
**Money Disbursements of Wage Earners and
Clerical Workers in Five Cities in the
West North Central-Mountain
Region, 1934-36**

By

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



Bulletin No. 641

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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Frances Perkins, Secretary



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PREFACE

The present bulletin is one of a series which will present in detail data on the actual living of the families of wage earners and clerical workers in the larger cities of the country. In this report information is given in regard to the incomes, the current expenditures, the savings and deficits of 1,976 families in Denver, Kansas City, Minneapolis and St. Paul, St. Louis, and Salt Lake City. Figures are also shown on housing facilities, the amount and kind of food, clothing, and housefurnishings purchased in the year of the Study, and the types of medical care received. The Study was undertaken in 1934-36 primarily for the purpose of bringing up-to-date the weights for the cost of living indexes currently published by the Bureau. The Nation-wide study covers 42 cities of more than 50,000 population and it provides for the first time since 1919 a record of the changes that have occurred in the consumption habits of the wage-earner and clerical group in the interval.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics study of the money disbursements of wage earners and clerical workers at the end of the World War was made at a time when the consumption habits of American workers were undergoing rapid changes. Silk stockings and other silk products had only recently come within range of the wage earner's purse; rayon fabrics were still new in consumer use; the automobile was the luxury of a few workers; a large proportion of the wage earners were living in houses without electric lights and modern plumbing.

Throughout the war, the Nation had been "counting its calories" and believing that if everyone had enough of the energy-producing foods adequate nutrition would be achieved. Just about the end of the war period, however, long years of laboratory research in nutrition reached the stage where they could be used to state human requirements for minerals and vitamins, as well as for proteins and carbohydrates. This new information combined with certain economic factors to effect striking changes in American food-consumption habits.

The data on consumer-purchasing habits in the wage-earner and clerical groups in the West North Central and Mountain region presented herewith show the goods now purchased by moderate income families in the large cities in this area. They should be of value to leaders of the labor movement, to business men interested

in planning production to fit demand, to civic leaders and to legislators, as well as in serving the specific purpose for which they were gathered.

In Denver, the investigation was made in cooperation with the Bureau of Business and Social Research of the University of Denver and the Colorado Emergency Relief Administration. The St. Louis, Kansas City, and Minneapolis-St. Paul studies were made in cooperation with the Works Progress Administration, and that in Salt Lake City in cooperation with the Utah Emergency Relief Administration. 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 workers 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 checking the table forms and preparation of text and appendixes.

ISADOR LUBIN,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

APRIL 1939.

**Money Disbursements of Wage Earners and Clerical
Workers in Five Cities in the West North
Central-Mountain Region, 1934-36**

Introduction

The data on actual family expenditures collected in the present study portray the levels at which employed wage earners and clerical workers are living at the present time in terms of their annual purchases of goods and services. The results of this investigation must be distinguished from those obtained by pricing a hypothetical budget to secure the cost of a previously defined standard of living.¹ The investigators who participated in the present study were sent, not to stores to price a predetermined list of goods and services, but to families who were willing to give the desired facts regarding income and expenditures. The differences shown between the figures on average family expenditures in the different cities covered reflect differences in the money incomes of the wage-earner and clerical groups in those communities, in consumption habits, and in family size and composition, as well as whatever differences there may be in price level. They do not measure differences in living costs as between communities.

Although the primary purpose of the present investigation was to ascertain the actual level of living of workers' families, some of the data obtained do afford a basis for evaluating the adequacy of the living of the families who cooperated in furnishing information for the investigation. The goods currently purchased by the families studied have not been compared in detail with the goods included by different agencies in budgets estimating the amounts needed for maintaining healthy family life.

¹ Such a study has recently been completed by the Works Progress Administration, Division of Social Research, in cooperation with Retail Price Division of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In this survey prices were obtained in 59 cities covering the cost of items in budgets at two levels. These budgets comprised 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 Costs of Living in March 1935 for 59 Cities" by Margaret Loomis Stecker, Washington, D. C., July 1937.

The terms "level of living" and "plane of living" have been used to describe the actual economic status of the families studied. This actual way of living is distinguished from their "standard of living," the type of living which they regard as normal and proper, or from a "norm of living" established by a group or an agency as adequate or suitable for certain purposes. The term "standard of living" is sometimes used to mean not only the manner of living regarded as proper and suitable by the families themselves, but that recommended by a group or an agency; it is further used to mean the way the families actually are living. This triple usage has been found to be confusing, and on that account the use of the term "standard of living" in this publication is restricted to its primary meaning as a standard. "Planes of living," the subject of this report, have been distinguished both from standards of the families themselves and from norms or budgets set by agencies or groups.

The investigation was confined to the city limits in Denver, Salt Lake City, Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans. In Minneapolis-St. Paul and St. Louis, it was found that such a large proportion of the industrial population lived in the suburbs that the sample would not be representative without the inclusion of four surrounding areas for Minneapolis-St. Paul and ten surrounding areas for St. Louis.²

The data obtained from each family apply to twelve continuous months within the period 1934-36.³ The data for Denver and Salt Lake City pertain principally to the year ending February 1935 and those for Kansas City, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and St. Louis principally to the year ending February 1936.

The families studied in this investigation were chosen to represent a cross section of the families of employed wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers employed in business and industry in each of the five cities⁴ studied in the West North Central and Mountain region. In two of those cities, Kansas City and St. Louis, where the relative importance of Negroes in the population is considerable, Negro families were surveyed.

The families to be interviewed were chosen by a random sampling method from the lists of employees on current personnel lists of employers also chosen at random.⁵ The limited funds available made it necessary to confine this investigation to the income levels most representative of employed wage earners and lower-salaried clerical

² See appendix B, p. 338.

³ See appendix C, p. 341.

⁴ Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans., are treated as one city with the schedules obtained divided between the two in the same proportion as were the total numbers of gainfully employed persons in the 1930 census. That is, 18 percent of the families scheduled lived in Kansas City, Kans., and 82 percent in Kansas City, Mo. Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., were likewise considered as one city, with 63 percent of the schedules taken from families in Minneapolis and 37 percent from those in St. Paul.

⁵ See appendix D, pp. 343-347.

workers, the groups for which the Bureau's cost-of-living indexes are computed.⁶ The following criteria were used in the selection of families:

1. At least one wage earner or lower-salaried clerical worker who worked a minimum of 1,008 hours in 36 weeks, or 28 hours in each of 30 weeks, if employed in a distinctly seasonal industry such as the clothing and construction industries.
2. 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 one month of that year.
5. Not over 25 percent of total income from sources other than earnings (such as rents, interest, or dividends). 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.⁷ Because of limitation of funds, the Nation-wide survey of wage earners and clerical workers was not enlarged to include a study of the money disbursements of persons living alone, either as lodgers or as householders. But the present study in addition to covering families containing a husband and wife, also covers incomplete families of various types such as a widow and her children. In this respect it differs from the investigation of family expenditures conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1917-19 in these five cities, which was restricted to families having as a minimum "a husband and wife and at least one child, who is not a boarder or lodger."⁸ Since families of two persons only constituted at least 24 percent of the families of two or more persons in each of the five cities according to the 1930 census, it was decided not to restrict the present investigation in this way. In the present study a large percentage of the families from which data were obtained were of the types studied in the 1917-19 investigation. For Denver this percentage is 46; for Kansas City, 52; in Minneapolis-St. Paul, 56; in St. Louis, 47; and in Salt Lake City, 62. The types of families contributing to the present report and not included in the 1917-19 study are as follows: Families of man and wife

⁶ 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. 340.

⁷ 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 that investigation will be published in a subsequent report.

⁸ U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Cost of Living in the United States*. Bull. No. 357, p. 2. 1924.

only, man and wife and other persons over 16 years of age, and families of adults not including a married couple. In order to facilitate comparison with the earlier study, a special summary of the income and expenditure data from families of the type studied for 1917-19 is presented in this bulletin. The fundamental tabulations have been made in such a way that it will be possible to study separately the details of the expenditures of families of given types, should occasion arise.

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

Part I.—White Families

Chapter 1

Income Level and Money Disbursements

Family Income

The occupations of the chief earners in the 1,767 white families cooperating in the investigation varied as widely as the types of business and industry which characterize the cities between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and the Rocky Mountains.

In each of the five cities, the families studied included persons working in manufacturing industries, wholesale and retail trade, transportation and communication, building construction, public employment, hotels and restaurants, banking, insurance, and real estate houses, garages and filling stations, laundries and other service establishments, and places of amusement. No family in which the chief earner was in domestic service was included, although a family was eligible for scheduling if subsidiary earners were domestic servants.

Manufacturing industries employed the chief earner in almost half of the families studied in St. Louis. The individual industrial groups represented most frequently were the clothing industries, food and allied industries, leather industries, and iron and steel industries. In Kansas City and Minneapolis-St. Paul, manufacturing occupations claimed approximately one-third of the chief earners. In Kansas City, the individual industrial groups most frequently represented were meat packing, other food and allied industries, and automobile factories and repair shops; in Minneapolis-St. Paul, these positions were held by the food and allied industries, iron and steel, and automobile manufacturing and repairing establishments, paper, printing and allied industries, and the clothing industries. In Denver and Salt Lake City, the proportions of the total sample drawn from manufacturing industries were smaller, with food and allied industries and iron and steel constituting the largest individual manufacturing groups.

Wholesale and retail trade furnished the second greatest volume of employment after manufacturing, and accounted for one-fifth to one-fourth of the chief earners in the samples in each of the five cities. Occupations in the field of transportation and communication, such as street and steam railways, auto-bus lines, and in telephone and telegraph offices were followed by the next greatest number of chief earners, about one-sixth of the total in each city. Other categories of

employment such as building construction, public employment, hotels and restaurants, banking, insurance, and real estate houses, garages and filling stations, laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, etc., each accounted for approximately one-twentieth or less of the sample in each city.

All five cities are important distribution centers for the huge agricultural areas in the West North Central and Mountain States, and the proportion of clerical workers drawn in the sample in these cities is relatively high as compared with those drawn in most of the cities covered in the other areas. In Denver and Salt Lake City, the chief earner in the family was found to be a clerical worker in 48 percent of the cases. In Kansas City and Minneapolis-St. Paul, in 34 percent of the families studied, the chief earner was a clerical worker; in St. Louis, in 29 percent. In the wage-earner group, families of semiskilled workers were most numerous, with those of skilled workers next in order, and those of unskilled workers least numerous.

In time of full employment, the proportion of wage earners would have been somewhat larger. Other reports ¹ have shown that wage earners have suffered from irregularity of employment and low earnings more than clerical workers in the period since 1929, and that consequently more of them have been on relief. 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 worker, the proportion of clerical workers is larger than it would have been had the Study been made in 1929.

The type of work secured by the family's chief earner was not by any means the final factor in determining its income. The number of earners in the family, their ability and skill, and the regularity with which they found employment were almost equally important in determining the total family income.²

Net money income per white family studied averaged about \$1,550 in St. Louis and Minneapolis-St. Paul, \$1,510 in Denver, \$1,443 in Kansas City, and \$1,332 in Salt Lake City.³ To ascertain whether

¹ For example, *Urban Workers on Relief*, vol. I, Works Progress Administration, Division of Social Research, Research Monograph IV, 1936.

² An "economic family" as defined for this study consists of two or more persons living together and sharing their economic resources. In most cases, the members of an economic family 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.

³ Details on the family income when families are sorted by economic level are found in the Tabular Summary, table 2, and when families are sorted by income level, in the Tabular Summary, table 5.

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 test⁴ was conducted. It was found that the differences among average incomes found in these five cities are statistically significant. The relatively low average income of the group drawn in the sample for Salt Lake City reflects the depression in business conditions in this city in the year covered by the investigation.⁵

Among the groups studied in all five cities, the distribution of families at the upper end of the income scale was scattered, and in each city the middle point in the income distribution was below the figure representing the arithmetic average (table 1).

When the families studied were arranged according to income, it was found that half of those studied in Denver had incomes under \$1,500; in Kansas City half had incomes under \$1,398; in Minneapolis and St. Paul, under \$1,448; in St. Louis, under \$1,529; and in Salt Lake City, under \$1,273.

TABLE 1.—*Family incomes among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in 1 year during the period 1934-36*

WHITE FAMILIES					
Item	Denver	Kansas City	Minneapolis-St. Paul	St. Louis	Salt Lake City
Number of families in survey.....	295	357	504	401	210
Net money income:					
Arithmetic average.....	\$1, 510	\$1, 443	\$1, 549	\$1, 552	\$1, 332
First quartile.....	1, 150	1, 092	1, 196	1, 219	971
Median.....	1, 500	1, 398	1, 448	1, 529	1, 273
Third quartile.....	1, 820	1, 733	1, 819	1, 831	1, 608

The range of money incomes was from \$500,⁶ the lower limit set by the plan of the investigation, in Kansas City and St. Louis, to \$5,167 in Minneapolis-St. Paul. The maximum incomes found in the groups studied in the other cities were as follows: Denver, \$3,000; Kansas City, \$4,472; Minneapolis-St. Paul, \$5,167; St. Louis, \$4,167; and Salt Lake City, \$3,535. In each city, these maximum family incomes were reported by families in which several persons contributed to the family purse. In Denver, the \$3,000 family income was that of a

⁴ R. A. Fisher's method for the analysis of variance as exemplified in intraclass correlation (discussed on pp. 226 and 227 of his *Statistical Methods for Research Workers*, 6th ed., 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.

⁵ The percentage of families on relief furnishes another indication of business conditions in the five cities. The proportion receiving relief at some time during the year included in the data was considerably higher in Salt Lake City than in the other cities studied in this area. See p. 23, footnote 8.

⁶ In Denver, Minneapolis-St. Paul, or Salt Lake City no incomes under \$600 were discovered in the sampling process among families meeting the employment requirements for the group to be included in the investigation and not having been on relief at any time during the year.

widow who was employed as a clerk-typist; her daughter, a secretary-stenographer; and the daughter's son, a boy in school. The Kansas City family reporting a total annual income of \$4,472 was composed of a man 55 years old, his wife, their sons, and a daughter. The father was an order clerk in a foods plant, the sons were a bus driver and a truck driver, and the daughter an office clerk. In Minneapolis there was found the family with the highest income in any of the cities included in this bulletin, \$5,167, that of a widow of 54 and her nine children, five of whom were employed in clerical work. The family with an income of \$4,167 in St. Louis also had five earners. The father, a man of 61, was a truck driver; two sons were skilled workers, a typesetter and a carpenter; one daughter was a binder and another a checker, while the mother and 3 younger children were not gainfully employed. In Salt Lake City, the maximum income was reported by a family with six members, all of them working at some time during the year, a bookkeeper, a canvasser, two stenographers, a traffic clerk, and a filing clerk.

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 workers' families studied was earnings. Average earnings per family of all individuals contributing ranged from \$1,290 in Salt Lake City to \$1,501 in Minneapolis-St. Paul (table 2). Average net earnings from boarders and lodgers ranged from \$6 in Salt Lake City to \$28 in St. Louis.

TABLE 2.—*Items comprising family income among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in 1 year during period, 1934-36*

WHITE FAMILIES					
Item	Denver	Kansas City	Minneapolis-St. Paul	St. Louis	Salt Lake City
Number of families in survey.....	295	357	504	401	210
Average net money income, total.....	\$1,510	\$1,443	\$1,549	\$1,552	\$1,332
Average earnings from all individuals..	1,457	1,407	1,501	1,491	1,290
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers..	12	21	21	28	6
Total income from all other sources.....	42	24	32	38	36
Rent, interest, and dividends.....	13	5	9	17	10
Pensions and insurance annuities..	17	11	11	8	9
Gifts.....	4	5	6	7	13
Miscellaneous sources.....	8	3	6	6	4
Business losses and expenses (deduct) .	-1	-9	-5	-5	(1)

¹ Less than \$0.50.

Average income from all other sources ranged from \$24 in Kansas City to \$42 in Denver, the chief other sources being rent, interest and dividends, pensions, and insurance annuities. Gifts from persons outside the economic family (chiefly relatives) accounted for an average per family of \$4 in Denver to \$13 in Salt Lake City. Business losses

and expenses met during the year covered by the schedule but not deductible from earnings specified for that year and deducted from the total family income averaged \$1 in Denver, \$9 in Kansas City, \$5 in each of Minneapolis-St. Paul and St. Louis, and less than \$0.50 in Salt Lake City.

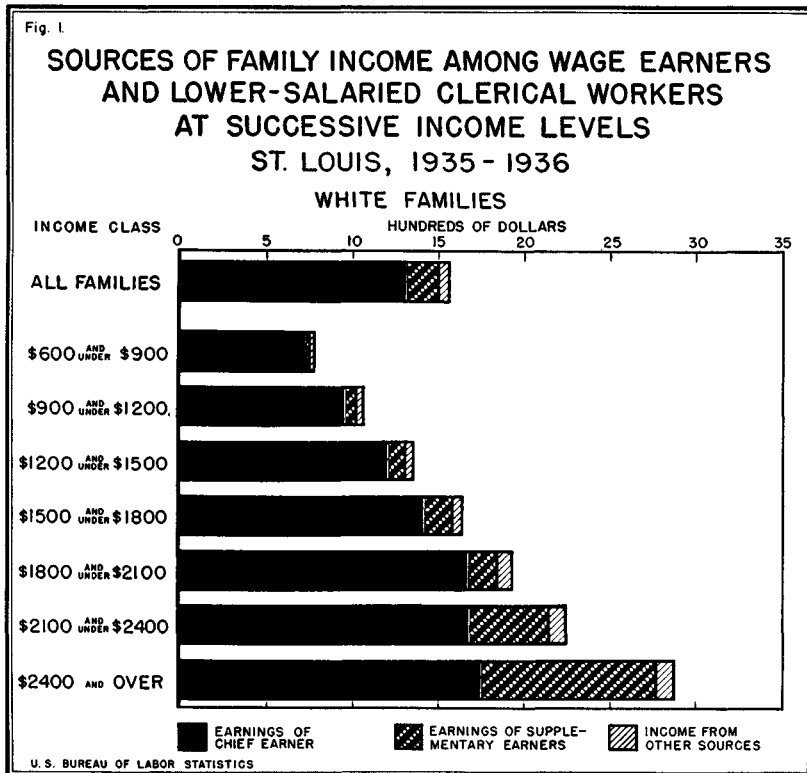
The relationship between family income and number of contributors to the family purse suggested by the foregoing family descriptions is confirmed by other data from the investigation. Figures on the average number of earners per family at each income level indicate that, for the occupational groups covered in this investigation, larger incomes are quite as likely to be the results of an increase in the number of earners in the family as of higher earnings on the part of the chief earner of the family. Earnings of the chief earner at the lowest income level (i. e., families receiving from \$500 to \$900) were on the average between \$707 and \$799 in the five cities. It will be seen from table 3 following that the average earnings of the chief earner as a proportion of total family income remained relatively stable with a slightly decreasing trend, from the lowest income levels to the \$1,800 to \$2,100 level. Thereafter, the proportion contributed by the chief earner fell sharply below the approximately 90 percent which they constituted in this income group, dropping below 70 percent in the income group over \$2,400. This decline was accounted for by the sharp increase in earnings of supplementary earners among families with larger incomes, as there was no noticeable change in the proportion of total income coming from all sources other than earnings at different income levels. In some cases, however, less than \$900 of family income was produced by a family in which two persons reported employment at some time during the year; in fact, in all five cities one out of every four or five families with incomes of less than \$900 had several gainful workers. The proportion of families with more than one earner does not increase markedly within the family income range from \$900 to \$1,800 or \$2,100. In general, one out of each three or four such families has more than one earner. Within this range, the family income depends upon the size of the individual incomes. However, the opportunities for individual earnings of more than \$2,100 are so limited among wage earners⁷ that family incomes of more than this amount depend primarily upon the presence of several earners. Thus, in each city, at least three out of four 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 3).

⁷ It should be noted that families of clerical workers earning more than \$2,000 were not included in the sample (see appendix D, p. 349).

TABLE 3.—Sources of family income among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers at successive income levels in 1 year during the period 1934-36

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
DENVER						
All families.....	295	\$1,510	1.29	89.0	8.3	2.7
Families with annual net income of—						
\$600 ⁵ to \$900.....	21	793	1.24	90.4	6.6	3.0
\$900 to \$1,200.....	65	1,061	1.20	93.3	5.5	1.2
\$1,200 to \$1,500.....	59	1,331	1.32	93.0	5.7	1.3
\$1,500 to \$1,800.....	57	1,626	1.42	88.6	10.5	.9
\$1,800 to \$2,100.....	72	1,906	1.11	93.3	3.0	3.7
\$2,100 to \$2,400.....	12	2,219	1.80	66.0	22.0	12.0
\$2,400 and over.....	9	2,709	1.89	66.8	31.6	1.6
KANSAS CITY						
All families.....	357	\$1,443	1.33	88.8	10.2	1.0
Families with annual net income of—						
\$500 to \$900.....	35	757	1.20	93.4	2.9	3.7
\$900 to \$1,200.....	85	1,055	1.23	95.4	3.9	.7
\$1,200 to \$1,500.....	91	1,353	1.32	92.2	8.7	(⁶)
\$1,500 to \$1,800.....	76	1,656	1.10	83.3	10.3	1.4
\$1,800 to \$2,100.....	41	1,919	1.66	91.9	6.5	1.6
\$2,100 to \$2,400.....	15	2,228	1.93	73.4	23.0	3.6
\$2,400 and over.....	14	2,690	1.78	68.0	31.0	1.0
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL						
All families.....	504	\$1,549	1.40	87.5	10.7	1.8
Families with annual net income of—						
\$600 ⁵ to \$900.....	27	824	1.19	97.0	2.7	.3
\$900 to \$1,200.....	101	1,064	1.23	96.0	3.8	.2
\$1,200 to \$1,500.....	128	1,337	1.32	92.7	6.6	.7
\$1,500 to \$1,800.....	111	1,651	1.35	90.2	8.2	1.6
\$1,800 to \$2,100.....	78	1,908	1.37	88.4	9.4	2.2
\$2,100 to \$2,400.....	40	2,246	1.75	77.6	16.4	6.0
\$2,400 and over.....	19	3,053	2.74	60.2	39.0	.8
ST. LOUIS						
All families.....	401	\$1,552	1.49	84.3	13.6	2.1
Families with annual net income of—						
\$500 to \$900.....	29	770	1.31	94.4	2.0	3.6
\$900 to \$1,200.....	64	1,055	1.38	89.9	8.4	1.7
\$1,200 to \$1,500.....	98	1,345	1.38	89.0	9.2	1.8
\$1,500 to \$1,800.....	100	1,632	1.47	86.1	12.1	1.8
\$1,800 to \$2,100.....	66	1,923	1.45	86.4	11.6	2.0
\$2,100 to \$2,400.....	27	2,241	1.93	74.6	22.8	2.6
\$2,400 and over.....	17	2,870	2.47	62.1	35.4	2.5
SALT LAKE CITY						
All families.....	210	\$1,332	1.32	89.9	7.4	2.7
Families with annual net income of—						
\$600 ⁵ to \$900.....	35	793	1.23	93.3	4.5	2.2
\$900 to \$1,200.....	54	1,037	1.23	93.9	4.1	2.0
\$1,200 to \$1,500.....	53	1,326	1.19	92.1	3.8	4.1
\$1,500 to \$1,800.....	34	1,612	1.33	93.4	5.3	1.3
\$1,800 to \$2,100.....	25	1,939	1.47	90.2	7.4	2.4
\$2,100 and over.....	9	2,483	2.53	60.2	35.6	4.2

¹ Net money income is defined in appendix A, p. 319.² 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 subsidiary earners.)³ Including net earnings from boarders and lodgers.⁴ Less business losses and expenses met during the year covered by the schedule but not deductible from the earnings of that year.⁵ No cases of families receiving less than \$600 occurred in the sample.⁶ Income from other sources was \$10 and business losses \$22.



Current Expenditures of Each City Group as a Whole ⁸

Food.

The data secured in all the cities covered by this investigation show that in spite of the decline in food prices which occurred between 1925 and 1934, expenditures for food continue to hold the central place in the spending pattern of moderate income families. (See Tabular Summary, table 3.) In all the groups studied, it has been found that the money spent for food accounts for a larger proportion of total current expenditures than any other item.

⁸ 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. See p. 320.

Among the white families covered by the Study in each of the five cities in the West North Central-Mountain region, the proportion spent for food was on the average 3 to 4 percent lower than that found among families with comparable incomes in New York. Of the five cities under consideration the percentage of total expenditures allotted to food was highest in St. Louis, averaging 33.9, and lowest in Kansas City where the percentage was 30.4. When the five cities covered in this region are ranked according to total income and according to total expenditure for food, they are found to be in exactly the same order. The relationship between the rank of the five cities as to relative food costs and their rank as to actual food expenditures is much less clear, and it would appear that the amount of income available for family spending was the crucial factor in determining the level of average family food expenditures. Since expenses incurred in eating meals away from home is an important item in increasing the amount spent for food, the larger percentage spent for food by the St. Louis families is perhaps due in part to the fact that St. Louis ranks first among the five cities in the proportion of families reporting meals purchased away from home and in the percentage of total food expenditures for meals away from home.

Housing.

Consistently for the white families in all of the five cities expenditures for housing come 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 after the expenditures for housing and for fuel, light, and refrigeration have been combined. When this is done the amazing similarity of the proportion of the total allotted to this type of expenditure appears. For Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Salt Lake City the proportion is 22 percent and for Minneapolis-St. Paul, where climate requires larger expenditures for fuel, the percentage is 25.

The majority of the families of the white wage earners and clerical workers studied in four of these five cities live in one-family detached houses, approximately two-thirds in Denver, Kansas City, and Salt Lake City, more than half in Minneapolis and St. Paul. In St. Louis, on the other hand, less than one-third were so housed. One-fourth of the Minneapolis and St. Paul and a little over that proportion of the St. Louis families lived in two-family dwellings, as compared with only 2 percent of the group surveyed in Denver. The proportion of families living in apartment buildings housing three or more families ranged from 31 percent in St. Louis to 14 percent in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Homes were owned by approximately one quarter of the St. Louis families, more than one-third of the Denver, Kansas City, and Min-

neapolis-St. Paul families, and almost half the Salt Lake City families. Denver led the other four cities in the proportion of families studied who rented one-family houses, with 44 percent. Kansas City, Salt Lake City, and Minneapolis-St. Paul came next with 36, 34, and 28 percent, respectively. In St. Louis only 15 percent of the white families studied rented houses. (For a discussion of the facilities available to these families and the rentals paid see the sections on Housing, pp. 46 to 53.)

When the rental value (i. e., the estimated rent one would have had to pay at current market prices) of the dwellings occupied by home owners is compared with the actual amount of their current housing expenditures, the former is in all cases larger. This difference has been treated as the imputed income from the equity in the owned home. It averaged between \$117 and \$188 per year for the home owners in each city studied in this region; the low figure was in Kansas City and the high in Minneapolis-St. Paul.

Clothing.

