
Education.....	12	7	12	23	8	7	5	14	0	3
Vocation.....	7	4	5	11	7	13	5	3	7	10
Community welfare.....	15	16	15	13	15	20	16	10	12	17
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	36	15	22	36	39	43	52	54	60	95
Other items.....	9	4	2	6	25	2	6	1	60	5
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.....	32.3	41.7	36.6	33.9	31.4	29.5	25.0	27.3	23.8	24.7
Clothing.....	10.0	9.9	9.9	10.0	9.8	10.7	10.0	8.6	11.9	10.7
Housing.....	14.3	13.2	13.7	13.5	14.2	14.7	16.6	17.1	16.2	10.6
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	6.9	7.9	7.7	7.7	6.9	6.7	6.8	4.9	2.9	4.1
Other household operation.....	4.1	4.4	3.6	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.6	4.7
Furnishings and equipment.....	3.7	2.5	3.2	3.1	4.7	3.9	5.6	2.8	2.4	5.5
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	8.2	3.7	6.4	6.4	7.9	8.7	10.2	12.1	13.9	22.7
Other transportation.....	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.7	1.4	1.2
Personal care.....	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.5	1.9	2.3	2.8	2.1
Medical care.....	5.1	4.2	4.5	5.1	5.2	6.1	5.5	6.7	2.7	3.0
Recreation.....	5.3	4.0	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.5	6.3	6.6	9.7	4.7
Education.....	.8	.6	.9	1.6	.5	.4	.3	.8	0	.1
Vocation.....	.5	.3	.4	.8	.5	.8	.3	.2	.4	.5
Community welfare.....	1.0	1.3	1.2	.9	1.0	1.2	.9	.6	.7	.8
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	2.4	1.2	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.3	4.4
Other items.....	.6	.3	.2	.4	1.6	.2	.4	.1	3.3	.2

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 292.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN

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 and over
<i>Disposition of Money Received During the Schedule Year Not Used for Current Family Expenditure</i>							
Families in survey	492	39	78	85	103	88	99
Number of families disposing of funds in—							
Increase in assets:							
Increase in cash:							
On hand	15	1	2	8	1	0	3
In checking account	16	1	2	1	3	6	3
In savings account	85	6	8	18	15	17	21
Investment in:							
Improvements in own home	22	2	1	3	6	3	7
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages)	10	2	1	3	1	0	3
Building and loan shares	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds	9	1	1	2	3	0	2
Other property	8	0	1	1	3	0	3
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:							
Life insurance	397	31	54	73	87	76	76
Annuities	22	0	3	5	6	5	3
Increase in outstanding loans to others	14	0	0	4	6	0	4
Decrease in liabilities:							
Payment on principal of mortgages and down payment on own home	80	8	11	17	25	11	8
Payment on principal of other mortgages	8	2	1	2	1	1	1
Payment of debts to—							
Banks	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Insurance companies	6	2	0	0	0	2	2
Small-loan companies	8	2	1	2	0	2	1
Firms selling on installment plan:							
Automobiles	19	1	5	2	5	2	4
Other goods	52	5	6	10	10	12	9
Individuals	24	1	4	7	6	5	1
Other	25	3	5	7	4	2	4
Average amount of funds disposed in—							
Increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities	\$182.56	\$177.64	\$108.82	\$227.05	\$200.45	\$169.26	\$197.70
Increase in assets	124.67	114.23	72.84	157.96	122.38	112.48	154.31
Increase in cash:							
On hand	2.89	1.28	4.62	9.15	.24	0	2.12
In checking account	5.21	5.13	2.88	2.35	3.84	13.08	3.97
In savings account	27.40	30.80	6.84	47.11	19.65	17.57	42.13
Investment in—							
Improvements in own home	5.58	8.08	.38	6.35	6.78	3.44	8.69
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages)	3.50	9.13	.77	11.62	.18	0	3.05
Building and loan shares	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds	1.19	1.07	.38	.92	2.07	0	2.27
Other property	1.97	0	.14	.09	3.78	0	5.66
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:							
Life insurance	72.14	58.74	55.52	75.42	81.12	73.73	76.96
Annuities	2.82	0	1.31	2.73	2.61	4.66	3.75
Increase in outstanding loans to others	1.97	0	0	2.22	2.11	0	5.71
Decrease in liabilities	57.89	63.41	35.98	69.09	78.07	56.78	43.39
Payment on principal of mortgages and down payment on own home	33.91	30.22	13.68	47.97	52.03	32.74	21.42
Payment on principal of other mortgages	2.04	6.05	.96	2.29	1.36	.68	3.03
Payment of debts to—							
Banks	.59	0	3.75	0	0	0	0
Insurance companies	.62	1.04	0	0	0	.56	2.17
Small-loan companies	1.56	10.08	.45	2.17	0	1.25	.44
Firms selling on installment plan:							
Automobiles	6.66	1.92	8.24	2.99	8.88	3.86	10.60
Other goods	6.89	7.43	3.75	4.87	9.47	11.53	4.07
Individuals	3.69	.26	2.05	5.99	5.62	5.73	5.50
Other	1.93	6.41	3.10	2.81	.71	.38	1.16

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 293.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN—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 and over
<i>Funds Made Available for Family Use From Sources Other Than Family Income in Schedule Year</i>							
Families in survey.....	492	39	78	85	103	88	99
Number of families receiving funds from—							
Decrease in assets:							
Reduction in cash:							
On hand.....	7	0	1	1	3	1	1
In checking account.....	13	1	0	1	6	3	2
In savings account.....	76	2	8	11	16	14	25
Sale of property:							
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Building and loan shares.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stocks and bonds.....	11	0	1	2	3	2	3
Goods and chattels.....	13	0	6	3	1	1	2
Other property.....	2	0	0	1	0	0	1
Insurance policies:							
Surrender.....	26	3	1	7	4	5	6
Settlement.....	3	0	1	2	0	0	0
Receipts from outstanding loans to others.....	9	2	1	0	2	2	2
Increase in liabilities:							
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	3	0	1	0	0	1	1
Increase in other mortgages.....	3	1	0	0	1	0	1
Increase in debts:							
Payable to banks.....	7	0	0	3	1	2	1
Payable to insurance companies.....	18	0	4	2	5	4	3
Payable to small-loan companies.....	17	0	2	4	3	2	6
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:							
Automobiles.....	57	3	5	6	8	14	21
Other goods.....	130	10	17	23	25	23	32
Payable to individuals.....	44	3	7	3	14	7	10
Other debts.....	71	8	15	10	11	10	17
Inheritance.....	5	0	0	3	0	2	0
Average amount of funds received from—							
Decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities.....	\$137.97	\$64.94	\$71.34	\$108.67	\$140.10	\$148.20	\$233.11
Decrease in assets.....	55.83	21.58	25.02	51.08	60.42	56.63	92.17
Reduction in cash:							
On hand.....	2.26	0	.96	4.12	2.42	.41	4.04
In checking account.....	5.37	8.97	0	1.27	6.09	15.63	1.82
In savings account.....	30.10	2.79	13.74	16.36	35.54	24.68	64.79
Sale of property:							
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	.11	0	0	0	0	0	.56
Building and loan shares.....	.09	0	0	0	0	0	.45
Stocks and bonds.....	5.67	0	1.56	9.06	7.31	4.89	7.23
Goods and chattels.....	1.33	0	.79	1.84	.15	2.27	2.25
Other property.....	.03	0	0	.06	0	0	.08
Insurance policies:							
Surrender.....	6.38	5.41	.79	11.58	6.48	2.52	10.04
Settlement.....	2.09	0	5.77	6.79	0	0	0
Receipts from outstanding loans to others.....	2.40	4.41	1.41	0	2.43	6.33	.91
Increase in liabilities.....	82.14	43.36	46.32	57.59	79.68	91.57	140.94
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	1.18	0	6.00	0	0	1.14	.15
Increase in other mortgages.....	.68	6.31	0	0	.45	0	.33
Increase in debts:							
Payable to banks.....	2.40	0	0	6.81	.50	5.57	.61
Payable to insurance companies.....	6.58	0	2.79	4.06	11.18	3.51	12.17
Payable to small-loan companies.....	4.01	0	1.62	3.35	3.53	6.39	6.41
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:							
Automobiles.....	24.83	6.91	7.88	9.26	16.50	33.39	59.68
Other goods.....	22.59	12.89	11.51	23.80	23.18	18.94	36.75
Payable to individuals.....	10.72	2.56	8.55	4.51	17.27	12.44	12.65
Other debts.....	9.19	14.69	7.97	5.80	7.07	10.19	12.19
Inheritance.....	7.46	0	0	29.76	0	12.95	0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 283.

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

Item	Los Angeles, Calif.—Mexican families				Sacramento, Calif.—White families				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400		\$400 and over	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.....	99	13	34	31	21	153	39	59	55
No. of families disposing of funds in—									
Increase in assets:									
Increase in cash:									
On hand.....	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
In checking account.....	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	1
In savings account.....	6	0	0	3	3	36	7	13	16
Investment in:									
Improvements in own home.....	3	0	1	1	1	11	1	7	3
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other property.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:									
Life insurance.....	62	9	20	21	12	136	33	52	51
Annuities.....	0	0	0	0	0	51	12	19	20
Increase in outstanding loans to others.....	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	3
Decrease in liabilities:									
Payment on principal of mortgages and down payment on own home.....	10	2	5	1	2	35	10	15	10
Pymt. on principal of other mortgages.....	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	1
Payment of debts to—									
Banks.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Insurance companies.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Small-loan companies.....	1	0	0	1	1	4	3	0	1
Firms selling on installment plan:									
Automobiles.....	3	0	0	2	1	5	2	1	2
Other goods.....	8	1	4	1	2	20	6	8	6
Individuals.....	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	2	2
Other.....	1	1	0	0	0	11	0	7	4
Average amount of funds disposed in—									
Increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities.....	\$67.61	\$34.46	\$57.13	\$97.25	\$61.32	\$207.63	\$183.26	\$214.26	\$217.77
Increase in assets.....	46.46	24.79	34.29	81.08	28.45	128.81	102.78	131.40	144.49
Increase in cash:									
On hand.....	.20	0	0	0	.95	.02	0	.05	0
In checking account.....	5.85	0	0	18.68	0	3.30	5.13	4.41	8.82
In savings account.....	2.42	0	0	4.84	4.29	33.45	26.26	26.11	46.42
Investment in:									
Improvements in own home.....	3.64	0	8.82	.32	2.38	5.73	6.41	7.63	3.22
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	8.59	0	0	27.42	0	.92	0	2.37	0
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	0	0	0	0	0	.39	0	0	1.09
Other property.....	0	0	0	0	0	.01	0	.03	0
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:									
Life insurance.....	25.76	24.79	25.47	29.82	20.83	70.15	59.21	73.33	74.50
Annuities.....	0	0	0	0	0	11.67	5.77	11.28	16.26
Increase in outstanding loans to others.....	0	0	0	0	0	3.17	0	6.19	2.18
Decrease in liabilities.....	21.15	9.67	22.84	16.17	32.87	78.82	80.48	82.86	73.28
Payment on principal of mortgages and down payments on own home.....	12.06	7.70	14.78	6.88	18.01	42.21	44.56	44.31	38.29
Pymt. on principal of other mortgages.....	0	0	0	0	0	2.27	0	2.84	3.27
Payment of debts to—									
Banks.....	0	0	0	0	0	.75	0	0	2.09
Insurance companies.....	0	0	0	0	0	.93	0	2.41	0
Small-loan companies.....	.73	0	0	0	3.43	2.66	6.06	0	3.09
Firms selling on installment plan:									
Automobiles.....	3.95	0	0	6.81	8.57	7.85	10.87	4.58	9.23
Other goods.....	4.18	.23	8.06	2.48	2.86	12.81	13.12	13.88	11.44
Individuals.....	0	0	0	0	0	4.05	5.87	4.32	2.45
Other.....	.23	1.74	0	0	0	5.29	0	10.52	3.42

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 293.

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

Item	Los Angeles, Calif.—Mexican families—Continued					Sacramento, Calif.—White families—Continued			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		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.....	99	13	34	31	21	153	39	59	55
No. of fam. receiving funds from—									
Decrease in assets:									
Reduction in cash:									
On hand.....	9	2	3	2	2	1	1	0	0
In checking account.....	1	0	0	1	0	14	3	4	7
In savings account.....	15	0	5	7	3	30	6	11	13
Sale of property:									
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	1
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Stocks and bonds.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Goods and chattels.....	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	1
Other property.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1
Insurance policies:									
Surrender.....	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	2
Settlement.....	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	3
Receipts from outstanding loans to others.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Increase in liabilities:									
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Increase in other mortgages.....	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	1
Increase in debts:									
Payable to banks.....	2	0	0	2	0	3	1	1	1
Payable to insurance companies.....	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	4	3
Payable to small-loan companies.....	5	0	2	1	2	3	1	2	0
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:									
Automobiles.....	7	0	2	2	3	7	0	1	6
Other goods.....	42	7	15	12	8	34	8	11	15
Payable to individuals.....	1	0	0	0	1	9	2	3	4
Other debts.....	23	5	11	7	0	42	13	14	15
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Av. amt. of funds received from—									
Decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities.....	\$102.82	\$41.58	\$94.06	\$121.27	\$127.69	\$111.07	\$95.19	\$72.04	\$164.19
Decrease in assets:									
Reduction in cash:									
On hand.....	5.73	8.08	2.85	3.71	11.90	.98	3.85	0	0
In checking account.....	1.16	0	0	3.71	0	7.46	4.18	5.17	12.24
In savings account.....	24.84	0	22.60	27.13	40.48	30.40	22.12	20.66	46.70
Sale of property:									
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	5.05	0	0	16.13	0	2.25	0	1.81	4.33
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0	0	.35	0	.90	0
Stocks and bonds.....	0	0	0	0	0	.65	2.56	0	0
Goods and chattels.....	2.22	0	3.53	3.23	0	.14	0	.12	.27
Other property.....	0	0	0	0	0	.06	.13	0	.09
Insurance policies:									
Surrender.....	.62	4.69	0	0	0	1.92	3.67	0	2.73
Settlement.....	0	0	0	0	0	4.20	12.82	0	2.60
Receipts from outstanding loans to others.....	0	0	0	0	0	.17	0	.43	0
Increase in liabilities:									
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	63.20	28.81	65.08	67.36	75.31	62.49	45.86	42.95	95.23
Increase in other mortgages.....	0	0	0	0	0	.98	3.85	0	0
Increase in other mortgages.....	3.19	0	0	10.20	0	1.50	0	3.56	.35
Increase in debts:									
Payable to banks.....	5.87	0	0	18.74	0	3.15	1.51	1.23	6.36
Payable to insurance companies.....	0	0	0	0	0	4.58	2.90	5.58	4.69
Payable to small-loan companies.....	7.89	0	10.32	1.61	18.10	.96	1.62	1.42	0
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:									
Automobiles.....	10.04	0	6.18	4.84	30.17	10.40	0	1.04	27.81
Other goods.....	25.10	21.99	26.90	23.60	26.33	14.23	8.00	12.58	20.41
Payable to individuals.....	.15	0	0	0	.71	8.08	7.69	2.66	14.18
Other debts.....	10.96	6.82	21.68	8.37	0	18.61	20.29	14.88	21.43
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 293.

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

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	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.....	199	60	66	73
Number of families disposing of funds in—				
Increase in assets:				
Increase in cash:				
On hand.....	26	9	8	9
In checking account.....	9	0	2	7
In savings account.....	31	7	12	12
Investment in:				
Improvements in own home.....	19	8	4	7
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	6	3	0	3
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	0	0	0	0
Other property.....	3	0	1	2
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:				
Life insurance.....	168	47	57	64
Annuities.....	29	6	12	11
Increase in outstanding loans to others.....	2	0	2	0
Decrease in liabilities:				
Payment on principal of mortgages and down payment on own home.....	44	16	14	14
Payment on principal of other mortgages.....	6	3	2	1
Payment of debts to—				
Banks.....	0	0	0	0
Insurance companies.....	1	0	1	0
Small-loan companies.....	3	0	3	0
Firms selling on installment plan:				
Automobiles.....	12	2	3	7
Other goods.....	23	7	6	10
Individuals.....	11	2	6	3
Other.....	31	17	7	7
Average amount of funds disposed in—				
Increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities.....	\$227.51	\$235.52	\$217.80	\$229.71
Increase in assets.....	131.61	113.36	134.50	143.99
Increase in cash:				
On hand.....	3.12	2.68	2.70	3.86
In checking account.....	2.86	0	.61	7.25
In savings account.....	27.17	29.49	30.24	22.48
Investment in:				
Improvements in own home.....	6.67	9.05	4.23	6.93
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	2.14	3.40	0	3.05
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	0	0	0	0
Other property.....	.57	0	.76	.86
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:				
Life insurance.....	80.38	63.13	84.68	90.52
Annuities.....	8.12	5.61	9.39	9.04
Increase in outstanding loans to others.....	.63	0	1.89	0
Decrease in liabilities.....	95.90	122.16	83.30	85.72
Payment on principal of mortgages and down payment on own home.....	56.01	81.78	39.51	49.76
Payment on principal of other mortgages.....	4.36	6.83	4.21	2.46
Payment of debts to—				
Banks.....	0	0	0	0
Insurance companies.....	1.51	0	4.54	0
Small-loan companies.....	.66	0	1.99	0
Firms selling on installment plan:				
Automobiles.....	9.30	4.11	8.54	14.26
Other goods.....	10.37	10.61	8.47	11.90
Individuals.....	4.51	1.25	8.52	3.56
Other.....	9.18	17.58	7.52	3.78

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 293.

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

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	All families	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.....	199	60	66	73
Number of families receiving funds from—				
Decrease in assets:				
Reduction in cash:				
On hand.....	18	5	5	8
In checking account.....	6	1	3	2
In savings account.....	29	6	8	15
Sale of property:				
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	6	2	3	1
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	2	1	0	1
Goods and chattels.....	6	3	2	1
Other property.....	2	0	2	0
Insurance policies:				
Surrender.....	12	2	4	6
Settlement.....	1	1	0	0
Receipts from outstanding loans to others.....	4	2	1	1
Increase in liabilities:				
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	2	2	0	0
Increase in other mortgages.....	0	0	0	0
Increase in debts:				
Payable to banks.....	4	2	1	1
Payable to insurance companies.....	5	0	2	3
Payable to small-loan companies.....	10	3	2	5
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:				
Automobiles.....	15	2	4	9
Other goods.....	54	12	23	19
Payable to individuals.....	19	8	6	5
Other debts.....	36	15	11	10
Inheritance.....	3	0	0	3
Average amount of funds received from—				
Decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities.....	\$148.98	\$145.97	\$104.70	\$191.51
Decrease in assets.....	74.60	95.71	49.95	79.53
Reduction in cash:				
On hand.....	13.83	9.08	3.71	26.89
In checking account.....	2.90	2.66	4.97	1.22
In savings account.....	38.77	65.27	20.14	33.82
Sale of property:				
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	5.62	3.89	7.35	5.48
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	.92	1.29	0	1.44
Goods and chattels.....	2.08	1.26	2.85	2.05
Other property.....	.21	0	.64	0
Insurance policies:				
Surrender.....	7.45	5.13	10.14	6.92
Settlement.....	.96	3.20	0	0
Receipts from outstanding loans to others.....	1.86	3.93	.15	1.71
Increase in liabilities.....	74.38	50.26	54.75	111.98
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	2.04	6.78	0	0
Increase in other mortgages.....	0	0	0	0
Increase in debts:				
Payable to banks.....	2.99	4.42	4.54	.41
Payable to insurance companies.....	6.42	0	5.78	12.29
Payable to small-loan companies.....	9.68	5.78	1.15	20.60
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:				
Automobiles.....	14.40	2.74	4.22	33.19
Other goods.....	17.76	8.17	19.17	24.37
Payable to individuals.....	12.09	10.79	10.15	14.92
Other debts.....	9.00	11.58	9.74	6.20
Inheritance.....	8.58	0	0	23.39

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 293.

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

SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.—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.....	446	23	56	96	76	66	53	76
Number of families disposing of funds in—								
Increase in assets:								
Increase in cash:								
On hand.....	11	0	0	2	1	6	1	1
In checking account.....	13	0	4	3	0	2	1	3
In savings account.....	80	1	9	13	12	16	12	17
Investment in:								
Improvements in own home.....	23	0	3	4	6	5	1	4
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	8	1	1	2	1	0	1	2
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Other property.....	6	0	2	1	0	0	1	2
Pymt. of prem. for insurance policies:								
Life insurance.....	330	19	41	73	53	48	39	57
Annuities.....	41	0	5	6	8	7	5	10
Increase in outstanding loans to others.....	9	0	2	2	2	0	1	2
Decrease in liabilities:								
Payment on principal of mortgages and down payment on own home.....	88	9	8	18	14	15	7	17
Pymt. on prin. of other mortgages.....	8	0	1	1	1	2	1	2
Payment of debts to—								
Banks.....	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Insurance companies.....	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	1
Small-loan companies.....	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
Firms selling on installment plan:								
Automobiles.....	10	0	2	2	2	1	0	3
Other goods.....	43	2	5	13	6	6	4	7
Individuals.....	24	2	2	6	1	5	3	5
Other.....	37	2	2	14	7	2	4	6
Average amount of funds disposed in—								
Increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities.....	\$221.80	\$154.22	\$132.96	\$183.83	\$209.39	\$233.92	\$370.20	\$253.93
Increase in assets.....	134.10	68.77	94.85	101.22	121.27	145.41	245.53	149.52
Increase in cash:								
On hand.....	2.62	0	0	1.16	.44	14.44	.94	.29
In checking account.....	3.08	0	10.40	3.39	0	1.97	2.36	2.76
In savings account.....	46.93	.43	14.84	19.99	39.47	49.42	165.38	41.35
Investment in—								
Improvements in own home.....	6.26	0	1.53	4.50	11.52	9.59	1.23	9.21
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	3.41	4.35	.71	2.55	1.18	0	.47	13.42
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	.27	0	1.07	0	0	.91	0	0
Other property.....	.66	0	1.71	.21	0	0	.98	1.64
Pymt. of prem. for insurance policies:								
Life insurance.....	63.10	63.99	57.59	64.67	60.49	60.88	65.08	68.07
Annuities.....	6.77	0	6.75	3.71	5.67	8.20	8.67	11.23
Increase in outstanding loans to others.....	1.00	0	.25	1.04	2.50	0	.42	1.55
Decrease in liabilities.....	87.70	85.45	38.11	82.61	88.12	88.51	124.67	104.41
Payment on principal of mortgages and down payment on own home.....	53.04	68.63	25.01	43.70	55.04	60.24	74.42	57.60
Pymt. on prin. of other mortgages.....	5.85	0	1.07	1.88	1.97	4.66	34.91	.83
Payment of debts to—								
Banks.....	1.37	0	0	3.24	0	0	0	3.95
Insurance companies.....	.34	.54	0	0	0	1.36	0	.63
Small-loan companies.....	.58	0	1.34	.62	0	1.52	0	.29
Firms selling on installment plan:								
Automobiles.....	5.28	0	3.41	6.36	9.42	4.55	0	7.09
Other goods.....	8.99	4.87	4.50	10.40	6.26	8.54	3.25	18.88
Individuals.....	6.12	7.93	2.14	5.11	4.95	6.68	4.52	11.55
Other.....	6.13	3.48	.64	11.30	10.48	.96	7.57	3.59

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 293.

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

SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.—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.....	446	23	56	96	76	66	53	76
Number of families receiving funds from—								
Decrease in assets:								
Reduction in cash:								
On hand.....	12	1	0	5	3	1	2	0
In checking account.....	8	0	1	0	1	0	0	6
In savings account.....	100	1	8	18	25	8	15	25
Sale of property:								
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Building and loan shares.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stocks and bonds.....	6	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
Goods and chattels.....	20	3	3	1	5	1	3	4
Other property.....	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Insurance policies:								
Surrender.....	21	1	4	7	4	1	1	3
Settlement.....	7	1	0	2	1	1	2	0
Receipts from outstanding loans to others.....	13	1	0	2	4	1	1	4
Increase in liabilities:								
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Increase in other mortgages.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Increase in debts:								
Payable to banks.....	7	0	0	2	3	0	1	1
Payable to insurance companies.....	13	2	0	1	2	1	5	2
Payable to small loan companies.....	15	0	1	4	3	2	1	4
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:								
Automobiles.....	24	1	0	7	5	2	1	8
Other goods.....	96	6	7	21	13	17	12	20
Payable to individuals.....	18	1	2	6	2	0	3	4
Other debts.....	101	5	12	22	16	15	13	18
Inheritance.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Average amount of funds received from—								
Decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities.....	\$167.11	\$77.41	\$59.74	\$122.85	\$163.65	\$89.80	\$356.10	\$268.10
Reduction in assets.....	104.81	39.92	39.18	69.19	112.17	41.37	293.85	133.68
Reduction in cash:								
On hand.....	1.96	2.17	0	2.02	3.68	1.52	4.72	0
In checking account.....	3.84	0	4.46	0	1.26	0	0	17.99
In savings account.....	48.86	13.05	22.44	33.93	71.78	29.56	69.43	77.53
Sale of property:								
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	28.53	0	0	9.37	0	0	207.55	10.86
Building and loan shares.....	.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.96
Stocks and bonds.....	2.61	0	0	.50	2.72	0	0	11.95
Goods and chattels.....	2.45	3.67	2.96	.16	5.42	1.21	1.92	3.05
Other property.....	.47	.43	0	0	0	3.03	0	0
Insurance policies:								
Surrender.....	4.54	4.73	9.32	5.92	5.14	1.81	.31	3.95
Settlement.....	7.57	15.22	0	12.50	15.79	3.79	7.09	0
Receipts from outstanding loans to others.....	3.48	.65	0	4.79	6.38	.45	2.83	5.39
Increase in liabilities.....	62.30	37.49	20.56	53.66	51.48	48.43	62.25	134.42
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	1.87	0	0	0	1.43	10.99	0	0
Increase in other mortgages.....	.17	0	0	.78	0	0	0	0
Increase in debts:								
Payable to banks.....	1.67	0	0	1.74	1.49	0	7.67	.79
Payable to insurance companies.....	2.16	6.89	0	.34	2.28	1.82	6.12	2.04
Payable to small-loan companies.....	3.28	0	2.29	3.45	2.12	1.96	1.53	8.32
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:								
Automobiles.....	13.77	4.13	0	9.93	10.65	5.50	3.38	49.24
Other goods.....	16.20	5.23	4.35	11.73	13.95	13.34	22.18	34.47
Payable to individuals.....	5.59	.43	4.64	7.81	1.51	0	4.43	14.80
Other debts.....	17.59	20.81	9.28	17.88	18.05	14.82	16.94	24.76
Inheritance.....	.77	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.54

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 293.

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

SEATTLE, WASH.—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 and over
<i>Disposition of Money Received During the Schedule Year Not Used for Current Family Expenditure</i>							
Families in survey.....	352	34	79	70	67	41	61
Number of families disposing of funds in—							
Increase in assets:							
Increase in cash:							
On hand.....	17	1	2	5	2	1	6
In checking account.....	5	0	0	3	0	1	1
In savings account.....	51	0	10	8	15	10	8
Investment in:							
Improvements in own home.....	47	5	12	12	11	2	5
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	7	2	1	0	1	0	3
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	9	2	1	2	2	2	0
Other property.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:							
Life insurance.....	292	25	64	58	57	35	53
Annuities.....	25	1	2	7	4	3	8
Increase in outstanding loans to others.....	8	0	1	0	2	1	4
Decrease in liabilities:							
Payment on principal of mortgages and down payment on own home.....	102	11	26	25	19	10	11
Payment on principal of other mortgages.....	8	0	1	2	2	0	3
Payment of debts to—							
Banks.....	5	1	1	0	1	0	2
Insurance companies.....	4	0	4	0	0	0	0
Small-loan companies.....	9	2	1	2	1	1	2
Firms selling on installment plan:							
Automobiles.....	20	0	4	2	7	3	4
Other goods.....	40	7	9	8	7	5	4
Individuals.....	15	0	7	3	3	1	1
Other.....	37	3	9	10	9	2	4
Average amount of funds disposed in—							
Increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities.....	\$224.03	\$155.79	\$232.06	\$225.13	\$230.60	\$244.00	\$229.70
Increase in assets.....	132.35	78.70	137.52	134.03	129.11	143.55	149.70
Increase in cash:							
On hand.....	2.05	.24	1.20	2.32	1.60	1.69	4.60
In checking account.....	1.24	0	0	4.39	0	.52	1.79
In savings account.....	23.00	0	17.51	15.53	28.18	51.88	26.39
Investment in:							
Improvements in own home.....	19.63	12.96	27.91	35.44	16.58	10.81	3.78
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	3.12	5.03	2.71	0	2.68	0	8.76
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	2.19	2.21	3.04	1.99	2.87	3.00	0
Other property.....	.61	0	0	0	0	0	3.51
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:							
Life insurance.....	74.12	56.94	79.96	66.77	71.24	70.68	90.02
Annuities.....	4.51	1.32	1.13	7.59	4.98	2.36	8.08
Increase in outstanding loans to others.....	1.88	0	4.06	0	.98	2.61	2.77
Decrease in liabilities.....	91.68	77.09	94.54	91.10	101.49	100.45	80.00
Payment on principal of mortgages and down payment on own home.....	53.66	55.87	45.74	59.77	62.42	63.01	39.79
Payment on principal of other mortgages.....	2.78	0	1.93	3.51	4.48	0	4.57
Payment of debts to—							
Banks.....	1.25	3.93	.34	0	.80	0	3.68
Insurance companies.....	.55	0	2.43	0	0	0	0
Small-loan companies.....	1.60	3.86	1.68	1.56	.60	2.61	1.23
Firms selling on installment plan:							
Automobiles.....	12.02	0	8.66	6.80	16.27	24.29	16.12
Other goods.....	7.33	8.61	7.63	7.01	7.66	5.59	7.41
Individuals.....	5.33	0	18.77	2.66	1.95	1.56	1.18
Other.....	7.07	4.82	7.36	9.79	7.31	3.39	7.02

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 293.

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

SEATTLE, WASH.—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 and over
<i>Funds Made Available for Family Use From Sources Other Than Family Income in Schedule Year</i>							
Families in survey.....	352	34	79	70	67	41	61
Number of families receiving funds from—							
Decrease in assets:							
Reduction in cash:							
On hand.....	7	1	3	1	0	0	2
In checking account.....	11	1	0	2	4	1	3
In savings account.....	67	3	12	11	11	13	17
Sale of property:							
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	4	0	0	0	3	0	1
Goods and chattels.....	13	1	0	4	3	2	3
Other property.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Insurance policies:							
Surrender.....	17	3	5	2	3	4	0
Settlement.....	2	0	0	1	0	0	1
Receipts from outstanding loans to others.....	11	0	0	2	3	1	5
Increase in liabilities:							
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Increase in other mortgages.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase in debts:							
Payable to banks.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Payable to insurance companies.....	18	3	5	4	3	1	2
Payable to small-loan companies.....	15	3	1	4	1	4	2
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:							
Automobiles.....	23	1	5	3	4	1	9
Other goods.....	79	10	17	12	17	9	14
Payable to individuals.....	22	7	6	3	2	2	2
Other debts.....	76	12	21	14	11	9	9
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average amount of funds received from—							
Decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities.....	\$116.36	\$105.55	\$87.28	\$101.38	\$117.67	\$129.65	\$166.80
Decrease in assets.....	54.67	30.01	28.01	49.67	75.02	66.32	78.49
Reduction in cash:							
On hand.....	1.29	4.72	2.44	.56	0	0	1.03
In checking account.....	3.66	2.83	0	2.06	10.53	3.91	2.98
In savings account.....	26.03	9.06	19.26	21.31	22.36	42.22	42.81
Sale of property:							
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	3.09	.57	0	0	15.96	0	0
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	2.76	0	0	0	11.73	0	3.07
Goods and chattels.....	4.35	.25	0	8.99	1.60	1.21	12.09
Other property.....	.43	0	0	2.14	0	0	0
Insurance policies:							
Surrender.....	7.52	12.58	6.31	5.06	10.69	15.85	0
Settlement.....	1.63	0	0	6.11	0	0	2.38
Receipts from outstanding loans to others.....	3.91	0	0	3.44	2.15	3.13	14.13
Increase in liabilities.....	61.69	75.54	59.27	51.71	42.65	63.33	88.31
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	.51	0	2.27	0	0	0	0
Increase in other mortgages.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase in debts:							
Payable to banks.....	.43	4.40	0	0	0	0	0
Payable to insurance companies.....	3.34	5.27	3.74	2.43	4.55	4.33	3.48
Payable to small-loan companies.....	3.89	9.43	1.35	5.57	.37	9.96	1.93
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:							
Automobiles.....	14.56	.79	6.91	5.42	10.05	5.22	53.89
Other goods.....	12.93	8.01	7.96	9.07	14.91	23.88	16.99
Payable to individuals.....	10.83	27.85	15.01	16.92	2.23	4.91	2.37
Other debts.....	15.20	19.79	22.03	12.30	10.54	19.03	9.65
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 293.

TABLE 5.—Description of families studied, by income level
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN

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 to \$2,400	\$2,400 to \$2,700	\$2,700 and over
<i>Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type¹</i>									
Families in survey.....	492	17	94	125	124	87	23	16	6
Number of families in which chief earner is—									
Clerical worker.....	222	5	37	51	57	48	10	10	4
Skilled wage earner.....	82	1	9	21	28	15	5	2	1
Semiskilled wage earner.....	138	6	35	37	29	22	5	3	1
Unskilled wage earner.....	50	5	13	16	10	2	3	1	0
Number of families composed of—									
Man and wife.....	136	8	27	41	34	16	3	4	3
Man, wife, and 1 child ²	106	2	18	26	30	27	3	0	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children ²	76	2	18	17	21	16	1	1	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more children ²	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons) ²	45	0	8	8	7	10	8	2	2
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons) ²	7	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	0
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	49	1	7	8	17	8	2	5	1
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults.....	17	0	2	4	2	6	1	2	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more adults.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adults (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife).....	38	2	9	9	11	3	3	1	0
Adults (4 or more persons, not including man and wife).....	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife).....	11	0	5	5	0	1	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (4 or more persons, not including man and wife).....	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Distribution by Nativity of Homemaker</i>									
Number of families having no homemaker.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families having homemaker born in—									
United States.....	427	14	80	108	110	77	19	13	6
Italy.....	7	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0
Germany.....	9	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	0
Russia.....	5	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Canada (not French).....	8	0	0	2	2	3	0	1	0
England.....	9	0	2	4	1	1	0	1	0
Ireland.....	4	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Mexico.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Sweden.....	5	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
Other.....	16	1	5	4	2	1	2	1	0
<i>Composition of Household</i>									
Number of households.....	492	17	94	125	124	87	23	16	6
Average number of persons in household.....	3.27	2.75	3.03	3.21	3.24	3.47	4.14	3.58	3.22
Number of households with—									
Boarders and lodgers.....	23	0	4	3	11	2	3	0	0
Boarders only.....	11	0	1	6	3	1	0	0	0
Lodgers only.....	11	0	2	4	5	0	0	0	0
Other persons.....	27	0	4	9	5	4	2	2	1
Average size of economic family in—									
Persons, total.....	3.14	2.75	2.94	3.08	3.04	3.39	3.92	3.49	3.17
Under 16 years of age.....	.80	.59	.77	.83	.73	1.02	.87	.44	.33
16 years of age and over.....	2.34	2.16	2.17	2.25	2.31	2.37	3.05	3.05	2.84
Expenditure units.....	2.92	2.53	2.72	2.84	2.83	3.14	3.73	3.36	3.10
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.13	0	.09	.13	.20	.07	.23	.08	.05

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 were 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. 294.

TABLE 5.—Description of families studied, by income level—Continued
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN—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 to \$2,400	\$2,400 to \$2,700	\$2,700 and over
<i>Earnings and Income</i>									
Families in survey.....	492	17	94	125	124	87	23	16	6
Number of families having—									
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	152	3	25	30	32	25	17	14	6
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	38	0	6	10	17	2	3	0	0
Other net rents.....	27	0	4	6	10	4	1	1	1
Interest and dividends.....	155	1	19	36	38	37	11	9	4
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	30	2	3	6	10	4	2	1	2
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	75	2	17	15	21	11	7	2	0
Other sources of income.....	27	1	3	2	6	10	2	2	1
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	43	0	7	11	13	8	4	0	0
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	286	4	53	74	69	67	13	11	5
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	178	7	33	44	49	29	10	5	1
Inheritance.....	5	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.36	1.18	1.26	1.28	1.31	1.36	1.87	2.19	2.50
<i>Average amount of—</i>									
Net family income.....	\$1,548	\$766	\$1,072	\$1,340	\$1,638	\$1,915	\$2,254	\$2,540	\$3,018
Earnings of individuals.....	1,494	746	1,049	1,303	1,564	1,858	2,110	2,468	2,871
Chief earner.....	1,351	730	1,005	1,251	1,473	1,698	1,895	1,518	1,690
Subsidiary earners.....	143	16	44	52	91	160	515	950	1,181
Males:									
16 years and over.....	1,243	447	841	1,118	1,340	1,649	1,668	1,627	1,888
Under 16 years.....	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Females:									
16 years and over.....	250	209	208	185	223	207	442	841	983
Under 16 years.....	(3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(3)	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	17	0	9	14	31	5	67	0	0
Other net rents.....	8	0	3	9	13	5	5	17	17
Interest and dividends.....	9	0	2	8	5	19	17	9	19
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	10	15	0	8	12	8	36	11	94
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	9	4	8	6	9	14	18	16	0
Other sources of income.....	6	1	4	1	10	9	12	19	17
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-5	0	-3	-9	-6	-3	-11	0	0
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	192	60	95	172	163	263	272	419	499
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	185	196	154	191	184	196	171	176	766
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+45	-67	-1	+35	+18	+107	+79	+233	+288
Inheritance.....	7	0	0	20	4	7	0	0	0

¹ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 294.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—MEXICAN 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 and over
<i>Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type¹</i>						
Families in survey.....	99	21	35	24	12	7
Number of families in which chief earner is—						
Clerical worker.....	7	0	1	2	3	1
Skilled wage earner.....	8	0	3	3	1	1
Semiskilled wage earner.....	55	10	22	14	6	3
Unskilled wage earner.....	29	11	9	5	2	2
Number of families composed of—						
Man and wife.....	8	1	4	2	1	0
Man, wife, and 1 child.....	16	6	6	4	0	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children.....	25	5	7	10	2	1
Man, wife, and 5 or more children.....	3	0	2	0	1	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons).....	13	3	6	2	1	1
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons).....	14	2	3	3	5	1
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	4	2	1	0	0	1
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults.....	5	0	2	1	1	1
Man, wife, and 5 or more adults.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adults (2 or 3 persons not including man and wife).....	3	1	2	0	0	0
Adults (4 or more persons not including man and wife).....	4	0	1	1	0	2
Adult or adults and children (2 or 3 persons not including man and wife).....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (4 or more persons not including man and wife).....	4	1	1	1	1	0
<i>Distribution by Nativity of Homemaker</i>						
Number of families having no homemaker.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families having homemaker born in—						
United States.....	36	8	11	11	4	2
Italy.....	1	0	0	1	0	0
Mexico.....	61	13	24	11	8	5
Other.....	1	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Composition of Household</i>						
Number of households.....	99	21	35	24	12	7
Average number of persons in household.....	4.84	4.12	4.54	4.79	6.40	5.87
Number of households with—						
Boarders and lodgers.....	9	1	4	3	0	1
Boarders only.....	1	1	0	0	0	0
Lodgers only.....	2	0	1	1	0	0
Other persons.....	6	2	2	0	1	1
Average size of economic family in—						
Persons, total.....	4.73	4.09	4.40	4.65	6.40	5.71
Under 16 years of age.....	1.81	1.71	1.61	1.90	2.90	.86
16 years of age and over.....	2.92	2.38	2.79	2.75	3.50	4.85
Expenditure units.....	4.22	3.57	3.93	4.18	5.62	5.40
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.11	.03	.14	.14	0	.16

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. 294.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—MEXICAN 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 and over
<i>Earnings and Income</i>						
Families in survey.....	99	21	35	24	12	7
Number of families having—						
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	47	8	12	13	7	7
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	11	2	5	3	0	1
Other net rents.....	6	0	3	2	1	0
Interest and dividends.....	19	4	9	4	1	1
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	7	1	3	2	1	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	9	1	3	2	2	1
Other sources of income.....	1	0	0	0	0	1
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	2	0	0	1	1	0
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	39	6	18	8	3	4
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	52	15	15	13	7	2
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.62	1.43	1.34	1.58	1.83	3.28
Average amount of—						
Net family income.....	\$1,204	\$754	\$1,031	\$1,340	\$1,607	\$2,257
Earnings of individuals.....	1,174	744	1,005	1,291	1,578	2,221
Chief earner.....	946	706	922	1,049	1,207	980
Subsidiary earners.....	228	38	83	242	371	1,241
Males: 16 years and over.....	939	692	852	1,022	1,224	1,344
Under 16 years.....	2	2	0	0	11	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	233	50	153	269	343	877
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	16	7	20	27	0	11
Other net rents.....	4	0	2	7	10	0
Interest and dividends.....	1	(*)	2	2	0	2
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	2	2	(*)	1	10	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	6	1	2	12	10	7
Other sources of income.....	1	0	0	0	0	16
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	—(*)	0	0	0	—1	0
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	68	35	46	101	137	95
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	118	55	168	81	184	220
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	—35	—29	—48	—10	—73	—9
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 294.

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

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—WHITE 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 to \$2,400	\$2,400 to \$2,700	\$2,700 and over
<i>Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type¹</i>									
Families in survey.....	153	8	26	39	32	20	15	8	5
Number of families in which chief earner is—									
Clerical worker.....	53	0	5	14	11	11	4	4	4
Skilled wage earner.....	39	1	6	8	5	7	9	2	1
Semiskilled wage earner.....	35	5	7	10	9	2	1	1	0
Unskilled wage earner.....	26	2	8	7	7	0	1	1	0
Number of families composed of—									
Man and wife.....	44	4	9	13	11	5	1	1	0
Man, wife, and 1 child ²	34	1	5	10	8	6	3	0	1
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children ²	18	0	2	6	4	2	3	1	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more children ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons) ²	18	0	4	2	4	3	1	2	2
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons) ²	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	14	1	2	2	1	1	4	1	2
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults.....	7	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more adults.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adults (2 or 3 persons not including man and wife).....	15	1	4	5	1	1	1	2	0
Adults (4 or more persons not including man and wife).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (2 or 3 persons not including man and wife).....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (4 or more persons not including man and wife).....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Distribution by Nativity of Homemaker</i>									
Number of families having no homemaker.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families having homemaker born in—									
United States.....	125	7	21	31	25	15	13	8	5
Italy.....	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Germany.....	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Canada (not French).....	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
England.....	6	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	0
Ireland.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other.....	12	0	4	4	2	2	0	0	0
<i>Composition of Household</i>									
Number of households.....	153	8	26	39	32	20	15	8	5
Average number of persons in household.....	3.31	2.47	3.06	3.07	3.19	3.76	3.88	3.98	4.24
Number of households with—									
Boarders and lodgers.....	24	0	4	8	3	4	2	3	0
Boarders only.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lodgers only.....	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other persons.....	18	0	0	6	2	3	3	2	2
Average size of economic family in—									
Persons, total.....	3.11	2.47	2.89	2.83	3.10	3.46	3.64	3.42	4.00
Under 16 years of age.....	.72	.22	.61	.64	.78	.91	1.05	.63	.80
16 years of age and over.....	2.39	2.25	2.28	2.19	2.32	2.55	2.59	2.79	3.20
Expenditure units.....	2.92	2.27	2.68	2.65	2.92	3.24	3.41	3.26	3.92
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.20	0	.17	.24	.09	.30	.24	.56	.24

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 were 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. 204.

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

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—WHITE 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 to \$2,400	\$2,400 to \$2,700	\$2,700 and over
<i>Earnings and Income</i>									
Families in survey.....	153	8	26	39	32	20	15	8	5
Number of families having—									
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	55	2	9	10	10	7	7	5	5
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	23	0	4	8	3	4	2	2	0
Other net rents.....	10	1	2	5	1	0	1	0	0
Interest and dividends.....	14	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	1
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	23	3	3	4	4	5	2	1	1
Other sources of income.....	5	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	13	0	1	4	3	1	2	1	1
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	105	6	12	27	22	14	12	7	5
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	45	1	13	12	9	6	3	1	0
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.41	1.25	1.38	1.31	1.34	1.35	1.60	1.88	2.00
Average amount of:									
Net family income.....	\$1,603	\$799	\$1,065	\$1,345	\$1,618	\$1,912	\$2,220	\$2,510	\$3,043
Earnings of individuals.....	1,557	777	1,033	1,312	1,580	1,861	2,134	2,385	3,025
Chief earner.....	1,401	750	980	1,246	1,493	1,761	1,936	1,647	1,824
Subsidiary earners.....	156	27	53	66	87	100	198	738	1,201
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,324	510	850	1,119	1,463	1,656	1,806	1,839	2,168
Under 16 years.....	(*)	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	233	267	183	191	117	205	328	546	857
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	20	0	17	16	8	26	41	71	0
Other net rents.....	8	1	9	12	4	0	24	0	0
Interest and dividends.....	7	8	1	7	3	5	2	51	23
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	9	13	5	6	8	14	22	5	4
Other sources of income.....	4	0	0	0	11	9	0	0	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-4	0	0	-8	-4	-3	-3	-2	-9
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	205	30	92	154	236	245	232	378	414
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	151	22	109	90	186	290	187	269	0
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+97	+20	-12	+79	+110	+85	+148	+297	+414
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 294

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

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—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 and over
<i>Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type¹</i>								
Families in survey.....	199	15	36	47	43	34	16	8
Number of families in which chief earner is—								
Clerical worker.....	82	3	14	17	17	20	5	6
Skilled wage earner.....	42	3	5	7	13	9	5	0
Semiskilled wage earner.....	45	4	6	14	12	3	6	0
Unskilled wage earner.....	30	5	11	9	1	2	0	2
Number of families composed of—								
Man and wife.....	63	2	14	20	13	6	5	3
Man, wife, and 1 child.....	39	6	8	6	12	5	2	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children.....	35	4	5	8	6	10	2	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more children.....	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons).....	21	0	2	6	2	7	3	1
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	18	2	0	4	3	3	3	3
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults.....	7	0	1	1	3	1	0	1
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).....	10	1	5	1	2	1	0	0
Adults (4 or more persons not including man and wife).....	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Adult or adults and children (2 or 3 persons not including man and wife).....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (4 or more persons not including man and wife).....	0	0	0	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.....	178	11	31	44	41	32	13	6
Italy.....	4	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Germany.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Canada (not French).....	4	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
England.....	4	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
Sweden.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other.....	7	2	2	1	0	0	1	1
<i>Composition of Household</i>								
Number of households.....	199	15	36	47	43	34	16	8
Average number of persons in household.....	3.23	3.20	2.88	3.14	3.12	3.82	3.40	3.13
Number of households with—								
Boarders and lodgers.....	16	0	4	5	1	3	3	0
Boarders only.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodgers only.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Other persons.....	13	2	3	0	4	1	3	0
Average size of economic family in—								
Persons, total.....	3.15	3.18	2.75	3.04	3.10	3.73	3.21	3.13
Under 16 years of age.....	.82	1.05	.63	.77	.74	1.32	.62	.25
16 years of age and over.....	2.33	2.13	2.12	2.27	2.36	2.41	2.59	2.88
Expenditure units.....	2.91	2.88	2.53	2.79	2.88	3.45	3.06	3.05
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.08	.02	.13	.10	.02	.09	.19	0

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. 294.

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

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—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 and over
<i>Earnings and Income</i>								
Families in survey.....	199	15	36	47	43	34	16	8
Number of families having—								
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	51	0	6	11	10	10	7	7
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	14	0	3	5	1	2	3	0
Other net rents.....	12	0	2	4	2	3	1	0
Interest and dividends.....	20	0	3	3	5	7	1	1
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	11	0	1	3	1	4	1	1
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	23	1	5	1	6	6	2	2
Other sources of income.....	12	0	2	1	4	4	1	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	29	1	8	5	3	4	5	3
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	132	6	22	25	33	25	14	7
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	61	8	11	20	10	9	2	1
Inheritance.....	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.29	1.00	1.17	1.23	1.28	1.29	1.56	2.12
Average amount of—								
Net family income.....	\$1,533	\$767	\$1,040	\$1,333	\$1,659	\$1,942	\$2,234	\$2,567
Earnings of individuals.....	1,483	764	1,028	1,307	1,628	1,804	2,144	2,441
Chief earner.....	1,374	764	1,013	1,273	1,565	1,690	1,766	1,580
Subsidiary earners.....	109	0	15	34	63	114	378	861
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,308	660	866	1,241	1,514	1,615	1,822	1,473
Under 16 years.....	(³)	0	(³)	0	0	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	175	104	162	66	114	188	322	968
Under 16 years.....	(³)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	9	0	6	12	1	17	25	0
Other net rents.....	5	0	3	7	4	10	11	0
Interest and dividends.....	2	0	1	2	2	5	0	4
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	28	0	3	7	0	84	69	146
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	7	4	4	1	14	12	8	8
Other sources of income.....	7	0	5	0	16	16	0	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-8	-1	-10	-3	-6	-6	-23	-32
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	208	48	92	160	215	255	356	382
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	194	189	262	132	175	272	52	475
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+79	-82	-24	+29	+124	+116	+305	+275
Inheritance.....	9	0	0	3	33	0	9	0

³ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 294.

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

SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.—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>Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type¹</i>										
Families in survey.....	446	15	51	94	108	108	27	16	16	11
Number of families in which chief earner is—										
Clerical worker.....	164	2	14	31	43	41	8	11	9	5
Skilled wage earner.....	77	0	5	10	23	24	9	1	4	1
Semiskilled wage earner.....	130	7	14	32	28	31	7	3	2	5
Unskilled wage earner.....	75	6	18	21	13	12	3	1	1	0
Number of families composed of—										
Man and wife.....	126	3	18	29	30	23	11	4	5	3
Man, wife, and 1 child ¹	85	2	11	17	19	26	5	4	1	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children ¹	70	2	6	11	24	21	6	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more children ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons) ²	48	4	3	11	11	11	2	2	1	3
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons) ²	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	39	1	3	13	5	13	0	0	2	2
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults.....	26	0	3	2	6	9	0	2	2	2
Man, wife, and 5 or more adults.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adults (2 or 3 persons not including man and wife).....	34	3	5	6	11	2	0	2	4	1
Adults (4 or more persons not including man and wife).....	7	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	0
Adult or adults and children (2 or 3 persons not including man and wife).....	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Adult or adults and children (4 or more persons not including man and wife).....	5	0	1	3	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	0	0	0
Number of families having homemaker born in—										
United States.....	339	8	36	73	81	84	21	14	12	10
Italy.....	27	2	7	4	5	5	2	1	1	0
Germany.....	14	0	2	4	2	4	1	0	1	0
Poland.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia.....	7	0	0	1	3	1	1	1	0	0
Canada (not French).....	5	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
England.....	10	0	1	4	0	5	0	0	0	0
Ireland.....	9	0	2	1	3	3	0	0	0	0
Sweden.....	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	30	4	3	5	9	4	2	0	2	1
<i>Composition of Household</i>										
Number of households.....	446	15	51	94	108	108	27	16	16	11
Average number of persons in household.....	3.32	3.28	3.06	3.14	3.34	3.52	3.47	3.63	3.32	3.26
Number of households with—										
Boarders and lodgers.....	53	1	8	10	14	15	1	4	0	0
Boarders only.....	6	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lodgers only.....	11	1	0	3	3	2	0	1	1	0
Other persons.....	36	1	2	7	9	13	0	2	2	0
Average size of economic family in—										
Persons, total.....	3.16	3.15	2.88	2.97	3.15	3.33	3.47	3.25	3.17	3.32
Under 16 years of age.....	.72	.68	.58	.61	.84	.84	1.05	.50	.12	.36
16 years of age and over.....	2.44	2.47	2.30	2.36	2.31	2.49	2.42	2.75	3.05	2.96
Expenditure units.....	2.95	2.88	2.66	2.76	2.93	3.11	3.25	3.19	3.11	3.22
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.19	.16	.19	.18	.21	.23	.04	.42	.18	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 were 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. 294.

TABLE 5.—Description of families studied, by income level—Continued
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.—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 and over
<i>Earnings and Income</i>										
Families in survey.....	446	15	51	94	108	108	27	16	16	11
Number of families having—										
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	160	3	10	29	33	28	15	16	15	11
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	63	2	6	16	16	17	1	4	1	0
Other net rents.....	24	1	2	5	5	9	0	1	0	1
Interest and dividends.....	38	2	0	4	9	16	0	4	3	0
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	14	0	2	1	4	4	1	0	1	1
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	44	2	7	11	7	12	3	1	1	0
Other sources of income.....	16	0	1	1	7	3	2	2	0	0
Deduction from income (business losses and expenses).....	21	0	4	6	5	3	1	0	1	1
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	268	7	18	51	63	72	23	13	14	7
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	154	8	25	38	41	31	3	2	2	4
Inheritance.....	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.42	1.20	1.27	1.32	1.36	1.32	1.67	2.12	2.12	2.18
Average amount of—		<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>
Net family income.....	1,706	796	1,077	1,361	1,630	1,930	2,207	2,505	2,804	3,378
Earnings of individuals.....	1,648	777	1,050	1,307	1,571	1,860	2,170	2,363	2,764	3,243
Chief earner.....	1,419	740	987	1,214	1,449	1,701	1,769	1,352	1,681	1,833
Subsidiary earners.....	229	37	63	93	122	159	401	1,011	1,083	1,410
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,347	547	805	1,101	1,375	1,687	1,774	1,285	1,633	2,041
Under 16 years.....	(³)	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	301	230	245	206	195	173	394	1,078	1,131	1,202
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	29	10	17	32	29	35	8	96	14	0
Other net rents.....	7	6	5	7	5	8	0	2	0	55
Interest and dividends.....	7	1	0	6	3	9	0	19	53	0
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	7	0	2	3	9	8	1	0	1	94
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	9	2	9	7	6	11	27	22	0	0
Other sources of income.....	2	0	0	0	9	0	1	3	0	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-3	0	-6	-1	-2	-1	0	0	-28	-14
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	198	82	91	128	171	238	167	332	344	465
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	185	312	168	156	162	195	398	334	168	252
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+55	-128	-50	+6	+38	+103	+98	+228	+280	+204
Inheritance.....	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0

³ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 294.

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

SEATTLE, WASH.—WHITE 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 to \$2,400	\$2,400 and over
<i>Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type¹</i>								
Families in survey.....	352	12	40	78	93	108	15	6
Number of families in which chief earner is—								
Clerical worker.....	164	2	15	30	45	61	9	2
Skilled wage earner.....	84	0	7	19	26	27	4	1
Semiskilled wage earner.....	81	9	10	21	17	19	2	3
Unskilled wage earner.....	23	1	8	8	5	1	0	0
Number of families composed of—								
Man and wife.....	88	5	8	19	26	26	3	1
Man, wife, and 1 child ²	74	3	15	12	22	19	3	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children ²	79	2	10	20	15	28	2	2
Man, wife, and 5 or more children ²	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons) ²	49	2	2	14	8	19	3	1
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons) ²	8	0	1	3	1	2	0	1
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	25	0	2	4	8	9	2	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults.....	11	0	0	2	5	3	1	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more adults.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Adults (2 or 3 persons not including man and wife).....	11	0	2	2	5	1	1	0
Adults (4 or more persons not including man and wife).....	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Adult or adults and children (2 or 3 persons not including man or wife).....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (4 or more persons not including man or wife).....	2	0	0	1	0	1	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.....	303	11	37	68	77	91	13	6
Italy.....	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Germany.....	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Russia.....	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Canada (not French).....	13	0	1	2	2	7	1	0
England.....	5	1	0	1	1	2	0	0
Sweden.....	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Other.....	20	0	1	4	9	5	1	0
<i>Composition of Household</i>								
Number of households.....	352	12	40	78	93	108	15	6
Average number of persons in household.....	3.51	2.90	3.48	3.63	3.39	3.58	3.43	4.21
Number of households with—								
Boarders and lodgers.....	37	3	4	7	9	10	3	1
Boarders only.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lodgers only.....	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Other persons.....	25	2	2	3	5	11	2	0
Average size of economic family in—								
Persons, total.....	3.38	2.71	3.34	3.54	3.26	3.44	3.28	4.11
Under 16 years of age.....	1.01	.67	1.11	1.12	.86	1.08	.77	1.28
16 years of age and over.....	2.37	2.04	2.23	2.42	2.40	2.36	2.51	2.83
Expenditure units.....	3.14	2.48	3.06	3.26	3.04	3.21	3.15	3.88
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.15	.22	.16	.12	.14	.17	.17	.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 were 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. 294.

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

SEATTLE, WASH.—WHITE 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 to \$2,400	\$2,400 and over
<i>Earnings and Income</i>								
Families in survey.....	352	12	40	78	93	108	15	6
Number of families having—								
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	57	1	6	30	15	11	9	3
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	34	2	6	7	8	7	3	1
Other net rents.....	12	0	0	2	5	4	0	1
Interest and dividends.....	32	0	0	4	11	15	1	1
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	17	0	2	5	2	4	2	2
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	44	1	3	12	9	16	2	1
Other sources of income.....	7	0	1	2	0	2	2	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	9	1	0	2	2	4	0	0
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	250	6	24	53	72	79	12	4
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	95	6	15	22	21	27	3	1
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.18	1.07	1.22	1.15	1.18	1.11	1.73	1.35
Average amount of—								
Net family income.....	\$1,602	\$782	\$1,081	\$1,348	\$1,644	\$1,894	\$2,263	\$2,523
Earnings of individuals.....	1,560	772	1,041	1,302	1,611	1,864	2,150	2,318
Chief earner.....	1,506	749	1,012	1,267	1,555	1,830	1,935	1,803
Subsidiary earners.....	54	23	29	35	56	34	215	515
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,470	456	969	1,219	1,536	1,810	1,955	1,836
Under 16 years.....	1	0	(²)	(²)	1	1	(³)	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	89	316	72	83	24	53	195	482
Under 16 years.....	(²)	0	0	0	—(²)	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	14	17	23	12	12	10	35	6
Other net rents.....	2	0	0	1	4	3	0	13
Interest and dividends.....	5	0	0	0	11	5	1	15
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	10	0	1	13	3	1	70	168
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	10	1	7	17	5	12	2	3
Other sources of income.....	2	0	9	3	0	1	5	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	—1	—8	0	—(²)	—2	—2	0	0
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	208	43	104	147	220	240	414	457
Deficit per family having deficit net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities.....	147	128	156	204	142	97	212	147
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+108	—42	—1	+46	+135	+151	+289	+280
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

² Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 294.

TABLE 6.—Expenditures for groups of items, by income level
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN

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 to \$2,400	\$2,400 to \$2,700	\$2,700 and over
<i>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>									
Families in survey.....	492	17	94	125	124	87	23	16	6
Average family size:									
Persons.....	3.14	2.75	2.94	3.08	3.04	3.39	3.92	3.49	3.17
Expenditure units.....	2.92	2.53	2.72	2.84	2.83	3.14	3.73	3.36	3.10
Food expenditure units.....	2.74	2.40	2.52	2.64	2.66	2.95	3.56	3.26	3.02
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.55	2.15	2.37	2.44	2.44	2.75	3.44	3.30	3.18
<i>Average annual current expenditure for—</i>									
All items.....	\$1,525	\$835	\$1,083	\$1,340	\$1,645	\$1,830	\$2,184	\$2,303	\$2,706
Food.....	472	305	374	419	482	567	665	674	725
Clothing.....	165	65	98	139	182	215	258	278	283
Housing.....	234	162	187	221	264	263	285	207	305
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	70	48	58	65	75	82	90	74	63
Other household operation.....	62	30	38	48	69	82	88	115	123
Furnishings and equipment.....	65	17	34	47	82	87	97	89	181
Transportation.....	201	81	134	192	198	228	303	440	427
Personal care.....	35	18	27	30	38	42	50	58	56
Medical care.....	63	42	41	46	78	83	65	93	91
Recreation.....	90	28	54	76	100	101	165	139	318
Education.....	10	4	4	9	9	15	14	15	49
Vocation.....	4	1	5	3	4	4	3	4	2
Community welfare.....	15	9	11	15	16	17	13	35	30
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	32	3	16	27	35	37	85	71	27
Other items.....	7	22	2	3	13	7	3	11	26
<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
Food.....	30.9	36.5	34.5	31.4	29.4	31.0	30.5	29.3	26.8
Clothing.....	10.8	7.8	9.0	10.4	11.1	11.7	11.8	12.1	10.4
Housing.....	15.3	19.4	17.2	16.5	16.0	14.4	13.0	9.0	11.3
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	4.6	5.7	5.4	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.1	3.2	2.3
Other household operation.....	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.2	4.5	4.1	5.0	4.6
Furnishings and equipment.....	4.3	2.0	3.1	3.5	5.0	4.8	4.4	3.9	6.6
Transportation.....	13.1	9.7	12.4	14.3	12.0	12.5	13.9	19.1	15.8
Personal care.....	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.0
Medical care.....	4.1	5.0	3.8	3.4	4.7	4.5	3.0	4.0	3.4
Recreation.....	5.9	3.4	5.0	5.7	6.1	5.5	7.6	6.0	11.8
Education.....	.7	.5	.4	.7	.5	.8	.6	.7	1.8
Vocation.....	.3	.1	.5	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1
Community welfare.....	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	.9	.6	1.5	1.1
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	2.1	.4	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.0	3.9	3.0	1.0
Other items.....	.5	2.6	.2	.2	.8	.4	.1	.5	1.0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 294.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—MEXICAN 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 and over
<i>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>						
Families in survey.....	99	21	35	24	12	7
Average family size:						
Persons.....	4.73	4.04	4.40	4.65	6.40	5.71
Expenditure units.....	4.22	3.87	3.93	4.18	5.62	5.40
Food expenditure units.....	3.98	3.35	3.68	3.94	5.37	5.19
Clothing expenditure units.....	3.62	3.00	3.32	3.56	4.76	5.18
Average annual current expenditure for—						
All items.....	\$1,263	\$908	\$1,093	\$1,375	\$1,739	\$2,271
Food.....	490	336	432	494	650	957
Clothing.....	171	106	136	183	277	319
Housing.....	163	128	149	174	206	227
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	50	41	43	54	66	75
Other household operation.....	47	29	43	53	59	76
Furnishings and equipment.....	48	24	45	52	76	67
Transportation.....	124	42	101	174	177	226
Personal care.....	30	22	27	34	41	39
Medical care.....	35	24	23	48	39	75
Recreation.....	75	45	65	75	93	177
Education.....	3	1	1	9	2	0
Vocation.....	2	(¹)	1	1	7	0
Community welfare.....	6	4	7	7	7	8
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	13	4	17	12	14	21
Other items.....	6	2	3	5	25	4
Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—						
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	38.8	41.6	39.6	35.8	37.5	42.1
Clothing.....	13.5	13.1	12.4	13.3	15.9	14.0
Housing.....	12.9	15.8	13.7	12.6	11.8	10.0
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	4.0	5.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.3
Other household operation.....	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.3
Furnishings and equipment.....	3.8	3.0	4.1	3.8	4.4	3.0
Transportation.....	9.8	5.2	9.2	12.6	10.2	10.0
Personal care.....	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.7
Medical care.....	2.8	3.0	2.1	3.5	2.2	3.3
Recreation.....	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.5	5.3	7.8
Education.....	.2	.1	.1	.7	.1	.0
Vocation.....	.2	(²)	.1	.1	.4	.0
Community welfare.....	.5	.5	.6	.5	.4	.4
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	1.0	.5	1.6	.9	.8	.9
Other items.....	.5	.2	.3	.4	1.4	.2

¹ Less than \$0.50.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 294.

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

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—WHITE 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 to \$2,400	\$2,400 to \$2,700	\$2,700 and over
<i>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>									
Families in survey.....	153	8	26	39	32	20	15	8	5
Average family size:									
Persons.....	3.11	2.47	2.89	2.83	3.10	3.46	3.64	3.42	4.00
Expenditure units.....	2.92	2.27	2.68	2.65	2.92	3.24	3.41	3.26	3.92
Food expenditure units.....	2.77	2.08	2.51	2.55	2.78	2.99	3.25	3.16	3.94
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.53	1.98	2.36	2.19	2.56	2.82	2.94	2.91	3.76
Average annual current expenditure for—									
All items.....	\$1,520	\$784	\$1,090	\$1,279	\$1,521	\$1,851	\$2,091	\$2,215	\$2,661
Food.....	475	275	375	430	467	532	614	636	804
Clothing.....	156	37	98	116	162	216	235	224	334
Housing.....	235	210	192	212	237	278	264	299	321
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	92	58	76	92	90	103	115	122	99
Other household operation.....	67	29	50	56	69	80	79	93	150
Furnishings and equipment.....	65	22	46	55	78	61	96	91	117
Transportation.....	144	58	76	85	152	226	255	220	257
Personal care.....	35	13	29	28	36	42	50	50	66
Medical care.....	85	37	44	77	69	96	125	188	195
Recreation.....	93	16	61	72	108	95	151	189	113
Education.....	10	2	1	4	9	27	7	8	69
Vocation.....	8	5	7	5	7	11	8	11	24
Community welfare.....	12	17	10	6	8	20	17	16	19
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	32	4	17	25	23	42	67	59	89
Other items.....	11	1	8	16	6	22	8	9	4
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
Food.....	31.2	35.1	34.4	33.6	30.7	28.7	29.4	28.7	30.2
Clothing.....	10.3	4.7	9.0	9.1	10.7	11.7	11.2	10.1	12.6
Housing.....	15.5	26.8	17.6	16.6	15.6	15.0	12.6	13.5	12.1
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	6.1	7.4	7.0	7.2	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.5	3.7
Other household operation.....	4.4	3.7	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.3	3.8	4.2	5.7
Furnishings and equipment.....	4.3	2.8	4.2	4.3	5.1	3.3	4.6	4.1	4.4
Transportation.....	9.4	7.4	7.0	6.6	10.0	12.2	12.2	9.9	9.6
Personal care.....	2.3	1.7	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5
Medical care.....	5.6	4.7	4.0	6.0	4.5	5.2	6.0	8.5	7.3
Recreation.....	6.1	2.0	5.6	5.6	7.1	5.1	7.2	8.5	4.2
Education.....	.7	.3	.1	.3	.6	1.4	.3	.4	2.6
Vocation.....	.5	.6	.6	.4	.5	.6	.4	.5	.9
Community welfare.....	.8	2.2	.9	.5	.5	1.1	.8	.7	.7
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	2.1	.5	1.6	2.0	1.5	2.3	3.2	2.7	3.3
Other items.....	.7	.1	.7	1.2	.4	1.2	.4	.4	.2

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 294.

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

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—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 and over
<i>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>								
Families in survey.....	199	15	36	47	43	34	16	8
Average family size:								
Persons.....	3.15	3.18	2.75	3.04	3.10	3.73	3.21	3.13
Expenditure units.....	2.91	2.88	2.53	2.79	2.88	3.45	3.06	3.05
Food expenditure units.....	2.71	2.62	2.33	2.60	2.66	3.25	2.90	2.89
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.53	2.37	2.19	2.33	2.58	2.91	2.78	3.15
Average annual current expenditure for—								
All items.....	\$1,469	\$851	\$1,073	\$1,300	\$1,589	\$1,834	\$1,953	\$2,265
Food.....	474	291	368	455	514	573	583	561
Clothing.....	137	69	86	107	156	166	224	260
Housing.....	222	161	208	187	250	259	215	303
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	80	62	63	72	85	101	94	88
Other household operation.....	59	43	32	48	61	87	83	93
Furnishings and equipment.....	58	11	32	58	58	91	84	74
Transportation.....	186	93	140	157	187	225	246	448
Personal care.....	31	21	21	26	37	39	37	44
Medical care.....	65	36	32	49	75	95	89	139
Recreation.....	93	47	62	83	99	119	151	121
Education.....	5	0	2	2	6	13	11	1
Vocation.....	3	0	1	3	5	3	5	4
Community welfare.....	15	3	8	10	21	21	10	63
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	33	9	17	33	28	35	100	47
Other items.....	8	5	1	10	7	7	21	19
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.....	32.3	34.2	34.2	35.0	32.4	31.2	29.8	24.8
Clothing.....	9.4	8.1	8.0	8.1	9.8	9.0	11.5	11.5
Housing.....	15.2	18.9	19.4	14.4	15.7	14.1	11.0	13.4
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	5.5	7.3	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.5	4.8	3.9
Other household operation.....	4.0	5.0	3.0	3.7	3.8	4.8	4.3	4.1
Furnishings and equipment.....	3.9	1.3	3.0	4.5	3.7	5.0	4.3	3.3
Transportation.....	12.7	10.9	13.0	12.1	11.8	12.3	12.6	19.8
Personal care.....	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.9
Medical care.....	4.4	4.2	3.0	3.8	4.7	5.2	4.6	6.1
Recreation.....	6.3	5.5	5.8	6.4	6.2	6.5	7.7	5.3
Education.....	3	0	.2	.2	.4	.7	.6	(²)
Vocation.....	.2	0	.1	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2
Community welfare.....	1.0	.4	.7	.8	1.3	1.1	.5	2.8
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	2.2	1.1	1.6	2.5	1.8	1.9	5.1	2.1
Other items.....	.5	.6	.1	.8	.4	.4	1.1	.8

² Less than 0.05 percent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 294.

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

SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.—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.....	446	15	51	94	108	108	27	16	16	11
Average family size:										
Persons.....	3.16	3.15	2.88	2.97	3.15	3.33	3.47	3.25	3.17	3.32
Expenditure units.....	2.95	2.88	2.66	2.76	2.93	3.11	3.25	3.19	3.11	3.22
Food expenditure units.....	2.79	2.64	2.49	2.61	2.76	2.97	3.05	3.03	2.99	3.08
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.67	2.59	2.35	2.44	2.60	2.73	3.04	3.45	3.29	3.25
Average annual current expenditure for—										
All items.....	Dol. 1,667	Dol. 947	Dol. 1,131	Dol. 1,370	Dol. 1,600	Dol. 1,833	Dol. 2,113	Dol. 2,234	Dol. 2,518	Dol. 3,131
Food.....	550	339	409	464	548	605	708	680	736	855
Clothing.....	182	109	104	140	161	206	233	312	345	428
Housing.....	275	189	217	252	295	274	302	319	364	405
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	70	55	55	65	70	81	78	70	80	91
Other household operation.....	85	52	50	68	81	98	107	119	115	172
Furnishings and equipment.....	54	9	28	42	53	71	41	60	74	185
Transportation.....	155	56	80	118	128	151	196	196	393	414
Personal care.....	38	19	25	32	36	44	49	62	53	70
Medical care.....	76	41	58	72	68	85	98	85	99	122
Recreation.....	98	51	69	69	95	109	154	157	137	206
Education.....	10	9	5	11	10	10	10	17	1	16
Vocation.....	9	3	2	4	10	11	14	6	17	26
Community welfare.....	11	6	6	9	9	13	14	18	21	24
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	41	7	22	22	34	42	83	126	76	116
Other items.....	3	2	1	2	2	3	2	7	4	1
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.....	33.1	35.8	36.2	33.9	34.3	33.1	33.5	30.4	29.3	27.3
Clothing.....	11.0	11.5	9.2	10.2	10.1	11.2	11.0	13.9	13.9	13.7
Housing.....	16.6	20.0	19.2	18.4	18.4	14.9	14.3	14.3	14.5	12.9
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	4.2	5.8	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.4	3.7	3.1	3.2	2.9
Other household operation.....	5.1	5.5	4.4	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	5.5
Furnishings and equipment.....	3.3	1.0	2.5	3.1	3.3	3.9	1.9	2.7	2.9	5.9
Transportation.....	9.4	5.9	7.1	8.6	8.0	9.9	10.4	8.8	15.6	13.3
Personal care.....	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.1	2.2
Medical care.....	4.6	4.3	5.1	5.3	4.3	4.6	4.6	3.8	3.9	3.9
Recreation.....	5.9	5.4	6.1	5.0	5.9	5.9	7.3	7.0	5.4	6.6
Education.....	.6	1.0	.4	.8	.6	.5	.5	.8	(*)	.5
Vocation.....	.5	.3	.2	.3	.6	.6	.7	.3	.7	.8
Community welfare.....	.7	.6	.5	.7	.6	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	2.5	.7	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.3	3.9	5.6	3.0	3.7
Other items.....	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.3	.2	(*)

* Less than 0.05 percent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 294.