Clothing expenditures come third in importance in the total expenditures of all the groups studied. For Denver, Kansas City, and Minneapolis-St. Paul, the proportions are almost identical—10.7, 10.2, and 10.0 percent, respectively. In St. Louis the proportion spent for clothing is lower, 9.4 percent of total expenditures. The corresponding figure for Salt Lake City with its larger families is 12.2 percent.

Other items.

In each of these five cities in this region sums paid out for automobile and motorcycle purchase, operation, and maintenance constitute the fourth largest item of family expenditure. In Denver, Minneapolis, and St. Louis the proportion of total expenditures allotted to automobile transportation is about 8 percent, almost 10 in Kansas City, and about 6 in Salt Lake City. A large part of these expenditures is probably for recreational purposes, but it was impossible to secure from the families surveyed any estimate of the distribution of transportation expenditures between the various purposes they served.

The types of expenditure which are classified for purposes of this study under the heading of "recreation" rank fifth in importance of total expenditures in all of the cities except Salt Lake City and Kansas City, where the families studied spent for medical care and furnishings and equipment, respectively, an amount sufficient to constitute the fifth largest item of all expenditures. In the "recreation" group there have been included expenditures for amusement by families of all tastes, but expenditures for tobacco constituted the bulk of expenditures classed under this heading.

Between 4 and 5 percent of total expenditures in each of the five cities was devoted to medical care. About 2 percent of all expenditures went for personal care. Education, vocation, community welfare, and gifts and contributions to persons outside the families, and household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration made up the balance of average annual expenditures which totaled \$1,445 in Denver, \$1,421 in Kansas City, \$1,550 in Minneapolis, \$1,525 in St. Louis, and \$1,339 in Salt Lake City.

Distribution of Expenditures at Successive Income Levels

As incomes increase certain of the expenditure items show the same tendency to increase, remain constant, or decrease in each of the five cities studied in the West North Central-Mountain region. The proportions of the total family expenditure going for food, housing, and fuel, light, and refrigeration decline, while those for clothing, transportation, and vocation increase. The trend noted in other regions for the percentage of the total outlay spent for personal care to remain constant regardless of income is well defined in Kansas City and Salt Lake City, but there is a slight tendency for this percentage to increase in St. Louis and Minneapolis-St. Paul, while the fluctuations about 2 percent are irregular in Denver.

The percentage allotted to other household operation increases with a rise in income level in each of the cities but Minneapolis-St. Paul where there is no consistent trend. In Denver and Kansas City, increases in income are followed by larger percentage expenditures for furnishings and equipment, but the correlation between income changes and the percentage of total expenditures for these items in the other three cities is negligible.

Of the two remaining groups of expenditures for the personal needs of the family, the percentages given to recreation tend to increase as higher income levels are achieved, but the movement is not consistent through all of the income levels studied in each of the five cities. Medical care likewise tends to claim a larger proportion of total expenditures as the family income becomes larger. It does not always vary directly with changes in income, however, being more dependent on family size and composition, and exposure to illness.

In small samples, the experience of individual families tends at times to produce erratic movements. Thus, for example, the percentages of total expenditure given to recreation showed a general tendency to increase at higher income levels, but the movement was not consistent through all the income levels studied in each of the 5 cities. Similar irregularity in the movement of the percentage of total expenditures going to furnishings and equipment, and contribu-

tions to community welfare were noted in many cities. At the highest incomes, where the sample is smallest, there were irregularities even in the movement of the percentage of total expenditures going for food and housing.

The general pattern of expenditure emerges more clearly if the data are portrayed without regard to these fluctuations that may be due entirely to the fact that only a small proportion of the workers in the city could be surveyed. The pattern is best revealed by curves that cut through these accidental variations and that approximate the results which would probably have been obtained had it been possible to obtain a schedule from every family in the employed wage-earner and clerical group. Such an estimate for Minneapolis-St. Paul is presented in figures 2 and 3.

The prime importance of food and housing in family spending is clearly shown by figure 2. (See Tabular Summary, table 25 and notes on this table in appendix A, p. 336.) It also brings out the current competition between expenditures for clothing and for transportation. Within the range of incomes studied, at all but the lowest income levels, average family expenditures for transportation (including expenditure for automobile purchase and operation) are higher than those for clothing. This relatively greater importance of transportation as compared with clothing coincides with the findings for the Pacific region in San Francisco-Oakland and for the East North Central region in Detroit. It is in contrast with the situation in the North Atlantic region (New York City and Philadelphia) and the South (Baltimore) where expenditures for transportation were definitely below those for clothing. Evidently the lesser density of population in the West, together with the large distances between centers, has contributed to a more widespread use of the automobile in those areas both as a means of recreation and as a necessary means of locomotion.

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

The difference between the shapes of the curves for clothing on one hand, and those for food and for housing on the other indicates that expenditures for clothing expand rapidly through all the income levels

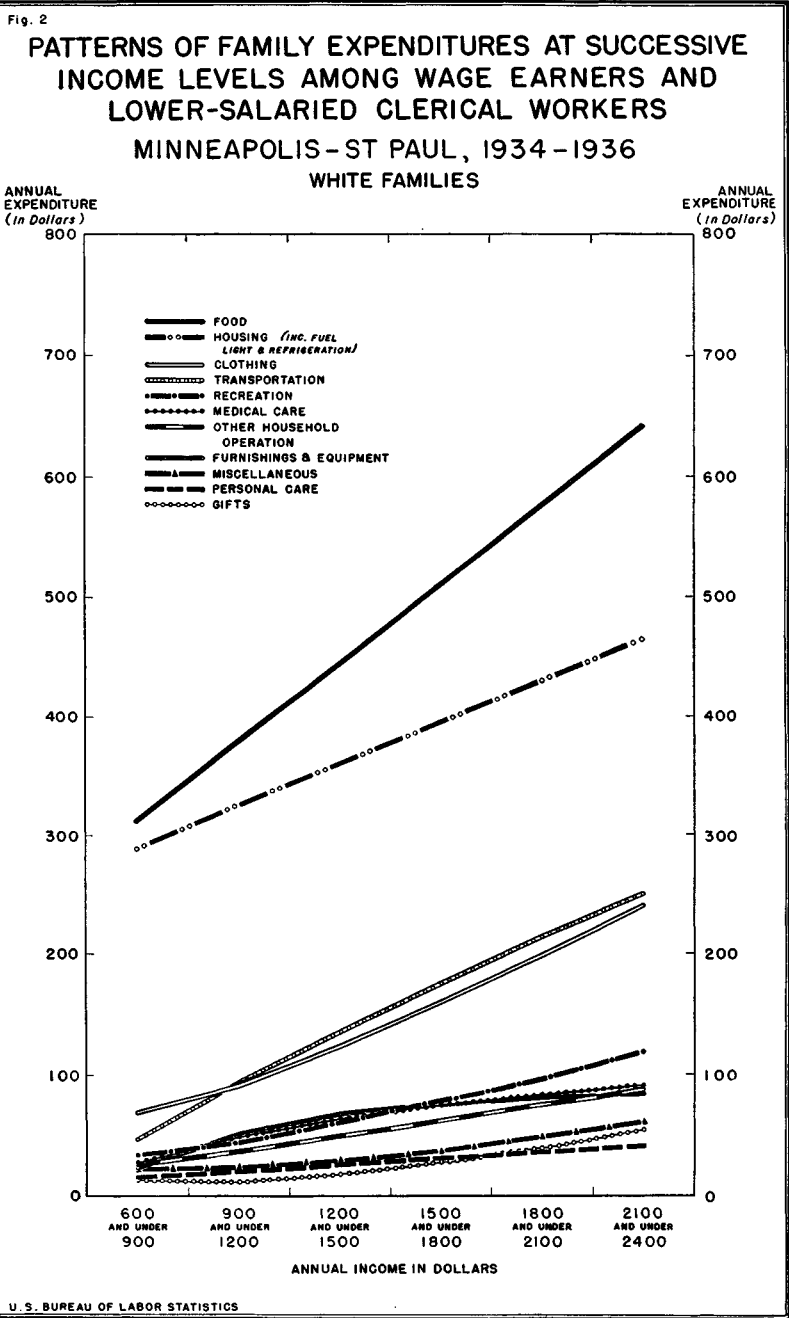
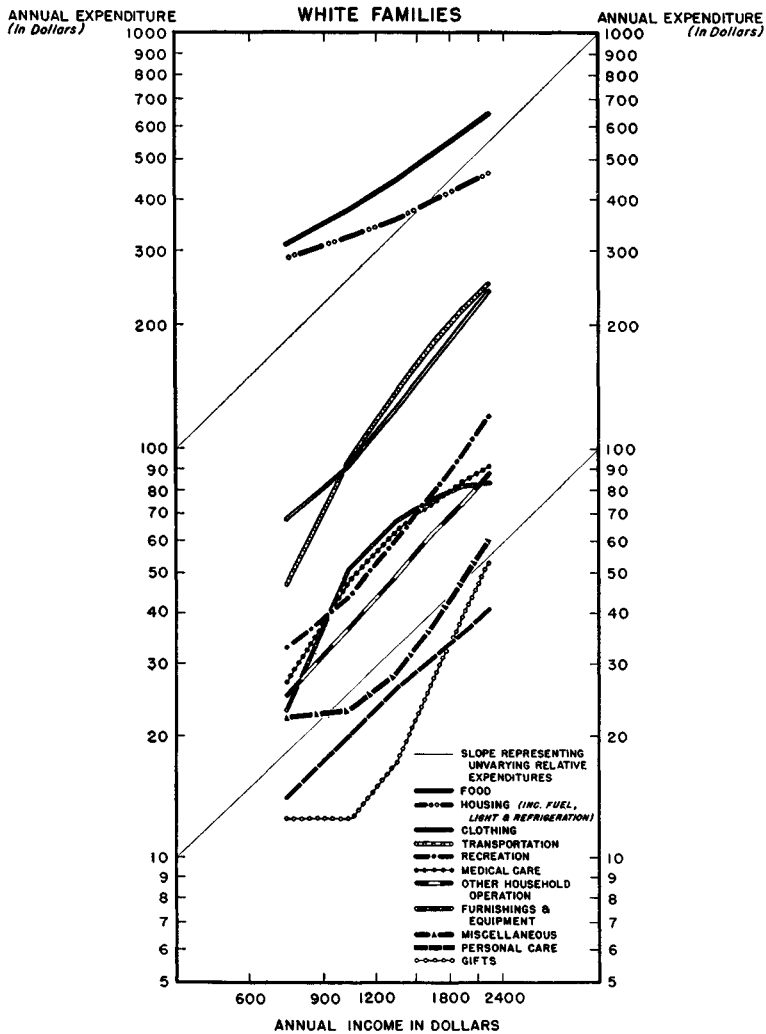


Fig. 3

**RELATIVE FAMILY EXPENDITURES AT SUCCESSIVE
INCOME LEVELS AMONG WAGE EARNERS AND
LOWER SALARIED CLERICAL WORKERS
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, 1934-1936**



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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represented by this group. The relative increase is most pronounced between the \$1,200 income level and the \$2,100 level.

Transportation and furnishings and equipment expenditures show even greater elasticity than those for clothing up to the \$1,200 income level. The rapid rise suggests that few families at the lowest income levels studied can afford automobiles or other than bare essentials of household supplies, but that these items are among the first to be added when incomes permit. At higher levels within the income range studied, however, transportation expenditures continue as elastic as those for clothing, in contrast to a rapid tapering off in relative purchase of furnishings and equipment. Evidently, after a few of the most essential items of convenience and comfort have been added to the housefurnishings and equipment, additional funds are more likely to go for clothes or automobiles, recreation, gifts, or miscellaneous items.

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 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.

Because of differences of family income and size, as well as for the reasons cited, the average expenditure of all families covered has only a limited significance. This is more true for certain categories of expenditure, where purchases tend to be relatively infrequent and of large magnitude when they do occur, than for other categories. Data presented in table 24A of the Tabular Summary show the extent to which the expenditures of individual families vary from the average in each city.

Though the measures of variation⁹ are not identical from city to city for given categories of expenditure, they are sufficiently similar to reveal distinct patterns of variation for different types of expenditures. There is relatively less variation in food and housing expenditures than in any other item of the family budget. There is a higher degree of variability in expenditures for housing in Salt Lake City than in the other 4 communities, among the highest found in any of the 42 cities in the Nation-wide study. This is probably due in part to the lower average income and in part to the larger proportion of families with more than two children in that community, and the subsequent pressure upon family resources. The next group of items, personal care, clothing, recreation, and household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration, are approximately twice as variable as those for food and housing. Relatively the greatest variability, three or more times as much as for food expenditures, occurs in expenditures for furnishings and equipment, transportation, medical care, gifts and contributions, and miscellaneous items. The variability in savings and in deficits for families ending the year in such positions respectively ranks along with that for transportation and other items in the third most variable group of expenditure items.

The very listing of the above groups of items suggests the probable reasons for the striking differences in variability for certain categories. Food and housing, major items in the family budget, must be purchased regularly by all families and, within the income and occupational range of this study, extremely wide variations are not to be expected. At the opposite extreme, many items of furnishings and equipment are purchased by relatively few families in any one year, and such outlays when made involve comparatively heavy expenditures. The great irregularity in transportation expenditures is due in large part to the material differences in such expenditures of families with and without automobiles. Medical care expenditures reflect differences in emergency situations encountered during the year by individual families.

Even at the same income level, it is hardly to be expected that any two families will spend their funds in exactly the same way. The significance of the various averages presented—the extent to which families tend to conform to the average pattern—is shown by income levels for the city of Minneapolis-St. Paul in table 24B of the Tabular Summary.¹⁰ For almost every category of expenditure there is less

⁹ The measure of variation used, the coefficient of variation, expresses the dispersion about the average of the individual items which go to make up the average. 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 24A and 24 B, p. 335. 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 24A and 24B of the Tabular Summary.

¹⁰ Measures of variation for families of separate types by income level were computed for families studied in New York City (see B. L. S. Bulletin 637, vol. I, Tabular Summary, table 24). Funds were not available for similar computations for other regions.

variation in the expenditures of families in any given income class than there is in the expenditures of the city group as a whole.

There is a general tendency for the variation in expenditures to be less at the high income levels than at the low.¹¹ This is especially true of clothing, furnishings, and deficits. It is somewhat less strikingly true for medical care and personal care. On the other hand, there is no clearly discernible direction of change in variation in expenditures for food, housing, household operation, transportation, recreation, gifts and contributions, or surplus at higher income levels.

These tendencies agree, in general, with those found in cities in other regions for which variations in expenditures by income level were computed. When the findings for seven cities in six different regions are compared, it is found that there was a significant decrease in variability at higher income levels 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.

The higher relative variations in expenditures for several categories at the lower income levels suggests the close pressure of these narrow margins of family income. For a low-income family, an emergency or unusual expenditure for medical care, furnishings, or automobile was apt to mean a sharp corresponding trimming in the others, so that individual families studied spent anywhere from zero to rather large amounts for some of these items. Their incomes were not large enough to permit them to allocate their resources regularly from year to year in about the same proportions for these various family requirements, but rather they stretched their dollars as best they might.

For the higher income families, on the contrary, the smaller relative variability in several categories of expenditures indicates that it was possible for these families to work out a more consistent pattern of expenditure. Such drastic rearrangements in their budgets were not required even should an emergency expenditure arise. They were more nearly able to plan regular replacements of items of clothing and furnishings, to make regular as well as emergency expenditures for medical care, and to plan definite expenditure for personal care. They were also less apt to find it necessary to incur deficits of widely differing amounts.

¹¹ In part, this is due to the fact that the income bands are proportionately wider at the lower levels. Thus a \$2,400 income is 13 percent higher than a \$2,100 income, while a \$1,200 income is 33 percent higher than one of \$900. It follows, even if variations in expenditures for clothing were exclusively due to differences in income, that in terms of percentages there would be less variation in clothing expenditures among families with incomes of \$2,100 to \$2,400 than among those with incomes of \$900 to \$1,200.

Income Levels and Planes of Living

Size and composition of family.

Since the amount of the family income and the number of persons in the family are almost equally important in determining the way that income is spent, it becomes of crucial importance to understand the family types which predominate at each income level among the families studied.

The median size of family in these five cities as shown by the census of 1930 was slightly under the median size of family for all cities in the country, 4.0 persons. The average size of the families studied in each city sample in this region, while below the median size for urban families in the country as a whole, was slightly above the median size of family for that city as shown by the census. The comparable figures are as follows: For Denver, an average of 3.14 persons per family for the sample as against a median as shown by the census of 3.10; for Kansas City, 3.37 against 3.17; for Minneapolis-St. Paul, 3.51 against 3.41; for St. Louis, 3.48 against 3.27; and for Salt Lake City, where the largest families found in this region occurred, 3.81 against 3.68.¹²

In four of the cities studied—Denver, Kansas City, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and St. Louis—approximately one-half of the families studied had no children under 16 years of age. Of this group without young children approximately half were families consisting of husband and wife only; slightly over a fourth were families of husband, wife, sons and daughters, or other family members over 16 years old; and almost a fourth were economic families¹³ composed of adults not including a husband and wife. This last group was made up of a great variety of family types; widows or widowers with children over 16 years old, or brothers and sisters uniting their economic resources, were the most frequent.

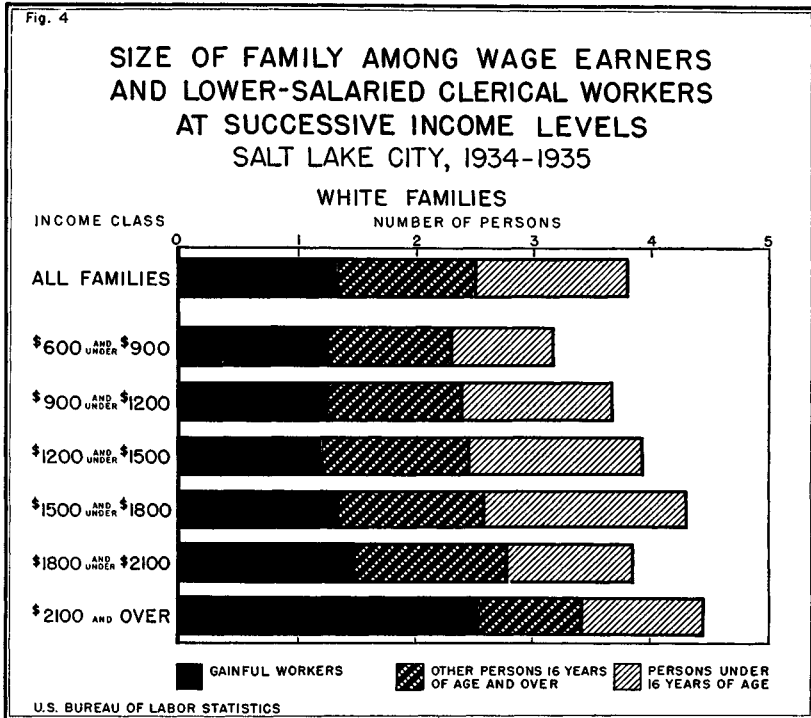
The proportion of families in Salt Lake City having children under 16 was much larger than for the other four cities, since out of a total of 210 families only 73 reported no children under 16. These 73 families were distributed among the family types listed above as

¹² If the investigation had been extended to families on relief, the average size of family would have been somewhat larger. In the period covered by the schedules secured in Denver, the number of families on the relief rolls was at its height in February 1935. Figures from the records of the Division of Social Research, Works Progress Administration show the number of white families including two or more persons on relief in the city at that time to have been 11,200 or 16.2 percent of the number of such families in Denver in 1930. The average size of these families on relief was 3.9 persons. During the period of the scheduling, the number of families on relief in Kansas City reached a peak of 9,500 families in May 1935, which constituted 8.3 percent of white families in Kansas City in 1930. The average size of these 9,500 families was 3.8. The maximum number of families on relief during the period of the investigation in Minneapolis-St. Paul occurred in May 1935, when 15,000 or 8.8 percent of families living in Minneapolis-St. Paul in 1930 received such aid. An average of 3.8 persons were in these needy families. During the same month, St. Louis experienced its greatest relief load 19,600 families of an average size of 4.0 persons. This figure constituted 11.0 percent of all families in St. Louis in 1930. Eight thousand four hundred families, averaging 4.2 persons per family, were given relief in Salt Lake City in February 1935, or 19.8 percent of white families living there in 1930.

¹³ See footnote 2, p. 8.

follows: 35 were families of husband and wife only, 21 were families including husband and wife, and sons and daughters, or other family members over 16 years of age, and 17 were families of adults not including man and wife.

The very small families found at the lowest income level among the independent families covered in the present investigation compared with the large size of the families on the relief rolls emphasizes the difficulty of supporting a family with several children in a period



when opportunities for employment are limited. (See table 4 and fig. 4.)

In the higher income brackets, the groups studied were, in general, maturing families in which there were few young children, and an increasing number of sons, daughters, or wives who were able to enter the labor market. It has already been indicated that among families of wage earners and clerical workers, increases in family income are largely dependent on the number of employable persons making up the family group. When the families studied are sorted by family income, the number of persons over 16 years of age is found to be considerably larger at the higher income levels than at the lower ones. Table 5 of the Tabular Summary shows, for each city covered in the

West North Central-Mountain region, the size of family at different income levels and the trend toward increase in the number of persons 16 years of age and over with increases in income. The trend in the number of children per family is less regular than the trend in the number of other persons. In St. Louis the number of children per family varies with increase in income. A maximum of slightly more than one child is shown at the \$1,500 to \$1,800 group. In Denver at each income group families averaged fewer than one child less than 16 years old, while in Salt Lake City, with the exception of the lowest income group, families at each income class averaged more than one child, and in the \$1,500 to \$1,800 income class the number of children averaged 1.74. In Minneapolis-St. Paul and in Kansas City, the average number of children per family fluctuates with great irregularity from one income class to another, but the average at any one level never exceeds 1.33 in the former city, nor 1.20 in the latter.

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, it is impossible to assume that the plane of living of the families in successive income classes is proportional to their incomes. An examination of the types of families represented at each income level makes it evident that in any one income class there 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 504 families surveyed in Minneapolis and St. Paul, there were 111 with incomes ranging from \$1,500 to \$1,800; of these 23 were families of husband and wife only, 16 of husband and wife and 1 child under 16 years of age, 14 including husband and wife and 1 person 16 years of age or older; and 3 families of other types including 2 or 3 persons, making a total of 56 families of not more than 3 persons living in relative comfort with incomes averaging about \$1,650. In the same income class there were 55 families of 4 or more persons whose expenditures were definitely more restricted, depending on the number and the age of the persons in the family, and whose plane of living was necessarily considerably lower than that of the families with only 3 members.

Since one of the primary purposes of the investigation was to determine the kind of living available to families at different economic levels, the detailed analysis of expenditures has been based upon a classification which takes into account not only the total amount of

money available for family living, but, also, the composition of the family for which it 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 6½ full-time equivalent persons in the family. The second family consists of a man of 27, also a machine operator; his wife, 26; a daughter of 4 years and an infant son 1½ years old. This is a four-person family. The first family spent \$725 and the smaller family \$780 for all items other than food and clothing. There is not enough information 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 indicate that the first family consisted of the equivalent of 5.5 adult males in the family for the full year. This unit will be subsequently referred to in the present study as a "food-expenditure unit." The second family consisted of 2.9 food-expenditure units. The first family spent \$580 per year for food, or the equivalent of \$105 per food-expenditure unit. The second family spent \$500, a substantially smaller proportion of its total income, but which amounted to \$172 per food-expenditure unit. (See appendix G, pp. 376 and 377.)

Finally, in connection with clothing, it has been possible as a result of this study to derive a scale of customary expenditures related to sex, age, and occupation. If the average expenditures of adult male wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers between the ages of 21 and 35, inclusive, are regarded as equivalent to one clothing-expenditure unit, it has been found that the larger of the two families contains 4.0 clothing-expenditure units while the smaller family contains 2.6. The first family spent \$145 for clothing and the smaller family, \$170. This was an average per clothing-expenditure unit of \$36 for the first family and \$65 for the second. The economic level of the first family has been measured by the sum of these three types of unit expenditure: \$105 for food, \$36 for clothing, and \$112 for all other items: total for the family, \$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 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. (See appendix G, pp. 376-381 and sample code sheet, p. 382.)

The relationship between expenditures and the size and composition of families at successive income levels will be seen more clearly from table 4 which presents data by income level for the white families covered in the investigation. The average family expenditure at the highest income level shown for Minneapolis-St. Paul was more than four times the average family expenditure at the lowest income level, but the amount spent per expenditure unit at the highest income level was not quite twice the amount at the lowest income level.

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

WHITE FAMILIES							
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
DENVER							
\$600 to \$900 ¹	21	2.71	\$823	\$140	\$30	\$135	\$304
\$900 to \$1,200.....	65	2.74	1,083	148	43	203	395
\$1,200 to \$1,500.....	59	3.07	1,315	159	50	219	428
\$1,500 to \$1,800.....	57	2.94	1,535	178	57	284	522
\$1,800 to \$2,100.....	72	2.96	1,755	182	86	323	593
\$2,100 to \$2,400.....	12	3.26	2,103	182	72	387	645
\$2,400 and over.....	9	2.90	2,346	232	101	474	809
KANSAS CITY							
\$500 to \$900.....	35	2.59	\$808	\$123	\$32	\$156	\$312
\$900 to \$1,200.....	85	3.00	1,052	131	35	184	351
\$1,200 to \$1,500.....	91	3.23	1,361	145	47	227	421
\$1,500 to \$1,800.....	76	3.16	1,659	164	65	293	525
\$1,800 to \$2,100.....	41	2.90	1,800	178	74	367	621
\$2,100 and over.....	29	3.87	2,272	172	82	328	587
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL							
\$600 to \$900 ¹	27	2.34	\$871	\$143	\$31	\$197	\$372
\$900 to \$1,200.....	101	2.94	1,129	142	40	198	384
\$1,200 to \$1,500.....	128	3.11	1,371	158	46	234	441
\$1,500 to \$1,800.....	111	3.32	1,626	170	57	260	490
\$1,800 to \$2,100.....	78	3.36	1,869	175	64	316	556
\$2,100 to \$2,400.....	40	3.75	2,132	184	75	305	569
\$2,400 to \$2,700.....	8	4.27	2,298	175	76	286	538
\$2,700 to \$3,000.....	6	4.38	2,768	176	106	365	632
\$3,000 and over.....	5	5.77	4,098	184	100	441	710

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

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

WHITE FAMILIES—Continued							
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
St. Louis							
\$500 to \$900.....	29	2.74	\$832	\$131	\$32	\$140	\$304
\$900 to \$1,200.....	64	3.01	1,077	147	31	178	358
\$1,200 to \$1,500.....	98	2.95	1,341	169	44	238	455
\$1,500 to \$1,800.....	100	3.40	1,610	174	51	247	474
\$1,800 to \$2,100.....	66	3.27	1,837	189	65	304	562
\$2,100 to \$2,400.....	27	3.72	2,202	190	69	333	592
\$2,400 and over.....	17	4.30	2,679	213	79	329	623
SALT LAKE CITY							
\$500 to \$900 ¹	35	2.90	\$892	\$110	\$38	\$159	\$308
\$900 to \$1,200.....	54	3.32	1,080	121	46	157	325
\$1,200 to \$1,500.....	53	3.57	1,334	132	51	190	374
\$1,500 to \$1,800.....	34	3.93	1,632	133	62	217	415
\$1,800 and over.....	34	3.79	1,934	155	79	278	510

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 among the white families are distinguished in \$100 intervals from annual expenditures of \$200 per expenditure unit to those of \$1,000 and over. Since most discussions of expenditures have been based upon differences in expenditure at various income levels, it may be convenient to translate the economic levels under discussion into equivalent total annual expenditures for the two families described above. On the basis of the scales used in this study, the first family is regarded as consisting of 5.7 expenditure units, while the second family consists of 3.36 or approximately 3.4 expenditure units. The \$250 economic level for the first family implies total annual expenditures, then, of \$1,425 and the \$650 level for the same family, total expenditures of \$3,705. The equivalence is shown in the following table:

TABLE 5.—Total family expenditure equivalents for families of 3 different types at given economic levels

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; two sons, aged 15 and 6; and two daughters, aged 12 and 8.

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

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

Table 6 presents the amount spent per expenditure unit at successive economic levels in the five cities studied in this area. 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.

TABLE 6.—Average amount spent per expenditure unit among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers at successive economic levels in 1 year during the period 1934-36

WHITE FAMILIES							
Amount spent per expenditure unit	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
DENVER							
Under \$300.....	25	4.37	\$1,113	\$107	\$27	\$120	\$255
\$300 to \$400.....	67	3.47	1,202	141	47	160	346
\$400 to \$500.....	52	3.15	1,396	155	53	235	443
\$500 to \$600.....	54	2.66	1,447	181	64	298	544
\$600 to \$700.....	36	2.40	1,550	204	82	358	646
\$700 to \$800.....	28	2.09	1,586	239	84	434	759
\$800 to \$900.....	11	2.10	1,781	242	102	515	848
\$900 to \$1,000.....	9	1.93	1,885	302	134	546	977
\$1,000 and over.....	13	2.10	2,295	255	98	742	1,093
KANSAS CITY							
\$100 to \$200.....	6	6.12	\$1,003	\$92	\$15	\$57	\$164
\$200 to \$300.....	39	4.24	1,071	107	29	117	253
\$300 to \$400.....	92	3.50	1,193	132	40	170	341
\$400 to \$500.....	73	2.99	1,317	150	52	238	440
\$500 to \$600.....	50	2.87	1,572	173	69	307	548
\$600 to \$700.....	43	2.46	1,599	195	70	387	786
\$700 to \$900.....	31	2.38	1,870	207	101	477	850
\$900 and over.....	23	1.99	2,104	218	101	737	1,057
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL							
Under \$300.....	47	4.75	\$1,189	\$111	\$29	\$109	\$250
\$300 to \$400.....	114	3.79	1,326	136	38	173	350
\$400 to \$500.....	106	3.23	1,425	161	49	231	441
\$500 to \$600.....	86	2.95	1,607	183	67	298	545
\$600 to \$700.....	59	2.78	1,777	194	74	370	639
\$700 to \$800.....	36	2.61	1,945	216	86	442	745
\$800 to \$900.....	32	2.09	1,774	242	95	509	849
\$900 to \$1,000.....	10	2.26	2,188	249	84	628	968
\$1,000 and over.....	14	2.01	2,149	251	111	703	1,069
St. LOUIS							
\$100 to \$200.....	6	5.39	\$912	\$80	\$15	\$69	\$169
\$200 to \$300.....	48	4.98	1,261	113	24	111	253
\$300 to \$400.....	65	3.73	1,303	148	33	162	349
\$400 to \$500.....	94	3.36	1,490	174	45	220	443
\$500 to \$600.....	62	2.78	1,492	198	52	282	537
\$600 to \$700.....	42	2.48	1,605	216	56	369	647
\$700 to \$800.....	28	2.35	1,754	221	66	453	746
\$800 to \$900.....	30	2.15	1,813	238	76	519	843
\$900 and over.....	26	2.11	2,214	287	100	663	1,049
SALT LAKE CITY							
\$100 to \$200.....	8	5.65	\$966	\$76	\$23	\$72	\$171
\$200 to \$300.....	46	4.57	1,138	100	36	112	249
\$300 to \$400.....	55	3.67	1,278	125	49	173	348
\$400 to \$500.....	50	2.96	1,354	151	64	244	457
\$500 to \$600.....	22	2.85	1,570	162	82	315	551
\$600 and over.....	29	2.21	1,681	210	101	446	761

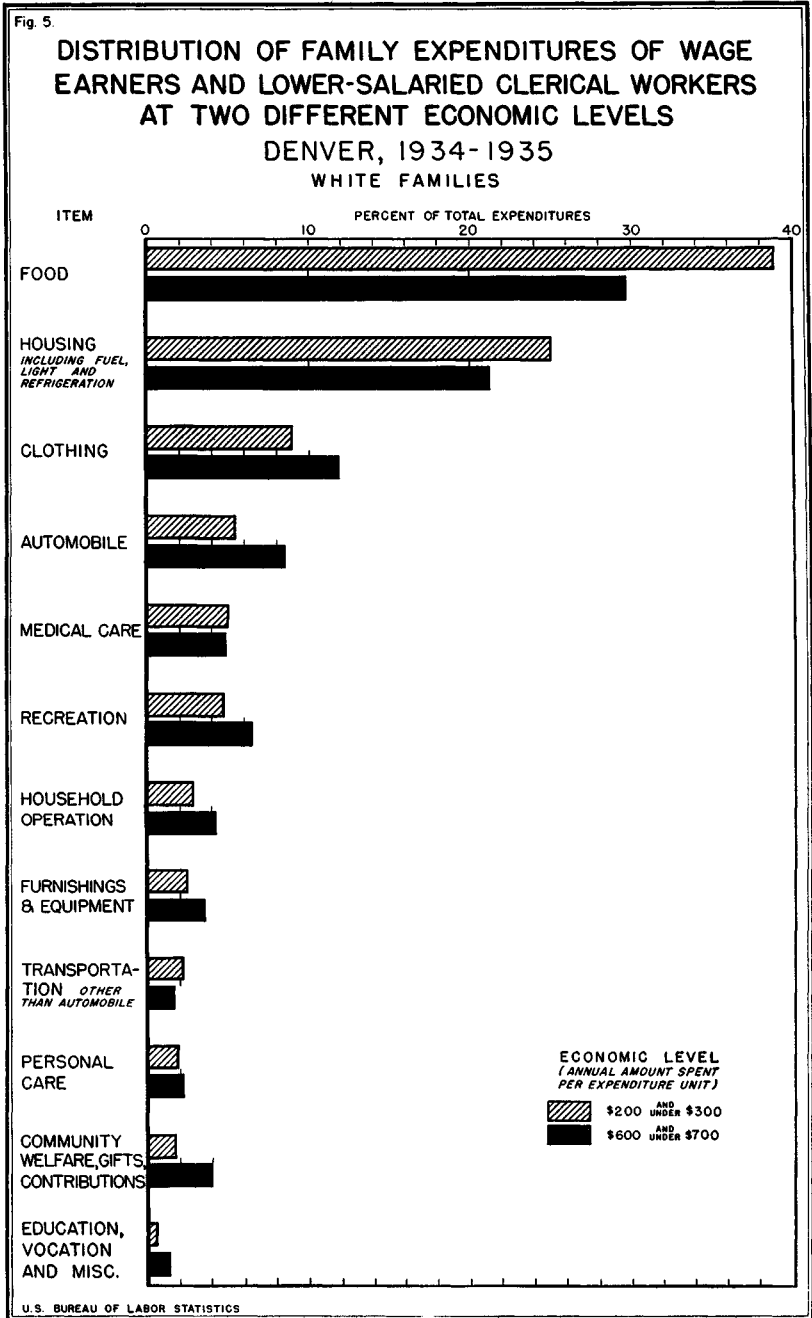
Order of Expenditures at Different Economic Levels

When the data from all the families studied had been sorted according to economic level, as indicated by the number of dollars spent per expenditure unit, it was found that certain tendencies in the distribution of expenditures among different types of goods and services are much more striking with this classification than with the income classification, and that they are very similar from city to city. At the lower spending levels there are a certain number of small families with very low incomes, but more large families with incomes approaching the median. Families of these two different types are much nearer together as far as spending patterns are concerned than two families with the same money income, one of husband and wife only, the other including several children. There are striking declines in the proportion of total expenditures going to food with rise in the economic levels of the family, less rapid declines in expenditures for housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration combined, and a slight rise in the percentage spent for clothing.

Expenditures at two economic levels.

The difference in the average size of the families at low and high spending levels, their average income and expenditures, is well illustrated by data from Denver, shown in figure 5. The families at the lowest expenditure level shown averaged 4.84 persons, and devoted 38.9 percent of their total outlay to food, one quarter to housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration, thus having only 36 percent left for clothing, other items of household operation, transportation, recreation, medical and personal care, and the other items which must be purchased in an urban community. The families at the higher expenditure level averaged approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ persons per family. They spent almost two times as much for food per expenditure unit as the larger families at the lower level, but their total outlay for food represented only 29.7 percent of their total expenditure. Their expenditures for housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration amounted to \$130 per person as compared with \$58 per person at the lowest level, but the percentage of the total devoted to housing at the highest level was only 21.3 percent. The families at the highest level thus had almost 50 percent of their total expenditures yet to plan after food, housing, heat, light, and refrigeration had been paid for.

Expenditures having the lowest ranks, as education, vocation, and other items, retain about the same relative importance among families spending between \$200 and \$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. These families averaged only slightly more than 2 persons.



The number of persons under 16 years old averaged slightly under $\frac{1}{2}$ person per family and the number of persons gainfully employed at some time during the year averaged about $1\frac{1}{4}$ persons per family.

Quite as striking a change in the distribution of expenditures from the lowest to the highest economic level are the differences in the size of the families at the two levels and their income and earnings. From table 7 it is evident that a high plane of living results as much from small size of family as from large income. If families at the lowest economic level shown on the chart for Denver were to enjoy the same consumer goods and services per expenditure unit as do the families at the highest economic level they would have needed an income of \$3,151.

TABLE 7.—*Family size and annual income among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers at two different economic levels*

City	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year							
	\$200 to \$300				\$600 to \$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
Denver.....	¹ 25	4.84	\$1,084	\$979	36	2.53	\$1,648	\$1,379
Kansas City.....	39	4.71	1,117	990	43	2.58	1,625	1,387
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	² 47	5.36	1,242	1,154	59	2.95	1,672	1,433
St. Louis.....	48	5.54	1,287	1,086	42	2.63	1,675	1,426
Salt Lake City.....	46	5.06	1,146	1,076	13	2.32	1,634	1,425

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

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

A comparison of the distribution of total family expenditures at low and high economic levels¹⁴ (table 8) 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 the families of wage earners and clerical workers in each of the five cities in the West North Central-Mountain region. One of the greatest single shifts in the purchases of the white families in any of the five cities occurs in Minneapolis-St. Paul in the proportion of total funds spent for the purchase, operation, and upkeep of automobiles and motorcycles which rises four ranks to achieve fourth place, its position in each city at the highest economic level. On the contrary, expenditures for transportation other than automobile decrease in rank in four cities and retain the same rank at both economic levels in the fifth city. Expenditures for furnishings and equipment undergo the second greatest change in relative rank from low to high

¹⁴ Economic levels are defined by the amount of money spent per family per expenditure unit per year. The amounts classified here as "low" are between \$200 and \$300 and as "high" between \$600 and \$700.

economic levels, for the region as a whole. In Kansas City and in St. Louis such expenditures rise from ninth place to fifth and sixth places, respectively; in Salt Lake City from tenth to eighth. In Denver no change occurred in the rank of this item while in Minneapolis-St. Paul, furnishings and equipment expenditures dropped from fourth to sixth place. Gifts and contributions increased in rank from low to high level in each city.

The overwhelming absolute importance of food, housing, and clothing needs at all economic levels within the range of the survey is shown by the fact that expenditures for these items rank first, second, and third, respectively, at the high as well as the low economic level in each of the five cities.

TABLE 8.—Expenditures of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in rank order at two different economic levels

WHITE FAMILIES, 1934-36

Group expenditure	Amount spent per expenditure unit per year									
	Denver		Kansas City		Minneapolis-St. Paul		St. Louis		Salt Lake City	
	\$200 to \$300 ¹	\$600 to \$700	\$200 to \$300	\$600 to \$700	\$200 to \$300 ²	\$600 to \$700	\$200 to \$300	\$600 to \$700	\$200 to \$300	\$600 to \$700 ³
Number of families.....	25	36	39	43	47	59	48	42	46	29
Food.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Housing, including fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Clothing.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Other household operation.....	7	7	6	7	6	8	7	8	5	6
Furnishings and equipment.....	8	8	9	5	4	6	9	6	10	8
Automobile transportation.....	4	4	4	4	8	4	6	4	7	4
Other transportation.....	9	11	8	10	9	9	5	9	9	12
Personal care.....	10	10	10	11	10	10	10	12	8	9
Medical care.....	5	6	7	8	7	7	8	7	4	5
Recreation.....	6	5	5	6	5	5	4	5	6	7
Education.....	13	13	12	14	13	13	14	15	13	14
Vocation.....	14	14	14	15	14	15	15	14	14	13
Community welfare.....	12	12	11	12	11	12	11	11	11	10
Gifts and contributions ⁴	11	9	13	9	12	11	13	10	12	11
Other items.....	15	15	15	13	15	14	12	13	15	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 6 families spending \$700 and over per expenditure unit per year.
⁴ To persons outside the economic family.

Changes in Assets and Liabilities ¹⁵

The proportion of the white families studied in the West North Central-Mountain region reporting net surpluses for the year of current income over current expenditures varied from 52 percent in Salt Lake City to 65 percent in Denver. Among those families which spent less than their money incomes for current living, the average amount of

¹⁵ For purposes of this study changes in assets and liabilities are computed on the basis of changes which occurred as the result of the transfer of property or funds. Changes in the market value of real estate or personal property remaining in the hands of the families studied are not included in these figures. For more detailed explanation, see appendix A, notes on tables 2, 4, and 5, pp. 324, 325, and 326.

surplus per family ranged from \$133 in Salt Lake City to \$191 in Denver. (See table 9.) On the other hand, the proportion of families studied who met part of their expenditures only by drawing on assets accumulated prior to the year covered by the schedule or by borrowing during the schedule year varied from 26 percent in Denver to 45 percent for the families studied in Salt Lake City. The average deficit per family in this situation was \$152 in Salt Lake City and \$198 in Denver. The small proportion of families not reported in either of the above categories reported incomes just balancing current expenditure. When all families in each city are treated as a unit, there is a small average net surplus ranging from \$1 per family in Salt Lake City to \$73 in Denver. In other words, there were aggregate surpluses large enough to outweigh the aggregate deficits, with a resultant positive net change in assets and liabilities for all families combined.¹⁶

In considering the relatively large proportion of families sustaining deficits over the year covered by the Study, it is important to keep in mind the financing of the occasional large expenditure which must be made by every family, and the general level of income among wage earners and clerical workers. Half the families studied in Denver had incomes less than \$1,500; in Kansas City the midpoint was reached at \$1,398; in Minneapolis-St. Paul at \$1,448, in St. Louis at \$1,529, and in Salt Lake City at \$1,273. The purchase of a new living room suite, for example, by a family at any one of these income levels, or of a new electric refrigerator, must inevitably be financed in part by some means outside current income. It may be from past savings which have been set aside for this purpose, or from current borrowing. Using either method, the family will show a deficit of current expenditures over current income in the particular year in which the extraordinary occasional purchase is made. There are, in addition, the extraordinary emergency expenditures which must be financed outside current income; accidents, other illness, funerals, and weddings put a strain on the family purse which must, in a majority of cases, be met by deficit financing.

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

In studying the data on changes in the assets and liabilities of the families covered in the present investigation it is important to keep

¹⁶ The figures just cited have been computed from the families' own statements about changes in their assets and liabilities and do not represent a balancing difference between reported incomes and reported current expenditures. (See appendix A, pp. 321, 322, and 325.) 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 mind the setting of the period in which this survey was 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. Most low and moderate income families had postponed, insofar as possible, all expenditures for furniture and durable equipment. It would appear that a number of them had managed even during the worst days of the depression to conserve small amounts of their past savings or their current income. By 1934, and more particularly by 1935, anxiety with reference to the future was somewhat relieved, especially in the case of the group of families covered by this investigation. Families without relatively steady employment and families on relief at any time during the year prior to the interview by the field agent were excluded from the survey. At least one earner in every family included in this study had had employment for the greater part of the year and it is natural to find them buying with a certain amount of optimism to make up for the enforced economies of the immediate past.

When the families are classified by income, it appears that the income level at which aggregate savings exceeded aggregate deficits varied somewhat from city to city. (See Tabular Summary, table 5.) In Denver and St. Louis, among families with incomes below \$1,200, although some families were able to make savings, they were more than outweighed by the larger amount of the deficits. Above that income level in those cities, the surpluses outweighed the deficits, with the net surplus for all families combined rising steadily from lower to higher income levels. In Kansas City, the turning point came at the \$900 income level; in Minneapolis-St. Paul, not until incomes averaged \$1,500 or more; and in Salt Lake City, where the average family size of the group is 10 percent larger than that found in each of the other cities, not until they averaged \$1,800, though the group with incomes between \$1,200 and \$1,500 had a net surplus. The general pattern is the same in all cities, however, with large average net deficits at the lowest income levels decreasing progressively with increases in family income until the turning point is reached, after which, at each successive income level, there is an average surplus for all families, the surplus growing larger at the higher income levels. In a few instances the pattern is slightly irregular, but such variations of the usual trend are accounted for in most instances by a few families; on the one hand, those which faced situations of sickness or other emergency making necessary unusually heavy borrowing, and on the other hand, those which placed unusual limitations on their current expenditures to meet special situations such as the down payment on an owned home, or the sum necessary to pay off debts accumulated in the previous years. Had it been possible to include larger numbers of families in the sample, these fluctuations in the general trend would probably not have occurred.

When families are classified by detailed economic level (see Tabular Summary, table 2), the patterns are less regular. In general, there appears a tendency for the net change in assets and liabilities to be positive (an average surplus for all families) at the lower economic levels, and negative (an average deficit for all families) at higher economic levels. It is obvious that there are at every level individual families with deficits and others with surpluses, but the average result for all families reveals a pattern of the general nature indicated above. Within this general trend there are, in individual cities, considerable irregularities which are notably decreased when the families are grouped at three economic levels. (See Tabular Summary, table 19.) It will be seen from table 9 that in four out of the five cities the percentage of families completing the year with a net deficit was higher in the group spending \$600 per expenditure unit than in the group spending less than \$400, and that the amount of surplus per family having a surplus as well as the amount of deficit per family having deficit increased substantially from low to high economic levels. In three cities studied in this region the net change for all families at the highest economic level shown in table 9 was a deficit, while in the two other cities it was a smaller average surplus than reported by families at the next lower economic level.

The general reversal of the pattern of changes in assets and liabilities when families are classified by economic level rather than by income level is due in part to the very nature of the sort by amount spent for current expenditure per expenditure unit. The families at a given income level spending the largest amounts for current expenditure will correspondingly be the families with smaller savings. In general, the families having the largest current expenditures per expenditure unit are the families with larger incomes, and smaller numbers of children. There are, however, at the lower expenditure levels families with incomes which are relatively large in terms of the average for the entire group, with larger numbers of members, and/or earners, than those at the higher economic levels. When the figures on net changes in assets and liabilities are computed in terms of averages per expenditure unit, and of averages per worker, the trend is somewhat different.

There is, however, a good deal of evidence to show that the deficits at higher expenditure levels were to an important degree due to the borrowing power and the confidence in incurring obligations of the families classified at these levels, and to the rising tide of installment buying characteristic of years following the depression of 1933. Data presented in table 10 show that in each of the cities except Salt Lake City increases in amounts due on goods purchased on the installment plan assumed a larger proportion of the total increase in liabilities with

rise in the expenditure level of the families. The increase was most striking in Denver, where increases in sums owed for goods purchased on the installment plan amounted to 15 percent of increases in all liabilities at the lowest level and 55 percent at the highest. A comparison of the average increases in liabilities for goods purchased on the installment plan, with the decreases reported by families having a smaller amount outstanding on goods purchased by this plan at the end of the year than at the beginning shows in each one of these cities (including Salt Lake City) that total obligations incurred during the year were considerably larger than those paid off.

TABLE 9.—Percentage of families of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers having surplus and deficit and net change in assets and liabilities during the schedule year at successive economic levels

WHITE FAMILIES								
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			Surplus per family having surplus	Deficit per family having deficit
				Per family	Per expenditure unit	Per gainful worker		
				Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Denver, all families.....	295	65.4	26.4	+73	+25	+57	191	198
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:								
Under \$400.....	92	63.0	27.2	+36	+10	+26	121	146
\$400 to \$600.....	106	67.9	23.6	+93	+32	+75	198	176
\$600 and over.....	97	64.9	28.9	+85	+39	+67	249	265
Kansas City, all families.....	357	56.6	42.3	+29	+9	+22	170	158
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:								
Under \$400.....	137	61.3	37.2	+51	+13	+38	135	85
\$400 to \$600.....	123	57.7	40.7	+50	+17	+38	194	153
\$600 and over.....	97	48.5	51.5	-26	-11	-20	198	237
Minneapolis-St. Paul, all families.....	504	59.3	39.1	+16	+5	+11	151	187
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:								
Under \$400.....	161	66.5	32.3	+69	+17	+50	156	108
\$400 to \$600.....	192	60.4	37.0	+36	+12	+26	140	133
\$600 and over.....	151	50.3	49.0	-63	-25	-45	161	294
St. Louis, all families.....	401	62.8	36.2	+35	+10	+23	164	189
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:								
Under \$400.....	119	64.7	33.6	+30	+7	+20	115	135
\$400 to \$600.....	156	67.3	32.1	+57	+18	+35	161	161
\$600 and over.....	126	55.6	43.7	+12	+5	+9	222	255
Salt Lake City, all families.....	210	52.4	45.2	+1	+(1)	+1	133	152
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:								
Under \$400.....	109	54.1	45.0	+(1)	+(1)	+(1)	106	127
\$400 to \$600.....	72	47.2	48.6	+5	+2	+4	152	138
\$600 and over.....	29	58.6	37.9	-6	-3	-5	189	308

¹ Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 10.—Changes in assets and liabilities during the schedule year among families of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers at successive economic levels

WHITE FAMILIES

City and expenditure level	Number of families	Average increases in assets or decreases in liabilities				Average decreases in assets or increases in liabilities			
		Average increase in assets ¹	Average decrease in liabilities ¹	Average decreases in amounts due on goods purchased on the installment plan ¹		Average decrease in assets ¹	Average increase in total liabilities ¹	Average increases in amounts due on goods purchased on the installment plan ¹	
				Auto-mobiles	Other goods			Auto-mobiles	Other goods
Denver, all families.....	295	\$153	\$67	\$6	\$8	\$79	\$67	\$14	\$9
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:									
Under \$400.....	92	74	52	1	7	67	67	2	8
\$400 to \$600.....	106	145	70	3	11	63	63	14	6
\$600 and over.....	97	236	76	13	5	73	73	26	14
Kansas City, all families.....	357	119	66	9	10	55	100	24	31
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:									
Under \$400.....	137	104	51	8	9	37	68	4	22
\$400 to \$600.....	123	117	69	9	7	44	93	23	28
\$600 and over.....	97	142	83	9	13	95	156	53	49
Minneapolis-St. Paul, all families.....	504	115	59	8	9	66	93	13	23
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:									
Under \$400.....	161	96	70	4	11	23	75	6	19
\$400 to \$600.....	192	114	52	6	7	56	74	9	15
\$600 and over.....	151	137	58	14	10	124	134	27	40
St. Louis, all families.....	401	142	46	4	11	68	84	16	24
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:									
Under \$400.....	119	113	29	2	7	38	73	4	19
\$400 to \$600.....	156	139	51	5	12	52	80	14	25
\$600 and over.....	126	172	55	5	13	116	100	30	26
Salt Lake City, all families.....	210	97	58	3	8	58	96	12	22
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:									
Under \$400.....	109	65	47	(²)	7	42	70	1	20
\$400 to \$600.....	72	132	72	1	12	77	121	22	28
\$600 and over.....	29	133	59	17	(²)	69	129	26	16

¹ Averages 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.

² Less than \$0.50.

An analysis of the sources of nonincome funds disbursed during the year (Tabular Summary, table 4) shows that in all five cities except Denver average increases in borrowing exceeded average withdrawals from assets. In all the cities except Denver, the average withdrawals from savings were much less than the average borrowing at the lowest economic level; the difference varying from a low in Minneapolis-St. Paul where average withdrawals from savings at the lowest level were 69 percent less than average borrowings, to a high in Salt Lake City where they were only 40 percent lower. At

the highest expenditure level shown there is more variation from city to city in the ratio of withdrawals from assets to current borrowing. In St. Louis use of assets was greater than borrowing (i. e., increase in debt of all kinds) at this level, in Denver equal, in Minneapolis-St. Paul almost equal, and in Kansas City and Salt Lake City considerably less.

The most frequent form of savings among the families in these cities was the payment of life insurance premiums¹⁷ which was reported by 80 percent or more of the families in each city. The average amount of such premiums per family making payments ranged from \$60 in Salt Lake City to \$111 in St. Louis. In general the proportion of families investing in life insurance and the average amount of premiums paid increased with rise in economic level. Except in St. Louis the second most frequently reported disposition of funds for other than current expenses was payment on principal of mortgages and down payment on owned homes. In St. Louis an increase in cash in savings account took second place.

On the other side of the balance sheet, the most frequently specified sources of funds other than family income were net increases in installment account obligations for goods other than automobiles, and "other debts," which include grocers', doctors', and hospital bills, etc. Withdrawals from savings constituted the next most frequently used source of funds for families in Minneapolis-St. Paul and St. Louis. In Salt Lake City loans from individuals were reported second, and in Kansas City increases in installment obligation for automobile purchase. In Denver withdrawals from savings and increases in installment obligations for automobile purchase ranked together as the third most frequently used sources.

A comparison in each of the five cities of the number of families reporting the purchase of 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 Denver two-thirds of the families purchasing automobiles financed them by installment contracts while about 50 percent did so in each of the other four cities. Since a large proportion of the cars were purchased second-hand and cost approximately \$200 it is probable that a large number of families paid for their automobiles within the period of the schedule year. In some cases the families resorted to small loan companies but the figures as reported in this study do not make possible conclusions as to the proportion of families obtaining such loans for the purpose of financing automobiles.

¹⁷ 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.