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

SEATTLE, WASH.—WHITE 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 to \$2,400	\$2,400 and over
<i>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>								
Families in survey.....	352	12	40	78	93	108	15	6
Average family size:								
Persons.....	3.38	2.71	3.34	3.54	3.26	3.44	3.28	4.11
Expenditure units.....	3.14	2.48	3.06	3.26	3.04	3.21	3.15	3.88
Food expenditure units.....	2.95	2.33	2.88	3.06	2.87	3.02	2.97	3.71
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.65	2.07	2.58	2.74	2.59	2.66	2.86	3.45
Average annual current expenditure for—								
All items.....	\$1,503	\$824	\$1,090	\$1,312	\$1,515	\$1,752	\$1,971	\$2,273
Food.....	485	301	390	455	491	533	607	624
Clothing.....	150	60	89	126	154	183	215	246
Housing.....	214	153	166	209	216	232	279	206
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	104	57	87	86	114	116	115	159
Other household operation.....	61	28	45	48	60	76	75	109
Furnishings and equipment.....	56	33	30	35	56	72	100	167
Transportation.....	165	66	88	139	162	206	225	354
Personal care.....	32	15	23	28	30	39	47	44
Medical care.....	77	46	51	77	73	91	87	84
Recreation.....	80	32	54	60	82	98	105	165
Education.....	12	0	5	4	11	20	17	28
Vocation.....	7	5	4	5	9	9	10	7
Community welfare.....	15	5	6	15	15	18	22	26
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	36	16	19	24	37	52	46	34
Other items.....	9	7	33	1	5	7	21	20
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.....	32.3	36.6	35.7	34.6	32.4	30.5	30.8	27.5
Clothing.....	10.0	7.3	8.1	9.6	10.2	10.4	10.9	10.8
Housing.....	14.3	18.6	15.2	15.9	14.3	13.3	14.2	9.1
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	6.9	6.9	8.0	6.6	7.5	6.6	5.8	7.0
Other household operation.....	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.7	4.0	4.3	3.8	4.8
Furnishings and equipment.....	3.7	4.0	2.8	2.7	3.7	4.1	5.1	7.3
Transportation.....	10.9	8.0	8.1	10.6	10.7	11.8	11.4	15.6
Personal care.....	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.4	1.9
Medical care.....	5.1	5.6	4.7	5.9	4.8	5.2	4.4	3.7
Recreation.....	5.3	3.9	5.0	4.6	5.4	5.6	5.3	7.3
Education.....	.8	0	.5	.3	.7	1.1	.9	1.2
Vocation.....	.5	.6	.4	.4	.6	.5	.5	.3
Community welfare.....	1.0	.6	.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.4	3.0	2.3	1.5
Other items.....	.6	.8	3.0	.1	.3	.4	1.1	.9

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 294.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN

Item	All families	Economic level—Families with annual expenditure per consumption unit of—		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
Number of families surveyed in spring quarter.....	425	107	158	160
Average number of equivalent full-time persons ¹ per family in 1 week.....	3.05	4.09	3.12	2.28
Average number of food expenditure units ² per family in 1 week.....	2.62	3.43	2.70	2.00

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			
	All families	Economic level—Families with annual expenditure per consumption unit of—			All families	Economic level—Families with annual expenditure per consumption unit of—			All families	Economic level—Families with annual expenditure per consumption unit of—		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
No.	No.	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	
<i>Food Used at Home and Purchased for Consumption at Home in 1 Week</i>												
Total.....	4393	4,080	4,296	4,893	236.3	213.5	238.3	371.0				
Grain products, total.....	4,393	4,080	4,296	4,893	39.3	33.1	39.7	46.2				
Bread and other baked goods, total.....	2,981	2,622	3,016	3,363	27.5	22.0	28.0	33.3				
Bread: White.....	1,362	1,170	1,516	1,384	9.8	8.1	10.8	10.4				
Graham, w. wheat.....	934	989	814	1,029	6.9	7.0	6.1	7.7				
Rye.....	127	106	116	169	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.6				
Crackers.....	144	114	144	180	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.7				
Plain rolls.....	49	9	16	24	0.38	0.17	0.34	0.68				
Sweet rolls.....	82	14	32	36	0.76	0.48	0.84	0.99				
Cookies.....	117	23	45	49	0.84	0.48	0.95	1.12				
Cakes.....	109	23	40	46	0.99	0.50	0.93	1.65				
Pies.....	59	13	26	20	0.68	0.45	0.75	0.86				
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0.49	0.35	0.45	0.71				
Ready-to-eat cereals.....	216	48	82	86	1.38	0.95	1.45	1.78				
Flour and other cereals, total.....	1,274	1,363	1,135	1,352	9.6	9.6	9.3	10.1				
Flour: White.....	668	741	510	792	3.1	3.2	2.5	3.7				
Graham.....	11	6	3	2	0.04	0.11	0	0	(3)	1.0	0	0
Other.....	36	11	13	12	0.48	0.20	0.67	0.68	5	3	6	7
Cornmeal.....	81	24	31	26	0.48	0.59	0.48	0.36	3	3	4	2
Hominy.....	26	7	10	9	0.31	0.23	0.33	0.38	2	2	2	2
Corn starch.....	54	14	17	23	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.22	2	2	2	2
Rice.....	150	46	59	45	0.99	0.13	0.17	0.48	8	1.0	9	5
Rolled oats.....	159	49	64	46	1.18	0.120	0.130	0.99	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0
Wheat cereal.....	110	36	38	36	0.64	0.78	0.47	0.70	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.1
Tapioca.....	37	9	13	15	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.11	2	2	2	2
Sago.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles.....	211	60	80	71	0.167	0.156	0.168	0.178	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.3
Other grain products.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eggs.....	410	103	153	154	5.743	5.152	5.753	6.409	34.7	30.1	33.7	41.5
Milk, cheese, ice cream, total.....	4,863	4,359	4,941	5,362	23.8	20.7	23.9	27.3				
Milk: Fresh, whole—bottled.....	2	1	1	0	0.23	0.005	0.060	0	1	(3)	0	0
loose.....	2	0	0	2	0.14	0	0	0.051	(3)	0	0	0.1
skimmed.....	20	4	9	7	0.84	0.049	0.062	0.153	4	2	3	7
buttermilk and other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skimmed, dried.....	227	65	88	74	0.441	0.495	0.389	0.444	3.3	3.7	3.0	3.4
Evaporated and condensed.....	223	63	77	83	0.122	0.105	0.108	0.160	3.0	2.6	2.6	4.0
Cottage.....	107	22	43	37	0.856	0.054	0.107	0.098	1.2	7	1.4	1.4
Other.....	54	12	19	23	0.28	0.23	0.24	0.42	9	7	7	1.5
Ice cream.....	79	21	29	29	0.73	0.62	0.62	0.99	2.0	1.5	1.6	3.1

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, p. 294.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN—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			
	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.
Fats, total.....	---	---	---	---	1.287	0.975	1.206	1.773	33.2	23.0	30.8	48.7
Butter.....	338	63	127	148	.364	.213	.367	.541	12.8	7.4	12.9	19.2
Cream.....	115	16	35	64	.120	.037	.087	.263	2.9	.8	2.0	6.6
Other table fats.....	122	52	48	22	.159	.217	.164	.084	2.5	3.3	2.6	1.4
Lard.....	134	40	54	40	.088	.080	.105	.075	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.3
Vegetable shortening.....	214	55	77	82	.144	.106	.134	.204	2.5	1.8	2.3	3.7
Table or cooking oils.....	90	23	23	44	.062	.059	.028	.113	1.4	1.4	.7	2.5
Mayonnaise and other salad dressing.....	277	58	108	111	.175	.120	.172	.247	3.8	2.4	3.7	5.7
Bacon, smoked.....	248	61	86	101	.161	.130	.135	.232	5.6	4.5	4.6	8.0
Salt side of pork.....	25	8	8	9	.014	.013	.014	.014	.3	.3	.3	.3
Meat, poultry, fish and other sea food, total.....	---	---	---	---	2.366	1.668	2.557	2.953	55.6	35.6	59.8	74.4
Beef:												
Fresh: Steak, porterhouse, sirloin, top round.....	117	20	37	60	.155	.074	.141	.273	4.8	2.2	4.1	9.0
other.....	148	25	67	56	.199	.098	.256	.242	5.2	2.5	6.6	6.7
Roast, rib.....	87	29	32	26	.125	.160	.096	.122	2.2	2.5	1.8	2.5
chuck.....	36	3	17	16	.093	.031	.117	.136	2.0	.6	2.3	3.1
other.....	60	18	23	19	.144	.129	.152	.150	3.0	2.5	3.2	3.4
Boiling, chuck.....	30	8	13	9	.066	.056	.068	.077	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.6
plate.....	49	14	19	16	.081	.067	.089	.087	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4
other.....	6	2	2	2	.013	.016	.012	.011	.2	.2	.2	.2
Canned.....	29	9	10	10	.046	.057	.038	.042	.8	.9	.6	.9
Corned.....	28	5	12	11	.023	.012	.030	.024	.4	.2	.4	.4
Dried.....	16	7	6	3	.012	.016	.009	.011	.2	.3	.2	.2
Other.....	26	8	8	10	.008	.004	.010	.011	.3	.2	.3	.5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veal: Fresh, steak, chops.....	46	5	19	22	.051	.018	.070	.065	1.4	.4	1.9	2.1
roast.....	17	3	9	5	.056	.031	.086	.047	1.1	.7	1.6	1.0
stew.....	21	5	7	9	.028	.022	.027	.038	.4	.3	.4	.7
Lamb: Fresh, chops.....	121	18	47	56	.120	.050	.123	.201	3.2	1.3	3.3	5.3
roast.....	44	9	20	15	.153	.092	.190	.176	3.3	1.7	4.2	4.0
stew.....	23	7	10	6	.034	.049	.035	.014	.6	.8	.7	.3
Pork: Fresh, chops.....	101	22	38	41	.107	.090	.100	.137	3.0	2.2	2.8	4.2
loin roast.....	18	1	12	5	.041	.013	.082	.023	1.1	.2	2.1	.7
other.....	14	3	5	6	.018	.009	.019	.028	.4	.3	.4	.5
Smoked ham, slices.....	42	14	19	9	.031	.024	.039	.030	1.0	.9	1.2	.8
half or whole picnic.....	17	3	7	7	.058	.034	.052	.094	1.5	1.0	1.4	2.5
Pork sausage.....	10	7	0	3	.015	.029	0	.019	.4	.6	0	.5
Other pork.....	58	12	25	21	.044	.024	.055	.053	1.2	.7	1.5	1.4
5	2	2	1	.003	.003	.002	.004	1	.1	.1	.1	
Miscellaneous meats, total.....	---	---	---	---	.229	.172	.244	.275	5.8	3.9	6.3	7.6
Other fresh meat.....	11	1	4	6	.022	.002	.027	.040	.6	.1	.6	1.2
Bologna, frankfurters.....	118	35	45	38	.090	.090	.091	.089	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1
Cooked: Ham.....	65	12	27	26	.039	.023	.046	.047	1.4	.5	1.8	2.1
Tongue.....	8	1	4	3	.005	.002	.009	.002	.2	.1	.3	.1
Liver.....	46	13	18	15	.037	.025	.044	.041	.8	.6	1.0	1.0
Other meat products.....	32	10	13	9	.036	.030	.027	.056	.8	.7	.6	1.1
Poultry: Chicken, broiling.....	14	3	6	5	.040	.030	.038	.058	1.1	.9	1.0	1.6
roast.....	15	2	6	7	.059	.034	.062	.084	1.6	.8	1.6	2.4
stew.....	11	3	4	4	.040	.032	.029	.063	1.0	.8	.7	1.6
Turkey.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	2	1	0	1	.003	.009	0	0	.1	.3	0	0
Fish and other sea food, total.....	---	---	---	---	.271	.183	.286	.358	5.5	3.4	6.0	7.2
Fish: Fresh.....	115	24	47	44	.147	.100	.168	.175	2.8	1.7	3.3	3.5
Canned.....	148	31	60	57	.102	.071	.087	.159	2.0	1.4	1.9	2.9
Cured.....	5	1	1	3	.003	.001	.002	.006	1	(2)	(2)	.1
Oysters.....	17	3	9	5	.010	.005	.018	.007	.4	1	.6	.3
Other sea food.....	15	2	6	7	.009	.006	.011	.011	.2	.2	.2	.4

¹ The number of equivalent full-time persons per family in 1 week is computed on the basis 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.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 294.

TABLE 7.—Food used at home and purchased for consumption at home during 1 week in spring quarter, by economic level—Continued
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN—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			
	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
No.	No.	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	
<i>Food Used at Home and Purchased for Consumption at Home in 1 Week—Continued</i>												
Vegetables and fruits, total ⁴	400	101	150	149	12.783	10.731	12.943	15.002	68.4	50.8	69.8	87.1
Potatoes.....	42	10	15	17	2.263	2.222	2.278	2.290	5.8	4.8	6.0	6.8
Sweet potatoes, yams.....					.086	.082	.087	.088	.4	.3	.5	.4
Dried legumes and nuts, total.....					.264	.280	.249	.263	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.7
Dried corn.....	3	2	0	1	.002	.004	0	.003	(²)	.1	0	.1
Beans: Dry.....	140	51	50	39	.132	.164	.121	.107	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0
Canned, dried.....	24	6	4	14	.026	.019	.016	.048	.2	.2	.1	.4
Baked, not canned.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peas: Black-eyed.....	5	0	2	3	.003	0	.002	.007	(²)	0	(²)	.1
Other.....	3	2	0	1	.002	.004	0	.003	(²)	0	0	(²)
Nuts: Shelled.....	25	1	11	13	.008	.001	.012	.012	.3	.4	.6	.5
In shell.....	50	15	20	15	.025	.018	.028	.027	.5	.4	.6	.6
Peanut butter.....	127	40	57	30	.066	.070	.070	.056	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.0
Other dried legumes and nuts.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tomatoes: Fresh.....	177	36	73	68	.294	.190	.348	.346	2.5	1.3	3.0	3.2
Canned.....	169	50	65	54	.265	.229	.285	.282	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.2
Juice.....	55	16	17	22	.058	.044	.061	.072	.6	.4	.6	.8
Sauce, paste.....	80	22	33	25	.046	.038	.042	.059	.5	.4	.5	.5
Green and leafy vegs., total.....					2.308	1.832	2.323	2.852	15.8	11.1	15.9	21.0
Brussels sprouts.....	1	0	0	1	.001	0	0	.003	(²)	0	0	(²)
Cabbage.....	146	44	42	60	.275	.243	.226	.378	.8	.6	.7	1.1
Sauerkraut.....	50	10	17	23	.064	.032	.070	.093	.5	.2	.5	.7
Collards.....	1	0	1	0	.003	0	.008	0	(²)	0	(²)	0
Kale.....	2	2	0	0	.004	.009	0	.008	(²)	(²)	0	(²)
Lettuce.....	372	92	140	140	.556	.455	.576	.757	3.4	2.5	3.3	4.8
Spinach: Fresh.....	157	45	63	49	.237	.226	.250	.294	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.6
Canned.....	34	10	11	13	.046	.050	.040	.049	.4	.4	.2	.4
Other leafy vegetables.....	39	5	3	11	.016	.008	.010	.035	.1	.1	.1	.2
Asparagus: Fresh.....	245	51	94	100	.446	.283	.461	.621	4.0	2.2	4.0	6.0
Canned.....	15	2	3	5	.016	.008	.018	.029	.1	.1	.1	.2
Lima beans: Fresh.....	9	4	4	5	.011	.016	.014	0	.1	.1	.1	.1
Canned.....	21	6	6	9	.018	.011	.016	.031	.2	.1	.2	.3
Beans, snap (string): Fresh.....	55	16	26	14	.061	.055	.067	.062	.6	.5	.7	.5
Canned.....	51	15	21	15	.059	.055	.082	.030	.5	.5	.7	.3
Broccoli.....	8	2	5	1	.015	.015	.025	.003	.1	.1	.1	(²)
Peas: Fresh.....	175	40	67	68	.337	.272	.345	.403	2.2	1.6	2.3	3.0
Canned.....	99	23	39	37	.104	.095	.109	.106	1.1	.9	1.2	1.3
Peppers.....	30	7	11	12	.007	.004	.005	.012	.2	.1	.2	.3
Okra.....	3	0	1	2	.002	0	.002	.003	(²)	0	(²)	(²)
Yellow vegetables, total.....					.608	.610	.566	.661	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.2
Carrots.....	312	83	117	112	.587	.587	.548	.639	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.0
Winter squash and pumpkin.....	16	5	5	6	.021	.023	.018	.022	.1	.1	.1	.2
Other vegetables, total ⁴					1.202	.885	1.178	1.614	9.3	6.2	9.3	13.0
Beets: Fresh.....	73	19	23	31	.115	.091	.095	.170	.4	.3	.3	.6
Canned.....	17	0	9	8	.011	0	.013	.021	.1	0	.1	.2
Cauliflower.....	87	16	34	37	.118	.052	.109	.208	.7	.4	.7	1.0
Celery.....	208	49	80	79	.195	.127	.203	.267	1.6	1.0	1.6	2.3
Corn: On ear.....	6	1	4	1	.011	.004	.020	.007	.1	(²)	.1	(²)
Canned.....	118	27	51	40	.132	.075	.127	.206	1.4	.9	1.3	2.2
Cucumber.....	21	3	9	9	.019	.007	.019	.034	.2	.1	.2	.2
Eggplant.....	4	1	2	1	.005	.007	.004	.004	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Onions: Mature.....	280	66	108	106	.309	.244	.307	.391	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.7
Spring.....	78	18	27	33	.034	.025	.029	.050	.3	.2	.3	.5
Parsnips.....	19	7	7	5	.023	.027	.020	.022	.1	.1	.1	.1
Summer squash.....	63	19	26	18	.078	.089	.082	.060	.6	.6	.6	.6
White turnips.....	43	13	18	12	.061	.062	.059	.063	.2	.2	.2	.2
Yellow turnips, rutabaga.....	27	10	6	11	.039	.039	.026	.058	.1	.1	.1	.2
Other vegetables.....	54	12	24	18	.052	.036	.065	.053	.4	.2	.6	.5
Pickles and olives.....									1.1	.6	1.1	1.7
Citrus fruits, total.....					3.071	2.438	3.081	3.815	8.9	7.1	9.0	11.3
Lemons.....	206	52	82	72	.240	.170	.265	.290	.9	.7	1.0	1.2
Oranges.....	348	93	123	132	2.089	1.933	2.018	2.373	6.1	5.5	5.9	7.3
Grapefruit: Fresh.....	153	28	63	62	.734	.335	.788	1.138	1.8	.9	2.0	2.7
Canned.....	6	0	4	2	.008	0	.010	.014	.1	0	.1	.1

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 Less than 0.05 cent.

⁴ Does not include quantity of pickles and olives.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 294.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN—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			
	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
No.	No.	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	
<i>Food Used at Home and Purchased for Consumption at Home in 1 Week—Continued</i>												
Other fruits, total.....	263	77	98	88	2.318	1.881	2.445	2.660	17.4	12.5	17.8	22.0
Apples: Fresh.....	11	1	8	2	.836	.842	.853	.806	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.3
Canned.....	0	0	0	0	.012	.006	.019	.012	1	(3)	.2	.1
Apricots: Fresh.....	19	2	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	176	49	65	62	.023	.010	.022	.039	3	.1	.2	.4
Bananas.....	159	29	67	63	.402	.331	.429	.451	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.7
Berries: Fresh.....	9	1	2	6	.344	.167	.425	.450	3.5	1.8	4.0	4.9
Canned.....	7	4	1	2	.014	.006	.005	.034	2	(3)	.1	.4
Cherries: Fresh.....	9	1	1	7	.009	.023	.002	.003	.1	.2	(3)	(3)
Canned.....	0	0	0	0	.006	0	.003	.018	1	0	0	.3
Grapes: Fresh.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	1	0	0	1	.001	0	0	.005	(3)	0	0	(3)
Peaches: Fresh.....	96	19	40	37	.004	0	.010	0	(3)	0	.1	0
Canned.....	9	2	3	4	.102	.053	.111	.149	1.0	.5	1.0	1.6
Pears: Fresh.....	32	8	12	12	.018	.007	.020	.027	1	(3)	.1	.2
Canned.....	6	1	3	2	.028	.014	.032	.040	.3	.1	.3	.4
Pineapple: Fresh.....	117	25	48	44	.012	.002	.024	.008	1	(3)	.1	.2
Canned.....	4	1	2	1	.116	.078	.150	.117	1.3	.8	1.6	1.4
Melons.....	1	0	0	0	.013	.007	.014	.008	(3)	(3)	.1	(3)
Plums: Fresh.....	89	19	29	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.4
Canned.....	1	0	0	1	.014	.004	.001	.042	1	(3)	(3)	.2
Other fruit.....	8	0	3	5	.129	.102	.096	.205	1.3	1.0	.9	2.0
Cider.....	8	0	3	5	.005	0	0	.019	.1	0	0	.2
Grape juice.....	9	1	4	4	.007	0	.004	.019	.1	0	.1	.3
Other fruit juices.....	10	1	7	2	.012	.008	.013	.015	.1	.1	.2	.2
Dried: Apricots.....	11	2	5	4	.008	.004	.010	.008	1	(3)	.2	.1
Peaches.....	112	32	47	33	.011	.014	.012	.005	1	.1	.2	.1
Prunes.....	75	22	28	25	.119	.124	.114	.119	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Raisins.....	27	9	10	8	.042	.043	.039	.043	.4	.3	.3	.4
Dates.....	22	8	9	5	.018	.019	.108	.018	2	.2	.2	.2
Figs.....	3	2	1	0	.012	.017	.018	.018	.2	.3	.2	0
Other.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(3)	0	(3)	0
Sugars and sweets, total.....	399	100	154	145	1.528	1.264	1.552	1.816	11.3	8.5	11.4	14.7
Sugars: White.....	97	25	40	32	1.236	1.047	1.251	1.442	6.3	5.4	6.4	7.4
Brown.....	115	29	41	45	.068	.073	.059	.074	.5	.5	.4	.5
Other sweets: Candy.....	144	38	55	51	.081	.060	.071	.121	2.2	1.2	1.9	3.9
Jellies.....	83	21	32	30	.081	.049	.105	.089	1.5	.8	1.8	1.8
Molasses, sirups.....	0	0	0	0	.062	.035	.066	.090	.8	.6	.9	1.1
Other sweets.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous, total.....	5	1	1	3	22.8	15.4	21.7	33.0	(3)	0	(3)	.1
Gelatine.....	139	34	52	53	.001	0	.001	.004	.2	.8	1.3	1.4
Packaged dessert mixtures.....	181	44	74	63	.028	.025	.030	.031	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.8
Tea.....	393	102	147	144	.308	.254	.281	.408	8.1	5.8	7.3	11.8
Coffee.....	72	29	26	17	.018	.031	.012	.011	.3	.4	.2	.2
Cocoa.....	40	11	19	10	.010	.009	.012	.008	.3	.2	.3	.2
Chocolate.....									.4	.3	.3	.8
Vinegar.....									.5	.5	.4	.5
Salt.....									.5	.3	.4	.8
Baking powder, yeast, soda.....									.5	.2	.2	1.2
Spices and extracts.....									.9	.6	.8	1.4
Catsups, sauces.....	67	19	21	27	.066	.055	.064	.082	.8	.6	.7	1.1
Tomato soup.....	74	22	27	25	.062	.057	.048	.090	.9	.7	1.0	1.2
Other soups.....	30	10	11	9	.007	.011	.005	.004	.8	.9	.6	1.0
Cod-liver oil.....	43	9	21	13	.028	.014	.034	.034	1.0	.9	1.2	1.0
Proprietary foods.....	5	1	3	1	.005	.001	.011	.003	.1	(3)	.2	.1
Other foods.....	24	2	8	14	.051	(3)	.068	.090	.5	(3)	.5	1.0
Soft drinks consumed at home.....	84	17	32	35	.131	.078	.126	.202	4.5	2.1	4.6	7.4
Other drinks consumed at home.....									6.8	5.2	6.9	8.8
Sales tax on food.....												

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 Less than 0.05 cent. ³ Less than 0.0005 pound.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 294.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—MEXICAN FAMILIES

Item	All fami- lies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$400	\$400 and over
Number of families surveyed in spring quarter.....	93	11	62	20
Average number of equivalent full-time persons ¹ per family in 1 week.....	4.63	6.80	4.73	3.13
Average number of food expenditure units ² per family in 1 week.....	3.86	5.49	3.97	2.63

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			
	All fami- lies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All fami- lies	Economic level—Families spending expenditure unit per year			All fami- lies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$400	\$400 and over		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$400	\$400 and over		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$400	\$400 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.....					5.990	5.852	5.821	7.304	222.2	133.0	212.7	377.5
Grain products, total.....					5.990	5.852	5.821	7.304	222.2	133.0	212.7	377.5
Bread and other baked goods, total.....					2.612	1.856	2.543	3.844	21.8	12.7	21.5	33.9
Bread: White.....	74	9	51	14	1.669	1.411	1.617	2.222	12.3	8.8	12.4	15.8
Graham, whole wheat.....	27	3	17	7	.343	.321	.227	.911	2.4	1.9	1.6	6.4
Rye.....	1	0	1	0	.032	0	.048	0	.3	0	.5	0
Crackers.....	21	1	12	8	.049	.013	.028	.190	.7	.1	.4	2.9
Plain rolls.....	1	0	1	0	.002	0	.003	0	(³)	0	(³)	0
Sweet rolls.....	10	0	6	4	.054	0	.062	.084	1.0	0	1.1	1.6
Cookies.....	9	1	6	2	.026	.027	.020	.048	.5	.3	.5	.6
Cakes.....	13	1	7	5	.045	.013	.018	.208	.8	.2	.4	3.4
Pies.....	22	1	16	5	.090	.013	.095	.160	1.4	.3	1.4	2.8
Other.....	22	1	16	5	.302	.058	.425	.021	2.4	1.1	3.2	4.8
Ready-to-eat cereals, total.....	27	2	19	6	.084	.032	.090	.116	1.3	.5	1.4	1.8
Flour and other cereals, total.....					3.294	3.664	3.188	3.344	17.5	15.8	17.6	20.1
Flour: White.....	33	10	55	18	2.312	3.090	2.177	2.014	9.4	11.3	8.1	8.6
Graham.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	1	0	1	0	.005	0	.007	0	.1	0	.1	0
Corn meal.....	5	0	2	3	.038	0	.034	.104	.1	0	.1	.4
Hominy.....	8	0	5	3	.014	0	.008	.056	.1	0	.1	.4
Cornstarch.....	12	0	6	6	.023	.013	.017	.064	.2	.1	.2	.7
Rice.....	81	10	58	13	.355	.250	.413	.208	2.3	1.4	2.7	1.6
Rolled oats.....	49	5	38	6	.211	.137	.206	.324	1.9	1.4	1.9	2.6
Wheat cereal.....	21	1	16	4	.060	.027	.046	.164	.8	.2	.7	2.0
Tapioca.....	2	0	1	1	.002	0	.003	0	(³)	0	(³)	0
Sago.....	3	0	2	1	.005	0	.003	.016	(³)	0	(³)	.1
Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles.....	68	8	46	14	.269	.147	.274	.394	2.6	1.4	2.7	3.7
Other grain products.....					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eggs.....	92	11	62	19	.767	.461	.778	1.079	14.5	8.5	14.8	20.5
Milk, cheese, ice cream, total.....					5.027	2.824	5.257	6.579	30.9	17.7	31.2	45.4
Milk: Fresh, whole—bottled.....	33	9	56	18	4.261	2.217	4.575	5.230	20.5	10.7	21.9	25.6
loose.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
skimmed.....	1	0	0	1	.005	0	0	.034	(³)	0	0	.2
buttermilk and other.....	2	0	1	1	.040	0	.007	.238	.2	0	(³)	1.0
Skimmed, dried.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Evaporated and condensed.....	53	7	36	10	.405	.400	.409	.393	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.4
Cheese: American.....	66	7	44	15	.188	.127	.158	.405	4.3	2.6	3.6	9.6
Cottage.....	8	2	4	2	.025	.040	.015	.051	.3	.6	.2	.5
Other.....	24	3	16	5	.064	.040	.072	.058	1.6	.8	1.8	1.6
Ice cream.....	12	0	5	7	.039	0	.021	.170	.8	0	.5	3.5

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, p 294.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—MEXICAN 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	\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$400	\$400 and over	All families	\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$400	\$400 and over	All families	\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$400	\$400 and over
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
<i>Food Used at Home and Purchased for Consumption at Home in 1 Week—Continued</i>												
Fats, total					0.859	0.598	0.799	1.456	19.2	11.3	17.1	38.9
Butter	68	3	49	16	.130	.020	.129	.268	4.7	.8	4.6	9.9
Cream	7	0	4	3	.027	0	.033	.034	.5	0	.6	.9
Other table fats	6	2	3	1	.016	.040	.010	.016	.3	.7	.2	.2
Lard	74	10	52	12	.393	.388	.386	.432	6.6	6.3	6.5	7.5
Vegetable shortening	9	0	7	2	.026	0	.024	.064	.5	0	.5	.9
Table or cooking oils	35	1	22	12	.165	.100	.144	.342	3.8	1.6	2.7	11.6
Mayonnaise and other salad dressing	41	2	27	12	.056	.017	.046	.148	1.3	.6	1.2	3.1
Bacon, smoked	26	2	13	11	.046	.033	.027	.152	1.5	1.3	.8	4.8
Salt side of pork	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meat, poultry, fish and other sea food, total					1.861	1.349	1.770	2.912	36.6	18.5	34.8	65.3
Beef												
Fresh: Steak, porterhouse, sirloin	32	3	19	10	.302	.111	.298	.551	7.0	2.0	7.0	13.0
top round	27	1	18	8	.185	.013	.182	.400	3.8	.2	3.6	8.9
other	18	2	12	4	.110	.120	.109	.104	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0
Roast, rib	4	1	1	2	.031	.040	.015	.096	.7	.8	.3	2.6
chuck	4	0	4	0	.037	0	.054	0	.8	0	1.1	0
other	3	1	1	1	.018	.027	.010	.048	.3	.3	.2	.9
Boiling, chuck	38	4	31	3	.251	.321	.256	.144	3.4	3.0	3.8	2.2
plate	3	1	0	2	.026	.017	0	.160	.4	.2	0	2.5
other	7	1	6	0	.057	.094	.050	0	.6	.7	.7	0
Canned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corned	9	0	7	2	.021	0	.024	.036	.4	0	.4	.7
Dried	2	0	1	1	.003	0	.003	.002	.1	0	.2	.1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veal: Fresh, steak, chops	5	0	2	3	.015	0	.010	.056	.3	0	.2	1.3
roast	1	0	0	1	.007	0	0	.048	.1	0	0	.9
stew	1	0	1	0	.005	0	.007	0	.1	0	1	0
Lamb: Fresh, chops	24	1	20	3	.137	.160	.123	.176	2.7	2.4	2.5	4.0
roast	4	0	2	2	.037	0	.032	.104	.5	0	.4	1.8
stew	2	0	2	0	.005	0	.007	0	.1	0	1	0
Pork: Fresh, chops	23	1	17	5	.099	.074	.084	.200	2.4	1.5	2.1	5.1
loin roast	1	0	1	0	.010	0	.015	0	.2	0	.3	0
other	1	0	0	1	.002	0	0	.016	.1	0	0	.4
Smoked ham, slices	6	0	3	3	.017	0	.007	.088	.7	0	.3	3.4
half or whole picnic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pork sausage	11	1	5	5	.034	.040	.022	.080	.6	.6	.4	1.6
Other pork	3	0	2	1	.007	0	.010	0	.2	0	.2	0
Miscellaneous meats, total					.195	.197	.189	.224	4.2	3.0	4.1	5.4
Other fresh meat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bologna, frankfurters	27	4	18	5	.111	.143	.104	.104	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.2
Cooked: Ham	12	1	7	4	.021	.007	.019	.048	.8	.2	.7	1.9
Tongue	1	0	1	0	.002	0	.003	0	(³)	0	(³)	0
Liver	18	1	14	3	.050	.047	.050	.056	1.0	.9	1.0	1.1
Other meat products	6	0	5	1	.011	0	.013	.016	.3	0	.3	.2
Poultry: Chicken, broiling	4	0	1	3	.028	0	.014	.128	.6	0	.3	3.2
roast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
stew	7	0	6	1	.046	0	.061	.032	1.2	0	1.5	.9
Turkey	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
Fish and other sea food, total					.176	.135	.178	.219	3.2	1.9	3.2	4.4
Fish: Fresh	28	3	18	7	.129	.094	.127	.184	2.3	1.3	2.3	3.5
Canned	17	2	12	3	.042	.041	.046	.027	.8	.6	.8	.7
Cured	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oysters	1	0	1	0	.002	0	.002	0	(³)	0	(³)	0
Other sea food	2	0	1	1	.003	0	.003	.008	.1	0	.1	.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.

³ Less than 0.05 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 294.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—MEXICAN 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			
	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		
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$400	\$400 and over		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$400	\$400 and over		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$400	\$400 and over
<i>Food Used at Home and Purchased for Consumption at Home in 1 Week—Continued</i>												
Vegetables and fruits, total ⁴	No.	No.	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
Potatoes	89	11	59	19	10,667	7,495	9,946	16,792	51.0	29.3	47.8	94.2
Sweet potatoes, yams	11	1	8	2	1,524	1,493	1,406	2,110	3.6	3.5	3.2	5.2
Dried legumes and nuts, total					.072	0	.089	.080	3	0	.6	.4
Dried corn	0	0	0	0	.924	.782	.954	.951	6.7	5.4	6.8	8.4
Beans: Dry	86	11	58	17	0	856	749	890	823	5.8	5.1	5.9
Canned, dried	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baked, not canned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peas: Black-eyed	1	0	1	0	.002	0	.003	0	(³)	3	.1	0
Other	8	2	6	2	.031	0	.041	0	0	.2	.4	0
Nuts: Shelled	2	0	0	0	.006	0	.005	.016	(³)	1	0	.1
In shell	6	0	3	3	.006	0	.005	.016	1	0	.1	.3
Peanut butter	14	1	6	7	.027	.013	.015	.096	.5	.1	.3	2.0
Other dried legumes and nuts					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tomatoes: Fresh	62	4	43	15	.422	.107	.425	.783	2.9	1.1	2.8	6.0
Canned	36	4	23	9	.206	.166	.170	.421	1.5	1.2	1.4	2.4
Juice	3	0	3	0	.010	0	.014	0	1	0	.1	.2
Sauce, paste	38	4	23	11	.110	.073	.084	.277	1.1	.5	.9	2.8
Green and leafy vgs., total					1,810	1,081	1,461	3,283	10.7	5.7	10.0	20.1
Brussels sprouts	1	0	0	1	.002	0	0	.016	(³)	0	0	.1
Cabbage	29	4	19	6	.283	.334	.024	.400	.5	.5	.4	1.0
Sauerkraut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lettuce	77	6	52	19	.404	.154	.402	.711	2.5	.9	2.3	5.4
Spinach: Fresh	50	5	33	12	.500	.268	.484	.847	1.3	.8	1.2	2.5
Canned	2	0	0	2	.015	0	0	.104	.1	0	0	.9
Other leafy vegetables	3	0	1	2	.028	0	.010	.144	.1	0	(³)	.6
Asparagus: Fresh	20	2	8	10	.102	.054	.061	.352	.7	.3	.4	2.8
Canned	3	0	3	0	.003	0	.004	0	.1	0	.1	0
Lima beans: Fresh	3	0	3	0	.009	0	.014	0	.1	0	.1	0
Canned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beans, snap (string): Fresh	16	1	11	4	.077	.027	.065	.192	.5	.1	.4	1.2
Canned	16	2	10	4	.068	.050	.062	.120	.6	.4	.6	1.2
Broccoli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peas: Fresh	16	0	11	5	.081	0	.082	.176	.6	0	.6	1.2
Canned	23	4	15	4	.084	.100	.083	.071	.8	.7	.8	.8
Peppers	53	6	37	10	.154	.094	.170	.150	2.8	2.0	3.1	2.6
Okra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow vegetables, total					.627	.695	.587	.735	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.2
Carrots	64	8	43	13	.604	.682	.563	.703	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.9
Winter squash and pumpkin	6	1	4	1	.023	.013	.024	.032	.2	.1	.2	.3
Other vegetables, total ⁴					.884	.462	.827	1,651	6.3	2.3	5.6	14.6
Beets: Fresh	14	1	11	2	.125	.134	.136	.064	.4	.3	.5	.2
Canned	2	0	1	1	.006	0	.004	.020	.1	0	(³)	.2
Cauliflower	19	2	10	7	.074	.067	.061	.192	.5	.2	.4	1.2
Celery	25	3	13	9	.076	.054	.061	.176	.5	.2	.4	1.4
Corn: On ear	5	0	3	2	.065	0	.072	.112	.3	0	.3	.6
Canned	25	3	16	6	.080	.033	.066	.200	.8	.3	.7	1.9
Cucumber	4	0	1	3	.009	0	.002	.048	.1	0	(³)	.6
Eggplant	1	0	0	1	.005	0	0	.032	(³)	0	0	.2
Onions: Mature	79	8	53	18	.297	.107	.286	.575	2.1	.7	2.0	4.4
Spring	14	1	8	5	.038	.013	.027	.120	.2	.1	.2	.6
Parsnips	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summer squash	20	2	15	3	.093	.054	.109	.064	.6	.4	.7	.5
White turnips	1	0	1	0	.005	0	.007	0	(³)	0	(³)	0
Yellow turnips, rutabaga	2	0	2	0	.002	0	.003	0	(³)	0	(³)	0
Other vegetables	3	0	2	1	.009	0	.003	.048	.1	0	.1	.2
Pickles and olives									.6	.1	.3	2.6
Citrus fruits, total					2,401	1,688	2,508	2,745	6.3	3.3	6.1	11.8
Lemons	37	2	26	9	.202	.050	.197	.408	.5	.2	.6	.8
Oranges	85	10	56	19	1,952	1,538	2,081	1,838	5.3	2.9	5.0	10.0
Grapfruit: Fresh	12	1	7	4	.247	.100	.230	.499	.5	.2	.5	1.0
Canned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ See footnote 1, p. 169.

³ Less than 0.05 cent.

⁴ Does not include quantity of pickles and olives.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 294.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—MEXICAN 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			
	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		
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$400	\$400 and over		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$400	\$400 and over		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$400	\$400 and over
No.	No.	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	
<i>Food Used at Home and Purchased for Consumption at Home in 1 Week—Continued</i>												
Other fruits, total.....	64	6	43	15	1.677	0.943	1.421	3.756	9.7	4.7	8.9	20.3
Apples: Fresh.....	1	0	1	0	.005	0	.048	.975	3.2	1.6	3.2	4.9
Canned.....	1	0	1	0	.002	0	.007	0	(*)	0	.1	0
Apricots: Fresh.....	3	0	0	3	.007	0	.003	0	(*)	0	(*)	0
Canned.....	46	5	27	14	.393	.281	.314	.895	2.0	1.3	1.7	4.4
Bananas.....	15	1	8	6	.082	.020	.059	.264	.6	.2	.5	1.9
Berries: Fresh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	4	0	1	3	.014	0	.007	.064	.2	0	.1	.8
Cherries: Fresh.....	1	0	0	1	.003	0	0	.020	(*)	0	0	.2
Canned.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grapes: Fresh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peaches: Fresh.....	21	0	15	6	.073	0	.086	.096	.7	0	.8	.9
Canned.....	7	0	4	3	.032	0	.031	.080	.1	0	.1	.5
Pears: Fresh.....	4	1	2	1	.009	0	.006	.033	.1	0	(*)	.4
Canned.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pineapple: Fresh.....	17	1	9	7	.049	.023	.034	.154	.5	.2	.4	1.5
Canned.....	2	0	0	2	.102	0	0	.703	.2	0	0	1.0
Melons.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plums: Fresh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	16	2	9	5	.112	.124	.078	.256	.6	.6	.5	1.4
Other fruit.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cider.....	1	0	0	1	.002	0	0	.016	(*)	0	0	.2
Grape juice.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fruit juices.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dried: Apricots.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peaches.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prunes.....	21	2	21	8	.092	.067	.092	.120	.9	.4	.9	1.4
Raisins.....	16	2	13	1	.034	.027	.039	.016	.3	.2	.4	.1
Dates.....	2	0	1	1	.009	0	.010	.016	.1	0	.1	.2
Figs.....	3	1	1	1	.009	.027	.007	0	.1	.2	.1	0
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sugars and sweets, total.....	91	11	61	19	1.329	1.228	1.200	2.058	8.5	7.4	7.5	14.7
Sugars: White.....	2	0	1	1	.002	0	.002	0	(*)	0	(*)	0
Brown.....	16	3	8	5	.036	.037	.027	.080	.7	.7	.4	2.1
Other sweets: Candy.....	32	2	21	9	.142	.065	.116	.356	1.6	.6	1.4	4.0
Jellies.....	22	3	14	5	.062	.043	.061	.088	.6	.6	.6	1.0
Molasses, sirups.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other sweets.....	12	1	8	3	.016	.003	.017	.026	15.5	8.1	13.8	33.5
Miscellaneous, total.....	5	0	3	2	.005	0	.005	.010	.1	0	.1	.3
Gelatine.....	21	2	15	4	.005	.005	.005	.006	.3	.2	.3	.3
Packaged dessert mixtures.....	87	10	57	20	.235	.201	.217	.360	5.6	3.8	5.1	10.0
Tea.....	18	3	11	4	.018	.020	.018	.016	.3	.3	.4	.2
Coffee.....	22	3	14	5	.042	.020	.046	.048	1.0	.7	1.0	1.2
Cocoa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.3	.3	.4	.2
Chocolate.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.8	.6	.7	1.6
Vinegar.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1
Salt.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.4	.5	.3	1.0
Baking powder, yeast, soda.....	5	0	2	3	.025	0	.006	.143	.4	.0	.1	2.1
Spices and extracts.....	6	0	5	1	.011	0	.015	.006	.2	0	.2	.4
Catsups, sauces.....	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tomato soup.....	5	1	2	2	.016	0	.006	.080	.4	0	.3	1.6
Other soups.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cod-liver oil.....	8	0	6	2	.094	0	.086	.240	1.0	0	.8	3.4
Proprietary foods.....	19	0	11	8	.163	0	.145	.440	2.8	0	2.2	9.3
Other foods.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.4	3.2	5.2	9.2
Soft drinks consumed at home.....												
Other drinks consumed at home.....												
Sales tax on food.....												

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 Less than 0.05 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 294.

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

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families with annual expenditure per consumption unit of—		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
Number of families surveyed in spring quarter.....	153	39	59	55
Average number of equivalent full-time persons ¹ per family in 1 week.....	3.25	4.10	3.35	2.53
Average number of food expenditure units ² per family in 1 week.....	2.86	3.54	2.98	2.35

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			
	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</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
Total.....	280.0	224.0	282.6	342.7								
Grain products, total.....	4.255	4.051	4.234	4.524					40.6	37.3	40.4	44.3
Bread and other baked goods, total.....	2.702	2.567	2.699	2.868					29.0	26.6	28.1	32.6
Bread: White.....	1.730	1.792	1.673	1.740					16.2	16.4	15.9	16.2
Graham, w. wheat.....	.569	.469	.697	.500					5.4	4.4	6.5	5.0
Rye.....	.024	.006	.025	.043					.3	.1	.3	.5
Crackers.....	.106	.116	.092	.113					1.7	1.7	1.4	1.9
Plain rolls.....	.038	.015	.039	.077					.7	.3	.4	1.6
Sweet rolls.....	.040	.025	.036	.064					.8	.5	.7	1.2
Cookies.....	.071	.043	.059	.120					1.6	1.2	1.3	2.4
Cakes.....	.037	.042	.025	.056					1.0	1.0	.6	1.5
Pies.....	.058	.022	.040	.124					.8	.3	.6	1.8
Other.....	.029	.037	.022	.031					.5	.7	.4	.5
Ready-to-eat cereals.....	.101	.072	.078	.167					1.4	1.2	1.4	1.7
Flour and other cereals, total.....	1.452	1.412	1.457	1.459					10.2	9.5	10.9	10.0
Flour: White.....	.839	.782	.756	1.022					4.0	3.6	3.7	4.9
Graham.....	.002	0	0	.005					.1	0	0	.2
Other.....	.035	.072	.020	.014					.4	.8	.1	.3
Corn meal.....	.048	.062	.050	.026					.2	.2	.2	.2
Hominy.....	.020	0	.035	.022					.1	0	.2	.2
Cornstarch.....	.018	.038	.010	.007					.1	.3	.1	.1
Rice.....	.101	.091	.094	.124					.8	.7	.7	.9
Rolled oats.....	.123	.138	.154	.063					1.2	1.3	1.5	.7
Wheat cereal.....	.080	.058	.129	.037					1.3	.8	2.0	.7
Tapioca.....	.009	0	.015	.011					.1	0	.2	.2
Sago.....	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0
Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles.....	0	.177	0	.158					1.9	1.8	2.2	1.6
Other grain products.....	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0
Eggs.....	6.882	6.675	6.887	11.12					14.4	11.0	14.2	18.5
Milk, cheese, ice cream, total.....	6.102	5.650	6.961	5.393					34.3	29.7	38.8	33.4
Milk: Fresh, whole—bottled.....	5.200	4.872	5.931	4.539					23.8	21.6	27.2	21.5
loose.....	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0
skimmed.....	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0
buttermilk and other.....	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0
Skimmed, dried.....	0.028	0	.055	.014					.1	0	.2	.1
Evaporated and condensed.....	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0
Cheese: American.....	.588	.585	.668	.476					4.1	4.0	4.7	3.5
Cottage.....	.130	.087	.141	.166					3.1	2.0	3.5	3.8
Other.....	.086	.050	.058	.124					1.1	.6	1.1	1.7
Ice cream.....	.020	.009	.022	.029					.7	.2	.8	1.2

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 the data apply.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 294.

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

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—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			
	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
No.	No.	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.		
<i>Food Used at Home and Purchased For Consumption at Home in 1 Week—Continued</i>												
Fats, total.....					1.325	1.043	1.338	1.415	34.0	25.9	33.7	44.1
Butter.....	128	33	47	48	.402	.325	.378	.311	13.1	10.5	12.4	17.1
Cream.....	29	3	14	12	.065	.012	.072	.115	2.3	.4	2.5	4.2
Other table fats.....	27	6	15	6	.099	.088	.116	.086	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.5
Lard.....	32	10	13	9	.074	.091	.086	.040	1.1	1.2	1.2	.9
Vegetable shortening.....	85	24	31	30	.253	.238	.232	.298	4.3	4.0	3.9	5.1
Table or cooking oils.....	46	6	17	23	.148	.088	.142	.226	3.1	2.1	2.7	5.0
Mayonnaise and other salad dressing.....	79	22	27	30	.127	.095	.155	.122	3.0	2.3	3.7	2.9
Bacon, smoked.....	88	23	28	37	.151	.106	.148	.208	5.1	3.5	4.9	7.2
Salt side of pork.....	3	0	2	1	.006	0	.009	.009	.1	0	.2	.2
Meat, poultry, fish and other sea food, total.....					2.605	2.098	2.560	3.271	58.7	44.2	59.0	75.4
Beef.....												
Fresh: Steak, p'house, sirloin.....	43	7	15	21	.186	.109	.155	.295	4.3	2.4	3.9	7.1
top round.....	59	16	26	17	.182	.182	.207	.152	4.7	4.8	5.2	3.9
other.....	47	12	23	12	.164	.180	.182	.130	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.1
Roast, rib.....	23	5	11	7	.172	.124	.199	.187	4.0	2.8	4.5	4.5
chuck.....	11	4	6	1	.063	.069	.088	.022	1.2	1.3	1.7	.4
other.....	17	6	5	6	.135	.152	.116	.143	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.9
Boiling, chuck.....	18	11	5	2	.096	.138	.058	.104	1.6	2.2	1.1	1.6
plate.....	1	0	0	0	.002	0	0	.007	(²)	0	0	.1
other.....	22	6	9	7	.101	.075	.100	.133	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.5
Canned.....	11	3	6	2	.023	.048	.021	.029	.5	.4	.4	.5
Corned.....	5	1	3	1	.038	.025	.071	.007	.7	.3	1.5	.1
Dried.....	5	0	1	4	.002	0	.003	.004	.1	0	.1	.3
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veal: Fresh, steak, chops.....	29	7	12	10	.075	.060	.089	.074	2.1	1.6	2.5	2.0
roast.....	7	0	2	5	.047	0	.027	.129	1.1	0	.8	2.9
stew.....	1	1	0	0	.006	.019	0	0	.1	.2	0	.6
Lamb: Fresh, chops.....	48	10	15	23	.150	.098	.106	.274	3.8	2.6	2.9	6.7
roast.....	15	3	6	6	.148	.067	.144	.247	3.4	1.7	3.4	5.5
stew.....	12	5	5	2	.069	.083	.066	.058	1.0	1.2	1.0	.6
Pork: Fresh, chops.....	39	8	14	17	.112	.098	.096	.152	3.2	2.8	2.8	4.2
loin roast.....	1	0	0	1	.006	0	0	.022	.2	0	0	.6
other.....	1	0	0	1	.003	0	0	.009	.1	0	0	.3
Smoked ham, slices.....	18	6	8	4	.027	.023	.022	.037	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.4
half or wh. picnic.....	7	2	3	2	.042	.019	.070	.029	1.1	.5	1.8	.7
picnic.....	3	0	3	0	.028	0	.069	0	.6	0	1.5	0
Pork sausage.....	22	4	11	7	.048	.034	.062	.043	1.0	.6	1.4	1.2
Other pork.....	2	1	0	1	.006	.014	0	.007	.1	.3	0	.1
Miscellaneous meats, total.....					.274	.198	.271	.356	6.6	5.0	6.7	8.8
Other fresh meat.....	9	1	5	3	.036	.012	.030	.058	.8	.4	.8	1.3
Bologna, frankfurters.....	63	17	26	20	.115	.106	.117	.126	2.8	2.4	2.9	3.2
Cooked: Ham.....	14	4	3	7	.016	.019	.005	.028	.8	.8	.3	1.4
Tongue.....	1	1	0	0	(³)	.001	0	0	(³)	.1	0	0
Liver.....	36	9	15	12	.076	.050	.090	.086	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.9
Other meat products.....	12	2	5	5	.031	.010	.029	.058	.6	.1	.8	1.0
Poultry: Chicken, broiling.....	11	3	2	6	.087	.044	.045	.196	2.1	1.2	1.1	4.6
roast.....	3	0	1	2	.014	0	.020	.022	.4	0	.6	.5
stew.....	6	1	3	2	.032	0	.040	.058	.7	0	.9	1.2
Turkey.....	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
Fish and other sea food, total.....					.267	.239	.233	.355	6.2	4.9	5.3	9.1
Fish: Fresh.....	35	9	12	14	.108	.077	.104	.160	2.2	1.5	2.1	3.2
Canned.....	50	14	24	12	.098	.101	.110	.077	2.1	2.1	2.5	1.6
Cured.....	3	0	0	3	.004	0	0	.014	.1	0	0	.4
Oysters.....	18	4	4	10	.030	.035	.008	.054	.8	.6	.4	1.6
Other sea food.....	18	3	4	11	.027	.026	.011	.050	1.0	.7	.3	2.3

¹ See footnote 1, p. 170.
² Less than 0.0005 pound.

³ Less than 0.05 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 294.

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

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—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			
	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
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
<i>Food Used at Home and Purchased for Consumption at Home in 1 Week—Continued</i>												
Vegetables and fruits, total ⁴	142	37	53	52	12.277	10.248	12.228	14.802	58.0	46.1	54.9	78.0
Potatoes.....	142	37	53	52	3.029	2.920	3.320	2.740	6.6	6.1	6.7	7.1
Sweetpotatoes, yams.....	11	3	2	6	.058	.069	.010	.115	.2	.2	.1	.5
Dried legumes and nuts, total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.199	.186	.142	.296	2.3	2.5	1.7	3.2
Dried corn.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beans: Dry.....	26	10	7	9	.076	.091	.035	.117	.6	.7	.2	.9
Canned, dried.....	11	3	3	5	.026	.028	.025	.027	.2	.2	.2	.3
Baked, not canned.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peas: Black-eyed.....	1	0	0	1	.016	0	0	.058	.1	0	0	.3
Other.....	1	0	0	1	.002	0	0	.007	(⁵)	0	0	.1
Nuts: Shelled.....	5	3	1	1	.001	0	0	.002	(⁵)	0	0	.1
In shell.....	11	1	6	4	.018	.006	.015	.036	.2	.2	.2	.4
Peanut butter.....	29	9	11	9	.057	.061	.067	.038	1.1	1.4	1.1	.8
Other dried legumes and nuts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.003	0	0	.011	.1	0	0	.3
Tomatoes: Fresh.....	32	7	13	12	.147	.138	.131	.180	1.3	.9	1.2	1.8
Canned.....	54	13	24	17	.182	.088	.217	.239	1.4	.9	1.6	2.0
Juice.....	9	2	1	6	.012	0	.010	.026	.1	0	.1	.3
Sauce, paste.....	33	10	16	8	.082	.075	.109	.050	.7	.6	.9	.4
Green and leafy vegs., total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.397	2.001	2.303	3.091	14.3	11.0	13.3	20.1
Brussels sprouts.....	2	2	0	0	.008	.025	0	0	(⁵)	.1	0	0
Cabbage.....	42	17	16	9	.212	.268	.204	.159	8	1.2	.6	.6
Sauerkraut.....	6	0	1	5	.018	0	.009	.050	.2	0	.1	.5
Collards.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kale.....	2	0	2	0	.014	0	.035	0	.1	0	.2	0
Lettuce.....	124	28	49	47	.596	.445	.576	.798	3.0	2.4	2.9	4.1
Spinach: Fresh.....	67	19	27	21	.385	.378	.398	.431	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.8
Canned.....	5	0	4	1	.012	0	.021	.012	.1	0	.2	.1
Other leafy vegetables.....	0	0	0	0	.002	.006	0	0	(⁵)	0	0	0
Asparagus: Fresh.....	87	19	31	37	.593	.377	.532	.928	4.2	2.2	3.7	7.2
Canned.....	7	1	1	5	.013	.003	.006	.033	.2	.1	.1	.6
Lima beans: Fresh.....	5	1	3	1	.008	.006	.035	.022	.1	.1	.2	.2
Canned.....	3	2	0	1	.008	.023	0	.004	.1	.2	0	.1
Beans, snap (string):	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fresh.....	9	3	2	4	.032	.031	.010	.065	.2	.3	.1	.4
Canned.....	20	1	11	8	.032	.008	.052	.031	.3	.1	.5	.3
Broccoli.....	4	1	0	3	.019	.003	0	.065	.1	(⁵)	0	.3
Peas: Fresh.....	52	18	19	15	.344	.338	.311	.399	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.5
Canned.....	41	9	17	15	.097	.090	.106	.092	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4
Peppers.....	4	0	3	1	.004	0	.008	.002	.1	0	.1	(⁵)
Okra.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow vegetables, total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.434	.333	.456	.520	1.9	1.5	1.9	2.3
Carrots.....	114	30	45	39	.404	.333	.390	.506	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.2
Winter squash and pumpkin.....	4	0	3	1	.030	0	.066	.014	.2	0	.3	.1
Other vegetables, total ⁴.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.009	.786	1.075	1.194	7.2	5.3	7.0	10.0
Beets: Fresh.....	27	7	11	9	.109	.112	.081	.144	.3	.3	.3	.5
Canned.....	7	2	2	3	.015	.012	.003	.033	.2	.2	.1	.3
Cauliflower.....	19	2	10	7	.087	.016	.068	.090	.4	.1	.4	.6
Celery.....	36	8	13	15	.080	.050	.081	.108	1.0	.6	1.1	1.2
Corn: On ear.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	44	10	14	20	.093	.087	.076	.123	1.1	1.0	.9	1.6
Cucumber.....	6	2	1	3	.017	.018	.008	.029	.1	.1	.1	.2
Eggplant.....	4	1	1	2	.008	.003	.005	.018	.1	(⁵)	.1	.2
Onions: Mature.....	85	28	29	28	.271	.277	.313	.232	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.1
Spring.....	22	3	8	11	.039	.011	.036	.076	.3	.1	.3	.7
Parsnips.....	10	3	2	0	.010	0	.025	0	(⁵)	0	.1	0
Summer squash.....	10	3	3	4	.049	.044	.053	.050	.3	.3	.2	.4
White turnips.....	23	6	12	5	.111	.081	.139	.108	.3	.2	.4	.4
Yellow turnips, rutabaga.....	7	2	4	1	.020	.025	.020	.014	.1	.1	.1	.1
Other vegetables.....	27	5	11	11	.130	.050	.167	.169	.7	.2	.9	.9
Pickles and olives.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.9	.5	.6	1.8
Citrus fruits, total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.811	1.954	2.699	3.954	9.4	6.6	8.8	13.2
Lemons.....	75	17	28	30	.203	.148	.205	.282	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.8
Oranges.....	118	30	47	39	1.916	1.432	1.919	2.469	6.4	4.7	6.1	8.7
Grapefruit: Fresh.....	35	8	11	16	.686	.374	.570	1.209	1.5	.9	1.3	2.5
Canned.....	7	0	4	3	.006	0	.005	.014	.1	0	.1	.2

¹ See footnotes 1, p. 173. ³ Less than 0.05 cent. ⁴ Does not include quantity of pickles and olives.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p 294.

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

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—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			
	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.
Other fruits, total.....					1.917	1.698	1.756	2.397	12.6	10.5	11.6	17.1
Apples: Fresh.....	34	22	34	28	.684	.622	.672	.702	3.4	3.0	3.5	3.6
Canned.....	2	2	0	0	.004	.014	0	0	0	.2	0	0
Apricots: Fresh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	26	6	11	9	.010	0	.011	.019	.2	0	.2	.3
Bananas.....	65	15	24	26	.486	.358	.421	.262	2.3	1.8	2.0	3.2
Berries: Fresh.....	46	14	13	19	.370	.380	.345	.394	2.6	2.5	2.3	3.2
Canned.....	9	3	3	3	.007	.009	0	.016	.1	.2	0	.2
Cherries: Fresh.....	5	3	1	1	.026	.038	.030	.007	.2	.3	.2	.1
Canned.....	13	5	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grapes: Fresh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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.....	56	14	20	22	.054	.031	.035	.108	.8	.5	.5	1.6
Pears: Fresh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	16	4	4	8	.012	.019	.005	.014	.2	.3	1	.3
Pineapple: Fresh.....	1	0	1	0	.002	0	.005	0	(²)	0	.1	0
Canned.....	43	4	18	21	.097	.019	.111	.165	1.4	.3	1.6	2.4
Melons.....	1	0	0	1	.004	0	0	.014	(²)	0	0	.1
Plums: Fresh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fruit.....	17	6	3	8	.044	.056	.019	.066	.3	.3	.2	.6
Cider.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grape juice.....	1	0	0	1	.001	0	0	.005	(²)	0	0	.1
Other fruit juices.....	2	0	0	2	.008	0	0	.029	.1	0	0	.4
Dried: Apricots.....	2	1	1	0	.003	.006	.002	0	(²)	.1	.1	0
Peaches.....	1	0	0	1	.004	0	0	.014	(²)	0	0	.1
Prunes.....	20	7	6	7	.064	.075	.040	.086	.5	.6	.3	.7
Raisins.....	22	7	11	4	.039	.066	.030	.022	.3	.3	.3	.1
Dates.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Figs.....	4	0	3	1	.016	0	.030	.014	.1	0	.2	.1
Other.....	1	1	0	0	.002	.005	0	0	(²)	.1	0	0
Sugars and sweets, total.....					1.506	1.353	1.648	1.481	10.0	9.0	10.7	10.3
Sugars: White.....	138	36	54	48	1.324	1.132	1.516	1.273	6.8	5.9	7.9	6.4
Brown.....	14	7	4	3	.024	.056	.010	.007	.2	.5	.1	.1
Other sweets: Candy.....	23	6	10	7	.040	.024	.049	.046	1.3	.8	1.7	1.3
Jellies.....	44	9	14	21	.056	.054	.038	.083	.9	.7	.6	1.6
Molasses, sirups.....	35	11	10	14	.062	.087	.035	.072	.8	1.1	.4	.9
Other sweets.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous, total.....					22.8	15.2	23.7	29.7				
Gelatine.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Packaged dessert mixtures.....	42	12	15	15	.036	.026	.044	.034	1.1	.8	1.4	1.1
Tea.....	61	13	26	22	.032	.029	.034	.032	1.8	1.4	2.2	1.7
Coffee.....	132	34	49	49	.313	.256	.316	.367	9.3	7.3	9.4	11.3
Cocoa.....	19	6	8	5	.014	.019	.020	0	.2	.2	.2	0
Chocolate.....	18	3	9	6	.011	.006	.011	.016	.3	.2	.4	.5
Vinegar.....									.4	.3	.4	.5
Salt.....									.7	.4	.6	1.0
Baking powder, yeast, soda.....									1.0	.9	.7	1.3
Spices and extracts.....									.5	.3	.4	.9
Catsups, sauces.....									.9	1.0	.6	1.3
Tomato soup.....	23	4	10	9	.062	.020	.063	.110	.8	.2	.8	1.2
Other soups.....	20	4	9	7	.071	.034	.072	.113	1.0	.4	1.1	1.5
Cod-liver oil.....	5	2	3	0	.001	0	.002	0	.1	0	.2	0
Proprietary foods.....	14	4	6	4	.014	.019	.014	.010	.9	1.0	1.1	.7
Other foods.....	7	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	.2	.2	.1	.5
Soft drinks consumed at home.....	3	0	1	2	.011	0	.007	.029	.2	0	.1	.4
Other drinks consumed at home.....	26	2	11	13	.248	.038	.275	.458	3.4	.6	4.0	5.8
Sales tax on food.....									7.2	5.6	7.2	9.0

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 Less than 0.05 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 284.

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

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—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	159	46	58	55
Average number of equivalent full-time persons ¹ per family in 1 week	3.11	3.91	3.25	2.31
Average number of food expenditure units ² per family in 1 week	2.64	3.24	2.76	2.04

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			
	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.</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
Total	91	28	32	31	4.490	4.273	4.377	4.974	282.6	215.9	288.1	370.8
Grain products, total												
Bread and other baked goods, total					3.144	2.982	3.195	3.303	26.8	25.1	27.3	29.0
Bread: White	116	38	42	36	1.571	1.574	1.579	1.557	11.3	11.3	11.1	11.7
Graham, w. wheat	91	28	32	31	.960	.923	1.008	.942	6.9	6.4	7.1	7.2
Rye	22	7	10	5	.095	.131	.077	.071	.7	.9	.6	.6
Crackers	68	16	21	31	.128	.102	.091	.222	1.9	1.6	1.3	3.4
Plain rolls	15	6	8	1	.033	.034	.050	.004	.5	.5	.7	.1
Sweet rolls	27	10	10	7	.051	.060	.050	.039	1.0	1.2	1.1	.7
Cookies	47	15	21	11	.109	.083	.142	.098	1.9	1.6	2.3	1.7
Cakes	30	6	12	12	.128	.036	.133	.252	1.4	.9	1.8	1.7
Pies	12	4	6	2	.026	.022	.037	.016	.6	.5	.8	.4
Other					.043	.017	.028	.102	.6	.2	.5	1.5
Ready-to-eat cereals	75	26	26	23	.123	.129	.103	.145	2.3	2.5	1.9	2.7
Flour and other cereals, total					1.223	1.162	1.079	1.526	9.0	8.3	8.6	10.7
Flour: White	112	38	40	34	.635	.659	.515	.779	3.2	3.1	2.7	4.1
Graham	3	0	1	2	.020	0	0	.079	.1	0	0	.5
Other	10	5	1	4	.017	.026	0	.028	.2	.4	0	.3
Corn meal	34	9	14	11	.057	.012	.078	.089	.4	.1	.5	.5
Hominy	15	3	5	7	.053	.026	.041	.109	.4	.2	.3	.7
Cornstarch	13	4	5	4	.008	.007	.011	.008	.1	.1	.1	.1
Rice	50	21	17	12	.089	.094	.074	.102	.7	.7	.6	.7
Rolled oats	58	21	22	15	.149	.156	.151	.134	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.1
Wheat cereal	23	9	7	7	.043	.059	.042	.043	.8	.9	.8	.8
Tapioca	8	2	3	3	.004	.003	.005	.004	.1	.1	.1	.1
Sago	1	0	1	0	.004	0	.011	0	(3)	0	0	0
Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles	71	22	29	20	.139	.120	.151	.151	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.8
Other grain products					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eggs	167	46	56	55	.710	.567	.706	.916	13.8	11.0	13.6	18.0
Milk, cheese, ice cream, total					5.957	5.329	6.516	6.020	38.4	33.0	41.8	40.3
Milk: Fresh, whole—bottled	140	44	51	45	4.711	4.300	5.449	4.198	25.7	23.3	29.4	23.4
loose		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
skimmed	1	1	0	0	.030	.083	0	0	.2	.4	0	0
buttermilk and other	6	1	3	2	.043	.012	.068	.050	.2	.1	.3	.2
Skimmed, dried	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Evaporated and condensed	113	37	41	35	.879	.734	.674	1.387	5.2	4.5	4.2	7.7
Cheese: American	32	25	29	28	.144	.129	.125	.194	3.4	3.1	3.0	4.2
Cottage	37	6	17	14	.072	.035	.098	.088	1.2	.6	1.6	1.4
Other	24	5	7	12	.026	.019	.029	.032	.9	.5	.9	1.4
Ice cream	30	4	14	12	.052	.017	.073	.071	1.6	.5	2.4	2.0

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, p. 294

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

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—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			
	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.
Fats, total.....	127	31	49	47	1.242	1.056	1.284	1.437	32.1	24.0	33.9	41.3
Butter.....	31	1	13	17	.372	.222	.432	.493	12.9	7.6	14.8	17.4
Cream.....	53	22	20	11	.068	.003	.082	.138	1.4	.1	1.2	3.5
Other table fats.....	35	13	13	9	.190	.250	.164	.142	2.8	3.5	2.6	2.3
Lard.....	80	22	30	28	.076	.094	.066	.063	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.1
Vegetable shortening.....	24	8	9	7	.149	.153	.159	.130	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.8
Table or cooking oils.....	99	25	42	32	.065	.117	.037	.034	1.5	2.6	1.0	.8
Mayonnaise and other salad dressing.....	90	23	33	34	.151	.097	.180	.185	3.7	2.4	4.5	4.5
Bacon, smoked.....	8	1	3	4	.160	.114	.155	.230	5.6	3.7	5.6	8.3
Salt side of pork.....	2	0	0	0	.011	.006	.009	.022	.3	.1	.2	.6
Meat, poultry, fish and other sea food, total.....					2.134	1.522	2.066	3.107	52.3	36.3	49.7	80.5
Beef:												
Fresh: Steak, porterhouse, sirloin.....	45	11	16	18	.158	.097	.144	.266	5.0	3.2	4.5	8.5
top round.....	60	14	22	24	.169	.128	.144	.263	5.0	3.4	4.4	8.0
other.....	38	9	16	13	.119	.074	.143	.148	2.2	1.3	2.8	2.8
Roast, rib.....	22	4	10	8	.151	.036	.206	.234	3.6	.8	5.0	5.6
chuck.....	18	7	7	4	.133	.124	.132	.146	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.7
other.....	9	3	3	3	.072	.094	.046	.079	1.9	2.5	1.1	2.2
Boiling, chuck.....	18	4	9	5	.078	.039	.125	.063	1.4	.7	2.1	1.3
plate.....	2	1	1	0	.010	.006	.021	0	.2	.1	.3	0
other.....	8	3	3	2	.026	.026	.029	.021	.5	.5	.6	.5
Canned.....	17	5	8	4	.029	.025	.036	.024	.6	.5	.8	.6
Corned.....	6	1	3	2	.022	.006	.016	.052	.4	.1	.3	.8
Dried.....	13	3	6	4	.010	.003	.016	.012	.3	.1	.4	.4
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veal: Fresh, steak, chops.....	13	2	5	6	.031	.008	.034	.058	.9	.3	1.0	1.7
roast.....	11	4	5	2	.070	.051	.098	.055	1.6	1.2	2.4	1.0
stew.....	6	3	1	2	.015	.014	.011	.024	.2	.2	.2	.4
Lamb: Fresh, chops.....	40	10	11	19	.098	.063	.076	.179	2.7	1.7	2.1	5.2
roast.....	13	9	3	1	.128	.261	.066	.032	2.7	5.5	1.3	.7
stew.....	5	1	3	1	.018	.008	.034	.008	.3	.2	.5	.2
Pork: Fresh, chops.....	39	10	12	17	.082	.070	.064	.128	2.4	2.0	1.9	3.9
loin roast.....	9	1	2	6	.049	.017	.011	.152	1.2	.4	.3	3.7
other.....	12	3	5	4	.052	.024	.064	.071	1.0	.4	1.4	1.4
Smoked ham, slices.....	21	5	6	10	.038	.024	.026	.076	1.3	.9	.9	2.6
half or whole picnic.....	5	1	0	4	.043	.009	0	.154	1.1	.2	0	3.9
Pork sausage.....	1	0	1	0	(³)	0	.001	0	(³)	0	.7	0
Other pork.....	23	5	9	9	.039	.029	.040	.052	1.1	.7	1.2	0.6
Miscellaneous meats, total.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fresh meat.....	2	1	1	0	.208	.177	.184	.288	5.1	4.8	4.2	7.5
Bologna, frankfurters.....	57	17	17	23	.008	.123	.115	.186	3.4	3.2	2.6	4.9
Cooked: Ham.....	8	3	2	3	.008	.012	.003	.008	.4	.7	.2	.5
Tongue.....	1	0	1	0	.002	0	.005	0	(³)	0	.1	0
Liver.....	23	6	7	10	.046	.025	.037	.088	1.0	.6	.8	2.0
Other meat products.....	3	1	1	1	.008	.017	.003	.006	.1	.3	(³)	.1
Poultry: Chicken, broiling.....	6	1	2	3	.028	.011	.029	.051	.9	.3	1.0	1.8
stew.....	5	0	2	3	.021	0	0	.081	.5	0	0	1.9
Turkey.....	5	0	2	3	.042	0	.053	.087	1.1	0	1.4	2.3
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish and other sea food, total.....	0	0	0	0	.195	.098	.217	.303	4.6	2.2	5.0	7.3
Fish: Fresh.....	37	5	17	15	.075	.008	.079	.164	1.8	.2	1.9	3.9
Canned.....	72	24	27	21	.108	.090	.124	.112	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.5
Cured.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oysters.....	7	0	3	4	.009	0	.011	.019	.3	0	.3	.7
Other sea food.....	3	1	1	1	.003	0	.003	.008	.1	0	.1	.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.

³ Less than 0.05 cent.

³ Less than 0.0005 pound.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 294.

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

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—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			
	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
No.	No.	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	
<i>Food Used at Home and Purchased for Consumption at Home in 1 Week—Continued</i>												
Vegetables and fruits, total ⁴	150	45	56	49	12.336	8.690	13.182	16.270	67.9	44.9	71.3	95.1
Potatoes.....	17	5	8	4	2.165	1.730	2.245	2.664	5.7	4.4	6.3	6.7
Sweetpotatoes, yams.....	17	5	8	4	.112	.145	.106	.073	4.7	4.4	6.5	4.4
Dried legumes and nuts, total.....	0	0	0	0	.304	.229	.305	.414	3.9	2.8	3.7	5.4
Dried corn.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beans: Dry.....	45	12	20	13	.128	.094	.130	.173	.9	.6	.9	1.2
Canned, dried.....	18	6	6	6	.046	.042	.039	.060	.4	.4	.4	.6
Baked, not canned.....	1	0	1	0	.004	0	.011	0	.1	0	.2	0
Peas: Black-eyed.....	6	0	4	2	.009	0	.020	.008	.1	0	.1	.1
Other.....	2	0	1	1	.002	0	.005	0	(⁵)	0	.1	0
Nuts: Shelled.....	8	2	4	2	.005	.003	.012	.012	.3	.2	.3	.4
In shell.....	16	4	8	4	.031	.017	.042	.035	.6	.3	.7	.6
Peanut butter.....	43	14	14	15	.076	.073	.046	.126	1.5	1.3	.9	2.5
Other dried legumes and nuts.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tomatoes: Fresh.....	53	8	24	21	.199	.106	.226	.294	1.6	.8	1.9	2.4
Canned.....	68	15	30	23	.251	.173	.278	.322	2.2	1.4	2.5	2.8
Juice.....	29	10	9	10	.088	.105	.066	.096	.9	.9	.7	1.0
Sauce, paste.....	20	8	6	6	.042	.044	.030	.054	.5	.4	.3	.9
Green and leafy vegs., total.....	1.924	1.204	2.032	2.787	14.3	8.6	15.4	21.1	0	0	0	0
Brussels sprouts.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabbage.....	56	14	21	21	.288	.185	.292	.428	1.0	.7	1.0	1.6
Sauerkraut.....	15	5	6	4	.042	.050	.038	.037	.3	.4	.3	.3
Collards.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kale.....	2	0	2	0	.004	0	.011	0	(⁵)	0	.1	0
Lettuce.....	125	30	51	44	.380	.197	.394	.617	3.0	1.5	3.3	4.5
Spinach: Fresh.....	33	8	15	10	.233	.139	.301	.264	.8	.3	1.3	.8
Canned.....	26	7	10	9	.067	.067	.056	.083	.6	.6	.5	.8
Other leafy vegetables.....	6	0	2	4	.033	0	.022	.097	.2	0	.2	.5
Asparagus: Fresh.....	68	15	25	28	.310	.145	.346	.491	2.8	1.2	3.2	4.6
Canned.....	5	2	1	2	.010	.011	.004	.021	.2	.2	.1	.4
Lima beans: Fresh.....	5	1	2	2	.014	.006	.011	.032	.2	.1	.1	.3
Canned.....	5	0	3	2	.015	0	.033	.010	.1	0	.3	.1
Beans, snap (string): Fresh.....	31	9	9	13	.109	.081	.106	.154	1.0	.6	.9	1.6
Canned.....	27	11	9	7	.062	.054	.050	.089	.6	.5	.5	1.0
Broccoli.....	3	0	0	3	.010	0	0	.039	.1	0	0	.4
Peas: Fresh.....	35	8	13	14	.180	.128	.207	.213	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.7
Canned.....	51	15	20	16	.160	.137	.149	.209	1.8	1.4	1.8	2.4
Peppers.....	9	2	5	2	.007	.004	.012	.003	.2	.1	.3	.1
Okra.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow vegetables, total.....	616	486	684	700	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.4
Carrots.....	117	37	41	39	.586	.464	.647	.670	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.1
Winter squash and pumpkin.....	6	1	3	2	.030	.022	.037	.030	.2	.1	.2	.3
Other vegetables, total ⁴	1.227	785	1,270	1,803	9.6	6.0	9.1	14.5	0	0	0	0
Beets: Fresh.....	30	8	14	8	.119	.072	.159	.126	.5	.3	.6	.5
Canned.....	11	1	7	3	.033	.004	.062	.030	.3	.1	.5	.3
Cauliflower.....	52	11	17	24	.172	.092	.155	.311	1.1	.6	1.0	2.0
Celery.....	53	12	23	18	.135	.072	.154	.197	1.2	.5	1.5	1.6
Corn: On ear.....	1	0	0	1	.008	0	0	.032	.1	0	0	.2
Canned.....	41	10	16	15	.120	.112	.115	.139	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.6
Cucumber.....	20	5	6	9	.055	.059	.031	.084	.4	.3	.2	.7
Eggplant.....	1	0	0	1	(⁵)	0	0	.008	(⁵)	0	0	.1
Onions: Mature.....	87	27	33	27	.285	.250	.310	.298	1.7	1.4	1.9	2.1
Spring.....	16	3	6	7	.016	.003	.016	.033	.2	(⁵)	.2	.3
Parsnips.....	6	1	1	4	.027	0	0	.104	.1	0	0	.5
Summer squash.....	28	4	10	14	.101	.044	.098	.193	.8	.2	.6	1.8
White turnips.....	24	5	8	11	.084	.039	.080	.154	.3	.1	.3	.5
Yellow turnips, rutabaga.....	10	2	4	4	.040	.006	.058	.063	.1	(⁵)	.2	.2
Other vegetables.....	22	7	9	6	.032	.032	.031	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
Pickles and olives.....	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.8
Citrus fruits, total.....	2.908	1.833	3.418	3.675	8.5	5.6	6.4	10.1	8.5	5.6	6.4	10.1
Lemons.....	59	16	24	19	.143	.076	.188	.172	.8	.4	1.0	1.1
Oranges.....	112	34	44	34	2.019	1.526	2.354	2.222	5.8	4.5	7.1	5.8
Grapefruit: Fresh.....	44	7	18	19	.726	.217	.850	1.261	1.7	.5	2.0	3.0
Canned.....	3	1	1	1	.020	.014	.026	.020	.2	.2	.3	.2

¹ See footnote 1, p. 177.