In proportion to total current expenditures the amounts spent for food declined with rise in economic level¹ in each of the cities in the West North Central-Mountain region, though actual dollar expenditures increased. The actual dollar expenditures for food prepared at home (including food for lunches prepared at home and carried to work and to school) decreased slightly from low to the high economic levels, where families were much smaller, in all five cities. The percentage decrease ranged from 5 percent in Denver, where the average annual expenditure per family at the lowest level was \$430, to 13 percent in St. Louis, where comparable expenditure was \$488. The actual dollar expenditures for food purchased and eaten away from home increased considerably from the lowest economic level to the highest in each of the five cities. In Kansas City the increase was twofold; in Denver, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and St. Louis, threefold; and in Salt Lake City, fivefold.

Out of each dollar spent for food at the low economic level, between 4 and 5 cents in each of the five cities except Salt Lake City was used to purchase meals away from home. In Salt Lake City about 2 cents was so spent. At the high economic level 12 cents of each food dollar spent in Kansas City and Salt Lake City was allotted to meals bought and eaten away from home; in Denver, 14 cents; in Minneapolis-St. Paul, 16 cents; and in St. Louis, 17 cents. At each level in all the cities meals purchased at work constituted the largest expenditure for food bought and eaten away from home. In each city the amounts spent for meals at work increased from the lowest to the highest economic levels at about the same rate as did the total expenditures for all meals bought and eaten away from home. Payments for board at school, which were classified with expenditures for meals away from home, were reported by two families in Denver and two in Minneapolis-St. Paul, by one family in Kansas City, and one in St. Louis, and by no families in Salt Lake City.

¹ In the Tabular Summary, table 8, details of annual food 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. However, for purposes of discussion in the text three comparable economic levels for all cities are used. They are: Low, under \$400; intermediate, \$400 to \$600; high, \$600 and over.

The number of food-expenditure units² per family is considerably smaller at the highest economic level in each city than at the lowest. This fact, combined with the higher dollar expenditures per family at the upper economic levels, results in diets considerably more varied and higher in nutritive content as the economic level of the families rises. Dividing the total food expenditures by the number of food expenditure units yields striking data on the difference in total food consumption between one economic level and another. (See table 11.)

TABLE 11.—*Expenditures for food per food expenditure unit per year among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers at low and high economic levels*

City	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				Percentage increase in amount spent for food per food expenditure unit ¹
	\$200 to \$300		\$600 to \$700		
	Number of families	Amount spent for food per food expenditure unit ¹	Number of families	Amount spent for food per food expenditure unit ¹	
Denver.....	² 25	\$107	36	\$204	90.7
Kansas City.....	39	107	43	195	82.2
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	³ 47	111	59	194	74.8
St. Louis.....	48	113	42	216	91.2
Salt Lake City.....	46	100	⁴ 29	210	110.0

¹ Food-expenditure units are computed from scales based on the estimated cost of customary food consumption during the period of the survey. (See appendix G, pp. 376-377.)

² Includes 1 family spending under \$200 per expenditure unit.

³ Includes 2 families spending under \$200 per expenditure unit.

⁴ Includes 16 families spending \$700 and over per expenditure unit.

Food expenditures in 1 week in the spring quarter.

Data on 194 separate foods purchased and consumed during one typical week in the spring quarter³ in each of the cities in the West North Central-Mountain region (Tabular Summary, table 7) confirm the customary belief that not only is there a marked increase in the average expenditure for food per capita with rise in economic level, but that the types and quantities of foods are distinctly different at the various levels.⁴

³ Food-expenditure units are computed from scales based on the estimated cost of customary food consumption during the period of the survey. (See appendix G, pp. 376-377.)

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 for a summary of annual food expenditures and for the details of food purchases and consumption only during the week prior to the visit of the field agent. Since the figures on average amounts purchased and consumed were in the great majority of cases identical, data on quantities of foods purchased only are presented. Data on number of families using are presented to give a more complete picture.

⁴ For food expenditure during one week the economic levels shown in the Tabular Summary are the same for all of the cities. They are: Under \$400, \$400 to \$600, and \$600 and over.

For all of the cities in this region the per capita ⁵ expenditures and quantities consumed of meats, poultry, and sea food increase markedly with increases in the total amount spent per expenditure unit. Green vegetables and fruits likewise increased in respect to average expenditure and to quantity purchased from the lowest to the highest economic levels.

Total quantities of flour and other cereals, including such foods as corn meal, rice, macaroni, etc., varied irregularly with rise in economic level.

The largest average expenditure per person for any individual item of food was for milk. At the highest economic level this average expenditure was 49 percent greater than at the lowest level in Denver, 45 percent in Kansas City, and 37 percent in St. Louis. In Minneapolis-St. Paul and Salt Lake City the average expenditure for milk was higher at the middle economic level than at the highest, which is probably accounted for by the very small number of children among the families at the highest level. Reference to table 19 of the Tabular Summary shows that there was a much larger proportion of children under 16 years of age at the lowest economic level than at the highest, and that the proportion of children at the middle economic level lies in between in this respect. The percentage increase in per capita expenditures for milk from the lowest economic level to the middle level was 44 in Salt Lake City, and 22 percent in Minneapolis.

The individual food items accounting for the second and third largest per capita expenditures were butter and white bread. In Denver, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and Salt Lake City, butter came second and white bread third. In the remaining two cities, white bread came second and butter third. The average expenditure for butter in all of these cities increased manyfold from the lowest economic level to the highest.

In general, per capita expenditure for bread, as well as the average quantity purchased per person, increased with rise in economic level. Potatoes ranked fourth in the proportion of total food expenditures devoted to any one item. Both the average expenditure per person and the average quantity consumed increased with rise in economic level.

⁵ 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.

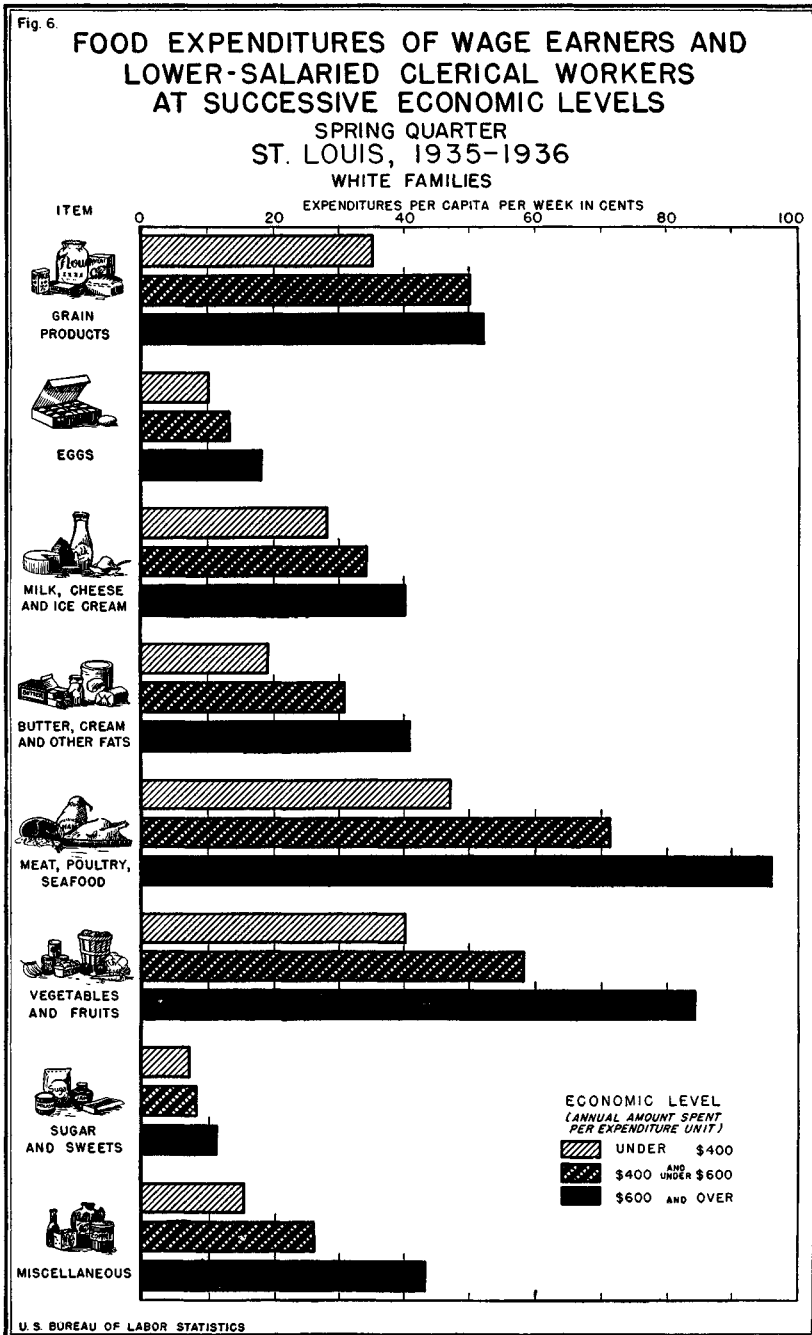


TABLE 12.—*Per capita expenditures for food among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers*

WHITE FAMILIES, 1934-36

Item	Average per capita expenditure in 1 week in the spring quarter in—				
	Denver	Kansas City	Minneapolis-St. Paul	St. Louis	Salt Lake City
Number of families furnishing data on food purchased in spring quarter.....	190	252	358	264	210
Total expenditure for:					
All foods.....	\$2.95	\$2.40	\$2.54	\$2.73	\$2.10
Grain products.....	.44	.42	.40	.44	.32
Eggs.....	.15	.13	.13	.13	.12
Milk, cheese, ice cream.....	.31	.33	.36	.32	.30
Butter and cream.....	.17	.10	.25	.12	.15
Other fats.....	.18	.18	.11	.16	.13
Meat, poultry, fish, and other sea food.....	.64	.45	.53	.67	.37
Vegetables and fruits.....	.60	.51	.49	.57	.47
Sugars and sweets.....	.13	.11	.09	.08	.10
Miscellaneous foods.....	.24	.15	.18	.21	.14
Sales tax.....	x x x x	.02	x x x x	.03	x x x x
	Percentage				
Total expenditure for:					
All foods.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Grain products.....	14.9	17.5	15.8	16.1	15.2
Eggs.....	5.1	5.4	5.1	4.8	5.7
Milk, cheese, ice cream.....	10.5	13.8	14.2	11.7	14.3
Butter and cream.....	5.8	4.2	9.8	4.4	7.1
Other fats.....	6.1	7.5	4.3	5.9	6.2
Meat, poultry, fish, and other sea food.....	21.7	18.8	20.9	24.5	17.6
Vegetables and fruits.....	23.4	21.2	19.3	20.9	22.4
Sugars and sweets.....	4.4	4.6	3.5	2.9	4.8
Miscellaneous foods.....	8.1	6.2	7.1	7.7	6.7
Sales tax.....	x x x x	.8	x x x x	1.1	x x x x

It is of considerable interest to estimate the probable adequacy of food expenditures at the different economic levels. Such an estimate furnishes a rough approximation to the probability of adequacy of the diets purchased to meet the nutritional needs of the families studied. For this purpose 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,⁶ and average food expenditures per adequate-food-cost unit were also calculated for each family. These expenditures were compared with the calculated cost of the same diet for a man at moderate work, which was taken as a unit in the adequate-food-cost scale. The prices used in this calculation were the average prices collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for its food cost indexes. 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 nutri-

⁶ 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.

Fig. 7.

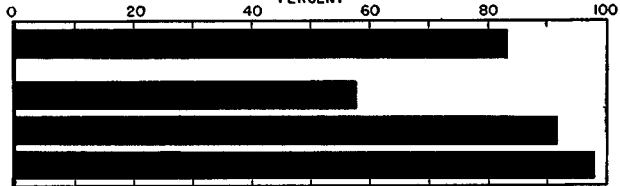
PROPORTION OF FAMILIES SPENDING ENOUGH TO PURCHASE AN ADEQUATE DIET AT MINIMUM COST AT SUCCESSIVE ECONOMIC LEVELS

1934-1936

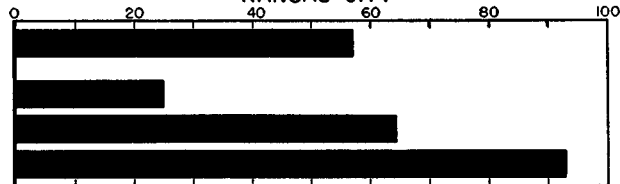
WHITE FAMILIES

ECONOMIC LEVELS
(AMOUNT SPENT PER
EXPENDITURE UNIT)

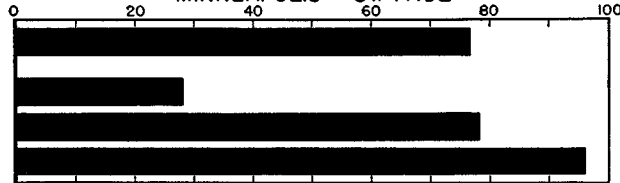
DENVER



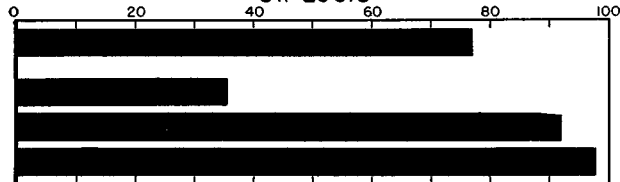
KANSAS CITY



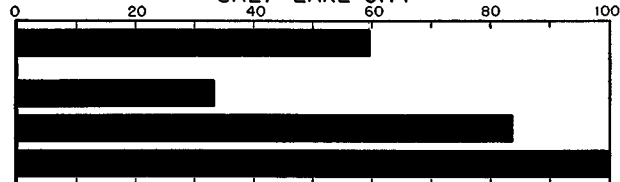
MINNEAPOLIS - ST. PAUL



ST. LOUIS



SALT LAKE CITY



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

tional 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, furnish information as to the proportion of families actually attaining adequate diets.

Table 13 shows that the percentage spending enough to purchase an adequate diet rose very rapidly with economic level.

TABLE 13.—*Proportion of families of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers spending enough to purchase an adequate diet at minimum cost, at successive economic levels.*

City and item	Number of families studied	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
DENVER				
Families in survey.....	295	92	106	97
Percentage spending enough per food expenditure unit to purchase an adequate diet at minimum cost.....	83.1	57.6	91.5	97.9
KANSAS CITY				
Families in survey.....	351	137	123	97
Percentage spending enough per food expenditure unit to purchase an adequate diet at minimum cost.....	56.9	24.8	64.2	92.8
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL				
Families in survey.....	504	161	192	151
Percentage spending enough per food expenditure unit to purchase an adequate diet at minimum cost.....	76.5	28.0	78.1	96.0
ST. LOUIS				
Families in survey.....	401	119	156	126
Percentage spending enough per food expenditure unit to purchase an adequate diet at minimum cost.....	76.8	35.3	91.7	97.6
SALT LAKE CITY				
Families in survey.....	210	109	72	29
Percentage spending enough per food expenditure unit to purchase an adequate diet at minimum cost.....	59.5	33.0	83.3	100.0

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 \$111 in Denver, \$125 in Kansas City, \$124 in Minneapolis-St. Paul, \$126 in St. Louis, and \$113 in Salt Lake City.

Housing

Housing facilities.

Thirty-six percent of the families studied in the West North Central-Mountain region owned their homes, the proportion ranging from 45 percent in Salt Lake City to 28 percent in St. Louis. The proportion of families at the low level who owned homes was slightly higher than that for the group as a whole; the proportion at the high level was a little lower than that for the group. When differences in the proportion of home owners at the different economic levels⁷ are considered, the greatest difference is found in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area, where 39 percent of the families at the low level and 28 percent at the high level reported home ownership. Very little or no difference appears

⁷ In the Tabular Summary details for housing 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. However, for purposes of discussion in the text three comparable levels for all cities are used. They are: Low, under \$400; intermediate, \$400 to \$600; high, \$600 and over.

for Denver, Kansas City, and Salt Lake City. In St. Louis 31 percent of the families at the low level and 25 percent at the high level owned their homes.

In all cities studied in this region, home owners and renters of houses had more rooms per family than renters of apartments. Except in St. Louis, the home owners averaged close to $5\frac{1}{2}$ rooms per family and renters of houses somewhat better than 5 rooms. Families living in apartments where heat was not included in the monthly rental averaged close to 4 rooms per family, while those in apartments where heat was furnished by the landlord and included in the rent averaged something over 3 rooms. In general the largest homes were reported in Minneapolis-St. Paul and the smallest in St. Louis.

Although home owners and house renters also had, on the average, larger families than did families living in multiple-family dwellings, their homes were enough larger to make up for the larger size of their families. For the purpose of calculating number of persons per room, hallways, open porches, kitchenettes, dinettes, and baths were not counted as rooms. In table 14 it is seen that, in general, the number of persons per room is greatest among renters of unheated apartments, that is, apartments in which heat was furnished by the tenants, usually by means of stoves. When we compare families living at the higher economic levels with those at lower levels, there is observed a pronounced downward trend in the number of persons per room. This is due in large part to the smaller size of families at the higher economic level. It was not until the level was reached where \$400 or more was spent per expenditure unit per year that, with one exception, families in all categories in all cities in this region averaged better than one room per person, the standard usually accepted in the United States as indicating the minimum of necessary space. In table 10 of the Tabular Summary the table from which these figures are computed is available in a more detailed break-down by economic level.

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 70 percent or more of the home owners in these five cities had garages, though this percentage dropped among renters to 53 percent or less (table 15).

Among white families included in the investigation of the five cities in this region, 34 percent or less of the home owners and 42 percent or less of the renters lived in dwellings without one or more of the following facilities: Inside flush toilets, running hot water, electric lights, and gas or electricity for cooking. Minneapolis-St. Paul had the lowest percentage among owners, and Denver the lowest percentage among renters without one or more of these modern conveniences, 18 percent in the one case, and 16 in the other. In

TABLE 14.—Average number of persons per room among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers at successive economic levels

WHITE FAMILIES, 1934-36

City and item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
DENVER				
Number of families in survey.....	295	92	106	97
Average number of persons per room among—				
Home owners.....	0.57	0.71	0.54	0.44
Renters of houses.....	0.63	0.83	0.59	0.44
Renters of heated apartments.....	0.81	1.09	0.77	0.74
Renters of unheated apartments ¹				
KANSAS CITY				
Number of families in survey.....	357	137	123	97
Average number of persons per room among—				
Home owners.....	0.68	0.88	0.61	0.49
Renters of houses.....	0.75	0.90	0.68	0.58
Renters of heated apartments.....	0.79	0.91	0.84	0.67
Renters of unheated apartments.....	0.82	1.02	0.62	0.49
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL				
Number of families in survey.....	504	161	192	151
Average number of persons per room among—				
Home owners.....	0.67	0.85	0.62	0.51
Renters of houses.....	0.70	0.87	0.73	0.52
Renters of heated apartments.....	0.75	0.99	0.74	0.63
Renters of unheated apartments.....	0.72	0.87	0.71	0.55
ST. LOUIS				
Number of families in survey.....	401	119	156	126
Average number of persons per room among—				
Home owners.....	0.83	1.12	0.77	0.60
Renters of houses.....	0.81	0.95	0.85	0.63
Renters of heated apartments.....	0.85	1.05	1.03	0.71
Renters of unheated apartments.....	0.96	1.31	0.95	0.64
SALT LAKE CITY				
Number of families in survey.....	210	109	72	29
Average number of persons per room among—				
Home owners.....	0.78	0.93	0.68	0.44
Renters of houses.....	0.77	0.91	0.61	0.40
Renters of unheated apartments.....	0.81	0.94	0.83	0.57
Renters of unheated apartments ¹				

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

three out of the five cities a higher proportion of renters than of home owners lacked this combination of housing facilities. The proportion of families whose homes were equipped with specified facilities, such as central heat, running hot water, telephones, and so forth are shown in table 15 for both owners and renters in each of the five cities. It will be observed that a larger proportion of the home owners had convenient plumbing arrangements, electric refrigerators, and telephones, but that renters relatively more frequently than owners reported central heating and gas or electricity for cooking. A considerable proportion of renting families, and even some home-owning families, shared the use of the toilet with other families and as many as 10 percent of the renting families in Kansas City and St. Louis did not have access at all to inside flush toilets.

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

TABLE 15.—*Housing facilities of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers*

WHITE FAMILIES, 1934-36

Item	Denver	Kansas City	Minneapolis-St. Paul	St. Louis	Salt Lake City
Number of home owners ¹	108	129	181	114	94
Percentage of owners having—					
Central heat.....	82.4	79.1	87.3	83.3	72.3
Gas or electricity for cooking.....	85.2	88.4	97.2	91.2	66.0
Electric refrigerator.....	19.4	41.9	21.0	52.6	31.9
Running hot water.....	89.8	76.0	84.5	78.9	97.9
Bathroom.....	97.2	81.4	91.2	90.4	100.0
Inside flush toilet.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sole use of toilet.....	94.4	96.9	95.0	94.7	100.0
Telephone.....	79.6	48.1	60.2	41.2	56.4
Garage.....	75.0	69.8	75.7	78.1	75.5
Garden space.....	79.6	58.9	62.4	65.8	47.9
Each of the following items: Inside flush toilets, running hot water, electric lights, and gas or electricity for cooking.....	80.6	69.8	81.8	75.4	66.0
Number of renters ²	187	228	323	287	116
Percentage of renters having—					
Central heat.....	90.9	79.8	75.5	64.1	78.4
Gas or electricity for cooking.....	90.4	91.7	98.1	94.1	62.9
Electric refrigerator.....	27.3	40.8	24.8	50.2	29.3
Running hot water.....	90.4	82.0	79.3	58.9	93.1
Bathroom.....	96.8	86.4	91.6	82.6	99.1
Inside flush toilet.....	97.3	89.9	99.4	90.2	99.1
Sole use of toilet.....	89.3	88.6	91.3	86.1	94.8
Telephone.....	52.4	36.8	38.1	13.2	29.3
Garage.....	53.5	46.1	50.2	41.1	43.1
Garden space.....	42.5	31.6	32.2	33.1	23.3
Each of the following items: Inside flush toilets, running hot water, electric lights, and gas or electricity for cooking.....	84.5	78.9	78.6	57.8	61.2

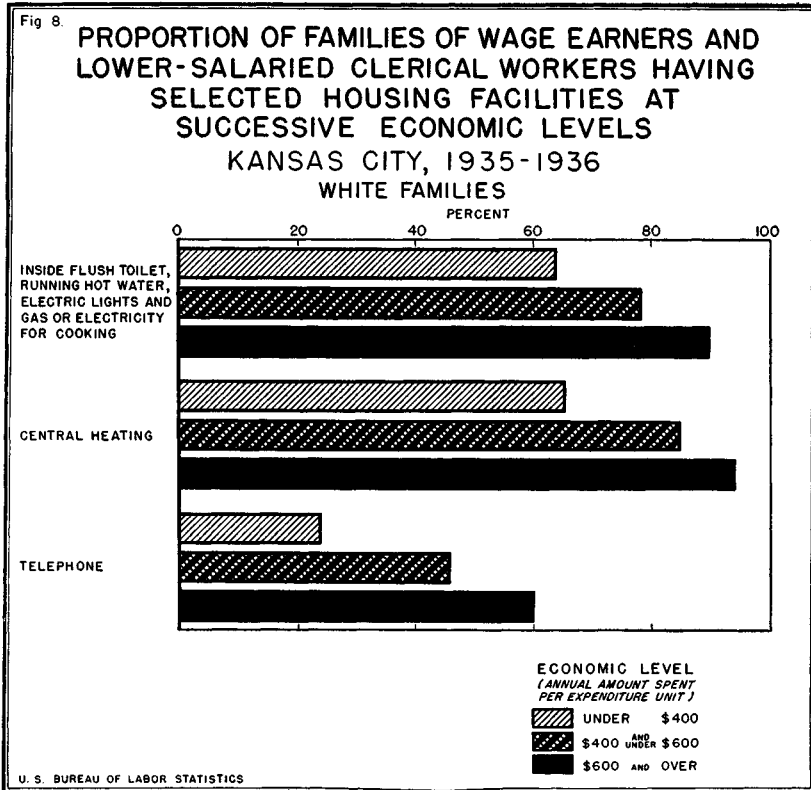
¹Includes only those families owning principal home at the end of the schedule year.

²Includes only those families renting principal home at the end of the schedule year.

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 trend from lower to higher expenditure levels (see table 3, Tabular Summary). In part this trend is a reflection of the smaller families found at the higher economic levels, but it is also found when families of one size and type are isolated and their housing expenditures followed from one income level to another.

Home owners.—Among home owners, average current expenditures for housing only for all families in the cities included in this report ranged from \$145 in Denver to \$180 in St. Louis (table 16). 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.



In Denver, Kansas City, and Minneapolis-St. Paul the largest of these items was taxes, with interest on mortgage coming second and repairs and replacements third. In St. Louis and Salt Lake City interest on mortgage was largest with taxes second and repairs third. In all of the cities studied, there was a notable increase in amount devoted to housing expenditure by home-owning families at higher economic levels as compared with those at lower levels, though the increase was not proportionate to the increase in total amount spent per expenditure unit for all items. The average amount invested in their homes by home owners making such investments during the year studied ranged from \$145 in St. Louis to \$212 in Denver. Investment in housing has been treated to include both payment on principal of mortgage and for permanent improvements to a home, such as construction of an enclosed porch where there was no porch before. Such investment showed a tendency to increase with economic level in Kansas City, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and St. Louis, but no such trend was found in Denver or Salt Lake City. Since the time of home investment frequently coincides with the time when the growing family is at its largest, it is not surprising that in those two cities the families

at lower economic levels (which included many of the largest families) were making investments in housing as large or larger than those of the smaller families at the higher economic levels.

TABLE 16.—*Housing expenditures among families of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in 1 year during the period 1934-36*

WHITE FAMILIES					
Item	Denver	Kansas City	Minneapolis-St. Paul	St. Louis	Salt Lake City
<i>Home owners</i>					
Number of families ¹	106	122	177	111	92
Average current expenditure.....	\$145	\$158	\$175	\$180	\$172
Average annual rental value.....	\$306	\$276	\$363	\$343	\$305
Average imputed income from equity in owned home.....	\$161	\$117	\$188	\$161	\$133
Average amount invested during year in owned home.....	\$112	\$104	\$99	\$65	\$96
<i>Renters of houses</i>					
Number of families ¹	131	128	139	55	69
Average monthly rental rate paid.....	\$21	\$18	\$24	\$20	\$17
<i>Renters of apartments with heat included in rent</i>					
Number of families ¹	47	75	77	39	35
Average monthly rental rate paid.....	\$26	\$25	\$27	\$29	\$23
<i>Renters of apartments with heat not included in rent</i>					
Number of families ¹	9	22	105	191	10
Average monthly rental rate paid.....	(²)	\$15	\$19	\$20	\$16
<i>Secondary housing</i>					
Number of families in survey.....	295	357	504	401	210
Average expenditure for owned vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families spending for rent on vacation or trip.....	18	10	50	26	13
Average expenditure for rent on vacation or trip per family making such expenditure.....	\$21	\$12	\$16	\$17	\$15
Number of families spending for rent at school.....	3	0	1	1	0

¹ Families changing type of tenure during year not included in this table. All figures apply to all families in the designated tenure groups.