² Less than 0.05 cent.

⁴ Does not include quantity of pickles and olives.

⁵ Less than 0.0005 pound.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 249.

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

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—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			
	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>												
Other fruits, total.....	No.	No.	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
Apples: Fresh.....	98	32	36	30	.876	.742	.838	1.119	4.4	3.5	4.4	5.7
Canned.....	2	0	2	0	.002	0	.006	0	.1	0	.1	0
Apricots: Fresh.....	2	0	1	1	.006	0	0	.024	.1	0	0	.2
Canned.....	6	2	3	1	.016	.014	.022	.010	.2	.1	.3	.1
Bananas.....	72	20	30	22	.415	.314	.628	.390	2.3	1.6	2.8	2.4
Berries: Fresh.....	71	15	29	27	.456	.289	.479	.657	4.0	2.2	4.2	6.4
Canned.....	7	4	1	2	.006	.011	0	.010	.1	.2	0	.2
Cherries: Fresh.....	2	0	1	1	.003	0	.003	.008	.1	0	.1	.1
Canned.....	7	1	3	3	.028	.004	.048	.033	.3	.1	.4	.5
Grapes: Fresh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peaches: Fresh.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	33	12	12	9	.067	.068	.050	.090	.6	.6	.4	1.1
Pears: Fresh.....	1	0	0	1	.002	0	0	.008	(*)	0	0	(*)
Canned.....	13	4	5	4	.036	.007	.046	.063	.3	.1	.4	.6
Pineapple: Fresh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	54	7	24	23	.124	.057	.124	.220	1.6	.7	1.4	3.0
Melons.....	11	4	1	6	.086	.075	.032	.181	.3	.3	1	.8
Plums: Fresh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	7	4	1	2	.027	.036	.009	.041	.2	.3	.1	.4
Other fruit.....	38	13	11	14	.117	.062	.093	.229	1.1	.6	.9	2.3
Cider.....	1	0	0	1	.002	0	0	.008	.1	0	0	.4
Grape juice.....	2	1	0	1	.004	.006	0	.008	.1	.2	0	.1
Other fruit juices.....	7	2	1	4	.026	.020	.013	.053	.3	.2	.1	.7
Dried: Apricots.....	5	1	2	2	.011	.004	.016	.012	.2	.1	.3	.2
Peaches.....	1	0	0	1	.002	0	0	.008	(*)	0	0	.2
Prunes.....	32	8	17	7	.106	.067	.143	.106	1.0	.4	1.5	1.0
Raisins.....	31	14	8	9	.060	.046	.050	.094	.5	.4	.4	.7
Dates.....	5	3	2	0	.014	.028	.011	.010	.2	.3	.2	0
Figs.....	2	0	1	1	.006	0	0	.008	.1	0	0	.2
Other.....	1	0	0	1	.002	0	0	.008	(*)	0	0	.1
Sugars and sweets, total.....	140	43	52	45	1.436	1.321	1.388	1.668	10.8	9.2	10.9	12.6
Sugars: White.....	27	10	7	10	.123	0.051	0.040	0.348	6.0	5.6	5.6	7.1
Brown.....	27	10	7	10	.048	.050	.042	.055	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Other sweets: Candy.....	50	15	18	17	.106	.081	.089	.165	2.1	1.3	2.1	3.0
Jellies.....	53	22	11	20	.047	.055	.036	.050	9	1.0	.6	1.2
Molasses, sirups.....	40	10	19	11	.112	.084	.181	.050	1.4	.9	2.3	.9
Other sweets.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous, total.....	22	4	1	1	.002	0	0	.008	(*)	0	0	.2
Gelatine.....	2	0	1	1	.002	0	0	.008	(*)	0	0	.2
Packaged dessert mixtures.....	51	15	17	19	.045	.035	.042	.063	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.8
Tea.....	56	20	20	16	.028	.028	.033	.021	1.8	1.6	2.3	1.2
Coffee.....	138	39	49	50	.259	.181	.279	.339	7.2	5.0	7.2	10.4
Cocoa.....	26	16	5	5	.018	.032	.016	0	.3	.5	.3	0
Chocolate.....	12	5	6	1	.009	.012	.012	0	.3	.4	.3	0
Vinegar.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.4	.5	.3	.5
Salt.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.7	.5	.7	.9
Baking powder, yeast, soda.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	1.8	.7	1.0
Spices and extracts.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.6	.5	.5	.6
Catsup, sauces.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.7	.5	.7	.9
Tomato soup.....	32	9	14	9	.090	.056	.120	.094	1.0	.5	1.3	1.1
Other soups.....	33	11	10	12	.087	.089	.065	.119	1.1	.9	1.0	1.7
Cod-liver oil.....	11	2	5	4	.008	.006	.004	.016	.9	.5	.7	1.8
Proprietary foods.....	13	3	7	3	.022	.022	.032	.008	1.1	.5	2.3	.2
Other foods.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.1	.1	.1
Soft drinks consumed at home.....	14	1	9	4	.294	.002	.347	.631	1.0	1	1.5	1.7
Other drinks consumed at home.....	26	8	5	13	.110	.066	.038	.278	2.9	1.6	1.1	7.5
Sales tax on food.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.8	5.1	7.0	9.0

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 Less than 0.05 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 294.

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

SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families with annual expenditure per consump- tion unit of—			
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over	
Number of families surveyed in summer quarter.....	266	46	117	103	
Average number of equivalent full-time persons ¹ per family in 1 week.....	3.15	4.30	3.39	2.36	
Average number of food expenditure units ² per family in 1 week.....	2.74	3.72	2.91	2.11	

Item	Number of families using in 1 week				Average quantity pur- chased per person ¹ in 1 week				Average expenditure per person ¹ in 1 week			
	All fam- ilies	Economic level—Fam- ilies spend- ing per ex- penditure unit per year			All fam- ilies	Economic level— Families spend- ing per ex- penditure unit per year			All fam- ilies	Economic level—Fam- ilies spend- ing per expenditure unit per year		
		Un- der \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Un- der \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Un- der \$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.....	105	105	105	105	4.243	4.013	4.231	4.448	317.1	242.3	303.9	398.8
Grain products, total.....	105	105	105	105	4.243	4.013	4.231	4.448	317.1	242.3	303.9	398.8
Bread and other baked goods, total.....	232	42	105	85	3.045	3.064	2.955	3.178	33.7	31.7	32.5	36.9
Bread: White.....	232	42	105	85	1.911	2.101	1.922	1.737	18.1	19.8	18.3	16.2
Graham, w. wheat.....	105	15	46	44	.515	.427	.484	.637	4.8	3.8	4.5	6.2
Rye.....	48	11	24	13	.118	.157	.132	.064	1.2	1.5	1.4	2.6
Crackers.....	66	14	25	27	.068	.030	.054	.122	1.2	.5	1.1	.1
Plain rolls.....	28	1	15	12	.039	.005	.042	.062	.6	.1	.6	.8
Sweet rolls.....	28	1	14	13	.038	.021	.033	.062	.7	.5	.6	1.0
Cookies.....	78	12	36	30	.105	.077	.102	.132	2.1	1.5	2.1	2.6
Cakes.....	79	9	30	40	.113	.072	.087	.189	3.0	1.8	2.3	5.0
Pies.....	47	8	17	22	.115	.145	.067	.168	1.6	1.7	1.0	2.3
Other.....					.023	.029	.032	.005	.4	.5	.6	.1
Ready-to-eat cereals.....	107	24	46	37	.083	.082	.067	.111	1.5	1.6	1.1	2.0
Flour and other cereals, total.....	115	24	46	37	1.115	.867	1.209	1.159	9.4	7.4	9.4	11.1
Flour: White.....	160	26	79	55	.502	.303	.599	.507	2.8	1.4	2.9	3.9
Graham.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	11	2	5	4	.021	.024	.016	.025	.2	.2	.2	.3
Corn meal.....	23	7	11	5	.013	.016	.011	.013	.1	.1	.1	.1
Hominy.....	4	1	0	3	.008	.009	0	.020	.1	.1	0	.2
Cornstarch.....	24	3	13	8	.010	0	.013	.012	.1	0	.1	.1
Rice.....	82	12	43	27	.106	.147	.089	.099	8	1.1	.7	.9
Rolled oats.....	81	11	46	24	.125	.077	.127	.160	1.0	.6	1.1	1.3
Wheat cereal.....	55	13	26	16	.055	.070	.048	.055	8	1.1	.7	.7
Tapioca.....	21	2	13	6	.008	.002	.012	.006	.2	.1	.2	.1
Sago.....	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles.....	130	27	61	42	0.267	.219	.294	.262	3.3	2.7	3.4	3.5
Other grain products.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eggs.....	253	46	111	96	.891	.729	.837	1.114	18.5	14.3	17.3	23.7
Milk, cheese, ice cream, total.....	281	43	109	79	4.678	4.133	5.071	4.484	23.0	19.9	25.2	22.2
Milk: Fresh, whole—bottled.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
loose.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
skimmed.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
buttermilk and other.....	3	0	2	1	.030	0	.054	.017	.1	0	.2	.1
Skimmed, dried.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Evaporated and con- densed.....	170	30	74	66	.532	.391	.496	.705	3.8	3.0	3.4	5.1
Cheese: American.....	105	16	52	37	.116	.084	.135	.111	3.0	2.1	3.4	3.1
Cottage.....	41	5	23	13	.046	.030	.045	.060	.8	.6	.8	1.0
Other.....	52	15	21	16	.079	.072	.106	.039	2.6	2.6	3.2	1.5
Ice cream.....	57	6	22	29	.112	.040	.090	.207	2.3	.7	1.8	4.4

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.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p.294.

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

SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.—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			
	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
No.	No.	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	
<i>Food Used at Home and Purchased for Consumption at Home in 1 Week—Continued</i>												
Fats, total.....					1. 238	0. 932	1. 287	1. 581	36. 0	25. 4	36. 6	43. 9
Butter.....	255	44	112	99	. 478	. 377	. 467	. 563	14. 7	11. 4	14. 7	17. 6
Cream.....	62	9	21	32	. 056	. 026	. 045	. 099	2. 3	1. 0	1. 8	4. 1
Other table fats.....	20	2	14	4	. 031	. 035	. 040	. 012	. 5	. 6	. 7	. 2
Lard.....	49	8	26	15	. 046	. 025	. 052	. 054	. 8	. 4	. 9	. 9
Vegetable shortening.....	90	20	40	30	. 084	. 071	. 061	. 132	1. 5	1. 3	1. 2	2. 2
Table or cooking oils.....	126	27	56	43	. 292	. 175	. 338	. 311	6. 7	4. 2	8. 2	6. 2
Mayonnaise and other salad dressing.....	146	29	55	62	. 146	. 135	. 125	. 190	3. 5	3. 3	2. 9	4. 6
Bacon, smoked.....	142	18	64	60	. 152	. 083	. 159	. 197	5. 8	3. 0	6. 2	7. 5
Salt side of pork.....	4	1	1	2	. 008	. 005	0	. 023	. 2	. 2	0	. 6
Meat, poultry, fish and other sea food, total.....					3. 314	2. 643	3. 198	4. 043	76. 9	58. 2	71. 7	101. 0
Beef:												
Fresh: Steak, p'house, sirloin, top round, other.....	70	7	24	39	. 154	. 075	. 109	. 293	4. 6	2. 0	3. 2	9. 2
Roast, rib.....	85	14	43	28	. 183	. 120	. 191	. 222	4. 7	3. 0	4. 9	5. 6
chuck.....	71	18	32	21	. 162	. 171	. 157	. 164	2. 6	2. 5	2. 4	2. 9
other.....	49	11	22	16	. 224	. 197	. 228	. 238	5. 7	5. 2	5. 7	6. 1
Boiling, chuck.....	19	7	8	4	. 066	. 106	. 067	. 031	1. 3	1. 9	1. 2	. 8
other.....	25	2	15	8	. 130	. 107	. 040	. 185	1. 7	. 8	3. 7	2. 5
plate.....	34	7	16	11	. 107	. 129	. 096	. 107	1. 7	2. 4	1. 4	1. 8
other.....	3	1	1	1	. 016	. 020	. 010	. 023	. 2	. 2	. 2	. 2
Canned.....	17	4	18	15	. 134	. 056	. 173	. 134	1. 8	. 8	2. 0	2. 3
Corned.....	33	4	3	6	. 014	. 016	. 009	. 021	. 3	. 3	. 2	. 5
Dried.....	17	5	5	7	. 094	. 095	. 086	. 107	1. 4	1. 4	1. 3	1. 7
Other.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	. 001	0	0	0	. 1
Veal: Fresh, steak, chops.....	65	10	30	25	. 138	. 116	. 131	. 166	3. 4	2. 4	3. 2	4. 5
roast.....	15	3	8	4	. 074	. 061	. 074	. 084	1. 7	1. 3	1. 6	2. 1
stew.....	25	3	13	9	. 060	. 048	. 086	. 059	1. 0	. 7	1. 3	. 8
Lamb: Fresh, chops.....	110	15	42	53	. 242	. 162	. 194	. 383	6. 2	4. 1	4. 8	10. 3
roast.....	56	9	23	24	. 288	. 182	. 265	. 428	6. 4	4. 1	5. 8	9. 0
stew.....	23	5	15	3	. 070	. 096	. 089	. 016	. 9	1. 2	1. 3	. 2
Pork: Fresh, chops.....	43	6	15	22	. 074	. 071	. 048	. 130	2. 3	2. 0	1. 4	4. 0
loin roast.....	11	0	7	4	0	. 074	. 060	. 060	1. 4	0	1. 9	1. 6
other.....	7	3	1	3	. 053	. 048	. 018	. 029	. 6	1. 1	. 3	. 7
Smoked ham, slices, whole or picnic.....	29	3	9	17	. 031	. 008	. 030	. 050	1. 2	. 3	1. 0	2. 4
Pork sausage.....	3	1	0	2	. 023	. 058	0	. 031	. 6	1. 2	0	1. 0
Other pork.....	1	0	1	0	. 002	0	. 004	0	. 1	0	. 1	0
Miscellaneous meats, total.....	42	7	24	11	. 062	. 057	. 072	. 052	1. 6	1. 3	2. 0	1. 2
Other fresh meat.....	3	1	1	1	. 016	. 030	. 006	. 021	. 3	. 5	. 2	. 4
Bologna, frankfurters.....	282	200	288	302	. 262	. 200	. 288	. 302	7. 7	6. 2	7. 6	9. 1
Cooked: Ham.....	7	2	1	4	. 016	. 010	. 005	. 037	. 4	. 2	. 1	1. 0
Tongue.....	108	23	51	34	. 158	. 144	. 175	. 142	4. 6	4. 5	5. 0	4. 0
Liver.....	35	4	14	17	. 018	. 010	. 016	. 028	1. 1	. 5	1. 0	1. 7
Other meat products.....	6	0	1	5	. 009	0	. 001	. 029	. 2	0	. 1	. 8
Poultry: Chicken, broiling.....	30	2	18	10	. 038	. 013	. 052	. 036	. 8	. 2	1. 1	. 9
roast.....	16	2	4	10	. 023	. 023	. 019	. 030	. 6	. 8	. 3	. 7
stew.....	26	4	7	15	. 082	. 045	. 048	. 165	2. 3	1. 3	1. 4	4. 7
Turkey.....	12	1	5	6	. 042	. 010	. 043	. 068	1. 2	. 2	1. 3	1. 9
Other.....	31	10	15	6	. 136	. 178	. 144	. 089	3. 4	4. 6	3. 5	2. 4
Oysters.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish and other sea food, total.....	4	1	2	1	. 006	0	. 002	. 016	. 2	0	. 1	. 5
Fish: Fresh.....	121	23	51	47	. 332	. 250	. 301	. 450	7. 4	5. 2	6. 7	10. 5
Canned.....	51	7	26	18	. 236	. 206	. 221	. 287	4. 9	4. 1	4. 7	6. 0
Cured.....	7	0	0	1	. 058	. 036	. 061	. 071	1. 4	. 8	1. 4	1. 8
Oysters.....	1	0	0	1	. 002	0	0	. 006	(3)	0	0	. 2
Other sea food.....	6	0	1	5	. 006	0	. 005	. 012	. 2	0	. 1	. 4
Other sea food.....	22	2	9	11	. 030	. 008	. 014	. 074	. 9	. 3	. 5	2. 1

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 Less than 0.05 cent.
³ Less than 0.0005 percent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 294.

TABLE 7.—*Food used at home and purchased for consumption at home during 1 week in summer quarter, by economic level—Continued*
 SAN FRANCISCO—OAKLAND, CALIF.—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			
	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
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
<i>Food Used at Home and Purchased for Consumption at Home in 1 Week—Continued</i>												
Vegetables and fruits, total ⁴	254	44	111	99	15,169	11,357	14,447	19,464	68.8	48.9	63.8	92.1
Potatoes.....	6	2	4	0	2.549	1.936	2.377	3.329	5.3	4.0	4.8	7.0
Sweetpotatoes, yams.....	0	0	0	0	.014	.020	.019	0	.1	.1	0	0
Dried legumes and nuts, total.....	0	0	0	0	.116	.083	.135	.117	1.4	.9	1.5	1.5
Dried corn.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beans: Dry.....	31	6	17	8	.060	.040	.073	.054	.4	.3	.5	.3
Canned, dried.....	8	3	3	2	.013	.020	.014	.007	.1	.2	.1	(²)
Baked, not canned.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peas: Black-eyed.....	1	0	1	0	.002	0	.005	0	(²)	0	(²)	0
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuts: Shelled.....	4	1	0	3	.003	.005	0	.007	.1	.1	0	.2
In shell.....	12	1	5	6	.010	.005	.008	.019	.2	.1	.2	.4
Peanut butter.....	30	4	17	9	.028	.013	.035	.030	.6	.2	.7	.6
Other dried legumes and nuts.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tomatoes: Fresh.....	232	39	100	93	.936	.761	.944	1.238	6.0	4.4	5.6	7.9
Canned.....	39	6	24	9	.126	.048	.162	.130	.9	.4	1.1	1.1
Juice.....	28	2	12	14	.065	.010	.070	.101	.6	.1	.7	.9
Sauce, paste.....	49	11	22	16	.099	.056	.144	.061	.8	.5	1.1	.5
Green and leafy vegetables, total.....	2	1	1	0	2.371	1.915	2.110	3.181	13.0	10.3	11.5	17.8
Brussels sprouts.....	2	1	1	0	.004	.005	.005	0	(²)	(²)	0	0
Cabbage.....	53	11	21	21	.182	.142	.170	.236	.6	.4	.6	.7
Sauerkraut.....	15	3	7	5	.032	.037	.029	.035	.3	.3	.2	.3
Collards.....	1	0	0	1	.001	0	0	.004	0	0	0	(²)
Kale.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lettuce.....	239	40	104	95	.683	.535	.622	.906	3.4	2.6	3.1	4.5
Spinach: Fresh.....	69	15	30	24	.207	.197	.200	.225	.9	.8	.9	1.1
Canned.....	18	1	9	8	.035	.006	.042	.049	.3	.1	.3	.4
Other leafy vegetables.....	5	1	3	1	.006	0	.013	.001	(²)	0	.1	(²)
Asparagus: Fresh.....	58	9	20	29	.229	.187	.149	.396	1.3	1.1	.9	2.1
Canned.....	13	0	8	5	.010	0	.008	.023	.2	0	.1	.5
Lima beans: Fresh.....	17	2	12	3	.026	.010	.045	.008	.2	.1	.4	.1
Canned.....	8	2	3	3	.010	.010	.008	.013	.1	.1	.1	.2
Beans, snap (string): Fresh.....	127	22	54	51	.326	.273	.290	.427	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.5
Canned.....	16	3	6	7	.039	.019	.016	.092	.3	.2	.1	.7
Broccoli.....	3	0	2	1	.006	0	.010	.004	(²)	0	.1	(²)
Peas: Fresh.....	127	23	53	51	.471	.412	.416	.611	2.4	1.9	2.1	3.2
Canned.....	46	8	15	17	.061	.054	.040	.100	.7	.6	.5	1.1
Peppers.....	40	6	16	18	.043	.028	.047	.051	.4	.3	.3	.4
Okra.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow vegetables, total.....	171	29	82	60	.588	.450	.580	.714	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.0
Carrots.....	2	0	0	0	.522	.430	.494	.644	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.7
Winter squash and pumpkin.....	24	2	15	7	.066	.020	.086	.070	.3	.1	.4	.3
Other vegetables, total ⁴	37	7	15	15	1.730	1.374	1.495	2.404	9.7	6.9	8.3	14.3
Beets: Fresh.....	13	2	2	9	.087	.076	.063	.136	.3	.3	(²)	.5
Canned.....	32	7	13	12	.064	.058	.060	.074	.4	.4	.4	.5
Cauliflower.....	72	12	25	35	.093	.066	.070	.153	.8	.5	.6	1.3
Celery.....	89	15	38	36	.391	.326	.360	.496	2.1	1.4	2.0	2.8
Corn: On ear.....	30	5	15	10	.050	.038	.049	.060	.6	.4	.6	.8
Canned.....	79	11	31	37	.181	.114	.155	.279	.8	.5	.7	1.4
Cucumber.....	17	2	6	9	.056	.039	.038	.098	.2	.2	.2	.3
Eggplant.....	180	31	80	69	.401	.288	.387	.518	1.7	1.2	1.5	2.2
Onions: Mature.....	21	5	9	7	.020	.028	.017	.019	.2	.2	.1	.2
Spring.....	7	1	5	1	.016	.010	.023	.008	.1	.1	0	(²)
Parsnips.....	87	16	35	36	.241	.182	.214	.332	1.1	.8	1.0	1.6
Summer squash.....	10	2	3	5	.019	.020	.018	.021	.1	.1	.1	.1
White turnips.....	9	1	6	2	.014	.010	.015	.016	(²)	.1	.1	.1
Yellow turnips, rutabaga.....	21	6	7	8	.080	.109	.025	.145	.3	.3	.2	.5
Other vegetables.....	8	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	.8	.4	.5	1.5
Pickles and olives.....	121	20	55	46	2.695	2.099	2.464	3.563	8.8	6.6	8.2	11.5
Citrus fruits, total.....	190	36	83	71	.198	.147	.175	.276	1.6	1.0	1.6	2.2
Lemons.....	73	15	30	28	1.786	1.522	1.691	2.158	5.4	4.6	5.1	6.7
Oranges.....	6	0	1	5	.692	.430	.585	1.083	1.6	1.0	1.4	2.2
Grapefruit: Fresh.....	7	0	1	5	.019	0	.013	.046	.2	0	.1	.4
Canned.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ See footnote 1, p. 181.

² Less than 0.05 cent.

⁴ Does not include quantity of pickles and olives.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 294.

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

SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.—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			
	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.
Other fruits, total					3.830	2.605	3.947	4.626	20.5	13.5	19.2	27.6
Apples: Fresh	87	18	41	28	.446	.324	.432	.567	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.6
Canned	1	0	1	0	.001	0	.003	0	(?)	0	(?)	0
Apricots: Fresh	64	9	29	26	.373	.142	.529	.305	1.9	.8	2.4	1.9
Canned	10	3	5	2	.015	.042	.010	.003	.2	.4	.1	(?)
Bananas	110	19	56	35	.363	.296	.412	.338	2.1	1.6	2.4	1.9
Berries: Fresh	114	16	45	53	.420	.182	.342	.743	3.7	1.8	2.9	6.4
Canned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cherries: Fresh	23	6	8	9	.056	0	.036	.091	.5	.4	.4	.9
Canned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grapes: Fresh	43	8	22	13	.140	.111	.149	.148	.7	.6	.8	.7
Canned	1	1	0	0	.004	.018	0	0	(?)	.2	0	0
Peaches: Fresh	81	7	38	36	.300	.111	.319	.423	1.9	.7	2.1	2.7
Canned	33	4	19	10	.082	.071	.076	.100	.7	.6	.7	.9
Pears: Fresh	2	0	0	2	.004	0	0	.012	(?)	0	0	.1
Canned	19	3	8	8	.041	.032	.038	.052	.4	.3	.4	.6
Pineapple: Fresh	2	1	1	0	.005	.010	.005	0	(?)	.1	(?)	0
Canned	47	8	19	20	.091	.076	.072	.132	1.0	.8	.7	1.5
Melons	127	18	60	49	1.197	.882	1.298	1.287	3.1	2.0	3.0	4.0
Plums: Fresh	36	7	13	16	.107	.091	.079	.165	.6	.4	.4	.9
Canned	2	0	1	1	.003	0	.004	.003	(?)	0	(?)	(?)
Other fruit	22	2	7	13	.060	.017	.040	.128	.5	.2	.3	1.0
Cider	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grape juice	2	0	0	2	.002	0	0	.008	.1	0	0	.3
Other fruit juices	5	1	1	3	.020	.019	.013	.033	.2	.2	.1	.3
Dried: Apricots	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peaches	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prunes	29	6	14	9	.049	.046	.048	.054	.5	.4	.4	.6
Raisins	27	8	15	4	.031	.055	.030	.012	.3	.4	.3	.1
Dates	3	0	1	2	.005	0	.002	.012	.1	0	(?)	.2
Figs	4	1	1	2	.015	.030	.010	.010	.1	.1	.1	.1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sugars and sweets, total					1.694	1.354	1.639	2.060	10.8	8.5	10.5	13.6
Sugars: White	248	41	111	96	1.476	1.142	1.462	1.770	7.3	5.7	7.2	8.8
Brown	11	0	9	2	.007	0	.010	.008	.1	0	.1	.1
Other sweets: Candy	46	11	22	13	.036	.030	.040	.034	1.2	.8	1.4	1.4
Jellies	78	15	37	26	.110	.121	.090	.134	1.5	1.4	1.3	2.0
Molasses, sirups	33	7	15	11	.049	.061	.037	.060	.6	.6	.5	.8
Other sweets					.016	0	0	.054	.1	0	0	.5
Miscellaneous, total									22.9	14.8	20.6	32.9
Gelatin	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Packaged dessert mixtures	54	10	23	21	.030	.026	.026	.040	.9	.7	.7	1.2
Tea	116	18	55	43	.042	.021	.028	.040	1.8	1.1	1.6	2.6
Coffee	250	41	112	97	.346	.265	.342	.419	9.5	7.1	9.2	11.8
Cocoa	28	4	15	9	.012	.010	.016	.009	.2	.1	.3	.1
Chocolate	31	4	19	8	.016	.002	.015	.029	.4	.1	.4	.6
Vinegar									.4	.3	.4	.5
Salt									.7	.7	.6	.9
Baking powder, yeast, soda									.3	.1	.2	.5
Spices and extracts									.2	.1	.4	(?)
Catsups, sauces									.8	.7	.6	1.3
Tomato soup	37	8	18	11	.063	.073	.060	.060	.7	.8	.7	.7
Other soups	28	4	13	11	.047	.026	.050	.058	.6	.4	.6	.8
Cod-liver oil	8	1	5	2	.002	0	.001	.006	.2	0	.2	.3
Proprietary foods	15	1	11	3	.013	.025	.012	.005	.5	.8	.4	.2
Other foods	3	0	0	3	.004	0	0	.013	.1	0	0	.4
Soft drinks consumed at home	24	3	6	15	.071	.032	.029	.170	.6	.3	.2	1.5
Other drinks consumed at home	73	7	31	35	.291	.076	.300	.454	5.0	1.5	4.1	9.5
Sales tax on food									3.0	2.6	2.4	4.2

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 Less than 0.05 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 294.

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

SEATTLE, WASH.—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families with annual expenditure per consumption unit of—		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
Number of families surveyed in spring quarter.....	206	66	80	60
Average number of equivalent full-time persons ¹ per family in 1 week.....	3.40	4.35	3.45	2.28
Average number of food consumption units ¹ per family in 1 week.....	2.88	3.55	3.07	1.92

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			
	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</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Lb.</i>	<i>Lb.</i>	<i>Lb.</i>	<i>Lb.</i>	<i>Ct.</i>	<i>Ct.</i>	<i>Ct.</i>	<i>Ct.</i>
Total.....	265.7	211.5	275.1	363.1	41.2	34.7	42.7	51.4	27.4	22.3	28.1	36.5
Grain products, total.....	1,372	1,287	1,370	1,558	13.1	11.8	13.5	15.2	5.5	5.0	5.8	6.2
Bread and other baked goods.....	165	55	62	48	.587	.544	.601	.647	1.9	1.5	2.1	2.3
Bread: White.....	22	8	8	6	.051	.029	.070	.056	.5	.3	.7	.6
Graham, w. wheat.....	76	19	29	28	.132	.101	.156	.150	1.0	.9	.8	1.6
Rye.....	30	7	11	12	.054	.027	.049	.120	.8	.3	.8	1.8
Crackers.....	42	15	15	12	.051	.047	.041	.079	1.0	.9	.8	1.6
Plain rolls.....	55	15	25	15	.057	.057	.057	.058	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.1
Sweet rolls.....	42	8	16	18	.074	.040	.078	.136	1.7	.7	1.6	3.7
Cookies.....	11	0	3	8	.044	0	.029	.168	.6	0	.5	2.0
Cakes.....	14	1	6	7	.035	.002	.041	.092	.5	(*)	.7	1.0
Pies.....	98	31	41	26	.142	.120	.161	.151	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.3
Other.....	1.975	1.735	2.125	2.172	11.8	10.7	12.5	12.6	11.8	10.7	12.5	12.6
Ready-to-eat cereals.....	1,357	1,161	1,520	1,439	5.9	5.5	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.5	6.3	6.0
Flour and other cereals.....	172	52	70	50	.015	.018	0	.040	1.1	1.0	1.0	.2
Flour: White.....	12	4	3	5	.040	.029	.044	.055	.3	.2	.4	.5
Graham.....	20	8	6	6	.017	.007	0	.072	1	(*)	0	.4
Other.....	3	1	1	1	.013	.006	.014	.024	.1	(*)	.1	.1
Corn meal.....	30	12	13	5	.036	.040	.029	.040	4	.3	.4	.5
Hominy.....	66	23	26	17	.070	.064	.069	.088	6	.5	.6	.8
Cornstarch.....	91	35	40	16	.157	.180	.155	.113	1.2	1.3	1.3	.9
Rice.....	69	25	24	20	.079	.080	.050	.136	1.1	1.2	.9	1.5
Rolled oats.....	24	11	8	5	.014	.016	.010	.016	.2	.3	.1	.2
Wheat cereal.....	2	1	1	0	.002	0	.004	0	(*)	0	0	0
Tapioca.....	101	37	40	24	.175	.134	.230	.149	1.8	1.3	2.4	1.5
Sago.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other grain products.....	196	61	77	58	.755	.634	.779	.958	13.9	11.6	14.2	18.2
Eggs, total.....	6,865	6,081	7,028	8,186	39.8	34.6	41.1	49.2	6.072	5.415	6.208	7.179
Milk, cheese, ice cream, total.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milk: Fresh, whole—bottled.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
loose.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
skimmed.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
butter milk and other.....	12	2	6	4	.101	.070	.125	.116	.3	.2	.3	.7
Skimmed, dried.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Evaporated and condensed.....	120	40	44	36	.376	.334	.369	.477	2.8	2.5	2.8	3.7
Cheese: American.....	126	40	50	38	.162	.138	.158	.222	3.9	3.3	3.8	5.3
Cottage.....	47	17	16	14	.066	.065	.055	.091	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4
Other.....	20	7	10	3	.011	.005	.021	.003	.4	.2	.7	.1
Ice cream.....	36	11	14	11	.070	.054	.074	.098	1.8	1.3	1.9	2.8

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, p. 294.

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

SEATTLE WASH.—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			
	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.
Fats, total.....	197	62	75	60	1.273	1.015	1.397	1.560	36.8	28.3	40.1	47.3
Butter.....	58	7	27	24	.529	.478	.538	.617	19.3	17.1	19.6	23.0
Cream.....	12	7	3	2	.033	.042	.024	.032	.7	.9	.5	.6
Other table fats.....	75	30	30	15	.092	.097	.083	.096	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
Lard.....	94	28	37	29	.144	.131	.160	.141	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.4
Vegetable shortening.....	23	6	9	8	.053	.045	.069	.036	.8	.6	1.0	.7
Table or cooking oils.....	123	38	49	36	.184	.130	.214	.233	4.0	2.8	4.8	5.1
Mayonnaise and other salad dressing.....	110	24	46	40	.150	.070	.194	.230	5.1	2.5	6.4	8.1
Bacon, smoked.....	4	0	2	2	.004	0	.010	.002	.1	0	.1	(3)
Salt side of pork.....												
Meat, poultry, fish and other sea food, total.....					2.244	1.828	2.276	3.041	48.9	36.8	49.4	71.6
Beef.....												
Fresh: Steak, p'house, or sirloin, top round.....	77	18	32	27	.212	.121	.239	.348	5.5	2.8	6.3	9.5
other.....	44	10	22	12	.097	.051	.137	.114	2.4	1.2	3.4	2.9
Roast, rib.....	28	11	9	8	.069	.080	.046	.091	1.2	1.3	.9	1.6
chuck.....	40	14	15	11	.223	.212	.215	.263	4.6	4.2	4.6	5.2
other.....	18	8	7	3	.091	.102	.077	.096	1.7	2.0	1.3	2.1
Boiling, chuck.....	16	6	6	4	.084	.102	.065	.084	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.7
plate.....	27	11	11	5	.110	.125	.111	.074	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.2
other.....	5	0	5	0	.016	0	.041	0	.3	0	.7	0
Canned.....	9	5	3	1	.022	.031	.019	.008	.3	.5	.3	.1
Corned.....	2	0	1	1	.002	0	.004	.002	(3)	0	.1	.1
Dried.....	12	5	4	3	.015	.013	.016	.020	.3	.2	.3	.5
Other.....	9	1	4	4	.004	(5)	.005	.012	.2	(3)	.2	.4
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veal: Fresh, steak, chops.....	30	3	14	13	.064	.024	.085	.106	1.5	.5	1.8	2.8
roast.....	16	3	7	6	.084	.063	.084	.127	1.6	1.2	1.6	2.7
stew.....	10	4	4	2	.027	.027	.029	.021	.4	.4	.4	.3
Lamb: Fresh, chops.....	41	7	17	17	.080	.039	.088	.154	2.0	1.0	2.2	3.9
roast.....	17	6	6	5	.089	.062	.084	.157	2.0	1.4	1.6	4.0
stew.....	11	4	5	2	.029	.034	.036	.002	.5	.6	.6	(3)
Pork: Fresh, chops.....	45	14	12	19	.098	.076	.087	.142	2.7	2.2	2.6	4.4
loin roast.....	9	2	5	2	.041	.025	.066	.021	1.1	.6	1.8	.5
other.....	5	3	2	0	.018	.020	.021	0	.4	.5	.5	0
Smoked ham, slices.....	20	4	12	4	.030	.026	.043	.009	.9	.5	1.4	.4
half or wh. picnic.....	10	1	3	6	.048	.022	.046	.107	1.2	.4	1.4	2.5
other.....	4	1	1	2	.015	.018	0	.040	.3	.3	0	.8
Pork sausage.....	29	9	9	11	.045	.033	.048	.063	1.2	.8	1.3	1.6
Other pork.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous meats, total.....									3.7	3.4	3.0	5.0
Other fresh.....	1	0	1	0	.003	0	.008	0	.1	0	.2	0
Bologna, frankfurters.....	39	14	16	9	.067	.072	.069	.050	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.3
Cooked: Ham.....	20	7	5	8	.016	.015	.009	.034	.8	.6	.5	1.5
Tongue.....	1	0	0	1	.001	0	.004	(3)	0	0	0	.1
Liver.....	23	10	8	5	.037	.045	.030	.036	.7	.9	.5	.5
Other meat products.....	6	1	2	3	.023	.018	.008	.064	.4	0	.2	1.6
Poultry: Chicken, broiling.....	8	1	3	4	.056	.037	.040	.126	1.3	.7	1.0	3.1
roast.....	4	3	0	1	.018	.025	0	.038	.5	.7	0	1.1
stew.....	11	3	3	5	.070	.047	.058	.141	1.7	1.0	1.6	3.6
Turkey.....	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
Fish and other sea food.....					.347	.263	.362	.487	6.1	4.6	5.6	9.6
Fish: Fresh.....	59	19	23	17	.139	.123	.128	.192	2.7	2.4	2.4	3.8
Canned.....	65	20	24	21	.114	.093	.099	.186	1.7	1.3	1.3	3.2
Cured.....	16	1	10	5	.022	.004	.034	.033	.5	1	.8	.6
Oysters.....	17	6	3	8	.024	.018	.016	.054	.7	.5	.5	1.6
Other sea food.....	16	6	7	3	.048	.025	.085	.022	.5	.3	.6	.4

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 Less than 0.05 cent. ³ Less than 0.0005 pound.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 294.

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

SEATTLE, WASH.—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			
	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
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
<i>Food Used at Home and Purchased for Consumption at Home in 1 Week—Continued</i>												
Vegetables and fruits, total ⁴	11,168	8,804	11,958	14,463	55.7	41.9	59.0	80.7	5.4	4.6	5.6	6.9
Potatoes.....	193	61	75	57	3.552	2.860	4.100	3.898	4.4	3.7	4.6	5.0
Sweetpotatoes, yams.....	19	2	9	8	.080	.009	.123	.144	.5	(³)	.7	1.0
Dried legumes and nuts, total.....	180	.142	.201	.212	2.4	1.8	3.0	3.1	0	0	0	0
Dried corn.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beans: Dry.....	31	9	16	6	.050	.062	.063	0	.3	.4	.4	0
Canned, dried.....	15	3	4	8	.024	.014	.018	.055	.2	.2	.2	.5
Baked, not canned.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peas: Black-eyed.....	2	1	0	1	.003	0	0	.016	(³)	0	0	.2
Other.....	4	0	1	3	.016	0	.012	.056	.1	0	.1	.5
Nuts: Shelled.....	20	6	8	6	.010	.009	.013	.005	.4	.2	.7	.3
In shell.....	13	2	7	4	.013	.009	.013	.020	.3	.2	.2	.6
Peanut butter.....	61	23	26	12	.064	.048	.082	.060	1.1	.8	1.4	1.0
Other dried legumes and nuts.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tomatoes: Fresh.....	44	7	19	18	.081	.025	.080	.202	1.1	.4	1.1	2.8
Canned.....	112	39	41	32	.307	.276	.255	.476	2.2	1.9	1.9	3.4
Juice.....	36	6	14	16	.072	.033	.068	.163	.8	.4	.7	1.8
Sauce, paste.....	9	2	1	6	.004	.001	.001	.015	1	(³)	(³)	.3
Green and leafy vegetables, total.....	1,457	1,154	1,502	1,997	12.0	9.0	12.9	16.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7
Brussels sprouts.....	7	1	2	4	.018	.004	.010	.064	.2	(³)	.1	.7
Cabbage.....	53	15	25	13	.180	.141	.211	.200	.8	.6	1.0	.9
Sauerkraut.....	19	6	5	8	.041	.042	.022	.080	.3	.4	.1	.6
Collards.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kale.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lettuce.....	177	54	67	56	.378	.307	.361	.561	3.1	2.3	3.1	4.7
Spinach: Fresh.....	73	25	29	19	.248	.228	.240	.304	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.8
Canned.....	19	5	7	7	.041	.015	.044	.091	.3	.1	.3	.5
Other leafy vegetables.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asparagus: Fresh.....	14	3	5	6	.030	.026	.025	.049	.4	.3	.4	.7
Canned.....	16	4	6	6	.023	.023	.016	.037	.3	.3	.2	.6
Lima beans: Fresh.....	4	3	1	0	.003	.007	0	0	(³)	(³)	0	0
Canned.....	8	0	6	2	.024	.009	.047	.010	.2	1	.4	.1
Beans, snap (string): Fresh.....	4	3	0	1	.006	.011	0	.008	1	.1	0	.1
Canned.....	72	26	30	16	.167	.109	.219	.183	1.6	1.0	2.3	1.7
Broccoli.....	2	1	0	1	.002	0	0	.008	(³)	0	0	.1
Peas: Fresh.....	29	10	10	9	.094	.069	.102	.126	.9	.6	1.0	1.2
Canned.....	83	22	37	24	.194	.159	.201	.254	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.8
Peppers.....	12	3	5	4	.008	.004	.004	.022	1	(³)	.1	.2
Okra.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow vegetables, total.....	.550	.437	.592	.700	2.6	1.9	3.0	3.3	2.3	1.7	2.5	3.0
Carrots.....	156	46	64	46	.506	.408	.536	.649	2.3	1.7	2.5	3.0
Winter squash and pumpkin.....	15	6	6	3	.044	.029	.056	.051	.3	.2	.5	.3
Other vegetables, total ⁴	1,050	906	917	1,599	7.1	5.7	7.0	11.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.9
Beets: Fresh.....	12	7	1	4	.034	.043	.002	.080	.1	.2	(³)	.2
Canned.....	17	4	6	7	.048	.018	.010	.185	.3	.2	.1	1.1
Cauliflower.....	54	15	22	17	.106	.078	.105	.168	1.1	.8	1.2	1.9
Celery.....	76	24	29	23	.121	.087	.120	.193	1.2	.9	1.2	2.1
Corn: On ear.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	88	29	33	26	.163	.145	.159	.189	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.1
Cucumber.....	1	0	0	1	.002	0	0	.008	(³)	0	0	.1
Eggplant.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Onions: Mature.....	126	42	44	40	.409	.442	.280	.600	1.4	1.3	1.2	2.2
Spring.....	17	1	9	7	.025	.001	.038	.050	.2	(³)	.3	.4
Parsnips.....	6	0	3	3	.011	0	.013	.032	1	0	.1	.2
Summer squash.....	1	1	0	3	.003	.007	0	0	(³)	(³)	0	0
White turnips.....	1	2	3	3	.030	.014	.041	.039	.1	.1	.1	.2
Yellow turnips, rutabaga.....	31	6	19	6	.086	.071	.149	.043	.4	.2	.6	.1
Other vegetables.....	2	0	0	2	.002	0	0	.012	(³)	0	0	.3
Pickles and olives.....	2,286	1,707	2,568	2,930	11.6	8.4	12.9	16.2	3	2	4	3
Citrus fruits, total.....	2,286	1,707	2,568	2,930	11.6	8.4	12.9	16.2	3	2	4	3
Lemons.....	80	20	35	34	.239	.125	.238	.478	1.7	.9	1.8	3.4
Oranges.....	165	53	62	50	1.490	1.260	1.545	1.862	7.8	6.5	8.0	10.2
Grapefruit: Fresh.....	62	13	29	20	.513	.308	.707	.550	1.7	.9	2.3	2.2
Canned.....	17	2	12	3	.044	.014	.078	.040	.4	.1	.8	.4

¹ See footnote 1, p. 185. ³ Less than 0.05 cent. ⁴ Does not include quantity of pickles and olives.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 294.

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

SEATTLE, WASH.—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													
	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.
Other fruits, total.....					1.549	1.254	1.551	2.127	9.9	7.8	10.2	14.1												
Apples: Fresh.....	109	35	44	30	0.654	0.594	0.635	0.818	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.3												
Canned.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
Apricots: Fresh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
Canned.....	16	3	6	7	.010	0	.009	.034	.1	0	.1	.4												
Bananas.....	101	28	45	28	.395	.301	.434	.513	2.2	1.8	2.4	2.9												
Berries: Fresh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
Canned.....	13	4	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
Cherries: Fresh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
Canned.....	14	3	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
Grapes: Fresh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
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.....	58	12	27	19	.071	.044	.073	.122	.8	.5	1.0	1.1												
Pears: Fresh.....	1	1	0	0	(²)	.001	0	0	(³)	0	0	0												
Canned.....	28	6	12	10	.025	.006	.014	.084	.3	.1	.1	.9												
Pineapple: Fresh.....	1	0	0	1	.001	0	0	.004	(³)	0	0	.1												
Canned.....	61	15	26	20	.189	.107	.230	.277	1.8	.9	2.4	2.5												
Melons.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
Plums: Fresh.....	1	0	1	0	.003	0	0	.008	(³)	0	.1	0												
Canned.....	6	2	2	2	.003	0	0	.014	(³)	0	0	.2												
Other fruit.....	3	0	1	2	.005	0	0	.009	(³)	0	.1	.1												
Cider.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
Grape juice.....	3	2	0	1	.008	.022	0	0	.1	.3	0	0												
Other fruit juices.....	3	0	0	3	.005	0	0	.025	.1	0	0	.3												
Dried: Apricots.....	3	1	1	1	.003	.004	.001	.004	.1	.1	(³)	.1												
Peaches.....	5	0	2	3	.004	0	.001	.016	.1	0	(³)	.2												
Prunes.....	37	15	14	8	.072	.089	.058	.063	.7	.9	.6	.6												
Raisins.....	35	13	13	9	.075	.060	.050	.120	.5	.4	.4	1.1												
Dates.....	10	4	5	1	.018	.013	.030	.008	.2	.1	.3	.1												
Figs.....	6	3	2	1	.008	.013	0	.016	.1	.1	0	.2												
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
Sugars and sweets, total.....					1.583	1.730	1.385	1.669	10.0	10.2	9.4	11.3												
Sugars: White.....	195	63	73	59	1.361	1.504	1.195	1.398	6.8	7.4	6.1	7.0												
Brown.....	33	11	13	9	.068	.072	.069	.056	.4	.4	.5	.4												
Other sweets: Candy.....	48	11	22	15	.057	.042	.057	.087	1.4	.8	1.8	2.1												
Jellies.....	60	16	25	19	.024	.034	.016	.016	.4	.5	.3	.4												
Molasses, sirups.....	30	8	12	10	.037	.038	.019	.072	.5	.6	.4	.8												
Other sweets.....					.036	.040	.029	.040	.5	.5	.3	.6												
Miscellaneous, total.....					.005	(²)	0	.024	19.4	13.4	19.2	33.4												
Gelatine.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	(³)	(³)	0	.2												
Packaged dessert mixtures.....	81	23	36	22	.061	.053	.071	.060	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.7												
Tea.....	79	19	36	24	.020	.007	.027	.033	1.1	.3	1.5	1.9												
Coffee.....	182	59	72	51	.237	.186	.260	.301	6.8	4.9	7.7	9.1												
Cocoa.....	44	17	17	10	.037	.060	.022	.018	.5	.8	.3	.4												
Chocolate.....	18	7	8	3	.019	.022	.016	.020	.4	.6	.4	.3												
Vinegar.....									.1	.2	(³)	.1												
Salt.....									.5	.3	.5	.9												
Baking powder, yeast, soda.....									.2	.1	.2	.1												
Spices and extracts.....									.4	.7	.3	0												
Catsups, sauces.....									.4	.3	.4	.7												
Tomato soup.....	42	10	18	14	.116	.084	.132	.149	1.2	.9	1.2	1.8												
Other soups.....	31	4	15	12	.065	.026	.085	.104	.8	.3	1.1	1.3												
Cod-liver oil.....	21	6	11	4	.021	.031	.018	.008	1.3	1.9	1.1	.4												
Proprietary foods.....	14	5	4	5	.012	.011	.011	.020	(³)	.6	.6	.5												
Other foods.....	1	0	1	0	(³)	0	.001	0	(³)	0	.1	0												
Soft drinks consumed at home.....	8	0	3	5	.029	0	.027	.066	.3	0	.2	1.1												
Other drinks consumed at home.....	25	2	8	15	.124	.026	.066	.445	3.3	.3	2.0	12.3												
Sales tax on food.....									0	0	0	0												

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 Less than 0.05 cent.

³ Less than 0.0005 pound.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 294.

TABLE 8.—Annual food expenditures, by economic level
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN

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 and over
<i>Annual Food Expenditures</i>							
Families in survey.....	492	39	78	85	103	88	99
Average number of food expenditure units in 1 year.....	2.74	4.26	3.32	3.02	2.52	2.38	1.97
Number of families spending for—							
Meals away from home:							
At work.....	238	8	28	37	46	54	65
At school.....	46	2	12	11	9	9	3
On vacation.....	90	0	7	19	22	22	20
Board at school.....	3	0	0	0	1	1	1
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....	192	15	28	31	45	33	40
Number of families reporting food received as gifts, or produced at home, or meals received as pay.....	110	8	20	17	25	15	25
Average annual expenditure per family for all food.....	\$471.96	\$445.22	\$459.57	\$480.24	\$469.67	\$485.32	\$475.63
Food prepared at home.....	410.82	416.80	422.00	432.82	419.70	403.59	377.90
Food bought and eaten away from home, total.....	61.14	28.42	37.57	47.42	49.97	81.73	97.73
Meals at work.....	35.97	16.06	25.01	24.94	31.83	49.06	54.62
Meals at school.....	2.50	2.80	3.04	4.00	2.24	2.83	.61
Other meals, not vacation.....	11.56	6.43	1.64	8.58	4.32	18.33	25.41
Meals on vacation.....	3.21	0	1.56	3.46	3.38	3.37	5.26
Board at school.....	.66	0	0	0	1.08	2.04	.39
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....	7.24	3.13	6.32	6.44	7.12	6.10	11.44
Average estimated value per family of gifts of food, and home-produced food and meals received as pay (incomplete) ¹	7.99	12.39	14.47	4.41	5.07	7.84	7.41

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 14 families but for which they could not estimate the value.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 295.

TABLE 8.—Annual food expenditures by economic level—Continued

Item	Los Angeles, Calif.—Mexican families					Sacramento, Calif.—White families			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Annual Food Expenditures</i>									
Families in survey.....	99	13	34	31	21	153	39	59	55
Average number of food expenditure units in 1 year.....	3.98	5.77	4.60	3.44	2.68	2.77	3.48	2.87	2.16
Number of families spending for—									
Meals away from home:									
At work.....	23	1	7	8	7	37	7	15	15
At school.....	10	3	5	1	1	14	5	6	3
On vacation.....	6	0	1	3	2	29	1	10	18
Board at school.....	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....	40	5	10	14	11	47	12	20	18
Number of families reporting food received as gifts or produced at home or meals received as pay.....	37	4	9	14	10	74	21	25	28
Average annual expenditure per family for all food.....	\$490.28	\$425.46	\$486.26	\$482.68	\$548.20	\$474.53	\$461.66	\$492.20	\$464.70
Food prepared at home.....	456.39	410.96	467.73	445.20	482.64	438.89	442.91	463.16	410.05
Food bought and eaten away from home, total.....	33.89	14.50	18.53	37.48	65.56	35.64	18.75	29.04	54.65
Meals at work.....	13.92	4.67	10.17	15.79	22.98	12.92	7.68	11.18	18.48
Meals at school.....	2.93	5.14	4.88	.63	1.86	2.68	3.73	1.51	3.19
Other meals, not vacation.....	8.08	.60	0	8.85	24.66	5.49	3.34	3.47	9.20
Meals on vacation.....	1.07	0	.74	.87	2.60	4.90	.51	4.19	8.74
Board at school.....	0	0	0	0	0	1.84	0	0	5.14
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....	7.89	4.09	2.74	11.34	13.46	7.81	3.49	8.69	9.90
Average estimated value per family of gifts of food and home-produced food and meals received as pay (incomplete) ¹	25.04	29.11	14.38	32.46	28.84	19.63	21.95	16.55	21.30

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 1 family in the Los Angeles Mexican sample and 11 families in the Sacramento white sample for which they could not estimate the value.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 295.

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

		SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—WHITE 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.....	199	60	66	73
Average number of food expenditure units in 1 year.....	2.71	3.39	2.74	2.14
Number of families spending for—				
Meals away from home:				
At work.....	74	14	27	33
At school.....	23	9	11	3
On vacation.....	43	9	9	25
Board at school.....	1	0	0	1
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....	90	26	28	36
Number of families reporting food received as gifts, or produced at home, or meals received as pay.....	88	33	28	27
Average annual expenditure per family for all food.....	\$474.36	\$444.87	\$489.02	\$485.36
Food prepared at home.....	424.77	419.11	440.36	415.34
Food bought and eaten away from home, total.....	49.59	25.76	48.66	70.02
Meals at work.....	22.93	9.88	25.58	31.28
Meals at school.....	2.75	3.53	4.01	.99
Other meals, not vacation.....	9.74	2.97	8.45	16.45
Meals on vacation.....	4.75	1.79	2.28	9.40
Board at school.....	.23	0	0	.62
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....	9.19	7.59	8.34	11.28
Average estimated value per family of gifts of food and home-produced food and meals received as pay (incomplete) ¹	16.32	27.96	17.37	5.81

SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.—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.....	446	23	56	96	76	66	53	76
Average number of food expenditure units in 1 year.....	2.79	3.66	3.79	3.24	2.69	2.41	2.16	2.07
Number of families spending for—								
Meals away from home:								
At work.....	200	3	13	32	39	32	30	51
At school.....	24	1	1	6	4	7	4	1
On vacation.....	81	1	3	6	9	20	16	26
Board at school.....	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....	185	9	23	42	23	26	25	37
Number of families reporting food received as gifts, or produced at home, or meals received as pay.....	115	9	18	25	18	15	10	20
Average annual expenditure per family for all food.....	\$549.74	\$424.63	\$561.76	\$579.07	\$514.65	\$541.97	\$531.86	\$595.87
Food prepared at home.....	485.15	409.82	533.43	538.01	465.84	464.05	445.02	471.24
Food bought and eaten away from home, total.....	64.59	14.81	28.33	41.06	48.81	77.92	86.84	124.63
Meals at work.....	38.69	8.10	20.41	23.26	33.87	44.87	55.35	68.38
Meals at school.....	1.57	1.39	.33	2.27	1.50	3.28	1.72	.07
Other meals, not vacation.....	9.51	.24	.96	.57	4.37	13.74	10.65	30.56
Meals on vacation.....	4.19	.24	.69	.71	2.27	8.65	8.14	7.57
Board at school.....	1.25	0	0	5.30	0	.69	0	0
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....	9.38	4.84	5.94	8.55	6.71	6.89	10.98	18.03
Average estimated value per family of gifts of food and home-produced food and meals received as pay (incomplete) ¹	13.62	18.97	25.10	12.90	13.91	14.95	6.14	8.22

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 4 families but for which they could not estimate the value.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 295.

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

SEATTLE, WASH.—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year					
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 and over
<i>Annual Food Expenditures</i>							
Families in survey.....	352	34	79	70	67	41	61
Average number of food expenditure units in 1 year.....	2.95	4.69	3.46	3.02	2.61	2.40	1.99
Number of families spending for—							
Meals away from home:							
At work.....	160	9	27	28	38	25	33
At school.....	50	3	18	10	9	9	1
On vacation.....	37	2	3	5	11	7	9
Board at school.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....	150	18	24	28	24	26	30
Number of families reporting food received as gifts, or produced at home, or meals received as pay.....	130	17	31	26	24	18	14
Average annual expenditure per family for all food.....	\$485.26	\$515.20	\$477.67	\$490.25	\$487.37	\$499.86	\$460.85
Food prepared at home.....	435.70	488.39	449.07	456.04	424.02	432.35	380.74
Food bought and eaten away from home, total.....	49.56	26.81	28.60	34.21	63.35	67.51	80.11
Meals at work.....	29.92	15.14	16.38	20.80	41.55	40.57	46.24
Meals at school.....	3.28	2.90	5.37	2.68	3.82	3.99	.42
Other meals, not vacation.....	6.59	.18	2.21	3.37	5.91	9.87	18.07
Meals on vacation.....	2.06	.77	.35	.94	4.66	3.68	2.53
Board at school.....	.56	0	0	0	3.04	0	0
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....	7.15	7.82	4.29	6.42	4.37	9.40	12.85
Average estimated value per family of gifts of food and home-produced food and meals re- ceived as pay (complete) ¹	15.55	26.43	16.93	11.06	22.48	10.88	8.40

¹ The aggregates on which these averages are based include all gifts of food received, food produced at home, and meals received as pay.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 295.

TABLE 9.—Housing facilities, by economic level
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN

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 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.....	320	22	52	51	60	66	69
Average monthly rental rate at end of schedule year.....	\$22.86	\$18.09	\$18.35	\$21.16	\$23.75	\$25.03	\$26.17
Number of families living in—							
1-family detached house.....	165	17	35	36	24	29	24
1-family semidetached or row house.....	24	0	3	3	5	7	6
2-family house.....	55	2	8	8	12	8	17
Multiple dwelling (3-family or more).....	76	3	6	4	19	22	22
Dwelling, with elevator.....	12	0	1	0	3	5	3
Dwelling, with janitor service.....	22	1	1	0	5	9	6
Number of families having—							
Bathroom in dwelling unit.....	317	21	51	51	60	66	68
Toilet: Inside flush.....	320	22	52	51	60	66	69
Outside flush.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other type.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sole use of toilet by household.....	318	22	52	51	59	66	68
Water: Inside dwelling.....	320	22	52	51	60	66	69
Running.....	320	22	52	51	60	66	69
Hot running.....	314	22	51	50	59	64	68
Not running.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outside dwelling only.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sink.....	320	22	52	51	60	66	69
Electric lights.....	319	22	52	50	60	66	69
Gas or electricity for cooking.....	320	22	52	51	60	66	66
Refrigerator: Electric.....	99	2	6	14	18	29	30
Other mechanical.....	10	0	0	1	5	2	2
Ice only.....	192	15	40	34	33	35	35
None.....	19	5	6	2	4	0	2
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat.....	37	1	5	4	8	10	9
Telephone.....	119	5	9	15	24	23	43
Garage.....	245	14	37	40	44	53	57
Garden space.....	132	4	22	22	21	28	35
Each of the following items:							
Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric light, and gas or electricity for cooking.....	313	22	51	49	59	64	68
II. Families in survey, who owned principal home at end of schedule year.....	172	17	26	34	43	22	30
Number of families living in—							
1-family detached house.....	166	17	26	33	41	21	28
1-family semidetached or row house.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2-family house.....	5	0	0	1	2	1	1
Multiple dwelling (3-family or more).....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dwelling, with elevator.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dwelling, with janitor service.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Number of families having—							
Bathroom in dwelling unit.....	169	16	25	34	43	22	29
Toilet: Inside flush.....	170	16	25	34	43	22	30
Outside flush.....	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Other type.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sole use of toilet by household.....	172	17	26	34	43	22	30
Water: Inside dwelling.....	172	17	26	34	43	22	30
Running.....	172	17	26	34	43	22	30
Hot running.....	169	16	26	33	43	21	30
Not running.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outside dwelling only.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sink.....	172	17	26	34	43	22	30
Electric lights.....	172	17	26	34	43	22	30
Gas or electricity for cooking.....	172	17	26	34	43	22	30
Refrigerator: Electric.....	42	2	6	5	12	5	12
Other mechanical.....	10	0	0	0	2	5	3
Ice only.....	110	13	18	25	28	11	15
None.....	10	2	2	4	1	1	0
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat.....	14	1	4	4	1	2	2
Telephone.....	86	4	9	15	24	15	19
Garage.....	156	13	25	29	40	22	27
Garden space.....	135	13	21	27	36	16	22
Each of the following items:							
Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric light, and gas or electricity for cooking.....	168	16	25	33	43	21	30

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 296.

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

Item	Los Angeles, Calif.—Mexican families				Sacramento, Calif.—White families				
	All families	Economic level—families spending, per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—families spending, per expenditure unit per year			
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400		\$400 and over	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.....	80	10	24	30	16	85	21	31	33
Average monthly rental rate at end of schedule year.....	\$14.54	\$11.90	\$14.08	\$14.57	\$16.84	\$23.97	\$21.46	\$22.40	\$27.04
Number of families living in—									
1-family detached house.....	62	7	22	23	10	52	13	22	17
1-family semidet. or row house.....	5	0	0	4	1	5	1	2	2
2-family house.....	4	1	0	0	3	10	3	2	5
Mult. dwelling (3-family or more).....	9	2	2	3	2	18	4	5	9
Dwelling, with elevator.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dwelling, with janitor service.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families having—									
Bathroom in dwelling unit.....	77	10	21	30	16	84	21	30	33
Toilet: Inside flush.....	77	10	21	30	16	83	20	30	33
Outside flush.....	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Other type.....	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Sole use of toilet by household.....	77	10	22	29	16	85	21	31	33
Water: Inside dwelling.....	80	10	24	30	16	85	21	31	33
Running.....	80	10	24	30	16	85	21	31	33
Hot running.....	70	7	20	28	15	82	20	30	32
Not running.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outside dwelling only.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sink.....	80	10	24	30	16	85	21	31	33
Electric lights.....	76	10	21	30	15	85	21	31	33
Gas or electricity for cooking.....	78	10	22	30	16	83	21	30	32
Refrigerator: Electric.....	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	10	13
Other mechanical.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ice only.....	46	3	13	19	11	60	19	21	20
None.....	34	7	11	11	5	2	2	0	0
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat.....	1	0	0	0	1	11	4	0	7
Telephone.....	3	0	0	2	1	47	9	13	25
Garage.....	46	2	13	19	12	64	15	22	27
Garden space.....	53	3	17	21	12	48	9	20	19
Each of the following items:									
Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric light, and gas or electricity for cooking.....	70	7	20	28	15	82	20	30	32
II. Families in survey, who owned principal home at end of schedule year.....	19	3	10	1	5	68	18	28	22
Number of families living in—									
1-family detached house.....	19	3	10	1	5	67	17	28	22
1-family semidet. or row house.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2-family house.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Mult. dwelling (3-family or more).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dwelling, with elevator.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dwelling, with janitor service.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families having—									
Bathroom in dwelling unit.....	17	2	9	1	5	67	17	28	22
Toilet: Inside flush.....	18	2	10	1	5	67	18	28	21
Outside flush.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other type.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sole use of toilet by household.....	19	3	10	1	5	68	18	28	22
Water: Inside dwelling.....	19	3	10	1	5	68	18	28	22
Running.....	19	3	10	1	5	68	18	28	22
Hot running.....	17	3	9	1	4	66	17	27	22
Not running.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outside dwelling only.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sink.....	19	3	10	1	5	68	18	28	22
Electric lights.....	19	3	10	1	5	68	18	28	22
Gas or electricity for cooking.....	19	3	10	1	5	68	18	28	22
Refrigerator: Electric.....	0	0	0	0	0	25	2	12	11
Other mechanical.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ice only.....	11	2	6	0	3	43	16	16	11
None.....	8	1	4	1	2	0	0	0	0
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat.....	0	0	0	0	0	18	2	5	11
Telephone.....	3	0	1	0	2	53	13	23	17
Garage.....	15	2	9	0	4	56	14	25	17
Garden space.....	17	3	8	1	5	58	14	27	17
Each of the following items:									
Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric light, and gas or electricity for cooking.....	16	2	9	1	4	65	17	27	21

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 296.

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

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All fami- lies	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.....	114	28	41	45
Average monthly rental rate at end of schedule year.....	\$22.56	\$20.91	\$21.66	\$24.42
Number of families living in—				
1-family detached house.....	100	24	37	39
1-family semidetached or row house.....	2	1	1	0
2-family house.....	4	0	0	4
Multiple dwelling (3-family or more).....	8	3	3	2
Dwelling with elevator.....	0	0	0	0
Dwelling with janitor service.....	3	1	0	2
Number of families having—				
Bathroom in dwelling unit.....	114	28	41	45
Toilet: Inside flush.....	114	28	41	45
Outside flush.....	0	0	0	0
Other type.....	0	0	0	0
Sole use of toilet by household.....	111	27	40	44
Water: Inside dwelling.....	114	28	41	45
Running.....	114	28	41	45
Hot running.....	112	27	40	45
Not running.....	0	0	0	0
Outside dwelling only.....	0	0	0	0
Sink.....	114	28	41	45
Electric lights.....	114	28	41	45
Gas or electricity for cooking.....	114	28	41	45
Refrigerator: Electric.....	17	1	5	11
Other mechanical.....	1	0	0	1
Ice only.....	80	21	31	28
None.....	16	6	5	5
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat.....	1	1	0	0
Telephone.....	35	5	11	19
Garage.....	98	22	35	41
Garden space.....	86	24	32	30
Each of the following items:				
Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric light, and gas or electricity for cooking.....	112	27	40	45
II. Families in survey, who owned principal home at end of schedule year.....	85	32	25	28
Number of families living in—				
1-family detached house.....	84	32	24	28
1-family semidetached or row house.....	0	0	0	0
2-family house.....	1	0	1	0
Multiple dwelling (3-family or more).....	0	0	0	0
Dwelling with elevator.....	0	0	0	0
Dwelling with janitor service.....	0	0	0	0
Number of families having—				
Bathroom in dwelling unit.....	84	32	24	28
Toilet: Inside flush.....	84	32	24	28
Outside flush.....	1	0	1	0
Other type.....	0	0	0	0
Sole use of toilet by household.....	85	32	25	28
Water: Inside dwelling.....	85	32	25	28
Running.....	85	32	25	28
Hot running.....	82	30	24	28
Not running.....	0	0	0	0
Outside dwelling only.....	0	0	0	0
Sink.....	85	32	25	28
Electric lights.....	84	32	24	28
Gas or electricity for cooking.....	83	31	24	28
Refrigerator: Electric.....	18	4	3	11
Other mechanical.....	0	0	0	0
Ice only.....	54	21	20	13
None.....	13	7	2	4
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat.....	1	0	1	0
Telephone.....	44	13	14	17
Garage.....	78	29	22	27
Garden space.....	72	28	23	21
Each of the following items:				
Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric light, and gas or electricity for cooking.....	81	29	24	28

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 296.

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

SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.—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.....	273	9	38	53	42	39	39	53
Average monthly rental rate at end of schedule year.....	\$27.59	\$17.83	\$25.48	\$26.26	\$26.46	\$29.62	\$28.87	\$30.54
Number of families living in—								
1-family detached house.....	67	5	10	16	12	8	7	9
1-family semidetached or row house.....	23	1	4	6	4	2	3	3
2-family house.....	61	2	9	13	11	7	11	8
Multiple dwelling (3-family or more).....	122	1	15	18	15	22	18	33
Dwelling with elevator.....	27	0	2	0	2	6	6	11
Dwelling with janitor service.....	59	1	0	9	7	10	12	20
Number of families having—								
Bathroom in dwelling unit.....	272	9	38	53	41	39	39	53
Toilet: Inside flush.....	272	9	38	53	41	39	39	53
Outside flush.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Other type.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sole use of toilet by household.....	269	9	37	53	40	38	39	53
Water: Inside dwelling.....	273	9	38	53	42	39	39	53
Running.....	273	9	38	53	42	39	39	53
Hot running.....	268	9	36	52	41	39	38	53
Not running.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outside dwelling only.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sink.....	273	9	38	53	42	39	39	53
Electric lights.....	273	9	38	53	42	39	39	53
Gas or electricity for cooking.....	272	9	37	53	42	39	39	53
Refrigerator: Electric.....	64	0	2	8	8	10	13	23
Other mechanical.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ice only.....	43	3	4	6	10	3	8	9
None.....	166	6	32	39	24	26	18	21
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat.....	96	0	4	14	10	20	18	30
Telephone.....	153	0	15	24	28	28	23	35
Garage.....	136	4	16	27	22	22	19	26
Garden space.....	123	7	19	24	19	22	16	16
Each of the following items:								
Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric light, and gas or electricity for cooking.....	266	9	35	52	40	39	38	53
II. Families in survey, who owned principal home at end of schedule year.....	173	14	18	43	34	27	14	23
Number of families living in—								
1-family detached house.....	105	8	13	26	21	12	11	14
1-family semidetached or row house.....	52	5	4	11	11	14	1	6
2-family house.....	15	1	1	5	2	1	2	3
Multiple dwelling (3-family or more).....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dwelling with elevator.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dwelling with janitor service.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families having—								
Bathroom in dwelling unit.....	173	14	18	43	34	27	14	23
Toilet: Inside flush.....	173	14	18	43	34	27	14	23
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.....	173	14	18	43	34	27	14	23
Water: Inside dwelling.....	173	14	18	43	34	27	14	23
Running.....	173	14	18	43	34	27	14	23
Hot running.....	172	14	18	42	34	27	14	23
Not running.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outside dwelling only.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sink.....	173	14	18	43	34	27	14	23
Electric lights.....	173	14	18	43	34	27	14	23
Gas or electricity for cooking.....	169	14	18	41	33	27	13	23
Refrigerator: Electric.....	26	1	0	5	6	4	3	7
Other mechanical.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ice only.....	41	2	5	10	11	5	4	4
None.....	106	11	13	28	17	18	7	12
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat.....	47	2	1	9	13	13	2	7
Telephone.....	135	8	12	33	27	25	12	18
Garage.....	148	12	16	33	33	26	10	18
Garden space.....	167	12	16	42	34	27	14	22
Each of the following items:								
Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric light, and gas or electricity for cooking.....	169	14	18	41	33	27	13	23

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 296.

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

SEATTLE, WASH.—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 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.....	171	16	37	27	34	20	37
Average monthly rental rate at end of schedule year.....	\$21.39	\$13.69	\$17.66	\$18.28	\$21.99	\$25.83	\$27.78
Number of families living in—							
1-family detached house.....	116	13	30	23	23	11	16
1-family semidetached or row house.....	3	0	0	0	0	2	1
2-family house.....	8	2	3	0	2	0	1
Multiple dwelling (3-family or more).....	44	1	4	4	9	7	19
Dwelling with elevator.....	7	0	0	1	2	1	3
Dwelling with janitor service.....	24	0	2	1	7	4	10
Number of families having—							
Bathroom in dwelling unit.....	170	15	37	27	34	20	37
Toilet: Inside flush.....	171	16	37	27	34	20	37
Outside flush.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other type.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sole use of toilet by household.....	169	15	36	27	34	20	37
Water: Inside dwelling.....	171	16	37	27	34	20	37
Running.....	171	16	37	27	34	20	37
Hot running.....	166	15	34	27	33	20	37
Not running.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outside dwelling only.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sink.....	171	16	37	27	34	20	37
Electric lights.....	171	16	37	27	34	20	37
Gas or electricity for cooking.....	133	6	21	21	33	18	34
Refrigerator: Electric.....	65	1	7	5	16	11	25
Other mechanical.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Ice only.....	43	4	12	9	11	2	5
None.....	61	11	17	12	7	7	7
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat.....	162	14	33	25	33	20	37
Telephone.....	85	4	11	10	24	12	24
Garage.....	116	11	24	17	24	13	27
Garden space.....	67	5	16	11	18	7	10
Each of the following items:							
Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric light, and gas or electricity for cooking.....	128	6	20	20	30	18	34
II. Families in survey, who owned principal home at end of schedule year.....	181	18	42	43	33	21	24
Number of families living in—							
1-family detached house.....	181	18	42	43	33	21	24
1-family semidetached or row house.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2-family house.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple dwelling (3-family or more).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dwelling with elevator.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dwelling with janitor service.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families having—							
Bathroom in dwelling unit.....	180	18	42	43	33	20	24
Toilet: Inside flush.....	180	18	42	43	33	20	24
Outside flush.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other type.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sole use of toilet by household.....	181	18	42	43	33	21	24
Water: Inside dwelling.....	181	18	42	43	33	21	24
Running.....	180	18	42	43	33	20	24
Hot running.....	175	17	42	42	31	19	24
Not running.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Outside dwelling only.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sink.....	181	18	42	43	33	21	24
Electric lights.....	181	18	42	43	33	21	24
Gas or electricity for cooking.....	123	8	28	29	19	19	20
Refrigerator: Electric.....	35	0	4	5	10	9	7
Other mechanical.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ice only.....	79	7	22	18	14	9	9
None.....	67	11	16	20	9	3	8
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat.....	173	16	40	42	32	21	22
Telephone.....	115	8	17	29	23	17	21
Garage.....	150	14	36	34	26	20	20
Garden space.....	100	10	22	23	16	15	14
Each of the following items:							
Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric light and gas or electricity for cooking.....	122	9	27	28	20	18	20

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 296.

TABLE 10.—Housing expenditures, by economic level
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN

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 and over
<i>Housing Expenditures</i>							
I. Families in survey ¹	492	39	78	85	103	88	99
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.14	4.99	3.89	3.51	2.85	2.73	2.17
Average number of persons in household.....	3.27	5.05	3.99	3.63	3.02	2.85	2.31
Number of families investing in: Principal home.....	92	9	12	20	27	11	13
Vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. of families having current expenditure for—							
Owned principal home:							
Taxes.....	169	17	25	33	43	21	30
Assessments.....	49	8	11	4	12	5	8
Repairs and replacements.....	83	4	11	15	22	12	19
Fire insurance on home.....	77	4	12	16	20	10	15
Liability insurance on home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	100	8	15	21	28	12	16
Refinancing charges.....	7	1	1	1	1	1	2
Rented principal home:							
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	320	22	52	51	60	66	69
Repairs by tenant.....	19	0	5	2	4	3	2
Secondary housing:							
Owned vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rent on vacation or trips.....	52	1	4	12	12	12	11
Rent at school.....	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Average amount invested during schedule year in owned principal home, total.....	\$39.49	\$38.30	\$14.06	\$54.32	\$58.81	\$36.18	\$30.11
Payment on principal of mortgage and down payment.....	33.91	30.22	13.68	47.97	52.03	32.74	21.42
Improvements on home.....	5.58	8.08	.38	6.35	6.78	3.44	8.69
Vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average current expenditure for—							
Owned principal home, total.....	53.15	34.08	40.58	57.68	66.50	41.44	63.20
Taxes.....	16.02	12.56	14.15	20.87	17.53	12.49	16.27
Assessments.....	2.93	5.60	3.07	2.34	4.37	1.16	2.33
Repairs and replacements.....	9.15	1.09	3.84	7.01	12.93	9.59	13.99
Fire insurance on home.....	2.07	.98	2.00	2.37	2.50	1.81	2.11
Liability insurance on home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	22.34	12.70	17.21	24.94	28.80	16.16	26.73
Refinancing charges.....	.64	1.15	.31	.15	.37	.23	1.77
Rented principal home, total.....	179.35	123.38	148.54	150.03	167.02	229.82	218.84
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	179.03	123.38	147.13	149.98	166.83	229.60	218.77
Repairs by tenant.....	.32	0	1.41	.05	.19	.22	.07
Secondary housing, total.....	1.82	.26	.42	1.74	2.01	2.43	2.83
Owned vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rent on vacation or trips.....	1.50	.26	.42	1.74	.92	1.92	2.83
Rent at school.....	.32	0	0	0	1.09	.51	0
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	4.76	4.79	4.68	4.79	4.81	4.60	4.90
Number of families living in dwellings with—							
Less than 4 rooms.....	81	4	17	10	15	18	17
4 rooms.....	136	14	16	26	27	24	29
5 rooms.....	139	14	23	26	33	23	20
6 rooms.....	91	3	18	14	17	17	22
7 rooms or more.....	40	4	4	6	11	4	11
II. Families who owned their principal home for 12 months.....	169	17	26	33	43	20	30
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.25	4.33	4.49	3.54	2.84	2.75	2.15
Average number of persons in household.....	3.40	4.44	4.56	3.71	2.95	3.04	2.36
Number of families who invested during the schedule year in owned principal home.....	88	9	12	18	27	9	13
Average amount invested during schedule year, total.....	\$106.66	\$87.86	\$42.20	\$126.24	\$140.86	\$111.50	\$99.35
Payment on principal of mortgage and down payment.....	91.30	69.33	41.05	109.88	124.63	103.85	70.68
Improvements on home.....	15.36	18.53	1.15	16.36	16.23	7.65	28.67
Average current housing expenditures on owned principal home, total.....	151.66	78.19	121.74	142.97	159.29	165.60	208.54
Taxes.....	46.12	28.81	42.44	52.30	41.90	52.96	53.68
Assessments.....	8.52	12.85	9.22	6.02	10.46	5.12	7.68
Repairs and replacements.....	25.41	2.50	11.52	16.24	30.98	34.95	46.17
Fire insurance on home.....	5.93	2.24	6.00	6.11	5.98	7.08	6.95
Liability insurance on home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	63.81	29.14	51.62	61.91	68.98	64.49	88.23
Refinancing charges.....	1.87	2.65	.94	.39	.90	1.00	5.83

¹ The total number of families surveyed includes those in each of the 4 sub-groups shown in this table (i. e. home owners, house renters, apartment renters with heat included in rent, and apartment renters with heat not included in rent) and also families who changed their housing status during the year for whom no separate subgroup is shown.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 296.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN—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 and over
<i>Housing Expenditures—Continued</i>							
II. Families who owned their principal home for 12 months—Continued.							
Average estimated annual rental value.....	\$305.00	\$208.00	\$282.00	\$279.00	\$305.00	\$358.00	\$376.00
Average imputed income from equity in owned principal home.....	153.00	130.00	160.00	136.00	146.00	192.00	167.00
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	5.33	5.06	5.31	5.12	5.37	5.35	5.67
Number of families living in dwellings with—							
Less than 4 rooms.....	5	2	1	0	1	1	0
4 rooms.....	42	6	5	11	9	4	7
5 rooms.....	50	5	7	13	14	6	5
6 rooms.....	46	0	12	6	11	6	11
7 rooms or more.....	26	4	1	3	8	3	7
III. Families who rented house for 12 months.							
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.35	5.76	3.78	3.67	2.86	2.77	2.23
Average number of persons in household.....	3.45	5.76	3.86	3.68	3.17	2.84	2.36
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total.....	\$255.69	\$226.76	\$213.22	\$231.91	\$270.92	\$279.67	\$313.12
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	254.90	226.76	210.33	231.79	270.43	279.14	312.45
Repairs by tenant.....	.79	0	2.89	.12	.49	.53	.67
Average monthly rental rate.....	21.24	18.90	17.53	19.32	22.54	23.26	26.04
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	4.74	4.76	4.42	4.71	4.79	4.81	5.00
Number of families living in dwellings with—							
Less than 4 rooms.....	29	1	10	7	3	3	5
4 rooms.....	51	5	10	10	8	11	7
5 rooms.....	64	8	11	12	12	14	7
6 rooms.....	33	3	5	6	4	8	7
7 rooms or more.....	12	0	2	3	2	1	4
IV. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat included in rent.							
Average number of persons in economic family.....	2.37	4.50	0	0	2.43	2.20	2.00
Average number of persons in household.....	2.40	4.50	0	0	2.42	2.19	2.11
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total.....	\$355.30	\$240.00	0	0	\$357.60	\$346.00	\$393.75
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	355.30	240.00	0	0	357.60	346.00	393.75
Repairs by tenant.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average monthly rental rate.....	29.61	20.00	0	0	29.80	28.83	32.81
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	2.96	4.00	0	0	3.28	2.80	3.88
Number of families living in dwellings with—							
Less than 4 rooms.....	19	0	0	0	5	8	6
4 rooms.....	7	2	0	0	1	2	2
5 rooms.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
6 rooms.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 rooms or more.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat not included in rent.							
Average number of persons in economic family.....	2.82	4.67	3.06	3.34	2.99	2.87	2.18
Average number of persons in household.....	2.81	4.64	3.09	3.32	3.00	2.91	2.20
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total.....	\$270.04	\$159.00	\$239.21	\$236.32	\$275.13	\$298.74	\$285.15
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	269.95	159.00	239.21	236.32	274.92	298.74	285.00
Repairs by tenant.....	.09	0	0	0	.21	0	.15
Average monthly rental rate.....	22.50	13.25	19.93	19.69	22.91	24.90	23.75
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	4.23	4.00	4.21	4.55	4.25	4.16	4.32
Number of families living in dwellings with—							
Less than 4 rooms.....	28	1	6	3	6	6	6
4 rooms.....	36	1	1	5	9	7	13
5 rooms.....	24	1	5	1	6	3	8
6 rooms.....	12	0	1	2	2	3	4
7 rooms or more.....	2	0	1	0	1	0	0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 296.

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

Item	Los Angeles, Calif.—Mexican families					Sacramento, Calif.—White families			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 to and over
<i>Housing Expenditures</i>									
I. Families in survey ¹	99	13	34	31	21	153	39	59	55
A v. number of persons in economic family.....	4.73	6.91	5.41	4.11	3.16	3.11	3.96	3.23	2.38
Average number of persons in household.....	4.84	7.03	5.47	4.19	3.35	3.31	4.04	3.43	2.66
Number of families investing in:									
Principal home.....	12	2	6	1	3	39	11	18	10
Vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. fam. having current expenditure for—									
Owned principal home:									
Taxes.....	19	3	10	1	5	60	16	23	21
Assessments.....	7	1	5	1	0	9	1	3	5
Repairs and replacements.....	6	1	2	0	3	30	6	14	10
Fire insurance on home.....	7	0	4	1	2	22	2	11	9
Liability insurance on home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	11	2	6	0	3	39	10	18	11
Refinancing charges.....	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	2	2
Rented principal home:									
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	82	10	25	31	16	85	21	31	33
Repairs by tenant.....	1	0	0	1	0	9	0	4	5
Secondary housing:									
Owned vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rent on vacation or trips.....	0	0	0	0	0	23	1	8	14
Rent at school.....	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Average amount invested during schedule year in owned principal home, total.....	Dol. 15.70	Dol. 7.70	Dol. 23.60	Dol. 7.20	Dol. 20.39	Dol. 47.94	Dol. 50.97	Dol. 51.94	Dol. 41.51
Pymt. on prin. of mortgage and down pymt.	12.06	7.70	14.78	6.88	18.01	42.21	44.56	44.31	38.29
Improvements on home.....	3.64	0	8.82	.32	2.38	5.73	6.41	7.63	3.22
Vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average current expenditure for—									
Owned principal home, total.....	21.72	14.47	36.90	1.65	31.28	70.38	51.64	78.11	75.39
Taxes.....	5.64	5.73	9.64	.28	7.02	27.25	26.91	24.52	30.43
Assessments.....	2.14	.53	5.74	.32	0	1.86	.63	1.98	2.60
Repairs and replacements.....	1.97	.31	1.96	0	5.95	9.83	3.79	9.83	14.12
Fire insurance on home.....	1.21	0	1.45	1.05	1.81	2.40	.45	3.57	2.54
Liability insurance on home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	10.76	7.90	18.11	0	16.50	27.91	19.52	36.58	24.55
Refinancing charges.....	0	0	0	0	0	1.13	.34	1.63	1.15
Rented principal home, total.....	141.27	108.69	122.78	166.08	154.71	161.22	138.36	141.24	198.87
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	141.24	108.69	122.78	166.00	154.71	160.66	138.36	140.85	197.72
Repairs by tenant.....	.03	0	0	.08	0	.56	0	.39	1.15
Secondary housing, total.....	0	0	0	0	0	3.48	.26	1.88	7.48
Owned vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rent on vacation or trips.....	0	0	0	0	0	2.28	.26	1.88	4.13
Rent at school.....	0	0	0	0	0	1.20	0	0	3.35
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	4.65	4.23	4.88	4.58	4.62	5.42	5.31	5.53	5.38
No. of fam. living in dwellings with—									
Less than 4 rooms.....	8	2	1	3	2	8	1	4	3
4 rooms.....	28	3	10	12	3	18	4	6	8
5 rooms.....	16	1	5	4	6	53	16	16	21
6 rooms.....	12	1	4	6	1	46	14	21	11
7 rooms or more.....	4	0	2	2	0	23	3	11	9
II. Families who owned their principal home for 12 months ²	17	3	9	0	5	66	18	28	20
A v. no. of persons in economic family.....						3.18	3.98	3.27	2.34
Average number of persons in household.....						3.28	4.03	3.34	2.52
No. of families who invested during the schedule year in owned principal home.....						37	11	18	8
A v. amt. invested during schedule year, total.....	Dol. 100.73	Dol. 110.43	Dol. 109.44	Dol. 80.31	Dol. 80.31	Dol. 100.73	Dol. 110.43	Dol. 109.44	Dol. 80.31
Pymt. on prin. of mortgage and down pymt.	87.59	96.54	93.37	71.46	71.46	87.59	96.54	93.37	71.46
Improvements on home.....	13.14	13.89	16.07	8.85	8.85	13.14	13.89	16.07	8.85
Average current housing expenditures on owned principal home, total.....	154.63	111.88	164.62	179.14	179.14	154.63	111.88	164.62	179.14
Taxes.....	61.04	58.30	51.67	76.63	76.63	61.04	58.30	51.67	76.63
Assessments.....	4.32	1.38	4.18	7.16	7.16	4.32	1.38	4.18	7.16
Repairs and replacements.....	19.76	8.21	20.71	28.82	28.82	19.76	8.21	20.71	28.82
Fire insurance on home.....	5.52	.97	7.53	6.80	6.80	5.52	.97	7.53	6.80
Liability insurance on home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	61.38	42.29	77.09	56.58	56.58	61.38	42.29	77.09	56.58
Refinancing charges.....	2.61	.73	3.44	3.15	3.15	2.61	.73	3.44	3.15

¹ See footnote 1, p. 195.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 296.

² Detailed information not presented because of small number of families in this classification.

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

Item	Los Angeles, Calif.—Mexican families—Con.					Sacramento, Calif.—White families—Con.			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Housing Expenditures—Continued</i>									
II. Families who owned their principal home for 12 months²—Continued.									
Average estimated annual rental value.....						Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Average imputed income from equity in owned principal home.....						389.00	321.00	374.00	470.00
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....						5.79	5.50	5.89	5.90
Number of families living in dwellings with—									
Less than 4 rooms.....						1	0	1	0
4 rooms.....						3	1	1	1
5 rooms.....						24	8	8	8
6 rooms.....						25	8	11	6
7 rooms or more.....						13	1	7	5
III. Families who rented house for 12 months.									
Average number of persons in economic family.....	68	7	22	7	12	57	14	24	19
Average number of persons in household.....	4.64	6.86	5.09	4.28	3.29	3.18	4.23	3.13	2.47
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total.....	4.76	7.00	5.21	4.36	3.59	3.40	4.30	3.43	2.70
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Repairs by tenant.....	177.99	144.43	178.30	176.09	201.25	289.33	246.62	269.93	345.66
Average monthly rental rate.....	177.95	144.43	178.30	176.00	201.25	287.86	246.62	268.97	342.45
	.04	0	0	.09	0	1.47	0	.96	3.21
	14.75	11.86	14.68	14.93	16.17	23.99	20.55	22.41	28.54
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	4.65	4.14	4.82	4.70	4.50	5.33	5.29	5.25	5.47
Number of families living in dwellings with—									
Less than 4 rooms.....	8	2	1	3	2	5	1	3	1
4 rooms.....	28	3	10	12	3	9	1	4	4
5 rooms.....	16	1	5	4	6	16	6	4	6
6 rooms.....	12	1	4	6	1	19	5	10	4
7 rooms or more.....	4	0	2	2	0	8	1	3	4
IV. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat included in rent.									
	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1
V. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat not included in rent.									
Average number of persons in economic family.....	12	3	2	3	4	25	6	6	13
Average number of persons in household.....						2.86	3.25	3.47	2.40
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total.....						2.98	3.23	3.53	2.60
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Repairs by tenant.....	289.20	281.67	265.00	303.84		289.12	281.67	265.00	303.69
Average monthly rental rate.....	.08	0	0	.15		24.09	23.47	22.08	25.31
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....						4.84	5.17	5.17	4.54
Number of families living in dwellings with—									
Less than 4 rooms.....						2	0	0	2
4 rooms.....						6	2	1	3
5 rooms.....						13	2	4	7
6 rooms.....						2	1	0	1
7 rooms or more.....						2	1	1	0

² Detailed information not presented because of small number of families in this classification.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 296.

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

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Housing Expenditures—Continued</i>				
II. Families who owned their principal home for 12 months—Continued.				
Average current housing expenditures on owned principal home, total	\$147.39	\$140.74	\$143.18	\$157.78
Taxes	47.87	42.73	44.06	56.41
Assessments	12.44	15.56	8.02	13.27
Repairs and replacements	16.42	5.03	23.61	21.38
Fire insurance on home	7.14	6.82	6.17	8.33
Liability insurance on home	0	0	0	0
Ground rent	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages	57.23	61.02	51.68	58.39
Refinancing charges	6.29	9.58	9.64	0
Average estimated annual rental value	336.00	320.00	295.00	389.00
Average imputed income from equity in owned principal home	189.00	179.00	152.00	231.00
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit	5.11	5.18	5.12	5.04
Number of families living in dwellings with—				
Less than 4 rooms	4	1	2	1
4 rooms	23	8	6	9
5 rooms	27	8	8	11
6 rooms	17	8	5	4
7 rooms or more	10	3	4	3
III. Families who rented house for 12 months				
Average number of persons in economic family	3.04	3.86	3.11	2.46
Average number of persons in household	3.11	3.89	3.16	2.56
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total	\$272.55	\$248.70	\$255.54	\$304.41
Rent (gross rent less concessions)	271.96	248.70	255.09	303.31
Repairs by tenant	.59	0	.45	1.10
Average monthly rental rate	22.66	20.72	21.26	25.28
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit	5.12	5.20	5.21	4.97
Number of families living in dwellings with—				
Less than 4 rooms	8	2	3	3
4 rooms	28	7	8	13
5 rooms	29	5	13	11
6 rooms	23	8	8	7
7 rooms or more	14	3	6	5
IV. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat included in rent				
	0	0	0	0
V. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat not included in rent ²				
	9	2	3	4

² Detailed information not presented because of small number of families in this classification.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 296.

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

SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.—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. Families in survey ¹	446	23	56	96	76	66	53	76
Av. no. of persons in economic family.....	3.18	4.25	4.37	3.71	3.07	2.73	2.40	2.28
Average number of persons in household.....	3.32	4.30	4.54	3.94	3.25	2.90	2.58	2.33
Number of families investing in:								
Principal home.....	100	9	9	20	19	17	8	18
Vacation home.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Families having current expenditure for—								
Owned principal home:								
Taxes.....	165	12	16	42	33	25	16	21
Assessments.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Repairs and replacements.....	78	3	7	27	12	13	6	10
Fire insurance on home.....	78	3	9	17	17	12	8	12
Liability insurance on home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	113	11	9	26	20	18	10	19
Refinancing charges.....	7	1	0	2	1	2	1	0
Rented principal home:								
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	273	9	38	53	42	39	39	53
Repairs by tenant.....	10	1	0	2	2	1	0	4
Secondary housing:								
Owned vacation home.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Rent on vacation or trips.....	59	1	2	6	8	15	5	22
Rent at school.....	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
Average amount invested during schedule year in owned principal home, total.....	\$59.30	\$68.63	\$26.54	\$48.20	\$66.56	\$69.83	\$75.65	\$66.81
Pay. on prin. of mig., down pay.....	53.04	68.63	25.01	43.70	55.04	60.24	74.42	57.60
Improvements on home.....	6.26	0	1.53	4.50	11.52	9.59	1.23	9.21
Vacation home.....	.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	.66
Average current expenditure for:								
Owned principal home, total.....	68.52	86.78	44.41	78.69	75.61	77.38	55.73	62.09
Taxes.....	21.12	26.10	14.23	24.07	26.96	23.98	19.35	13.88
Assessments.....	.05	0	0	.24	0	0	0	0
Repairs and replacements.....	10.03	7.49	9.17	13.92	7.30	9.41	4.91	13.37
Fire insurance on home.....	3.57	1.61	3.38	3.46	4.65	4.70	2.66	2.99
Liability insurance on home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	33.30	51.17	17.63	36.45	36.04	38.52	28.09	31.85
Refinancing charges.....	.45	.41	0	.55	.66	.77	.72	0
Rented principal home, total.....	203.09	83.96	206.12	174.17	178.92	209.13	243.96	263.83
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	202.84	83.74	206.12	174.13	178.82	208.98	243.96	262.72
Repairs by tenant.....	.25	.22	0	.04	.10	.15	0	1.11
Secondary housing, total.....	3.42	.43	.26	2.48	1.59	3.57	3.83	9.33
Owned vacation home.....	.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.07
Rent on vacation or trips.....	2.14	.43	.26	.66	1.59	3.57	2.13	5.26
Rent at school.....	.59	0	0	1.82	0	0	1.70	0
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	5.01	5.13	5.39	5.38	5.01	5.03	4.74	4.42
No. of fam. living in dwellings with—								
Less than 4 rooms.....	73	1	4	7	13	9	13	26
4 rooms.....	64	6	8	12	12	12	7	7
5 rooms.....	129	9	17	30	22	16	14	21
6 rooms.....	118	5	19	33	17	21	11	12
7 rooms or more.....	55	2	8	14	10	8	5	8
II. Families who owned their principal home for 12 months.....	168	14	18	43	32	27	13	21
Av. no. of persons in economic family.....	3.35	4.46	4.71	3.71	3.19	2.67	2.48	2.37
Average number of persons in household.....	3.57	4.53	4.98	4.05	3.39	2.95	2.75	2.36
No. of families who invested during the schedule year in owned principal home.....	93	9	9	20	17	17	6	15
Av. amt. invested in schedule yr., total.....	\$131.41	\$112.75	\$82.58	\$107.61	\$130.48	\$170.69	\$73.79	\$221.05
Payment on principal of mortgage and down payment.....	114.92	112.75	77.81	97.57	103.12	147.25	68.79	188.67
Improvements on home.....	16.49	0	4.77	10.04	27.36	23.44	5.00	32.38
Average current housing expenditures on owned principal home, total.....	173.02	142.56	138.17	175.69	166.10	189.14	157.47	217.18
Taxes.....	54.09	42.87	44.28	53.74	62.37	58.62	60.16	48.49
Assessments.....	.14	0	0	.54	0	0	0	0
Repairs and replacements.....	25.74	12.30	28.52	31.08	14.21	23.00	16.17	48.37
Fire insurance on home.....	9.25	2.64	10.53	7.73	10.17	11.48	10.71	10.52
Liability insurance on home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	82.90	84.07	54.84	81.37	79.35	94.15	67.51	109.80
Refinancing charges.....	.90	.68	0	1.23	0	1.89	2.92	0

¹ See footnote 1, p. 199.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 296.

TABLE 10.—Housing expenditures, by economic level—Continued
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.—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 and over	
<i>Housing Expenditures—Continued</i>								
II. Families who owned their principal home for 12 months—Continued.								
Average estimated annual rental value.....	\$372.00	\$326.00	\$318.00	\$332.00	\$407.00	\$429.00	\$344.00	\$421.00
Average imputed income from equity in owned principal home.....	199.00	183.00	180.00	156.00	241.00	240.00	187.00	204.00
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.	5.72	5.57	5.72	5.74	5.91	5.70	5.54	5.62
Number of families living in dwellings with—								
Less than 4 rooms.....	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
4 rooms.....	13	3	0	5	0	3	2	0
5 rooms.....	58	4	7	13	15	7	4	8
6 rooms.....	61	5	7	14	9	12	5	9
7 rooms or more.....	34	2	3	11	8	5	2	3
III. Families who rented house for 12 months.								
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.47	4.04	4.31	3.98	3.47	2.99	2.34	2.50
Average number of persons in household.....	3.63	4.07	4.58	4.12	3.68	3.09	2.48	2.62
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total.....	\$300.99	\$216.00	\$277.25	\$304.25	\$313.22	\$332.75	\$325.44	\$304.06
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	300.21	216.00	277.25	304.25	312.75	332.75	325.44	298.92
Repairs by tenant.....	78	0	0	0	.47	0	0	5.14
Average monthly rental rate.....	25.02	18.00	23.10	25.35	26.06	27.73	27.12	24.91
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.	5.30	4.67	5.64	5.55	5.25	5.60	5.11	4.75
Number of families living in dwellings with—								
Less than 4 rooms.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
4 rooms.....	15	2	2	2	5	1	1	2
5 rooms.....	37	4	5	9	5	4	4	6
6 rooms.....	24	0	5	9	4	3	2	1
7 rooms or more.....	10	0	2	2	2	2	1	1
IV. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat included in rent.								
Average number of persons in economic family.....	2.53	0	3.77	3.47	2.39	2.67	2.29	2.04
Average number of persons in household.....	2.54	0	3.76	3.58	2.35	2.76	2.22	2.01
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total.....	\$390.32	0	\$400.25	\$397.50	\$310.75	\$389.68	\$376.50	\$422.29
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	390.18	0	400.25	397.50	310.75	389.66	376.50	422.29
Repairs by tenant.....	14	0	0	0	0	.62	0	0
Average monthly rental rate.....	32.52	0	33.35	33.12	25.90	32.42	31.38	35.19
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.	3.04	0	3.50	3.44	2.50	3.44	2.86	2.83
Number of families living in dwellings with—								
Less than 4 rooms.....	52	0	2	4	8	8	10	20
4 rooms.....	17	0	1	4	0	5	4	3
5 rooms.....	4	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
6 rooms.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
7 rooms or more.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat not included in rent.								
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.04	3.67	4.22	3.51	2.61	2.69	2.49	2.14
Average number of persons in household.....	3.24	3.69	4.27	3.65	2.81	2.83	2.83	2.55
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total.....	\$312.04	\$211.72	\$303.00	\$293.14	\$316.39	\$326.19	\$312.86	\$346.85
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	311.75	210.00	303.00	292.98	316.39	326.19	312.86	345.44
Repairs by tenant.....	29	1.72	0	16	0	0	0	1.41
Average monthly rental rate.....	25.98	17.50	25.25	24.42	26.37	27.18	26.07	28.79
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.	5.00	4.00	5.30	5.27	4.22	5.15	5.36	4.89
Number of families living in dwellings with—								
Less than 4 rooms.....	16	1	1	3	5	1	2	3
4 rooms.....	19	1	5	1	7	3	0	2
5 rooms.....	30	1	4	7	2	3	6	7
6 rooms.....	32	0	7	10	4	5	4	2
7 rooms or more.....	11	0	3	1	0	1	2	4

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 296.

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

SEATTLE, WASH.—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 and over	
<i>Housing Expenditures</i>							
I. Families in survey ¹	352	34	79	70	67	41	61
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.38	5.50	4.02	3.47	2.96	2.75	2.19
Average number of persons in household.....	3.51	5.48	4.22	3.56	3.15	2.78	2.32
Number of families investing in: Principal home.....	120	13	30	30	23	10	14
Vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. of fam. having current expenditure for—							
Owned principal home:							
Taxes.....	175	18	39	43	31	21	23
Assessments.....	76	9	16	16	13	12	10
Repairs and replacements.....	84	7	19	21	16	8	13
Fire insurance on home.....	92	7	21	24	18	8	14
Liability insurance on home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	113	13	28	28	19	11	14
Refinancing charges.....	8	2	2	2	1	0	1
Rented principal home:							
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	174	16	37	27	36	20	38
Repairs by tenant.....	6	2	1	1	1	1	0
Secondary housing:							
Owned vacation home.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rent on vacation or trips.....	38	2	3	5	11	6	11
Rent at school.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average amount invested during schedule year in owned principal home, total.....	\$73.29	\$68.83	\$73.65	\$95.21	\$79.00	\$73.82	\$43.57
Payment on principal of mortgage and down payment.....	53.66	55.87	45.74	59.77	62.42	63.01	39.79
Improvements on home.....	19.63	12.96	27.91	35.44	16.58	10.81	3.78
Vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average current expenditure for:							
Owned principal home, total.....	84.09	73.79	78.72	111.05	77.67	94.91	65.62
Taxes.....	27.58	24.91	25.69	33.83	24.58	36.43	21.72
Assessments.....	7.80	9.58	9.22	5.50	5.92	15.46	4.52
Repairs and replacements.....	12.22	9.02	9.45	16.84	18.43	5.60	9.93
Fire insurance on home.....	3.85	3.91	3.47	4.94	3.66	4.17	3.02
Liability insurance on home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	31.78	23.85	30.58	48.79	24.80	33.25	24.91
Refinancing charges.....	86	2.52	.31	1.15	.28	0	1.52
Rented principal home, total.....	128.23	87.56	99.40	83.22	137.88	151.98	213.31
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	127.85	87.25	99.28	83.16	136.28	151.94	213.31
Repairs by tenant.....	.38	.31	.12	.06	1.60	.04	0
Secondary housing, total.....	1.79	.46	.60	1.36	3.09	2.26	2.85
Owned vacation home.....	.03	0	0	0	.18	0	0
Rent on vacation or trips.....	1.76	.46	.60	1.36	2.91	2.26	2.85
Rent at school.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	4.98	5.41	5.17	5.42	4.83	4.72	4.32
Number of families living in dwellings with—							
Less than 4 rooms.....	59	5	7	4	14	7	22
4 rooms.....	69	5	15	14	10	9	16
5 rooms.....	100	4	29	19	20	16	12
6 rooms.....	70	14	15	17	11	6	7
7 rooms or more.....	49	6	12	15	9	3	4
II. Families who owned their principal home for 12 months.....	181	19	42	44	31	21	24
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.50	5.73	4.14	3.54	2.90	2.62	2.15
Average number of persons in household.....	3.63	5.74	4.33	3.58	3.08	2.71	2.28
Number of families who invested during the scheduled year in owned principal home.....	117	13	30	29	21	10	14
A v. amt. invested during schedule year, total.....	\$139.13	\$123.18	\$138.53	\$149.89	\$153.07	\$144.12	\$110.73
Payment on principal of mortgage and down payment.....	100.95	99.98	86.03	93.50	117.24	123.02	101.12
Improvements on home.....	38.18	23.20	52.50	56.39	35.83	21.10	9.61

¹ The total number of families surveyed includes those in each of the 4 subgroups shown in this table (i. e., home owners, house renters, apartment renters with heat included in rent, and apartment renters with heat not included in rent) and also families who changed their housing status during the year for whom no separate subgroup is shown.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 296.

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

SEATTLE, WASH.—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 and over	
<i>Housing Expenditures—Continued</i>							
II. Families who owned their principal home for 12 months—Continued.							
Average current housing expenditures on owned principal home, total	\$162.16	\$132.03	\$148.06	\$174.52	\$162.94	\$185.31	\$166.80
Taxes	53.44	44.57	48.31	53.00	53.12	71.12	55.20
Assessments	15.17	17.15	17.35	8.76	12.79	30.19	11.50
Repairs and replacements	23.68	16.14	17.77	26.43	39.84	10.94	25.23
Fire insurance on home	7.40	7.00	6.53	7.86	7.43	8.14	7.67
Liability insurance on home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ground rent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages	60.91	42.67	57.52	76.65	49.76	64.92	63.32
Refinancing charges	1.56	4.50	.58	1.82	0	0	3.88
Average estimated annual rental value	282.00	239.00	263.00	303.00	274.00	328.00	282.00
Average imputed income from equity in owned principal home	120.00	107.00	115.00	128.00	111.00	143.00	115.00
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit	5.37	5.49	5.41	5.56	5.33	5.34	4.92
Number of families living in dwellings with—							
Less than 4 rooms	9	2	2	1	2	0	2
4 rooms	34	2	9	7	5	4	7
5 rooms	58	3	13	14	10	9	9
6 rooms	47	8	9	12	9	5	4
7 rooms or more	33	4	9	10	5	3	2
III. Families who rented house for 12 months							
Average number of persons in economic family	3.60	3.12	4.00	3.31	3.45	3.03	2.35
Average number of persons in household	3.70	5.63	4.19	3.53	3.54	2.99	2.45
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total	\$236.83	\$199.98	\$207.00	\$206.10	\$257.77	\$265.42	\$304.97
Rent (gross rent less concessions)	235.64	199.09	206.66	205.91	252.91	265.28	304.97
Repairs by tenant	1.19	.89	.34	.19	4.86	.14	0
Average monthly rental rate	19.60	16.21	17.16	17.26	21.42	22.22	24.82
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit	5.08	5.47	5.09	5.44	4.98	4.45	4.94
Number of families living in dwellings with—							
Less than 4 rooms	15	2	3	2	3	2	3
4 rooms	22	2	2	4	4	4	6
5 rooms	38	1	15	5	9	6	2
6 rooms	22	5	6	5	2	1	3
7 rooms or more	15	2	2	5	4	0	2
IV. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat included in rent							
Average number of persons in economic family	2.60	3.00	3.53	3.47	2.66	2.60	2.17
Average number of persons in household	2.63	3.00	3.92	3.41	2.31	2.60	2.27
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total	\$357.29	\$320.73	\$222.26	\$360.82	\$301.20	\$397.25	\$393.80
Rent (gross rent less concessions)	357.29	320.73	222.26	360.82	301.20	397.25	393.80
Repairs by tenant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average monthly rental rate	29.59	26.73	18.98	29.40	25.10	32.53	33.41
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit	3.17	3.00	3.51	3.74	2.86	3.36	3.63
Number of families living in dwellings with—							
Less than 4 rooms	32	1	1	1	7	5	17
4 rooms	11	0	3	3	1	1	3
5 rooms	3	0	1	0	1	1	0
6 rooms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 rooms or more	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat not included in rent¹							
	8	2	3	0	2	0	1

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

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 296.

TABLE 11.—Fuel, light, and refrigeration expenditures, by economic level
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN

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 and over
<i>Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration Expenditures</i>							
I. Families in survey	492	39	78	85	103	88	99
Number of families spending for—							
Electricity	460	37	78	83	94	79	89
Anthracite	6	0	1	1	3	0	1
Bituminous coal	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
Coke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Briquets	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Wood	19	4	4	4	3	2	2
Fuel oil	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gas	465	37	78	85	96	79	90
Kerosene	3	0	0	1	1	0	1
Gasoline (not for auto)	13	1	4	3	4	1	0
Ice	307	27	59	59	62	48	52
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total	\$69.76	\$65.83	\$69.55	\$70.37	\$69.71	\$70.69	\$70.18
Winter ¹	19.08	17.67	18.61	19.33	19.12	19.16	19.68
Spring ¹	16.50	15.50	16.40	16.72	16.38	16.78	16.65
Summer ¹	16.58	16.11	17.47	16.76	16.36	16.52	16.18
Fall ¹	17.60	16.55	17.07	17.56	17.85	18.23	17.67
Electricity	22.90	22.65	23.90	22.56	22.89	22.66	22.72
Winter	6.39	6.36	6.72	6.39	6.39	6.11	6.37
Spring	5.41	5.47	5.69	5.40	5.41	5.33	5.27
Summer	5.12	4.94	5.30	4.94	5.10	5.24	5.10
Fall	5.98	5.88	6.19	5.83	5.99	5.98	5.98
Anthracite	.15	0	.03	.02	.59	0	.11
Winter	.09	0	0	.02	.32	0	.11
Spring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall	.06	0	.03	0	.27	0	0
Bituminous coal	.03	0	.07	0	.10	0	0
Winter	.02	0	.04	0	.08	0	0
Spring	(²)	0	.02	0	0	0	0
Summer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall	.01	0	.01	0	.02	0	0
Coke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Briquets	.01	0	.06	0	0	0	0
Wood	.26	1.49	.20	.25	.16	.11	.07
Fuel oil	.05	0	0	0	0	0	.27
Winter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summer	.05	0	0	0	0	0	.27
Fall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gas	34.66	32.52	33.91	35.50	34.19	36.23	34.43
Winter	11.00	10.12	10.62	11.48	10.90	11.26	11.12
Spring	7.83	7.63	7.66	8.13	7.62	8.10	7.74
Summer	6.50	6.24	6.65	6.49	6.31	6.95	6.28
Fall	9.33	8.53	8.98	9.40	9.36	9.92	9.29
Kerosene	.02	0	0	.11	(²)	0	.01
Gasoline (not for auto)	.04	.09	.04	.04	.14	(²)	0
Ice	11.64	9.08	11.34	11.89	11.64	11.69	12.57
Winter	1.37	.39	1.03	1.20	1.24	1.68	2.00
Spring	3.22	2.30	2.96	3.14	3.31	3.35	3.64
Summer	4.90	4.91	5.51	5.32	4.92	4.33	4.53
Fall	2.15	1.48	1.84	2.23	2.17	2.33	2.40
II. Number of families in houses making payments for heat separately from rent	350	34	64	70	69	56	57
Number of families spending for—							
Electricity	349	34	64	69	69	56	57
Anthracite	6	0	1	1	3	0	1
Bituminous coal	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Coke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Briquets	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Wood	21	7	3	4	3	2	2
Fuel oil	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gas	350	34	64	70	69	56	57

¹ Expenditures for coke, charcoal (or briquets), wood, kerosene, and gasoline (not for auto) are included in this total.

² Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 297.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN—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 and over
<i>Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration Expenditures—Continued</i>							
II. Number of families in houses making payments for heat separately from rent—Continued.							
Number of families spending for—Contd.							
Kerosene.....	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Gasoline (not for auto).....	14	2	4	3	4	1	0
Ice.....	247	25	50	52	49	39	32
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....							
Electricity.....	\$75.70	\$71.12	\$70.42	\$71.67	\$77.97	\$79.33	\$83.11
Anthracite.....	24.73	24.52	24.44	22.65	25.66	24.21	27.11
Bituminous coal.....	.21	0	.03	.02	.88	0	.19
Coke.....	.03	0	0	0	.14	0	0
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	.01	0	.08	0	0	0	0
Fuel oil.....	.36	1.71	.23	.30	.23	.18	.12
Gas.....	.08	0	0	0	0	0	.46
Kerosene.....	37.00	34.99	34.13	36.00	36.79	40.00	39.99
Gasoline (not for auto).....	(¹)	0	0	0	(²)	0	.02
Ice.....	.07	.10	.06	.05	.21	.02	0
	13.21	9.80	11.45	12.65	14.06	14.92	15.22
III. Number of families in houses not making payments for heat separately from rent. ³							
	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
IV. Number of families in apartments making payments for heat separately from rent.							
	107	3	14	13	26	20	31
Number of families spending for—							
Electricity.....	103	3	14	12	24	20	30
Anthracite.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bituminous coal.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Coke.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Fuel oil.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gas.....	107	3	14	13	26	20	31
Kerosene.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Gasoline (not for auto).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ice.....	55	2	9	6	13	7	18
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....							
Electricity.....	\$67.95	\$50.09	\$65.52	\$66.23	\$66.06	\$74.72	\$68.73
Anthracite.....	23.03	16.83	21.40	23.25	21.68	27.97	22.21
Bituminous coal.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coke.....	.05	0	.39	0	0	0	0
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fuel oil.....	.01	0	.05	0	0	0	0
Gas.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene.....	35.78	26.23	32.86	34.12	36.38	40.77	35.01
Gasoline (not for auto).....	.08	0	0	.69	0	0	0
Ice.....	9.00	7.03	10.82	8.17	8.00	5.98	11.51
V. Number of families in apartments not making payments for heat separately from rent.							
	27	2	0	0	7	10	8
Number of families spending for—							
Electricity.....	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Gas.....	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Ice.....	3	0	0	0	0	2	1
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....							
Electricity.....	\$7.75	0	0	0	\$8.57	\$13.33	\$2.03
Gas.....	1.69	0	0	0	3.21	2.32	0
Ice.....	2.94	0	0	0	5.36	4.20	0
All other fuel.....	3.12	0	0	0	0	6.81	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Less than 0.5 cent.

³ Detailed information not presented because of small number of families in this classification.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 297.

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

Item	Los Angeles, Calif.—Mexican families					Sacramento, Calif.—White families			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration Expenditures</i>									
I. Families in survey.....	99	13	34	31	21	153	39	59	55
Number of families spending for—									
Electricity.....	97	13	32	31	21	151	38	58	55
Anthracite.....	1	0	0	0	1	22	4	12	6
Bituminous coal.....	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	2	3
Coke.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Wood.....	3	0	1	2	0	78	29	29	20
Fuel oil.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Gas.....	96	13	32	30	21	151	38	58	55
Kerosene.....	2	0	2	0	0	12	4	7	1
Gasoline (not for auto).....	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1
Ice.....	53	4	17	18	14	107	36	39	32
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$50.10	\$48.65	\$48.69	\$49.65	\$53.88	\$92.37	\$84.11	\$94.79	\$95.58
Winter.....	12.81	12.24	12.55	12.83	13.56	28.02	24.17	27.78	30.97
Spring ¹	12.04	11.95	11.58	11.90	13.03	19.33	17.06	20.62	19.60
Summer ¹	12.73	12.38	12.60	12.39	13.70	19.22	17.82	20.26	19.08
Fall ¹	12.52	12.08	11.96	12.56	13.59	25.80	25.06	26.13	25.93
Electricity.....	18.21	19.18	18.22	17.42	18.76	28.81	22.01	28.95	33.49
Winter.....	4.87	5.01	4.85	4.72	5.04	7.85	6.14	7.77	9.17
Spring.....	4.42	4.78	4.48	4.16	4.47	6.83	5.46	7.01	7.62
Summer.....	4.26	4.58	4.27	4.08	4.32	6.71	4.79	6.82	7.94
Fall.....	4.66	4.81	4.62	4.46	4.93	7.42	5.62	7.35	8.76
Anthracite.....	.03	0	0	0	.15	2.56	3.48	2.27	2.19
Winter.....	.01	0	0	0	.05	1.02	1.51	1.48	.25
Spring.....	0	0	0	0	0	1.12	0	.09	.24
Summer.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall.....	.02	0	0	0	.10	1.39	1.97	.70	1.70
Bituminous coal.....	0	0	0	0	0	.55	.41	.17	1.05
Winter.....	0	0	0	0	0	.20	0	.10	.46
Spring.....	0	0	0	0	0	.01	0	.02	0
Summer.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall.....	0	0	0	0	0	.34	.41	.05	.59
Coke.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0	0	.12	0	0	.32
Wood.....	.24	0	.09	.68	0	8.26	12.08	8.38	5.43
Fuel oil.....	0	0	0	0	0	.18	.70	0	0
Winter.....	0	0	0	0	0	.11	.42	0	0
Spring.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summer.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall.....	0	0	0	0	0	.07	.28	0	0
Gas.....	25.66	27.14	25.32	24.47	27.04	40.29	31.47	41.71	44.99
Winter.....	7.12	7.23	6.98	6.76	7.82	15.17	10.40	15.19	18.52
Spring.....	6.09	6.73	6.12	5.71	6.15	8.79	7.34	9.42	9.15
Summer.....	5.80	6.40	5.74	5.58	5.86	6.72	6.09	7.34	6.49
Fall.....	6.65	6.78	6.48	6.39	7.21	9.61	7.64	9.76	10.83
Kerosene.....	.23	0	.68	0	0	.31	.21	.63	.04
Gasoline (not for auto).....	.02	0	.03	0	0	(?)	0	0	.01
Ice.....	5.71	2.33	4.35	7.11	7.93	11.29	13.75	12.68	8.06
Winter.....	.66	0	.47	1.16	.65	.52	.54	.70	.29
Spring.....	1.40	.44	.78	1.80	2.41	2.92	3.72	3.14	2.14
Summer.....	2.60	1.40	2.42	2.67	3.52	5.44	6.93	5.71	4.09
Fall.....	1.05	.49	.68	1.48	1.35	2.41	2.56	3.13	1.54

¹ Expenditures for coke, charcoal (or briquets), wood, kerosene, and gasoline (not for auto) are included in this total.

² Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 297.

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

Item	Los Angeles, Calif.—Mexican families—Continued					Sacramento, Calif.—White families—Continued			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration Expenditures—Continued</i>									
II. Number of families in houses making payments for heat separately from rent.....	85	10	32	26	17	123	31	52	40
Number of families spending for—									
Electricity.....	85	10	32	26	17	122	31	51	40
Anthracite.....	0	0	0	0	0	18	3	11	4
Bituminous coal.....	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	3	3
Coke.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Wood.....	1	0	0	1	0	63	23	23	17
Fuel oil.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Gas.....	85	10	32	26	17	122	31	51	40
Kerosene.....	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	6	0
Gasoline (not for auto).....	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1
Ice.....	49	3	17	17	12	88	28	35	25
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$51.84	\$46.39	\$50.92	\$53.31	\$54.51	\$93.43	\$88.37	\$93.47	\$97.31
Electricity.....	18.97	18.81	19.36	18.09	19.66	28.67	22.57	28.60	33.48
Anthracite.....	0	0	0	0	0	2.25	3.41	1.72	2.04
Bituminous coal.....	0	0	0	0	0	.68	.52	.20	1.43
Coke.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0	0	.14	0	0	.44
Wood.....	.18	0	0	.58	0	8.98	12.21	8.88	6.61
Fuel oil.....	0	0	0	0	0	.22	.89	0	0
Gas.....	26.55	25.56	26.89	26.63	26.39	40.45	33.96	40.42	45.53
Kerosene.....	0	0	0	0	0	.30	.12	.62	0
Gasoline (not for auto).....	.02	0	.05	0	0	(²)	0	0	.01
Ice.....	6.12	2.02	4.62	8.01	8.46	11.74	14.69	13.03	7.77
III. Number of families in houses not making payments for heat separately from rent.....	* 1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
IV. Number of families in apartments making payments for heat separately from rent.....	* 12	3	2	3	4	27	7	7	13
Number of families spending for—									
Electricity.....						26	7	7	12
Anthracite.....						4	1	1	2
Bituminous coal.....						0	0	0	0
Coke.....						0	0	0	0
Briquets.....						0	0	0	0
Wood.....						13	6	3	4
Fuel oil.....						0	0	0	0
Gas.....						27	7	7	13
Kerosene.....						4	2	1	1
Gasoline (not for auto).....						0	0	0	0
Ice.....						18	7	4	7
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....						\$92.43	\$75.78	\$104.63	\$94.82
Electricity.....						30.56	22.69	31.47	34.30
Anthracite.....						4.22	4.29	6.43	3.00
Bituminous coal.....						0	0	0	0
Coke.....						0	0	0	0
Briquets.....						0	0	0	0
Wood.....						5.92	13.21	4.73	2.64
Fuel oil.....						0	0	0	0
Gas.....						42.20	24.95	51.26	46.61
Kerosene.....						.40	.57	.64	.17
Gasoline (not for auto).....						0	0	0	0
Ice.....						9.13	10.07	10.10	8.10
V. Number of families in apartments not making payments for heat separately from rent.....	0	0	0	0	0	* 2	1	0	1

* Less than 0.5 cent.

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

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 297.

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

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—WHITE 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. Families in survey.....	199	60	66	73
Number of families spending for—				
Electricity.....	195	59	64	72
Anthracite.....	3	0	1	2
Bituminous coal.....	3	1	1	1
Coke.....	1	1	0	0
Briquets.....	1	0	0	1
Wood.....	52	14	23	15
Fuel oil.....	6	2	2	2
Gas.....	195	58	65	72
Kerosene.....	64	21	21	22
Gasoline (not for auto).....	10	4	4	2
Ice.....	136	41	52	43
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$79.86	\$73.61	\$80.89	\$84.03
Winter ¹	22.72	20.22	23.67	23.93
Spring ¹	18.14	17.40	18.13	18.74
Summer ¹	18.31	17.50	18.12	19.14
Fall ¹	20.69	18.49	20.97	22.22
Electricity.....	28.02	27.53	26.25	30.08
Winter.....	7.74	7.45	7.36	8.33
Spring.....	6.54	6.62	6.13	6.84
Summer.....	6.43	6.36	5.84	7.02
Fall.....	7.31	7.10	6.92	7.84
Anthracite.....	.22	0	.11	.51
Winter.....	.07	0	.05	.15
Spring.....	0	0	0	0
Summer.....	0	0	0	0
Fall.....	.15	0	.06	.36
Bituminous coal.....	.14	.20	.12	.10
Winter.....	.07	0	.09	.10
Spring.....	0	0	0	0
Summer.....	0	0	0	0
Fall.....	.07	.20	.03	0
Coke.....	.06	.18	0	0
Briquets.....	.02	0	0	.04
Wood.....	2.75	1.63	3.35	3.11
Fuel oil.....	.24	.20	.33	.19
Winter.....	.15	.15	.24	.08
Spring.....	.02	0	.05	0
Summer.....	0	0	0	0
Fall.....	.07	.05	.04	.11
Gas.....	36.11	33.00	37.05	37.80
Winter.....	10.75	9.44	11.19	11.44
Spring.....	8.68	8.31	8.88	8.79
Summer.....	7.64	7.24	7.54	8.06
Fall.....	9.04	8.01	9.44	9.51
Kerosene.....	2.72	3.48	2.54	2.28
Gasoline (not for auto).....	.41	.12	1.07	.07
Ice.....	9.17	7.27	10.07	9.90
Winter.....	1.04	.49	1.27	1.29
Spring.....	2.26	1.83	2.27	2.60
Summer.....	4.15	3.81	4.61	4.01
Fall.....	1.72	1.14	1.92	2.00

¹ Expenditures for coke, charcoal (or briquets), wood, kerosene, and gasoline (not for auto) are included in this total.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 297.

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

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

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—Continued</i>				
II. Number of families in houses making payments for heat separately from rent.....	185	57	61	67
Number of families spending for—				
Electricity.....	184	57	60	67
Anthracite.....	3	0	1	2
Bituminous coal.....	4	1	1	2
Coke.....	1	1	0	0
Briquets.....	1	0	0	1
Wood.....	50	13	22	15
Fuel oil.....	6	2	2	2
Gas.....	183	57	60	66
Kerosene.....	62	20	21	21
Gasoline (not for auto).....	9	3	4	2
Ice.....	126	40	48	38
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$81.69	\$75.62	\$81.99	\$86.55
Electricity.....	28.58	28.19	26.60	30.71
Anthracite.....	.24	0	.11	.56
Bituminous coal.....	.14	.21	.13	.10
Coke.....	.05	.18	0	0
Briquets.....	.02	0	0	.04
Wood.....	2.84	1.69	3.30	3.39
Fuel oil.....	.26	.21	.36	.21
Gas.....	36.73	33.75	37.15	38.87
Kerosene.....	2.88	3.66	2.75	2.34
Gasoline (not for auto).....	.44	.11	1.15	.05
Ice.....	9.51	7.62	10.44	10.28
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 ¹	11	2	4	5
V. Number of families in apartments not making payments for heat separately from tent.....	0	0	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. 297.

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

SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.—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. Families in survey.....	446	23	56	96	76	66	53	76
Number of families spending for—								
Electricity.....	431	23	55	94	73	63	51	72
Anthracite.....	106	4	14	36	16	18	6	12
Bituminous coal.....	98	7	12	15	22	14	13	15
Coke.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Briquets.....	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Wood.....	167	9	25	41	35	21	16	20
Fuel oil.....	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Gas.....	431	23	54	93	74	62	52	73
Kerosene.....	53	2	7	15	11	5	6	7
Gasoline (not for auto).....	5	0	0	1	2	1	1	0
Ice.....	96	6	10	21	22	11	11	15
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$70.45	\$60.62	\$73.55	\$73.68	\$78.12	\$69.04	\$66.62	\$63.39
Winter ¹	20.42	15.81	22.22	21.82	22.75	20.32	19.22	17.30
Spring ¹	14.99	12.73	15.43	15.57	16.49	14.53	14.26	14.11
Summer ¹	14.97	13.10	15.26	15.30	16.58	15.29	13.35	14.06
Fall ¹	20.07	18.98	20.64	20.99	22.30	18.85	19.79	17.92
Electricity.....	24.97	22.18	27.87	25.51	25.12	24.55	23.01	24.57
Winter.....	6.76	6.18	7.49	6.87	6.86	6.63	6.18	6.69
Spring.....	5.95	5.30	6.64	6.09	6.00	5.85	5.50	5.84
Summer.....	5.81	5.01	6.47	5.98	5.77	5.68	5.33	5.80
Fall.....	6.45	5.69	7.27	6.57	6.49	6.39	6.00	6.24
Anthracite.....	4.10	1.16	3.90	7.41	3.26	5.63	1.49	2.27
Winter.....	1.52	.39	2.18	3.15	.89	2.12	.18	.33
Spring.....	.23	0	.09	.73	.1	.03	.07	.20
Summer.....	.40	.13	.09	.69	.22	1.09	.16	.07
Fall.....	1.95	.64	1.54	2.84	2.05	2.39	1.08	1.67
Bituminous coal.....	4.46	4.53	4.78	3.48	4.58	3.82	6.37	4.55
Winter.....	1.54	1.59	1.60	1.25	1.60	1.45	2.75	1.01
Spring.....	.37	.41	.34	.33	.25	.36	.25	.68
Summer.....	.76	.33	.81	.58	.97	.80	.15	1.25
Fall.....	1.79	2.20	2.03	1.32	1.76	1.21	3.22	1.61
Coke.....	.04	0	0	0	.20	0	0	0
Briquets.....	.04	0	0	.04	0	0	0	.22
Wood.....	3.90	6.44	4.30	4.78	5.68	2.92	2.34	1.94
Fuel oil.....	.14	0	0	.23	.60	0	0	0
Winter.....	.08	0	0	.23	.20	0	0	0
Spring.....	.03	0	0	0	.20	0	0	0
Summer.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall.....	.03	0	0	0	.20	0	0	0
Gas.....	29.26	24.63	30.24	29.24	32.48	29.69	27.76	27.46
Winter.....	8.50	6.69	8.65	8.18	9.71	8.56	8.02	8.41
Spring.....	7.05	6.01	7.24	7.17	7.69	7.21	6.73	6.53
Summer.....	6.48	5.93	6.71	6.59	7.17	6.49	6.21	5.84
Fall.....	7.23	6.00	7.64	7.30	7.91	7.43	6.80	6.68
Kerosene.....	.73	.30	.94	.57	.93	.15	1.86	.34
Gasoline (not for auto).....	.02	0	0	.04	.09	.01	.02	0
Ice.....	2.79	1.38	1.52	2.38	5.18	2.27	3.75	2.04
Winter.....	.40	0	.13	.38	.77	.36	.72	.17
Spring.....	.75	.32	.32	.59	1.30	.71	1.14	.60
Summer.....	1.05	.80	.75	.91	1.86	.77	1.13	.89
Fall.....	.59	.26	.32	.50	1.25	.43	.76	.38

¹ Expenditures for coke, charcoal (or briquets), wood, kerosene, and gasoline (not for auto) are included in this total.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 297.

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

SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.—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.....	240	19	31	58	47	36	20	29
Number of families spending for—								
Electricity.....	240	19	31	58	47	36	20	29
Anthracite.....	61	2	5	22	10	14	3	5
Bituminous coal.....	78	7	11	12	20	10	9	9
Coke.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Briquets.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wood.....	111	7	12	31	26	17	8	10
Fuel oil.....	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Gas.....	239	19	31	57	47	36	20	29
Kerosene.....	35	2	7	10	6	3	4	3
Gasoline (not for auto).....	4	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
Ice.....	67	5	9	12	19	8	5	9
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$81.73	\$61.31	\$76.07	\$80.93	\$91.90	\$84.48	\$82.47	\$82.50
Electricity.....	26.96	22.70	28.17	27.24	27.54	25.90	25.72	29.11
Anthracite.....	4.89	5.58	1.46	7.81	3.89	8.95	2.21	4.00
Bituminous coal.....	6.65	5.50	8.60	4.16	6.96	5.46	13.71	6.44
Coke.....	.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Briquets.....	.07	0	0	0	0	0	.05	.59
Wood.....	5.04	6.06	3.29	6.62	7.15	4.21	2.47	2.45
Fuel oil.....	.28	0	0	.38	.96	0	0	0
Gas.....	33.45	24.59	30.48	32.27	36.87	36.17	32.89	36.27
Kerosene.....	.70	0	1.68	.58	.47	.17	1.57	.55
Gasoline (not for auto).....	.04	0	0	.04	.16	.01	0	0
Ice.....	3.59	1.53	2.39	1.83	7.58	3.61	3.85	3.09
III. Number of families in houses not making payments for heat separately from rent.....	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
IV. Number of families in apartments making payments for heat separately from rent.....	124	4	21	28	20	14	16	21
Number of families spending for—								
Electricity.....	120	4	21	27	19	14	15	20
Anthracite.....	43	2	9	14	5	4	3	6
Bituminous coal.....	16	0	1	3	2	4	2	4
Coke.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Briquets.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	51	2	13	10	8	4	6	8
Fuel oil.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gas.....	120	4	20	27	19	14	16	20
Kerosene.....	18	0	0	5	5	2	2	4
Gasoline (not for auto).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ice.....	20	1	1	6	2	1	4	5
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$70.39	\$57.43	\$75.73	\$68.57	\$63.98	\$71.40	\$74.78	\$72.01
Electricity.....	24.83	19.79	28.07	23.49	24.05	26.82	24.17	24.23
Anthracite.....	4.96	3.98	8.23	9.22	1.84	3.55	2.18	2.27
Bituminous coal.....	2.74	0	.07	3.31	1.05	3.93	.87	7.38
Coke.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Briquets.....	.03	0	0	.15	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	4.17	8.28	6.60	2.67	4.58	2.93	4.14	3.42
Fuel oil.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gas.....	30.28	24.80	32.24	25.53	28.57	33.66	34.66	31.71
Kerosene.....	1.23	0	0	.74	2.47	.30	4.23	.50
Gasoline (not for auto).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ice.....	2.15	.63	.52	3.46	1.42	.21	4.53	2.50
V. Number of families in apartments not making payments for heat separately from rent.....	74	0	4	9	8	16	14	23
Number of families spending for—								
Electricity.....	64	0	3	8	6	13	13	21
Gas.....	65	0	3	8	7	12	13	22
Ice.....	7	0	0	2	1	2	1	1
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$35.53	0	\$42.75	\$40.48	\$31.98	\$32.16	\$37.95	\$34.47
Electricity.....	19.33	0	24.75	20.58	12.96	19.50	19.31	20.02
Gas.....	14.17	0	18.00	18.51	13.79	11.62	14.75	13.36
Ice.....	1.34	0	0	1.39	1.13	1.04	3.43	.57
All other fuel.....	.69	0	0	0	4.10	0	.46	.52

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

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 297.

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

SEATTLE, WASH.—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 and over
<i>Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration Expenditures</i>							
I. Families in survey.....	352	34	79	70	67	41	61
Number of families spending for—							
Electricity.....	341	34	76	68	64	39	60
Anthracite.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bituminous coal.....	217	24	60	49	38	19	27
Coke.....	14	0	7	2	3	1	1
Briquets.....	10	0	2	2	3	1	2
Wood.....	231	30	55	48	47	26	25
Fuel oil.....	23	2	1	4	6	5	5
Gas.....	99	11	24	23	19	11	11
Kerosene.....	5	3	2	0	0	0	0
Gasoline (not for auto).....	4	1	2	0	1	0	0
Ice.....	127	9	35	29	26	13	15
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$104.46	\$97.98	\$101.02	\$112.32	\$106.08	\$113.86	\$95.43
Winter ¹	30.23	29.86	29.97	32.39	30.94	33.39	25.06
Spring ¹	22.18	19.89	21.30	23.10	21.10	26.98	21.52
Summer ¹	22.09	19.75	21.76	24.80	23.19	20.11	20.84
Fall ¹	29.96	28.48	28.19	32.03	30.85	33.38	27.41
Electricity.....	41.08	29.75	36.85	40.95	42.96	47.33	46.81
Winter.....	11.06	8.60	10.10	10.95	11.52	12.89	12.08
Spring.....	9.89	6.94	8.75	9.86	10.28	11.57	11.49
Summer.....	9.47	6.25	8.32	9.42	10.05	10.61	11.43
Fall.....	10.66	7.96	9.68	10.72	11.11	12.26	11.81
Anthracite.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bituminous coal.....	28.63	29.23	31.59	34.65	27.96	26.61	19.60
Winter.....	10.06	10.02	11.78	11.70	10.20	9.67	6.05
Spring.....	4.94	5.62	5.29	5.91	4.23	4.91	3.79
Summer.....	3.56	2.48	4.27	5.67	3.78	1.96	1.65
Fall.....	10.07	11.11	10.25	11.37	9.75	10.07	8.11
Coke.....	1.72	0	3.58	.55	2.71	1.88	.40
Briquets.....	1.17	0	1.17	1.57	1.23	.74	1.55
Wood.....	15.89	24.13	16.35	17.85	15.37	12.79	11.17
Winter.....	4.31	7.90	4.42	4.96	4.09	3.03	2.55
Spring.....	3.39	4.03	3.56	3.53	2.93	4.64	2.33
Summer.....	3.62	6.06	3.96	3.32	4.04	2.06	2.77
Fall.....	4.57	6.14	4.41	6.04	4.31	3.06	3.52
Fuel oil.....	4.52	2.75	.87	3.87	6.59	9.73	5.24
Winter.....	1.71	.98	.29	2.02	2.26	3.66	1.68
Spring.....	.98	.62	.29	.50	1.53	1.83	1.48
Summer.....	.38	.44	0	.41	.38	.61	.65
Fall.....	1.45	.71	.29	.94	2.42	3.63	1.43
Gas.....	8.51	10.10	7.85	10.06	6.13	10.15	8.14
Winter.....	2.16	2.31	1.99	2.42	1.49	2.47	2.52
Spring.....	2.10	2.41	2.00	2.42	1.53	2.56	1.97
Summer.....	2.15	2.98	1.92	2.77	1.61	2.44	1.66
Fall.....	2.10	2.40	1.94	2.45	1.50	2.68	1.99
Kerosene.....	.06	.38	.09	0	0	0	0
Gasoline (not for auto).....	.01	.02	.03	0	.04	0	0
Ice.....	2.87	1.62	2.64	2.82	3.09	4.63	2.52
Winter.....	.09	0	.04	.06	.04	.36	.09
Spring.....	.63	.13	.61	.79	.59	1.16	.46
Summer.....	1.95	1.49	1.91	1.82	2.23	2.43	1.77
Fall.....	.20	0	.08	.15	.23	.68	.20

¹ Expenditures for coke, charcoal (or briquets), wood, kerosene, and gasoline (not for auto) are included in this total.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 297.

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

SEATTLE, WASH.—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 and over
<i>Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration Expenditures—Continued.</i>							
II. Number of families in houses making payments for heat separately from rent	293	31	70	66	54	32	40
Number of families spending for—							
Electricity	292	31	70	65	54	32	40
Anthracite	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bituminous coal	206	22	55	48	36	19	26
Coke	14	0	7	2	3	1	1
Briquets	11	0	2	3	3	1	2
Wood	228	29	52	48	46	26	27
Fuel oil	24	2	1	5	6	5	5
Gas	79	10	20	19	11	10	9
Kerosene	4	2	2	0	0	0	0
Gasoline (not for auto)	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
Ice	117	8	34	27	23	11	14
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total	\$115.00	\$102.19	\$105.31	\$116.11	\$119.67	\$132.10	\$120.12
Electricity	42.48	29.69	37.64	41.87	47.65	49.25	49.45
Anthracite	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bituminous coal	32.49	30.80	32.77	35.58	31.63	33.62	28.49
Coke	2.16	0	4.47	.57	3.37	2.41	.61
Briquets	1.66	0	1.32	2.83	1.53	.94	2.37
Wood	18.70	26.09	17.61	18.93	18.54	15.80	17.04
Fuel oil	5.54	3.01	.98	4.56	8.17	12.48	7.99
Gas	8.61	10.68	7.43	8.86	5.29	11.86	10.57
Kerosene	.07	.41	.13	0	0	0	0
Gasoline (not for auto)	.01	.02	.01	.01	0	0	0
Ice	3.28	1.49	2.95	2.90	3.49	5.74	3.60
III. Number of families in houses not making payments for heat separately from rent ¹	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
IV. Number of families in apartments making payments for heat separately from rent ¹	9	2	3	0	3	0	1
V. Number of families in apartments not making payments for heat separately from rent	46	1	5	4	9	7	20
Number of families spending for—							
Electricity	37	1	2	3	5	7	19
Gas	13	0	3	3	5	1	1
Ice	5	0	1	1	1	1	1
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total	\$42.45	\$57.74	\$33.43	\$49.41	\$31.53	\$52.59	\$43.90
Electricity	34.22	57.74	18.00	25.61	20.26	42.29	42.29
Gas	6.82	0	14.83	22.33	10.17	5.18	1.13
Ice	.61	0	.60	1.47	.80	.31	.48
All other fuel	.80	0	0	0	.30	4.81	0

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

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 297.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN

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 and over
<i>Household Operation Expenditures Other Than for Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration</i>							
Families in survey.....	492	39	78	85	103	88	99
Number of families spending for—							
Water rent.....	238	27	36	47	52	35	41
Telephone.....	215	8	20	35	49	43	60
Domestic service: Full-time.....	7	1	2	0	1	1	2
Part-time.....	38	0	1	6	7	8	16
Laundry out.....	202	7	16	24	44	47	64
Postage, telegrams.....	474	38	76	78	102	84	96
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	59	2	7	11	10	13	16
Safe-deposit box.....	48	1	1	7	6	14	19
Insurance on furniture.....	56	3	4	7	14	6	22
Interest on debts.....	58	4	6	13	11	14	10
Average expenditure per family for household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$62.30	\$43.23	\$44.85	\$59.57	\$59.33	\$68.12	\$83.73
Water rent.....	7.77	10.05	7.37	9.00	8.31	6.13	7.01
Telephone.....	13.36	5.51	7.63	10.29	14.18	15.15	21.14
Domestic service: Full-time.....	1.01	0.18	.37	0	1.17	2.73	1.01
Part time.....	2.13	0	.38	1.88	1.83	1.35	5.55
Household paper.....	3.73	3.24	3.88	4.16	3.62	3.58	3.68
Bar soap.....	2.26	3.08	2.70	2.11	2.29	1.90	2.00
Starch, bluing.....	1.09	1.12	1.47	1.20	1.04	1.00	.82
Soap flakes, powder.....	6.50	6.67	6.98	7.04	6.06	6.32	6.23
Cleaning powder, polish, steel wool, etc.....	2.43	2.25	1.88	2.68	2.44	2.53	2.61
Matches.....	1.93	1.72	2.01	1.96	1.98	1.80	2.01
Laundry out.....	10.03	2.55	3.12	8.37	7.02	13.99	19.48
Stationery, pens, pencils, ink.....	1.81	1.99	1.61	1.75	1.74	1.98	1.85
Postage, telegrams.....	3.29	2.05	2.66	2.81	3.59	3.84	3.88
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	1.05	.18	.40	1.81	.47	1.80	1.19
Safe-deposit box.....	.39	.12	.05	.35	.22	.63	.75
Insurance on furniture.....	.78	.40	.44	.45	.93	.77	1.33
Interest on debts.....	1.85	2.01	1.43	2.88	1.31	2.21	1.46
Other items.....	.89	.11	.47	.83	1.13	.41	1.73

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 298.

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

Item	Los Angeles, Calif.—Mexican families					Sacramento, Calif.—White families			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Household Operation Expenditures Other Than for Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration</i>									
Families in survey.....	99	13	34	31	21	153	39	59	55
Number of families spending for—									
Water rent.....	38	6	17	6	9	75	19	31	25
Telephone.....	6	0	1	2	3	100	22	36	42
Domestic service: Full-time.....	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	4
Part-time.....	5	1	0	2	2	6	0	2	4
Laundry out.....	36	2	11	11	12	43	7	13	23
Postage, telegrams.....	92	12	32	28	20	141	35	53	53
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	14	3	7	1	3	16	2	7	7
Safe-deposit box.....	0	0	0	0	0	23	4	7	12
Insurance on furniture.....	5	1	1	1	2	31	4	10	17
Interest on debts.....	2	0	1	0	1	25	5	10	10
Average expenditure per family for household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$46.66	\$37.50	\$42.52	\$40.72	\$67.91	\$66.86	\$51.09	\$62.07	\$83.19
Water rent.....	5.44	6.07	7.22	3.21	5.48	7.25	7.19	7.89	6.61
Telephone.....	1.93	0	1.24	1.68	4.63	18.59	14.06	17.51	22.97
Domestic service: Full-time.....	.32	0	0	0	1.52	2.94	0	0	8.18
Part-time.....	2.89	.81	0	2.87	8.88	1.63	0	.64	3.85
Household paper.....	4.06	4.16	3.61	3.87	5.01	2.97	2.60	3.14	3.04
Bar soap.....	6.47	8.38	6.02	6.72	5.63	2.86	3.27	3.28	2.11
Starch, bluing.....	1.94	1.93	2.12	1.89	1.76	1.19	1.44	1.26	.95
Soap flakes, powder.....	5.25	4.44	5.48	4.49	6.48	5.71	6.08	5.30	5.87
Cleaning powder, polish, steel wool, etc.....	2.58	2.46	2.48	2.31	3.22	1.95	1.42	1.97	2.30
Matches.....	2.17	2.32	2.26	1.88	2.36	1.74	1.87	1.87	1.51
Laundry out.....	8.72	1.69	6.98	7.24	18.10	6.29	2.66	5.43	9.78
Stationery, pens, pencils, ink.....	1.31	1.34	1.06	1.63	1.24	1.90	1.47	2.00	2.11
Postage, telegrams.....	1.87	2.17	1.22	2.62	1.63	3.19	2.14	3.31	3.82
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	.96	1.12	1.91	.03	.68	.57	.52	.42	.76
Safe-deposit box.....	0	0	0	0	0	.57	.36	.41	.88
Insurance on furniture.....	.15	.08	.07	.06	.46	1.47	.48	1.40	2.25
Interest on debts.....	.30	0	.59	0	.48	1.39	1.19	1.39	1.54
Other items.....	.30	.53	.26	.22	.35	4.65	4.34	4.85	4.66

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 298.

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

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—WHITE 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.....	199	60	66	73
Number of families spending for—				
Water rent.....	122	42	36	44
Telephone.....	80	19	24	37
Domestic service: Full-time.....	1	0	1	0
Part-time.....	16	3	7	6
Laundry out.....	61	5	19	37
Postage, telegrams.....	195	58	65	72
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	27	5	12	10
Safe-deposit box.....	23	4	5	14
Insurance on furniture.....	20	6	2	12
Interest on debts.....	27	8	11	8
Average expenditure per family for household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$58.95	\$48.18	\$56.00	\$70.55
Water rent.....	11.15	12.29	9.63	11.59
Telephone.....	11.50	8.40	11.01	14.49
Domestic service: Full-time.....	.21	0	.64	0
Part-time.....	2.95	.76	2.25	5.39
Household paper.....	3.41	3.26	3.23	3.70
Bar soap.....	1.07	2.31	1.75	1.90
Starch, bluing.....	.99	1.02	.98	.97
Soap flakes, powder.....	5.54	5.68	5.43	5.53
Cleaning powder, polish, steel wool, etc.....	2.14	2.32	1.78	2.33
Matches.....	2.00	1.89	1.93	2.17
Laundry out.....	6.68	1.82	7.28	10.14
Stationery, pens, pencils, ink.....	1.89	1.71	1.95	1.98
Postage, telegrams.....	3.89	3.10	3.79	4.64
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	.92	.63	1.19	.91
Safe-deposit box.....	.48	.28	.37	.74
Insurance on furniture.....	.53	.48	.11	.95
Interest on debts.....	2.29	1.90	2.38	2.53
Other items.....	.41	.33	.30	.59

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 298.

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

SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.—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.....	446	23	56	96	76	66	53	76
Number of families spending for—								
Water rent.....	262	19	30	60	52	37	27	37
Telephone.....	297	8	27	60	55	54	37	56
Domestic service: Full-time.....	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Part-time.....	27	1	2	2	1	5	3	13
Laundry out.....	200	4	10	28	34	36	32	56
Postage, telegrams.....	388	19	41	87	66	61	45	69
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	52	0	0	11	10	7	9	15
Safe-deposit box.....	57	1	4	8	10	12	8	14
Insurance on furniture.....	97	4	9	18	13	17	14	22
Interest on debts.....	34	0	3	6	7	5	2	11
Average expenditure per family for household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$84.54	\$57.49	\$59.77	\$74.93	\$88.65	\$90.58	\$91.87	\$108.66
Water rent.....	13.98	17.55	12.64	16.61	15.62	14.57	10.49	10.86
Telephone.....	21.05	9.97	15.05	19.67	24.15	25.08	23.12	22.50
Domestic service: Full-time.....	1.31	0	0	0	2.74	0	0	5.00
Part-time.....	3.15	.09	.31	1.24	.03	2.47	9.04	8.19
Household paper.....	3.28	3.75	3.18	3.69	3.11	3.02	3.40	3.03
Bar soap.....	3.30	4.79	4.13	4.19	2.98	2.89	2.54	2.34
Starch, bluing.....	1.05	1.10	1.26	1.26	1.11	.93	1.03	.69
Soap flakes, powder.....	5.50	6.03	5.87	5.73	5.24	5.71	5.15	5.08
Cleaning powder, polish, steel wool, etc.....	1.99	1.32	1.67	2.11	1.96	2.06	1.94	2.25
Matches.....	2.05	2.25	2.49	1.97	2.07	1.76	2.09	1.97
Laundry out.....	14.90	1.35	3.46	6.60	15.11	18.68	21.12	30.12
Stationery, pens, pencils, ink.....	1.90	1.44	2.00	2.06	1.96	1.83	1.55	2.03
Postage, telegrams.....	2.39	1.43	1.27	1.83	2.76	2.91	2.34	3.45
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	1.16	0	0	1.02	1.91	.72	1.37	2.01
Safe-deposit box.....	.53	.19	.29	.33	.50	.73	.72	.77
Insurance on furniture.....	1.31	1.15	.64	.91	1.08	1.91	1.44	1.97
Interest on debts.....	1.34	0	.44	1.03	1.44	1.64	.18	3.22
Other items.....	4.35	5.08	5.07	4.68	4.93	3.67	4.35	3.18

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 298.