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

When the price which home-owning families would have had to pay to rent their homes at market prices (annual rental value) is compared with the cash actually laid out for current housing expenditures, there is a net difference of income in kind which may be called the imputed income from equity in owned home. This figure is shown in table 16 to range from \$117 in Kansas City to \$188 in Minneapolis-St. Paul. In table 10 of the Tabular Summary it can be seen that there is little change in income from the investment in owned homes within a given city from low to high expenditure levels. This situation is probably also connected with the tendency among the larger families which predominated at the lower economic levels to meet their housing problems by buying rather than by renting.

Renters.—Rental rates paid in these cities ranged from \$15 to \$29 per month (table 16) depending on the city and the type of accommo-

dition rented. There was a distinct tendency, as indicated in table 10 of the Tabular Summary, for rental rates to increase with increase in economic level.

Vacation housing.—None of the families studied in any of the five cities in this region owned a vacation home. Ten families in Kansas City incurred an average expenditure of \$12 for rent paid on vacations or on trips; and 13 families in Salt Lake, 50 in Minneapolis-St. Paul, and 26 in St. Louis had average expenditures of \$15, \$16, and \$17, respectively. The highest expenditure reported was for Denver, where 18 families spent an average of \$21. In all the cities studied there was a sharp increase in the average amount for all families spent for rent on vacation trips with rise in economic level.

Expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration.—The severe winters usually experienced in the cities in the West North Central-Mountain region are reflected in the inroads upon family finances required by the annual fuel bill. As is seen in table 17, expenditures were heaviest in winter and fall, indicating that but few of the families of workers have sufficient reserve funds or storage facilities to lay in a coal supply in the summer time when they might take advantage of lower prices. Expenditures for electricity, gas, and refrigeration largely account for the fuel and light bills in the spring and summer.

TABLE 17.—*Expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in 1 year during the period 1934-36*

WHITE FAMILIES					
Item	Denver	Kansas City	Minneapolis-St. Paul	St. Louis	Salt Lake City
Number of families in survey.....	295	351	504	401	210
Total expenditure for fuel, light, and refrigeration for—					
Year.....	\$96	\$101	\$137	\$102	\$99
Winter.....	30	33	52	30	31
Spring.....	22	18	25	19	21
Summer.....	18	19	19	23	19
Fall.....	26	31	41	30	28

In table 11 of the Tabular Summary, 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 on whether 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 payments were made by families who purchased fuel to heat houses; coal, electricity, and gas constituting the largest items. The second largest payments were made by families who purchased fuel to heat apartments, with the same three items taking the greatest expenditures.

When families paying separately for heat are classified by amount spent per expenditure unit (table 11 of the Tabular Summary) the dollar expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration 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 and the fact that as funds available for spending increase, a less proportionate amount of the increase goes to these items. Expenditures for gas usually showed the greatest increase from low to high economic levels.

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 and cleaning supplies, and other miscellaneous items. Expenditures for these items, shown in table 12 of the Tabular Summary, showed marked increase from low to high economic levels, with the total expenditure approximately doubling in the cities in this region. The items showing the greatest effect of change in economic level were telephones, domestic service, laundry out, and insurance on furniture.

Furnishings and Equipment

The very high variability⁸ of expenditures for housefurnishings and equipment from family to family in a given year is shown by figures presented in tables 24A and 24B of the Tabular Summary. The variability of the total is, of course, greatly exceeded by the variability of expenditures for each item in this group. The family which bought a living room suite each year will perhaps make no important addition to its stock of furniture this year, but will save either toward repayment of the debt incurred in the last year's purchase or toward a fund for a purchase the following year. 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 electrical appliances, furniture, carpets and rugs, curtains, bedding, and miscellaneous equipment, increased significantly with economic level.⁹ At the lowest level \$44.58 was spent for this group of items whereas families at the highest economic level spent \$97.31.

At all economic levels the items purchased by the largest proportion of families were fundamentals of household equipment, brooms,

⁸ For further discussion of variability, see pp. 20 and 335.

⁹ In the Tabular Summary details on expenditures are shown by as many economic levels as the number of cases and the type of data would allow. In the case of expenditures for furnishings and equipment the levels are: Low, under \$400; intermediate, \$400 to \$600; high, \$600 and over. (See Tabular Summary, table 18.)

brushes, mops, light bulbs, cotton Turkish towels, curtains, draperies, sheets, pots, pans, cutlery, and pillowcases, with very little change in rank order of items between the different economic levels.

Of the various groups of items coming under the general head of furnishings and equipment, furniture shows the largest increase in average expenditure from lowest to highest economic level, as indicated in table 18. When the average expenditure for living room suites is computed for those families buying living room suites, 36 families among the 618 families at the lowest economic level averaged \$71; 30 of the 649 families at the intermediate level averaged \$72, and 50 of the 500 families at the highest economic level averaged \$97.

Expenditures for carpets and rugs were significantly larger for families at the highest economic level, \$7.80, as compared with \$4.45 at the lowest level. When these averages are converted to averages per family buying carpets and rugs, 89 families at the lowest level averaged \$31, whereas 98 families at the highest level averaged \$40. On the other hand, average expenditures for a more strictly utilitarian type of floor covering, felt-base floor covering, were similar for families at both the lowest and highest level, \$0.53 and \$0.57. Average expenditures per family purchasing this type of floor covering were the same at both levels, \$8.

TABLE 18.—Expenditures for furnishings and equipment at successive economic levels among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in 1 year during the period, 1934-36, in 5 cities combined

WHITE FAMILIES			
Item	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit		
	Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
Number of families in survey	618	649	500
Total expenditure for:			
Furnishings and equipment.....	\$44.58	\$58.85	\$97.31
Furniture.....	10.41	13.83	28.47
Textile furnishings.....	11.21	13.58	20.31
Silver, china, glassware.....	.93	1.25	2.10
Electrical equipment.....	15.20	22.00	31.61
Miscellaneous equipment.....	6.83	8.19	14.82
	Percentage		
Total expenditure for:			
Furnishings and equipment.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Furniture.....	23.4	23.5	29.3
Textile furnishings.....	25.1	23.1	20.9
Silver, china, and glassware.....	2.1	2.1	2.2
Electrical equipment.....	34.1	37.4	32.4
Miscellaneous equipment.....	15.3	13.9	15.2

After electric light bulbs, the most frequently purchased items of electrical equipment at the lowest level were lamps, purchased by 47 families, and washing machines purchased by 45 families. At the

highest economic level 77 families purchased lamps, 65 purchased electric refrigerators, and 45 purchased irons. The item requiring the largest expenditure at all levels was electric refrigerators, with washing machines second, and vacuum cleaners third.

Clothing

Variability of clothing expenditures.

Clothing expenditures for any one individual vary greatly from year to year. An even greater variability exists between the clothing expenditures of different individuals in any one year. This high degree of variability results from such factors as the stock of clothing left over from the previous year, the money income of the family and the number of persons within the home whose needs must be supplied from family funds, and such unusual situations as may require special purchases. Because of this high variability, it is difficult to secure representative averages on the clothing expenditures of individuals unless data are available from a large number of persons. For this reason average expenditures for individuals for specified articles of clothing have been computed for the region as a whole, and not for separate cities. (For measure of variability of averages, see discussion, pp. 20-22 and Tabular Summary, tables 24A and 24B; for average clothing expenditures for detailed items, see Tabular Summary, table 17.)

Total expenditure per family for clothing.

Among the major items of family expenditures those for clothing are the most elastic, within the income ranges of families covered in this investigation. With increases in economic resources among families of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers more and more of the family funds go toward wearing apparel. In spite of the fact that the average number of units per family is 35.9 percent smaller at the highest economic level than at the lowest, average clothing expenditures per family at the highest level are one and a half times as large as those at the lowest.¹⁰ The \$183 average expenditure per family at the highest economic level is the result not only of the purchase of larger quantities of the same items purchased by families at the lowest level, but also of greater variety and better quality of goods. The universality of the custom of buying clothes ready to wear is indicated by the overwhelming proportion of total clothing expenditures going to the purchase of ready-made clothing. Expenditures for yardgoods and findings used for sewing garments at home

¹⁰ 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 for this table. 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 to 17 years, 6 to 11 years, 2 to 5 years. Purchases for children under 2 years old are shown without regard to sex. (See Tabular Summary, table 17.)

averaged around \$4 per family at each of the three economic levels studied. Expenditures for paid help for sewing were reported by 98 out of 1,767 families in this region.

Among families of wage earners and clerical workers the custom of exchanging gifts of clothing at Christmas or birthdays or other special occasions is quite extensive. Such gifts paid for from family funds and exchanged within the economic family were not recorded as gifts, but simply as clothing expenses of the family. If, however, gifts were received from persons outside the family circle, an attempt was made to ascertain their value. Fifty-nine percent of the families at the lowest economic level, 59 percent at the intermediate level, and 53 percent at the highest economic level reported receiving such gifts. The value of such gifts as reported averaged around \$10 at each of the economic levels, 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, the above figures do not give a complete account of this item.

Clothing expenditures for men and boys.

The total clothing expenditures per person decreased from \$50 for men and boys 18 years and over through each age group to \$14 for boys aged 2 to 5 years. Within each of these age groups the average expenditure per person doubled approximately from the lowest to the highest economic level.¹¹ The consistent decrease in average expenditures from the highest to the lowest age group is maintained at each of the three economic levels distinguished.

When clothing expenditures of the men and boys are summarized according to expenditures for headwear, outerwear and underwear, footwear, and miscellaneous items, expenditures for outerwear, which includes shirts as well as suits, trousers, overcoats, jackets, sweaters and similar items and for footwear required from 75 to 85 percent of the total spent by each age group. The percentage of total clothing expenditures going to outerwear remained relatively stable from one economic level to another, but the proportion of the total going to footwear declined as total clothing expenditure increased. On the other hand, the group of miscellaneous items including ties, cleaning and repairing required a decreasing proportion from the higher to the lower age groups, but accounted for an increasing proportion with rise in economic level within each age group.

¹¹ See footnote 10, p. 55.

TABLE 19.—*Distribution of annual clothing expenditures for individuals in families at successive economic levels*

MEN AND BOYS

[White families in five cities combined]

Sex and age group, and type of clothing	Dollars				Percentage			
	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
Men and boys 18 years of age and over:								
Headwear.....	\$2.49	\$1.51	\$2.45	\$3.91	5.0	4.5	5.0	5.4
Outerwear.....	25.83	17.40	26.35	36.84	52.2	51.7	53.4	51.3
Underwear.....	3.47	2.47	3.24	5.16	7.0	7.3	6.6	7.2
Footwear.....	11.07	8.67	10.91	14.68	22.4	25.7	22.1	20.5
Miscellaneous items.....	6.66	3.64	6.38	11.22	13.4	10.8	12.9	15.6
Total.....	49.52	33.69	49.33	71.81	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Boys 12 through 17:								
Headwear.....	.97	.75	1.39	1.55	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.5
Outerwear.....	16.88	13.38	22.06	32.21	50.7	50.7	50.3	51.6
Underwear.....	2.31	1.90	2.79	4.58	6.9	7.2	6.4	7.3
Footwear.....	10.70	9.02	13.21	18.02	32.1	34.1	30.2	28.9
Miscellaneous items.....	2.46	1.38	4.32	6.05	7.4	5.2	9.9	9.7
Total.....	33.32	26.43	43.77	62.41	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Boys 6 through 11:								
Headwear.....	.57	.43	.80	1.08	2.5	2.2	2.9	3.0
Outerwear.....	9.92	8.65	12.16	15.35	43.5	43.4	44.3	43.0
Underwear.....	1.72	1.45	2.27	2.27	7.5	7.3	8.3	6.3
Footwear.....	9.51	8.62	10.68	14.42	41.7	43.2	38.9	40.3
Miscellaneous items.....	1.10	.78	1.55	2.66	4.8	3.9	5.6	7.4
Total.....	22.82	19.93	27.46	35.78	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Boys 2 through 5:								
Headwear.....	.33	.31	.34	.40	2.4	2.7	2.1	1.9
Outerwear.....	5.55	4.44	6.60	8.86	40.5	39.0	41.4	43.2
Underwear.....	1.53	1.15	1.89	2.69	11.2	10.1	11.9	13.1
Footwear.....	5.76	5.10	6.40	7.60	42.0	44.8	40.2	37.0
Miscellaneous items.....	.53	.39	.71	.99	3.9	3.4	4.4	4.8
Total.....	13.70	11.39	15.94	20.54	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Low economic level.—At the lowest economic level the annual clothing expenditures for men and boys 18 years and over was \$34; for boys 12 through 17, \$26; for boys 6 through 11, \$20; and for boys 2 through 5, \$11.

Shoes were purchased by a larger proportion of men and boys in each of the age groups than any other single article of clothing. This proportion increased from 73 percent for the highest age group to 100 for each of the two youngest age groups. A similar trend was found in the percentage of each clothing dollar devoted to shoes, where 11 cents was so spent by men 18 years of age and over and 30 cents by boys 2 through 5. Men 18 years of age and over averaged about 1.5 pairs of street shoes per person, purchasing at an average price of about \$3.53 per pair.

Cotton shirts came next in importance as regards the proportion of men and boys purchasing except for boys 2 through 5 years of age whose cotton hose and overalls were next in importance after their shoes. Items which are of relatively short durability as ties and cotton hose were the third most frequently purchased items in the higher age groups.

For men and boys 18 years and over, wool suits required the largest proportion of each dollar spent for clothing. Even so, only 1 out of every 6 men bought a heavy wool suit in the year covered by the schedules and about the same proportion bought a lightweight wool suit. In other words, each man purchased either a heavy or a light wool suit about once in 3 years, at an average price of about \$22 per suit. Overcoats, the seventh most important item in respect to the average expenditures of all the men and boys in this age group were purchased by 1 out of 13 men or each man waited about 13 years to buy a new overcoat. The average price paid for each of these coats was about \$16.

Wool suits formed the second largest expenditure of boys 12 to 17. Only 1 out of 7 boys purchased a heavy wool suit, 1 out of 8 a light wool suit and 1 out of 2 received a new pair of wool trousers. The average price paid for a heavy wool suit was around \$15, while a pair of wool trousers cost about \$2.50. Expenditures for heavy sweaters by this group exceeded those by men 18 years and over.

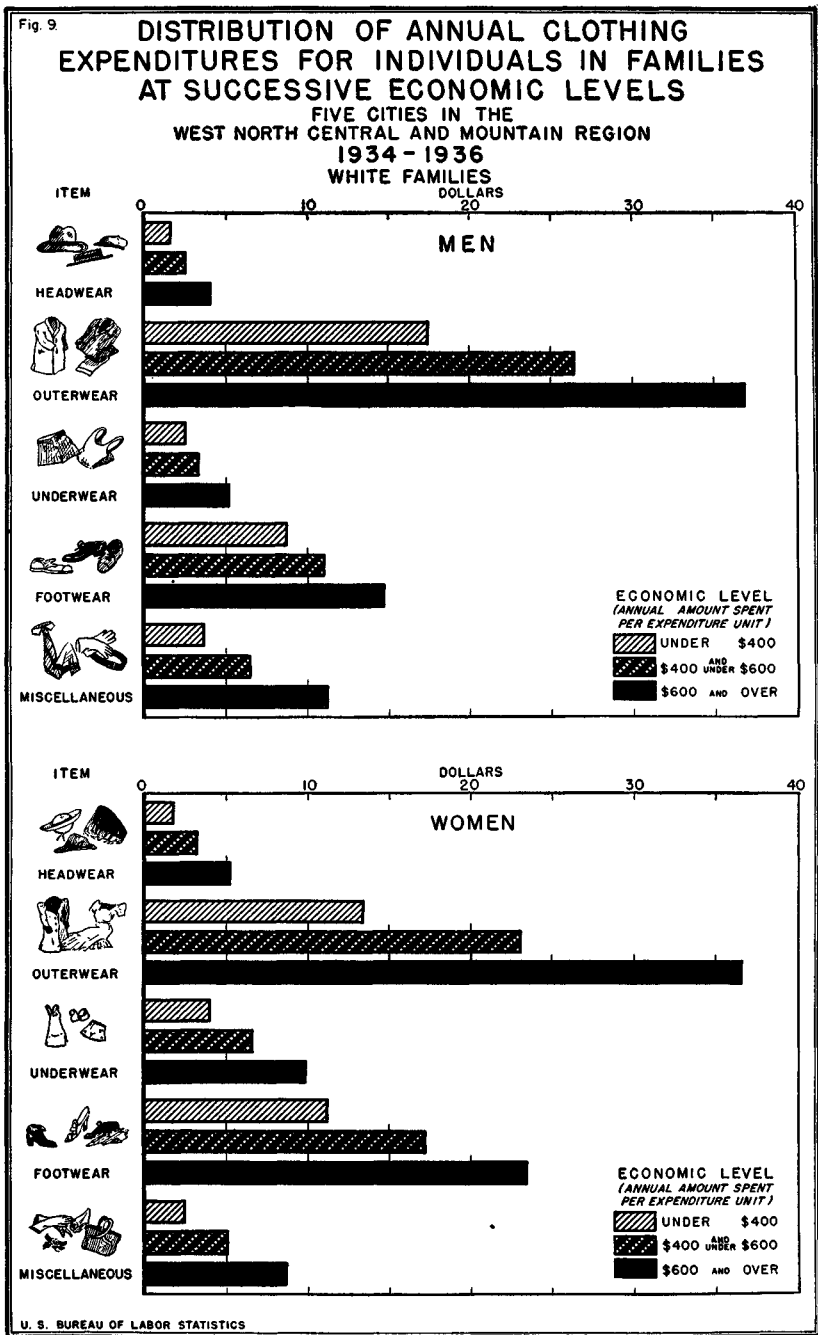
Overalls and wool trouser expenditures both exceeded expenditures for wool suits for boys 6 through 11, whereas for boys 2 through 5 overalls or coveralls and wool playsuits are the types of suits purchased.

Fifty-five 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 \$2.65.

High economic level.—At the highest economic level the annual clothing expenditure for men and boys 18 years and over was \$72; for boys 12 through 17, \$62; for boys 6 through 11, \$36; and for boys 2 through 5, \$21.

In this group, as in the group at the lowest economic level, shoes were purchased by a larger percentage of men and boys in all four age classes than any other single item of clothing. Eighty-six percent of the men 18 years of age and over, 100 percent for each of the next two age groups, and 86 percent for the youngest age group purchased shoes. The percentage of each dollar spent for clothing which was devoted to the purchase of shoes rose from 9 cents for men 18 years of age and over to 25 cents for boys 2 through 5. Men 18 years of age and over averaged about 1.7 pairs of shoes per person purchasing at an average price of about \$4.73 per pair.

Again, as at the lowest economic level, expenditures for wool suits constituted the largest part of each clothing dollar spent for men



18 years of age and over. About 1 out of 3 men bought a heavy wool suit and about the same proportion purchased a lightweight wool suit, or to express it in another way each man purchased either a heavy or a light wool suit about every year and a half, at an average price of about \$28.50 for a heavy suit and about \$26 for a lightweight wool suit. Overcoats, the fifth most important item in respect to expenditures by men 18 years of age and over were purchased by 1 out of 7 men or each obtained a new overcoat about once every 7 years. Nearly two-thirds of the men in this age group purchased felt hats at an average price of \$3.70.

For boys 12 through 17 years of age, in families at the highest economic level, wool suits account for the second largest part of each clothing dollar, with the result that separate wool trousers, which formed an important item of the expenditures at the lowest economic level, drop to eighth place in frequency of purchase at the highest level. At this economic level expenditures for overcoats rise to third place. The frequency of purchase, however, indicated that only 1 boy out of 5 had a new heavy wool suit, almost 1 out of 2 a lightweight wool suit, but only 1 out of 4 a new overcoat.

For boys 6 to 11 years of age at this level, lightweight wool suits become the second most important item of clothing expenditure, where 1 out of 3 purchased this item. Cotton shirts follow lightweight suits as the next most important item of expenditure. Cotton suits and play suits other than wool knit or cotton suede become the accepted form of dress for boys 2 to 5 years of age as measured by the proportion of each clothing dollar devoted to these items.

Eighty-six percent of the men and boys aged 18 years and over availed themselves of cleaning and repairing services at an average expenditure per man using such services of \$6.

Clothing expenditures for women and girls.

Average clothing expenditures for women and girls were in general similar to those for men and boys. However, in all age groups expenditures at the intermediate and high economic levels for women and girls exceeded those for men and boys.

Average expenditures decreased consistently with change in the age level of the group. Expenditures for girls aged 2 through 5 years were one-fourth as large as those of the women and girls 18 years of age and over, a decrease from \$54 to \$13. As with the men and boys, this decrease occurred consistently at all economic levels.

A summary of the clothing expenditures of women and girls by type of clothing purchased shows that the distribution of clothing expenditures between garments of different types is very similar to that of men and boys. Expenditures for outerwear and footwear again accounted for about three-quarters of the total clothing expendi-

tures of each age group. While the expenditures for outerwear showed the greatest percentage among the amounts spent by women 18 years of age and over, girls 6 through 11 years spent the largest proportion for footwear with 46 percent so allotted.

TABLE 20.—*Distribution of annual clothing expenditures for individuals in families at successive economic levels*

Sex and age group, and type of clothing	Dollars				Percentage			
	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
Women and girls, 18 years and over:								
Headwear.....	\$3.14	\$1.72	\$3.12	\$5.15	5.8	5.3	5.7	6.2
Outerwear.....	22.98	13.31	22.99	36.55	42.5	41.0	42.0	43.9
Underwear.....	6.43	3.90	6.53	9.79	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.7
Footwear.....	16.55	11.16	17.17	23.28	30.6	34.4	31.3	27.9
Miscellaneous items.....	4.95	2.38	5.00	8.55	9.2	7.3	9.1	10.3
Total.....	54.05	32.47	54.81	83.32	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Girls 12 through 17:								
Headwear.....	1.46	.94	2.06	3.32	3.9	3.3	4.3	4.6
Outerwear.....	15.15	11.09	19.75	29.55	40.2	38.9	41.7	41.2
Underwear.....	4.12	3.17	5.10	7.81	11.0	11.1	10.8	10.9
Footwear.....	14.41	11.88	16.64	25.41	38.3	41.7	35.2	35.4
Miscellaneous items.....	2.48	1.43	3.81	5.66	6.6	5.0	8.0	7.9
Total.....	37.62	28.51	47.36	71.75	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Girls 6 through 11:								
Headwear.....	.58	.43	.75	1.40	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.7
Outerwear.....	7.34	5.01	10.91	16.50	35.1	30.6	39.3	43.0
Underwear.....	2.43	1.75	3.46	4.95	11.6	10.7	12.5	12.9
Footwear.....	9.59	8.51	11.17	13.70	45.9	52.1	40.3	35.8
Miscellaneous items.....	.97	.66	1.43	1.76	4.6	4.0	5.2	4.6
Total.....	20.91	16.36	27.72	38.31	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Girls 2 through 5:								
Headwear.....	.37	.30	.56	.39	2.8	3.2	2.9	1.6
Outerwear.....	4.84	3.18	7.72	8.29	36.8	33.7	39.9	35.0
Underwear.....	1.72	1.17	2.58	3.66	13.1	12.4	13.3	15.5
Footwear.....	5.75	4.58	7.55	9.95	43.7	48.6	39.0	42.1
Miscellaneous items.....	.48	.20	.95	1.37	3.6	2.1	4.9	5.8
Total.....	13.16	9.43	19.36	23.66	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infants:								
Headwear.....	.38	.27	.42	.65	4.1	4.1	4.4	3.7
Outerwear.....	2.98	2.26	3.18	4.88	32.4	34.8	33.2	28.1
Underwear.....	2.83	1.75	2.58	7.26	30.7	26.9	26.9	41.7
Footwear.....	2.42	2.00	2.64	3.19	26.3	30.7	27.5	18.4
Miscellaneous.....	.60	.23	.77	1.40	6.5	3.5	8.0	8.1
Total.....	9.21	6.51	9.59	17.38	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Expenditures for underwear accounted for about 12 percent of total expenditures in each of the age groups and did not exhibit either a distinct increase or decrease with rise in economic level. Miscellaneous expenditures representing less than 10 percent for each

age group increased markedly with rise in economic level. Expenditures for headwear averaged about \$4, or 6 percent of total expenditures for women 18 years of age and over and decreased through each age group to an average of 37 cents or 3 percent of total clothing expenditures for girls 2 through 5 years of age.

Low economic level.—At the low economic level the annual clothing expenditure for women and girls 18 years and over was \$32; for girls 12 through 17, \$29; for girls 6 through 11, \$16; and for girls 2 through 5, \$9.

Felt hats were purchased by a larger proportion of women and girls 18 years and over than any other single article of clothing. In the three lower age groups, however, the item purchased by the largest proportion of persons was street shoes. (In the two lowest groups this included dress shoes.) The proportion of persons purchasing street shoes in these groups increased from 80 percent in the group aged 12 through 17 to 100 percent in the two groups aged 6 through 11 and 2 through 5 (where "dress" shoes were included). Street shoes ranked third in the proportion of persons purchasing in the group aged 18 years and over. When expenditures for shoes (including street, dress, and sport) for all age groups are examined it is seen that an increasing percentage of clothing expenditures is devoted to this purpose as the age level decreases. Sixteen cents of the clothing dollar was spent for shoes by women aged 18 years and over, and 36 cents by girls aged 2 through 5. Seventy-four percent of the women and girls 18 years of age and over purchased street shoes, 31 percent dress shoes, and 10 percent sport shoes, at average prices of \$3, \$3, and \$2, respectively.

Silk hose was the article second in importance for the groups 18 years and over and 12 through 17, with cotton hose taking the position of second importance for the girls 6 through 11 and 2 through 5.

For women and girls 18 years of age and over silk hose ranked second to shoes in the amount of average expenditure. Women and girls at the low level purchased on the average 6 pairs in the year covered by the schedules, with 78 percent buying this article. Silk and rayon dresses were third in respect to average expenditure. About 4 out of 10 women purchased a silk or rayon dress and paid on the average \$5.19. Fur-trimmed coats, fourth in importance of expenditure, were purchased by 2 women out of 25 at an average cost of \$21.44.

Silk hose followed shoes in importance of expenditure for the girls aged 12 through 17. Nine cents of the clothing dollar went for this purpose, with more than half the group making purchases. Silk and rayon dresses were next in importance of expenditure. A little less than 2 out of 5 girls in this group purchased such dresses at an average

cost of \$3.75 per dress. Heavy plain coats were bought by about 4 in 20 girls and cost on the average \$10.05.

In the group of girls aged 6 through 11, cotton dresses followed shoes as the item of largest expenditure. Such dresses were purchased by 3 out of 5 girls at an average cost of \$0.87. Heavy plain coats, next in importance, were purchased by about 1 in 4 girls. The average amount paid for such a garment was \$5.00.