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

SEATTLE, WASH.—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 and over
<i>Household Operation Expenditures Other Than for Fuel, Light and Refrigeration</i>							
Families in survey.....	352	34	79	70	67	41	61
Number of families spending for—							
Water rent.....	230	24	54	54	43	23	32
Telephone.....	196	12	26	41	45	27	45
Domestic service: Full-time.....	8	1	1	1	3	0	2
Part-time.....	46	1	8	13	6	8	10
Laundry out.....	95	5	17	16	17	13	27
Postage, telegrams.....	323	29	71	65	59	40	59
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	34	4	4	4	10	9	3
Safe-deposit box.....	48	2	3	12	11	5	15
Insurance on furniture.....	92	3	19	18	27	8	17
Interest on debts.....	41	7	9	6	7	4	8
Average expenditure per family for household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$60.82	\$54.63	\$46.51	\$58.33	\$61.04	\$72.74	\$77.41
Water rent.....	6.27	7.74	6.55	6.70	6.95	5.10	4.63
Telephone.....	18.29	12.23	11.16	17.89	20.45	23.35	25.60
Domestic service: Full-time.....	1.52	4.28	.70	.17	2.88	0	2.13
Part-time.....	2.85	.42	1.65	4.04	1.72	6.60	3.08
Household paper.....	3.55	3.92	3.94	3.30	3.18	3.92	3.29
Bar soap.....	2.99	3.24	3.34	3.43	2.69	2.29	2.69
Starch, bluing.....	1.07	1.19	1.05	1.07	1.17	.79	1.12
Soap flakes, powder.....	3.35	3.15	3.02	2.64	3.51	3.55	4.39
Cleaning powder, polish, steel wool, etc.....	1.79	1.25	1.66	1.60	1.90	1.99	2.20
Matches.....	1.66	2.18	1.76	1.39	1.49	1.61	1.78
Laundry out.....	6.41	3.05	2.56	5.32	5.06	11.58	12.52
Stationery, pens, pencils, ink.....	2.31	2.81	2.30	2.11	2.01	2.42	2.53
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	.59	.56	.35	.44	.98	1.02	.36
Postage, telegrams.....	3.11	2.34	2.68	3.11	2.48	3.80	4.34
Safe-deposit box.....	.50	.19	.16	.64	.59	.50	.85
Insurance on furniture.....	1.61	.34	1.38	1.64	2.58	1.32	1.70
Interest on debts.....	2.88	5.74	2.24	2.79	1.21	2.75	4.15
Other items.....	.07	0	.01	.05	.19	.15	.06

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 298.

TABLE 13.—*Transportation expenditures, by economic level*
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN

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 and over
<i>Transportation Expenditures</i>							
Families in survey	492	39	78	85	103	88	99
Number of families spending for transportation	490	39	78	85	103	87	98
Number of families owning automobiles	399	25	61	68	80	77	88
Number of automobiles owned	421	28	67	71	82	80	93
Made: 1936	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1933-35	50	0	2	6	5	13	24
1930-32	107	5	10	15	20	26	31
1927-29	195	13	33	38	44	36	31
Before 1927	69	10	22	12	13	5	7
Originally purchased:							
New	111	2	9	13	22	26	39
Second-hand	310	26	58	58	60	54	54
Number of families purchasing automobiles in year:							
New	20	0	0	1	0	5	14
Second-hand	73	3	11	12	14	14	19
Number of families purchasing motorcycles in year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families spending for transportation other than automobile and motorcycle:							
Trolley	354	28	59	64	73	66	64
Local bus	71	5	12	14	11	13	16
Taxi	8	0	0	1	0	3	4
Bicycle	9	1	1	3	1	2	1
Railroad	18	0	2	3	3	4	6
Interurban bus	48	5	9	4	9	7	14
Boat	17	1	0	2	6	4	4
Airplane	3	0	0	0	0	1	2
Average expenditure for all transportation, total	\$201.12	\$103.01	\$140.15	\$169.35	\$170.17	\$225.89	\$325.26
Automobiles and motorcycles—purchase, operation, and maintenance	171.98	76.50	111.37	139.65	140.48	197.79	294.94
Purchase of: Automobiles	59.79	10.77	21.77	35.87	38.15	73.33	140.12
Motorcycles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gasoline	66.46	48.32	58.43	61.20	63.24	69.32	85.26
Fall	16.30	11.93	14.34	14.67	15.55	17.34	20.84
Winter	16.20	11.92	14.34	14.98	15.69	16.29	20.67
Spring	16.51	12.24	14.79	14.71	15.56	17.33	21.36
Summer	17.45	12.23	14.76	16.84	16.44	18.36	22.39
Oil	8.00	5.14	7.11	8.19	6.82	9.24	9.79
Tires	7.49	2.77	7.57	6.77	7.08	8.81	9.13
Tubes	.98	.40	.95	.90	1.03	1.30	.94
Repairs and maintenance	13.42	5.68	10.21	14.75	10.79	15.19	19.00
Garage rent and parking	2.71	.71	.77	1.10	3.16	3.93	4.85
Licenses and taxes	3.74	2.36	3.00	3.37	3.42	4.22	5.08
Insurance	7.62	.25	1.19	6.02	6.27	9.69	16.56
Fines and damages	.81	.10	.32	1.09	.22	.61	2.03
Rent of automobile and/or motorcycle	.70	0	.05	.39	.17	1.61	1.50
Other automobile and motorcycle transportation expense	.26	0	0	0	.13	.54	.68
Other transportation	29.14	26.51	28.78	29.70	29.69	28.10	30.32
Trolley	20.56	18.97	21.82	22.89	21.87	19.84	17.48
Local bus	3.12	4.15	3.69	1.81	3.55	4.09	2.10
Taxi	.06	0	0	.06	0	.07	.17
Bicycle	.47	.64	.18	.99	.35	.57	.25
Railroad	2.08	0	1.14	.94	.51	.92	7.27
Interurban bus	2.61	2.72	1.95	2.89	3.05	2.34	2.62
Boat	.18	.03	0	.08	.36	.23	.22
Airplane	.03	0	0	0	0	.04	.12
Other transportation expense	.03	0	0	.04	0	0	.09

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 298.

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

Item	Los Angeles, Calif.—Mexican families				Sacramento, Calif.—White families				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Transportation Expenditures</i>									
Families in survey.....	99	13	34	31	21	153	39	59	55
Number of families spending for transportation.....	99	13	34	31	21	152	39	59	54
Number of families owning automobiles.....	60	4	16	22	18	103	21	42	40
Number of automobiles owned.....	63	4	16	23	20	108	22	45	41
Made: 1936.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1933-35.....	2	0	0	1	1	13	1	4	8
1930-32.....	9	0	1	4	4	23	2	8	13
1927-29.....	33	1	8	15	9	43	11	16	16
Before 1927.....	19	3	7	3	6	29	8	17	4
Originally purchased:									
New.....	8	1	3	3	1	43	5	16	22
Second-hand.....	55	3	13	20	19	66	18	29	19
Number of families purchasing automobiles in year:									
New.....	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
Second-hand.....	19	0	2	8	9	14	3	5	6
Number of families purchasing motorcycles in year.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families spending for transportation other than automobile and motorcycle:									
Trolley.....	86	13	31	28	14	113	31	45	37
Local bus.....	1	0	0	0	1	8	1	5	2
Taxi.....	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	2	3
Bicycle.....	1	0	1	0	0	3	1	2	0
Railroad.....	6	2	3	1	0	39	5	12	22
Interurban bus.....	2	0	1	0	1	9	3	3	3
Boat.....	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	3
Airplane.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average expenditure for all transportation, total.....	\$124.15	\$44.17	\$89.85	\$142.08	\$202.82	\$143.72	\$79.06	\$121.45	\$213.47
Automobiles and motorcycles—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	91.99	19.73	52.28	106.69	179.37	121.78	56.68	100.87	190.34
Purchase of: Automobiles.....	30.92	0	11.76	30.67	81.45	36.63	8.63	12.93	81.93
Motorcycles.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gasoline.....	37.92	12.94	28.46	44.38	59.16	51.03	26.55	53.86	65.32
Fall.....	9.61	3.26	7.10	11.22	15.24	12.37	6.42	12.86	16.05
Winter.....	9.89	3.26	7.12	11.26	16.48	12.20	6.52	12.77	15.60
Spring.....	8.91	3.21	7.10	10.39	13.15	12.46	6.42	13.29	15.86
Summer.....	9.51	3.21	7.14	11.51	14.29	14.00	7.19	14.94	17.81
Oil.....	4.38	1.94	3.05	5.66	6.14	5.43	3.06	5.99	6.51
Tires.....	4.64	2.73	1.61	7.12	7.08	4.69	3.35	4.56	5.78
Tubes.....	.78	.53	.29	1.22	1.06	.69	.71	.78	.57
Repairs and maintenance.....	6.26	.67	3.03	8.52	11.63	8.86	7.33	10.35	8.35
Garage rent and parking.....	.86	0	0	.57	3.24	.60	0	.24	1.42
Licenses and taxes.....	2.33	.92	1.58	3.11	3.27	3.34	2.37	3.30	4.06
Insurance.....	.80	0	.07	1.35	1.67	9.66	4.65	8.12	14.86
Fines and damages.....	.35	0	.21	.77	.19	.13	0	.20	.13
Rent of automobile and/or motorcycle.....	2.75	0	2.22	3.32	4.48	.49	.03	.17	1.16
Other automobile and motorcycle transportation expense.....	0	0	0	0	0	.23	0	.37	.25
Other transportation.....	32.16	24.44	37.57	35.39	23.45	21.94	22.38	20.58	23.13
Trolley.....	29.77	21.50	35.35	34.07	19.50	16.87	18.42	16.60	16.06
Local bus.....	.21	0	0	0	.99	.80	2.00	.68	.09
Taxi.....	0	0	0	0	0	.03	.01	.01	.05
Bicycle.....	.06	0	.18	0	0	.61	1.15	.83	0
Railroad.....	.89	2.94	1.04	.48	0	2.84	.29	2.00	5.56
Interurban bus.....	.87	0	1.00	0	2.48	.32	.51	.32	.20
Boat.....	0	0	0	0	0	.29	0	.14	.66
Airplane.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other transportation expense.....	.36	0	0	.84	.48	.18	0	0	.51

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 298.

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

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Transportation Expenditures</i>				
Families in survey.....	190	60	66	73
Number of families spending for transportation.....	198	59	66	73
Number of families owning automobiles.....	156	41	52	63
Number of automobiles owned.....	170	46	56	68
Made: 1936.....	0	0	0	0
1933-35.....	16	1	3	12
1930-32.....	37	6	10	21
1927-29.....	73	21	26	26
Before 1927.....	44	18	17	9
Originally purchased:				
New.....	56	13	19	24
Second-hand.....	114	33	37	44
Number of families purchasing automobiles in year:				
New.....	7	0	0	7
Second-hand.....	31	4	9	18
Number of families purchasing motorcycles in year.....	1	1	0	0
Number of families spending for transportation other than automobile and motorcycle:				
Trolley.....	137	40	48	49
Local bus.....	15	5	6	4
Taxi.....	4	0	1	3
Bicycle.....	1	1	0	0
Railroad.....	15	6	5	4
Interurban bus.....	9	3	3	3
Boat.....	11	3	4	4
Airplane.....	2	1	0	1
Average expenditure for all transportation, total.....	\$186.08	\$116.05	\$139.79	\$285.51
Automobiles and motorcycles—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	161.44	90.21	116.12	260.98
Purchase of: Automobiles.....	48.08	5.01	17.10	111.51
Motorcycles.....	.05	.17	0	0
Gasoline.....	64.86	52.81	56.06	82.72
Fall.....	16.14	13.86	13.67	20.25
Winter.....	15.37	12.97	12.65	19.81
Spring.....	15.91	12.34	13.81	20.74
Summer.....	17.44	13.64	15.93	21.92
Oil.....	8.42	4.75	7.41	12.35
Tires.....	9.85	7.09	7.74	14.04
Tubes.....	1.00	1.03	.61	1.32
Repairs and maintenance.....	14.35	11.39	14.01	17.10
Garage rent and parking.....	.54	.05	.28	1.18
Licenses and taxes.....	3.79	3.17	3.39	4.67
Insurance.....	7.12	2.90	7.90	9.87
Fines and damages.....	1.09	.45	.45	2.19
Rent of automobile and/or motorcycle.....	2.01	1.39	1.11	3.32
Other automobile and motorcycle transportation expense.....	.28	0	.06	.71
Other transportation.....	24.64	25.84	23.67	24.53
Trolley.....	17.46	18.27	16.80	17.38
Local bus.....	1.29	1.45	1.51	.97
Taxi.....	.14	0	.01	.37
Bicycle.....	.04	.13	0	0
Railroad.....	2.69	2.86	3.76	1.59
Interurban bus.....	1.33	1.08	.80	2.02
Boat.....	.77	.47	.79	.96
Airplane.....	.02	.02	0	.04
Other transportation expense.....	.90	1.56	0	1.17

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. . 298.

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

SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND CALIF.—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.....	446	23	56	96	76	66	53	76
Number of families spending for transportation.....	445	23	55	96	76	66	53	76
Number of families owning automobiles.....	253	11	27	47	47	38	29	54
Number of automobiles owned.....	267	11	29	49	52	38	29	59
Made: 1936.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1933-35.....	39	1	1	2	5	6	5	19
1930-32.....	64	0	3	13	11	8	12	17
1927-29.....	123	6	17	23	30	21	9	17
Before 1927.....	41	4	8	11	6	3	3	6
Originally purchased:								
New.....	98	4	7	12	17	20	10	28
Second-hand.....	169	7	22	37	35	18	19	31
Number of families purchasing automobiles in year:								
New.....	20	0	1	1	3	2	1	12
Second-hand.....	44	1	6	10	9	2	7	9
Number of families purchasing motorcycles in year.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families spending for transportation other than automobile and motorcycle:								
Trolley.....	416	22	53	87	72	63	48	71
Local bus.....	6	1	2	1	0	0	2	0
Taxi.....	24	0	0	2	5	3	5	9
Bicycle.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Railroad.....	52	1	7	6	5	10	9	14
Interurban bus.....	28	1	1	4	5	6	4	7
Boat.....	136	6	15	25	25	19	14	32
Airplane.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average expenditure for all transportation, total.....	\$155.26	\$68.95	\$99.59	\$112.38	\$139.10	\$130.23	\$172.14	\$302.60
Automobiles and motorcycles—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	111.81	42.41	58.51	69.64	100.30	85.62	121.80	252.51
Purchase of: Automobiles.....	44.85	4.56	21.61	20.90	34.70	16.57	49.00	136.21
Motorcycles.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gasoline.....	38.14	23.90	23.20	26.00	37.13	35.03	38.24	60.65
Fall.....	8.69	5.48	5.63	6.45	8.42	8.47	9.31	14.73
Winter.....	8.51	5.26	5.92	6.09	9.07	8.26	8.70	13.97
Spring.....	8.96	6.20	5.55	6.31	10.27	8.78	9.88	13.85
Summer.....	9.98	6.96	6.10	7.15	9.37	9.52	10.35	18.10
Oil.....	4.53	3.50	2.38	3.67	4.29	4.22	4.92	7.75
Tires.....	3.87	.88	2.42	2.88	4.55	3.65	4.88	5.92
Tubes.....	.46	.23	.34	.17	.54	.48	.57	.79
Repairs and maintenance.....	6.38	1.55	3.92	4.81	6.66	7.76	8.82	8.43
Garage rent and parking.....	2.99	0	.02	2.07	2.29	3.64	.70	8.98
Licenses and taxes.....	3.19	2.30	2.21	2.61	3.32	3.36	3.38	4.51
Insurance.....	8.16	3.03	2.32	5.48	6.08	9.85	11.09	15.94
Fines and damages.....	.19	0	.05	.60	.11	0	.11	.12
Rent of automobile and/or motorcycle.....	.69	2.46	.04	.45	.63	1.06	.09	1.08
Other automobile and motorcycle transportation expense.....	.36	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.13
Other transportation.....	43.44	26.54	41.08	42.74	38.80	44.61	50.34	50.09
Trolley.....	34.36	24.55	34.66	36.72	30.72	35.88	38.45	33.62
Local bus.....	.21	.52	.70	.20	0	0	.45	0
Taxi.....	.36	0	0	.03	.47	.77	.24	.77
Bicycle.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Railroad.....	2.64	.63	1.26	.60	1.15	1.59	8.19	5.39
Interurban bus.....	.58	.06	1.39	.36	.26	.52	.55	.84
Boat.....	5.18	.61	3.03	4.82	6.03	5.80	2.46	9.14
Airplane.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other transportation expense.....	.11	.17	.04	.01	.17	.05	0	.33

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 298.

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

SEATTLE, WASH.—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 and over
<i>Transportation Expenditures</i>							
Families in survey.....	352	34	79	70	67	41	61
Number of families spending for transportation.....	349	33	78	69	67	41	61
Number of families owning automobiles.....	244	19	44	48	46	37	50
Number of automobiles owned.....	248	20	45	49	46	37	51
Made: 1936.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1933-35.....	22	0	3	2	3	2	12
1930-32.....	76	2	9	11	14	16	24
1927-29.....	98	9	17	23	25	12	12
Before 1927.....	52	9	16	13	4	7	3
Originally purchased:							
New.....	80	5	7	15	17	12	24
Second-hand.....	168	15	38	34	29	25	27
Number of families purchasing automobiles in year:							
New.....	6	0	1	1	0	1	1
Second-hand.....	35	1	8	7	6	2	13
Number of families purchasing motorcycles in year.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families spending for transportation other than automobile and motorcycle:							
Trolley.....	320	30	71	65	58	40	56
Local bus.....	20	1	5	4	5	2	3
Taxi.....	24	2	3	4	4	5	6
Bicycle.....	4	2	1	0	0	1	0
Railroad.....	33	1	5	5	11	4	7
Interurban bus.....	43	1	11	9	9	4	9
Boat.....	78	7	13	19	10	5	24
Airplane.....	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
Average expenditure for all transportation, total.....	\$164.66	\$82.10	\$122.89	\$135.23	\$164.53	\$187.30	\$283.40
Automobiles and motorcycles—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	123.95	46.12	83.17	92.65	122.67	147.88	241.27
Purchase of: Automobiles.....	33.95	.14	18.59	16.90	26.53	18.74	110.62
Motorcycles.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gasoline.....	56.09	30.57	39.31	50.28	62.31	78.31	76.89
Fall.....	12.94	6.86	9.20	11.30	14.34	17.39	18.51
Winter.....	12.43	6.93	8.66	11.52	13.16	17.77	17.02
Spring.....	14.03	7.12	9.49	12.66	15.99	19.12	19.75
Summer.....	16.69	9.66	11.96	14.80	18.82	24.03	21.61
Oil.....	5.65	4.27	3.97	5.00	5.40	7.75	8.19
Tires.....	5.84	3.23	5.00	4.77	6.07	9.24	7.09
Tubes.....	.72	.21	.67	.56	1.01	1.09	.65
Repairs and maintenance.....	10.27	4.29	7.55	7.81	11.17	15.68	15.29
Garage rent and parking.....	1.93	.11	1.59	.31	1.16	3.45	5.79
Licenses and taxes.....	3.25	2.52	2.18	2.72	2.95	5.33	4.55
Insurance.....	5.07	.75	1.59	3.37	5.79	7.34	11.63
Fines and damages.....	.82	.03	1.68	.93	.19	.69	.77
Rent of automobile and/or motorcycle.....	.31	0	1.04	0	.09	.26	.20
Other automobile and motorcycle transportation expense.....	.05	0	0	0	0	0	.30
Other transportation.....	40.71	35.98	39.72	42.58	41.86	39.42	42.13
Trolley.....	31.47	33.20	31.54	36.84	30.45	29.93	26.44
Local bus.....	1.70	.11	2.23	2.05	2.38	.29	1.67
Taxi.....	.26	.08	.17	.48	.15	.35	.30
Bicycle.....	.27	1.52	.08	0	0	.89	0
Railroad.....	3.10	.38	.93	.80	5.20	3.01	7.83
Interurban bus.....	1.24	.06	1.61	.93	.90	1.51	1.98
Boat.....	2.60	.63	3.15	1.48	2.41	3.44	3.91
Airplane.....	.03	0	.01	0	.13	0	0
Other transportation expense.....	.04	0	0	0	.24	0	0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 298.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN

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 and over
<i>Personal care expenditures</i>							
Families in survey	492	39	78	85	103	88	99
Number of families spending for personal care:							
Personal care services:							
Haircuts	479	36	76	* 80	102	88	97
Shaves by barber	20	1	3	2	2	3	9
Shampoos	117	2	10	21	18	28	38
Manicures	30	0	0	2	8	8	12
Permanent waves	284	20	37	56	58	57	56
Other waves	263	15	36	46	55	56	55
Other personal care services	6	0	0	0	3	2	1
Toilet articles and preparations:							
Toilet soap	481	39	76	84	101	85	96
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes	459	34	71	77	100	86	91
Cosmetic and toilet preparations	456	35	71	82	94	86	88
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles	447	37	71	74	94	84	87
Av. expend. per family for personal care, total	\$35.32	\$25.54	\$30.17	\$33.76	\$33.78	\$38.48	\$43.36
Personal care services, total	18.36	12.11	15.04	16.41	17.41	19.81	24.82
Haircuts	9.77	8.65	10.24	8.83	9.44	10.18	10.63
Shaves by barber	.34	.15	.13	.14	.10	.11	1.22
Shampoos	1.85	.08	.63	1.27	1.11	2.26	4.39
Manicures	.30	0	0	.17	.31	.32	.75
Permanent waves	2.65	2.17	1.53	3.21	2.53	3.08	2.99
Other waves	3.31	1.06	2.51	2.79	3.37	3.76	4.82
Other personal care services	.14	0	0	0	.55	.10	.02
Toilet articles and preparations, total	16.96	13.43	15.13	17.35	16.37	18.67	18.54
Toilet soap	3.84	3.66	3.90	4.15	3.70	3.61	3.96
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes	4.26	3.19	4.18	4.40	4.58	4.55	4.02
Cosmetic and toilet preparations	5.86	3.91	4.26	5.97	4.99	7.37	7.35
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles	3.00	2.67	2.79	2.83	3.10	3.14	3.21
Av. expend. per person for personal care, total	11.24	5.12	7.77	9.60	11.84	14.11	19.95
<i>Medical care expenditures</i>							
Number of families spending for medical care:							
Services of—							
General practitioner: Home	118	11	21	24	20	25	17
Office	194	9	34	51	42	41	37
Specialist and other practitioner	96	4	13	15	19	23	19
Dentist	307	21	45	48	66	66	61
Clinic	37	5	10	8	4	6	4
Nurse: In home: Private	5	1	1	2	0	0	1
Visiting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
In hospital	5	0	0	1	2	0	2
Hospital: Private room	26	1	4	6	7	3	5
Bed in ward	18	2	3	3	5	2	3
Medicine and drugs	425	36	73	77	86	74	79
Eyeglasses	129	9	20	19	27	26	28
Medical appliances	62	3	13	8	10	15	13
Accident and health insurance	134	9	18	18	28	26	35
Average expenditure per family for medical care, total	\$62.68	\$42.44	\$47.22	\$63.20	\$64.43	\$74.83	\$69.81
Services of—							
General practitioner: Home	4.22	4.72	2.03	6.02	2.53	4.76	5.48
Office	8.63	3.10	7.64	7.41	10.02	14.76	5.75
Specialist and other practitioner	8.12	3.81	8.50	9.54	7.86	10.00	6.93
Dentist	14.65	9.36	6.42	15.69	13.35	18.27	20.47
Clinic	.60	1.47	.48	.79	.37	.74	.30
Nurse: In home: Private	.31	.72	.23	.41	0	0	.71
Visiting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
In hospital	.39	0	0	.07	1.34	0	.47
Hospital: Private room	2.86	.05	2.96	3.11	5.11	2.16	1.96
Bed in ward	1.88	1.60	1.97	1.04	3.63	.93	1.67
Medicine and drugs	9.65	8.60	8.64	11.25	9.55	9.15	10.04
Eyeglasses	4.20	3.50	3.24	3.56	3.98	4.90	5.38
Medical appliances	.17	.06	.18	.09	.12	.32	.19
Accident and health insurance	5.90	4.63	4.43	3.74	6.19	6.85	8.28
Other medical care	1.10	.82	.50	.48	.38	1.99	2.18
Average expenditure per person for medical care, total	19.95	8.51	12.15	17.97	22.59	27.42	32.12

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 298.

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

Item	Los Angeles, Calif.—Mexican families					Sacramento, Calif.—White families			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Personal care expenditures</i>									
Families in survey	99	13	34	31	21	153	39	59	55
No. fam. spending for personal care:									
Personal care services:									
Haircuts	95	13	33	28	21	148	35	59	54
Shaves by barber	2	0	0	0	2	14	2	8	4
Shampoos	7	0	1	3	3	19	2	6	11
Manicures	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
Permanent waves	47	6	12	18	11	79	21	30	28
Other waves	24	0	5	12	7	63	14	24	25
Other personal care services	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Toilet articles and preparations:									
Toilet soap	99	13	34	31	21	152	39	58	55
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes	91	11	31	30	19	144	38	55	51
Cosmetic and toilet preparations	98	12	34	31	21	135	36	50	49
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles	88	11	27	30	20	128	33	49	46
Average expenditure per family for personal care, total	\$30.10	\$25.78	\$28.55	\$30.70	\$34.38	\$35.35	\$28.98	\$36.08	\$39.00
Personal care services, total	11.88	11.89	10.58	11.99	13.82	18.67	14.43	18.83	21.53
Haircuts	8.93	10.27	9.27	7.77	9.26	12.45	10.04	13.17	13.38
Shaves by barber	.29	0	0	0	1.38	.71	.10	1.15	.68
Shampoos	.33	0	.03	.48	.80	.68	.22	.42	1.30
Manicures	0	0	0	0	0	.15	0	0	.41
Permanent waves	1.45	1.62	.88	1.96	1.49	2.64	2.69	2.36	2.92
Other waves	.88	0	.40	1.78	.89	2.03	1.38	1.69	2.84
Other personal care services	0	0	0	0	0	.01	0	.04	0
Toilet articles and preparations, total	18.22	13.89	17.97	18.71	20.56	16.68	14.55	17.25	17.56
Toilet soap	5.78	5.43	6.26	5.47	5.66	4.20	4.23	4.47	3.88
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes	4.38	2.69	4.80	4.45	4.62	4.55	4.08	4.65	4.77
Cosmetic and toilet preparations	5.15	3.78	4.31	5.75	6.48	5.29	4.27	5.39	5.91
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles	2.91	1.99	2.60	3.04	3.80	2.64	1.97	2.74	3.00
Average expenditure per person for personal care, total	6.37	3.73	5.28	7.46	10.86	11.37	7.33	11.18	16.42
<i>Medical care expenditures</i>									
No. fam. spending for medical care:									
Services of—									
General practitioner: Home	30	1	12	12	5	47	10	18	19
Office	35	3	8	13	11	75	12	32	31
Specialist and other practitioner	12	1	5	4	2	34	6	13	15
Dentist	30	4	9	11	6	87	21	34	32
Clinic	4	2	3	2	1	4	1	1	2
Nurse: In home: Private	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Visiting	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	2	2
In hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hospital: Private room	3	0	3	0	0	13	3	5	5
Bed in ward	1	0	1	0	0	5	2	2	1
Medicine and drugs	95	12	31	31	21	199	33	55	51
Eyeglasses	6	1	1	2	2	34	4	19	11
Medical appliances	15	1	4	6	4	19	5	6	8
Accident and health insurance	27	3	11	4	9	77	20	29	28
Average expenditure per family for medical care, total	\$34.69	\$15.15	\$32.65	\$36.26	\$47.75	\$84.52	\$52.93	\$87.40	\$103.88
Services of—									
General practitioner: Home	3.47	.46	3.24	6.22	1.64	5.05	2.04	5.70	6.50
Office	5.78	1.69	3.53	4.26	14.19	8.08	3.47	6.85	12.66
Specialist and other practitioner	3.89	1.15	5.88	2.74	4.05	12.05	6.28	18.12	9.63
Dentist	3.71	1.56	2.24	6.81	2.86	17.30	11.30	12.75	26.45
Clinic	.26	.29	.45	.06	.24	.55	.77	.02	.97
Nurse: In home: Private	.62	1.23	.44	0	1.43	0	0	0	0
Visiting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
In hospital	0	0	0	0	0	4.00	.26	2.92	7.82
Hospital: Private room	.73	0	2.12	0	0	5.37	3.00	4.44	8.04
Bed in ward	.16	0	.47	0	0	1.30	2.04	1.02	1.09
Medicine and drugs	9.19	6.63	7.77	10.65	10.92	12.56	8.68	15.61	12.03
Eyeglasses	1.15	.38	.31	2.04	1.67	4.62	1.54	6.68	4.60
Medical appliances	.18	.07	.20	.22	.17	.28	.30	.18	.38
Accident and health insurance	5.45	1.69	5.97	3.26	10.15	10.12	9.95	10.51	9.82
Other medical care	.10	0	.03	0	.43	3.24	3.30	2.60	3.89
Average expenditure per person for medical care, total	7.34	2.19	6.04	8.81	15.09	27.19	13.38	27.07	43.64

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 298.

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

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—WHITE 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	199	60	66	73
Number of families spending for personal care:				
Personal care services:				
Haircuts	194	60	63	71
Shaves by barber	8	1	3	4
Shampoos	29	6	10	13
Manicures	8	0	4	4
Permanent waves	112	32	40	40
Other waves	72	14	27	31
Other personal care services	4	0	2	2
Toilet articles and preparations:				
Toilet soap	197	60	64	73
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes	189	58	64	67
Cosmetic and toilet preparations	181	53	61	67
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles	184	58	57	69
Average expenditure per family for personal care, total	\$30.88	\$24.58	\$33.52	\$33.66
Personal care services, total	15.27	11.11	17.39	16.75
Haircuts	9.07	8.20	9.50	9.38
Shaves by barber	.47	.05	1.09	.26
Shampoos	1.33	.68	1.67	1.56
Manicures	.15	0	.20	.24
Permanent waves	2.59	1.65	3.06	2.92
Other waves	1.59	.53	1.74	2.32
Other personal care services	.07	0	.13	.07
Toilet articles and preparations, total	15.61	13.47	16.13	16.91
Toilet soap	3.44	4.02	3.11	3.26
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes	4.70	4.12	4.56	5.32
Cosmetic and toilet preparations	4.86	3.31	5.50	5.55
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles	2.61	2.02	2.96	2.78
Average expenditure per person for personal care, total	9.82	6.06	10.56	14.22
<i>Medical Care Expenditures</i>				
Number of families spending for medical care:				
Services of—				
General practitioner: Home	47	12	26	9
Office	70	20	21	29
Specialist and other practitioner	43	10	13	20
Dentist	121	35	38	48
Clinic	4	0	1	3
Nurse: In home: Private	5	1	3	1
Visiting	1	0	1	0
In hospital	0	0	0	0
Hospital: Private room	9	2	4	3
Bed in ward	4	0	2	2
Medicine and drugs	162	46	59	57
Eyeglasses	44	11	16	17
Medical appliances	41	12	19	10
Accident and health insurance	60	13	18	29
Average expenditure per family for medical care, total	\$65.28	\$38.32	\$71.51	\$81.84
Services of—				
General practitioner: Home	3.47	2.50	6.44	1.60
Office	6.56	5.43	7.68	6.49
Specialist and other practitioner	14.02	6.26	13.82	20.58
Dentist	15.18	9.10	12.48	22.62
Clinic	.75	0	1.14	1.02
Nurse: In home: Private	.80	.25	1.44	.68
Visiting	.08	0	.24	0
In hospital	.25	0	.38	.33
Hospital: Private room	3.54	2.45	3.70	4.29
Bed in ward	1.03	0	1.44	1.52
Medicine and drugs	10.30	8.74	12.67	9.45
Eyeglasses	3.44	1.34	4.51	4.19
Medical appliances	.25	.17	.32	.24
Accident and health insurance	4.37	1.58	4.17	6.84
Other medical care	1.24	.50	1.08	1.99
Average expenditure per person for medical care, total	20.75	9.43	22.52	34.50

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 298.

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

SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.—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	446	23	56	96	76	66	53	76
No. of families spending for personal care:								
Personal care services:								
Haircuts	438	22	56	93	74	64	53	76
Shaves by barber	33	1	1	7	5	6	5	8
Shampoos	105	0	3	16	20	24	12	30
Manicures	21	0	0	2	4	5	2	8
Permanent waves	228	5	30	49	41	25	35	45
Other personal care services	201	4	20	38	35	36	24	44
Other personal care services	6	0	0	0	1	1	4	0
Toilet articles and preparations:								
Toilet soap	433	23	54	93	75	64	49	75
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes	427	22	52	95	74	61	51	72
Cosmetic and toilet preparations	401	21	50	80	70	62	49	69
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles	370	20	38	82	61	56	45	68
Av. expend. per fam. for personal care, total	\$38.24	\$26.71	\$29.71	\$34.15	\$40.33	\$40.30	\$38.12	\$49.46
Personal care services, total	21.92	13.68	16.76	18.29	23.33	23.50	21.77	30.18
Haircuts	13.81	12.24	12.75	13.08	14.17	14.07	14.11	15.21
Shaves by barber	.37	.13	.09	.31	.34	.62	.27	.59
Shampoos	1.73	0	.14	.58	1.84	2.63	1.78	3.95
Manicures	.34	0	0	.06	.49	.38	.16	.99
Permanent waves	2.69	.63	2.26	2.72	3.15	2.09	3.01	3.46
Other waves	2.91	.68	1.52	1.54	3.33	3.60	2.44	5.67
Other personal care services	.07	0	0	0	.01	.11	0	.31
Toilet articles and preparations, total	16.32	13.03	12.95	15.86	17.00	16.80	16.35	19.28
Toilet soap	3.75	3.72	3.79	4.00	3.77	3.70	3.06	3.90
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes	4.59	3.65	3.86	4.81	4.60	4.21	4.92	5.25
Cosmetic and toilet preparations	5.45	3.06	3.79	4.51	6.18	6.07	5.83	7.08
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles	2.53	2.60	1.51	2.54	2.45	2.82	2.54	3.05
Average expenditure per person for personal care, total	12.12	6.29	6.80	9.22	13.14	14.80	15.88	22.22
<i>Medical Care Expenditures</i>								
No. of families spending for medical care:								
Services of—								
General practitioner: Home	99	4	8	23	20	17	14	13
Office	153	3	12	33	28	22	25	30
Specialist and other practitioner	83	1	10	15	16	15	14	12
Dentist	251	8	27	57	44	36	27	52
Clinic	26	1	3	10	2	6	2	2
Nurse: In home: Private	8	0	1	2	2	0	2	1
Visiting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
In hospital	7	0	1	1	1	1	1	2
Hospital: Private room	37	0	3	10	4	9	4	7
Bed in ward	22	1	5	2	5	1	4	4
Medicine and drugs	332	20	40	72	55	48	40	57
Eyeglasses	83	2	6	13	14	20	11	17
Medical appliances	43	2	5	7	10	8	5	6
Accident and health insurance	121	5	14	19	20	18	14	31
Av. expend. per fam. for medical care, total	\$75.78	\$24.53	\$46.41	\$69.19	\$67.41	\$81.19	\$81.72	\$120.75
Services of—								
General practitioner: Home	4.15	4.56	1.59	5.72	4.14	3.66	4.55	4.07
Office	8.28	1.50	4.44	7.06	7.85	7.11	10.69	14.48
Specialist and other practitioner	13.54	.22	8.54	10.60	10.18	17.28	14.93	24.13
Dentist	18.12	7.02	14.27	18.67	13.30	16.64	12.89	33.38
Clinic	.72	.04	.19	.64	.60	.38	2.41	.63
Nurse: In home: Private	.88	0	.36	.47	1.16	0	4.21	.20
Visiting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
In hospital	.45	0	.04	.04	1.12	.80	.23	.62
Hospital: Private room	3.20	0	1.48	4.01	1.05	7.29	3.14	3.04
Bed in ward	1.90	.17	2.79	.98	2.41	1.06	2.49	2.70
Medicine and drugs	11.19	5.87	4.65	12.26	8.96	9.14	15.15	17.50
Eyeglasses	3.17	1.43	1.56	2.15	3.31	4.40	4.10	4.30
Medical appliances	.17	.11	.09	.21	.27	.18	.15	.10
Accident and health insurance	6.62	3.13	3.23	4.82	6.49	9.79	5.32	10.74
Other medical care	3.39	.48	3.18	1.56	6.57	3.46	1.46	4.86
Average expenditure per person for medical care, total	24.02	5.77	10.02	18.68	21.96	29.81	34.04	54.25

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 298.

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

SEATTLE, WASH.—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 and over
<i>Personal Care Expenditures</i>							
Families in survey.....	352	34	79	70	67	41	61
No. of families spending for personal care:							
Personal care services:							
Haircuts.....	345	33	75	69	66	41	61
Shaves by barber.....	17	1	3	2	3	4	4
Shampoos.....	50	4	7	4	11	6	18
Manicures.....	14	0	0	0	3	3	8
Permanent waves.....	194	13	41	41	37	24	38
Other waves.....	139	7	22	32	29	20	29
Other personal care services.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toilet articles and preparations:							
Toilet soap.....	332	32	73	65	65	41	56
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes.....	335	33	76	64	62	40	60
Cosmetic and toilet preparations.....	309	28	68	62	59	37	55
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles.....	272	18	59	56	52	37	50
Average expenditure per family for personal care, total.....	\$31.91	\$22.87	\$26.49	\$30.64	\$32.17	\$41.71	\$38.58
Personal care services, total.....	17.58	11.30	14.30	17.78	17.65	22.74	21.53
Haircuts.....	11.75	9.34	10.50	12.16	11.84	14.38	12.36
Shaves by barber.....	.31	.01	.23	.49	.52	.39	.08
Shampoos.....	.56	.31	.20	.31	.40	.36	1.48
Manicures.....	.20	0	0	0	.13	.40	.73
Permanent waves.....	2.67	1.28	2.15	2.64	2.70	3.26	3.72
Other waves.....	2.09	.36	1.22	2.18	2.06	3.45	3.21
Other personal care services.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toilet articles and preparations, total.....	14.33	11.57	12.19	12.86	14.52	18.97	17.05
Toilet soap.....	3.39	3.53	3.49	3.41	3.44	3.90	2.79
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes.....	4.06	3.92	3.56	3.54	3.86	5.42	4.75
Cosmetic and toilet preparations.....	4.65	2.91	3.64	3.63	5.09	6.04	6.69
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles.....	2.23	1.31	1.50	2.28	2.13	3.61	2.82
Average expenditure per person for personal care, total.....	9.43	4.16	6.59	8.84	10.87	15.18	17.57
<i>Medical Care Expenditures</i>							
No. of families spending for medical care:							
Services of—							
General practitioner: Home.....	87	6	20	23	18	15	5
Office.....	138	6	28	32	25	22	25
Specialist and other practitioner.....	95	7	17	18	22	16	15
Dentist.....	238	19	56	53	44	26	40
Clinic.....	20	1	4	4	3	5	3
Nurse: In home: Private.....	5	0	0	1	0	2	2
Visiting.....	3	0	1	0	0	0	2
In hospital.....	8	1	0	3	1	2	1
Hospital: Private room.....	36	2	2	9	10	6	7
Bed in ward.....	21	2	2	2	7	4	4
Medicine and drugs.....	293	26	66	58	57	33	53
Eyeglasses.....	94	10	22	18	14	7	23
Medical appliances.....	50	1	12	14	10	6	7
Accident and health insurance.....	167	12	38	35	28	20	34
Average expenditure per family for medical care, total.....	\$76.71	\$51.96	\$59.37	\$73.69	\$81.30	\$103.82	\$93.17
Services of—							
General practitioner: Home.....	2.60	3.22	2.72	2.79	2.69	3.83	.94
Office.....	7.35	1.43	6.61	6.91	7.49	11.86	8.93
Specialist and other practitioner.....	15.57	13.34	6.06	13.27	19.22	31.74	16.90
Dentist.....	16.52	8.48	16.37	15.35	16.19	17.54	22.22
Clinic.....	1.20	.09	.47	2.15	.66	2.14	1.65
Nurse: In home: Private.....	.22	0	0	.13	0	1.04	.44
Visiting.....	.23	0	.14	0	0	0	1.14
In hospital.....	.48	.66	0	.66	.40	1.56	.13
Hospital: Private room.....	5.43	1.92	1.81	8.27	7.70	5.76	6.10
Bed in ward.....	3.39	4.67	1.08	2.18	5.37	4.12	4.39
Medicine and drugs.....	8.75	5.81	8.51	7.90	8.66	10.39	10.65
Eyeglasses.....	3.60	4.50	3.69	3.24	3.96	2.54	3.73
Medical appliances.....	.14	.02	.14	.22	.13	.16	.11
Accident and health insurance.....	9.86	7.35	9.98	9.37	7.18	9.95	14.54
Other medical care.....	1.37	.47	1.79	1.25	1.65	1.19	1.30
Average expenditure per person for medical care, total.....	22.65	9.46	14.77	21.25	27.45	37.80	42.45

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 298.

TABLE 15.—*Recreation expenditures, by economic level*
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN

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 and over
<i>Recreation Expenditures</i>							
Families in survey	492	39	78	85	103	88	99
Number of families owning radios	405	12	63	77	90	76	87
Number of families spending for—							
Reading:							
Newspapers, street	251	16	45	40	56	41	53
Newspapers, home delivery	388	30	59	67	74	79	79
Magazines	305	14	38	55	64	64	70
Books purchased (other than school texts)	39	4	7	4	6	10	8
Books borrowed from loan libraries	36	0	5	5	10	4	12
Tobacco:							
Cigars	62	3	9	7	15	15	13
Cigarettes	282	17	39	49	53	59	65
Pipe tobacco	114	11	16	16	26	21	24
Other tobacco	32	7	5	8	7	2	3
Commercial entertainment:							
Movies (adult admission)	437	33	67	74	93	79	91
Movies (child admission)	145	22	35	33	31	20	4
Plays and concerts	44	0	4	5	9	12	14
Spectator sports	117	2	14	20	19	30	32
Recreational equipment:							
Musical instruments	22	0	5	0	7	6	4
Sheet music, records, rolls	43	1	9	8	6	13	6
Radio purchase	60	2	7	15	12	7	17
Radio upkeep	189	11	27	30	38	40	43
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment	169	11	29	28	28	37	36
Athletic equipment and supplies	50	5	7	6	7	13	12
Children's play equipment	125	16	31	30	18	21	9
Pets (purchase and care)	188	5	24	34	38	36	51
Recreational associations	101	8	13	17	23	18	22
Entertaining:							
In home, except food and drinks	48	0	5	6	7	12	18
Out of home, except food and drinks	19	2	3	2	1	3	8
Average expenditure for recreation, total	\$89.89	\$45.38	\$65.20	\$78.35	\$78.04	\$108.61	\$132.40
Reading, total	15.25	10.49	12.32	13.41	15.41	18.89	17.64
Newspapers, street	3.95	2.85	3.92	3.40	4.51	3.71	4.53
Newspapers, home delivery	7.60	6.63	6.25	7.12	7.45	9.48	7.94
Magazines	2.98	.82	1.71	2.73	3.06	3.64	4.38
Books purchased (other than school texts)	.48	.19	.27	.08	.20	1.56	.43
Books borrowed from loan libraries	.24	0	.17	.08	.19	.50	.36
Tobacco, total	26.80	11.52	19.18	24.42	24.36	33.18	37.68
Cigars	2.63	.81	1.78	.46	3.67	4.05	3.52
Cigarettes	21.07	6.34	15.02	20.79	16.58	27.19	31.09
Pipe tobacco	2.34	2.96	1.59	2.12	3.24	1.74	2.46
Other tobacco	.76	1.41	.79	1.05	.87	.20	.61
Commercial entertainment, total	20.88	12.27	16.88	19.40	19.07	24.32	27.49
Movies (adult admission)	16.19	8.04	12.27	13.52	15.73	18.88	22.84
Fall	4.08	2.06	3.06	3.36	3.95	4.74	5.83
Winter	4.02	2.01	3.08	3.36	3.89	4.67	5.69
Spring	4.03	2.01	3.07	3.25	3.97	4.68	5.74
Summer	4.96	1.96	3.06	3.57	3.92	4.79	5.58
Movies (child admission)	2.17	4.16	3.79	2.65	1.82	1.72	.42
Fall	.54	1.04	.92	.68	.46	.43	.11
Winter	.55	1.05	.96	.68	.46	.43	.10
Spring	.54	1.05	.95	.65	.45	.43	.11
Summer	.54	1.02	.96	.64	.45	.43	.10
Plays and concerts	.46	0	.09	.12	.48	.67	1.02
Spectator sports	2.06	.07	.73	3.11	1.04	3.05	3.21
Recreational equipment, total	18.83	8.78	11.84	16.10	13.43	25.83	30.01
Musical instruments	2.42	0	1.55	0	.51	5.59	5.29
Sheet music, records, rolls	.28	.20	.44	.18	.23	.57	.10
Radio purchase	5.00	2.70	1.79	6.48	3.80	3.72	9.57
Radio upkeep	1.66	.97	1.13	1.31	1.75	2.44	1.84
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment	1.26	.55	1.03	1.26	1.10	1.35	1.79
Athletic equipment and supplies	1.43	1.02	.49	.46	.34	1.86	3.90
Children's play equipment	2.21	2.77	2.54	3.38	1.41	3.10	.77
Pets (purchase and care)	4.57	.57	2.87	3.03	4.29	7.20	6.75
Recreational associations	2.31	1.12	1.07	1.76	2.99	2.62	3.24
Entertaining:							
In home, except food and drinks	.86	0	.18	.33	.42	1.26	2.27
Out of home, except food and drinks	.57	.02	.46	.16	.02	.67	1.72
Other recreation	4.39	1.18	3.27	2.77	2.34	1.84	12.35

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 299.

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

Item	Los Angeles, Calif.—Mexican families					Sacramento, Calif.—White families			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Recreation Expenditures</i>									
Families in survey.....	99	18	34	31	21	153	39	59	55
Number of families owning radios.....	36	9	16	4	7	120	33	33	54
Number of families spending for—									
Reading:									
Newspapers, street.....	63	6	22	20	15	52	15	16	21
Newspapers, home delivery.....	37	4	11	13	9	139	33	53	53
Magazines.....	24	2	5	8	9	101	17	44	40
Books (other than school texts).....	2	0	0	0	2	11	1	6	4
Books from loan libraries.....	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	3	8
Tobacco:									
Cigars.....	3	0	1	0	2	17	2	8	7
Cigarettes.....	59	4	21	20	14	74	15	30	29
Pipe tobacco.....	4	1	2	0	1	46	14	19	13
Other tobacco.....	11	1	5	4	1	10	3	2	5
Commercial entertainment:									
Movies (adult admission).....	91	12	33	27	19	128	29	50	49
Movies (child admission).....	54	13	25	12	4	54	24	26	4
Plays and concerts.....	4	1	1	2	0	7	1	3	3
Spectator sports.....	22	3	4	9	6	41	9	10	22
Recreational equipment:									
Musical instruments.....	4	0	1	1	2	6	3	2	1
Sheet music, records, rolls.....	3	0	2	1	0	15	4	8	3
Radio purchase.....	11	0	4	4	3	14	1	7	6
Radio upkeep.....	31	3	10	12	6	68	14	29	25
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment.....	10	1	3	3	3	41	5	15	21
Athletic equip. and supplies.....	4	1	1	2	0	12	3	6	3
Children's play equipment.....	43	4	15	17	7	29	11	11	7
Pets (purchase and care).....	16	1	5	5	5	44	8	21	15
Recreational associations.....	6	1	0	0	5	67	15	27	25
Entertaining:									
In home, except food and drinks.....	9	0	5	2	2	10	1	3	6
Out of home, except food and drinks.....	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	3
A.v. expend. for recreation, total.....	\$74.63	\$38.87	\$70.98	\$78.14	\$97.46	\$92.92	\$35.56	\$92.80	\$112.52
Reading, total.....	8.38	5.42	6.76	9.91	10.55	16.95	13.06	16.15	20.56
Newspapers, street.....	4.21	2.89	4.14	4.62	4.52	1.98	2.05	1.61	2.34
Newspapers, home delivery.....	3.04	2.14	2.28	4.26	3.00	10.86	9.34	10.40	12.44
Magazines.....	.93	.39	.34	1.03	2.07	3.29	1.61	3.58	4.15
Books (other than school texts).....	.20	0	0	0	.96	.55	.06	.35	1.11
Books from loan libraries.....	0	0	0	0	0	.27	0	.21	.52
Tobacco, total.....	14.42	7.90	11.23	17.31	19.34	23.61	13.15	25.27	29.26
Cigars.....	.95	0	.15	0	4.23	1.45	.20	1.70	2.07
Cigarettes.....	12.30	7.27	9.14	16.19	14.76	18.26	9.60	19.88	22.67
Pipe tobacco.....	.18	.23	.29	0	.25	3.07	3.02	3.59	2.55
Other tobacco.....	.99	.40	1.65	1.12	.10	.83	.33	.10	1.97
Commercial entertainment, total.....	25.20	22.29	22.87	26.13	29.44	21.34	17.32	20.04	25.58
Movies (adult admission).....	17.55	11.86	16.62	18.61	21.05	15.86	10.48	15.46	20.09
Fall.....	4.44	2.93	4.16	4.75	5.38	4.03	2.64	4.01	5.02
Winter.....	4.39	2.97	4.22	4.23	5.80	4.02	2.69	3.94	5.04
Spring.....	4.42	2.98	4.21	4.77	5.15	3.91	2.63	3.74	5.01
Summer.....	4.30	2.98	4.03	4.86	4.72	3.90	2.52	3.77	5.02
Movies (child admission).....	4.38	9.56	5.87	2.16	2.04	2.81	4.99	3.30	.76
Fall.....	1.10	2.39	1.47	.54	.51	.70	1.25	.82	.19
Winter.....	1.10	2.39	1.48	.54	.51	.74	1.35	.84	.19
Spring.....	1.10	2.39	1.47	.55	.51	.69	1.20	.82	.19
Summer.....	1.08	2.39	1.45	.53	.51	.68	1.19	.82	.19
Plays and concerts.....	.11	.23	.04	.20	0	.24	.05	.22	.39
Spectator sports.....	3.16	.64	.34	5.16	6.35	2.43	1.80	1.06	4.34
Recreational equipment, total.....	12.30	3.18	11.21	10.01	23.06	15.12	14.65	15.57	15.00
Musical instruments.....	3.52	0	2.21	.33	12.52	2.18	5.63	1.43	.54
Sheet music, records, rolls.....	.10	0	.10	.22	0	.50	.45	.66	.38
Radio purchase.....	2.96	0	2.70	3.90	3.82	4.19	2.51	4.63	4.91
Radio upkeep.....	1.12	.85	.62	1.61	1.37	2.00	1.89	1.99	2.09
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment.....	.17	.10	.12	.11	.39	.95	.88	.76	1.22
Athletic equip. and supplies.....	.32	.31	.07	.82	0	.51	.17	.79	.44
Children's play equipment.....	2.31	1.89	2.17	2.43	2.60	1.83	2.09	1.28	2.24
Pets (purchase and care).....	1.80	.03	3.22	.59	2.36	2.96	1.03	4.03	3.18
Recreational associations.....	.45	.08	0	0	2.07	7.43	4.66	6.44	10.47
Entertaining:									
In home, except food and drinks.....	2.05	0	3.48	1.00	2.57	.49	.23	.44	.73
Out of home, except food and drinks.....	.53	0	0	0	2.48	.45	0	0	1.26
Other recreation.....	11.30	0	15.43	13.78	7.95	7.53	2.49	8.89	9.66

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 299.

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

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Recreation Expenditures</i>				
Families in survey.....	199	60	66	73
Number of families owning radios.....	175	52	59	64
Number of families spending for—				
Reading:				
Newspapers, street.....	46	11	11	24
Newspapers, home delivery.....	174	52	61	61
Magazines.....	147	34	52	61
Books purchased (other than school texts).....	15	3	4	8
Books borrowed from loan libraries.....	13	1	5	7
Tobacco:				
Cigars.....	25	5	10	10
Cigarettes.....	113	34	33	46
Pipe tobacco.....	39	11	12	16
Other tobacco.....	15	6	5	4
Commercial entertainment:				
Movies (adult admission).....	171	49	60	62
Movies (child admission).....	55	24	21	10
Plays and concerts.....	9	1	5	3
Spectator sports.....	39	7	14	18
Recreational equipment:				
Musical instruments.....	9	2	3	4
Sheet music, records, rolls.....	16	3	7	6
Radio purchase.....	26	4	9	13
Radio upkeep.....	60	16	23	21
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment.....	71	21	29	21
Athletic equipment and supplies.....	29	6	10	13
Children's play equipment.....	53	27	16	10
Pets (purchase and care).....	79	19	25	35
Recreational associations.....	63	15	19	29
Entertaining:				
In home, except food and drinks.....	30	4	12	14
Out of home, except food and drinks.....	14	2	3	9
Average expenditure for recreation, total.....	\$93.15	\$58.41	\$85.68	\$128.45
Reading, total.....	14.63	11.87	15.32	16.27
Newspapers, street.....	1.42	.88	1.19	2.06
Newspapers, home delivery.....	8.86	8.06	9.84	8.63
Magazines.....	3.94	2.64	3.90	5.05
Books purchased (other than school texts).....	.25	.29	.19	.28
Books borrowed from loan libraries.....	.16	(0)	.20	.25
Tobacco, total.....	27.91	18.47	22.95	40.12
Cigars.....	2.37	.94	3.38	2.63
Cigarettes.....	22.45	14.58	16.43	34.35
Pipe tobacco.....	1.93	1.73	2.50	1.56
Other tobacco.....	1.16	1.22	.64	1.58
Commercial entertainment, total.....	15.65	11.71	16.71	17.96
Movies (adult admission).....	12.76	9.19	13.71	14.84
Fall.....	3.20	2.34	3.46	3.69
Winter.....	3.22	2.28	3.48	3.75
Spring.....	3.21	2.28	3.39	3.31
Summer.....	3.13	2.29	3.38	3.59
Movies (child admission).....	1.54	2.26	1.93	.64
Fall.....	.40	.59	.48	.16
Winter.....	.38	.56	.48	.16
Spring.....	.28	.56	.48	.16
Summer.....	.38	.55	.49	.16
Plays and concerts.....	.13	.02	.17	.17
Spectator sports.....	1.22	.24	.90	2.31
Recreational equipment, total.....	19.81	11.88	17.08	28.81
Musical instruments.....	2.11	.93	1.79	3.36
Sheet music, records, rolls.....	.22	.05	.17	.42
Radio purchase.....	6.85	2.97	6.77	10.12
Radio upkeep.....	1.45	1.33	1.26	1.72
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment.....	1.02	.55	1.17	1.26
Athletic equipment and supplies.....	1.43	.72	1.24	2.18
Children's play equipment.....	2.06	3.01	1.64	1.67
Pets (purchase and care).....	4.67	2.32	3.04	8.08
Recreational associations.....	3.31	2.06	2.67	4.91
Entertaining:				
In home, except food and drinks.....	1.40	.05	1.98	1.98
Out of home, except food and drinks.....	1.46	.11	.45	3.47
Other recreation.....	8.98	2.26	8.52	14.93

¹ Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 299.

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

SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.—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.....	446	23	56	96	76	66	53	76
Number of families owning radios.....	266	15	29	54	43	44	32	49
Number of families spending for—								
Reading:								
Newspapers, street.....	222	8	19	55	39	32	31	38
Newspapers, home delivery.....	310	19	36	65	49	47	39	55
Magazines.....	272	8	26	46	50	44	36	62
Books purchased (other than school texts).....	42	0	4	8	9	6	2	13
Books borrowed from loan libraries.....	43	0	3	8	8	9	6	9
Tobacco:								
Cigars.....	69	1	4	20	9	13	8	14
Cigarettes.....	287	13	33	57	52	40	39	53
Pipe tobacco.....	114	7	13	32	19	13	10	20
Other tobacco.....	24	2	8	8	1	2	1	2
Commercial entertainment:								
Movies (adult admission).....	416	20	53	91	71	63	45	73
Movies (child admission).....	109	13	25	27	23	13	5	3
Plays and concerts.....	27	0	2	5	3	6	4	7
Spectator sports.....	106	2	9	19	13	20	16	27
Recreational equipment:								
Musical instruments.....	14	0	2	8	2	0	1	1
Sheet music, records, rolls.....	30	1	3	8	6	6	3	3
Radio purchase.....	45	2	6	7	7	7	5	11
Radio upkeep.....	123	6	12	25	24	18	17	21
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment.....	111	3	7	22	17	20	12	30
Athletic equipment and supplies.....	51	0	6	13	7	10	8	7
Children's play equipment.....	100	6	15	27	25	16	9	2
Pets (purchase and care).....	117	9	15	20	19	17	16	21
Recreational associations.....	129	6	17	20	22	20	16	28
Entertaining:								
In home, except food and drinks.....	43	0	2	2	6	10	13	10
Out of home, except food and drinks.....	13	0	0	0	3	2	4	4
Average expenditure for recreation, total.....	\$98.33	\$52.41	\$78.59	\$82.64	\$94.91	\$102.24	\$104.73	\$142.16
Reading, total.....	16.52	11.61	12.34	14.75	16.15	17.47	19.02	21.16
Newspapers, street.....	4.43	1.47	3.01	4.17	4.76	4.59	5.62	5.38
Newspapers, home delivery.....	7.68	8.75	6.77	7.03	7.13	7.94	8.96	8.27
Magazines.....	3.39	1.39	2.04	2.63	3.46	3.81	3.57	5.43
Books purchased (other than school texts).....	.50	0	.38	.38	.33	.33	.46	1.26
Books borrowed from loan libraries.....	.52	0	.14	.54	.47	.80	.41	.82
Tobacco, total.....	29.58	16.15	22.13	27.40	31.54	28.93	27.89	41.67
Cigars.....	3.09	.34	1.26	3.64	2.61	5.18	1.99	4.01
Cigarettes.....	23.54	11.88	16.46	19.99	26.39	21.35	24.79	34.95
Pipe tobacco.....	2.33	2.67	2.50	2.65	2.52	2.28	.88	2.57
Other tobacco.....	.62	1.26	1.91	1.12	.02	.12	.23	.14
Commercial entertainment, total.....	27.73	13.01	27.14	26.09	23.82	31.19	26.97	36.08
Movies (adult admission).....	22.55	10.67	21.98	21.47	19.07	25.60	21.07	29.80
Fall.....	5.67	2.60	5.56	5.42	4.84	6.41	5.93	7.43
Winter.....	5.79	2.74	5.66	5.54	4.87	6.49	5.48	7.64
Spring.....	5.61	2.88	5.38	5.29	4.73	6.35	5.25	7.53
Summer.....	5.48	2.45	5.38	5.22	4.63	6.35	5.01	7.20
Movies (child admission).....	2.15	2.23	3.86	3.07	2.65	1.40	1.51	.28
Fall.....	.55	.52	1.00	.79	.68	.35	.38	.07
Winter.....	.55	.60	.99	.79	.66	.35	.38	.07
Spring.....	.53	.61	.93	.76	.65	.35	.38	.07
Summer.....	.52	.50	.94	.73	.66	.35	.37	.07
Plays and concerts.....	.45	0	.14	.14	.48	.45	.72	.96
Spectator sports.....	2.58	.11	1.16	1.41	1.62	3.74	3.67	5.04
Recreational equipment, total.....	13.62	8.24	10.66	10.87	14.31	13.46	13.45	20.45
Musical instruments.....	1.72	0	1.95	2.37	3.02	0	.01	2.63
Sheet music, records, rolls.....	.24	.04	.39	.11	.23	.53	.12	.18
Radio purchase.....	4.38	4.72	3.16	2.62	3.34	3.79	3.62	9.47
Radio upkeep.....	1.28	1.02	.90	1.24	1.24	1.31	1.73	1.38
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment.....	.98	.26	.27	.60	.61	1.54	1.90	1.45
Athletic equipment and supplies.....	.99	0	.37	.86	.93	1.07	1.13	1.83
Children's play equipment.....	1.91	1.07	2.05	2.24	3.11	1.81	2.27	.25
Pets (purchase and care).....	2.12	1.13	1.57	.83	1.83	3.41	2.67	3.26
Recreational associations.....	3.91	3.13	2.39	1.84	3.21	5.06	4.47	7.27
Entertaining:								
In home, except food and drinks.....	1.60	0	.23	.13	.77	1.91	2.92	4.59
Out of home, except food and drinks.....	.44	0	0	0	.43	.48	1.14	.95
Other recreation.....	4.93	.27	3.70	1.56	4.68	3.80	8.87	9.99

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 299.

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

SEATTLE, WASH.—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 and over
<i>Recreation Expenditures</i>							
Families in survey.....	352	34	79	70	67	41	61
Number of families owning radios.....	305	29	67	63	56	34	56
Number of families spending for—							
Reading:							
Newspapers, street.....	102	6	25	18	17	11	25
Newspapers, home delivery.....	309	29	70	62	59	39	50
Magazines.....	259	18	62	55	42	33	49
Books purchased (other than school texts).....	36	1	9	8	6	7	5
Books borrowed from loan libraries.....	35	0	5	7	7	6	10
Tobacco:							
Cigars.....	55	1	10	11	6	11	16
Cigarettes.....	216	18	46	40	42	32	38
Pipe tobacco.....	107	10	22	21	24	11	19
Other tobacco.....	15	3	4	4	1	1	2
Commercial entertainment:							
Movies (adult admission).....	314	24	68	66	61	37	58
Movies (child admission).....	110	21	39	22	14	11	3
Plays and concerts.....	58	6	9	12	12	8	11
Spectator sports.....	134	7	38	23	26	15	25
Recreational equipment:							
Musical instruments.....	21	1	9	7	1	2	1
Sheet music, records, rolls.....	57	3	16	17	9	8	4
Radio purchase.....	22	3	2	3	5	1	8
Radio upkeep.....	147	14	32	26	26	19	30
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment.....	139	5	31	32	32	17	22
Athletic equipment and supplies.....	75	4	17	13	12	11	18
Children's play equipment.....	71	5	22	12	17	10	5
Pets (purchase and care).....	84	3	19	19	16	9	18
Recreational associations.....	72	5	13	17	16	9	12
Entertaining:							
In home, except food and drinks.....	64	2	9	8	18	11	17
Out of home, except food and drinks.....	24	1	4	5	4	3	6
Average expenditure for recreation, total.....	\$79.75	\$49.89	\$63.68	\$73.15	\$78.98	\$92.93	\$115.62
Reading, total.....	16.72	11.48	15.20	17.77	15.83	20.53	18.80
Newspapers, street.....	2.68	1.38	2.49	2.60	2.44	2.16	3.78
Newspapers, home delivery.....	9.58	8.25	8.60	9.73	9.58	11.71	9.98
Magazines.....	3.58	1.81	3.50	3.65	3.24	4.73	4.19
Books purchased (other than school texts).....	.66	.04	.39	1.42	.48	1.09	.40
Books borrowed from loan libraries.....	.32	0	.22	.37	.09	.84	.45
Tobacco, total.....	25.51	16.59	20.79	20.36	26.27	31.53	37.63
Cigars.....	2.37	.60	.79	2.70	2.09	2.74	5.06
Cigarettes.....	19.97	12.62	16.84	14.20	21.07	26.31	29.28
Pipe tobacco.....	2.83	3.05	2.31	3.18	2.98	2.23	2.57
Other tobacco.....	.34	.32	.35	.28	.13	.25	.72
Commercial entertainment, total.....	15.62	10.18	13.35	14.63	16.21	19.04	19.80
Movies (adult admission).....	10.93	4.64	8.32	10.51	11.91	13.90	15.21
Fall.....	2.96	1.30	2.23	2.85	3.25	3.98	3.93
Winter.....	2.97	1.24	2.21	2.96	3.19	4.21	3.86
Spring.....	2.61	1.01	2.09	2.46	2.91	2.96	3.77
Summer.....	2.39	1.09	1.79	2.24	2.56	2.75	3.65
Movies (child admission).....	1.57	4.08	2.24	1.63	1.02	.97	.28
Fall.....	.41	1.13	.57	.42	.27	.26	.07
Winter.....	.41	1.03	.59	.44	.26	.24	.07
Spring.....	.38	.96	.54	.39	.25	.23	.07
Summer.....	.37	.96	.54	.38	.24	.24	.07
Plays and concerts.....	.61	.36	.21	.52	.63	1.63	.64
Spectator sports.....	2.51	1.10	2.58	1.97	2.65	2.54	3.67
Recreational equipment, total.....	13.55	9.56	9.64	16.27	11.33	13.50	18.98
Musical instruments.....	1.26	2.91	1.34	2.70	.48	.13	.18
Sheet music, records, rolls.....	.51	.12	.53	.89	.45	.63	.26
Radio purchase.....	2.80	2.96	.45	3.46	2.95	2.07	5.29
Radio upkeep.....	1.75	1.37	1.40	1.75	1.43	2.30	2.40
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment.....	1.49	.25	1.02	2.69	1.56	1.59	1.27
Athletic equipment and supplies.....	1.86	.38	.80	1.02	1.26	2.46	5.28
Children's play equipment.....	1.44	1.21	1.79	1.42	1.42	1.17	1.31
Pets (purchase and care).....	2.44	.36	2.31	2.34	1.78	3.15	2.99
Recreational associations.....	2.49	.94	1.74	2.63	3.18	2.86	3.15
Entertaining:							
In home, except food and drinks.....	1.64	.03	.96	.29	2.76	1.49	3.86
Out of home, except food and drinks.....	.94	.34	.53	.46	.63	2.14	1.91
Other recreation.....	3.28	.77	1.47	.74	2.77	1.84	11.49

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 299.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN

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 and over
<i>Formal Educational Expenditures</i>							
Families in survey.....	492	39	78	85	103	88	99
Number of families spending for:							
Members away from home.....	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Members at home.....	125	13	25	24	21	29	13
Average expenditure per family for formal education, total.....	\$9.83	\$7.30	\$12.36	\$13.33	\$6.78	\$13.48	\$5.75
For members away from home.....	.32	0	0	0	1.38	.17	0
For members at home.....	9.51	7.30	12.36	13.33	5.40	13.31	5.75
<i>Vocation Expenditures</i>							
Number of families spending for:							
Union dues or fees.....	70	3	11	8	14	15	19
Professional association dues or fees.....	19	0	1	1	3	2	12
Technical literature.....	10	1	1	1	2	2	3
Average expenditure per family for vocational items, total.....	\$3.76	\$1.47	\$2.32	\$3.09	\$2.75	\$4.74	\$6.56
Union dues or fees.....	2.84	1.23	2.22	2.11	2.41	3.91	4.07
Professional association dues or fees.....	.24	0	0	.05	.22	.33	.64
Technical literature.....	.37	.13	.10	.04	.06	.06	1.58
Other items of vocational expense.....	.31	.11	0	.89	.06	.44	.27
<i>Community Welfare Expenditures</i>							
Number of families spending for:							
Religious organizations.....	258	26	41	54	57	47	33
Community chest and other organizations.....	358	23	60	64	82	74	85
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	120	2	10	18	32	23	35
Average expenditure per family for community welfare, total.....	\$15.29	\$10.06	\$12.56	\$15.69	\$16.65	\$18.04	\$15.26
Religious organizations.....	10.82	8.75	8.91	11.95	12.62	13.16	8.22
Community chest and other organizations.....	3.44	1.24	3.35	3.02	3.15	3.48	4.49
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	1.13	.07	.30	.72	.88	1.40	2.55
<i>Gifts and Contributions</i>							
Number of families spending for:							
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts.....	398	22	56	68	90	78	84
Support of relatives.....	101	6	4	14	27	20	30
Support of other persons.....	39	3	2	7	9	6	12
Average expenditure per family for contributions and gifts to persons outside economic family, total.....	\$32.02	\$18.66	\$12.18	\$22.02	\$30.90	\$34.89	\$60.14
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts.....	16.87	5.16	10.29	13.94	18.72	21.52	23.13
Support of relatives.....	12.28	12.99	1.85	7.28	11.67	13.07	24.46
Support of other persons.....	2.87	.51	.04	.80	.51	.30	12.55
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditures</i>							
Number of families spending for:							
Funerals.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	1
Legal costs.....	12	1	0	2	2	3	4
Gardens.....	49	3	11	5	13	7	10
Family losses.....	11	2	1	2	1	2	3
Average expenditure per family for miscellaneous items, total.....	\$7.00	\$4.55	\$7.48	\$9.92	\$4.80	\$4.27	\$9.81
Funerals.....	2.17	0	4.55	7.29	0	0	.91
Legal costs.....	1.46	3.08	0	.06	.26	2.44	3.58
Gardens.....	.48	.04	.44	.09	.59	.45	.92
Family losses.....	.60	.36	.29	.11	.05	.69	1.86
Other.....	2.29	1.07	2.20	2.37	3.90	.69	2.54

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 299.

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

Item	Los Angeles, Calif.—Mexican families					Sacramento, Calif.—White families			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Formal Education Expenditures</i>									
Families in survey.....	99	13	34	31	21	153	39	59	55
Number of families spending for:									
Members away from home.....	1	1	0	0	0	5	2	0	3
Members at home.....	22	3	13	5	1	25	8	12	5
Average expenditure per family for formal education, total.....	\$2.87	\$1.35	\$5.76	\$1.88	\$0.62	\$9.89	\$5.11	\$11.03	\$12.06
For members away from home.....	.10	.77	0	0	0	3.01	.49	0	8.02
For members at home.....	2.77	.58	5.76	1.88	.62	6.88	4.62	11.03	4.04
<i>Vocation Expenditures</i>									
Number of families spending for:									
Union dues or fees.....	8	0	3	2	3	48	14	17	17
Professional association dues or fees.....	4	1	3	0	0	11	3	7	1
Technical literature.....	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2
Average expenditure per family for vocational items, total.....	\$1.62	\$0.09	\$2.80	\$0.86	\$1.81	\$7.67	\$8.82	\$7.91	\$6.59
Union dues or fees.....	1.38	0	2.12	.86	1.81	6.77	8.00	6.49	6.18
Professional association dues or fees.....	.24	.09	.68	0	0	.71	.67	1.17	.24
Technical literature.....	0	0	0	0	0	.09	0	.11	.13
Other items of vocational expense.....	0	0	0	0	0	.10	.15	.14	.04
<i>Community Welfare Expenditures</i>									
Number of families spending for:									
Religious organizations.....	83	10	29	25	19	79	19	29	31
Community chest and other organizations.....	78	10	27	24	17	125	32	46	47
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	8	0	2	4	2	66	12	25	29
Average expenditure per family for community welfare, total.....	\$6.44	\$5.52	\$5.59	\$7.34	\$7.07	\$11.56	\$6.90	\$12.08	\$14.30
Religious organizations.....	5.00	4.71	4.35	5.62	5.34	6.90	4.30	7.85	7.72
Community chest and other organizations.....	1.24	.81	1.18	1.28	1.56	2.64	1.67	2.30	3.69
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	.20	0	.06	.44	.17	2.02	.93	1.93	2.89
<i>Gifts and Contributions</i>									
Number of families spending for:									
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts.....	70	5	22	25	18	137	33	54	50
Support of relatives.....	14	2	1	6	5	26	3	13	10
Support of other persons.....	1	0	0	0	1	6	1	5	0
Average expenditure per family for contributions and gifts to persons outside economic family, total.....	\$12.95	\$2.34	\$7.07	\$21.01	\$17.16	\$32.03	\$12.47	\$38.72	\$38.75
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts.....	6.80	1.19	4.78	8.75	10.69	18.93	10.19	18.48	25.62
Support of relatives.....	6.14	1.15	2.29	12.26	6.42	10.63	2.13	13.93	13.13
Support of other persons.....	.01	0	0	0	.05	2.47	.15	6.31	0
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditures</i>									
Number of families spending for:									
Funerals.....	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	2
Legal costs.....	1	0	0	1	0	6	1	1	4
Gardens.....	6	1	1	2	2	20	5	9	6
Family losses.....	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Average expenditure per family for miscellaneous items, total.....	\$5.81	\$0.12	\$2.08	\$1.39	\$21.98	\$10.97	\$11.61	\$6.92	\$14.87
Funerals.....	.30	0	0	0	1.43	3.25	8.77	0	2.84
Legal costs.....	.25	0	0	.81	0	.98	.90	.08	1.99
Gardens.....	.11	.12	.10	.12	.12	.69	.23	.77	.93
Family losses.....	.32	0	.94	0	0	.36	0	.93	0
Other.....	4.83	0	1.04	.46	20.43	5.69	1.71	5.14	9.11

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 299

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

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All fam- ilies	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.....	199	60	66	73
Number of families spending for:				
Members away from home.....	0	0	0	0
Members at home.....	37	15	12	10
Average expenditure per family for formal education, total.....	\$5.22	\$4.49	\$8.91	\$2.48
For members away from home.....	0	0	0	0
For members at home.....	5.22	4.49	8.91	2.48
<i>Vocation Expenditures</i>				
Number of families spending for:				
Union dues or fees.....	23	5	10	8
Professional association dues or fees.....	12	0	5	7
Technical literature.....	9	1	3	5
Average expenditure per family for vocational items, total.....	\$3.05	\$1.53	\$4.13	\$3.37
Union dues or fees.....	2.48	1.47	3.26	2.60
Professional association dues or fees.....	.35	0	.59	.43
Technical literature.....	.22	.01	.28	.34
Other items of vocational expense.....	0	.05	0	0
<i>Community Welfare Expenditures</i>				
Number of families spending for:				
Religious organizations.....	91	33	35	23
Community chest and other organizations.....	147	44	50	53
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	34	9	6	19
Average expenditure per family for community welfare, total.....	\$15.36	\$14.91	\$14.62	\$16.40
Religious organizations.....	11.54	12.32	11.30	11.11
Community chest and other organizations.....	2.73	1.89	3.00	3.18
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	1.09	.70	.32	2.11
<i>Gifts and Contributions</i>				
Number of families spending for:				
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts.....	167	48	57	62
Support of relatives.....	45	6	12	27
Support of other persons.....	7	2	4	1
Average expenditure per family for contributions and gifts to persons outside economic family, total.....	\$33.46	\$12.41	\$26.33	\$57.20
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts.....	17.30	9.76	16.55	24.17
Support of relatives.....	15.87	2.30	9.34	32.92
Support of other persons.....	.29	.35	.44	.11
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditures</i>				
Number of families spending for:				
Funerals.....	2	0	0	2
Legal costs.....	5	0	1	4
Gardens.....	39	14	12	13
Family losses.....	3	1	1	1
Average expenditure per family for miscellaneous items, total.....	\$8.09	\$4.67	\$5.13	\$13.57
Funerals.....	1.44	0	0	3.92
Legal costs.....	2.15	0	.04	5.82
Gardens.....	1.68	.51	3.03	1.43
Family losses.....	.58	.32	.30	1.06
Other items.....	2.24	3.84	1.76	1.34

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 299.

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

SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.—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.....	446	23	56	96	76	66	53	76
Number of families spending for:								
Members away from home.....	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Members at home.....	126	7	22	40	27	14	7	9
Average expenditure per family for formal education, total.....	\$9.52	\$5.86	\$11.69	\$14.17	\$9.56	\$12.65	\$4.78	\$3.73
For members away from home.....	.39	0	0	.78	0	0	1.89	0
For members at home.....	9.13	5.86	11.69	13.39	9.56	12.65	2.89	3.73
<i>Vocation Expenditures</i>								
Number of families spending for:								
Union dues or fees.....	137	4	22	30	21	13	14	33
Professional association dues or fees.....	36	0	1	7	5	7	6	10
Technical literature.....	7	0	1	0	1	0	1	4
Average expenditure per family for vocational items, total.....	\$8.65	\$2.75	\$8.08	\$9.71	\$6.38	\$5.64	\$8.01	\$14.83
Union dues or fees.....	7.63	2.75	7.69	8.09	5.76	4.97	6.89	13.17
Professional association dues or fees.....	.72	0	.36	.83	.62	.67	1.06	.99
Technical literature.....	.06	0	.03	0	0	0	.06	.27
Other items of vocational expense.....	.24	0	0	.79	0	0	0	.40
<i>Community Welfare Expenditures</i>								
Number of families spending for:								
Religious organizations.....	233	15	30	52	40	41	26	29
Community chest and other organizations.....	382	18	43	77	66	59	48	71
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	87	4	9	12	16	14	12	20
Average expenditure per family for community welfare, total.....	\$11.03	\$7.52	\$11.56	\$9.88	\$9.14	\$13.57	\$11.02	\$12.85
Religious organizations.....	7.09	5.17	9.00	7.14	5.40	9.46	6.68	6.12
Community chest and other organizations.....	3.01	1.52	1.99	2.21	2.56	3.33	3.20	5.27
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	.93	.83	.57	.53	1.18	.78	1.14	1.46
<i>Gifts and Contributions</i>								
Number of families spending for:								
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts.....	376	15	40	80	65	59	45	72
Support of relatives.....	101	3	4	12	14	23	19	26
Support of other persons.....	17	0	1	4	3	1	3	5
Average expenditure per family for contributions and gifts to persons outside economic family, total.....	\$40.76	\$8.85	\$16.33	\$20.60	\$28.84	\$49.32	\$54.21	\$88.98
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts.....	21.35	7.74	7.61	15.26	16.67	25.54	20.18	42.51
Support of relatives.....	18.98	1.11	8.67	5.23	10.84	20.67	33.57	45.84
Support of other persons.....	.43	0	.05	.11	1.33	.11	.46	.63
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditures</i>								
Number of families spending for:								
Funerals.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Legal costs.....	10	0	1	3	2	0	1	3
Gardens.....	51	6	8	8	6	10	5	8
Family losses.....	7	0	1	0	2	2	1	1
Average expenditure per family for miscellaneous items, total.....	\$2.53	\$2.91	\$2.92	\$1.74	\$1.89	\$2.54	\$1.90	\$4.22
Funerals.....	.10	0	0	0	0	0	.87	0
Legal costs.....	.38	0	.18	.57	.63	0	.09	.67
Gardens.....	.64	.65	.69	.37	.63	.72	.41	1.03
Family losses.....	.24	0	.18	0	.34	.30	.32	.46
Other.....	1.17	2.26	1.87	.80	.29	1.52	.21	2.06

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 299.

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

SEATTLE, WASH.—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 and over
<i>Formal Education Expenditures</i>							
Families in survey.....	352	34	79	70	67	41	61
Number of families spending for:							
Members away from home.....	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
Members at home.....	104	13	30	27	16	9	9
Average expenditure per family for formal education, total.....	\$11.52	\$7.32	\$11.63	\$22.59	\$8.22	\$7.26	\$7.50
For members away from home.....	.52	0	.54	0	0	0	2.29
For members at home.....	11.00	7.32	11.09	22.59	8.22	7.26	5.21
<i>Vocation Expenditures</i>							
Number of families spending for:							
Union dues or fees.....	96	10	20	25	17	13	11
Professional association dues or fees.....	21	0	3	3	6	4	5
Technical literature.....	13	1	3	4	2	1	2
Average expenditure per family for vocational items, total.....	\$7.46	\$4.23	\$5.39	\$10.83	\$6.84	\$12.74	\$5.15
Union dues or fees.....	6.86	4.11	4.91	10.16	6.23	11.58	4.62
Professional association dues or fees.....	.40	0	.18	.37	.49	1.06	.39
Technical literature.....	.20	.12	.30	.30	.10	.10	.14
Other items of vocational expense.....	(1)	0	0	0	.02	0	0
<i>Community Welfare Expenditures</i>							
Number of families spending for:							
Religious organizations.....	179	19	51	35	38	19	17
Community chest and other organizations.....	277	23	56	58	56	33	51
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	43	0	4	8	10	6	15
Average expenditure per family for community welfare, total.....	\$15.09	\$16.39	\$15.34	\$12.81	\$15.05	\$19.95	\$13.43
Religious organizations.....	10.71	14.00	12.81	8.39	10.80	11.53	8.15
Community chest and other organizations.....	3.42	2.39	2.37	3.71	3.87	4.91	3.54
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	.96	0	.16	.71	.38	3.51	1.74
<i>Gifts and Contributions</i>							
Number of families spending for:							
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts.....	316	26	65	65	63	39	58
Support of relatives.....	83	2	15	15	19	11	21
Support of other persons.....	20	2	3	4	3	3	5
Average expenditure per family for contributions and gifts to persons outside economic family, total.....	\$36.41	\$14.59	\$22.33	\$36.32	\$39.15	\$42.82	\$59.57
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts.....	22.19	11.58	14.98	23.91	26.41	23.34	30.06
Support of relatives.....	13.22	.74	6.22	11.96	12.50	18.63	27.84
Support of other persons.....	1.00	2.27	1.13	.45	.24	.85	1.67
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditures</i>							
Number of families spending for:							
Funerals.....	4	1	0	1	2	0	0
Legal costs.....	16	0	2	5	1	2	6
Gardens.....	50	4	10	10	15	5	6
Family losses.....	3	0	0	0	1	1	1
Average expenditure per family for miscellaneous items, total.....	\$8.73	\$4.39	\$1.84	\$6.48	\$24.83	\$1.93	\$9.59
Funerals.....	1.30	3.38	0	.86	4.23	0	0
Legal costs.....	3.69	0	.62	.77	15.96	.77	1.57
Gardens.....	.65	.34	.91	.48	.97	.60	.37
Family losses.....	.08	0	0	0	.32	.10	.05
Other.....	3.01	.67	.31	4.37	3.35	.46	7.60

¹ Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 290.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level*
 PACIFIC REGION—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN

Item	All fami- lies	Economic level—Families with annual expenditure per consumption unit of—		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Clothing Expenditure</i>				
I. Number of families in survey.....	1,642	408	622	612
Average number of clothing expenditures units per family.....	2.60	3.25	2.62	2.15
Number of families spending for—				
Ready-made clothing, dry cleaning, and accessories.....	1,642	408	622	612
Yard goods and findings.....	1,084	293	416	375
Paid help for sewing.....	140	14	55	71
Number of families reporting clothing received as gifts.....	939	250	364	325
Average expenditure per family for clothing.....	\$160.91	\$121.90	\$156.89	\$191.00
Ready-made clothing, dry cleaning, and accessories.....	154.38	115.67	150.67	183.95
Yard goods and findings.....	6.01	6.09	5.69	6.29
Paid help for sewing.....	.52	.14	.53	.76
Average value per family of clothing received as gifts ¹	13.78	13.56	14.35	13.34
II. Number of families having men and boys 18 years of age and over ²	1,566	389	595	582
Number of men and boys 18 years of age and over ²	1,746	464	671	611
Average number of men and boys 18 years of age and over per family having such men and boys ²	1.11	1.19	1.13	1.05
Number of families having boys 12 through 17 years of age ²	211	112	82	17
Number of boys 12 through 17 years of age ²	240	133	89	18
Average number of boys 12 through 17 years of age per family having such boys ²	1.14	1.19	1.09	1.06
Number of families having boys 6 through 11 years of age ²	238	119	88	31
Number of boys 6 through 11 years of age ²	279	147	99	33
Average number of boys 6 through 11 years of age per family having such boys ²	1.17	1.24	1.12	1.06
Number of families having boys 2 through 5 years of age ²	155	56	72	27
Number of boys 2 through 5 years of age ²	167	64	76	27
Average number of boys 2 through 5 years of age per family having such boys ²	1.08	1.14	1.06	1.00
Number of families having women and girls 18 years of age and over ²	1,640	407	622	611
Number of women and girls 18 years of age and over ²	1,973	524	770	679
Average number of women and girls 18 years of age and over per family having such women and girls ²	1.20	1.29	1.24	1.11
Number of families having girls 12 through 17 years of age ²	223	116	82	25
Number of girls 12 through 17 years of age ²	256	139	92	25
Average number of girls 12 through 17 years of age per family having such girls ²	1.15	1.20	1.12	1.00
Number of families having girls 6 through 11 years of age ²	241	118	93	30
Number of girls 6 through 11 years of age ²	272	143	99	30
Average number of girls 6 through 11 years of age per family having such girls ²	1.13	1.21	1.06	1.00
Number of families having girls 2 through 5 years of age ²	153	66	62	25
Number of girls 2 through 5 years of age ²	164	73	66	25
Average number of girls 2 through 5 years of age per family having such girls ²	1.07	1.11	1.06	1.00
Number of families having infants under 2 years of age ³	142	47	60	35
Number of infants under 2 years of age ³	145	47	62	36
Average number of infants under 2 years of age per family having infants ³	1.02	1.00	1.03	1.03

¹ The aggregates on which these averages are based do not include gifts of clothing reported received by 13 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 1 year of age are included regardless of number of weeks dependent on family funds.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 300.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*
 PACIFIC REGION—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN—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
III. Clothing, men and boys 18 years of age and over: ²	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Total	744	139	269	336	0.48	0.32	0.44	0.65	53.67	31.48	48.95	75.88
Hats: Felt	173	26	59	88	.10	.06	.10	.15	1.91	1.03	1.65	2.85
Straw	247	61	100	86	.18	.16	.20	.17	.26	.12	.21	.43
Caps: Wool	97	30	36	31	.13	.18	.08	.13	.23	.19	.24	.25
Other	147	19	51	77	.08	.04	.08	.13	.05	.06	.04	.07
Overcoats	22	0	8	14	.01	0	.01	.02	2.00	.73	1.79	3.20
Topcoats	86	19	32	35	.05	.04	.05	.06	0	0	.18	.43
Raincoats	162	41	62	59	.10	.09	.10	.10	.25	.18	.23	.34
Jackets: Heavy fabric	123	20	40	63	.07	.04	.06	.10	.44	.42	.43	.47
Leather	42	12	13	17	.04	.04	.04	.04	.64	.26	.40	.89
Sweaters: Heavy	226	42	95	89	.14	.09	.16	.16	.11	.10	.09	.15
Light	273	49	100	124	.19	.13	.18	.24	.54	.34	.59	.65
Suits: Heavy wool	353	56	113	184	.21	.13	.17	.32	6.57	3.54	5.02	10.58
Lightweight wool	435	68	165	202	.27	.15	.26	.37	7.39	3.26	6.93	11.03
Cotton, linen	9	0	5	4	.01	0	.01	.02	0	0	.05	.24
Palm Beach	4	1	1	2	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	.04	.04	.03	.06
Other	15	1	7	7	.01	.01	.01	.02	.26	.03	.28	.40
Trousers: Wool	449	116	159	174	.33	.30	.31	.38	1.59	1.28	1.40	2.05
Cotton	365	100	151	114	.40	.33	.43	.42	.98	.78	.97	1.00
Other	38	7	16	15	.03	.02	.03	.03	.09	.04	.09	.12
Overalls, coveralls	581	177	230	174	.83	.91	.87	.72	1.41	1.41	1.44	1.39
Shirts and blouses:												
Cotton, work	657	187	269	201	1.23	1.21	1.34	1.12	1.14	.97	1.22	1.19
Cotton and other, dress	1,131	246	446	439	2.20	1.44	2.14	2.34	3.11	1.72	2.93	4.39
Wool	81	14	33	34	.08	.04	.08	.11	.28	.13	.25	.45
Underwear:												
Suits, cotton, knit	231	70	97	64	.33	.37	.36	.28	.39	.35	.42	.38
woven	151	38	62	51	.25	.19	.28	.28	.30	.19	.31	.39
cotton and wool	162	46	66	51	.22	.21	.25	.20	.37	.29	.39	.42
rayon and silk	24	3	7	14	.03	.02	.02	.05	.05	.02	.02	.09
Undershirts, cotton	647	168	248	231	1.44	1.20	1.43	1.63	.57	.44	.55	.71
cotton and wool	114	23	41	50	.22	.13	.19	.31	.14	.10	.12	.21
rayon and silk	99	13	27	59	.19	.08	.14	.34	.11	.04	.06	.20
Shorts, cotton	785	187	298	300	1.80	1.38	1.75	2.18	.72	.49	.65	.97
rayon and silk	30	7	18	25	.09	.04	.07	.13	.04	.02	.03	.07
Drawers, cotton and wool	74	16	25	33	.13	.08	.10	.19	.10	.06	.08	.15
Pajamas and nightshirts	637	120	231	286	.64	.41	.59	.89	.94	.46	.83	1.42
Shoes: Street	1,318	298	527	493	1.11	.86	1.13	1.27	5.44	3.69	5.28	6.94
Work	558	156	223	179	.47	.47	.48	.45	1.64	1.51	1.67	1.71
Canvas	87	19	39	39	.06	.05	.04	.08	.08	.06	.05	.13
Other	88	12	22	34	.04	.02	.03	.06	.10	.05	.09	.16
Boots: Rubber	40	13	12	15	.03	.03	.02	.02	.10	.12	.10	.10
Leather	46	5	17	24	.03	.01	.03	.04	.18	.07	.17	.28
Arctics	3	1	1	1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	.01	(⁴)	(⁴)
Rubbers	150	35	49	66	.10	.09	.09	.11	.11	.08	.10	.13
Shoe: Repairs	1,116	273	439	404	---	---	---	---	1.52	1.25	1.52	1.72
Shines	391	40	123	228	---	---	---	---	.62	.11	.42	1.22
Hose: Cotton, heavy	496	139	205	152	2.70	2.61	2.92	2.51	.54	.43	.58	.58
dress	566	164	224	178	2.72	2.62	2.88	2.64	.66	.53	.67	.74
Rayon	543	112	224	207	2.28	1.36	2.40	2.84	.65	.35	.67	.86
Silk	242	32	83	127	.70	.30	.52	1.20	.35	.12	.26	.63
Wool	256	46	90	120	.74	.46	.65	1.03	.35	.21	.29	.52
Gloves: Work, cotton	225	58	87	80	.85	.77	.86	.89	.20	.18	.20	.22
other	89	18	36	35	.23	.11	.26	.28	.14	.08	.16	.16
Street, leather	152	26	55	71	.10	.06	.09	.13	.17	.08	.14	.28
other	7	5	0	2	(⁴)	.01	0	(⁴)	.01	0	0	(⁴)
Ties	1,062	203	404	455	2.25	1.23	2.12	3.18	1.58	.88	1.36	2.51
Collars	91	14	33	44	.34	.15	.39	.44	.09	.04	.11	.12
Bathing suits, sun suits	157	30	55	72	.09	.07	.08	.12	.24	.13	.22	.33
Handkerchiefs	671	152	246	273	3.94	2.70	3.54	5.31	.47	.24	.39	.72
Accessories	301	70	103	128	---	---	---	---	.18	.13	.15	.26
Bathrobes	71	8	24	39	.04	.02	.04	.06	.22	.05	.18	.40
Cleaning, repairing	1,363	280	539	644	---	---	---	---	4.08	1.77	3.58	6.37
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.27	.08	.24	.46

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

³ Less than 0.5 cent.

⁴ Less than 0.005 average number of articles per person.

Notes on this table are in appendix A. p. 300

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

PACIFIC REGION—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN—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		
		Un-der	\$400 to	\$600 and over		Un-der	\$400 to	\$600 and over		Un-der	\$400 to	\$600 and over
		\$00	\$600			\$400	\$600			\$400	\$600	
IV. Clothing, boys 12 through 17 years of age: ¹	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
Total.....	13	9	3	1	0.05	0.07	0.03	0.06	36.64	28.15	45.01	68.48
Hats: Felt.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Straw.....	51	27	17	7	.23	.23	.19	.44	.18	.15	.16	.44
Other.....	10	6	3	1	.06	.06	.06	.06	.03	.03	.02	.03
Overcoats.....	9	4	3	2	.04	.03	.03	.11	.34	.16	.38	1.45
Topcoats.....	1	1	0	0	(*)	.01	0	0	.21	.39	0	0
Raincoats.....	25	13	10	2	.10	.10	.11	.11	.35	.31	.41	.27
Jackets: Heavy fabric.....	57	29	27	1	.24	.22	.30	.06	.78	.63	1.11	.28
Leather.....	34	20	8	6	.15	.15	.10	.39	.82	.69	.67	2.58
Other.....	5	4	1	0	.02	.04	.01	0	.07	.11	.04	0
Sweaters: Heavy.....	79	34	36	9	.37	.31	.42	.61	1.15	.90	1.38	1.84
Light.....	83	38	35	10	.50	.37	.64	.88	1.03	.71	1.29	2.06
Play suits: Wool knit.....	2	0	2	0	.01	0	.02	0	.02	0	.04	0
Cotton suede.....	3	2	1	0	.01	.01	.01	0	.02	.01	.03	0
Other.....	5	1	2	2	.02	.01	.02	.11	.02	.01	.03	.10
Suits: Heavy wool.....	27	7	17	3	.11	.05	.19	.17	1.95	.69	3.58	3.22
Lightweight wool.....	38	14	21	3	.16	.10	.24	.17	2.30	1.42	3.60	2.36
Cotton, linen.....	6	2	2	2	.02	.02	.02	.11	.22	.20	.11	.91
Palm Beach.....	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
Trousers: Wool.....	125	66	47	12	.67	.65	.66	.83	2.39	2.18	2.53	3.25
Cotton.....	151	76	62	13	1.28	1.15	1.40	1.61	2.70	2.15	3.21	4.31
Other.....	9	5	3	1	.05	.06	.03	.06	.11	.10	.12	.17
Overalls, coveralls.....	87	51	30	6	.86	.84	.89	.83	.85	.84	.87	.88
Shirts and blouses:												
Cotton, work.....	48	25	23	0	.59	.53	.80	0	.45	.34	.72	0
Cotton and other, dress.....	174	89	71	14	2.67	2.08	3.43	3.33	2.30	1.52	3.27	3.20
Wool.....	6	2	3	1	.04	.03	.04	.06	.03	.03	.02	.11
Underwear:												
Suits, cotton, knit.....	14	10	4	0	.15	.20	.12	0	.13	.13	.14	0
woven.....	10	6	3	1	.11	.11	.08	.22	.07	.08	.05	.16
cotton and wool.....	14	10	3	1	.18	.21	.11	.22	.13	.13	.12	.23
rayon and silk.....	1	0	1	0	(*)	0	.01	0	(*)	0	(*)	0
Undershirts, cotton.....	127	63	53	11	1.98	1.71	2.16	3.06	.62	.52	.67	1.14
cotton and wool.....	24	14	7	3	.31	.29	.32	.39	.12	.12	.10	.23
rayon and silk.....	7	5	1	1	.14	.18	.09	.11	.04	.05	.02	.05
Shorts, cotton.....	157	76	68	13	2.44	2.06	2.86	3.67	.79	.62	.93	1.34
rayon and silk.....	7	4	2	1	.14	.16	.12	.11	.04	.04	.04	.05
Drawers, cotton and wool.....	10	6	2	2	.12	.13	.11	.17	.04	.05	.04	.07
Pajamas and nightshirts.....	101	44	42	15	.68	.48	.79	1.61	.77	.52	.93	1.74
Shoes: Street.....	204	102	84	18	2.08	1.87	2.25	2.83	7.09	5.78	8.31	10.83
Work.....	29	16	12	1	.19	.20	.19	.11	.58	.58	.63	.40
Canvas.....	116	60	47	9	.75	.63	.85	.78	.79	.70	.91	.93
Other.....	11	3	7	1	.04	.02	.08	.06	.07	.01	.14	.17
Boots: Rubber.....	2	2	0	0	.01	.02	0	0	.02	.03	0	0
Leather.....	14	6	4	4	.06	.05	.04	.22	.27	.17	.25	1.05
Arctics.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rubbers.....	15	6	8	1	.06	.04	.09	.06	.06	.05	.08	.07
Shoe: Repairs.....	168	87	67	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.39	1.98	2.59	4.50
Shines.....	1	0	1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02	0	.06	0
Hose: Cotton, heavy.....	68	34	29	5	2.61	1.87	3.57	3.33	.52	.29	.79	.86
dress.....	121	70	43	8	4.54	3.86	5.08	7.00	.89	.70	1.08	1.38
Rayon.....	52	28	19	5	1.58	1.42	1.81	1.67	.37	.31	.42	.54
Silk.....	5	0	4	1	.05	0	.10	.22	.03	0	.06	.06
Wool.....	33	19	11	3	.46	.29	.68	.56	.19	.18	.20	.28
Gloves: Work, cotton.....	6	3	3	0	.04	.03	.06	0	.01	.01	.01	0
other.....	1	1	0	0	(*)	.01	0	0	(*)	(*)	0	0
Street, leather.....	24	9	12	3	.10	.07	.13	.17	.14	.09	.18	.24
other.....	5	5	0	0	.02	.04	0	0	.02	.03	0	0
Ties.....	84	38	36	10	.74	.55	.94	1.17	.35	.22	.47	.69
Collars.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	67	31	31	5	.28	.23	.35	.28	.45	.37	.56	.53
Handkerchiefs.....	78	43	27	8	2.75	2.74	2.53	4.00	.25	.22	.26	.42
Accessories.....	27	10	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09	.04	.13	.27
Bathrobes.....	8	2	3	3	.03	.....	.03	.17	.09	.04	.08	.54
Cleaning, repairing.....	91	32	49	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.67	.34	1.03	1.39
Other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	.01	.04	.68

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

² Less than 0.005 average number of articles per person.

³ Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 300.

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

PACIFIC REGION—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN—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		
		Un-der \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Un-der \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Un-der \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
		No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.		No.	Dol.	Dol.
V. Clothing, boys 6 through 11 years of age: ¹	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Total.....	15	7	4	4	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.12	29.28	21.46	34.29	49.05
Hats: Felt.....	5	3	1	1	.02	.03	.01	.03	.01	.01	(²)	.03
Straw.....	88	31	39	18	.42	.24	.54	.85	.32	.16	.47	.65
Other.....	31	17	9	5	.14	.14	.12	.15	.05	.05	.04	.06
Overcoats.....	23	5	14	4	.09	.03	.14	.15	.55	.19	.98	.85
Topcoats.....	4	2	0	2	.01	.01	0	.06	.04	.03	0	.22
Raincoats.....	20	7	8	5	.07	.05	.08	.15	.19	.15	.15	.50
Jackets: Heavy fabric.....	58	27	21	10	.24	.18	.25	.45	.67	.54	.65	1.32
Leather.....	23	6	10	7	.08	.04	.10	.21	.33	.10	.46	.90
Other.....	10	6	3	1	.04	.04	.03	.03	.07	.06	.07	1.13
Sweaters: Heavy.....	86	34	33	19	.39	.26	.45	.73	.76	.48	.88	1.60
Light.....	108	50	43	15	.66	.47	.85	.91	.82	.61	.98	1.24
Playsuits: Wool knit.....	10	5	2	3	.06	.06	.05	.24	.13	.12	.10	.23
Cotton suede.....	7	4	1	2	.05	.05	.05	.15	.07	.06	.04	.19
Other.....	9	4	4	1	.10	.07	.32	.09	.12	.06	.19	.16
Suits: Heavy wool.....	22	8	9	5	.08	.05	.23	.15	.84	.37	1.31	1.48
Lightweight wool.....	27	10	10	7	.10	.07	.23	.27	.74	.41	.90	1.75
Cotton, linen.....	10	3	4	3	.06	.02	.12	.24	.09	.05	.11	.21
Palm Beach.....	2	2	0	0	.01	.01	0	0	.02	.05	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trousers: Wool.....	109	57	38	14	.59	.54	.70	.52	1.38	1.17	1.71	1.33
Cotton.....	144	68	55	21	1.16	.91	1.22	2.09	1.87	1.43	2.14	3.05
Other.....	11	2	5	4	.06	.01	.06	.21	.10	.03	.13	.36
Overalls, coveralls.....	157	80	59	18	1.74	1.54	1.84	2.36	1.54	1.28	1.68	2.28
Shirts and blouses:												
Cotton and other, except wool.....	214	98	83	33	2.78	2.24	2.91	4.76	1.87	1.31	1.97	3.94
Wool.....	8	1	4	3	.06	.01	.21	.21	.08	.01	.16	.19
Underwear:												
Suits, cotton, knit.....	75	40	24	11	.73	.69	.70	1.00	.47	.45	.43	.66
woven.....	31	14	14	3	.31	.25	.40	.33	.20	.16	.26	.20
cotton and wool.....	33	16	12	5	.31	.22	.42	.33	.24	.14	.34	.39
rayon and silk.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Undershirts, cotton.....	69	31	28	10	.86	.69	.94	1.39	.23	.17	.28	.38
cotton and wool.....	13	8	3	2	.13	.15	.07	.21	.04	.04	.03	.09
rayon and silk.....	1	1	0	0	.01	.03	0	0	(⁵)	.01	0	0
Shorts, cotton.....	75	34	32	9	.87	.73	1.04	.94	.27	.21	.33	.38
rayon and silk.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drawers, cotton and wool.....	5	2	2	1	.07	.07	.06	.09	.03	.02	.02	.06
Pajamas and nightshirts.....	115	47	46	22	.79	.50	.92	1.67	.70	.40	.82	1.73
Shoes: Street.....	242	113	98	31	3.26	2.90	3.60	3.91	8.08	6.55	9.24	11.46
Canvas.....	98	45	32	21	.57	.50	.50	1.03	.52	.43	.48	1.05
Other.....	21	8	8	5	.12	.07	.15	.24	.20	.07	.23	.64
Boots: Rubber.....	13	9	1	3	.05	.06	.01	.09	.06	.07	.01	.15
Leather.....	15	5	9	1	.06	.04	.09	.03	.23	.18	.34	.11
Aretics.....	3	2	1	0	.01	.01	.01	0	.01	.02	.01	0
Rubbers.....	57	25	22	10	.21	.18	.22	.33	.19	.16	.19	.30
Shoe: Repairs.....	174	88	61	25					1.83	1.42	2.23	2.41
Shines.....	5	0	3	2					.01	0	.02	.05
Hose: Cotton, heavy.....	106	58	36	12	2.95	2.78	3.21	2.91	.55	.50	.59	.60
dress.....	145	74	54	17	4.90	4.10	5.05	8.03	.95	.74	.95	1.84
Rayon.....	19	7	8	4	.43	.33	.48	.73	.10	.06	.11	.22
Silk.....	3	0	3	0	.10	0	.28	0	.03	0	.07	0
Wool.....	18	8	5	5	.24	.20	.24	.37	.11	.10	.11	.18
Gloves: Cotton.....	6	1	1	4	.03	.01	.01	.15	.01	.01	.01	.05
Leather.....	14	3	7	4	.06	.02	.08	.15	.06	.01	.08	.19
Other.....	16	11	4	1	.06	.09	.04	.03	.03	.04	.01	.02
Ties.....	91	43	33	15	.80	.56	.87	1.61	.21	.13	.27	.39
Collars.....	2	2	0	0	.01	.01	0	0	(²)	(⁵)	0	0
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	79	26	36	17	.28	.18	.36	.52	.35	.17	.45	.86
Handkerchiefs.....	75	31	28	16	2.17	1.35	2.71	4.21	.15	.08	.19	.34
Accessories.....	39	13	15	11					.13	.13	.09	.27
Bathrobes.....	29	6	18	5	.10	.04	.18	.15	.22	.08	.40	.37
Cleaning, repairing.....	74	22	36	18					.34	.15	.48	.78
Other.....									.01	0	.04	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, p. 300.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*
 PACIFIC REGION—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN—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
VI. Clothing, boys 2 through 5 years of age: ¹	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Total.....	9	2	5	2	0.06	0.03	0.07	0.15	21.05	13.44	21.63	37.32
Hats: Felt.....	2	1	0	1	.01	.02	0	.04	.01	(²)	0	.04
Straw.....	47	11	24	12	.36	.20	.39	.63	.28	.09	.34	.55
Caps: Wool.....	18	8	7	3	.14	.14	.13	.19	.06	.06	.04	.11
Other.....	37	7	17	13	.22	.11	.22	.48	1.19	.47	1.30	2.61
Overcoats.....	7	2	4	1	.04	.03	.05	.04	.22	.14	.29	.23
Topcoats.....	5	1	2	2	.03	.02	.03	.07	.05	.01	.04	.19
Raincoats.....	14	3	7	4	.09	.05	.11	.15	.20	.09	.24	.34
Jackets: Heavy fabric.....	4	3	0	1	.02	.05	0	.04	.05	.09	0	.06
Leather.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	36	11	13	11	.36	.22	.30	.89	.50	.31	.45	1.07
Sweaters: Heavy.....	62	20	27	15	.63	.52	.64	.85	.74	.51	.77	1.18
Light.....	28	8	11	9	.33	.19	.32	.70	.45	.24	.39	1.11
Play suits: Wool knit.....	36	6	17	13	.09	.34	.54	1.93	.58	.21	.49	1.70
Cotton suede.....	18	3	12	3	.27	.14	.34	.41	.31	.11	.36	.63
Other.....	6	1	4	1	.05	.01	.08	.04	.19	.02	.36	.13
Suits: Heavy wool.....	22	5	9	8	.17	.08	.18	.33	.48	.26	.46	1.06
Lightweight wool.....	38	8	19	11	.69	.33	.64	1.67	.79	.36	.84	1.64
Cotton, linen.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palm Beach.....	3	1	2	0	.04	.05	.05	0	.06	.05	.09	0
Other.....	16	1	7	8	.20	.02	.25	.48	.30	.03	.34	.85
Trousers: Wool.....	37	15	12	10	.37	.34	.02	.78	.51	.50	.35	1.00
Cotton.....	2	1	1	0	.02	.02	.03	0	.02	.02	.03	0
Other.....	98	38	42	18	1.93	2.09	1.71	2.19	1.44	1.43	1.29	1.87
Overalls, coveralls.....												
Shirts and blouses:												
Cotton and other except, wool.....	49	13	25	11	.94	.60	1.08	1.37	.50	.27	.59	.77
Wool.....	5	0	3	2	.05	0	.08	.11	.05	0	.08	.09
Underwear:												
Suits, cotton, knit.....	58	18	25	15	1.10	.81	1.04	1.96	.64	.35	.64	1.32
woven.....	24	13	9	2	.45	.61	.42	1.15	.24	.27	.27	.08
cotton and wool.....	20	5	11	4	.38	.25	.46	.44	.26	.15	.29	.45
rayon and silk.....	2	0	0	2	.03	0	0	.19	.02	0	0	.12
Undershirts, cotton.....	13	4	7	2	.26	.19	.29	.33	.09	.05	.12	.11
cotton and wool.....	9	2	5	2	.16	.05	.21	.26	.06	.03	.07	.11
rayon and silk.....	1	0	1	0	.01	0	.03	0	.01	0	.01	0
Shorts, cotton.....	3	3	8	2	.38	.31	.41	.44	.12	.08	.12	.17
rayon and silk.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drawers, cotton and wool.....	3	1	1	1	.06	.05	.05	.11	.02	.01	.01	.03
Pajamas and nightshirts.....	73	18	35	20	1.06	.53	1.13	2.15	.90	.39	.93	2.01
Shoes: Street.....	149	53	71	25	3.09	2.73	3.18	3.63	6.20	4.70	6.75	8.22
Canvas.....	15	2	7	6	.12	.05	.14	.26	.13	.04	.14	.27
Other.....	15	1	11	3	.14	.05	.22	.15	.14	.05	.22	.16
Boots: Rubber.....	7	2	2	3	.04	.03	.03	.11	.05	.03	.04	.14
Leather.....	4	0	1	3	.02	0	.01	.11	.09	0	.08	.36
Arctics.....	5	1	3	1	.03	.02	.04	.04	.03	.01	.04	.04
Rubbers.....	22	6	10	6	.14	.09	.14	.22	.11	.06	.12	.19
Shoe: Repairs.....	46	16	19	11					.39	.48	.27	.49
Shimes.....	1	0	0	1						0		.01
Hose: Cotton, heavy.....	46	19	19	8	2.13	2.88	1.64	2.04	.47	.60	.33	.56
dress.....	89	31	40	18	3.90	3.19	4.01	5.30	.68	.46	.68	1.21
Rayon.....	15	4	7	4	.69	.09	.75	1.93	.13	.02	0	.49
Silk.....	2	0	1	1	.05	0	.04	.22	.01	0	.01	.04
Wool.....	7	1	4	2	.18	.02	.26	.33	.07	.01	.12	.07
Gloves: Cotton.....	2	1	0	1	.02	.02	0	.07	(²)	0		.01
Leather.....	2	0	1	1	.02	0	.01	.07	.02	0	.01	.08
Other.....	14	3	7	4	.08	.05	.09	.15	.05	.01	.07	.09
Ties.....	15	4	8	3	.11	.08	.13	.15	.03	.01	.03	.08
Collars.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	54	17	26	11	.42	.38	.38	.67	.31	.20	.35	.46
Handkerchiefs.....	20	7	10	3	.57	.45	.64	.67	.05	.03	.06	.06
Accessories.....	11	4	5	2					.04	.02	.06	.02
Bathrobes.....	19	2	9	8	.12	.03	.13	.30	.21	.03	.22	.64
Cleaning, repairing.....	36	8	17	11					.43	.06	.27	1.73
Other.....									.02	0	.02	.08

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

²Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 300.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*
PACIFIC REGION—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN—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: ¹	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Total.....	1,160	223	460	477	0.76	0.50	0.75	0.96	60.18	32.84	56.10	85.95
Hats: Felt.....	771	140	306	325	.44	.29	.44	.55	1.97	1.04	1.88	2.80
Straw.....	503	92	189	222	.30	.19	.28	.43	1.09	.55	1.01	1.60
Fabric.....	121	26	42	53	.08	.06	.07	.10	.72	.35	.64	1.09
Caps and berets: Wool.....	30	7	7	16	.02	.01	.01	.03	.07	.05	.06	.11
Other.....	185	44	71	70	.09	.08	.09	.10	1.80	1.36	1.69	2.25
Coats: Heavy, plain.....	153	23	58	72	.23	.09	.04	.08	1.11	2.39	91	2.07
fur trimmed.....	34	2	12	20	.02	(4)	.02	.03	.91	1.0	.84	1.61
Fur.....	258	34	118	106	.13	.07	.15	.16	1.95	.91	2.07	2.62
Light, wool.....	43	10	12	21	.02	.02	.02	.03	.16	.18	.12	.19
cotton.....	6	0	3	3	(4)	0	(4)	(4)	.04	0	.03	.08
silk, rayon.....	44	6	17	21	.02	.01	.02	.03	.07	.03	.06	.10
Raincoats.....	340	53	138	149	.20	.12	.20	.27	.58	.31	.55	.81
Sweaters and jackets:	128	26	44	58	.07	.05	.07	.10	.19	.12	.16	.27
Wool knit.....	33	4	9	20	.02	.01	.01	.03	.09	.03	.05	.18
Wool fabric.....	33	8	16	9	.02	.02	.02	.01	.07	.02	.12	.06
Leather, leatherette.....	335	51	143	141	.18	.10	.19	.22	2.73	1.30	2.76	3.80
Other.....	91	16	32	43	.05	.03	.05	.07	.49	.27	.35	.81
Suits: Wool.....	55	13	17	25	.03	.03	.02	.04	.21	.13	.16	.32
Silk, rayon.....	283	36	110	137	.22	.09	.20	.36	.49	.15	.40	.85
Other.....	115	22	36	57	.10	.07	.06	.16	.12	.07	.08	.21
Waists and middles:	20	4	7	9	.01	.01	.01	.01	.02	.01	.03	.02
Silk, rayon.....	199	35	74	90	.12	.07	.12	.15	.37	.18	.32	.56
Cotton.....	21	6	5	10	.01	.01	.01	.01	.02	.01	.01	.04
Other.....	946	214	392	340	1.28	1.02	1.37	1.37	1.74	1.15	1.81	2.10
Dresses: Cotton, house street.....	477	115	182	180	.42	.36	.42	.46	1.09	.75	1.08	1.37
Silk, rayon.....	993	211	393	389	.86	.57	.82	1.11	6.39	3.33	5.69	9.53
Wool.....	254	41	88	125	.16	.09	.15	.23	1.40	.57	1.10	2.39
Other.....	53	5	25	23	.04	.01	.05	.06	.27	.05	.38	.32
Aprons.....	304	58	128	118	.38	.27	.42	.44	.19	.14	.23	.21
Coveralls.....	10	2	4	4	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.02
Knickers, breeches, shorts.....	102	17	36	49	.09	.07	.06	.12	.14	.05	.13	.23
Underwear:	193	67	75	51	.18	.23	.19	.14	.16	.17	.17	.14
Slips, cotton.....	718	110	270	338	.76	.38	.69	1.13	1.27	.49	1.08	2.09
silk.....	490	127	216	147	.50	.44	.60	.45	.53	.41	.62	.52
rayon.....	891	216	317	358	.60	.47	.52	.80	1.88	1.04	1.59	2.85
Corsets, girdles.....	567	115	226	226	.79	.56	.89	.85	.47	.27	.46	.65
Brassieres.....	116	23	53	40	.15	.09	.17	.18	.13	.06	.15	.16
Union suits and combinations:	65	11	29	25	.09	.04	.10	.11	.12	.05	.13	.15
Cotton.....	247	47	104	96	.37	.22	.41	.44	.44	.21	.46	.60
Wool.....	235	65	92	78	.35	.33	.36	.36	.19	.14	.18	.24
Silk, rayon.....	67	19	31	17	.11	.12	.12	.08	.05	.04	.06	.04
Bloomers and panties:	677	167	285	225	1.21	1.07	1.30	1.20	.63	.47	.63	.76
Cotton.....	262	44	88	130	.40	.22	.34	.60	.37	.18	.26	.66
Rayon.....	175	9	28	32	.04	.02	.04	.05	.10	.05	.09	.15
Silk.....	1,089	422	658	619	8.97	6.23	8.27	11.87	7.31	4.48	6.64	10.26
Nightgowns and sleeping pajamas:	199	67	88	44	.62	.62	.84	.37	.30	.28	.44	.17
Cotton, light.....	155	49	69	37	.34	.40	.44	.19	.11	.11	.14	.07
flannel.....	430	59	171	200	.40	.18	.38	.59	.62	.21	.53	1.05
Silk, rayon.....	72	16	29	27	.05	.03	.04	.06	.07	.04	.08	.09
Pajamas, lounging and beach:	63	13	24	26	.04	.03	.04	.05	.13	.06	.11	.21
Cotton.....	12	0	9	3	0	0	0	(4)	.02	0	.04	.01
Other.....	148	21	67	60	.08	.04	.09	.10	.37	.16	.40	.50
Bathrobes.....	69	9	28	32	.04	.02	.04	.05	.10	.05	.09	.15
Kimonos, negligees.....	1,089	422	658	619	8.97	6.23	8.27	11.87	7.31	4.48	6.64	10.26
Hose: Silk.....	199	67	88	44	.62	.62	.84	.37	.30	.28	.44	.17
Rayon.....	155	49	69	37	.34	.40	.44	.19	.11	.11	.14	.07
Cotton.....	401	9	17	14	.05	.04	.04	.05	.04	.02	.03	.06
Wool.....												

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

⁴ Less than 0.005 average number of articles per person.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 300.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*
 PACIFIC REGION—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN—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—Continued.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	DoI.	DoI.	DoI.	DoI.
Shoes: Street	1,497	362	594	541	1.30	1.09	1.27	1.49	5.41	3.65	5.19	7.02
Dress	699	141	273	285	.51	.36	.51	.62	2.30	1.40	2.14	3.13
Sport	398	75	161	182	.25	.19	.26	.30	.80	.47	.80	1.04
House slippers	667	137	274	256	.43	.32	.47	.46	.48	.30	.49	.61
Shoe: Repairs	1,184	279	463	442	—	—	—	—	1.02	.86	.99	1.19
Shines	151	14	45	92	—	—	—	—	.10	.01	.04	.23
Rubbers	103	18	47	38	.05	.03	.06	.06	.06	.03	.07	.07
Arctics, gaiters	61	8	22	31	.03	.02	.03	.05	.05	.02	.04	.08
Gloves: Cotton	477	80	202	195	.35	.20	.37	.44	.29	.14	.30	.39
Leather	505	58	180	267	.33	.13	.28	.55	.68	.20	.50	1.22
Other	91	10	29	52	.07	.03	.08	.10	.07	.03	.06	.11
Bathing suits, sun suits	196	34	77	85	.12	.06	.11	.14	.33	.21	.29	.46
Handkerchiefs	558	105	220	233	2.60	1.52	2.65	3.37	.31	.13	.31	.43
Furs	9	1	2	6	.01	(¹)	(¹)	.01	.08	.01	.02	.2
Mufflers, scarfs	126	22	49	55	.07	.04	.07	.10	.08	.03	.07	.11
Handbags, purses	919	159	364	398	.66	.37	.65	.91	1.15	.45	1.00	1.87
Umbrellas	121	20	54	47	.06	.04	.07	.07	.25	.18	.21	.35
Garters, belts, hairpins, etc.	677	152	266	259	—	—	—	—	.25	.18	.21	.35
Cleaning, repairing	1,205	221	486	498	—	—	—	—	2.53	1.08	2.19	4.05
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.39	.15	.42	.55
VIII. Clothing, girls,² 12 through 17 years of age,² total.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	DoI.	DoI.	DoI.	DoI.
Hats: Felt	80	41	29	10	.36	.34	.37	.48	.54	.43	.65	.76
Straw	37	14	14	9	.15	.12	.15	.36	.23	.13	.24	.73
Fabric	45	12	26	7	.18	.09	.29	.28	.23	.08	.37	.55
Caps and berets: Wool	65	28	26	11	.32	.23	.36	.64	.24	.15	.27	.60
Other	9	2	5	2	.04	.02	.05	.12	.03	.01	.04	.16
Coats: Heavy, plain	35	16	13	6	.14	.12	.14	.24	1.55	.93	2.09	2.98
fur trimmed	3	2	1	0	.01	.01	.01	0	.10	.10	.14	0
Fur	1	0	0	1	(¹)	0	0	.04	.32	0	0	3.34
Light, wool	35	13	19	3	.14	.09	.21	.12	1.31	.76	1.98	1.88
cotton	3	2	0	1	.01	.01	0	.04	.09	.14	0	.17
silk, rayon	1	0	0	1	(¹)	0	0	.04	.02	0	0	.20
Play suits: Wool knit	3	0	2	1	.02	0	.02	.08	.02	0	.02	.08
Cotton suede	10	3	5	2	.07	.03	.05	.32	.10	.04	.12	.38
Other	10	3	4	3	.05	.02	.08	.12	.07	.02	.12	.13
Raincoats	23	11	5	7	.09	.08	.05	.28	.13	.11	.09	.42
Sweaters and jackets:												
Wool knit	107	51	44	12	.54	.43	.67	.60	1.37	1.04	1.79	1.72
Wool fabric	51	32	15	4	.24	.24	.23	.28	.55	.56	.51	.70
Leather, leatherette	14	4	8	2	.05	.03	.09	.08	.21	.11	.31	.35
Other	9	4	4	1	.04	.03	.04	.04	.08	.02	.12	.18
Suits: Wool	34	13	15	6	.13	.09	.16	.24	1.51	.78	2.25	2.89
Silk, rayon	7	2	3	2	.03	.01	.03	.08	.18	.10	.22	.48
Other	10	6	3	1	.04	.04	.03	.04	.19	.21	.18	.13
Waists and middies:												
Silk, rayon	31	16	10	5	.17	.19	.12	.24	.26	.26	.21	.43
Cotton	74	41	25	8	.53	.52	.51	.64	.50	.44	.56	.66
Other	4	3	1	0	.02	.03	.01	0	.01	.01	.01	0
Skirts: Wool	91	45	35	11	.41	.38	.43	.48	1.00	.86	1.16	1.22
Other	7	4	3	0	.04	.05	.04	0	.06	.04	.10	0
Dresses: Cotton, house	79	37	33	9	.84	.76	.86	1.16	1.00	.76	1.14	1.75
street	95	43	41	11	.93	.66	1.20	1.48	1.61	1.19	2.05	2.34
Silk, rayon	84	36	33	15	.44	.35	.47	.84	1.69	1.18	1.88	3.81
Wool	35	17	12	6	.16	.14	.16	.28	.80	.66	.89	1.25
Other	6	4	2	0	.03	.04	.02	0	.11	.16	.07	0
Aprons	18	6	11	1	.12	.10	.17	.04	.07	.08	.08	.01
Coveralls	6	0	3	3	.03	0	.04	.16	.03	0	.04	.17
Knickers, breeches, shorts	36	16	18	2	.21	.19	.28	.08	.16	.10	.30	.04

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

² Less than 0.005 average number of articles per person.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 300.

TABLE 17.—Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued
PACIFIC REGION—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN—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
VIII. Clothing, girls 12 through 17 years of age ¹ —Continued.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Underwear:												
Slips, cotton.....	46	21	20	5	0.38	0.29	0.44	0.60	0.28	0.19	0.37	0.46
silk.....	46	25	17	4	.32	.29	.40	.20	.41	.35	.53	.26
rayon.....	82	40	32	10	.68	.61	.74	.88	.55	.40	.66	.93
Corsets, girdles.....	34	15	13	6	.17	.13	.16	.44	.21	.12	.22	.63
Brassieres.....	79	39	29	11	.97	.77	1.13	1.52	.35	.28	.37	.64
Union suits and combinations:												
Cotton.....	10	7	3	0	.08	.09	.09	0	.05	.04	.07	0
Wool.....	9	4	4	1	.11	.09	.14	.08	.06	.05	.08	.06
Silk, rayon.....	21	12	5	4	.21	.20	.14	.48	.18	.15	.14	.50
Underwaists, shirts.....	58	30	22	6	.75	.69	.86	.64	.26	.22	.34	.28
Bloomers and panties:												
Cotton.....	27	18	7	2	.38	.41	.36	.32	.12	.13	.11	.08
Rayon.....	141	75	50	16	2.23	1.87	2.32	3.96	.85	.71	.91	1.40
Silk.....	10	3	6	1	.13	.09	.18	.12	.07	.04	.10	.09
Nightgowns and sleeping pajamas:												
Cotton, light.....	39	13	18	8	.25	.15	.34	.48	.24	.13	.33	.53
flannel.....	43	27	12	4	.26	.26	.24	.28	.26	.24	.26	.37
Silk, rayon.....	40	20	14	6	.26	.25	.18	.64	.28	.23	.26	.63
Pajamas, lounging and beach:												
Cotton.....	23	10	10	3	.11	.07	.14	.20	.12	.07	.18	.21
Silk, rayon.....	8	4	1	3	.04	.03	.02	.16	.06	.03	.02	.33
Other.....	1	0	1	0	(4)	0	.01	0	(5)	0	.01	0
Bathrobes.....	11	5	5	1	.04	.04	.05	.04	.13	.08	.17	.24
Kimonos, negligees.....	4	1	1	2	.02	.01	.01	.08	.03	.01	.02	.19
Hose: Silk.....	151	78	60	13	4.18	3.64	4.40	6.36	2.62	2.10	2.82	4.83
Rayon.....	46	33	8	5	1.16	1.52	.37	2.04	.34	.45	.12	.60
Cotton.....	133	62	59	12	4.52	3.17	6.52	4.64	.98	.60	1.43	1.46
Wool.....	8	5	2	1	.13	.14	.10	.16	.04	.04	.03	.04
Shoes: Street.....	214	112	83	19	1.90	1.78	1.97	2.32	5.57	5.04	5.98	7.09
Dress.....	108	54	40	14	.62	.57	.65	.84	2.02	1.62	2.33	3.14
Sport.....	109	54	39	16	.73	.73	.65	.96	1.68	1.61	1.87	2.47
House slippers.....	62	29	21	12	.25	.22	.23	.56	.23	.13	.26	.66
Shoe: Repairs.....	180	92	68	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.54	1.15	1.75	2.87
Shines.....	4	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01	(5)	.04	(3)
Rubbers.....	19	9	4	6	.07	.06	.04	.24	.09	.05	.09	.28
Arctics, gaiters.....	19	8	9	2	.07	.06	.10	.08	.10	.07	.14	.09
Gloves: Cotton.....	38	17	13	8	.19	.15	.20	.36	.13	.10	.13	.27
Leather.....	26	13	9	4	.10	.09	.10	.20	.14	.09	.14	.39
Other.....	17	9	4	4	.07	.06	.05	.16	.08	.04	.05	.11
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	67	28	33	6	.28	.20	.36	.24	.60	.45	.82	.64
Handkerchiefs.....	72	36	29	7	2.45	2.41	2.51	2.44	.20	.17	.22	.23
Furs.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mufflers, scarfs.....	21	5	12	4	.08	.04	.14	.16	.09	.04	.14	.25
Handbags, purses.....	117	59	43	15	.60	.53	.60	.96	.50	.37	.56	1.02
Umbrellas.....	10	3	5	2	.04	.02	.05	.08	.07	.02	.07	.31
Garters, belts, hairpins, etc.....	68	35	24	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.17	.14	.19	.23
Cleaning, repairing.....	99	48	36	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.14	.82	1.44	1.79
Other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01	.01	.02	0
IX. Clothing, girls 6 through 11 years of age, ¹ total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.03	16.73	27.25	39.13
Hats: Felt.....	35	15	14	6	.16	.12	.16	.30	.18	.13	.20	.40
Straw.....	16	6	9	1	.06	.05	.09	.08	.06	.03	.09	.07
Fabric.....	21	7	11	3	.08	.06	.12	.10	.07	.04	.10	.13
Caps and berets: Wool.....	85	39	34	12	.40	.33	.46	.56	.29	.22	.33	.49
Other.....	9	5	4	0	.04	.03	.07	0	.02	.02	.03	0
Coats: Heavy, plain.....	43	22	17	4	.16	.15	.17	.13	1.19	1.00	1.40	1.45
fur trimmed.....	6	1	3	2	.02	.01	.03	.07	1.15	.04	.17	.65
Fur.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Light, wool.....	27	5	16	6	.10	.04	.16	.20	.61	.22	.98	1.30
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

¹ Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.
² Less than 0.005 average number of articles per person.
³ Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 300.

TABLE 17.—Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued
PACIFIC REGION—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN—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
		No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.		No.	Dol.	Dol.
IX. Clothing, girls 6 through 11 years of age—Continued.												
Play suits: Wool knit.....	7	2	2	3	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.13	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.19
Cotton suede.....	10	6	3	1	.06	.06	.04	.07	.05	.05	.03	.14
Other.....	11	2	5	4	.07	.02	.08	.27	.08	.03	1.0	.25
Raincoats.....	38	11	18	9	.14	.08	.18	.33	.26	.09	.32	.87
Sweaters and jackets:												
Wool knit.....	95	43	37	15	.43	.31	.50	.70	.88	.59	1.07	1.58
Wool fabric.....	35	11	17	7	.16	.08	.23	.30	.23	.11	.30	.55
Leather, leatherette.....	5	5	0	0	.02	.03	0	0	.03	.06	0	0
Other.....	8	4	4	0	.03	.03	.04	0	.03	.03	.03	0
Suits: Wool.....	6	3	2	1	.02	.02	.02	.03	.13	.17	.06	.21
Silk, rayon.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	2	1	1	0	.01	.01	.01	0	.06	.04	.09	0
Waists and middies:												
Silk, rayon.....	3	0	2	1	.02	0	.03	.07	.02	0	.02	.07
Cotton.....	21	10	8	3	.13	.10	.13	.30	.11	.06	.11	.31
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skirts: Wool.....	29	7	13	9	.12	.06	.15	.33	.20	.09	.22	.66
Other.....	2	1	0	1	.02	.03	0	.03	.01	(⁵)	0	.05
Dresses: Cotton.....	141	77	47	17	1.70	1.39	1.95	2.27	1.76	1.34	2.18	2.40
Silk, rayon.....	40	16	16	8	.19	.10	.21	.50	.52	.27	.66	1.29
Wool.....	13	5	4	4	.08	.42	.08	.23	.23	.18	.18	.64
Other.....	1	1	0	0	(⁴)	.01	0	0	.01	.01	0	0
Aprons.....	3	1	2	0	.02	.01	.04	0	(⁵)	(⁵)	.01	0
Coveralls.....	16	9	5	2	.08	.08	.08	.07	.07	.07	.06	.06
Knickers, breeches, shorts.....	20	8	7	5	.13	.15	.08	.20	.11	.09	.11	.18
Underwear: Slips, cotton.....	40	18	14	8	.34	.28	.29	.77	.19	.13	.16	.59
silk.....	9	1	5	3	.05	.01	.07	.20	.05	(⁵)	.08	.20
rayon.....	16	3	10	3	.10	.03	.17	.17	.07	.02	.13	.12
Union suits and combinations:												
Cotton.....	46	17	22	7	.43	.26	.60	.70	.24	.15	.30	.52
Wool.....	15	4	8	3	.13	.06	.20	.27	.10	.03	.17	.21
Silk, rayon.....	21	5	10	6	.22	.15	.22	.57	.14	.05	.20	.40
Underwaists, shirts.....	78	40	31	7	.84	.75	1.02	.70	.25	.28	.29	.27
Bloomers and panties:												
Cotton.....	41	21	18	2	.62	.52	.80	.47	.17	.13	.21	.20
Rayon.....	104	45	44	15	1.57	1.18	1.77	2.83	.46	.30	.54	1.00
Silk.....	11	3	7	1	.30	.02	.54	.20	.10	.05	.16	.10
Nightgowns and sleeping pajamas:												
Cotton, light.....	38	18	13	7	.23	.20	.20	.40	.17	.13	.18	.37
flannel.....	52	18	26	8	.34	.22	.47	.53	.29	.18	.39	.52
Silk, rayon.....	13	1	10	2	.08	.01	.16	.20	.09	(⁵)	.17	.19
Pajamas, lounging and beach:												
Cotton.....	27	14	9	4	.15	.12	.14	.27	.11	.10	.08	.23
Silk, rayon.....	5	0	3	2	.06	0	.06	.20	.04	0	.06	.19
Other.....	1	1	0	0	.01	.01	0	0	.01	.02	0	0
Bathrobes.....	31	7	17	7	.12	.05	.18	.23	.23	.10	.35	.45
Kimonos, negligees.....	2	1	1	0	.01	.01	.01	0	.01	.01	.02	0
Hose: Silk.....	21	9	10	2	.52	.23	.13	.40	.15	.06	.27	.20
Rayon.....	50	30	11	9	2.24	1.65	1.00	4.10	.49	.35	.53	.99
Cotton.....	151	106	28	17	6.34	5.66	2.05	7.60	1.22	1.01	1.36	1.74
Wool.....	16	6	5	5	.35	.12	.20	1.23	.14	.05	.16	.53
Shoes: Street and dress.....	248	136	84	28	3.13	2.85	3.63	2.93	7.27	5.86	8.71	9.22
Sport.....	67	27	27	13	.43	.39	.04	.87	.80	.68	.71	1.60
House slippers.....	69	26	31	12	.26	.18	.34	.40	.23	.12	.29	.49
Shoe: Repairs.....	156	79	59	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.15	.99	1.21	1.72
Shines.....	1	0	1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	(⁵)	0	.01	0
Rubbers.....	41	13	22	6	.15	.09	.22	.23	.16	.12	.23	.18
Artics, gaiters.....	28	14	7	7	.10	.10	.07	.23	.13	.11	.10	.33
Gloves: Cotton.....	24	10	10	4	.10	.08	.11	.17	.07	.06	.06	.13
Leather.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	22	13	6	3	.08	.09	.06	.13	.05	.05	.04	.10

¹ Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks. ⁴ Less than 0.005 average number of articles per person. ⁵ Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 300.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*
 PACIFIC REGION—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN—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 age.¹ Continued	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Bathing suits, sun suits	56	20	22	14	0.22	0.15	0.25	0.47	0.29	0.18	0.29	0.84
Handkerchiefs	62	35	17	10	2.02	1.97	1.95	2.50	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.21
Furs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mufflers, scarfs	12	3	6	3	.05	.03	.06	.13	.04	.02	.05	.08
Handbags, purses	46	22	17	7	.23	.19	.26	.30	.08	.06	.09	.18
Umbrellas	10	5	3	2	.04	.03	.03	.07	.05	.05	.03	.09
Garters, belts, hairpins, etc.	35	17	10	8					.07	.05	.07	.20
Cleaning, repairing	55	20	24	11					.57	.16	.55	.75
Other									.03	.02	.04	.05
X. Clothing, girls 2 through 5 years of age.²												
Total									16.50	9.93	18.20	31.16
Hats: Felt	5	2	3	0	.03	.03	.05	0	.03	.01	.06	0
Straw	5	0	4	1	.04	0	.09	.04	.03	0	.06	.06
Fabric	6	2	1	3	.07	.04	.03	.24	.03	.01	.01	.16
Caps and berets: Wool	51	18	23	10	.38	.26	.45	.52	.22	.12	.23	.49
Other	11	3	4	4	.08	.04	.08	.20	.08	.02	.09	.21
Coats: Heavy, plain	23	8	12	3	.14	.11	.18	.12	.64	.32	.98	.72
fur trimmed	4	0	1	3	.03	0	.02	.16	.14	0	.06	.76
Fur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Light, wool	19	0	9	10	.12	0	.15	.40	.57	0	.69	1.92
cotton	5	2	2	1	.03	.03	.03	.04	.09	.04	.12	.16
silk, rayon	2	0	1	1	.01	0	.02	.04	.04	0	.06	.14
Play suits: Wool knit	12	4	5	3	.10	.05	.11	.20	.14	.13	.09	.28
Cotton suede	14	4	9	1	.16	.12	.23	.12	.13	.09	.17	.12
Other	9	4	4	1	.12	.14	.12	.08	.11	.07	.15	.10
Raincoats	5	1	2	2	.03	.01	.03	.08	.04	.01	.04	.16
Sweaters and jackets:												
Wool knit	55	17	24	14	.54	.26	.64	1.08	.60	.26	.77	1.13
Wool fabric	8	2	5	1	.09	.03	.15	.08	.07	.01	.12	.10
Leather, leatherette	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
Suits: Wool	4	1	1	2	.03	.01	.02	.08	.11	.10	.03	.40
Silk, rayon	1	0	0	1	.01	0	0	.04	.01	0	0	.03
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waists and middies:												
Silk, rayon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton	2	1	0	1	.02	.01	0	.08	.01	.01	0	.04
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skirts: Wool	2	0	1	1	.01	0	.02	.04	.02	0	.02	.04
Other	1	0	1	0	.02	0	.06	0	.06	0	.02	0
Dresses: Cotton	73	25	32	16	2.00	1.14	2.55	.59	1.75	.87	2.21	3.15
Silk, rayon	17	6	5	6	.14	.08	.12	.36	.26	.13	.18	.83
Wool	3	0	2	1	.02	0	.03	.04	.03	0	.04	.08
Other	2	0	2	0	.02	0	.05	0	.02	0	.06	0
Aprons	3	2	1	0	.02	.04	.02	0	.02	.03	.01	0
Coveralls	28	10	12	6	.41	.29	.05	.68	.25	.15	.25	.49
Knickers, breeches, shorts	2	0	1	1	.04	0	.09	.04	.02	0	.01	.08
Underwear:												
Slips, cotton	17	4	6	7	.23	.10	.20	.68	.12	.04	.09	.42
silk	5	1	0	4	.05	.01	0	.28	.05	.01	0	.29
rayon	3	0	2	1	.02	0	.05	.04	.01	0	.02	.04
Union suits and combinations:												
Cotton	39	16	12	11	.76	.58	.61	1.72	.44	.28	.32	1.21
Wool	11	1	6	4	.21	.03	.30	.48	.15	.02	.16	.52
Silk, rayon	11	3	6	2	.16	.07	.30	.08	.07	.02	.12	.10
Underwaists, shirts	38	13	19	6	.81	.42	1.21	.88	.20	.09	.33	.20
Bloomers and panties:												
Cotton	22	9	8	5	.71	.48	.77	1.20	.18	.15	.18	.27
Rayon	32	12	13	7	.82	.40	.98	1.64	.25	.11	.32	.48
Silk	4	0	2	2	.11	0	.15	.32	.06	0	.06	.26
Nightgowns and sleeping												
palamas:												
Cotton, light	26	7	9	10	.40	.19	.39	1.00	.26	.09	.24	.83
flannel	36	14	12	10	.52	.47	.41	.96	.35	.30	.26	.72
Silk, rayon	3	1	1	1	.04	.07	.09	.08	.09	.07	.14	.05

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

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 300.