High economic level.—At the high economic level the annual clothing expenditure for women and girls 18 years and over was \$83; for girls 12 through 17, \$72; for girls 6 through 11, \$38; and for girls 2 through 5, \$24.

In this group, as at the low level, shoes were purchased by a larger percentage of girls in the three groups under 18 years of age than any other single item of clothing. Silk hose was the item purchased by the largest number of women and girls 18 years and over, with shoes next in importance. The proportion purchasing shoes increased from 79 percent of the women and girls 18 years and over, to 100 percent in the two youngest age groups. The percentage of each dollar spent for clothing which was devoted to the purchase of shoes rose from 13 percent for women and girls 18 years of age and over to 26 percent for girls 2 through 5. Seventy-nine percent of the women and girls 18 years of age and over purchased street shoes, 48 percent dress shoes, and 24 percent sport shoes, at average prices of \$4, \$4, and \$3 a pair respectively.

Felt hats were third in respect to number of persons purchasing in the group 18 years of age and over. Silk hose were second for the girls 12 through 17; wool caps and berets, cotton dresses, and cotton hose for girls 6 through 11; and cotton hose and arctics for girls 2 through 5.

For women and girls 18 years of age and over, silk hose ranked next to shoes in the amount of average expenditure. The average purchase was 13 pairs in the year covered by the schedules, with 9 out of 10 women purchasing. Silk and rayon dresses were third in respect to expenditure, as at the low level. About 2 out of 3 women purchased a silk or rayon dress, paying on the average \$7. Fur-trimmed coats, fourth in importance, were purchased by 1 out of 7 women at an average cost of \$43.

For girls 12 through 17, silk hose followed shoes in importance of expenditure at this level also. Ten cents of the clothing dollar went for this purpose with three-fourths of the group making purchases. Heavy plain coats were next in order of expenditure. About 1 out of every 3 girls purchased such a coat at an average cost of \$13. Silk and rayon dresses were fourth in order. Three out of five girls bought a silk or rayon dress and paid \$5 on the average.

For girls 6 through 11, cotton dresses were second in rank of expenditure, with about 2 out of 3 girls purchasing. The average amount paid for a cotton dress was \$1.15. The third item was wool knit play suits costing on the average \$9 a garment.

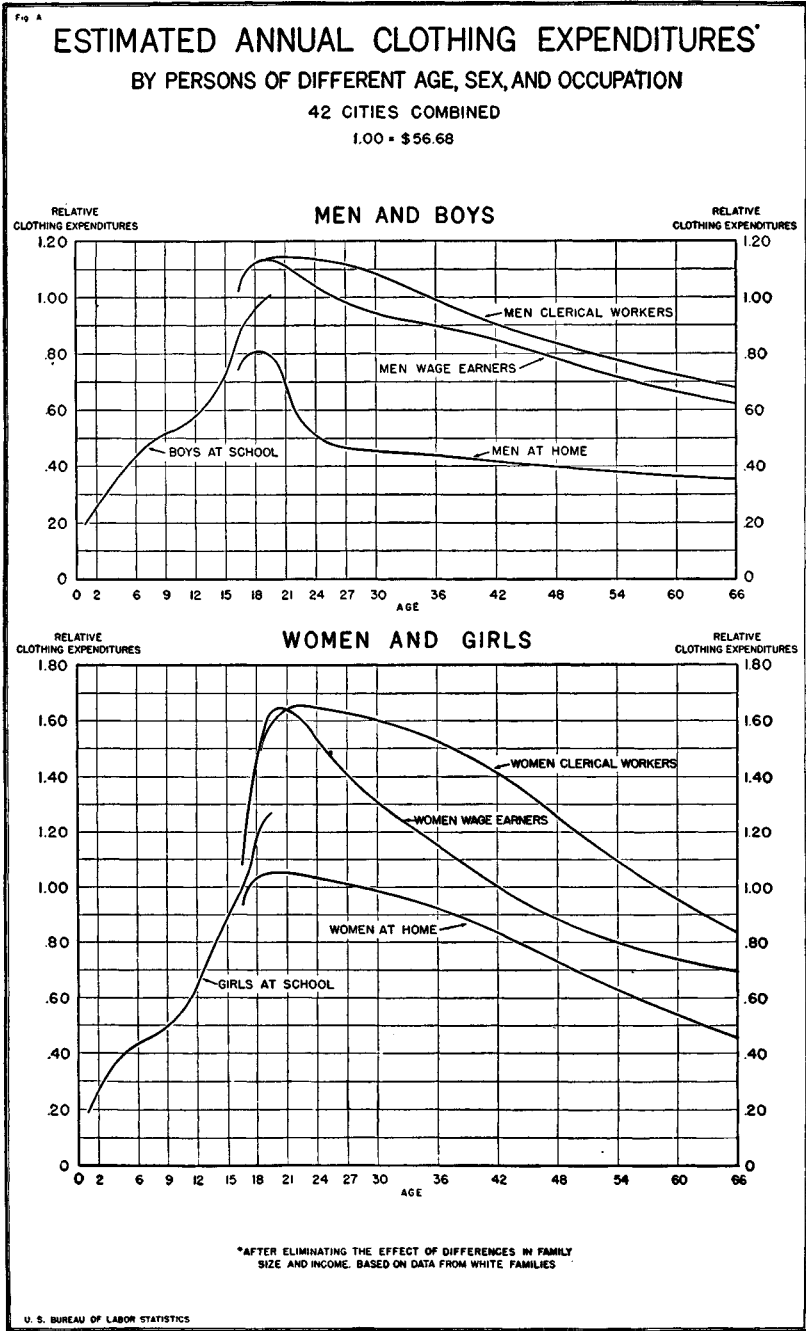
Occupational differences in the clothing expenditures of adults.

Expenditures for clothing by the adults included in the Study were found to have been affected, to an important degree, by the occupation of the persons included in the Study, as well as by the economic level of the family. An analysis of the relative effect of occupation and social environment on clothing expenditures has been made for all white persons studied in the 5 West North Central-Mountain 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. 378 to 381).

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 27th year, but thereafter was much more pronounced for women, reaching a maximum difference of 44 percent in the age group 42 to 48.

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

Clothing expenditures for boys aged 15 to 21 at school were one-fifth to one-fourth greater than those of unemployed boys at home of the same age, but were in turn exceeded by 13 percent or more by clothing expenditures of clerical workers in the same sex-age group.



Girls at school aged 15 to 18 spent 7 percent more than girls at home, but girl clerical workers of that age spent 7 percent more than the school girls. At the next age level, 18 to 21, girl clerical workers spent 25 percent more than school girls, who in turn spent 22 percent more than girls at home.

At every age level, in comparable occupational categories, the women spent more for clothing than did men, the average expenditure for women clerical workers aged 24 to 27 being 45 percent greater than that for men clerical workers of the same age, and the differences 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.¹²

Transportation

The annual cost of transportation by trolley, bus, automobile, train, boat, or other means of conveyance ranged in the cities studied from \$112 in Salt Lake City to \$169 in Kansas City. Expenditures for automobile accounted for 69 percent of the total in St. Louis, 77 percent in Salt Lake City, 77 percent in Minneapolis-St. Paul, 82 percent in Denver, and 81 percent in Kansas City. Of the balance going to all means of transportation other than automobile, the largest portion went to trolley fares. The proportion of families using the trolleys was similar in the three largest cities. In Minneapolis all but 27 families out of 504 reported expenditure for this item. In Salt Lake City 30 percent of the families reported no trolley expense and in Denver, 29 percent. The relatively smaller size of these two latter cities made it possible for families to live within walking distance of schools and places of work. Average expenditures for all forms of transportation other than by automobile and trolley, including local bus, taxi, bicycle, railroad, interurban bus, boat, or airplane were relatively small in all the cities.

In each city studied in this region, expenditures for transportation showed a sharp increase at the higher economic levels as compared with the lower, more than doubling from low to high levels in each city.¹³ The chief factor in this increased expenditure was the automobile. The average expenditures for all other forms of transportation were approximately the same at all economic levels.

¹² The data on which the chart is based are shown in appendix G, table D, p. 386.

¹³ For each of the tables showing details of expenditure as many economic levels have been shown as the number of cases in each city and the types of the data for each particular table would allow. (See Tabular Summary, table 13.) For purposes of discussion of expenditures in the text, families have been grouped at three levels: Low, under \$400, intermediate, \$400 to \$600; high, \$600 and over.

TABLE 21.—Expenditures for automobile operation and maintenance for automobile owners among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers at successive economic levels in 1 year during the period 1934-36

WHITE FAMILIES

City and Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
DENVER				
Number of families in survey.....	295	92	106	97
Percentage of families owning automobiles.....	70.5	58.7	72.6	79.4
Expenditure for automobile operation and maintenance:				
Average amount per family owning automobile.....	\$119	\$88	\$117	\$143
Percentage for—				
Gasoline and oil.....	66.5	72.6	66.3	64.0
Garage rent and parking.....	3.9	2.7	3.7	4.6
Other.....	29.6	24.7	30.0	31.4
KANSAS CITY				
Number of families in survey.....	357	137	123	97
Percentage of families owning automobiles.....	61.9	53.3	64.2	71.1
Expenditure for automobile operation and maintenance:				
Average amount per family owning automobile.....	\$120	\$83	\$126	\$153
Percentage for:				
Gasoline and oil.....	63.1	62.9	63.0	63.1
Garage rent and parking.....	4.0	.7	3.6	.4
Other.....	32.9	36.4	33.4	30.5
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL				
Number of families in survey.....	504	161	192	151
Percentage of families owning automobiles.....	66.3	54.7	64.1	81.5
Expenditure for automobile operation and maintenance:				
Average amount per family owning automobile.....	\$112	\$89	\$102	\$138
Percentage for:				
Gasoline and oil.....	63.9	66.4	66.8	60.4
Garage rent and parking.....	3.2	1.7	2.6	4.4
Other.....	32.9	31.9	30.6	35.2
ST. LOUIS				
Number of families in survey.....	401	119	156	126
Percentage of families owning automobiles.....	53.9	37.8	51.3	72.2
Expenditure for automobile operation and maintenance:				
Average amount per family owning automobile.....	\$126	\$87	\$120	\$150
Percentage for:				
Gasoline and oil.....	57.9	57.2	57.3	58.4
Garage rent and parking.....	3.0	3.8	2.4	3.2
Other.....	39.1	39.0	40.3	38.4
SALT LAKE CITY				
Number of families in survey.....	210	109	72	29
Percentage of families owning automobiles.....	59.0	54.1	58.3	79.3
Expenditure for automobile operation and maintenance:				
Average amount per family owning automobile.....	\$103	\$92	\$103	\$130
Percentage for:				
Gasoline and oil.....	69.8	72.5	70.1	64.7
Garage rent and parking.....	1.2	1.0	.2	3.0
Other.....	9.0	26.5	29.7	32.3

The sharp increase in expenditures for automobile at higher economic levels is indicated in table 21. Not only did the percentage of families owning automobiles increase markedly but the amount spent for operation and maintenance showed a substantial increase. At the high economic level in Denver, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and Salt Lake City, a larger proportion of funds spent for automobile operation and

maintenance went for garage rent and parking fees, repairs, insurance, and tires and tubes than at the low level. At the low level a somewhat smaller proportion of funds devoted to operation and maintenance was spent for items other than gasoline, oil, and garage, suggesting that the families in that group may have made at least part of the repairs on their automobiles themselves.

The proportion of families purchasing automobiles within the schedule year (table 13 of the Tabular Summary) was naturally much smaller than the proportion of families owning cars. Five percent or less of the families in the respective cities in this region purchased new cars during the schedule year, while second-hand cars were bought by 8 percent of the families studied in Denver, 17 percent in Kansas City, 13 percent in Minneapolis-St. Paul, 10 percent in St. Louis, and 7 percent in Salt Lake City. It is of some interest to note that the proportion of families buying automobiles in Denver and Salt Lake City, the two cities studied as of the year ending February 1935, is lower than in the three cities studied as of the year ending February 1936, when business conditions throughout the country were in general better than in the year previous.

Expenditures for automobiles, new and second-hand, averaged \$34 per family in Denver, \$63 in Kansas City, \$47 in Minneapolis-St. Paul, \$46 in St. Louis, and \$25 in Salt Lake City. These averages were computed by dividing the aggregate amount spent for automobiles by the families studied in each city by the total number of those families. These aggregates include amounts still due at the end of the year covered by the schedule on automobiles purchased during the year. As mentioned above (see p. 39) 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, p. 326.)

Recreation

Average expenditures for recreational items ranged among families studied in this region from \$56 in Salt Lake City to \$88 in St. Louis. The largest proportion of this total in all the cities except Salt Lake City went to tobacco (principally in the form of cigarettes), the amounts per family averaging from \$24.21 in Denver to \$30.56 in St. Louis. The second largest item of recreational expenditure in all cities except Salt Lake City was movies, which ranged from \$12.47 in Minneapolis-St. Paul to \$17.77 in St. Louis. In Salt Lake City this order was reversed, \$15.23 going for movies and \$13.50 for tobacco. The third largest expenditure was for newspapers delivered at home. Expenditures for all types of reading matter combined exceeded total expenditures for movies by 47 cents in Denver and 54 cents in Minneapolis-St. Paul. In Kansas City expenditures for reading matter were \$2.92 less than expenditures for movies and in St. Louis and Salt

Lake City, \$1.82 and \$2.43 less, respectively. Reading matter purchased by workers' families in these five cities was confined almost exclusively to newspapers and magazines, with a very small amount going for purchase or rental of books. Recreational equipment of various sorts such as cameras and films, athletic supplies, radios, and other musical instruments accounted for average expenditures from \$9.46 in Salt Lake City to \$13.18 in Denver. (See Tabular Summary, table 15.)

TABLE 22.—Proportions of families of wage earners and lower salaried clerical workers owning and purchasing radios, and amounts paid for radios at successive economic levels in 1 year during the period 1934-36.

Item	WHITE FAMILIES			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
DENVER				
Number of families in survey.....	295	92	106	97
Percentage of families—				
Owning radios.....	69.2	51.1	74.5	80.4
Purchasing radios.....	9.8	10.9	6.6	12.4
Average amount paid for radio per family purchasing..	\$46	\$44	\$38	\$53
KANSAS CITY				
Number of families in survey.....	357	137	123	97
Percentage of families—				
Owning radios.....	68.6	62.8	67.5	78.4
Purchasing radios.....	10.1	7.3	11.4	12.4
Average amount paid for radio per family purchasing..	\$47	\$31	\$56	\$50
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL				
Number of families in survey.....	504	161	192	151
Percentage of families—				
Owning radios.....	88.3	83.2	87.5	94.7
Purchasing radios.....	7.9	4.3	10.9	7.9
Average amount paid for radio per family purchasing..	\$44	\$24	\$43	\$59
ST. LOUIS				
Number of families in survey.....	401	119	156	126
Percentage of families—				
Owning radios.....	87.8	84.0	89.7	88.9
Purchasing radios.....	9.0	6.7	9.0	11.1
Average amount paid for radio per family purchasing..	\$53	\$50	\$61	\$60
SALT LAKE CITY				
Number of families in survey.....	210	109	72	29
Percentage of families—				
Owning radios.....	63.8	*58.7	68.1	72.4
Purchasing radios.....	5.7	3.7	6.9	10.3
Average amount paid for radio per family purchasing..	\$46	\$25	\$43	\$80

When families are classified by amount spent per expenditure unit,¹⁴ total amounts spent for recreation increased between 82 and 98 percent from low to high economic level in four cities, but only 70 percent in Salt Lake City. Expenditures for recreational equipment, which included radio purchase, doubled in Kansas City and St. Louis, and increased threefold in Minneapolis-St. Paul. In Denver expendi-

¹⁴ See footnote 13, p. 66.

tures for recreational equipment were only a fourth larger at the high level and in Salt Lake City, three-fourths larger. Expenditures for radio purchase showed the largest increase between low and high levels in Salt Lake City and Minneapolis-St. Paul. The smallest increase occurred in Denver. Table 22 shows proportions of families owning and purchasing radios and the average amount paid at three levels in the five cities. The increase in expenditure for movies increased from low to high level, ranging from 44 percent in Denver to 116 percent in Kansas City.

Expenditures for tobacco increased by 91 percent in Denver, 76 percent in Kansas City, 63 percent in Minneapolis-St. Paul, 59 percent in St. Louis, but only 28 percent in Salt Lake City. Expenditures for reading matter as a whole increased moderately from low to high economic level in all cities. Expenditures for magazines, however, increased two to threefold in all cities.

Medical Care

A consistent increase in the amount spent for medical care per family from the low to the high economic level¹⁵ occurred in each of the five cities in this region. 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 level. In every city except Salt Lake City the actual average expenditure per person for medical care more than trebled from low to high economic level. The average expenditure at the high level was between \$35 and \$43. Even at this level, the average expenditure was 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.¹⁶ (See Tabular Summary, table 14.)

Medicine and drugs were purchased by a larger proportion of families than any other form of medical care at all economic levels, except the lowest economic level in Denver.

In three cities, at the lowest economic level the largest proportion of expenditures for medical services per family was devoted to dental care and this was the type of medical service most frequently used. While at the highest economic level expenditures for dentists were also reported by more families than for any other type of service, it was only in Minneapolis-St. Paul that expenditure for dental care held first rank. In other cities it was preceded by amounts spent for specialists, private rooms in hospitals, etc. The services of general practitioners were used by about the same proportion of families at the lowest as at the highest economic levels, but the average expendi-

¹⁵ See footnote, p. 66.

¹⁶ Samuel Bradbury, *Cost of Adequate Medical Care*, pp. 52-53. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1937.

tures per family for these services consistently increased with economic level. In general, the families studied were more apt to go to the offices of general practitioners for medical assistance rather than to call these doctors to their homes, and the average expenditure per family was slightly larger for the former type of service. Both the proportion of families using, and the average expenditure per family for specialists and practitioners other than general practitioners, increased with rise in economic level.

TABLE 23.—*Expenditures for medical care among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers at successive economic levels, in 1 year during the period 1934-36*

WHITE FAMILIES				
City and economic level	Number of families in survey	Number of persons per family	Average expenditure per person for medical care	Average expenditure per family for medical care
DENVER				
All families.....	295	3.14	\$23	\$73
Families spending per expenditure unit:				
Under \$400.....	92	4.06	13	53
\$400 to \$600.....	106	3.12	21	66
\$600 and over.....	97	2.29	43	98
KANSAS CITY				
All families.....	357	3.37	18	59
Families spending per expenditure unit:				
Under \$300.....	45	5.03	8	41
\$300 to \$400.....	92	3.84	11	43
\$400 to \$500.....	73	3.22	14	45
\$500 to \$600.....	50	3.07	23	71
\$600 to \$700.....	43	2.58	30	76
\$700 and over.....	54	2.29	42	95
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL				
All families.....	504	3.51	20	69
Families spending per expenditure unit:				
Under \$300.....	47	5.36	6	34
\$300 to \$400.....	114	4.22	11	44
\$400 to \$500.....	106	3.52	19	66
\$500 to \$600.....	86	3.13	25	77
\$600 to \$700.....	59	2.95	29	86
\$700 and over.....	92	2.40	42	101
ST. LOUIS				
All families.....	401	3.48	17	61
Families spending per expenditure unit:				
Under \$300.....	54	5.60	7	37
\$300 to \$400.....	65	4.10	9	38
\$400 to \$500.....	94	3.59	16	59
\$500 to \$600.....	62	3.00	19	58
\$600 to \$700.....	42	2.63	27	72
\$700 and over.....	84	2.29	40	91
SALT LAKE CITY				
All families.....	210	3.81	17	64
Families spending per expenditure unit:				
Under \$300.....	54	5.27	11	57
\$300 to \$400.....	55	4.05	15	59
\$400 to \$600.....	72	3.13	21	65
\$600 and over.....	29	2.34	35	81

At every economic level in each city the proportion of families reporting the use of the services of clinics is amazingly small, being about 1 in 70 in Denver, about 1 in 22 in Kansas City and St. Louis, 1 in 30 in Minneapolis-St. Paul, and 1 in 23 in Salt Lake City. 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 except possibly in St. Louis where the amount tends to decrease.

With the exception of Salt Lake City there is a distinct increase in the expenditure per family for accident and health insurance with increase in economic level. The average expenditure per family for accident and health insurance at the lowest economic level was about \$3 in Denver, about \$4 in Kansas City and Salt Lake City, \$3 in Minneapolis, and \$2 in St. Louis.

Personal Care

Expenditures for personal care, which accounted for about 2 percent of total expenditures at each economic level¹⁷ in all five cities, include expenditures for personal care services such as haircuts, shaves, shampoos, manicures, and for toilet articles and preparations as brushes and cosmetics. In Kansas City and Minneapolis-St. Paul expenditures increased 68 percent from the low to the high economic level. In Salt Lake City the increase was 59 percent and in Denver and St. Louis a little less than 50 percent. At each level expenditures were about equally divided between personal care services and toilet articles and preparations. (See Tabular Summary, table 14.)

Haircuts were the most frequently purchased type of personal care service, followed by hair-waving services of various kinds. Of each dollar spent for personal care services, haircuts accounted for about 60 cents and between 14 and 22 cents were spent for permanent waves. While expenditures for these items remained relatively constant from economic level to economic level, the amounts spent for shampoos increased manyfold from the low to the high economic level in all the cities, and for shaves by barbers, in all except Kansas City.

Not only did as large a proportion of the families at the low economic level as at the high economic level report expenditures for toilet soap, tooth powder, tooth paste, 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. In contrast to this consistency, the expenditures per family for cosmetics and toilet preparations doubled from the low to the high economic level in every city except St. Louis, where the rate of increase was not quite so high.

Formal Education

If the investigation had been extended to cover all the goods and services received without direct expense by the group studied, a large

¹⁷ See footnote 13, p. 66.

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 schools, high schools, and trade schools, classes in museums and libraries and in parks, free of immediate cost to those who take advantage of them, are to a greater or less degree a regular part of life in 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 group covered, or the indirect cost to this group of the city's educational system. (See Tabular Summary, table 16.)

Direct expenditures for formal education; for textbooks, school supplies, and tuition, occupied an insignificant place in the expenditure pattern of the families studied. They account for less than 1 percent of total expenditures in any one of the cities covered in this area.

Direct expenditures for formal education, a function of a number of persons of school age in the various families, show no positive correlation with economic level. In every city the bulk of all formal education expenditures was for members living at home. The average per family for such expenditures ranged from \$7 in St. Louis to \$10 in Kansas City, and included all such items as books, pencils, paper, and supplies.

The proportion of families reporting expenditures for members away from home in school was 4 percent in Denver, 5 percent in Kansas City, 1 percent in Minneapolis-St. Paul and St. Louis, and none in Salt Lake City. Average expenditure for all families for tuition, books, etc., for members in school away from home ranged from 5 cents in Minneapolis to \$2.16 in Denver, excepting Salt Lake City where there were no such expenditures.

Vocation

Expenditures for union dues or fees, professional association dues or fees, expenditures for technical literature, and similar items have been classified as "vocational expense." In general such expenditures increased sharply from low to high economic level.¹⁸ Of such expenditures the largest part went for union dues and fees, which averaged about \$4 per family in each of Denver, Kansas City, and Salt Lake City, about \$6 in Minneapolis-St. Paul, and about \$7 in St. Louis, representing expenditures by 17 to 29 percent of the families in each city. The amounts spent for union dues and fees increased fourfold from the low to the high economic level in Denver and doubled, approximately, in Kansas City and St. Louis. In Minneapolis-St. Paul, expenditures increased about 50 percent, and in Salt Lake City about one-third. (See Tabular Summary, table 16.)

¹⁸ See footnote 13, p. 66.

The number of families making expenditures for professional dues or fees was 19 in Denver, 9 in Kansas City, 15 in Minneapolis-St. Paul, 2 in St. Louis, and 9 in Salt Lake City.

Gifts and Contributions to Individuals and to Community Welfare

A comparison of the average amounts given directly by these families to individuals and their contributions to community chests and other welfare agencies emphasizes their close contact with individuals in need, and the generosity of their response. For each of the five cities except Salt Lake City the amounts contributed to religious organizations, community chests, and paid in taxes were, in general, less at comparable economic levels than were contributions to the support of relatives and other persons outside the economic family. The latter type of expenditures was not only greater but increased much more rapidly from the low to the high economic level.¹⁹ On the other hand, in Salt Lake City, expenditures for community welfare were consistently greater than contributions and gifts to persons outside the economic family, except at the high economic level where the dollar expenditures for the two were the same. However, the proportionately greater increase in gifts to persons with rise in economic level was also characteristic of the Salt Lake City families. (See Tabular Summary, table 16.)

In the other four cities the amount spent per family in gifts and contributions to individuals varied from an average of \$23 in St. Louis to \$36 in Denver as compared with contributions to welfare agencies and taxes of \$21 and \$18 in these two cities.

In each of the cities, gifts to religious organizations constituted the bulk of the contributions to community welfare. The proportion of families making such contributions remains relatively constant from economic level to economic level but the actual average expenditure tends to increase, though not in as great a proportion as do total expenditures for community welfare. Salt Lake City is again notable in that the contributions to religious organizations at the lowest economic level were about the same as the amounts contributed in each of the other four cities at the highest economic level. In that city such contributions increased about 70 percent from the lowest to the highest economic level for both items.

Amounts paid in poll, income, and personal property taxes ranged at the low level from 5 cents in Minneapolis-St. Paul to \$1.93 in Salt Lake City, and at the high level, from 68 cents in Minneapolis-St. Paul to \$4.14 in Denver. These variations reflect not only differences in laws between the various States but also variations in the strictness of collection. Taxes on real estate and sales taxes

¹⁹ See footnote 13, p. 66.

are not included in these averages which represent payments by about half the families studied in Denver, Kansas City, and St. Louis, and about three-fourths of the families in Salt Lake City. In Minneapolis-St. Paul the proportion of families paying such taxes was about one out of 13. (For treatment of real estate taxes and sales tax, see pp. 323, 329, and 337.)

Christmas and birthday gifts constitute the major proportion of all expenditures for persons outside the economic family at the low economic level, but are about equal in size to contributions for support of relatives at the high economic level. Expenditures of the latter type increase from the low to the high economic level from threefold in Minneapolis-St. Paul to twelvefold in St. Louis.

Miscellaneous Items

In general, expenditures for all miscellaneous items increase rapidly from the low to the high economic level,²⁰ but due to the small numbers of families reporting expenditures for such items great irregularities in trend appear for the individual items. Expenditures for funerals were reported by no families in Denver, three in St. Louis, two each in Kansas City and Salt Lake City, and nine in Minneapolis-St. Paul, and averaged between \$100 and \$500 per funeral. Legal costs and gardens averaged \$1.50 or less per family. (See Tabular Summary, table 16.)

²⁰ See footnote 13, p. 66.