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

PACIFIC REGION—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN

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	
X. Clothing, girls 2 through 5 years of age¹—Continued.													
Pajamas, lounging and beach:	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
Cotton.....	7	2	4	1	0.07	0.03	0.12	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.01	
Silk, rayon.....	2	2	0	0	.01	.03	0	0	.01	.02	0	0	
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bathrobes.....	7	0	5	2	.04	0	.08	.08	.06	0	.13	.08	
Kimonos, negligees.....	1	0	0	1	.01	0	0	.04	.02	0	0	.13	
Hose: Silk.....	6	2	0	4	.34	.05	0	2.08	.09	.01	0	.53	
Rayon.....	24	12	8	4	.75	.84	.59	.92	.16	.15	.13	.25	
Cotton.....	123	53	49	21	6.95	4.88	8.59	8.68	1.25	.82	1.48	1.92	
Wool.....	15	6	8	1	.41	.36	.59	.12	.11	.11	1.33	.04	
Shoes: Street and dress.....	147	68	57	22	2.80	2.40	3.08	3.28	5.44	4.15	5.93	7.97	
Sport.....	26	13	9	4	.21	.25	.20	.16	.39	.44	.35	.36	
House slippers.....	29	11	11	7	.20	.15	.20	.36	.13	.10	1.0	.31	
Shoe: Repairs.....	33	15	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.20	.13	.21	.38
Shines.....	1	0	1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	(²)	0	(³)	0
Rubbers.....	13	2	7	4	.08	.03	.11	.16	.06	.03	.07	.15	
Arctics, gaiters.....	6	3	2	1	.04	.04	.03	.04	.04	.04	.04	.03	
Gloves: Cotton.....	2	0	1	1	.01	0	.02	.04	.01	0	.01	.04	
Leather.....	1	0	0	1	.01	0	0	.04	(²)	0	0	.02	
Other.....	8	3	2	3	.05	.05	.03	.12	.03	.03	.01	.07	
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	28	7	16	5	.23	.12	.29	.40	.15	.05	.24	.22	
Handkerchiefs.....	12	4	5	3	.37	.16	.53	.52	.03	.01	.05	.06	
Furs.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mufflers, scarfs.....	5	0	3	2	.03	0	.05	.08	.02	0	.03	.06	
Handbags, purses.....	20	7	8	5	.17	.10	.18	.36	.04	.02	.05	.09	
Umbrellas.....	3	0	2	1	.02	0	.03	.04	.01	0	.01	.02	
Garters, belts, hairpins, etc.....	9	3	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02	.02	.02	.01
Cleaning, repairing.....	36	11	18	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.42	.17	.35	1.36
Other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03	.06	0	.01
XI. Clothing, infants:²													
Total.....									9.67	6.49	8.83	15.25	
Caps, hoods, bonnets.....	57	7	36	14	.67	.17	1.00	.75	.42	.09	.58	.58	
Coats.....	32	9	12	11	.25	.19	.21	.39	.67	.41	.59	1.17	
Sweaters, sacques.....	44	13	17	14	.50	.42	.45	.69	.45	.38	.39	.64	
Sweater suits.....	36	8	16	12	.30	.19	.26	.50	.60	.44	.46	1.05	
Dresses, rompers.....	62	19	22	21	1.25	1.06	1.03	1.89	.86	.56	.71	1.54	
Skirts, gertrudes.....	19	6	5	8	.32	.34	.18	.56	.13	.11	.08	.25	
Shirts, bands.....	83	22	34	27	2.01	1.60	1.95	2.67	.91	.56	.90	1.37	
Diapers.....	45	9	17	19	7.92	3.49	6.58	16.03	.97	.37	.83	1.97	
Sleeping garments.....	76	16	36	24	1.47	.76	1.55	2.25	1.17	.55	1.25	1.84	
Stockings.....	82	29	36	17	3.05	2.89	2.66	3.94	.63	.51	.55	.93	
Bootees, shoes.....	105	36	44	25	1.62	1.42	1.48	2.11	2.14	1.67	1.85	3.22	
Layette.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.72	.84	.64	.69

¹ Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.² Infants 1 to 2 years of age are included 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.³ Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 300.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—MEXICAN FAMILIES

Item	All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$400	\$400 and over
<i>Clothing Expenditures</i>				
I. Number of families in survey.....	99	13	65	21
Average number of clothing expenditure units per family.....	3.62	5.04	3.65	2.65
Number of families spending for:				
Ready-made clothing, dry cleaning, and accessories.....	99	13	65	21
Yard goods and findings.....	71	8	46	17
Paid help for sewing.....	5	0	4	1
Number of families reporting clothing received as gifts.....	31	1	21	9
Average expenditure per family for clothing.....	\$170.75	\$131.96	\$172.08	\$190.64
Ready-made clothing, dry cleaning, and accessories.....	163.64	124.32	165.41	182.51
Yard goods and findings.....	6.92	7.64	6.58	7.51
Paid help for sewing.....	.19	0	.09	.62
Average value per family of clothing received as gifts.....	3.55	.30	3.23	6.63
II. Number of families having men and boys 18 years of age and over ¹	97	13	63	21
Number of men and boys 18 years of age and over ¹	135	14	96	25
Average number of men and boys 18 years of age and over per family having such men and boys ²	1.39	1.08	1.52	1.19
Number of families having boys 12 through 17 years of age ²	18	8	9	1
Number of boys 12 through 17 years of age ²	20	8	11	1
Average number of boys 12 through 17 years of age per family having such boys ²	1.11	1.00	1.22	1.00
Number of families having boys 6 through 11 years of age ²	35	11	22	2
Number of boys 6 through 11 years of age ²	44	13	28	3
Average number of boys 6 through 11 years of age per family having such boys ²	1.26	1.18	1.27	1.50
Number of families having boys 2 through 5 years of age ²	18	2	11	5
Number of boys 2 through 5 years of age ²	21	2	14	5
Average number of boys 2 through 5 years of age per family having such boys ²	1.17	1.00	1.27	1.00
Number of families having women and girls 18 years of age and over ¹	99	13	65	21
Number of women and girls 18 years of age and over ¹	141	18	99	24
Average number of women and girls 18 years of age and over per family having such women and girls ²	1.42	1.38	1.52	1.14
Number of families having girls 12 through 17 years of age ²	28	11	17	0
Number of girls 12 through 17 years of age ²	36	15	21	0
Average number of girls 12 through 17 years of age per family having such girls ²	1.29	1.36	1.24	0
Number of families having girls 6 through 11 years of age ²	30	9	18	3
Number of girls 6 through 11 years of age ²	37	12	22	3
Average number of girls 6 through 11 years of age per family having such girls ²	1.23	1.33	1.22	1.00
Number of families having girls 2 through 5 years of age ²	17	4	10	3
Number of girls 2 through 5 years of age ²	19	5	11	3
Average number of girls 2 through 5 years of age per family having such girls ²	1.12	1.25	1.10	1.00
Number of families having infants under 2 years of age ³	20	4	12	4
Number of infants under 2 years of age ³	20	4	12	4
Average number of infants under 2 years of age per family having infants ³	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

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

² 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 number of weeks dependent on family funds.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 300.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—MEXICAN 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		
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$400	\$400 and over		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$400	\$400 and over		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$400	\$400 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.....	40	4	26	10	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.40	1.07	0.77	0.96	1.63
Hats: Felt.....	5	0	5	0	.04	0	.05	0	.06	0	.10	0
Straw.....	9	0	8	1	.10	0	.10	.16	.10	0	.10	.16
Caps: Wool.....	8	0	5	3	.10	0	.09	.16	.06	0	.04	.17
Other.....	14	1	10	3	.10	.07	.10	.12	1.95	.58	2.07	2.25
Overcoats.....	1	0	1	0	.01	0	.01	0	.09	0	.13	0
Topcoats.....	2	0	2	0	.01	0	.02	0	.06	0	.09	0
Raincoats.....	5	0	5	0	.04	0	.06	0	.13	0	.18	0
Jackets: Heavy fabric.....	21	0	11	10	.16	0	.11	.40	.90	0	.64	2.43
Leather.....	2	0	2	0	.01	0	.02	0	.06	0	.09	0
Other.....	28	2	22	4	.21	.14	.23	.16	.69	.44	.79	.41
Sweaters: Heavy.....	19	2	10	7	.16	.14	.11	.36	.35	.38	.19	.95
Light.....	29	1	21	7	.22	.07	.23	.28	6.06	2.02	5.68	9.81
Suits: Heavy wool.....	28	3	19	6	.21	.21	.20	.24	3.95	3.80	3.81	4.58
Lightweight wool.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton, linen.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palm Beach.....	2	0	1	1	.01	0	.01	.04	.14	0	.13	.29
Trousers: Wool.....	37	3	22	12	.41	.21	.26	1.12	1.61	.73	1.19	3.73
Cotton.....	32	4	20	8	.48	.43	.36	.96	.86	.67	.70	1.57
Other.....	6	0	4	2	.15	0	.07	.52	.16	0	.15	.30
Overalls, coveralls.....	40	3	30	7	.64	.21	.71	.64	.94	.29	1.05	.90
Shirts and blouses:												
Cotton, work.....	54	6	37	11	1.46	1.14	1.25	2.44	.99	.77	.94	1.29
Cotton and other, dress.....	90	10	61	19	2.10	1.93	1.85	3.16	2.50	1.64	2.27	3.86
Wool.....	6	0	6	0	.09	0	.12	0	.19	0	.26	0
Underwear:												
Suits, cotton, knit.....	13	2	8	3	.29	.28	.28	.32	.26	.36	.24	.32
woven.....	2	0	2	0	.05	0	.07	0	.09	0	.02	0
cotton and wool.....	9	3	6	0	.16	.50	.16	0	.18	.36	.21	0
rayon and silk.....	1	0	1	0	.01	0	.01	0	(*)	0	.01	0
Undershirts, cotton.....	72	6	48	18	2.42	1.14	2.22	3.92	.82	.41	.73	1.39
cotton and wool.....	15	2	11	2	.35	.28	.40	.16	.16	.17	.17	.09
rayon and silk.....	8	0	5	3	.30	0	.24	.72	.14	0	.10	.37
Shorts, cotton.....	66	5	47	14	2.20	.93	2.20	2.92	.73	.30	.70	1.10
rayon and silk.....	3	0	0	3	.13	0	0	.72	.07	0	0	.37
Drawers, cotton and wool.....	24	3	17	4	.70	.50	.68	.88	.30	.28	.31	.27
Pajamas and nightshirts.....	19	1	13	5	.24	.14	.23	.36	.25	.04	.25	.38
Shoes: Street.....	108	9	79	20	1.18	.86	1.22	1.20	4.63	2.53	4.76	5.30
Work.....	61	6	40	15	.61	.50	.56	.84	1.45	1.06	1.39	1.92
Canvas.....	7	1	5	1	.07	.07	.08	.04	.07	.06	.09	.03
Other.....	1	0	1	0	.01	0	.01	0	.01	0	.01	0
Boots: Rubber.....	5	0	4	1	.04	0	.04	.04	.12	0	.13	.16
Leather.....	3	1	1	1	.04	.14	.02	.04	.14	.32	.10	.20
Arctics.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rubbers.....	7	0	6	1	.14	0	.19	.04	.15	0	.21	.01
Shoe: Repairs.....	82	8	56	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.88	.74	.79	1.32
Shines.....	30	0	18	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.49	0	.38	1.19
Hose: Cotton, heavy.....	56	3	41	12	4.03	1.71	3.85	6.00	.63	.36	.58	.96
dress.....	60	8	39	13	4.10	8.36	3.18	5.28	.74	1.25	.60	1.04
Rayon.....	47	6	34	7	3.04	2.28	3.20	2.88	.61	.40	.67	.50
Silk.....	6	0	4	2	.21	0	.19	.40	.06	0	.06	.10
Wool.....	2	0	2	0	.04	0	.05	0	.02	0	.03	0
Gloves: Work, cotton.....	11	0	5	6	.86	0	.19	3.92	.26	0	.07	1.13
other.....	5	1	3	1	.32	.21	.41	.04	.10	.08	.12	.06
Street, leather.....	7	0	4	3	.05	0	.04	.12	.08	0	.07	.17
other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ties.....	76	9	51	16	2.20	1.36	2.00	3.44	1.01	.41	.97	1.69
Collars.....	1	0	1	0	.03	0	.04	0	.01	0	.01	0
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	14	0	10	4	.10	0	.10	.16	.20	0	.18	.41
Handkerchiefs.....	90	9	61	20	8.01	3.86	6.96	14.36	.65	.24	.60	1.06
Accessories.....	5	0	3	2	.03	0	0	0	.03	0	.02	.09
Bathrobes.....	1	0	1	0	.01	0	.01	0	.04	0	.05	0
Cleaning, repairing.....	99	5	70	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.24	.69	2.20	3.25
Other.....									.15	0	.20	.05

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

⁴ Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 300.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—MEXICAN FAMILIES—Continued

Item	All families		
	Number of persons purchasing	Average number of articles purchased per person	Average expenditure per person
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
IV. Clothing, boys 12 through 17 years of age: ¹			
Total.....			25.13
Hats: Felt.....	0	0	0
Straw.....	0	0	0
Wool.....	6	.35	.19
Other.....	2	.20	.05
Overcoats.....	0	0	0
Topcoats.....	0	0	0
Raincoats.....	0	0	0
Jackets: Heavy fabric.....	2	.10	.31
Leather.....	1	.05	.26
Other.....	0	0	0
Sweaters: Heavy.....	7	.40	.84
Light.....	6	.45	.45
Play suits: Wool knit.....	0	0	0
Cotton suede.....	0	0	0
Other.....	1	.05	.02
Suits: Heavy wool.....	4	.20	2.74
Lightweight wool.....	3	.15	.82
Cotton, linen.....	0	0	0
Palm Beach.....	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0
Trousers: Wool.....	8	.65	1.51
Cotton.....	14	1.45	2.09
Other.....	2	.25	.45
Overalls, coveralls.....	2	.25	.17
Shirts and blouses:			
Cotton, work.....	5	.70	.51
Cotton and other, dress.....	14	2.80	1.50
Wool.....	0	0	0
Underwear:			
Suits, cotton, knit.....	3	.50	.25
woven.....	3	.60	.30
cotton and wool.....	3	.50	.15
rayon and silk.....	0	0	0
Undershirts, cotton.....	10	2.20	.61
cotton and wool.....	0	0	0
rayon and silk.....	0	0	0
Shorts, cotton.....	10	2.20	.66
rayon and silk.....	0	0	0
Drawers, cotton and wool.....	0	0	0
Pajamas and nightshirts.....	4	.35	.26
Shoes: Street.....	18	2.35	6.07
Work.....	4	.55	.88
Canvas.....	4	.45	.28
Other.....	0	0	0
Boots: Rubber.....	1	.05	.15
Leather.....	0	0	0
Arctics.....	0	0	0
Rubbers.....	0	0	0
Shoe: Repairs.....	9		.99
Shines.....	0		0
Hose: Cotton, heavy.....	6	3.20	.50
dress.....	10	4.30	.62
Rayon.....	2	1.25	.20
Silk.....	2	.75	.18
Wool.....	0	0	0
Gloves: Work, cotton.....	0	0	0
other.....	0	0	0
Street, leather.....	0	0	0
other.....	0	0	0
Ties.....	12	1.25	.39
Collars.....	0	0	0
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	0	0	0
Handkerchiefs.....	13	5.35	.41
Accessories.....	2		.02
Bathrobes.....	0	0	0
Cleaning, repairing.....	4		.29
Other.....			.01

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

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 300.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—MEXICAN FAMILIES—Continued

Item	All families		
	Number of persons purchasing	Average number of articles purchased per person	Average expenditure per person
V. Clothing, boys 6 through 11 years of age: ¹			
Total.....			19.69
Hats: Felt.....	2	0.04	.07
Straw.....	0	0	0
Wool.....	11	.30	.19
Other.....	6	.16	.05
Overcoats.....	7	.16	.92
Topcoats.....	0	0	0
Raincoats.....	1	.02	.01
Jackets: Heavy fabric.....	1	.02	.11
Leather.....	3	.07	.17
Other.....	3	.07	.07
Sweaters: Heavy.....	19	.48	.70
Light.....	10	.48	.46
Play suits: Wool knit.....	0	0	0
Cotton suede.....	0	0	0
Other.....	1	.04	.04
Suits: Heavy wool.....	0	0	0
Lightweight wool.....	6	.14	.84
Cotton, linen.....	0	0	0
Palm Beach.....	0	0	0
Other.....	1	.02	.05
Trousers: Wool.....	14	.48	.82
Cotton.....	23	1.48	1.79
Other.....	4	.11	.21
Overalls, coveralls.....	22	1.59	.99
Shirts and blouses:			
Cotton and other, except wool.....	33	3.57	1.66
Wool.....	0	0	0
Underwear:			
Suits, cotton, knit.....	19	1.77	.65
woven.....	5	.45	.15
cotton and wool.....	10	.08	.40
rayon and silk.....	1	.68	.03
Undershirts, cotton.....	4	.05	.09
cotton and wool.....	0	0	0
rayon and silk.....	0	0	0
Shorts, cotton.....	3	.36	.07
rayon and silk.....	0	0	0
Drawers, cotton and wool.....	0	0	0
Pajamas and nightshirts.....	3	.16	.08
Shoes: Street.....	44	4.50	6.63
Canvas.....	5	.32	.18
Other.....	0	0	0
Boots: Rubber.....	3	.07	.07
Leather.....	0	0	0
Arctics.....	0	0	0
Rubbers.....	0	0	0
Shoe: Repairs.....	11		.36
Shines.....	0		0
Hose: Cotton, heavy.....	10	2.48	.29
dress.....	28	8.09	.97
Rayon.....	5	.59	.10
Silk.....	0	0	0
Wool.....	0	0	0
Gloves: Work, cotton.....	0	0	0
Leather.....	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0
Ties.....	8	.32	.07
Collars.....	0	0	0
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	8	.18	.13
Handkerchiefs.....	11	2.25	.15
Accessories.....	1		(⁴)
Bathrobes.....	2	.05	.05
Cleaning, repairing.....	3		.07
Other.....			(⁴)

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

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 300.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—MEXICAN FAMILIES—Continued

Item	All families		
	Number of persons purchasing	Average number of articles purchased per person	Average expenditure per person
VI. Clothing, boys 2 through 5 years of age: †			
Total.....			15.69
Hats: Felt.....	1	0.10	.15
Straw.....	0	0	0
Caps: Wool.....	5	.29	.20
Other.....	3	.24	.10
Overcoats.....	4	.19	.89
Topcoats.....	0	0	0
Raincoats.....	0	0	0
Jackets: Heavy fabric.....	1	.05	.15
Leather.....	0	0	0
Other.....	2	.10	.10
Sweaters: Heavy.....	10	.81	1.01
Light.....	9	.90	.77
Play suits: Wool knit.....	1	.10	.10
Cotton suede.....	5	.43	.31
Other.....	3	.43	.24
Suits: Heavy wool.....	2	.10	.46
Lightweight wool.....	2	.10	.37
Cotton, linen.....	1	.19	.10
Palm Beach.....	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0
Trousers: Wool.....	4	.48	.53
Cotton.....	6	.71	.75
Other.....	0	0	0
Overalls, coveralls.....	11	1.76	.99
Shirts and blouses: Cotton and other, except wool.....	6	1.05	.34
Wool.....	0	0	0
Underwear:			
Suits, cotton, knit.....	8	1.71	.59
woven.....	1	.10	.05
cotton and wool.....	4	.57	.24
rayon and silk.....	2	.29	.12
Undershirts, cotton.....	2	.57	.12
cotton and wool.....	0	0	0
rayon and silk.....	0	0	0
Shorts, cotton.....	1	.29	.07
rayon and silk.....	0	0	0
Drawers, cotton and wool.....	0	0	0
Pajamas and nightshirts.....	3	.52	.24
Shoes: Street.....	21	3.67	4.68
Canvas.....	1	.29	.17
Other.....	0	0	0
Boots: Rubber.....	1	.05	.07
Leather.....	0	0	0
Arctics.....	0	0	0
Rubbers.....	0	0	0
Shoe: Repairs.....	4		.17
Shines.....	0		0
Hose: Cotton, heavy.....	5	2.24	.36
dress.....	9	4.05	.54
Rayon.....	5	1.43	.19
Silk.....	0	0	0
Wool.....	0	0	0
Gloves: Work, cotton.....	0	0	0
Street, leather.....	0	0	0
other.....	1	.05	.02
Ties.....	1	.05	.01
Collars.....	0	0	0
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	4	.19	.19
Handkerchiefs.....	2	1.43	.07
Accessories.....	0		0
Bathrobes.....	2	.10	.11
Cleaning, repairing.....	3		.12
Other.....			0

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

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 300.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—MEXICAN 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		
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$400	\$400 and over		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$400	\$400 and over		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$400	\$400 and over
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
VII. Clothing, women and girls 18 years of age and over: 2												
Total	46.82	24.70	43.55	77.05								
Hats:												
Felt.....	59	6	41	12	0.52	0.61	0.49	0.54	.91	.68	.87	1.24
Straw.....	29	2	23	4	.23	.11	.24	.25	.39	.17	.41	.53
Fabric.....	22	0	17	5	.18	0	.21	.21	.37	0	.41	.48
Caps and berets:												
Wool.....	7	0	5	2	.06	0	.06	.08	.05	0	.03	.17
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coats:												
Heavy, plain.....	21	2	18	1	.15	.11	.18	.04	2.06	1.77	2.51	.43
fur trimmed.....	19	3	12	4	.13	.17	.12	.17	2.35	1.53	2.14	3.84
Fur.....	5	0	3	2	.04	0	.03	.08	2.28	0	1.93	5.40
Light, wool.....	7	1	3	3	.05	.05	.03	.12	.61	.85	.25	1.90
cotton.....	1	0	1	0	.01	0	.01	0	.05	0	.07	0
silk, rayon.....	3	0	2	1	.02	0	.02	.04	.29	0	.32	.38
Raincoats.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweaters and jackets:												
Wool knit.....	23	0	14	9	.23	0	.22	.42	.47	0	.40	1.11
Wool fabric.....	25	2	20	3	.20	.11	.22	.21	.51	.17	.58	.49
Leather, leatherette.....	4	0	1	3	.03	0	.01	.12	.16	0	.07	.65
Other.....	1	0	0	1	.01	0	0	.04	.28	0	0	1.67
Suits:												
Wool.....	21	2	14	5	.15	.11	.14	.21	1.79	1.25	1.41	3.74
Silk, rayon.....	6	0	3	3	.08	0	.05	.20	.63	0	.34	2.29
Other.....	2	0	1	1	.02	0	.02	.04	.11	0	.11	.21
Waists and middies:												
Silk, rayon.....	10	1	6	3	.13	.05	.09	.37	.14	.03	.10	.43
Cotton.....	4	1	2	1	.08	.11	.08	.04	.03	.06	.03	.02
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skirts:												
Wool.....	14	0	12	2	.13	0	.16	.12	.32	0	.40	.25
Other.....	5	0	5	0	.07	0	.10	0	.09	0	.13	0
Dresses: Cotton, house street.....	89	7	65	17	2.02	1.17	1.93	3.04	2.25	1.05	2.22	3.30
Silk, rayon.....	31	4	24	3	.42	.83	.35	.25	.78	1.05	.78	.55
Wool.....	76	7	52	17	.89	.50	.90	1.12	4.72	1.60	4.51	7.93
Other.....	10	1	9	0	.08	.05	.11	0	.34	.11	.46	0
Aprons.....	10	0	8	2	.11	0	.14	.08	.75	0	.81	1.07
Coveralls.....	34	3	24	7	.52	.28	.53	.67	.29	.11	.27	.50
Knickers, breeches, shorts.....	1	0	0	1	.01	0	0	.08	.01	0	0	.08
Other.....	2	0	0	2	.01	0	0	.08	.03	0	0	.17
Underwear:												
Slips, cotton.....	40	3	32	5	.81	.55	.85	.83	.61	.30	.60	.88
silk.....	28	1	22	5	.44	.06	.49	.54	.47	.06	.54	.52
rayon.....	33	3	21	9	.59	.44	.49	1.08	.54	.28	.39	1.35
Corsets, girdles.....	31	3	24	4	.27	.27	.29	.17	.65	.22	.78	.42
Brassieres.....	53	5	36	12	1.27	1.22	1.09	2.04	.51	.34	.42	.99
Union suits and combinations:												
Cotton.....	7	2	5	0	.11	.17	.12	0	.07	.12	.08	0
Wool.....	2	1	1	0	.04	.28	.01	0	.03	.17	.01	0
Silk, rayon.....	7	1	3	3	.18	.05	.07	.75	.11	.04	.05	.41
Underwaists, shirts:												
Cotton.....	25	4	17	4	.64	.55	.59	.92	.26	.17	.24	.40
Bloomers and panties:												
Cotton.....	21	2	16	3	.55	.33	.56	.62	.19	.12	.20	.18
Rayon.....	66	7	50	9	2.35	1.22	2.56	2.33	.86	.41	.89	1.07
Silk.....	19	0	15	4	.55	0	.64	.58	.31	0	.37	.30
Nightgowns and sleeping pajamas:												
Cotton, light.....	13	0	9	4	.19	0	.14	.54	.14	0	.09	.41
flannel.....	42	2	32	8	.53	.17	.55	.71	.54	.17	.57	.70
Silk, rayon.....	24	1	20	3	.25	.05	.27	.29	.30	.09	.31	.44

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

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 300.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—MEXICAN 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		
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$400	\$400 and over		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$400	\$400 and over		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$400	\$400 and over
VII. Clothing, women and girls 18 years of age and over ² —Con.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Pajamas, lounging and beach:												
Cotton.....	10	1	7	2	0.11	0.06	0.10	0.17	0.15	0.06	0.14	0.24
Silk, rayon.....	2	0	2	0	.01	0	.02	0	.04	0	.05	0
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bathrobes.....	13	1	8	4	.09	.06	.08	.17	.25	.06	.21	.55
Kimonos, negligees.....	10	1	5	4	.07	.06	.05	.17	.17	.08	.12	.47
Hose:												
Silk.....	104	11	70	23	7.84	5.39	6.82	13.87	5.54	3.10	4.73	10.69
Rayon.....	27	6	19	2	1.33	2.83	1.25	.54	.63	.83	.70	.21
Cotton.....	20	1	16	3	.60	.33	.63	.67	.15	.09	.17	.11
Wool.....	1	0	1	0	.03	0	.04	0	.01	0	.01	0
Shoes:												
Street.....	123	17	84	22	1.82	1.89	1.60	2.71	5.54	4.56	4.91	8.85
Dress.....	31	3	21	7	.28	.22	.26	.42	.97	.65	.87	1.61
Sport.....	19	2	13	4	.16	.11	.15	.21	.38	.17	.41	.44
House slippers.....	69	6	52	11	.86	.44	.98	.67	.61	.23	.70	.56
Shoe:												
Repairs.....	58	9	41	8					.42	.36	.44	.40
Shines.....	7	0	3	4					.07	0	.03	.29
Rubbers.....	4	0	3	1	.03	0	.03	.04	.02	0	.01	.06
Arctics, gaiters.....	2	0	1	1	.05	0	.02	.21	(4)	0	(4)	.02
Gloves:												
Cotton.....	9	1	6	2	.07	.06	.06	.12	.05	.03	.05	.09
Leather.....	18	2	14	2	.17	.11	.16	.25	.24	.12	.25	.31
Other.....	5	0	2	3	.06	0	.02	.25	.06	0	.03	.27
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	11	0	7	4	.08	0	.07	.17	.19	0	.14	.55
Handkerchiefs.....	76	11	53	12	5.24	3.89	5.04	7.08	.39	.23	.38	.58
Furs.....	1	0	1	0	.01	0	.01	0	.14	0	.20	0
Mufflers, scarfs.....	10	1	6	3	.09	.06	.08	.17	.07	.01	.07	.11
Handbags, purses.....	78	11	52	15	.75	.72	.71	.96	.82	.74	.76	1.14
Umbrellas.....	9	2	6	1	.06	.11	.06	.04	.09	.14	.08	.08
Garters, belts, hairpins, etc.....	45	7	27	11					.14	.13	.12	.20
Cleaning, repairing.....	72	4	47	21					1.02	.19	.86	2.32
Other.....									.01	0	.01	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, p. 300.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—MEXICAN FAMILIES—Continued

Item	All families		
	Number of persons purchasing	Average number of articles purchased per person	Average expenditure per person
	Number	Number	Dollars
VIII. Clothing, girls 12 through 17 years of age: ¹			
Total.....			29.26
Hats: Felt.....	8	0.39	.41
Straw.....	4	.11	.11
Fabric.....	3	.11	.09
Caps and berets: Wool.....	6	.17	.08
Other.....	2	.08	.02
Coats: Heavy, plain.....	8	.22	2.33
fur trimmed.....	1	.03	.22
Fur.....	0	0	0
Light, wool.....	4	.11	.68
cotton.....	1	.03	.06
silk, rayon.....	0	0	0
Play suits: Wool knit.....	0	0	0
Cotton suede.....	0	0	0
Other.....	1	.03	.03
Raincoats.....	0	0	0
Sweaters and jackets:			
Wool knit.....	13	.04	.90
Wool fabric.....	7	.28	.54
Leather, leatherette.....	3	.08	.30
Other.....	1	.03	.01
Suits: Wool.....	4	.11	.48
Silk, rayon.....	0	0	0
Other.....	2	.06	.21
Waists and middies:			
Silk, rayon.....	1	.03	.06
Cotton.....	7	.31	.27
Other.....	0	0	0
Skirts: Wool.....	10	.36	.71
Other.....	0	0	0
Dresses: Cotton, house.....	14	1.75	1.62
street.....	13	1.30	1.67
Silk, rayon.....	11	.47	1.85
Wool.....	0	0	0
Other.....	1	.03	.25
Aprons.....	0	0	0
Coveralls.....	0	0	0
Knickers, breeches, shorts.....	1	.03	.11
Underwear:			
Slips, cotton.....	8	.75	.38
silk.....	6	.04	.33
rayon.....	6	.67	.42
Corsets, girdles.....	0	0	0
Brassieres.....	10	.81	.22
Union suits and combinations: Cotton.....	0	0	0
Wool.....	1	.08	.03
Silk, rayon.....	2	.11	.09
Underwaists, shirts.....	2	.17	.04
Bloomers and panties:			
Cotton.....	6	.92	.27
Rayon.....	15	1.75	.58
Silk.....	5	.72	.20
Nightgowns and sleeping pajamas:			
Cotton, light.....	2	.08	.08
flannel.....	1	.11	.06
Silk, rayon.....	4	.11	.10
Pajamas, lounging and beach:			
Cotton.....	1	.03	.02
Silk, rayon.....	1	.03	.04
Other.....	0	0	0
Bathrobes.....	0	0	0
Kimonos, negligees.....	1	.03	.03
Hose: Silk.....	15	3.75	2.20
Rayon.....	15	3.92	.88
Cotton.....	14	4.06	.82
Wool.....	0	0	0

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

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 300.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—MEXICAN FAMILIES—Continued

Item	All families		
	Number of persons purchasing	Average number of articles purchased per person	Average expenditure per person
VIII. Clothing, girls 12 through 17 years of age ²—Continued.			
Shoes: Street	36	2.86	6.38
Dress	5	.19	.56
Sport	11	.44	.82
House slippers	4	.14	.10
Shoe: Repairs	18	.....	.71
Shines	0	0	0
Rubbers	0	0	0
Arotics, gaiters	0	0	0
Gloves: Cotton	0	0	0
Leather	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Bathing suits, sun suits	1	.03	.04
Handkerchiefs	11	2.22	.14
Furs	0	0	0
Mufflers, scarfs	2	.06	.02
Handbags, purses	21	.75	.39
Umbrellas	0	0	0
Garters, belts, hairpins, etc	5	.....	.04
Cleaning, repairing	8	.....	.26
Other	.....	.....	.....
IX. Clothing, girls 6 through 11 years of age: ²			
Total	.....	.....	19.92
Hats: Felt	2	.08	.10
Straw	3	.08	.06
Fabric	0	0	0
Caps and berets: Wool	12	.41	.20
Other	1	.06	.03
Coats: Heavy, plain	7	.19	1.00
fur trimmed	1	.03	.24
Fur	0	0	0
Light, wool	7	.19	.93
cotton	2	.05	.08
silk, rayon	0	0	0
Play suits: Wool knit	0	0	0
Cotton suede	1	.03	.03
Other	1	.16	.08
Raincoats	2	.05	.14
Sweaters and jackets:			
Wool knit	16	.68	.80
Wool fabric	8	.27	.31
Leather, leatherette	2	.05	.25
Other	3	.08	.04
Suits: Wool	1	.03	.05
Silk, rayon	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Waists and middies:			
Silk, rayon	0	0	0
Cotton	2	.11	.03
Other	0	0	0
Skirts: Wool	2	.05	.05
Other	0	0	0
Dresses: Cotton	29	3.03	2.63
Silk, rayon	7	.27	.52
Wool	2	.05	.11
Other	0	0	0
Aprons	3	.14	.07
Coveralls	4	.11	.07
Knickers, breeches, shorts	0	0	0

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

Notes on this table are in appendix A. p. 300.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—MEXICAN FAMILIES—Continued

Item	All families		
	Number of persons purchasing	Average number of articles purchased per person	Average expenditure per person
IX. Clothing, girls 6 through 11 years of age²—Continued.			
Underwear:	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Slips, cotton.....	9	0.05	0.22
silk.....	3	.19	.12
rayon.....	1	.08	.04
Union suits and combinations:			
Cotton.....	6	.03	.13
Wool.....	2	.14	.06
Silk, rayon.....	0	0	0
Underwaists, shirts.....	7	1.03	.23
Bloomers and panties:			
Cotton.....	12	1.38	.29
Rayon.....	6	.86	.19
Silk.....	2	.32	.08
Nightgowns and sleeping pajamas:			
Cotton.....	2	.19	.18
Light flannel.....	6	.43	.24
Silk, rayon.....	2	.05	.05
Pajamas, lounging and beach:			
Cotton.....	3	.08	.10
Silk, rayon.....	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0
Bathrobes.....	6	.16	.27
Kimonos, negligees.....	0	0	0
Hose: Silk.....	1	.14	.02
Rayon.....	13	2.59	.41
Cotton.....	24	8.86	1.14
Wool.....	2	.54	.09
Shoes: Street and dress.....	37	4.43	6.82
Sport.....	2	.08	.15
Houseslippers.....	5	.14	.09
Shoe: Repairs.....	11		.67
Shines.....	1		(⁴)
Rubbers.....	0	.11	.09
Aretics, gaiters.....	4	0	0
Gloves: Cotton.....	0	0	0
Leather.....	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	4	.11	.10
Handkerchiefs.....	7	1.22	.07
Furs.....	0	0	0
Mufflers, scarfs.....	2	.05	.02
Handbags, purses.....	4	.11	.08
Umbrellas.....	0	0	0
Garters, belts, hairpins, etc.....	3		.05
Cleaning, repairing.....	4		.15
Other.....			0

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

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 300.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—MEXICAN FAMILIES—Continued

Item	All families		
	Number of persons purchasing	Average number of articles purchased per person	Average expenditure per person
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
X. Clothing, girls 2 through 5 years of age: ¹			
Total.....			14.76
Hats: Felt.....	0	0	0
Straw.....	0	0	0
Fabric.....	1	.05	.03
Caps and berets: Wool.....	6	.42	.26
Other.....	4	.21	.06
Coats: Heavy, plain.....	3	.16	.53
fur trimmed.....	0	0	0
Fur.....	0	0	0
Light, wool.....	4	.21	.64
cotton.....	0	0	0
silk, rayon.....	0	0	0
Play suits: Wool knit.....	1	.05	.08
Cotton suede.....	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0
Raincoats.....	0	0	0
Sweaters and jackets:			
Wool knit.....	6	.47	.56
Wool fabric.....	5	.37	.43
Leather, leatherette.....	0	0	0
Other.....	2	.11	.05
Suits: Wool.....	0	0	0
Silk, rayon.....	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0
Waists and middles:			
Silk, rayon.....	0	0	0
cotton.....	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0
Skirts: Wool.....	1	.05	.03
Other.....	0	0	0
Dresses: Cotton.....	7	2.37	1.57
Silk, rayon.....	3	.42	.46
Wool.....	0	0	0
Other.....	1	.32	.32
Aprons.....	0	0	0
Coveralls.....	1	.16	.09
Knickers, breeches, shorts.....	0	0	0
Underwear:			
Slips, cotton.....	3	.47	.15
silk.....	0	0	0
rayon.....	0	0	0
Union suits and combinations:			
Cotton.....	6	.84	.24
Wool.....	1	.11	.02
Silk, rayon.....	0	0	0
Underwaists, shirts.....	7	1.68	.42
Bloomers and panties:			
Cotton.....	6	1.84	.31
Rayon.....	2	.37	.08
Silk.....	0	0	0
Nightgowns and sleeping pajamas:			
Cotton, light.....	0	0	0
flannel.....	3	.05	.30
Silk, rayon.....	0	0	0

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

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 300.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—MEXICAN FAMILIES—Continued

Item	All families		
	Number of persons purchasing	Average number of articles purchased per person	Average expenditure per person
X. Clothing, girls 2 through 5 years of age ¹ —Continued.			
Pajamas, lounging and beach:	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Cotton.....	0	0	0
Silk, rayon.....	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0
Bathrobes.....	2	.11	.11
Kimonos, negligees.....	0	0	0
Hose: Silk.....	1	.32	.05
Rayon.....	8	3.58	.55
Cotton.....	13	6.00	.74
Wool.....	0	0	0
Shoes: Street and dress.....	17	3.37	5.48
Sport.....	3	.37	.58
House slippers.....	4	.32	.13
Shoe: Repairs.....	3		.27
Shines.....	0		0
Rubbers.....	0	0	0
Arctics, gaiters.....	1	.11	.01
Gloves: Cotton.....	0	0	0
Leather.....	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	2	.11	.04
Handkerchiefs.....	3	.84	.06
Furs.....	0	0	0
Mufflers, scarfs.....	0	0	0
Handbags, purses.....	0	0	0
Umbrellas.....	0	0	0
Garters, belts, hairpins, etc.....	0		0
Cleaning, repairing.....	2		.11
Other.....			0
XI. Clothing, infants ²			12.24
Total.....	14	1.90	.83
Caps, hoods, bonnets.....	8	.45	.76
Coats.....	13	2.25	1.55
Sweaters, saques.....	4	.30	.58
Dresses, rompers.....	14	4.15	1.95
Skirts, garterides.....	3	.40	.13
Shirts, bands.....	13	3.15	.76
Diapers.....	11	17.10	1.54
Sleeping garments.....	11	1.45	.63
Stockings.....	19	6.55	1.03
Bootees, shoes.....	18	3.05	2.31
Layettees.....	0	0	0
Other.....			.17

¹ Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.² 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 number of weeks dependent on family funds.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 300.

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

PACIFIC REGION—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN

Item	All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
Families in survey.....	1,642	408	622	612
Number of families reporting receipt of gifts of furnish- ings and equipment.....	348	81	144	123
Average value per family of furnishings and equipment received as gifts (incomplete) ¹	\$3.54	\$2.19	\$3.43	\$4.56

Item	Number of families spending				Average number of articles purchased per family				Average expenditure per family			
	All fam- ilies	Economic level—Fam- ilies spending per expendi- ture unit per year			All fam- ilies	Economic level— Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All fam- ilies	Economic level—Fam- ilies spending per expendi- ture unit per year		
		Un- der \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Un- der \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Un- der \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Furnishings and Equipment Ex- penditures</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Total.....	59.39	34.15	56.18	79.49	13.23	8.30	9.85	19.97	59.39	34.15	56.18	79.49
Furniture, total.....	13.23	8.30	9.85	19.97	3.83	2.52	2.30	6.26	13.23	8.30	9.85	19.97
Suites: Living room.....	32	19	18	45	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.07	2.99	2.10	1.91	4.68
Bedroom.....	75	19	18	38	.05	.05	.03	.07	2.99	2.10	1.91	4.68
Dining room.....	46	6	12	28	.03	.02	.02	.05	1.23	.41	0.79	2.22
Beds: Wood.....	36	4	20	12	.03	.01	.04	.02	.36	.14	.50	.36
Metal.....	43	16	17	10	.03	.05	.03	.02	.36	.52	.35	.25
Cots, cribs: Wood.....	39	8	16	15	.02	.02	.02	.03	.19	.08	.20	.26
Metal.....	9	4	2	3	.01	.01	(1)	(2)	.04	.03	.02	.07
Bedsprings.....	86	19	38	29	.06	.06	.06	.06	.68	.50	.69	.79
Davenport.....	21	5	9	7	.01	.01	.01	.01	.63	.60	.50	.77
Couches, daybeds.....	32	6	14	12	.02	.02	.02	.02	.41	.30	.47	.41
Dressers.....	29	3	15	11	.02	.01	.03	.02	.20	.04	.25	.24
Chiffoniers, chests.....	38	7	16	15	.03	.03	.03	.03	.20	.12	.20	.26
Sideboards, buffets.....	9	1	1	7	.01	(1)	(2)	.01	.11	.02	.03	.25
Desks.....	17	1	7	9	.01	(1)	.01	.01	.14	.01	.13	.25
Bookcases, bookshelves.....	22	5	5	12	.01	.01	.01	.02	.07	.06	.05	.11
Tables, except kitchen.....	123	18	41	64	.09	.05	.08	.12	.50	.16	.42	.80
Chairs: Wood.....	71	14	22	35	.09	.07	.09	.11	.21	.10	.18	.30
Upholstered.....	54	6	20	28	.04	.01	.03	.05	.56	.18	.59	.80
Benches, stools, footstools.....	32	4	13	15	.02	.01	.02	.04	.06	.02	.07	.09
Tea carts, wheel trays.....	3	0	0	3	(1)	0	0	(1)	.01	0	0	.04
Stands, racks, costumers.....	37	8	12	17	.03	.02	.02	.03	.10	.06	.12	.10
Other.....	44	10	7	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35	.33	.08	.65
Textile furnishings, total.....	13.65	8.58	13.24	17.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.65	8.58	13.24	17.40
Carpets, rugs.....	213	41	78	94	3.14	3.35	3.97	3.93	3.78	2.18	3.92	4.72
Linoletum, inlaid.....	84	18	38	28	3.69	3.42	3.90	3.65	.89	.37	1.19	.93
Felt-base floor coverings.....	43	13	16	14	3.33	3.38	3.27	3.35	1.18	.23	.18	.15
Mattresses.....	160	39	64	57	.11	.11	.11	.10	1.35	1.16	1.30	1.52
Pillows.....	52	10	13	29	.06	.05	.04	.10	.11	.05	.05	.21
Blankets.....	250	75	88	87	.33	.35	.33	.31	1.00	.96	.91	1.10
Comforts, quilts.....	73	14	34	25	.06	.06	.07	.06	.32	.17	.31	.44
Sheets.....	478	95	175	208	1.11	.71	1.09	1.40	1.35	1.05	1.22	1.68
Pillowcases.....	377	76	143	158	1.17	.97	1.18	1.29	.43	.33	.38	.54
Bedspreads, couch covers.....	137	15	52	70	.11	.05	.10	.15	.35	.12	.28	.58
Tablecloths, napkins, doilies:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton.....	160	36	57	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.20	.14	.18	.27
Linen.....	71	11	23	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.17	.07	.12	.28
Towels: Linen.....	79	17	27	35	.32	.30	.27	.38	.09	.06	.08	.14
Cotton, turkish.....	458	116	176	166	1.77	1.70	1.90	1.67	.50	.41	.53	.52
Other cotton.....	130	30	50	50	.61	.46	.59	.72	.11	.07	.10	.14
Table runners, dresser scarfs.....	61	10	24	27	.17	.04	.07	.36	.07	.03	.06	.09
Curtains, draperies.....	467	81	178	208	1.82	1.08	1.89	2.24	2.34	.97	2.00	3.58
Dishcloths, cleaning cloths, etc.....	366	55	136	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.15	.07	.14	.20
Other.....	122	24	47	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.26	.14	.29	.31

¹ The aggregates on which these averages are based do not include the gifts of furnishings and equipment reported received by 8 families, but for which they could not estimate the value.

² Less than 0.005 article.

³ Expressed in square yards.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 303.

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

PACIFIC REGION—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN—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>													
Silverware, china, and glassware, total	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
China or porcelain, table	319	84	114	121	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.12	.75	1.03	1.45	
Glassware	306	69	111	126	-----	-----	-----	-----	.33	.18	.23	.52	
Tableware: Silver	81	20	29	32	-----	-----	-----	-----	.43	.36	.32	.58	
Other	15	3	6	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	.03	(¹)	.05	.02	
Other	36	6	12	18	-----	-----	-----	-----	.09	.05	.11	.08	
Electrical equipment, total	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	18.10	8.81	19.21	23.23	
Vacuum cleaners	94	16	42	36	0.06	0.04	0.07	0.06	2.13	1.14	2.53	2.38	
Refrigerators (electric)	74	3	29	42	.04	.01	.05	.07	6.70	1.13	6.90	10.22	
Electric stoves, hot plates	30	4	13	13	.02	.01	.02	.02	.57	.08	1.07	.39	
Washing machines	118	28	54	36	.07	.07	.09	.06	4.21	3.43	4.79	4.16	
Irons	121	32	43	46	.07	.08	.07	.08	.25	.23	.21	.32	
Ironers, mangles	13	3	2	8	.01	.01	(²)	.01	.50	.47	.20	.82	
Heaters, fans	31	4	13	14	.02	.01	.02	.02	.10	.04	.12	.12	
Light bulbs	1,166	301	448	417	5.86	6.33	5.91	5.50	1.07	1.09	1.05	1.07	
Lamps	154	25	74	85	.14	.07	.15	.18	.73	.28	.83	.94	
Toasters	113	17	57	39	.07	.04	.09	.07	.18	.07	.24	.20	
Sewing machines (electric)	27	5	10	12	.02	.01	.02	.02	1.12	.55	.91	1.72	
Other	107	21	37	49	-----	-----	-----	-----	.54	.30	.36	.89	
Miscellaneous equipment, total	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	12.41	7.12	12.14	16.24	
Mirrors, pictures, clocks, ornaments	242	43	86	113	-----	-----	-----	-----	.44	.19	.38	.66	
Carpet sweepers	39	2	12	25	-----	-----	-----	-----	.10	.03	.08	.18	
Brooms, brushes, mops	896	238	366	292	-----	-----	-----	-----	.63	.69	.66	.56	
Dustpans, pails, etc.	157	39	54	64	-----	-----	-----	-----	.05	.04	.05	.05	
Gas refrigerators	10	0	4	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.45	0	1.52	2.35	
Ice boxes	47	12	16	19	-----	-----	-----	-----	.46	.27	.36	.69	
Stoves and ranges (not electric)	152	37	61	54	-----	-----	-----	-----	5.02	3.23	5.23	5.99	
Canning equipment, cookers	142	42	49	51	-----	-----	-----	-----	.26	.23	.18	.35	
Pots, pans, cutlery	531	120	205	206	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.22	.70	1.01	1.79	
Tubs, boards, wringers	48	13	18	17	-----	-----	-----	-----	.03	.03	.03	.04	
Ironing boards, racks, baskets	84	19	32	33	-----	-----	-----	-----	.07	.05	.07	.08	
Sewing machines (not electric)	20	5	9	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	.25	.19	.24	.30	
Baby carriages, gocarts	52	6	25	21	-----	-----	-----	-----	.27	.14	.32	.31	
Trunks, hand baggage	43	4	17	22	-----	-----	-----	-----	.13	.01	.11	.24	
Household tools, ladders, cans	177	44	65	68	-----	-----	-----	-----	.23	.14	.26	.26	
Window shades, wire screens, awnings	153	38	62	53	-----	-----	-----	-----	.38	.32	.43	.38	
Lawn mowers, garden equipment	170	32	73	65	-----	-----	-----	-----	.37	.27	.39	.42	
Repairs, cleaning	156	23	66	67	-----	-----	-----	-----	.57	.15	.42	1.00	
Other	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.48	.44	.40	.59	

¹ Less than 0.005 article.² Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 303.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—MEXICAN FAMILIES

Item	Number of families spending				All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
						per expenditure unit per year			
						\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$400	\$400 and over	
Families in survey.....					99	13	65	21	
Number of families reporting receipt of gifts of furnishings and equipment.....					20	2	11	7	
Average value per family of furnishings and equipment received as gifts (complete).....					\$2.61	\$7.50	\$1.31	\$3.59	

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		
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$400	\$400 and over		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$400	\$400 and over		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$400	\$400 and over
		No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.
<i>Furnishings and Equipment Expenditures</i>												
Total.....	47.65	42.70	38.28	80.01	17.01	13.63	14.03	8.32	6.38	10.82	6.96	21.83
Furniture, total.....	11	2	8	1	0.111	0.154	0.123	0.048	6.43	0	3.04	20.93
Suites: Living room.....	7	0	3	4	.081	0	.046	.238	.91	0	1.39	0
Bedroom.....	2	0	2	0	.020	0	.031	0	.36	0	.14	1.25
Dining room.....	4	0	2	2	.051	0	.031	.143	.22	0	.33	0
Beds: Wood.....	2	0	2	0	.020	0	.031	0	.54	0	.46	1.11
Metal.....	7	0	3	4	.071	0	.046	.190	0	0	0	0
Cots, cribs: Wood.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Metal.....	5	0	4	1	.081	0	.077	.095	.74	0	.84	.90
Bedsprings.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Davenport.....	2	0	1	1	.020	0	.015	.048	.16	0	.11	.41
Couches, daybeds.....	1	0	1	0	.010	0	.015	0	.05	0	.08	0
Dressers.....	1	0	1	0	.010	0	.015	0	.16	0	.24	0
Chiffoniers, chests.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sideboards, buffets.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Desks.....	1	0	0	1	.010	0	0	.048	.07	0	0	.32
Bookcases, bookshelves.....	6	2	2	2	.061	.154	.031	.085	.43	1.36	.12	.82
Tables, except kitchen.....	4	2	1	1	.141	.462	.062	.190	.39	1.45	.06	.75
Chairs: Wood.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upholstered.....	1	0	1	0	.010	0	.015	0	.01	0	.02	0
Benches, stools, footstools.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tea carts, wheel trays.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stands, racks, costumers.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	.16	0	.24	0
Other.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	.16	0	.24	0
Textile furnishings, total.....	8	1	5	2	21.024	2.923	2.820	21.714	14.00	16.38	11.91	10.21
Carpets, rugs.....	6	1	4	1	2.716	2.923	2.644	2.810	2.26	4.34	1.99	1.83
Linoleum, inlaid.....	4	1	2	1	2.495	2.692	2.369	2.762	.63	1.23	.35	1.10
Felt-base floor coverings.....	15	3	8	4	202	231	169	286	1.41	1.80	1.14	1.99
Mattresses.....	5	0	3	2	131	0	154	143	.22	0	.21	.38
Pillows.....	43	8	25	10	879	846	815	1,095	3.17	3.63	3.05	3.27
Blankets.....	9	4	3	2	111	385	046	143	41	1.86	1.2	4.3
Comforts, quilts.....	33	2	21	10	1,566	231	1,400	2,905	1.83	23	1.59	3.56
Sheets.....	26	2	14	10	1,556	769	1,200	3,143	44	18	36	87
Pillowcases.....	18	3	9	6	.364	.385	.246	.714	1.10	1.20	.75	2.57
Bedspreads, couch covers.....	7	0	4	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	.15	0	.16	.21
Tablecloths, napkins, doilies:	1	0	1	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	.02	0	.03	0
Cotton.....	11	1	6	4	.737	.308	.554	1.571	.15	.08	1.2	.31
Linen.....	34	5	21	8	1,990	1,385	1,908	2,619	.60	30	.64	.69
Towels: Linen.....	16	1	9	6	1,212	.308	1,354	1,333	.23	.05	.24	.30
Cotton, turkish.....	6	1	5	0	.162	.154	.215	0	.06	.12	.07	0
Other cotton.....	23	4	12	7	1,030	.923	.969	1,286	.91	.69	.86	1.24
Table runners, dresser scarfs.....	7	0	4	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	.05	0	.05	.12
Curtains, draperies.....	3	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	.03	.12	.01	.06
Dishcloths, cleaning cloths, etc.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Expressed in square yards.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 303.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—MEXICAN 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		
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$400	\$400 and over		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$400	\$400 and over		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$400	\$400 and over
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<i>Furnishings and Equipment Expenditures—Continued</i>												
Silverware, china, and glassware, total												
China or porcelain, table	29	4	19	6					.92	.84	1.43	.92
Glassware	29	4	18	7					.38	.18	.41	.41
Tableware: Silver	5	2	3	0					.08	.21	.08	0
Other	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	0	1					.01	0	0	.04
Electrical equipment, total									8.53	7.41	5.85	17.52
Vacuum cleaners	2	0	1	1	0.020	0	0.015	0.048	.17	0	.68	.57
Refrigerators (electric)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric stoves, hot plates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washing machines	7	0	4	3	.071	0	.062	.143	4.52	0	3.56	10.30
Irons	16	1	9	6	.162	.077	.138	.286	.55	.15	.45	1.10
Ironers, mangles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heaters, fans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Light bulbs	78	9	53	16	6.091	7.769	5.215	7.762	.80	.81	.65	1.24
Lamps	7	0	4	3	.081	0	.077	.143	.36	0	.31	.74
Toasters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewing machines (electric)	3	1	1	1	.030	.077	.015	.048	2.12	6.45	.79	3.57
Other	1	0	1	0					.01	0	.01	0
Miscellaneous equipment, total									6.72	4.05	5.06	13.59
Mirrors, pictures, clocks, ornaments	13	0	10	3					.27	0	.28	.40
Carpet sweepers	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0
Brooms, brushes, mops	93	13	61	19					1.20	1.41	1.13	1.31
Dustpans, pails, etc.	8	4	2	2					.04	.17	.01	.06
Gas refrigerators	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0
Ice boxes	1	0	1	0					.04	0	.06	0
Stoves and ranges (not electric)	8	0	5	3					2.96	0	2.13	7.39
Canning equipment, cookers	1	0	0	1					.03	0	0	.13
Pots, pans, cutlery	53	6	33	14					.82	.53	.71	1.35
Tubs, boards, wringers	20	3	12	5					.17	.38	.13	.17
Ironing boards, racks, baskets	3	0	2	1					.03	0	.09	.02
Sewing machines (not electric)	1	0	1	0					.08	0	.12	0
Baby carriages, go-carts	5	0	2	3					.32	0	.25	.72
Trunks, hand baggage	1	0	0	1					.05	0	0	.24
Household tools, ladders, cans	2	0	1	1					.05	0	.01	.24
Window shades, wire screens, awnings	10	1	5	4					.29	.14	.17	.76
Lawn mowers, garden equipment	5	1	2	2					.10	.08	.02	.36
Repairs, cleaning	1	0	0	1					.01	0	0	.05
Other	1	0	0	1					.26	1.34	.01	.39

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 303.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Item	White families, other than Mexican				Mexican 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	492	117	188	187	99	78	15	6
Number of households	492	117	188	187	99	78	15	6
Average number of persons in household	3.27	4.34	3.29	2.57	4.84	5.22	3.75	2.46
Number of households with—								
Boarders and lodgers	23	3	12	8	9	6	2	1
Boarders only	11	2	4	5	1	1	0	0
Lodgers only	11	2	4	5	2	1	1	0
Other persons	27	9	9	9	6	4	2	0
Average size of economic family in:								
Persons, total	3.14	4.25	3.16	2.43	4.73	5.14	3.50	2.34
Under 16 years of age	.80	1.62	.77	.32	1.81	2.07	1.11	.17
16 years of age and over	2.34	2.63	2.39	2.11	2.92	3.08	2.38	2.17
Expenditure units	2.93	3.86	2.95	2.33	4.20	4.54	3.19	2.29
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family	.13	.09	.14	.14	.11	.08	.25	.12
<i>Earnings and Income</i>								
Number of families having—								
Earnings of subsidiary earners	152	34	58	60	47	39	5	3
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers	38	6	18	14	11	8	3	0
Other net rents	27	7	10	10	6	5	0	1
Interest and dividends	155	22	87	66	19	16	3	0
Pensions and insurance annuities	30	5	11	14	7	4	1	2
Gifts from persons outside economic family	75	16	32	27	9	5	4	0
Other sources of income	27	6	12	9	1	0	1	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses)	43	10	13	20	2	1	0	1
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities)	286	72	121	93	39	30	5	4
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities)	178	32	60	86	52	41	9	2
Inheritance	5	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family	1.36	1.39	1.37	1.34	1.62	1.63	1.53	1.67
Average amount of—								
Net family income	\$1,548	\$1,262	\$1,525	\$1,750	\$1,204	\$1,131	\$1,453	\$1,520
Earnings of individuals	1,494	1,231	1,458	1,694	1,174	1,105	1,404	1,504
Chief earner	1,351	1,130	1,321	1,520	946	902	1,134	1,047
Subsidiary earners	143	101	137	174	228	203	270	457
Males: 16 years and over	1,243	1,054	1,208	1,397	939	886	1,132	1,163
Under 16 years	1	2	1	(1)	2	2	0	0
Females: 16 years and over	250	175	249	297	233	217	272	341
Under 16 years	(1)	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers	17	9	22	16	16	16	22	0
Other net rents	8	9	8	8	4	3	0	17
Interest and dividends	9	3	11	10	1	1	1	0
Pensions and insurance annuities	10	4	11	13	2	2	1	(1)
Gifts from persons outside economic family	9	6	11	10	6	4	18	0
Other sources of income	6	5	8	6	1	0	7	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses)	-5	-5	-3	-7	-(1)	-(1)	0	-1
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities)	192	156	213	192	68	67	32	116
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities)	185	122	159	227	118	100	191	167
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey	+45	+63	+86	-9	-35	-27	-102	+22
Inheritance	7	0	14	6	0	0	0	0

¹ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 303.

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

WHITE FAMILIES

Item	Sacramento, Calif.				San Diego, Calif.			
	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.....	153	39	59	55	199	60	66	73
Number of households.....	153	39	59	55	199	60	66	73
Average number of persons in household.....	3.31	4.04	3.43	2.85	3.23	4.12	3.24	2.49
Number of households with—								
Boarders and lodgers.....	24	3	10	11	16	3	6	7
Boarders only.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lodgers only.....	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
Other persons.....	18	5	5	8	13	4	5	4
Average size of economic family in:								
Persons, total.....	3.11	3.96	3.23	2.38	3.15	4.06	3.18	2.37
Under 16 years of age.....	0.72	1.28	0.82	0.22	0.82	1.58	0.80	0.21
16 years of age and over.....	2.39	2.68	2.41	2.16	2.33	2.48	2.38	2.16
Expenditure units.....	2.88	3.57	2.98	2.28	2.92	3.67	2.94	2.27
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.20	.09	.21	.27	.08	.06	.07	.11
<i>Earnings and Income</i>								
Number of families having—								
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	55	16	19	20	51	19	13	19
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	23	3	9	11	14	3	4	7
Other net rents.....	10	2	3	5	12	2	7	3
Interest and dividends.....	14	2	4	8	20	3	7	10
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	1	0	0	1	11	0	2	9
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	23	6	9	8	23	4	14	5
Other sources of income.....	5	0	2	3	12	3	3	6
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	13	3	6	4	29	8	12	9
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	105	26	45	34	132	42	47	43
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	45	12	13	20	61	14	18	29
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.41	1.49	1.39	1.38	1.29	1.33	1.23	1.30
Average amount of—								
Net family income.....	\$1,603	\$1,282	\$1,627	\$1,803	\$1,533	\$1,259	\$1,535	\$1,758
Earnings of individuals.....	1,557	1,279	1,481	1,727	1,483	1,251	1,507	1,651
Chief earner.....	1,401	1,204	1,428	1,513	1,374	1,186	1,410	1,496
Subsidiary earners.....	156	75	153	214	109	65	97	155
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,324	1,096	1,412	1,388	1,308	1,116	1,333	1,444
(1) Under 16 years.....	(1)	0	1	0	(1)	(1)	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	233	183	168	339	175	135	174	207
(1) Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	(1)	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	20	4	20	31	9	7	5	15
Other net rents.....	8	3	8	11	5	5	8	3
Interest and dividends.....	7	2	3	16	2	(1)	3	3
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	2	0	0	5	28	0	2	75
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	9	3	14	9	7	1	18	2
Other sources of income.....	4	0	3	7	7	2	2	16
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-4	-9	-2	-3	-8	-7	-10	-7
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	205	176	214	217	208	184	195	245
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	151	94	94	222	194	168	94	267
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+97	+88	+142	+54	+79	+90	+113	+38
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	23

¹ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 303.

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

WHITE FAMILIES

Item	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.				Seattle, Wash.			
	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.....	446	79	172	195	352	113	137	102
Number of households.....	446	79	172	195	352	113	137	102
Average number of persons in household.....	3.32	4.47	3.63	2.59	3.51	4.60	3.36	2.50
Number of households with—								
Boarders and lodgers.....	53	9	22	22	37	14	14	9
Boarders only.....	6	0	5	1	1	1	0	0
Lodgers only.....	11	1	7	3	3	0	2	1
Other persons.....	36	5	11	20	25	5	12	8
Average size of economic family in:								
Persons, total.....	3.16	4.33	3.42	2.44	3.38	4.46	3.22	2.42
Under 16 years of age.....	.72	1.50	.87	.27	1.01	1.85	.83	.32
16 years of age and over.....	2.44	2.83	2.55	2.17	2.37	2.61	2.39	2.10
Expenditure units.....	2.94	3.94	3.18	2.33	3.20	4.08	3.09	2.36
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.19	.16	.22	.18	.15	.18	.16	.12
<i>Earnings and Income</i>								
Number of families having—								
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	160	28	59	73	57	19	19	19
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	63	9	31	23	34	13	13	8
Other net rents.....	24	4	12	8	12	2	4	6
Interest and dividends.....	38	6	11	21	32	5	14	13
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	14	4	7	3	17	5	8	4
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	44	10	19	15	44	13	17	14
Other sources of income.....	16	3	7	6	7	3	4	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	21	2	10	9	9	3	2	4
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	268	54	101	113	250	86	100	64
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	154	19	62	73	95	22	37	36
Inheritance.....	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.42	1.49	1.41	1.40	1.18	1.19	1.17	1.19
Average amount of—								
Net family income.....	\$1,706	\$1,385	\$1,595	\$1,933	\$1,602	\$1,390	\$1,602	\$1,838
Earnings of individuals.....	1,648	1,337	1,630	1,877	1,560	1,353	1,555	1,800
Chief earner.....	1,410	1,182	1,349	1,576	1,506	1,313	1,512	1,712
Subsidiary earners.....	229	155	181	301	55	40	43	88
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,347	1,088	1,295	1,495	1,470	1,271	1,471	1,693
Under 16 years.....	(1)	1	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	301	248	234	382	89	81	83	107
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	29	23	34	27	14	16	16	9
Other net rents.....	7	5	7	7	2	1	1	5
Interest and dividends.....	7	5	1	12	5	(1)	6	8
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	7	5	14	2	10	8	11	10
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	9	9	11	7	10	10	11	8
Other sources of income.....	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-3	-2	-4	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	198	150	192	225	208	187	217	224
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	185	116	162	223	147	124	147	161
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+55	+74	+54	+47	+108	+117	+119	+84
Inheritance.....	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

¹ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 303.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Item	White families, other than Mexican				Mexican 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.....	492	117	188	187	99	78	15	6
Average family size:								
Persons.....	3.14	4.25	3.15	2.43	4.73	5.14	3.50	2.34
Expenditure units.....	2.93	3.86	2.95	2.33	4.20	4.54	3.19	2.29
<i>Average annual current expenditure for:</i>								
All items.....	\$1,525	\$1,214	\$1,463	\$1,781	\$1,263	\$1,181	\$1,578	\$1,507
Food.....	472	455	474	480	490	475	584	458
Clothing.....	165	123	163	193	171	165	204	160
Housing.....	234	179	224	280	163	157	206	137
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	70	68	70	70	50	49	58	42
Other household operation.....	62	44	59	76	47	41	66	72
Furnishings and equipment.....	65	38	64	82	48	39	77	88
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	172	100	140	248	92	69	131	298
Other transportation.....	29	28	30	31	32	34	21	31
Personal care.....	35	29	34	41	30	29	36	30
Medical care.....	63	46	64	72	35	31	49	44
Recreation.....	90	59	78	121	75	68	103	84
Education.....	10	11	10	9	3	3	1	0
Vocation.....	4	2	3	6	2	2	1	4
Community welfare.....	15	12	16	17	6	6	7	8
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	32	14	27	48	13	12	12	29
Other items.....	7	6	7	7	6	1	22	22
<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.....	30.9	37.5	32.4	27.0	38.8	40.2	37.0	30.3
Clothing.....	10.8	10.1	11.1	10.8	13.5	13.9	12.9	10.6
Housing.....	15.3	14.7	15.3	15.8	12.9	13.3	13.0	9.1
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	4.6	5.6	4.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.7	2.8
Other household operation.....	4.1	3.6	4.0	4.3	3.7	3.5	4.2	4.8
Furnishings and equipment.....	4.3	3.1	4.4	4.6	3.8	3.3	4.9	5.8
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	11.2	8.2	9.6	13.9	7.3	5.8	8.3	19.8
Other transportation.....	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.5	2.9	1.3	2.1
Personal care.....	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.0
Medical care.....	4.1	3.8	4.4	4.0	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.9
Recreation.....	5.9	4.9	5.3	6.8	5.9	5.8	6.5	5.6
Education.....	.7	.9	.7	.5	.2	.3	.1	0
Vocation.....	.3	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.1	.3
Community welfare.....	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	.5	.5	.4	.5
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	2.1	1.2	1.8	2.7	1.0	1.0	.8	1.9
Other items.....	.5	.5	.5	.4	.5	.1	1.4	1.5

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 303.

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

Item	Sacramento, Calif.—White families				San Diego, Calif.—White 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.....	153	39	59	55	199	60	66	73
Average family size:								
Persons.....	3.11	3.96	3.23	2.38	3.15	4.06	3.18	2.37
Expenditure units.....	2.88	3.57	2.98	2.28	2.92	3.67	2.94	2.27
Average annual current expenditure for:								
All items.....	\$1,520	\$1,199	\$1,494	\$1,774	\$1,469	\$1,175	\$1,433	\$1,748
Food.....	475	462	492	465	474	445	489	485
Clothing.....	156	115	148	193	137	105	144	156
Housing.....	235	190	221	282	222	194	217	249
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	92	84	95	96	80	74	81	84
Other household operation.....	67	51	62	83	59	48	56	71
Furnishings and equipment.....	65	25	61	99	58	34	55	81
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	122	57	101	160	161	90	116	261
Other transportation.....	22	22	21	23	25	26	24	25
Personal care.....	35	29	36	39	31	25	34	34
Medical care.....	85	53	87	104	65	38	72	82
Recreation.....	93	66	93	113	93	58	86	128
Education.....	10	5	11	12	5	4	9	2
Vocation.....	8	9	8	7	3	2	4	3
Community welfare.....	12	7	12	14	15	15	15	16
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	32	12	39	39	33	12	26	57
Other items.....	11	12	7	15	8	5	5	14
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.....	31.2	38.5	33.0	26.2	32.3	37.9	34.2	27.8
Clothing.....	10.3	9.6	9.9	10.8	9.4	9.0	10.0	8.9
Housing.....	15.5	15.8	14.8	15.9	15.2	16.5	15.2	14.3
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	6.1	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.5	6.3	5.7	4.8
Other household operation.....	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.7	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.1
Furnishings and equipment.....	4.3	2.1	4.1	5.6	3.9	2.9	3.8	4.6
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	8.0	4.8	6.8	10.7	11.0	7.7	8.1	14.9
Other transportation.....	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.4
Personal care.....	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.9
Medical care.....	5.6	4.4	5.8	5.9	4.4	3.2	5.0	4.7
Recreation.....	6.1	5.5	6.2	6.4	6.3	4.9	6.0	7.3
Education.....	.7	.4	.7	.7	.3	.3	.6	.1
Vocation.....	.5	.8	.5	.4	.2	.2	.3	.2
Community welfare.....	.8	.6	.8	.8	1.0	1.3	1.0	.9
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	2.1	1.0	2.6	2.2	2.2	1.0	1.8	3.3
Other items.....	.7	1.0	.5	.8	.5	.4	.3	.8

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 303.

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

Item	San Francisco—Oakland, Calif.— White families				Seattle, Wash.—White 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.....	446	79	172	195	352	113	137	102
Average family size:								
Persons.....	3.16	4.33	3.42	2.44	3.38	4.46	3.22	2.42
Expenditure units.....	2.94	3.94	3.18	2.33	3.20	4.08	3.09	2.36
Average annual current expenditure for:								
All items.....	\$1,657	\$1,315	\$1,553	\$1,886	\$1,503	\$1,285	\$1,497	\$1,755
Food.....	550	522	551	560	485	489	489	477
Clothing.....	182	134	172	211	150	127	148	179
Housing.....	275	228	256	311	214	174	207	269
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	70	70	76	66	104	100	109	103
Other household operation.....	85	59	81	98	61	49	60	76
Furnishings and equipment.....	54	27	45	74	56	39	59	73
Automobile and motorcycle— purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	112	54	83	161	124	72	107	204
Other transportation.....	43	37	41	48	41	39	42	41
Personal care.....	38	29	37	43	32	25	31	40
Medical care.....	76	40	68	97	77	57	77	97
Recreation.....	98	71	88	118	80	60	76	107
Education.....	10	10	12	7	12	10	16	7
Vocation.....	9	7	8	10	7	5	9	8
Community welfare.....	11	10	9	13	15	16	14	16
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	41	14	24	66	36	20	38	52
Other items.....	3	3	2	3	9	3	15	6
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.....	33.1	39.7	35.4	29.7	32.3	38.1	32.7	27.2
Clothing.....	11.0	10.2	11.1	11.2	10.0	9.9	9.9	10.2
Housing.....	16.6	17.3	16.5	16.5	14.3	13.6	13.9	15.3
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	4.2	5.3	4.9	3.5	6.9	7.8	7.3	5.9
Other household operation.....	5.1	4.5	5.2	5.2	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.3
Furnishings and equipment.....	3.3	2.1	2.9	3.9	3.7	3.0	3.9	4.2
Automobile and motorcycle— purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	6.8	4.1	5.3	8.5	8.2	5.6	7.1	11.6
Other transportation.....	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.3
Personal care.....	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.3
Medical care.....	4.6	3.0	4.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	5.1	5.5
Recreation.....	5.9	5.4	5.7	6.3	5.3	4.7	5.1	6.1
Education.....	.6	.8	.8	.4	.8	.8	1.1	.4
Vocation.....	.5	.5	.5	.6	.5	.4	.6	.5
Community welfare.....	.7	.8	.6	.7	1.0	1.2	.9	.9
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	2.5	1.1	1.6	3.5	2.4	1.6	2.5	3.0
Other items.....	.2	.2	.1	.1	.6	.2	1.0	.3

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 303.

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

Income class	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
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN											
Families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-18.....	235	4	28	53	56	40	43	3	6	0	2
Annual net income of—											
\$500-\$600.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900.....	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200.....	44	1	13	21	5	3	1	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	54	2	10	12	18	9	3	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	60	0	3	7	17	17	12	2	0	0	2
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	53	0	1	7	11	8	20	1	5	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	14	0	1	1	4	2	5	0	1	0	0
\$2,400-\$2,700.....	4	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
\$2,700-\$3,000.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
\$3,000-\$3,300.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,500.....	15	0	1	1	5	2	5	0	1	0	0
\$2,500 and over.....	5	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES											
Families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-18.....	71	0	7	21	19	14	8	0	1	1	0
Annual net income of—											
\$500-\$600.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200.....	11	0	4	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	18	0	1	5	10	2	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	17	0	2	6	2	6	1	0	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	11	0	0	2	2	3	4	0	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	7	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	0
\$2,400-\$2,700.....	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
\$2,700-\$3,000.....	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,000-\$3,300.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
\$2,100-\$2,500.....	9	0	0	1	3	2	2	0	1	0	0
\$2,500 and over.....	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 303.

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

Income class	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
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES											
Families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-18.....	205	2	15	40	59	42	29	14	3	1	0
Annual net income of—											
\$500-\$600.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900.....	7	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200.....	20	0	4	10	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	39	0	5	10	13	10	0	1	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	54	0	1	14	19	11	6	2	1	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	59	0	0	4	18	15	15	7	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	14	0	0	2	3	1	4	4	0	0	0
\$2,400-\$2,700.....	6	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
\$2,700-\$3,000.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
\$3,000-\$3,300.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,300-\$3,600.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,600-\$3,900.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,500.....	17	0	0	2	4	2	4	4	1	0	0
\$2,500 and over.....	8	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	1	0
SEATTLE, WASH.—WHITE FAMILIES											
Families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-18.....	211	3	28	68	43	39	20	7	3	0	0
Annual net income of—											
\$500-\$600.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900.....	7	1	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200.....	28	2	7	13	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	49	0	10	27	9	2	0	1	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	48	0	5	11	12	14	4	1	1	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	67	0	2	16	12	19	13	4	1	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	8	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	1	0	0
\$2,400-\$2,700.....	4	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
\$2,700-\$3,000.....	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
\$2,100-\$2,500.....	8	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	1	0	0
\$2,500 and over.....	4	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 303.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN

Item	All families	Income level—Families with annual net income of—					
		\$600 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.....	235	48	54	60	53	15	5
Number of households.....	235	48	54	60	53	15	5
Average number of persons in household.....	4.00	3.72	4.09	3.93	3.88	4.70	5.60
Number of households with—							
Boarders and lodgers.....	12	1	1	8	1	1	0
Boarders only.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lodgers only.....	4	1	2	1	0	0	0
Other persons.....	15	1	6	3	2	2	1
Average size of economic family in—							
Persons, total.....	3.90	3.68	3.96	3.74	3.85	4.60	5.40
Under 16 years of age.....	1.60	1.53	1.79	1.50	1.63	1.40	1.60
16 years of age and over.....	2.30	2.15	2.17	2.24	2.22	3.20	3.80
Expenditure units.....	3.55	3.32	3.57	3.44	3.49	4.36	5.05
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.10	.04	.13	.19	.02	.10	.20
<i>Earnings and Income</i>							
Number of families having—							
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	57	13	6	14	9	10	5
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	16	2	3	9	1	1	0
Other net rents.....	9	1	3	3	1	0	1
Interest and dividends.....	74	7	12	21	24	6	4
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	12	2	1	5	1	2	1
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	37	8	7	9	6	6	1
Other sources of income.....	17	2	2	3	9	1	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	18	4	4	5	2	3	0
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	132	23	30	34	34	7	4
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	94	21	21	25	18	8	1
Inheritance.....	4	0	1	2	1	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	2.86	2.88	2.96	2.70	2.23	3.73	7.40
Average amount of—							
Net family income.....	\$1,578	\$1,045	\$1,336	\$1,648	\$1,917	\$2,267	\$2,803
Earnings of individuals.....	1,530	1,033	1,303	1,570	1,878	2,162	2,677
Chief earner.....	1,423	1,004	1,283	1,479	1,777	1,693	1,712
Subsidiary earners.....	107	29	20	91	101	469	965
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,405	967	1,254	1,441	1,768	1,679	2,087
Under 16 years.....	1	(1)	(1)	3	3	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	124	66	49	126	107	483	589
Under 16 years.....	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	1
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	14	7	7	36	6	2	0
Other net rents.....	6	1	16	7	0	0	20
Interest and dividends.....	7	1	6	4	11	21	20
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	10	(1)	(1)	18	0	56	82
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	7	5	8	5	6	26	4
Other sources of income.....	9	3	1	14	16	16	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-5	-5	-5	-6	-(1)	-16	0
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	164	103	119	123	229	332	359
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	179	176	161	194	186	165	235
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+21	-28	+4	-11	+84	+67	+240
Inheritance.....	8	0	14	8	12	0	0

¹ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 303.

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

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Income level—Families with annual net income of—				
		\$600 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$1,800	\$1,800 to \$2,100	\$2,100 and over
<i>Composition of Household</i>						
Families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-18.....	71	12	18	17	11	13
Number of households.....	71	12	18	17	11	13
Average number of persons in household.....	4.07	3.87	3.75	4.01	4.37	4.51
Number of households with—						
Boarders and lodgers.....	9	1	3	2	3	0
Boarders only.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Lodgers only.....	1	0	0	0	1	0
Other persons.....	13	0	5	1	3	4
Average size of economic family in—						
Persons, total.....	3.85	3.70	3.47	3.88	3.92	4.35
Under 16 years of age.....	1.52	1.39	1.39	1.41	1.65	1.85
16 years of age and over.....	2.33	2.31	2.08	2.47	2.27	2.50
Expenditure units.....	3.55	3.38	3.20	3.61	3.60	4.09
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.22	.17	.28	.13	.45	.17
<i>Earnings and Income</i>						
Number of families having—						
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	22	5	5	3	3	6
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	9	1	3	2	3	0
Other net rents.....	3	1	2	0	0	0
Interest and dividends.....	4	1	1	1	1	0
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	9	1	1	2	3	2
Other sources of income.....	2	0	1	0	1	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	5	0	3	1	1	0
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	48	6	10	13	8	11
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	21	4	8	4	3	2
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.38	1.50	1.33	1.24	1.27	1.62
Average amount of—						
Net family income.....	\$1,640	\$1,030	\$1,343	\$1,616	\$1,878	\$2,446
Earnings of individuals.....	1,618	1,009	1,337	1,599	1,801	2,441
Chief earner.....	1,498	946	1,279	1,546	1,730	2,051
Subsidiary earners.....	120	63	58	53	71	390
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,467	931	1,201	1,535	1,768	1,991
Under 16 years.....	1	0	3	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	150	78	133	64	33	450
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	15	6	16	13	46	0
Other net rents.....	3	10	7	0	0	0
Interest and dividends.....	2	1	(1)	(1)	9	0
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	4	4	(1)	4	10	5
Other sources of income.....	3	0	(1)	0	17	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-5	0	-17	-(1)	-5	0
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	190	55	126	230	220	253
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	150	152	86	142	289	206
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+84	-23	+32	+143	+81	+182
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 303.

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

SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.—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.....	205	8	20	39	54	59	17	8
Number of households.....	205	8	20	39	54	59	17	8
Average number of persons in household.....	3.96	3.90	3.78	3.70	4.02	3.98	4.44	3.99
Number of households with—								
Boarders and lodgers.....	17	0	2	1	5	7	2	0
Boarders only.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lodgers only.....	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Other persons.....	19	0	1	3	3	10	1	1
Average size of economic family in—								
Persons, total.....	3.83	3.90	3.63	3.63	3.89	3.79	4.28	3.94
Under 16 years of age.....	1.51	1.28	1.43	1.34	1.65	1.49	1.90	1.13
16 years of age and over.....	2.32	2.62	2.20	2.29	2.24	2.30	2.38	2.81
Expenditure units.....	3.49	3.54	3.24	3.26	3.56	3.47	3.92	3.84
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.13	0	.15	.07	.13	.19	.16	.05
<i>Earnings and Income</i>								
Number of families having—								
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	52	1	3	6	16	8	11	7
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	20	0	2	2	6	8	2	0
Other net rents.....	7	0	0	1	2	4	0	0
Interest and dividends.....	20	1	0	2	5	11	0	1
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	6	0	1	1	0	2	1	1
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	27	1	4	7	4	7	3	1
Other sources of income.....	8	0	1	0	3	2	2	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	121	5	7	22	29	38	13	7
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	74	3	10	15	23	19	3	1
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.30	1.12	1.20	1.15	1.37	1.15	1.70	2.12
Average amount of—								
Net family income.....	\$1,679	\$769	\$1,088	\$1,355	\$1,628	\$1,932	\$2,234	\$2,941
Earnings of individuals.....	1,625	766	1,058	1,320	1,590	1,864	2,168	2,723
Chief earner.....	1,488	725	1,003	1,287	1,476	1,785	1,757	1,754
Subsidiary earners.....	137	41	55	33	114	79	411	969
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,486	633	996	1,277	1,474	1,784	1,830	1,739
Under 16 years.....	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	138	133	62	43	114	80	335	984
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	19	0	17	7	17	37	19	0
Other net rents.....	3	0	0	2	2	6	0	0
Interest and dividends.....	8	1	0	8	2	10	0	88
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	9	0	2	8	0	6	2	130
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	12	2	10	11	9	8	42	0
Other sources of income.....	3	0	1	0	8	1	3	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	0	0	0	-1	-(1)	0	0	0
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	177	96	59	122	124	215	188	515
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	176	657	150	127	151	149	442	37
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+41	-186	-54	+20	+2	+90	+66	+446
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 303.

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

SEATTLE, WASH.—WHITE 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>Composition of Household</i>							
Families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-18.....	211	7	28	49	48	67	12
Number of households.....	211	7	28	49	48	67	12
Average number of persons in household.....	4.09	3.49	3.91	4.15	4.09	4.14	4.15
Number of households with—							
Boarders and lodgers.....	16	0	3	3	6	3	1
Boarders only.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lodgers only.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other persons.....	14	1	0	2	5	6	0
Average size of economic family in—							
Persons, total.....	3.98	3.50	3.78	4.08	3.92	4.06	4.11
Under 16 years of age.....	1.65	1.50	1.57	1.63	1.66	1.73	1.57
16 years of age and over.....	2.33	2.00	2.21	2.45	2.26	2.33	2.54
Expenditure units.....	3.67	3.12	3.40	3.80	3.61	3.74	3.90
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.13	.06	.16	.08	.18	.13	.06
<i>Earnings and Income</i>							
Number of families having—							
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	23	1	4	5	1	7	5
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers....	14	0	3	3	6	1	1
Other net rents.....	10	0	2	1	3	4	0
Interest and dividends.....	13	0	0	1	4	8	0
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	12	0	2	4	1	3	2
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	27	1	3	5	6	11	1
Other sources of income.....	6	0	1	2	0	2	1
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	141	1	16	34	31	49	10
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	65	6	11	14	14	18	2
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.16	1.20	1.21	1.11	1.11	1.13	1.60
Average amount of—							
Net family income.....	\$1,589	\$800	\$1,066	\$1,361	\$1,620	\$1,902	\$2,331
Earnings of individuals.....	1,547	798	1,018	1,317	1,582	1,871	2,196
Chief earner.....	1,517	747	996	1,304	1,557	1,848	2,022
Subsidiary earners.....	30	51	22	13	25	23	174
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,515	669	974	1,308	1,560	1,847	2,075
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	32	129	44	9	22	24	121
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers....	8	0	13	11	12	2	3
Other net rents.....	4	0	11	1	4	6	0
Interest and dividends.....	4	0	0	(1)	13	4	0
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	12	0	1	17	1	1	129
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	11	2	11	11	8	16	2
Other sources of income.....	3	0	12	4	0	2	1
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	—(1)	0	0	0	—(1)	—(1)	0
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	177	69	91	159	166	195	339
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	158	142	193	243	168	74	114
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+70	-112	-24	+41	+58	+123	+264
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 303.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES, OTHER THAN MEXICAN

Item	All families	Income level—Families with annual net income of—					
		\$600 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.....	235	48	54	60	53	15	5
Average family size:							
Persons.....	3.90	3.68	3.96	3.75	3.85	4.60	5.40
Expenditure units.....	3.55	3.32	3.57	3.44	3.49	4.36	5.05
Average annual current expenditure for—							
All items.....	\$1,587	\$1,090	\$1,362	\$1,693	\$1,861	\$2,225	\$2,574
Food.....	510	388	441	507	591	739	894
Clothing.....	174	96	143	187	227	240	326
Housing.....	233	170	205	256	278	279	227
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	76	59	68	33	85	93	91
Other household operation.....	62	37	45	65	82	83	155
Furnishings and equipment.....	71	41	60	80	80	104	169
Transportation.....	197	137	206	207	198	290	264
Personal care.....	37	26	30	39	45	52	49
Medical care.....	71	49	49	94	81	86	70
Recreation.....	89	49	70	98	106	164	180
Education.....	12	3	8	13	19	10	81
Vocation.....	3	2	2	3	4	3	4
Community welfare.....	15	11	14	13	19	11	35
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	28	13	18	30	40	67	26
Other items.....	9	9	3	18	6	4	3
Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—							
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	32.1	35.6	32.4	30.0	31.8	33.3	34.7
Clothing.....	10.9	8.8	10.5	11.0	12.2	10.8	12.7
Housing.....	14.7	15.6	15.1	15.1	15.0	12.5	8.8
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	4.8	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.5
Other household operation.....	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.8	4.4	3.7	6.0
Furnishings and equipment.....	4.5	3.7	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.7	6.6
Transportation.....	12.4	12.6	15.1	12.2	10.6	13.0	10.3
Personal care.....	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	1.9
Medical care.....	4.5	4.5	3.6	5.5	4.4	3.9	2.7
Recreation.....	5.6	4.5	5.2	5.8	5.7	7.4	7.0
Education.....	.8	.3	.6	.8	1.0	.4	3.1
Vocation.....	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2	.1	.2
Community welfare.....	.9	1.0	1.0	.8	1.0	.5	1.4
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.1	3.0	1.0
Other items.....	.6	.8	.2	1.1	.3	.2	1.1

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 303.

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

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Income level—Families with annual net income of—				
		\$600 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 of types comparable with those studied in 1917-18.....	71	12	18	17	11	13
Average family size:						
Persons.....	3.85	3.70	3.47	3.88	3.92	4.35
Expenditure units.....	3.55	3.38	3.20	3.61	3.60	4.09
Average annual current expenditure for—						
All items.....	\$1,569	\$1,051	\$1,334	\$1,485	\$1,809	\$2,286
Food.....	515	423	478	507	517	663
Clothing.....	156	95	124	148	187	241
Housing.....	237	181	222	228	242	315
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	100	85	92	95	122	113
Other household operation.....	66	33	46	72	83	104
Furnishings and equipment.....	69	26	58	83	57	113
Transportation.....	144	58	95	112	258	238
Personal care.....	35	26	30	37	34	51
Medical care.....	83	44	76	40	102	167
Recreation.....	95	51	62	114	88	163
Education.....	8	2	4	12	13	9
Vocation.....	9	10	5	7	12	16
Community welfare.....	9	6	3	7	26	11
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	29	10	15	17	31	79
Other items.....	14	1	24	6	37	3
Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—						
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	32.8	40.2	35.8	34.1	28.6	29.1
Clothing.....	9.9	9.0	9.3	10.0	10.3	10.6
Housing.....	15.1	17.2	16.7	15.4	13.4	13.8
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	6.4	8.1	6.9	6.4	6.7	4.9
Other household operation.....	4.2	3.1	3.4	4.8	4.6	4.5
Furnishings and equipment.....	4.4	2.5	4.4	5.6	3.2	4.9
Transportation.....	9.2	5.5	7.1	7.5	14.3	10.4
Personal care.....	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.2
Medical care.....	5.3	4.2	5.7	2.7	5.6	7.3
Recreation.....	6.1	4.8	4.7	7.7	4.9	7.1
Education.....	.5	.2	.3	.8	.7	.4
Vocation.....	.6	1.0	.4	.5	.7	.7
Community welfare.....	.6	.6	.2	.5	1.4	.5
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.7	3.5
Other items.....	.9	.1	1.8	.4	2.0	.1

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 303.

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

SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.—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.....	205	8	20	39	54	59	17	8
Average family size:								
Persons.....	3.83	3.90	3.63	3.63	3.89	3.79	4.28	3.94
Expenditure units.....	3.49	3.54	3.24	3.26	3.56	3.47	3.92	3.84
Average annual current expenditure for—								
All items.....	\$1,652	\$988	\$1,158	\$1,357	\$1,635	\$1,853	\$2,154	\$2,529
Food.....	585	378	444	502	595	637	722	801
Clothing.....	179	91	94	133	170	212	248	371
Housing.....	268	200	224	248	283	265	314	355
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	76	61	54	67	76	87	97	71
Other household operation.....	82	61	41	58	81	99	124	110
Furnishings and equipment.....	54	8	40	27	59	72	57	96
Transportation.....	135	61	90	97	120	164	217	226
Personal care.....	37	19	22	33	33	43	55	58
Medical care.....	74	15	59	77	71	85	79	83
Recreation.....	96	57	73	78	91	105	148	151
Education.....	13	18	4	7	16	13	19	25
Vocation.....	9	4	0	4	9	10	12	29
Community welfare.....	10	6	4	7	9	15	8	29
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	31	6	7	23	20	40	53	121
Other items.....	3	3	2	1	2	6	1	3
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.....	35.4	38.3	38.4	37.0	36.4	34.4	33.5	31.7
Clothing.....	10.8	9.2	8.1	9.8	10.4	11.4	11.5	14.7
Housing.....	16.2	20.2	19.3	18.3	17.3	14.3	14.6	14.0
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	4.6	6.2	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.5	2.8
Other household operation.....	5.0	6.2	3.5	4.3	5.0	5.4	5.7	4.4
Furnishings and equipment.....	3.3	.8	3.5	2.0	3.6	3.9	2.6	3.8
Transportation.....	8.2	6.2	7.8	7.1	7.3	8.9	10.0	8.9
Personal care.....	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.3
Medical care.....	4.5	1.5	5.1	5.7	4.3	4.6	3.7	3.3
Recreation.....	5.8	5.8	6.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	6.9	6.0
Education.....	.8	1.8	.3	.5	1.0	.7	.9	1.0
Vocation.....	.5	.4	.0	.3	.6	.5	.6	1.1
Community welfare.....	.6	.6	.3	.5	.6	.8	.4	1.1
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	1.9	.6	.6	1.7	1.2	2.2	2.5	4.8
Other items.....	.2	.3	.2	.1	.1	.3	(1)	.1

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p 303.

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

SEATTLE, WASH.—WHITE 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 of types comparable with those studied in 1917-18.....	211	7	28	49	48	67	12
Average family size:							
Persons.....	3.98	3.50	3.78	4.08	3.92	4.06	4.11
Expenditure units.....	3.67	3.12	3.40	3.80	3.61	3.74	3.90
Average annual current expenditure for—							
All items.....	\$1,539	\$953	\$1,112	\$1,347	\$1,553	\$1,791	\$2,078
Food.....	514	360	395	480	512	574	665
Clothing.....	154	66	94	128	156	189	229
Housing.....	212	118	161	198	219	237	256
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	109	69	85	97	119	120	131
Other household operation.....	58	5	42	45	57	73	92
Furnishings and equipment.....	64	63	36	32	70	86	114
Transportation.....	155	100	88	140	164	180	221
Personal care.....	32	17	23	27	30	39	45
Medical care.....	86	86	55	95	84	96	77
Recreation.....	77	37	56	53	77	98	126
Education.....	13	1	7	6	9	21	28
Vocation.....	8	3	3	6	7	11	15
Community welfare.....	16	5	7	17	19	16	23
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	32	21	14	22	28	47	44
Other items.....	9	2	46	1	2	4	12
Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—							
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	33.4	37.8	35.6	35.7	33.0	32.0	32.1
Clothing.....	10.0	6.9	8.5	9.5	10.0	10.6	11.0
Housing.....	13.7	12.4	14.5	14.7	14.1	13.2	12.3
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.2	7.7	6.7	6.3
Other household operation.....	3.8	.5	3.8	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.4
Furnishings and equipment.....	4.2	6.6	3.2	2.4	4.5	4.8	5.5
Transportation.....	10.1	10.5	7.9	10.4	10.6	10.0	10.6
Personal care.....	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.2
Medical care.....	5.6	9.0	4.9	7.1	5.4	5.4	3.7
Recreation.....	5.0	3.9	5.0	3.9	5.0	5.5	6.1
Education.....	.8	.1	.6	.4	.6	1.2	1.3
Vocation.....	.5	.3	.3	.4	.4	.6	.7
Community welfare.....	1.0	.5	.6	1.3	1.2	.9	1.1
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	2.1	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.6	2.1
Other items.....	.6	.2	4.1	.1	.1	.2	.6

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 303

TABLE 24-A.—Coefficients of variation ¹ of money disbursements

[Pacific region—White families, other than Mexican]

Item	Coefficients of variation of money disbursements in—				
	Los Angeles	Sacramento	San Diego	San Francisco-Oakland	Seattle
All expenditure items.....	30	34	31	30	29
Food.....	32	34	32	32	33
Housing, including fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	45	38	37	36	38
Clothing.....	54	66	60	63	55
Other household operation.....	65	63	63	59	59
Furnishings and equipment.....	141	133	134	149	126
Transportation.....	90	115	89	118	89
Recreation.....	78	68	72	64	65
Medical care.....	116	114	124	127	101
Personal care.....	48	54	52	54	54
Gifts and contributions.....	173	139	172	169	119
All other, i. e., education, vocation, community welfare, and miscellaneous.....	156	144	176	117	197
Net change in assets and liabilities:					
For families having a net surplus.....	101	90	93	88	90
For families having a net deficit.....	95	88	105	99	121

¹ Computed by dividing the standard deviation by the mean expenditure and multiplying by 100. Standard deviations were computed by taking the square root of the sum of the squares of the deviation of each observation from the mean divided by the number of cases less 1.

TABLE 24-B.—Coefficients of variation ¹ of money disbursements, by income level

[Los Angeles, Calif.—White families, other than Mexican]

Item	Coefficients of variation of money disbursements for families with annual net incomes of—								
	Under \$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
All expenditure items.....	23	17	18	16	17	16	15	18	10
Food.....	32	19	26	20	25	33	23	1	62
Housing, including fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	29	33	32	38	58	37	40	35	32
Clothing.....	59	44	41	46	37	38	37	44	49
Other household operation.....	93	57	61	51	48	45	68	48	40
Furnishings and equipment.....	158	193	140	128	118	92	96	143	119
Transportation.....	55	87	88	80	76	84	69	39	76
Recreation.....	79	55	53	62	51	55	50	102	55
Medical care.....	171	120	101	100	93	142	170	48	27
Personal care.....	59	45	36	44	37	34	50	13	44
Gifts and contributions.....	165	191	130	136	121	147	99	57	90
All other, i. e., education, vocation, community welfare, and miscellaneous.....	249	164	156	169	119	124	99	68	77
Net change in assets and liabilities:									
For families having a net surplus.....	42	88	138	88	65	74	54	53	14
For families having a net deficit.....	115	86	89	110	99	57	54		

¹ Computed by dividing the standard deviation by the mean expenditure and multiplying by 100. Standard deviations were computed by taking the square root of the sum of the squares of the deviation of each observation from the mean divided by the number of cases less 1.

Notes on these tables are in appendix A, p. 304.

TABLE 25.—Expenditures for groups of items estimated from regression equation ¹
 [San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.—White families other than Mexican]

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 expenditure items.....	\$934	\$1, 153	\$1, 376	\$1, 602	\$1, 828	\$2, 056	\$2, 284	\$2, 512
Food.....	328	417	487	548	604	655	702	748
Housing, including fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	242	282	315	341	365	387	407	427
Clothing.....	108	108	130	163	204	249	298	351
Other household operation.....	46	59	71	82	92	103	113	124
Furnishings and equipment.....	9	29	42	50	56	61	64	66
Transportation.....	69	71	95	131	175	223	276	332
Recreation.....	47	65	83	99	115	129	144	158
Medical care.....	41	57	68	77	83	89	93	97
Personal care.....	18	26	32	38	44	49	54	59
Gifts and contributions.....	7	16	28	42	56	72	88	104
All other, i. e., education, voca- tion, community welfare, and miscellaneous.....	16	21	26	30	35	39	44	48

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

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 304.

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 services of housewife, 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. 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. 289; “Payment of debts to: Firms selling on installment plan,” p. 294; and “Increase in debts: Payable to firms selling on installment plan,” p. 294.)

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. 290), 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. 340). 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 actually 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.

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 of current expenditures 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 344ff. and 27ff.

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 317.

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 287. 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 including taxes paid out by the scheduled family in connection with the rented property.

Pensions and insurance annuities include veterans' pensions, pensions from employers, compensation received under workmen's compensation laws, unemployment 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, payments 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 page 289.

Inheritance.—See page 290.

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 throughout 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.

Payments 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 290.

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 overburdening 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.

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, page 344.

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 expenditure. 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 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, page 344.

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.

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.

An *owned vacation home* is one which the family has for vacation purposes, and 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. Rent for a rented vacation home is not entered under this item but under "Rent on vacation or trips."

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 on owned home" are entered under this heading 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 prorate 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, operating, 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.

Amounts due on rent are entered here even if unpaid at end of schedule year. The amounts unpaid at end of year are also entered on table 4 as "Increase in debts: Other debts."

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. 296.) 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, clothespins, clotheslines, 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.

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 automobile and motorcycle transportation expenses 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 medicines. 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 heart specialists, pediatricians, eye, ear, nose, and throat specialists, osteopaths, chiropractors, midwives, Christian Science practitioners, etc.

Medicines 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.

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.—Does not include taxes on owned home (see p. 297) or on other real estate (see p. 291), or sales tax (see p. 306), or indirect taxes.

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 forfeited which had been posted for a friend; 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 292.

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, using figures on number of felt hats purchased for white men 18 years of age and over in families with unit expenditure under \$400:

¹ Or person for whom purchased.

a. Total number of families.....	408
b. Number of families having men 18 years of age and over.....	389
c. Number of men 18 years of age and over.....	464
d. Average number of men per family having men....	1. 19
Hats (felt):	
e. Number of persons purchasing.....	139
f. Average number of articles per person (all persons)...	0. 32
g. Average expenditure per person (all persons).....	\$1. 03
h. Total number of hats purchased ($f \times c$).....	148
i. Average number of hats purchased per person pur- chasing ¹ ($h \div e$).....	1. 06

(2) Similarly to obtain the average expenditure per person purchasing¹ 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 purchasing¹ yields the average expenditure per person purchasing.¹ For example, using the figures given above:

j. Total expenditure for hats by the group ($g \times c$).....	\$477. 92
k. Average expenditure for hats per person purchasing ¹ ($j \div e$).....	3. 44

(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 ($f \times c$).....	148
(Note this total has already been computed above.)	
l. Average number of hats per family in the group ($h \div b$)....	. 38

(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 ($g \times c$).....	\$477. 92
(Note this total has already been computed above.)	
m. Average expenditure for hats, per family in the group ($j \div b$).....	1. 23

(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 ($g \times c$).....	\$477. 92
(Note this total has already been computed.)	
h. Total number of hats purchased ($f \times c$).....	148
(Note this total has already been computed.)	
n. Average price paid per article purchased ² ($j \div h$).....	\$3. 23

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.....	148
o. Average number of hats per family ($h \div a$).....	. 36

(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 ($g \times c$).....	\$477. 92
p. Average expenditure for hats per family ($j \div a$).....	1. 17

Section I.—For method of computation of *number of clothing expenditure units per family* see appendix G, pp. 346–350. 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.

Expenses 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. In section XI 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.

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 pages 288 and 294.

For computation of averages other than those presented in this table, for example, "average number of articles purchased per family purchasing" or "average expenditure per family purchasing," calculations similar to those outlined for table 17 can be made (see pp. 300-302).

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 income 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).

In the four cities in this region for which these tables are presented the schedules cover the following periods: in Los Angeles the year ending October 31, 1918; in Sacramento the year ending December 31, 1918; and in San Francisco-Oakland and Seattle the year ending September 30, 1918.

TABLE 24-A.—*Coefficients of variation of money disbursements*

and

TABLE 24-B.—*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 resemble 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.

The rank order of the coefficients of variation by income level for seven cities in six different regions (see Tabular Summary, table 24 in bull. 637 (vol. I) and tables 24-B in bull. 636, 637 (vol. II), 639, and 640) was studied to see if the differences between the variations for the items shown at the several income levels were statistically significant. A significant decrease in variability at higher income levels (i. e., a negative correlation between income level and size of coefficient of variation) was found in expenditures for clothing, furnishings and equipment, and medical care. For other items of expenditure and for surplus and deficit, no significant decline was found. When all expenditure items for each city were ranked in order of variability from low to high income levels, in only three of the seven cities was decreasing variability found to be significant. (For method, see Milton Friedman, "The use of ranks to avoid the assumption of normality implicit in the analysis of variance," Jr. Amer. Stat. Ass'n., vol. 32, No. 200, pp. 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

Cost of Living.

Bureau of Labor Statistics' indexes of changes in costs of goods purchased by wage earners and clerical workers are available for only three of the five cities covered in this region. Taking average costs in 1923-25 as 100, the indexes applying to the period covered in these cities are as follows: Los Angeles, 73.3; San Francisco, 83.6; and Seattle, 80.2. These index numbers represent weighted averages applying to the entire period covered by the schedules. They indicate that in the period covered, prices in Los Angeles stood at a very much lower level, relative to those that had prevailed before the depression, than in either of the other two cities. It must be remembered that the base used for the index in each city is not identical, but varies with the income and consumption habits of the workers of the city. These indexes, therefore, can only be used to measure relative changes in costs within a given city and not to measure differences in costs between cities.

Employment.

In general, employment in the area was increasing over the period covered by the investigation on the Pacific coast. Data on variations in employment in particular cities are not available, but the low points in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' indexes of employment and payrolls in manufacturing for the United States as a whole were reached in July 1932 and March 1933 respectively, more than 2 years preceding the date to which the bulk of the data for the Pacific cities apply.

The strike of the International Longshoremen's Association of the International Seamen's Union, which affected all Pacific coast ports, was in progress from May 9 to July 30, 1934, and the supporting

sympathetic general strike in San Francisco occurred July 16-18, 1934. The latter strike, though widespread, did not substantially affect the incomes of the workers involved, but the shipping strike did reduce the 1934 incomes of the families of the strikers.

Sales Tax.

California cities.—A State sales tax of 2½ percent on all commodity sales at retail was in effect throughout the schedule year in all of the California cities studied. Services such as barbering, cleaning, dyeing, and shoe repairing were exempt. Occasional sales between private persons, as sales of used furniture, were exempt. All commodities sold by established retail dealers, such as food, cigarettes, clothing, furniture, etc., were taxable

The tax was levied on small sales as follows:

Sales of—	Amount of tax
14¢ or less	No tax
\$0.15-\$0.59	1¢
\$0.60-\$1.05	2¢
\$1.06-\$1.49	3¢
\$1.50-\$1.90	4¢
\$1.91-\$2.30	5¢
Etc.	

In the expenditure data for the California cities presented in this report, the sales tax is included as part of the expenditure item on which it is paid, with the exception of data in Tabular Summary, table 7 on individual items of food. In this table the total sales tax paid on all items of food together, for the week, is entered as a separate item

Seattle.—No sales tax was in effect in Seattle during the schedule year.

Appendix B

Scope of the Investigation

Geographic area covered in the Pacific region.

The families studied in the Pacific region were selected from those living within the corporate limits of the city in Sacramento, San Francisco-Oakland, and Seattle. San Francisco and Oakland were treated as a unit, and the number of families studied in each was apportioned as 72 to 28, the approximate ratio of the number of persons reported by the 1930 census as gainfully employed in these two cities, respectively.

In the Los Angeles area, it was found that such a large proportion of the industrial population of the area lived in the suburbs that the sample would not be representative without the inclusion of Baldwin Hills, Bell, Belvedere Gardens, Beverly Hills, Compton, Glendale, Hawthorne, Hollydale, Huntington Park, Inglewood, Lenox, Lynwood, Maywood, Pasadena, South Gate, Vernon, and West Hollywood. These areas were therefore covered, as well as the entire area included within the corporate limits of Los Angeles. In order that the sample of families for San Diego might be representative of the employed wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in that city, it was necessary to include those families residing in National City and Coronado.

Scope of the Nation-wide study.

In addition to Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco-Oakland, and Seattle, 37 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 are summarized in five bulletins, as follows:

North Atlantic Region, New York City (B. L. S. Bull. 637, vol. I): White and Negro families.

North Atlantic Region, Eleven Cities (B. L. S. Bull. 637, vol. II):

Boston, Mass.	Pittsburgh, Pa. (white and Negro families).
Buffalo, N. Y.	Portland, Maine.
Johnstown, Pa.	Rochester, N. Y.
Lancaster, Pa.	Scranton, Pa.
Manchester, N. H.	Springfield, Mass.
Philadelphia, Pa. (white and Negro families).	

East North Central Region (B. L. S. Bull. 636):

Cincinnati, Ohio (white and Negro families).	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Indianapolis, Ind. (white and Negro families).
Columbus, Ohio.	Lansing, Mich.
Detroit, Mich.	Milwaukee, Wis.

West North Central-Mountain Region (B. L. S. Bull. 641):

Denver, Colo.	Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.
Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans. (white and Negro families).	St. Louis, Mo. (white and Negro families).
	Salt Lake City, Utah.

Southern Region (B. L. S. Bull. 640):

Baltimore, Md. (white and Negro families).	Memphis, Tenn. (white and Negro families).
Birmingham, Ala. (white and Negro families).	Mobile, Ala. (white and Negro families).
Dallas, Tex.	New Orleans, La. (white and Negro families).
Houston, Tex. (white other than Mexican and Mexican families).	Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va. (white and Negro families).
Jackson, Miss. (white and Negro families).	Richmond, Va. (white and Negro families).
Jacksonville, Fla.	
Louisville, Ky. (white and Negro families).	

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, 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.	O m a h a , 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.	Mount Vernon, Ohio	
Greeley, Colo.	Moberly, Mo.	

Appendix C

Period Covered by the Study

The time period to which the data in each of the five cities in this region apply is given in table A.

All of the data contained in the schedules for Los Angeles, Sacramento, and San Diego represent receipts and disbursements of the families studied in the year from March 1, 1934, to February 28, 1935. Eighty-nine percent of the data for the families surveyed in Seattle applies to this 12-month period.

In San Francisco-Oakland 90 percent of the data on income and expenditures of the families studied covers the period June 1, 1934, through May 31, 1935.

TABLE A.—*Period to which data in Pacific region apply*

City, sample, and period to which data in schedules apply	Total	Number of schedules covering the schedule year of—		
		Dec. 1, 1933- Nov. 30, 1934	Mar. 1, 1934- Feb. 28, 1935	June 1, 1934- May 31, 1935
<i>Los Angeles (white families other than Mexican)</i>				
Schedule year.....	492			
Schedule quarter:				
Mar. 1, 1934-May 31, 1934.....	492		492	
June 1, 1934-Aug. 31, 1934.....	492		492	
Sept. 1, 1934-Nov. 30, 1934.....	492		492	
Dec. 1, 1934-Feb. 28, 1935.....	492		492	
<i>Los Angeles (Mexican families)</i>				
Schedule year.....	99			
Schedule quarter:				
Mar. 1, 1934-May 31, 1934.....	99		99	
June 1, 1934-Aug. 31, 1934.....	99		99	
Sept. 1, 1934-Nov. 30, 1934.....	99		99	
Dec. 1, 1934-Feb. 28, 1935.....	99		99	
<i>Sacramento (white families)</i>				
Schedule year.....	153			
Schedule quarter:				
Mar. 1, 1934-May 31, 1934.....	153		153	
June 1, 1934-Aug. 31, 1934.....	153		153	
Sept. 1, 1934-Nov. 30, 1934.....	153		153	
Dec. 1, 1934-Feb. 28, 1935.....	153		153	
<i>San Diego (white families)</i>				
Schedule year.....	199			
Schedule quarter:				
Mar. 1, 1934-May 31, 1934.....	199		199	
June 1, 1934-Aug. 31, 1934.....	199		199	
Sept. 1, 1934-Nov. 30, 1934.....	199		199	
Dec. 1, 1934-Feb. 28, 1935.....	199		199	

TABLE A.—Period to which data in Pacific region apply—Continued

City, sample, and period to which data in schedules apply	Total	Number of schedules covering the schedule year of—		
		Dec. 1, 1933–Nov. 30, 1934	Mar. 1, 1934–Feb. 28, 1935	June 1, 1934–May 31, 1935
<i>San Francisco–Oakland (white families)</i>				
Schedule year.....	446			
Schedule quarter:				
Mar. 1, 1934–May 31, 1934.....	176		176	
June 1, 1934–Aug. 31, 1934.....	446		176	270
Sept. 1, 1934–Nov. 30, 1934.....	446		176	270
Dec. 1, 1934–Feb. 28, 1935.....	446		176	270
Mar. 1, 1935–May 31, 1935.....	270			270
<i>Seattle (white families)</i>				
Schedule year.....	352			
Schedule quarter:				
Dec. 1, 1933–Feb. 28, 1934.....	148	148		
Mar. 1, 1934–May 31, 1934.....	352	148	204	
June 1, 1934–Aug. 31, 1934.....	352	148	204	
Sept. 1, 1934–Nov. 30, 1934.....	352	148	204	
Dec. 1, 1934–Feb. 28, 1935.....	204		204	

Appendix D

Selection of Families to be Interviewed

The method of choosing the sample.

The method to be used in choosing the sample to be included in a study of the families 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 order to provide for an adequate representation of establishments of all types the number of employees in an organization was taken into account in drawing the sample. Wherever possible a complete list of the employers within the city area with the number of their employees was secured, including industrial establishments, banks, insurance companies, wholesale and retail distributors, hotels and restaurants, transportation companies, public utilities, Federal, State, county, and city governments. The names of the employers with the numbers of their employees were arranged by industry, and the numbers of employees were added in such a way as to secure cumulative totals.

In cities where it was possible to obtain complete lists of employers, the grand total of employees was divided by the number of families planned for the survey in the given city, to obtain a sampling ratio. This ratio was applied to the cumulative totals of employees on the employer list (beginning with a number chosen at random) to secure a new list of employer names, selected at random, and the number of sample employee names to be drawn from the personnel lists of each selected employer. In cities where complete lists of employers were not available, separate sampling ratios were derived for each industrial or trade group, following the same procedure for each group as outlined above for the city as a whole. This procedure was adopted to prevent underrepresentation of a given industry or trade group due to the fact that its list of employers was incomplete, and permitted a

reasonable distribution of the sample among the various lines of business on the basis of 1930 census data adjusted to take account of known changes in business conditions since 1930.

Since the employer lists did not give the information necessary to determine whether employees were members of families, whether their families had been on relief during the past year, and what was the amount of the family income, at least five names listed directly after the name of the "sample employee" were drawn, to provide for substitutes in case the first employee whose name was drawn had no family or his family was not eligible for the sample. (See p. 316 ff. for rules for determining eligibility.) If the name of the sample employee to be chosen from a given employer's list was drawn too near to the end of the list to secure the five or more substitute names in the usual way, the quota of substitutes was completed by taking the names at the beginning of the list of employees in the same establishment.

The necessity for having a file of substitute names made it seem advisable to limit the sampling to employers of five or more workers in the smaller cities and 10 or more in the larger cities, since the time and funds available for drawing the sample were limited, and visiting employers for the purpose of drawing sample names was a very time-consuming process.

The method of drawing the sample employees may be illustrated by the procedure followed in Seattle. In Seattle, review lists of employers and rosters of employees were obtained from a business-directory-publishing organization. On these lists the name and position of every official and employee was listed. In counting the number of names on these sheets, it was possible to eliminate the executives, managers, foremen, etc. In cases of large firms which reported only main-office employees, such as transportation and oil companies and a few manufacturing plants, a visit was made to the firm and an effort made to obtain the number of employees directly. The numbers of municipal, county, and State employees were obtained separately from the last annual budget reports. Names of employers were arranged alphabetically within industrial and trade groups. The number of employees in each of these firms was then cumulated, the grand total being 43,875. Dividing this total by 350, the number of schedules desired for Seattle, the sampling ratio 1:125 was obtained. The first employer's name was chosen by adding down the cumulative total of employees to 70 (a number chosen at random from among the numbers 1 to 125). Thereafter, the other firms from whose personnel lists the sample employees were to be drawn were selected because they were the employers of workers number 195, 320, 445, and so on through the cumulative list of employers. The field agents then visited those firms and from their personnel lists drew the sample

employees whose names occurred at the position on the list of the individual firm corresponding to those numbers. Thus if it chanced that employees 695 and 820 were employed by the same firm X and a total of 618 employees had been employed by firms ahead of this firm X on the employer list, employee 695 would be the 77th employee on the pay roll or personnel list of firm X and employee 820 would be the two hundred and second employee of firm X.

Dr. Louis Bloch, statistician of the State division of labor statistics and law enforcement, supplied the basic statistics for the choice of the samples in the four California cities.

In San Francisco-Oakland, these statistics were supplemented by data on number of employees in given establishments from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the San Francisco Community Chest, and the Oakland Community Chest.

These two cities were treated as a single sample for the Bay area. In making up the original sampling list an effort was made to keep the number of employees represented by the firms in Oakland in about the same proportion to those represented by the firms in San Francisco as existed in the proportions of the wage-earner and lower-salaried clerical groups in the two cities,¹ as far as possible for this purpose.

In this area the following persons served as an advisory committee for the choice of the sample: Prof. Carl Alsberg, Stanford University; Dr. Louis Bloch, California Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement; Mr. Maurice I. Gershenson, Pacific Coast Labor Bureau; Prof. Emily Huntington, University of California; Mr. Herbert Ormsby, State chamber of commerce; Prof. Jessica Peixotto, University of California; Dr. N. Gregory Silvermaster and Dr. James Sharp, State emergency relief administration; Mr. Edward Vandeleur, president of the San Francisco Labor Council; and Mr. Oliver Wheeler of the Federal Reserve bank.

In Los Angeles, the chamber of commerce, the community fund, and the National Recovery Administration cooperated with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the selection of the sample. The advisory committee in that city included Dr. Greta Gray, University of California, Los Angeles; Mr. Guy Marian, director of research, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce; Ruth McIntosh, acting director of research, Los Angeles Community Fund; Mary Stanton, acting executive director, Los Angeles Community Fund; and Dr. Earl Young, University of Southern California.

The sample as originally drawn in Los Angeles included very few Mexican families. Through the cooperation of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce, the International Institute, and the Catholic Welfare

¹ For this purpose, the Census of Occupations figures were followed after adjustment to the Edwards classification. Edwards, Alba M.: "A Social-Economic Grouping of the Gainful Workers of the United States." *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 1933, vol. 28, pp. 377-387.

Society, a list of leading employers of Mexicans was compiled and an additional sample drawn.

In Sacramento, the list furnished by the division of labor statistics and law enforcement was supplemented by lists from the chamber of commerce, the Central Trade Union, the N. R. A. Code Authorities, and the various governmental agencies, city, county, State, and Federal. In the case of the public-utility and public-service groups, the list of employees was obtained by contacting the employers directly.

In San Diego, additional lists were supplied by the department of industrial relations of the State of California, the Community Chest, the chamber of commerce, and the wholesalers' board of trade. The combined lists were further supplemented by names of employers taken from the classified section of the telephone directory and obtained by visits to the neighborhood shopping areas in Coronado, National City, La Jolla, and Pacific Beach. City, county, Federal, civil-service, Army, Navy, and Marine agencies were visited and the number of employees of each agency was secured from the appropriate official. The list which was finally obtained was a very complete list of employers of five or more persons.

In Seattle, contacts established with labor leaders, bankers, civic leaders, and faculty members of the University of Washington were helpful in checking the adequacy of the procedures followed.

In all the cities except Los Angeles, a single sampling ratio was used. In Los Angeles, the composite list obtained did not provide 100 percent representation for each of the industrial groups. To offset differences in the completeness of the employer lists in given types of employment, separate sampling ratios were used for different industry and trade groups. These ratios ranged from 1:50 among the employees on the limited list of employers in the building trades to 1:378 among the relatively complete lists of Government employees.² It is believed that this procedure provided a sample as nearly as possible like that which would have been secured if complete employer lists had been available and a single sampling ratio had been used.

² Separate sampling ratios were computed in Los Angeles for each of the following groups:

Employment group	Sampling ratio	Percentage of total sample
Building construction.....	1:50	6
Transportation and communication.....	1:276	9
Banking, insurance, and real estate.....	1:300	7
Manufacturing.....	1:340	40
Wholesale and retail trade.....	1:273	22
Garages, automobiles, and filling stations.....	1:262	4
Hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses.....	1:180	5
Laundries, cleaning, dyeing, and pressing.....	1:234	2
Public employment.....	1:378	6

Rules for determining eligibility of families.

After the sample names had been drawn in the manner outlined above field agents were sent to visit the families of all the employees whose names were the first drawn for each number ascertained by application of the sampling ratios. A schedule was obtained from that family if it was willing and able to furnish the information and met the requirements specified below. If the family failed to meet any of the following specifications, or was for some reason unwilling to give the information, the family of the employee whose name had occurred immediately next on the list of the same employer was visited. If the family of the second employee proved ineligible, the third was visited, and so on.

1. *Contact through chief earner.*—When families are selected by names of individuals from lists of employees, multiple-earner families would be overrepresented unless some measure were taken to prevent it. A family with three earners on the lists of employees would have approximately three chances³ to be drawn in the sample as against one chance for the family with one earner. Since families with several earners are more likely to have higher incomes and less likely to have young children than are families with only one earner, such overexposure would have impaired the representativeness of the sample.

In order to prevent such overrepresentation in the cities studied in the Pacific region, two methods were employed, either of which reduced to equality the chance of each family to be included in the final sample. In Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Diego, and San Francisco-Oakland, schedules were secured only from families in which the name of the employee drawn from the lists of employees was the name of the chief earner in the family, i. e., member earning the largest amount of money during the year. If a visit to the family disclosed that a name of a member other than that of the chief earner had been drawn, the family was not scheduled. Since a family can have only one chief earner, this procedure effectively equalized the chances of inclusion in the sample for all families. By this method the number of families with more than one earner in the sample was kept to a number proportionate to the number of multiple-earner families in the entire wage-earner and lower-salaried clerical group. In Seattle, the alternative procedure was used; a family was scheduled regardless of whether the name drawn from the employee list was that of the chief earner and an adjustment was made in the course of tabulation of the data to correct for this possible overrepresentation.⁴

³ See appendix G, p. 353, footnote 8.

⁴ See appendix G, pp. 352-358.

2. *Occupation of chief earner.*—In each family included in the survey, the chief earner is either a wage earner or a lower-salaried clerical worker. The classification of occupations according to economic groups presented by A. M. Edwards⁵ 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 the chief earner might not be a foreman, overseer, or domestic servant in private families, although these occupations are treated as wage earners in the Edwards classification. As the study progressed, the need for a more detailed classification of jobs became urgent. When the Works Progress Administration issued a manual, giving more detailed specifications adapted from definitions of the census of 1930, the new classifications⁶ were employed to assist in the problem of determining whether a specific type of work should properly be treated as part of the occupational group being covered by this investigation. The investigation included 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; and 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 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-earner or clerical occupation, or unless the income from the owned business was more than one-half the earnings from the wage-earner or clerical occupation, or the expenses of the business could not be separated from the family expenses.

3. *Earnings of chief earner.*—No family in which the chief earner has not earned at least \$300 during the schedule year was included. The family of a chief earner classified as a clerical worker, who earned \$2,000 or over during the schedule year, or \$200 or over during any one month, was excluded. No upper limit was placed on the earnings of wage earners, nor on total earnings of all members of the family combined, i. e., on family income as such.

4. *Occupation and income of subsidiary earners.*—No restriction was placed upon the occupation of subsidiary earners with one exception noted below. A family in which there was a subsidiary earner who was,

⁵ A Socio-Economic Grouping of the Gainful Workers in the United States. Jour. of Amer. Statis. Assoc., 1933, vol. 28, pp. 377-387.

⁶ Works Progress Administration Circ. No. 2: Occupational classification and code, July 1935; and Works Progress Administration Circ. No. 2A: Index of occupations (alphabetical arrangement)—Occupational classification and code, September 1935.

for example, a professional worker or 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 subsidiary 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 subsidiary 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.

If a subsidiary earner was a clerical worker and earned over \$2,000 during the schedule year or over \$200 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 employed wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers. Figures as to the number of days of employment characteristic of wage earners and clerical workers not being available, it was necessary to set limits below which a worker could not be regarded as having been employed for the schedule year. Only those families were included in which one wage earner or lower-salaried 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 distinctly seasonal industries as clothing manufacturing and building were scheduled if the chief earner had employment for as much as 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 income and living together, sharing the same table, eating not less than two 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) 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.¹

(e) Family 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).

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 families were included who received more than one-fourth of their incomes from interest, dividends, royalties, speculative gains or rents (not including net receipts from boarders and lodgers).

(c) No family which received income from an owned business equal to more than half of the chief earner's earnings was scheduled.

(d) No family which received gifts or income in kind of a value equal to a fourth of its total money income was scheduled.

(e) No family which received rent in payment for services was scheduled.

(f) No family which received 3 months or more free rent was scheduled.

9. *Residence.*—Families must have resided in the area of the investigation for 9 months or more.

¹ 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.

Appendix E

Nativity of Homemakers in Families Studied

White families other than Mexican.

In all but one of the cities covered by the present report, data on the national background of the cooperating homemakers show a larger proportion of the native-born than appears among married women 15 years of age and over as shown by the census of 1930. The highest percentage of cooperating homemakers reporting that they were born in the United States occurred in San Diego and the lowest in San Francisco-Oakland, where the proportions were 89.4 and 76.0 percent respectively. The census of 1930 shows the proportions for married women 15 years of age and over born in the United States and living in these two cities to have been 85.1 and 69.7 percent. In the other three cities, the corresponding proportions were as follows: Los Angeles, 87.0 and 79.7; Sacramento, 82.2 and 83.1, and Seattle, 86.1 and 75.0.

Among the foreign-born homemakers in Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Diego, and Seattle, the women from Canada, England, Germany, and Italy predominate both as shown by the census and among the foreign-born homemakers supplying data for the present investigation. In San Francisco-Oakland the proportions of foreign-born homemakers from Italy was largest, with Germany, Ireland, England, and Russia following in order, as shown both by the census and the present sample.

In part the smaller proportion of the foreign born among the families covered by the present survey is due to the fact that the various causes restricting immigration in the period since 1914 have resulted in progressively reducing the proportion of foreign born in our entire population year by year. In addition, other studies have shown that the incomes of the foreign born are on the average lower than those of the native born and that a larger proportion of the foreign born have been on relief during the depression. Both of these situations are due to the relative difficulties of economic adjustment of immigrants as compared with native-born families. These factors may have operated in placing a larger proportion of foreign-born families below the lower limits of the group covered by the present study. (See p. 319 for the limits set by the investigation.)

Further, the fact that some of the homemakers in the foreign-born families speak English with difficulty may have operated in reducing the number of schedules successfully completed by families of the foreign born. In every city, however, in which there was a significant proportion of families of given nationalities, field agents able to speak those languages were added to the staff. Thus in San Francisco-Oakland there was one field agent who spoke Italian and Spanish, one who spoke French, and several who spoke German and other languages. Similar procedures were followed in the other cities. Occasionally husbands or neighbors or school children were called on to assist a foreign-born homemaker who spoke English with difficulty or not at all, but these cases were rare inasmuch as it was generally more satisfactory to send a foreign-speaking agent.

Mexican families.

Almost two-thirds of the homemakers covered in the study of Mexican families in Los Angeles were born in Mexico and about one-third in the United States. One homemaker in the Mexican sample reported Italy as the country of her birth. Mexican field agents were employed in this city.

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 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 fig. 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 there is no reason to suppose any persistent bias in the estimates has appeared in the course of the survey.

HOUSING FACILITIES AND SERVICES		LANGUAGES SPOKEN				
1. Type: 1-family (a) detached (b) semidetached (c) row (d) 2-family (e) multiple 2. Elevator: (a) yes (b) no 3. Material: (a) brick (b) frame (c) other (specify) 4. Rooms:		Number in dwelling unit	Number sole use	This family	Home-maker's parents	Husband's parents
(a) Principal rooms (b) Kitchen, kitchenette (c) Dinette (d) Bath (e) Enclosed porch 5. Sink (a) yes (b) no 6. Toilet (a) inside (b) outside (c) flush (d) other (specify) sole use (e) yes (f) no				English.....		
ITEM		Included in rent		German.....		
7. Water (a) inside (b) outside (c) running 8. Heating of running water (a) yes (b) no 9. Heat (a) hot air (b) hot water or steam 10. Light (a) electricity (b) gas (c) other (specify) 11. Kitchen stove 12. Kitchen fuel (a) electric (b) gas (c) other (specify) 13. Refrigerator (a) electric (b) gas (c) other (specify) (d) none 14. Refrigeration (e. g., electric current, ice, gas, or other) 15. Telephone (a) yes (b) no 16. Garage (a) yes (b) no 17. Garden space (a) yes (b) no 18. Play space (a) yes (b) no 19. Janitor service (a) yes (b) no 20. Monthly rental rate for this dwelling \$		Y..... N.....	Y..... N.....	Italian.....		
		Y..... N.....	Y..... N.....	Polish.....		
		Y..... N.....	Y..... N.....	Yiddish.....		
		Y..... N.....	Y..... N.....	Other (specify).....		
FAMILY EXPENDITURES: I. HOUSING						
		Expenditures for quarter ending—				
		November 30	February 28	May 31	August 31	
1. RENTERS months.						
2. Monthly rental rate						
3. Rental concession						
4. Total rent						
5. Repairs by tenant						
6. TOTAL						
7. HOME OWNERS months.						
8. Annual rental value \$						
9. Total value \$						
10. Paid on principal in current year \$						
11. Improvements in year \$						
12. Taxes						
13. Assessments						
14. Repairs and replacements						
15. Fire insurance on home						
16. Interest on mortgages						
17. Refinancing charges						
18. TOTAL						
19. Rent at school						
20. Rent on vacation or trips						
21. TOTAL housing						

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II. HOUSEHOLD OPERATION

H (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)

14-5022

FIELD PROCEDURE

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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.....											

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	
59. Lard.....												
60. Vegetable shortening.....												
61. Mayonnaise and other salad dressing.....												
GRAIN PRODUCTS												
62. Bread: White.....												
63. Graham, whole wheat.....												
64. Rye.....												
65. Crackers.....												
66. Plain rolls.....												
67. Other baked goods.....												
68. Sweet rolls.....												
68. purchased.....												
69. Cookies.....												
70. Cakes.....												
71. Pies.....												
71. Other.....												
72. Flour: White.....												
73. Graham.....												
74. Other.....												
75. Corn meal.....												
76. Hominy.....												
77. Cornstarch.....												
78. Rice.....												
79. Rolled oats.....												
80. Wheat cereal.....												
81. Ready-to-eat breakfast foods.....												
82. Tapioca.....												
83. Sago.....												
84. Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles.....												
85. SWEETS: Sugar, white.....												
86. brown.....												
87. Candy.....												
						88. SWEETS (contd.): Jellies.....						
						89. Molasses, syrups.....						
						VEGETABLES						
						90. Potatoes.....						
						91. Sweetpotatoes, yams.....						
						92. Tomatoes: Fresh.....						
						93. Canned.....						
						94. Juice.....						
						95. Sauce, paste.....						
						96. Brussels sprouts.....						
						97. Cabbage.....						
						98. Sauerkraut.....						
						99. Collards.....						
						100. Kale.....						
						101. Lettuce.....						
						102. Spinach: Fresh.....						
						103. Canned.....						
						104. Other leafy vegetables.....						
						105. Asparagus: Fresh.....						
						106. Canned.....						
						107. Lima beans: Fresh.....						
						108. Canned.....						
						109. Beans, snap (string): Fresh.....						
						110. Canned.....						
						111. Broccoli.....						
						112. Peas: Fresh.....						
						113. Canned.....						
						114. Beans: Fresh.....						
						115. Canned.....						
						116. Peppers.....						

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. Spang.....						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.....					

(6)

14-5028

III (A). FOOD PURCHASED AND CONSUMED LAST 7 DAYS—Continued

ITEM	Unit	Quantity used last week	Purchased			ITEM	Unit	Quantity used last week	Purchased				
			Quantity	Unit price	Expense				Quantity	Unit price	Expense		
174. Figs.....						202. Board at school.....							
175. Other.....						203. Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....							
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS						204. TOTAL food expenditure	x x	x x	x x	x x			
176. Gelatine.....						NUMBER MEALS LAST 7 DAYS FURNISHED FROM FAMILY FUND							
177. Packaged dessert mixtures.....						Person		Breakfast		Lunch		Dinner	
178. Tea.....						Sex	Age	Home	Away	Home	Away	Home	Away
179. Coffee.....						a.							
180. Cocos.....						b.							
181. Chocolate.....						c.							
182. Vinegar.....						d.							
183. Salt.....						e.							
184. Baking powder, yeast, soda.....			x x	x x		f.							
185. Spices, extracts.....			x x	x x		g.							
186. Catsups, sauces.....			x x	x x		h.							
187. Pickles, olives.....			x x	x x		i.							
188. Soup: Tomato.....						j.							
189. Other (specify).....						k.							
190. Cod-liver oil.....						HOME-PRODUCED FOOD AND GIFTS OF FOOD USED LAST 7 DAYS							
191. Proprietary foods.....						ITEM					Quantity	Value	
192. Other foods.....						1.							
193. Soft drinks consumed at home.....						2.							
194. Other drinks consumed at home.....						3.							
195. TOTAL food consumed at home	x x	x x	x x	x x		4.							
FOOD BOUGHT AND EATEN AWAY						FACTORS AFFECTING FOOD HABITS (SPECIFY)							
196. Lunches at work.....						Religious.....							
197. Lunches at school.....						National or racial.....							
198. Other meals, not vacation: Breakfast.....						Health.....							
199. Lunch.....						Other.....							
200. Dinner.....													
201. Meals on vacation.....													

(7)

14-5023

FIELD PROCEDURE

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III (B). FOOD—ANNUAL EXPENDITURE

ITEMS	Expenditure for quarter ending—											
	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 GROUP	FOOD-BUYING PROCEDURE						Milk dealer or dairy (date)	Other (specify)	HOME-PRODUCED FOOD AND GIFTS OF FOOD FOR YEAR		
	Grocery			Other (specify)					ITEM	Quantity	Value
	Chain	Independents		Chain	Independents						
	Cash and carry	Service		Cash and carry	Service						
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.		

IV (A). CLOTHING—MEN AND BOYS

ITEM	Member Age				Member Age				ITEM	Member Age				Member Age			
	Weeks				Weeks					Weeks				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
1. Hats: Felt.....									28. Cotton: Knit suits.....								
2. Straw.....									29. Woven suits.....								
3. Caps: Wool.....									30. Under shirts.....								
4. Other.....									31. Shorts.....								
5. Overcoats.....									32. Cotton and wool {Suits.....								
6. Topcoats.....									33. {Shirts.....								
7. Raincoats.....									34. {Drawers.....								
8. Jackets: Heavy fabric.....									35. Rayon and/or silk {Suits.....								
9. Leather.....									36. {Shirts.....								
10. Other.....									37. {Drawers.....								
11. Sweaters: Heavy.....									38. Pajamas and nightshirts.....								
12. Light.....									39. Shoes: Street.....								
13. Play suit: Wool knit.....									40. Street.....								
14. Cotton suede.....									41. Work.....								
15. Other.....									42. Work.....								
16. Suits: Heavy wool.....									43. Canvas.....								
17. Light-weight wool.....									44. Other.....								
18. Cotton, linen.....									45. Boots: Rubber.....								
19. Palm Beach.....									46. Leather.....								
20. Other.....									47. Arctics.....								
21. Trousers: Wool.....									48. Rubbers.....								
22. Cotton.....									49. Shoe repairs.....								
23. Other.....									50. Shoe shines.....								
24. Overalls, coveralls.....									51. Hose: Heavy cotton.....								
25. } Cotton, work.....									52. Cotton, dress.....								
26. } Shirts and blouses { Cotton, dress.....									53. Rayon.....								
27. } Wool.....									54. Silk.....								
									55. Wool.....								

IV (A). CLOTHING—MEN AND BOYS—Continued

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
56. Gloves: Cotton, work.....								
57. Other, work.....								
58. Leather street.....								
59. Other, street.....								
60. Ties.....								
61. Collars.....								
62. Bathing suits, sun suits.....								
63. Handkerchiefs.....								
64. Accessories.....								
65. Bathrobes.....								
66. Cleaning, repairing.....								
67. Other (specify).....								
68. TOTAL.....								

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
6. Coats: Heavy, plain.....								
7. Heavy, fur trimmed.....								
8. Fur.....								
9. Light, wool.....								
10. Light, cotton.....								
11. Light, silk, rayon.....								
12. Play suits: Wool knit.....								
13. Cotton suede.....								
14. Other.....								
15. Raincoats.....								
16. { Wool knit.....								
17. { Sweaters and jackets: Wool fabric.....								
18. { 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.....								

IV (B). CLOTHING—WOMEN AND GIRLS

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. Fabric.....								
4. Caps and berets: Wool.....								
5. Other.....								

IV (B). CLOTHING—WOMEN AND GIRLS—Continued

ITEM	Member Age				Member Age				ITEM	Member Age				Member Age			
	Weeks				Weeks					Weeks				Weeks			
	Num-ber	Price	Expend-iture	Quan-tity pur-chased	Num-ber	Price	Expend-iture	Quan-tity pur-chased		Num-ber	Price	Expend-iture	Quan-tity pur-chased	Num-ber	Price	Expend-iture	Quan-tity pur-chased
31. Dresses: Cotton, street.....									56.)								
32. Silk, rayon.....									57.) Pajamas, loung- ing and beach.								
33. Silk, rayon.....									58.)								
34. Wool.....									59. Bathrobes.....								
35. Wool.....									60. Kimonos, negligees.....								
36. Other.....									61. Hose: Silk.....								
37. Other.....									62. Silk.....								
38. Aprons.....									63. Silk.....								
39. Coveralls.....									64. Rayon.....								
40. Knickers, breeches, shorts.....									65. Cotton.....								
41. Slips: Cotton.....									66. Wool.....								
42. Silk.....									67. Shoes: Street.....								
43. Rayon.....									68. Street.....								
44. Corsets, girdles.....									69. Dress.....								
45. Brassieres.....									70. Dress.....								
46. { Cotton.....									71. Sport.....								
47. { Union suits and combinations. } Wool.....									72. Sport.....								
48. { } Silk, rayon.....									73. House slippers.....								
49. Underwaists, shirts.....									74. Shoe repairs.....								
50. { Cotton.....									75. Shoe shines.....								
51. { Bloomers and pan- ties. } Rayon.....									76. Rubbers.....								
52. { } Silk.....									77. Arctic, gaiters.....								
53. { Nightgowns and sleep- ing paja- mas. } Cotton, light.....									78. Gloves: Cotton.....								
54. { } Cotton, flannel.....									79. Leather.....								
55. { } Silk, rayon.....									80. Other.....								
									81. Bathing suits, sun suits.....								
									82. Handkerchiefs.....								
									83. Furs.....								

IV (B). CLOTHING—WOMEN AND GIRLS—Continued

ITEM	Member Age				Member Age			
	Weeks				Weeks			
	Number	Price	Expenditure	Quarter purchased	Number	Price	Expenditure	Quarter purchased
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				Member Age			
	Weeks				Weeks			
	Number	Price	Expenditure	Quarter purchased	Number	Price	Expenditure	Quarter purchased
1. Caps, hoods, bonnets.....								
2. Coats.....								
3. Sweaters, sacques.....								
4. Sweater suits.....								
5. Dresses, rompers.....								
6. Skirts, gertudes.....								
7. Shirts, bands.....								
8. Diapers.....								
9. Sleeping garments.....								
10. Stockings.....								
11. Booties, 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.		

PURCHASING PROCEDURES IN SCHEDULE YEAR

CLOTHES	Type of outlet				Situation of store			Payment			Price	
	Department	Specialized shop	Mail-order	5 cents to \$1	Neighbor-hood	Central	Nearby city	Cash	Charge ac-count	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 (spec-ify)	Neighbor-hood	Central	Nearby city	Cash	Charge ac-count	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.....												

V: FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT

ITEM	Number	Price	Expenditure	Quarter purchased	ITEM	Number	Price	Expenditure	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, doilies: 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, coaturners.....					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.....				

V. FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT—Continued

ITEM	Number	Price	Expendi- ture	Quarter purchased	ITEM	Number	Price	Expendi- ture	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.....					Home delivery.....				
N.....S..... year bought.....					3. Magazines (specify).....				
price \$.....					4.....				
3. Gas: Regular.....					5.....				
4. Ethyl.....					6. Books (except school).....				
5. Oil.....					Loan library.....				
6. Tires..... number.....					8. Associations (recreation).....				
7. Tubes..... number.....					9. Entertaining: In home (except food).....				
8. Repairs and maintenance (specify).....					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.....									

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).....	
.....		<i>(Indicate frequency of premium payments).....</i>	
.....		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).

14-5025

OFFICE RECORD

Edited by

Schedule No.

Arithmetic checked by

City

Reviewed by

City size

TABULATED

Group	Name
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

State

Region

Income group

Color

Family Composition

TABULATION CHECKED

Group	Name
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

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 the 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 the schedules collected by these particular agents was 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, dif-

ferent quarters. The following numbers of weekly food records were obtained in the respective cities:

	<i>Number of records</i>
Los Angeles.....	626
Sacramento.....	146
San Diego.....	0
San Francisco-Oakland.....	412
Seattle.....	355

These food records are being used by this Bureau for a report on seasonal variations in food expenditures which will appear at a later date. They were turned over to the Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, where they have been 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 appeared in the Monthly Labor Review for July 1936. A more complete report is that by Hazel K. Stiebeling and Esther F. Phipard entitled "Diets of families of employed wage earners and clerical workers in cities," United States Department of Agriculture Circular No. 507, January 1939.

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, families are not comparable units because of variation in size and age composition. A family of two adults with an income of \$1,200 is obviously on an economic plane considerably 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 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. The table on page 30 shows larger families at the higher income levels in the groups studied in Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco-Oakland, and Seattle.

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 expenditure 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 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 either of the Bureaus concerned.)

It was necessary to convert estimated quantities of food consumed by persons of different age and sex into estimated food costs. This was done by multiplying these quantities of food by 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. The problem arose as to whether the prices used as multipliers should be individual city prices or averages for the United States. A test was conducted on a sample of 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 average prices in the year ending May 31, 1935, and on 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 B.—*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
<i>Male</i>			
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
<i>Female</i>			
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 scale was used for both Mexican and other white schedules. As there were not a sufficient number of cases of Mexicans it was not possible to develop a separate Mexican 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

¹ By unit clothing expenditure is meant the annual amount spent for clothing per clothing expenditure unit.

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.

TABLE C.—*Relative clothing expenditures for persons of different age, sex, 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	1.00		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.

It was desired that the scales should represent only those differences in clothing expenditure which are due to the three factors (age, sex, 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 group of persons whose clothing expenditure was being studied were of the same age, sex, and occupation.

(2) The average clothing expenditure for all the persons in each cell was 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 definite scales yet available showing relative expenditure for clothing among families of wage earners and clerical workers.

The revised scales were used to recode and reclassify the schedules for unit expenditure² in order to test the magnitude of the differences 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. 351. 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

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;
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.

elements (see sample code sheet, p. 351) 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 6 and 9 on pages 30 and 34. 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 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 inde-

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 6 and 9, pp. 30 and 34.

⁴ This figure is derived by dividing total family expenditure by total unit expenditure. The computation of this latter figure was explained in footnote 2, p. 348, also see sample code sheet, p. 351.

pendently 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 sample code sheet (fig. C, p. 351) shows the method of coding for a specific family.

FIGURE C.

Sample code sheet

City: Los Angeles.		Persons	Age	Occupation	Weeks in economic family
Color: White.					
Schedule No. 108.		a. Homemaker.....	45	At home.....	52
Year ending Feb. 28, 1935.		b. Husband.....	47	Clerical.....	52
		c. Son (widower).....	24	do.....	52
		d. Daughter.....	18	At school.....	26
		e. Daughter.....	14	do.....	52
		f. Granddaughter.....	2	At home.....	52

Persons in economic family	Item	Food	Clothing	Other	Food, clothing, and other
a.....	Expenditure units.....	0.83	0.78	1.00	x x x x x
b.....	do.....	1.00	.87	1.00	x x x x x
c.....	do.....	1.00	1.13	1.00	x x x x x
d.....	do.....	.46	.64	.50	x x x x x
e.....	do.....	.92	.77	1.00	x x x x x
f.....	do.....	.54	.38	1.00	x x x x x
All.....	Total.....	4.75	4.57	5.50	x x x x
Do.....	Family expenditure.....	\$793.00	\$188.35	\$1,044.15	\$2,005.50 (E)
Do.....	Amount spent per expenditure unit.....	\$166.95	\$36.84	\$189.85	\$393.64 (C)
Do.....	Total expenditure units.....	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	5.09 (E) ÷ (C)

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 a 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 new situation. 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.

*Adjustment for contact with families through other member than chief earner.*⁵

In Seattle, a substantial number of families included in the sample were those of persons whose names had been drawn from employee lists in the usual manner, but who proved to be subsidiary rather than chief earners. This method of scheduling required that the resulting overrepresentation of multiple-earner families be eliminated by a process of adjustment during the course of tabulation. Throughout this report all data for Seattle have been adjusted in accordance with the procedure set forth hereafter. In Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Diego, and San Francisco-Oakland, since the ruling of contact only through the chief earner was followed in scheduling,⁶ the data could be tabulated without adjustment.

The purpose of the adjustments described in the following paragraphs was to keep the importance of families with more than one earner in the sample in Seattle proportionate to the number of two-earner, three-earner, etc., families in the entire wage-earner and clerical groups in this city. The only available information on the distribution of families by the number of gainful workers was that contained in the 1930 Census of Population. These data were not used for the derivation of adjustment factors, however, first because the employment situation had changed drastically since 1930, and secondly because the data were available only for the population as a whole, whereas there were strong reasons for believing that the importance of different earner groups varied with economic level.⁷ It was, therefore, necessary to construct adjustment factors from the data at hand.

The problem was to increase the importance of single-earner families and decrease the importance of multiple-earner families in the sample to the same proportions that would have been obtained had only families contacted through the chief earner been scheduled. The principle observed was that if it had been possible to draw a truly random sample from the desired population of families of employed workers, one-earner families would have had the same chance to be included as they had in the sample as actually drawn, while

⁵ The mathematical solution to the problem of weighting to adjust for overrepresentation of multiple-earner families in the sample, discussed in this section, was developed by S. W. Wilcox.

⁶ See appendix D, p. 316.

⁷ For example, the census itself showed that 66.0 percent of the families renting their houses but only 57.6 percent of the families owning their homes had one gainful worker.

two-earner families would have had one-half and three-earner families one-third the chance to be included which actually obtained when the sample was chosen from lists of workers.⁸

To accomplish this objective, the data were adjusted by a factor which took into account three elements: (1) The number of earners in

⁸ Actually the corrective factor or weight needed with a two-earner family would be slightly different from one-half and with a three-earner family would be slightly different from one-third, as the following reasoning will show. To fix our ideas let us choose the three-earner family and let p , the sampling ratio, be 1 to 400 or 0.0025, and let $q=1-p=0.9975$. Contact could be made with the family through any single one of the three earners or through any two of them or through all three if the names should happen to be so drawn in the process of sampling. The actual probability that contact will be made with the family is therefore $3pq^2+3p^2q+p^3$.

By adding and subtracting q^3 the foregoing expression may be written,

$$\begin{aligned} 3pq^2+3p^2q+p^3 &= q^3+3p^2q+3pq^2+p^3-q^3 \\ &= (q+p)^3-q^3 \\ &= 1-q^3. \end{aligned}$$

This suggests another way of looking at the matter. There is only one way by which the family will not be taken, namely, if the first earner's name is missed and likewise the second and the third. If these are regarded as independent events the probability that the family will be missed is q^3 . The probability that contact will be made is therefore $1-q^3$. Both approaches lead to the same result.

To express the result in terms of p instead of in terms of q we put

$$(1-q^3) = 1 - (1-p)^3 = 1 - (1-3p+3p^2-p^3) = 3p-3p^2+p^3.$$

The corrective weighting factor is

$$\frac{\text{correct probability}}{\text{actual probability}} = \frac{p}{3p-3p^2+p^3} = \frac{1}{3-3p+p^2} = \frac{1}{3\left(1-p+\frac{1}{3}p^2\right)}.$$

The correct probability is the probability that the three-earner family would be chosen in a random sampling of families.

The actual probability is the probability that the three-earner family will be chosen in a random sampling of names, that is, of names of earners as contained in the employers pay-roll lists.

To gain an idea of how the factor thus calculated differs from the practical factor of one-third, let us substitute the value of $p=0.0025$ as above.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Practical factor, } \frac{1}{3} &= 0.333\ 333 \\ \text{Theoretical factor, } \frac{1}{3\left(1-p+\frac{1}{3}p^2\right)} &= 0.334\ 168 \\ \frac{0.334\ 168}{0.333\ 333} &= 1.002\ 504 \end{aligned}$$

It will be seen that while the practical factor results in a slight overcorrection, the difference is negligible, so that for a small value of p , the sampling ratio, the practical rule is "divide by the number of earners."

The general expression is as follows: For a multiple-earner family of n earners the theoretical corrective weight is

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{p}{1-q^n} &= \frac{p}{1-(1-p)^n} \\ &= \frac{p}{1 - \left[1 - np + n \frac{(n-1)}{1 \cdot 2} p^2 - n \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} p^3 + \dots \right]} \\ &= \frac{p}{\left[np - n \frac{(n-1)}{1 \cdot 2} p^2 + n \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} p^3 - \dots \right]} \\ &= \frac{1}{n \left[1 - \frac{n-1}{2} p + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2 \cdot 3} p^2 - \dots \right]} \end{aligned}$$

The practical weight, good only for small values of p , is $\frac{1}{n}$. The theoretical weight is most easily computed from the form $\frac{p}{1-q^n}$. The more elaborate expression is developed merely to show the resemblance to the approximate expression $\frac{1}{n}$.

the family, (2) the total number of families in the sample, and (3) the distribution of families according to their number of earners at successive income levels or economic levels, whichever was under consideration.

The first element is inherent in the basic problem of the adjustment of the relative proportions of one-earner and multiple-earner families. By multiplying the total number of families in the first earner⁹ group by a number in the neighborhood of 1, the total number in the second earner group by approximately one-half, the total number in the third earner group by approximately one-third and so on, a number of families for all the earner groups combined could be obtained which was corrected for the overrepresentation of multiple-earner families.

The application of the factors symbolized by 1, one-half, one-third etc., to the number of families, however, would have reduced the number of families in the sample below the number actually scheduled and necessitated the second element of the adjustment factor. This element was a constant computed by dividing the actual number of families scheduled by the reduced number of families obtained as outlined in the preceding paragraph. This ratio¹⁰ (*R* on table D) was then multiplied by the factor 1, one-half, one-third, etc. (or in practice the reciprocal of the average number of earners in each earner group (see column 4 on table D)) to obtain the adjustment factor for each earner group. The final adjustment factor is shown in column 6 of table D.

TABLE D.—Derivation of adjustment factors for earner groups

Earner groups ¹	Number of families scheduled <i>F</i>	Number of equivalent full-time earners <i>E</i>	Average number of equivalent full-time earners $a = \frac{E}{F}$ (3) ÷ (2)	Reduced number of families $\frac{F}{a}$ (2) ÷ (4)	Final adjustment factor ² $\frac{R}{a}$ <i>R</i> ÷ (4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.0 or less.....	103	98.65	0.9578	107.54	1.3715
1.1 to 2.0.....	125	209.75	1.6780	74.49	.7828
2.1 to 3.0.....	18	44.63	2.4794	7.26	.5298
3.1 to 4.0.....	4	15.65	3.9125	1.02	.3358
City total.....	250			190.31	

¹ I. e., number of equivalent full-time earners in family on pay rolls in nearest quarter to date sample was drawn, by earner groups. A worker employed 13 weeks in the quarter was counted 1.0, and workers employed for shorter periods were counted as appropriate decimals.

² $R = \frac{\text{footing of column (2)}}{\text{footing of column (5)}} = \frac{250}{190.31} = 1.3136$.

⁹ In the actual process of tabulation, the schedules were sorted into groups according to the number of equivalent full-time earners at the quarter nearest the date when the sample was selected. This figure was the nearest approximation to the exact number of persons in the family on payrolls at the date of sampling. Thus families were classified in the first earner group if their number of full-time earners was 1.0 or less; as in the second earner group if their total number of full-time earners was between 1.1 and 2.0; as in the third earner group if between 2.1 and 3.0, etc. Thus the first element of the adjustment factor would be the reciprocal of the average number of earners in a group rather than the simplified one-half, one-third, etc. Actually the two figures were very close. For purposes of discussion, the simplified figures of one-half, etc., are used.

¹⁰ The introduction of the denominators, 1, 2, 3, etc., takes care of correct adjustment in securing the averages; the use of *R* adjusts the count of families to the number actually scheduled. The factor *R*, which could be canceled out of the formula for the average, is nevertheless preserved for the sake of symmetry, so that the weights would be the same in formula for average and formula for count. (See footnote 12, p 358.)

Correction for the third element, namely the differing proportions of multiple-earner families found at differing income levels or differing economic levels, does not appear in table D, but is in fact operative when the adjustment factors shown in table D are applied to the actual data. This can be demonstrated from the illustration of this procedure in table E. Though the adjustment factor shown in column (3) of table E is numerically the same for each given earner group in each income level, and in each economic level, as the case may be, the procedure followed results in effect in averages or percents which are weighted by the constant adjustment factor (column 3) multiplied by the ratio of the varying number of unadjusted families in each earner group (column 2, line f, k, etc.) to the total number of adjusted families in the expenditure or income group (column 4, line s, ss, etc).

It can be seen from table E that the weighted average expenditure for medical care for the first economic level is

$$\frac{1}{35} \left[\frac{78.50}{19} \times (1.3715) \times 19 + \frac{57.00}{10} \times (0.7828) \times 10 + \frac{15.40}{2} \times (0.5298) \times 2 \right].$$

It is apparent that $\frac{78.50}{19}$, $\frac{57.00}{10}$, and $\frac{15.40}{2}$ are averages for the successive earner groups, and $\frac{1.3715 \times 19}{35}$, $\frac{0.7828 \times 10}{35}$, and $\frac{0.5298 \times 2}{35}$ are the weights. Following the same line of reasoning, the corresponding weights for the second economic level are

$$\frac{1.3715 \times 44}{70}, \frac{0.7828 \times 9}{70}, \text{ etc.}^{11}$$

From the fact that $\frac{1.3715 \times 19}{35}$ does not equal $\frac{1.3715 \times 44}{70}$ it is apparent that the weight for the first earner group varies from level to level in accordance with the varying proportions of families with different numbers of earners, at each level. In this respect, the process of adjustment used is superior to the use of even up-to-date census data, since the adjustment takes account of the variation in the importance of families with a given number of earners from economic level to level, while census data would not have given this information by level.

A very close relationship exists between number of earners and economic level. The need of adjustment as between proportions of families having differing numbers of earners consequently implies the need of adjustment as between proportions of families at different economic levels. It will be seen from table E that the process of adjustment, while it maintained the same total number of families in the entire city sample as were actually scheduled, provided the necessary adjustment as between economic levels.

¹¹ For same information in algebraic terms, see footnote 12, p. 359.

TABLE E.—Illustration of application of adjustment factors to schedule data

	Economic level, earner group, and schedule No.	Unad-justed number of families	Adjust-ment factor	Adjusted number of fami-lies	Expenditure for medical care		Expenditure for recreation	
					Unad-justed expendi-ture	Adjusted expendi-ture	Unad-justed expendi-ture	Adjusted expendi-ture
					F	$M = \frac{R}{a}$	FM	X	$XM$	$X'$	$X'M$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(2)×(3)	(5)	(3)×(5)	(7)	(3)×(7)	
a	\$100 and under \$200—							
b	1.0 or less:							
c	Schedule No. 136.....	1			\$5.10		•	
d	Schedule No. 13.....	1			3.50		•	
e	Schedule No. 19.....	1			4.40		•	
	Schedule No. *.....	•			•		•	
	Schedule No. *.....	•			•		•	
f	Total, earner group.....	19	1.3715	26.1	78.50	\$107.66	•	•
g	1.1 to 2.0:							
h	Schedule No. 65.....	1			6.05		•	
i	Schedule No. 81.....	1			4.30		•	
j	Schedule No. 17.....	1			9.00		•	
	Schedule No. *.....	•			•		•	
	Schedule No. *.....	•			•		•	
k	Total, earner group.....	10	0.7828	7.8	57.00	44.62	•	•
l	2.1 to 3.0:							
m	Schedule No. 49.....	1			7.50		•	
n	Schedule No. 198.....	1			7.90		•	
o	Total, earner group.....	2	0.5298	1.1	15.40	8.16	•	•
p	3.1 to 4.0:							
q	No schedules.....	0			0		•	
r	Total, earner group.....	0	0.3358		0	0	•	•
s	Total for economic level.....	31		35.0		160.44	•	•
t	Average for economic level.....					4.58		•
aa	\$200 and under \$300—							
bb	1.0 or less:							
ff	Total, earner group.....	44	1.3715	60.3	369.60	506.91		
gg	1.1 to 2.0:							
kk	Total, earner group.....	9	0.7828	7.0	91.00	71.23		•
ll	2.1 to 3.0:							
	Etc.....	•	0.5298	•	•	•	•	•
	•.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	•.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
ss	Total foreconomic level.....	57		70.00		600.78	•	•
tt	Average for economic level.....					8.57		•
aaa	\$300 and under \$400:							
	Etc.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
aaaa	\$400 and under \$500:							
	Etc.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
u	Total for city.....	250		250.00		5,577.50	•	•
v	Average for city.....					22.31		•

Table E shows how, in practice the data from individual schedules were classified by earner groups within economic levels, the data for each earner group appropriately adjusted, and the adjusted totals combined into grand totals and averages for the respective economic levels.

The unadjusted number of families in the sample is shown in column (2). The final objective was always to obtain the appropriate total or average for a given economic level (or income level) as a whole and not for each separate constituent earner group, even though to obtain this result it was necessary to use different adjustment factors for the different earner groups comprised within the economic level. Accordingly the adjusted number of families shown in column (4) is obtained by multiplying the total unadjusted number of families (column 2, lines f, k, etc.) for each earner group by the appropriate adjustment factor (column 3) derived in table D. The adjusted aggregate expenditure (columns 6, 8, etc.) for each earner group is obtained in a corresponding manner. The adjustment factor required for a given earner group is the same regardless of whether the expenditure item under consideration is the total of all categories of expenditure, or a given category, such as food or medical care, or a specific item such as groceries or dental care.

In order to obtain the average for the entire economic level (lines t, tt, etc., on table E) the adjusted aggregate (column 6, lines s, ss, etc.) was divided by the rounded adjusted number of families (column 4, lines s, ss, etc.).¹²

It should be noted that special problems were encountered when the group of families for which data were being tabulated was a subsample of the entire city sample, as those families giving details on food purchased for one week in a given quarter in Tabular Summary table 7, or those families of types comparable to those studied in 1917-19 in Tabular Summary, tables 21, 22, and 23. For such subsamples, separate adjustment factors, appropriate to the number of families in the subsample, were developed, on the same principle as shown in table D.

¹² Footnote on p. 358.

¹² For the reader who prefers an algebraic statement of the adjustment procedures followed, the ensuing statement is given.

Table D as shown on p. 354 may be restated in algebraic terms as follows:

Derivation of adjustment factors for earner groups

Earner groups	Number of families scheduled	Number of equivalent full-time earners	Average number of equivalent full-time earners per family	Reduced number of families	Final adjustment factor $\frac{1}{\bar{a}}$
	F	E	$a = \frac{E}{F}$	$\frac{F}{a}$	$M = \frac{R}{a}$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3) ÷ (2)	(2) ÷ (4)	R ÷ (4)
1.....	F_1	E_1	a_1	F_1/a_1	R/a_1
2.....	F_2	E_2	a_2	F_2/a_2	R/a_2
.....	\cdot	\cdot	\cdot	\cdot	\cdot
.....	\cdot	\cdot	\cdot	\cdot	\cdot
j	F_j	E_j	a_j	F_j/a_j	R/a_j
.....	\cdot	\cdot	\cdot	\cdot	\cdot
r	F_r	E_r	a_r	F_r/a_r	R/a_r

$$^1 R = \frac{F_1 + F_2 + \dots + F_r}{F_1/a_1 + F_2/a_2 + \dots + F_r/a_r}$$

Let X_{ijk} = expenditure of the k^{th} family in the j^{th} earner group in the i^{th} economic level (or income level, whichever is under consideration) k=1,2, . . . F_{ij}
j=1,2, . . . r
i=1,2, . . . s

M_j = multiplier for j^{th} earner group as derived in column 6 of table D

F_{ij} = number of families scheduled in the j^{th} earner group in the i^{th} economic level (or income level)

F_j = number of families scheduled in the j^{th} earner group in all economic levels combined, or

$$\sum_{i=1}^s F_{ij}$$

The adjusted number of families in the i^{th} economic level is

$$\sum_{j=1}^r M_j F_{ij}$$

The weighted average in any economic level (or income level) is

$$\frac{\sum_{j=1}^r M_j \sum_{k=1}^{F_{ij}} X_{ijk}}{\sum_{j=1}^r M_j F_{ij}}$$

This may be written as

$$\frac{\sum_{j=1}^r M_j F_{ij} \left(\frac{\sum_{k=1}^{F_{ij}} X_{ijk}}{F_{ij}} \right)}{\sum_{j=1}^r M_j F_{ij}}$$

It is apparent from this form that the average for any economic level is a weighted average of the averages for the earner groups where

$$\frac{\sum_{k=1}^{F_{ij}} X_{ijk}}{F_{ij}}$$

is the average for the j^{th} earner group and $M_j F_{ij}$ is the weight for that earner group. Since the M_j are constant from economic level to economic level while the F_{ij} vary, it is apparent that the weight varies appropriately from one economic level to another.