Chapter 3

Changing Living Standards in the Post-War Period

Distribution of Current Expenditures in 1934-36 as Compared With Those in 1917-19

A comparison of the percentage distribution of expenditures by families studied in 1917-19¹ with that by families of comparable types studied in 1934-36 in cities in the West North Central-Mountain 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. All five cities covered in this region in 1934-36 were also studied in 1917-19.² 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 the increase in the percentage of expenditure for miscellaneous items. In Kansas City and Minneapolis-St. Paul there was an increase in the percentage of expenditures for housefurnishing goods and a decrease in the other three cities. In four of the five cities studied at the two periods, the percentage of total expenditures which went for food was smaller in 1934-36 than in the war period, and that to housing larger in all five cities.

An important part of the reason for these differences in distribution of expenditures is to be found in the price changes which have occurred in the interval. Cost of living indexes available for Denver, Kansas City, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and St. Louis³ show that in all of these 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, the decrease in clothing being most marked in all four cities (see table 24).

To secure goods which cost \$1,500 at the time covered by the 1917-19 survey, it would have been necessary to spend at the time

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. Data for Negro families in St. Louis are published in the *Monthly Labor Review* for July 1919.

² In the *Tabular Summary*, tables 21, 22, and 23 present income and expenditure data for 1934-36 for families of the types studied in 1917-19. Data for Negroes in St. Louis are presented because Negroes were studied in that city in 1918-1919.

³ Cost of living indexes are not available for Salt Lake City.

covered by the second survey \$1,398 in Minneapolis-St. Paul, where the least difference in price level appears, but only \$1,283 in Kansas City, where costs for the \$1,200 to \$1,500 group had declined more than 14 percent.

For a better comparison between the expenditures of the two groups of families it is desirable to put them on a common basis by converting the dollar figures of the 1917-19 study to values which reflect the price levels which prevailed at the period covered by the survey in each city in 1934-36. For example, in Denver food costs were on the average 26.9 percent lower in the period of the second survey than in the year ending November 30, 1918. In other words, Denver families were able to buy for approximately \$73 the same foods for which they had paid \$100 in the earlier period. On the other hand, the average cost of miscellaneous items entering into the family budget was 23.8 percent higher at the time of the second survey in Denver than at the time of the first, and it was necessary to pay \$123.80 for the goods and services included in this category which would have cost \$100 in 1917-19. Since the price changes which occurred between 1917-19 and 1934-36 in all the cities differed greatly as between different types of consumers' goods, each type of expenditure has been converted to the 1934-36 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.

TABLE 24.—Percentage change in the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and clerical workers from the time of the 1917-19 survey to the time of the 1934-36 survey¹

[White families]

City	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous
Denver.....	-26.9	-26.1	-2.7	-.3	-8.3	+23.8
Kansas City.....	-26.2	-31.1	-16.2	-1.0	-26.5	+19.6
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	-15.9	-27.5	-8.9	+23.6	-8.3	+18.7
St. Louis.....	-21.9	-29.7	-2.2	+7.8	-7.5	+24.8

¹ The schedules taken in Denver cover the year ending Nov. 30, 1918; in Kansas City and St. Louis the year ending Jan. 31, 1919; in Minneapolis-St. Paul, 22 were for the schedule year ending Sept. 30, 1918; 119 for the schedule year ending Oct. 31, 1918; and 100 for the schedule year ending Nov. 30, 1918.

Comparing the data from the families covered in the 1917-19 study with those from families of similar composition studied in 1934-36, one of the most striking facts is the generally higher level of expenditure at the latter date as compared with the former. In Kansas City, the increase amounted to more than 25 percent. From table 25, it is apparent that when the figures on average expenditures by the wage earners and clerical workers studied in 1917-19 with incomes from \$1,200 to \$1,500 have been converted to 1934-36 dollars, the average for the families studied in 1934-36 is higher in

all four cities than the average for the 1917-19 group on a comparable basis. The differences range from 13.8 percent in Denver to 25.6 percent in Kansas City.

These differences in expenditure are partly the result of differences between the real incomes of the groups studied at the two periods. In all four cities included in this discussion, the real incomes of the groups covered in the second survey were larger than those studied in the first. Table 25 shows the differences which appear 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.

TABLE 25.—Differences in incomes and current expenditures¹ between the groups studied in 1917-19 and 1934-36 in 4 cities

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

City	Income	Expenditure
	Percent	Percent
Denver.....	+10.5	+13.8
Kansas City.....	+18.0	+25.6
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	+7.1	+14.4
St. Louis.....	+9.9	+15.4

¹ Both in terms of the 1934-36 price level.

In contrast with the situation found in 1917-19 when the families with incomes between \$1,200 and \$1,500 studied in the four cities reported net savings in terms of 1934-36 dollars from \$32 in Denver to \$61 in St. Louis, families of comparable types as shown by the present investigation reported average net deficits of \$8 in Denver, \$23 in Minneapolis-St. Paul, and \$25 in Kansas City. Average net savings of \$16 were reported in St. Louis as contrasted with \$61 in the earlier study.

An analysis of the figures secured from the groups studied in Denver in the two periods will illustrate the type of changes in family living which have occurred in the interval between the investigations (see table 26). In the group studied in 1917-19, families with incomes between \$1,200 and \$1,500 expended \$502, or 38.2 percent, for food. Because of the decline in food prices, the same kinds and quantities of food could have been purchased for \$367 at the time of the second investigation, but food habits had changed to such an extent that the group studied in 1934-36 actually spent on the average \$96 more than this for food, \$463, or 34.5 percent of their total current expenditures. Clothing prices also declined, and the average clothing expenditures of the Denver group studied in 1934-36 were \$87 less than those of the group studied in 1917-19, but \$32 less than the calculated 1934-36 cost of the clothing bought in 1917-19. The cost of both housing and fuel and light declined in the interval between the two surveys but the

group studied in the second period is found to have spent 43.2 percent more for housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration combined than the calculated 1934-36 cost of similar group items. The cost of housefurnishings declined between the two periods, but this group represented a larger percentage of the calculated total expenditures in 1934-36. Expenditures for miscellaneous items by the 1934-36 group were \$12 greater than the calculated cost of the miscellaneous items purchased by the 1917-19 group, \$355. The percentage allotted to miscellaneous items was less even though the expenditures for these goods increased.

TABLE 26.—*Distribution of current family expenditures in 1917-19 and 1934-36*
 [Wage earners and clerical workers with annual net incomes of \$1,200 to \$1,500, white families]

Item	Denver		Kansas City		Minneapolis-St. Paul		St. Louis	
	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
Families studied in 1917-19: ¹								
Number.....	63		91		101		87	
Expenditures in 1917-19 dollars, ²								
total.....	1,312	100.0	1,298	100.0	1,304	100.0	1,251	100.0
Food.....	502	38.2	514	39.6	480	36.8	497	39.7
Clothing.....	211	16.1	197	15.2	204	15.6	176	14.1
Housing, fuel, and light.....	241	18.4	253	19.5	318	24.4	242	19.3
Furniture and furnishings.....	72	5.5	61	4.7	56	4.3	62	5.0
Miscellaneous.....	286	21.8	273	21.0	246	18.9	274	21.9
Expenditures in terms of 1934-36 dollars, ³ total.....	1,180	100.0	1,110	100.0	1,215	100.0	1,154	100.0
Food.....	367	31.1	379	34.1	404	33.2	388	33.6
Clothing.....	156	13.2	136	12.2	148	12.2	123	10.7
Housing, fuel, and light.....	236	20.0	223	20.1	319	26.3	244	21.2
Furniture and furnishings.....	66	5.6	45	4.1	52	4.3	57	4.9
Miscellaneous.....	355	30.1	327	29.5	292	24.0	342	29.6
Families studied in 1934-36 (types comparable to those studied in 1917-19):								
Number.....	31		56		72		44	
Expenditures in 1934-36 dollars, ⁴								
total.....	1,343	100.0	1,394	100.0	1,390	100.0	1,332	100.0
Food.....	463	34.5	474	34.0	471	33.9	509	38.2
Clothing.....	124	9.2	138	9.9	118	8.5	114	8.6
Housing, fuel, and light.....	338	25.2	294	21.1	358	25.8	287	21.5
Furniture and furnishings.....	51	3.8	74	5.3	74	5.3	55	4.1
Miscellaneous.....	367	27.3	414	29.7	369	26.5	367	27.6

¹ For dates to which data apply, see table 24, footnote 1, p. 77.

² Data for 1917-19 based on figures published in Bureau of Labor Statistics Bull. 357, pp. 24, 37, 44, and 58.

³ Data in terms of 1934-36 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.

A comparison of the cost of the 1917-19 purchases in 1934-36 dollars, with the distribution of the actual purchases in 1934-36, shows a tendency toward larger purchases of food, smaller purchases of clothing, and larger current expenditures for housing, fuel, and light. The decrease in proportion spent for clothing is very striking. The proportion of expenditures for both housefurnishing goods and miscellaneous items increased in two of the cities and decreased in the other two.

Part II.—Negro Families

Chapter 1

Income Level and Money Disbursements

Family Income

Schedules were obtained from Negro families in Kansas City, Mo.—Kans., and in St. Louis, Mo. These samples were chosen in the same way as the samples for the white families in each city, and represent a cross section of the families of employed Negro wage earners and clerical workers in 1935–36.

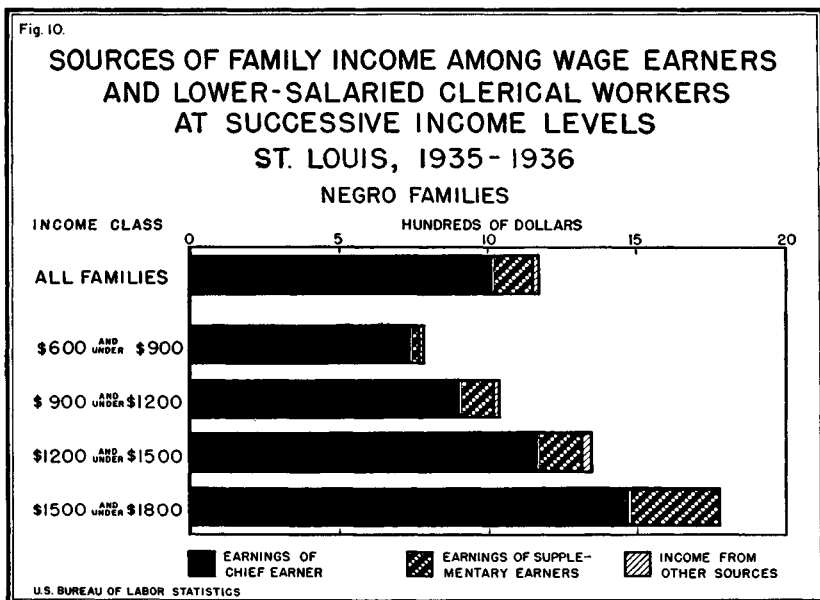
The Negro families from whom data were secured cannot be regarded as representative of the total Negro population of wage earners and clerical workers of each of the cities, since the Study did not extend to families on relief. During the period of scheduling in each of the two cities, the number of Negro families on relief reached a peak in February 1935, when 3,500 Negro families in Kansas City and 12,500 in St. Louis received such aid. A general idea of the proportion of families excluded from the Study because of this factor can be gained from a comparison of these figures with the number of Negro families of two or more persons reported by the census of 1930 in each of these cities. The number of Negro families on relief in February 1935 in Kansas City constituted 24.9 percent of the total number of Negro families in Kansas City in 1930. The proportion on relief in St. Louis in the high month was considerably higher, 62.0 percent of the number of Negro families in St. Louis in 1930.

Furthermore, it will be remembered that the plan of the Study provided that no family be 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, pp. 347ff). These same criteria for inclusion of Negro as of white families were followed, even though they resulted in a Negro sample with incomes relatively higher than those of the entire Negro population, in order that comparisons might be made between the spending of comparable families of employed Negro and employed white workers.

In the groups surveyed, family incomes¹ ranged from \$540 to \$2,776 among the Kansas City Negro families, and from \$607 to \$2,347 among the St. Louis families. The maximum income in the Kansas City Negro group was achieved by a family having three full-

¹ Details of family income when families are classified by economic level are shown in the Tabular Summary, table 2, and when classified by income level, in the Tabular Summary, table 5.

time and one part-time earner. The husband was a janitor employed by a railroad company, the son a presser with a cleaning company, a daughter, a checker in a laundry, while another son was an elevator operator in a hotel for half a year. The St. Louis Negro family with the greatest income also had four earners, all of whom were the sons of a widow who acted as the homemaker for the family. Two were laborers in the building construction industry for half the year, one



was a plasterer for the same industry for 39 weeks, and the fourth was a porter with a retail grocery.

Family incomes in the Kansas City and St. Louis groups averaged about \$1,080 and \$1,160, respectively. To ascertain whether these differences were inherent in random sampling or whether they revealed actual differences between income levels of all workers in the two cities, a statistical test² was conducted. It was found that the difference between these two averages is large enough to be considered statistically significant. A much greater significance was found, however, in the differences between the average incomes of the white and Negro families within the two cities.

Median incomes were somewhat lower than the average in each of these cities—that is, more than half of the families received incomes less than the average for all families. This situation reflects the fact that there were a few families with incomes much larger than those

² R. A. Fisher's method for the analysis of variance as exemplified in intraclass correlation (discussed on pp. 226 and 227 of his *Statistical Methods for Research Workers*, 6th ed., London, 1936 (was used to test whether the mean incomes obtained in the two cities differed more than could be expected if successive samples had been drawn at random from the same population.

received by a great majority of the families studied. Table 27 shows the average net money income, and the incomes below which one-fourth, one-half, and three-fourths of the families fell.

TABLE 27.—*Family incomes among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in 1 year during the period 1935-36*

NEGRO FAMILIES		
Item	Kansas City	St. Louis
Number of families in survey.....	103	106
Net money income:		
Arithmetic average.....	\$1,086	\$1,162
First quartile.....	805	909
Median.....	1,019	1,114
Third quartile.....	1,296	1,371

As with white families, the chief source of family income was earnings. The highest earnings reported for any one individual were those of a Negro mechanic in public service in Kansas City of \$2,080, and by a Negro salesman, driver for a retail dairy in St. Louis of \$2,080.

TABLE 28.—*Sources of family income among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in 1 year during the period 1934-36*

NEGRO FAMILIES						
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
KANSAS CITY						
All families.....	103	\$1,086	1.42	87.7	11.4	0.9
Families with incomes of—						
\$500 to \$600.....	6	562	1.00	97.5	2.1	.4
\$600 to \$900.....	25	751	1.28	97.1	2.8	.1
\$900 to \$1,200.....	40	1,034	1.42	90.5	9.1	.4
\$1,200 to \$1,500.....	21	1,342	1.52	85.9	14.2	(⁵)
\$1,500 to \$1,800.....	6	1,573	1.67	76.9	23.2	(⁶)
\$1,800 and over.....	5	2,172	1.80	70.3	21.3	8.4
St. Louis						
All families.....	106	\$1,162	1.49	87.3	11.7	1.0
Families with incomes of—						
\$600 ⁷ to \$900.....	25	781	1.28	93.7	4.8	1.5
\$900 to \$1,200.....	37	1,029	1.57	87.6	11.6	.8
\$1,200 to \$1,500.....	28	1,336	1.50	86.6	11.5	1.9
\$1,500 and over.....	16	1,762	1.63	83.0	16.9	.1

¹ Net family income is defined in appendix A, p. 319.

² A gainful worker is defined as a person having had some gainful employment in business or industry at any time during the year.

³ Including net earnings from boarders and lodgers.

⁴ Less business losses and expenses not deductible from earnings.

⁵ Income from other sources averaged \$2, business losses and expenses not deductible from the earnings of the current year \$3.

⁶ Income from other sources averaged nothing and business losses and expenses not deductible from the earnings of the current year \$1.

⁷ No cases of families receiving less than \$600 occurred in the sample.

The importance of earnings of supplementary earners in family income was about the same for the Negro as for the white families studied. From table 28 it is apparent that the percentage of total income provided by earnings of the chief earner decreased with a rise in total family income, while the percentage provided by supplementary earners increased markedly in all the income groups covered in the two cities with one exception. Among Negro families with incomes of \$1,800 and over in Kansas City, there was a slight drop in the relative importance of the earnings of supplementary earners from the preceding income level. The average number of persons reporting employment at any time during the year ³ increased consistently from low to high income levels, rising to 1.6 persons in St. Louis for the \$1,500 and over groups and 1.8 persons in Kansas City for families with incomes over \$1,800.

Composition of families.

In Kansas City a little over half the Negro families studied were composed of adults. In St. Louis the proportion was nearly two-thirds. Nearly two-thirds of the adult families in Kansas City were families of husband and wife only; in St. Louis the proportion was slightly less than half.

Current Expenditures of Each City Group as a Whole ⁴

As with the white families, the most important item of current expenditure for the Negro families studied was food (see Tabular Summary, tables 3 and 6), which required in each of the two cities about a third of total current expenditures. The average amount spent by the Negro families for all items of current living was smaller than the average amount spent for all items by the white families. Although the Negro families studied were slightly smaller than the white families in size, the percentage of the total spent for food was larger on the average among the Negro group than among the white, as might have been expected from the lower average total expenditures. Housing, including fuel, light, and refrigeration, was the second largest item of expenditure in each of the cities for Negro families as for white families. Among the Negro families such expenditures accounted for 23.7 cents out of every dollar spent in Kansas City and 24.3 cents in St. Louis.

Expenditures for clothing came next in importance in the disbursements of these groups, accounting for 9.8 percent of the total in Kansas City and 10.3 percent in St. Louis. The dollar figures are less than the corresponding averages for white families, but the percentage figures are very similar. While expenditures for recreation were the next most important among Kansas City Negro families, furnishings

³ In the present investigation each person reported as having worked for pay at any time during the year was counted as one gainful worker.

⁴ Current expenditures are defined on p. 13 and 320 of this report.

and equipment took fourth place among the expenditures of the St. Louis families, each type of expenditure requiring about 5 cents out of every dollar spent. In Kansas City medical care and expenditures for transportation other than automobile, each accounted for 4.6 percent of total expenditures, but in St. Louis automobile transportation and other transportation accounted for 4.8 and 4.4 percent, respectively. In each case the expenditure for auto transportation was less than for white families. In each of the two cities personal care expenditures accounted for about 2.3 percent of total expenditures, a higher proportion than that among corresponding white families in these cities.

Distribution of Expenditures at Successive Income Levels ⁵

For both the Negro families in Kansas City and in St. Louis as incomes increased, the percentage spent for food and housing (including fuel, light, and refrigeration) declined. Percentages for clothing, furnishings and equipment, transportation, and gifts to persons outside the economic family, on the contrary, increased with a rise in income level. The rise in percentages for clothing reflects the elasticity of demand for this item which is characteristic of all the groups within the income range covered in the investigation. Among the Kansas City families the percentage spent for transportation increased fourfold from the lowest income level to those having incomes of \$1,500 and over. Among the St. Louis families such expenditures doubled from the lowest to the highest income levels. Gifts and contributions to individuals outside the family showed the most striking change from low to high income levels, increasing sixteenfold in Kansas City and fivefold in St. Louis.

For the other groups of items covered by current family expenditures, no consistent trend from income level to income level appears, largely because expenditures for these items are not solely functions of income but are primarily affected by the size and composition of the families at the various income levels as well as by the special circumstances of any given year. In general, the percentages at each income level spent for personal care fluctuate around the average for all families of 2.4 in Kansas City and 2.3 in St. Louis. Likewise the expenditures for community welfare vary irregularly about the average for all families of 1.6 and 1.4, respectively. Among the Negro families in Kansas City the relative expenditures for medical care tended to decrease while those for recreation increased. Curiously enough, however, in St. Louis the tendency was for both types of expenditures to decline with increase in income. Expenditures for vocation and education were negligible at every level.

⁵ See Tabular Summary, table 6.

TABLE 29.—Average amount spent per expenditure unit among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers at successive income levels for 1 year during the period 1935-36

NEGRO FAMILIES							
Income level	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
KANSAS CITY							
\$500 to \$600.....	6	2.23	\$556	\$109	\$29	\$112	\$249
\$600 to \$900.....	23	2.57	737	113	32	141	287
\$900 to \$1,200.....	40	3.46	1,045	113	31	156	302
\$1,200 to \$1,500.....	21	2.96	1,225	146	52	214	414
\$1,500 and over.....	11	3.35	1,645	152	64	269	491
St. Louis							
\$600 to \$900 ¹	25	2.82	814	113	\$26	147	\$289
\$900 to \$1,200.....	37	3.00	981	146	37	160	327
\$1,200 to \$1,500.....	28	3.00	1,326	146	57	235	442
\$1,500 and over.....	16	3.90	1,777	142	61	245	456

¹ No cases of families receiving less than \$500 occurred in the sample.

From table 29 it is apparent that the economic level of the Negro families studied, as determined from income and the size and composition of family combined, is similar in trend to that found for the white families.

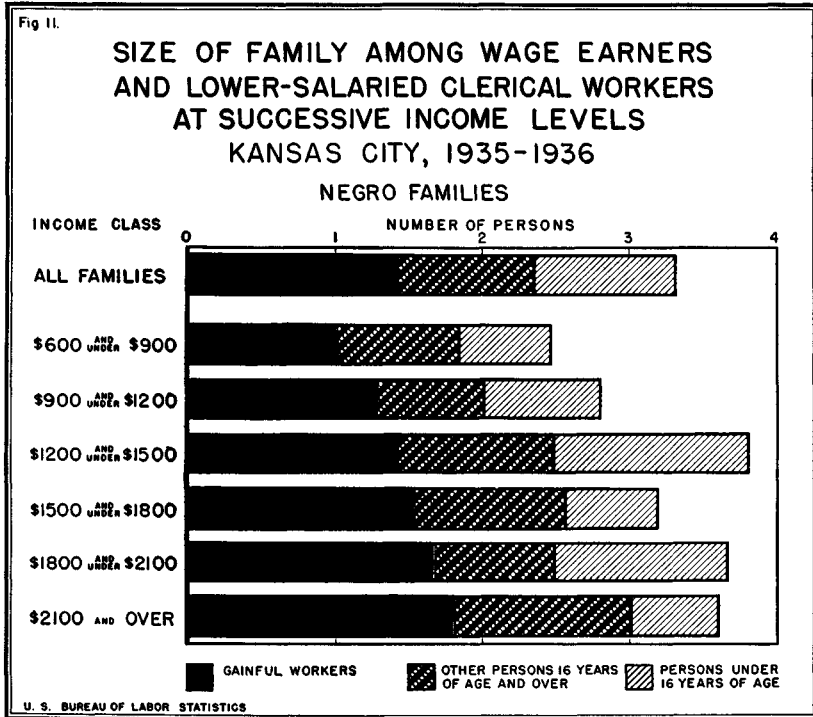
The amount of the family income and the number of persons in the family are of almost equal importance in determining the way the income is spent, and it is therefore important to understand the family types which predominate at different income levels in the families studied.

Size of families.

The average number of persons per family was slightly smaller among the Negro than among the white group in each of the two cities studied. The average size of family among the Negro families was 3.34 in Kansas City and 3.38 in St. Louis, which is larger than the median size of family shown in the census of 1930 for all Negro families of two persons or more of 2.66 in Kansas City and 2.89 in St. Louis. Although the average size of Negro families on relief in the peak month during the period of the investigation in St. Louis was larger than for the families scheduled in that city, it was smaller in Kansas City, a contrary trend to that noted for the white families. The average size of the Negro families on relief during the period under consideration was 3.2 in Kansas City, and 3.4 in St. Louis.

The average number of children under 16 years old in the Negro families, as well as the average number of adults, is slightly smaller than in the white families. The small average number of children

per family among families with incomes under \$900 may reflect the depression of families with large numbers of children at this income level to relief status. The number of children per family is highly variable from one income level to another; the highest average occurs in St. Louis in the \$1,500 and over income group, where there are on the average 1.44 children per family. In Kansas City the average size of family is 3.34 persons, both for the income groups under \$1,200 and for the groups above \$1,200, but in St. Louis the corresponding figures are 3.19 and 3.65.



Order of Expenditures at Different Economic Levels ⁶

Since the incomes and the number, age, sex, and occupation of the persons dependent on the family funds of the Negro families studied varied quite as much as did white families, the data secured from the Negro families were also analyzed by economic level.⁷ The trends noted for white families, i. e., increase in income and decrease in family size, with rise in economic level, obtain for the Negro families in both cities.

⁶ See Tabular Summary, table 3.

⁷ For a description of the methods of computing and the meaning of economic level, see pp. 25-29 and 376-382.

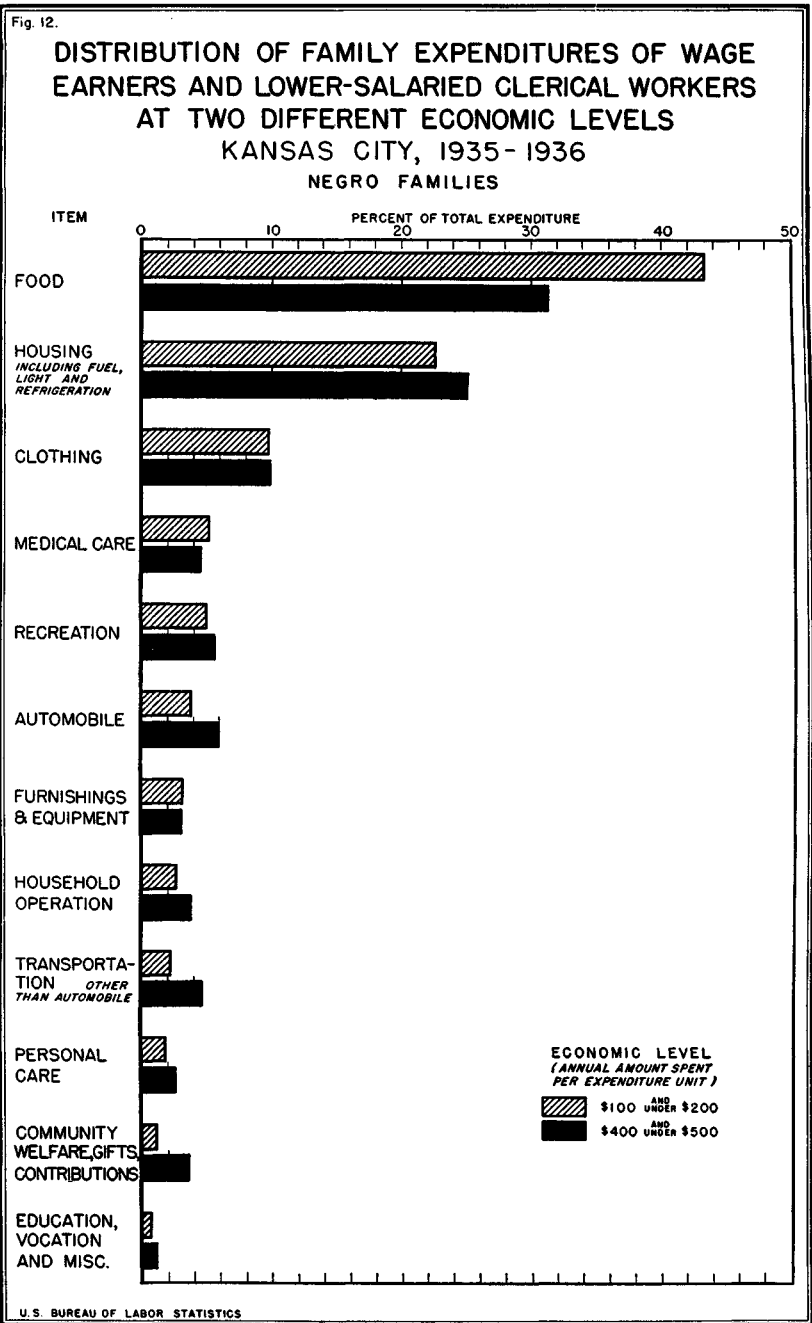
With a rise in economic level there appears in each city a striking decline in the percentage of expenditure allotted to food and a decrease in the percentage for housing (including fuel, light, and refrigeration). In contrast to the trend noted when the families are classified according to income level, the proportion of each dollar which is spent for clothing remains almost constant with the progression from low to high economic levels. The general tendency for the other groups of items covered by current family expenditures is to increase with improvement in the economic status of the family.

Interesting contrasts to the figures given in table 29 are presented in table 30. The trends in the amounts spent per expenditure unit when families are classified by economic level are remarkably different for the same data when classified by income. The average expenditure for all items per expenditure unit increases fourfold from the lowest to the highest economic level but only twofold from the lowest to the highest income level.

TABLE 30.—Average amount spent per expenditure unit among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers at successive economic levels in 1 year during the period 1934-36

NEGRO FAMILIES							
Amount spent per expenditure unit	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
KANSAS CITY							
Under \$200.....	11	5.79	\$917	\$74	\$20	\$64	\$158
\$200 to \$300.....	21	3.83	928	95	31	117	242
\$300 to \$400.....	29	2.47	876	136	39	179	355
\$400 to \$500.....	20	2.53	1,142	153	48	249	451
\$500 and over.....	22	2.21	1,345	189	65	352	609
ST. LOUIS							
Under \$200.....	6	7.53	\$1,078	\$69	\$19	\$57	\$143
\$200 to \$300.....	22	3.88	998	109	33	115	257
\$300 to \$400.....	27	3.08	1,061	131	37	175	344
\$400 to \$500.....	22	2.32	1,030	154	50	242	444
\$500 and over.....	29	2.19	1,463	198	79	384	668

A comparison of the rank order of the different group items of expenditure at the lowest and at the highest economic levels among the Negro families studied in Kansas City and in St. Louis, as shown in table 31 reveals that about the same types of shifts in consumer demand between the two levels occur for these families as for the white families. The three items constituting the bulk of the expenditures—food, clothing, and housing (including fuel, light, and refrigeration)—do not change rank from the lowest to the highest level. In comparing this table with the similar figures shown for white fam-



ilies, it should be remembered that variations in economic status are greater for the white than for the Negro group. The highest economic level at which any considerable number of white families were found was that at which \$600 to \$700 was spent per expenditure unit, while for the Negroes there were very few families spending more than \$500 to \$600.

The greatest shift in rank order occurs in gifts and contributions which moves from thirteenth to fourth place in Kansas City, and from fourteenth to sixth place in St. Louis. Contrary to the rise in rank of recreation expenditures of white families, such expenditures show a slight drop among the Kansas City Negro families and a striking one in St. Louis. Expenditures for furnishings and equipment, and for automobile transportation move up from eleventh to fifth and from thirteenth to fourth place, respectively, in St. Louis, but show a contrary trend in Kansas City where they drop from seventh to eighth and from sixth to tenth.

TABLE 31.—*Expenditures of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in rank order at different economic levels*

NEGRO FAMILIES, 1935-36

Group expenditure item	Kansas City		St. Louis	
	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
	\$100 to \$200	\$500 and over	\$100 to \$200	\$500 and over
Number of families.....	11	22	6	29
Food.....	1	1	1	1
Housing, including fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	2	2	2	2
Clothing.....	3	3	3	3
Other household operation.....	8	7	6	9
Furnishings and equipment.....	7	8	11	5
Transportation, auto.....	6	10	13	4
Transportation, other.....	9	9	5	8
Personal care.....	10	11	7	11
Medical care.....	4	5	8	7
Recreation.....	5	6	4	10
Education.....	12	15	12	14
Vocation.....	14	14	10	13
Community welfare.....	11	12	9	12
Gifts and contributions.....	13	4	14	6
Other items.....	15	13	15	15

Changes in Assets and Liabilities ⁸

Over 60 percent of the Negro families studied in Kansas City and in St. Louis reported net surpluses for the year covered by the schedule. But 36 percent of the families in Kansas City and 28 percent in St. Louis were able to meet all the demands for family living only by drawing on assets accumulated prior to the year covered by the sched-

⁸ See footnote 11, p. 33.

ule or by borrowing during the schedule year; the average deficit per family having a deficit was \$79 in Kansas City and \$204 in St. Louis.⁹ (For a definition of surplus and deficit, see pp. 321-322.) A small proportion of the families in each city reported incomes just balancing current expenditures. When all families in each sample are grouped together there resulted a net surplus of \$50 in Kansas City and of \$20 in St. Louis.

TABLE 32.—Percentage of families of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers having surplus and deficit and net change in assets and liabilities during the schedule year at successive economic levels, 1935-36

NEGRO FAMILIES						
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	Surplus per family having surplus	Deficit per family having deficit
KANSAS CITY, MO.-KAN.						
All families.....	103	61.2	35.9	<i>Dollars</i> +50	<i>Dollars</i> 128	<i>Dollars</i> 79
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:						
Under \$300.....	32	53.1	40.6	+2	88	111
\$300 to \$400.....	29	72.4	27.6	+63	100	33
\$400 and over.....	42	59.5	38.1	+77	178	75
ST. LOUIS, MO.						
All families.....	106	70.8	28.3	+20	110	204
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:						
Under \$300.....	28	85.7	14.3	+73	124	236
\$300 to \$400.....	27	66.7	33.3	-12	70	177
\$400 and over.....	51	64.7	33.3	+1	121	210

The general pattern noted for white families of large average net deficits at the lowest income level, decreasing progressively at higher income levels until the turning point is reached, after which at each successive income level there is an average surplus for all families, is not so clear for Negro families. This difference is due in part to the smaller number of cases, and hence the greater influence of a few families having very large surpluses or deficits, and in part apparently to a difference in the consumption habits of the two groups. Although the two Negro groups had incomes lower both in actual dollars and in relation to the persons dependent on them than the white groups studied simultaneously in Kansas City and St. Louis, they showed a smaller proportion of families increasing their liabilities during the years and larger relative savings. In Kansas City there was an

⁹ 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. 322.) 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.

average net surplus at every income level. (See Tabular Summary, table 5.) The size of this surplus increased at the higher income levels. In St. Louis, however, an average net deficit was found at the lowest and at the highest income levels distinguished for that city. The two intermediate groups both showed average net surpluses. The deficit at the highest income level was caused by unusually heavy indebtednesses incurred for doctors' and grocers' bills by a few families.

When families are classified by economic level (as shown in detail in the Tabular Summary, table 2) even greater irregularities in trend are found. Again the Negro families as exemplified by the samples in Kansas City and in St. Louis do not follow the pattern found among the white families, i. e., the general tendency for the net change in assets and liabilities to be positive (an average surplus for all families) at the lower economic levels, and negative (an average deficit for all families) at higher economic levels. From table 32 it can be seen that when all Negro families in Kansas City are grouped into three economic levels there is, at each level, a net surplus which increases in size with rise in economic level. In St. Louis when families are similarly classified there is found to be an average surplus for all families at the lowest level, an average deficit at the intermediate level, and a very small surplus at the highest.

An analysis of the changes in assets and in liabilities, as shown in table 33, reveals that the greater reductions in assets and increases in liabilities tend to occur at the higher economic levels. This is due to an important degree to the borrowing power of the families classified at these levels and their confidence in incurring obligations and to the rising tide of installment-buying characteristic of the years following the depression of 1933. For families both in Kansas City and St. Louis increases in amounts due on goods purchased on the installment plan assume a larger proportion of the total increase in liabilities with rise in the expenditure level of families. In Kansas City increases in sums owed for goods purchased on the installment plan amount to 26 percent of increases in all liabilities at low income levels and 51 percent at the highest. Comparable percentages for St. Louis Negro families are 24 and 51. A comparison of the average increase in liabilities for goods purchased on installment plan with decreases reported by families having smaller amounts outstanding at the end of the year than at the beginning on goods purchased by this plan, shows that in both cities total obligations incurred during the year were considerably larger than those paid off.

TABLE 33.—*Changes in assets and liabilities among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers during the schedule year at successive economic levels over the year covered by the schedules, 1935-36*

NEGRO FAMILIES

City and economic level	Number of families	Average increase in assets ¹	Average decrease in total liabilities ¹	Average decrease in amounts due on goods purchased on the installment plan ¹		Average decrease in assets ¹	Average increase in total liabilities ¹	Average increase in amounts due on goods purchased on the installment plan ¹	
				Auto-mobiles	Other goods			Auto-mobiles	Other goods
KANSAS CITY, MO.-KANS.									
All families.....	103	\$83	\$50	\$3	\$10	\$29	\$54	\$4	\$23
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:									
Under \$300.....	32	72	26	5	7	31	65	0	17
\$300-\$400.....	29	80	15	0	8	3	29	0	15
\$400 and over.....	42	94	92	3	14	45	64	9	33
ST. LOUIS, MO.									
All families.....	106	85	21	0	12	12	73	21	30
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:									
Under \$300.....	28	86	42	0	25	9	46	0	11
\$300-\$400.....	27	62	15	0	1	5	84	28	27
\$400 and over.....	51	96	13	0	12	18	82	29	42

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

Chapter 2

Expenditures for Specified Goods

Food

Annual food expenditures.

Average food expenditures per family for the Negro families in Kansas City and St. Louis declined consistently in relation to total current expenditures with rise in economic level.¹ The average actual dollar expenditures per family increased in Kansas City and average dollar expenditures per food expenditure unit increased considerably from one economic level to another in both cities. Average dollar expenditures per family for food prepared at home (including food for lunches prepared at home and carried to work and to school) showed a decrease from the low to the high level in both cities. The percentage of decrease differs sharply between the two cities, being 4.1 percent in Kansas City, where the average annual expenditure at the low level was \$346, and 15.8 percent in St. Louis, where the average annual expenditure at the low level was \$395.

Conversely, actual dollar expenditures for food bought and eaten away from home increased considerably from the low to the high level in both cities. In Kansas City expenditures for food bought and eaten away from home increased 194 percent, and in St. Louis, 82 percent. Of each dollar spent for food at the low economic level in both cities between four and five cents was used to purchase meals away from home. At the high level the Negro families in Kansas City spent about 13 cents of each food dollar for meals bought and eaten away from home, while in St. Louis, 10 cents was used for this purpose. Expenditures for meals at work increased from the low to the high level more rapidly than did total expenditures for food away from home. No family in either city reported payment for board at school.

As in the case of the white families studied, the number of food expenditure units² per Negro family decreased markedly from the low to the high economic level. When total food expenditures are divided by the number of food expenditure units the result gives striking evi-

¹ For each of the tables showing details of expenditures as many economic levels have been shown as the number of cases in each city and the types of the data for each particular table would allow. For food expenditures for Negro families in Kansas City and St. Louis the levels are as follows: Low, under \$300; intermediate, \$300 to \$400; high, \$400 and over. See Tabular Summary, table 8.

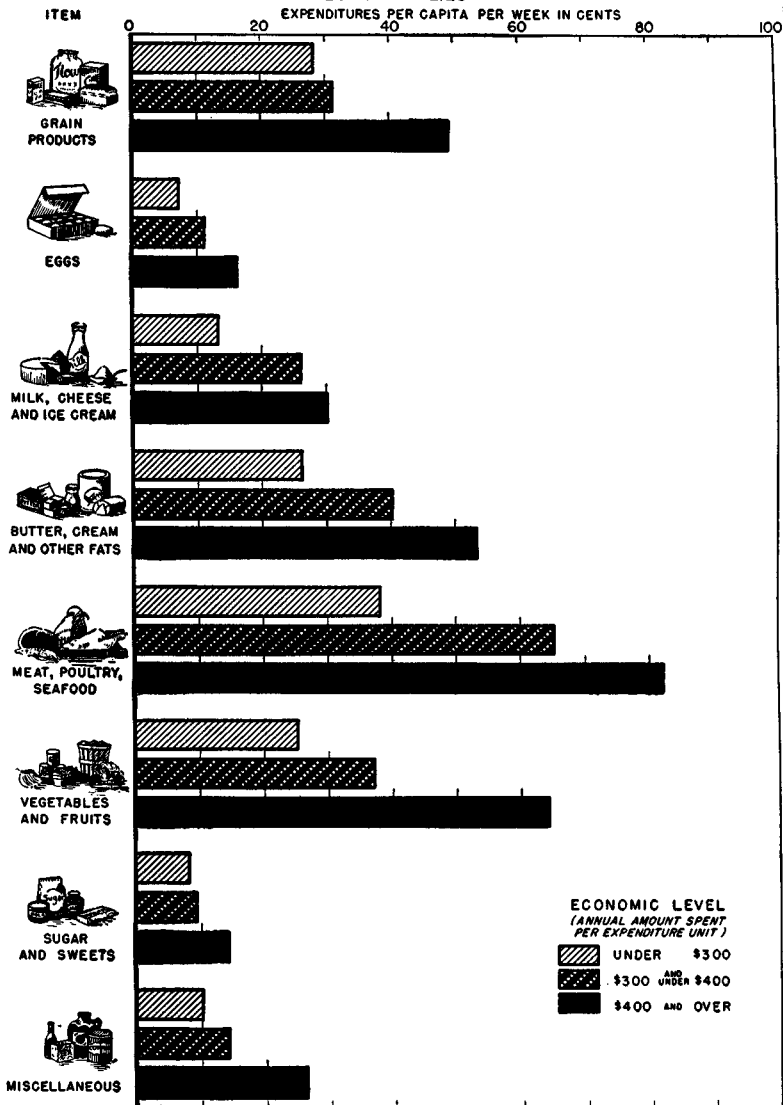
² Food expenditure units are computed from scales based on the estimated cost of customary food consumption during the period of the survey. (See appendix G, p. 376.)

Fig. 13.

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

SPRING QUARTER
ST. LOUIS, 1935-1936

NEGRO FAMILIES



U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

dence of the change in food consumption from one level to another. (See table 34.)

TABLE 34.—*Expenditures for food per food expenditure unit among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers at low and high economic levels, 1935-36*

NEGRO FAMILIES

City	Number of families in survey	Total expenditure per food expenditure unit		Percentage change
		Low economic level	High economic level	
Kansas City.....	103	\$86	\$171	98.8
St. Louis.....	106	94	178	89.4

Food expenditures in 1 week in spring quarter.

Data on 194 separate foods purchased and consumed during one typical week in the spring quarter ³ in the two cities of the West North Central-Mountain region where Negro families were studied show that not only is there a marked increase in the average expenditure for food per capita with rise in economic level among these families, but also that the types and quantities of foods are 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. The types of food purchased by the Negro families in the two cities show striking similarities.

A comparison of the amounts spent for food per capita per week ⁴ by families at the three expenditure levels shows the total at the highest expenditure level to be approximately twice that at the lowest level. At both the low and high levels in the two cities these Negro families devoted a smaller proportion of their total food expenditures to grain and milk products, and a larger proportion to meat and miscellaneous foods.

In part, the very small expenditure for milk products by the group at the high economic level is due to the relatively small number of children in this group. In part, however, it seems to be due to a general tendency among the Negro families not to consume as much milk as the white families. In the two groups spending from \$400 to \$600 per expenditure unit among the white families, the average amount of milk purchased per capita per week was about 6 pounds (converting condensed and evaporated to equivalent pounds of whole milk) and among the Negro families spending \$400 and over slightly over 4 pounds on the same basis.

³ See footnote 3, p. 41, and Tabular Summary, table 7.

⁴ Expenditures for specific foods are presented per capita rather than per food expenditure unit, because of differences in needs for, and customary consumption of, different foods. For example, children usually drink more than twice as much milk as adults, but children's food costs about half that of adults when the children are less than 6 years old. See footnote 5, p. 42.

TABLE 35.—Per capita expenditures for food among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers

NEGRO FAMILIES, 1935-36

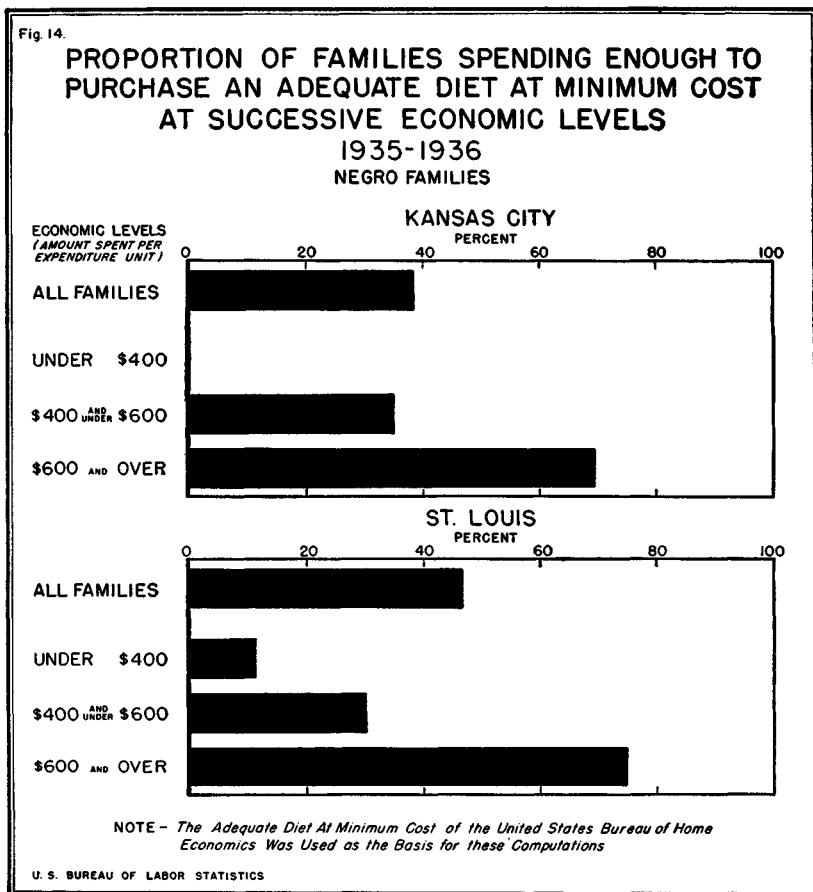
Item	Average per capita expenditure in 1 week in the spring quarter in—	
	Kansas City	St. Louis
Number of families furnishing data on food purchased in spring quarter.....	68	106
Total expenditure for:		
All foods.....	\$2.09	\$2.32
Grain products.....	.33	.36
Eggs.....	.11	.11
Milk, cheese, ice cream.....	.18	.22
Butter and cream.....	.10	.11
Other fats.....	.26	.28
Meat, poultry, fish, and other sea food.....	.49	.59
Vegetables and fruits.....	.37	.40
Sugars and sweets.....	.11	.10
Miscellaneous foods.....	.13	.13
Sales tax.....	.01	.02
	Percentage	
Total expenditure for:		
All foods.....	100.0	100.0
Grain products.....	15.8	15.5
Eggs.....	5.3	4.7
Milk, cheese, ice cream.....	8.6	9.5
Butter and cream.....	4.8	4.7
Other fats.....	12.4	12.1
Meat, poultry, fish, and other sea food.....	23.4	25.5
Vegetables and fruits.....	17.7	17.2
Sugars and sweets.....	5.3	4.3
Miscellaneous foods.....	6.2	5.6
Sales tax.....	.5	.9

TABLE 36.—Proportion of families of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers spending enough to purchase an adequate diet at minimum cost, at successive economic levels, 1935-36

NEGRO FAMILIES

Economic level	Number of families studied	Percentage of families spending enough per adequate food cost unit to purchase an adequate diet at minimum cost ¹
KANSAS CITY		
All families.....	103	37.9
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:		
Under \$300.....	32	0
\$300 to \$400.....	29	34.5
\$400 and over.....	42	69.0
ST. LOUIS		
All families.....	106	46.2
Families spending per expenditure unit per year:		
Under \$300.....	28	10.7
\$300 to \$400.....	27	29.6
\$400 and over.....	51	74.5

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 in Kansas City was \$125.48 and in St. Louis \$125.68 during the period of the investigation.



An estimate of the proportion of families at each of the three economic levels spending enough to buy an adequate diet shows a striking progression from the families at the low economic level to those at the high. For Kansas City, the proportion rises from no families at the low level, to 34.5 percent at the intermediate level and 69.0 percent at the high level. In St. Louis, 10.7 percent of the families at the low level, 29.6 percent at the intermediate level, and 74.5 percent at the high level spent enough to purchase an adequate diet. 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,⁵ and average food expenditures per adequate-food-cost unit were also calculated for each family. These expenditures were compared with the calculated cost of this same diet for a man at moderate work,

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.

which was taken as a unit in the adequate-food-cost scale. The prices used in this calculation were the average prices collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for its food cost indexes. (See pp. 44-46 for discussion of the significance and limitations of this method.)

Housing

Housing facilities.

Home owners, who constituted 36 percent of the Negro families studied in Kansas City and 14 percent in St. Louis, more frequently lived in one-family dwellings and had larger homes than did renters. The average number of rooms per home-owning family was slightly more than five, while families who rented houses had about 5 rooms in Kansas City but only 3.2 rooms in St. Louis. Families who rented apartments with heat not included in rent lived in about 3.5 rooms in St. Louis and nearly 4 in Kansas City. Apartments which included heat in the rental payment averaged about two rooms in St. Louis and three rooms in Kansas City.

From table 37 it is apparent that the number of persons per room is greater among families living in multiple dwelling units than among home owners and among renters of houses. A more striking fact shown in this table is the consistent downward trend in the number of persons per room with rise in economic level. In both cities families spending less than \$300 per expenditure unit for all items and living in apartments where heat was not furnished were subject to considerable crowding, but for each class of dwellings in both cities the average number of persons per room was 1.15 or less when there was \$300 or more spent per expenditure unit. The relatively high standard of most of these families in regard to the minimum necessary space is not to be taken as indicating the condition of all Negro families in these two cities, since it must be remembered that the sample is a cross section of only employed wage earners and clerical workers who at no time during the schedule year had received relief.

As with the white families home owners surpassed renters in the proportion of families having garden space. Sixty percent of the home owners in Kansas City and 20 percent in St. Louis had in connection with their homes space suitable for gardening, whereas the corresponding figures for renters were 29 percent and 8 percent.

Only 21 of the 103 Negro families studied in Kansas City and 14 of the 106 Negro families studied in St. Louis reported the presence of garages in connection with their homes. In each city the larger proportion of families having this facility were home owners.

Sixty-one percent of the renters and 54 percent of the home owners among Negro families in Kansas City and 79 percent of the renters and 67 percent of the home owners in St. Louis lived in dwellings without one or all of the following facilities: Inside flush toilets, running

hot water, electric lights, and gas or electricity for cooking. From table 38 which shows the percentage of families having various facilities as central heating, telephone, etc., it is apparent that the home owners lived in relatively more comfortable dwellings than did renters. Even so, almost a half of the home owners in Kansas City and about 20 percent in St. Louis did not have access to inside flush toilets. Twenty-six percent of the renters and about 8 percent of the home owners in Kansas City shared the use of the toilet with other families, as compared with 32 percent of the renters and 13 percent of the home owners in St. Louis.

TABLE 37.—*Number of persons per room among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers at successive economic levels*

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over
NEGRO FAMILIES, 1935-36				
KANSAS CITY				
Home owners:				
Number of families.....	37	10	10	17
Average number of persons per room.....	0.63	0.90	0.59	0.49
Renters of houses:				
Number of families.....	30	12	8	10
Average number of persons per room.....	0.70	0.95	0.58	0.50
Renters of heated apartments:				
Number of families.....	12	0	5	7
Average number of persons per room.....	1.00	0	1.00	1.00
Renters of unheated apartments:				
Number of families.....	24	10	6	8
Average number of persons per room.....	0.96	1.30	0.73	0.66
ST. LOUIS				
Home owners:				
Number of families.....	15	5	4	6
Average number of persons per room.....	0.67	0.77	0.75	0.53
Renters of houses:				
Number of families.....	16	4	5	7
Average number of persons per room.....	1.11	1.69	1.15	0.74
Renters of heated apartments:				
Number of families.....	5	0	0	5
Average number of persons per room ¹				
Renters of unheated apartments:				
Number of families.....	70	19	18	33
Average number of persons per room.....	0.99	1.53	0.96	0.69

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

In table 9 of the Tabular Summary the data on housing facilities are presented in greater detail, including a break-down according to economic level.

TABLE 38.—*Housing facilities of wage earners and lower salaried clerical workers*
NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	Kansas City	St. Louis
Number of families in survey who owned principal home at end of schedule year.....	37	15
Percentage of owners having—		
Central heat.....	59.5	33.3
Gas or electricity for cooking.....	70.3	60.0
Electric refrigerator.....	18.9	26.7
Running hot water.....	48.6	40.0
Bathroom.....	51.4	66.7
Inside flush toilet.....	51.4	80.0
Sole use of toilet.....	91.9	86.7
Telephone.....	62.2	53.3
Garage.....	40.5	46.7
Garden space.....	59.5	20.0
Each of the following items: Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric lights, and gas or electricity for cooking.....	45.9	33.3
Number of families in survey who rented principal home at end of schedule year.....	66	91
Percentage of renters having—		
Central heat.....	28.8	24.2
Gas or electricity for cooking.....	63.6	59.3
Electric refrigerator.....	12.1	15.4
Running hot water.....	47.0	26.4
Bathroom.....	69.7	60.4
Inside flush toilet.....	69.7	73.6
Sole use of toilet.....	74.2	68.1
Telephone.....	15.2	12.1
Garage.....	9.1	7.7
Garden space.....	28.8	7.7
Each of the following items: Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric lights, and gas or electricity for cooking.....	39.4	20.9

Housing expenditures.

If the Negro families are classified according to economic level the same trend noted for white families, i. e., a decline in the proportion of total expenditures devoted to housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration combined, with increase in economic level, appears. This is partly due to the relatively large percentage of expenditures going to this group of items at the lowest economic level and the urgency of other needs not met at all, and partly to the smaller size of the families at the higher economic levels.⁶ (For further details see table 10 in the Tabular Summary.)

Home owners.—Among Negro home owners, average current expenditures for housing only are about \$50 less than for white families in Kansas City and St. Louis. (See table 39.) Of the items included in total current housing expenditures, taxes, interest on mortgages, and repairs and replacements account for about 90 percent of the total housing expenditures, which average \$100 in Kansas City and \$123 in St. Louis. Due to the small number of cases the trend in the current housing expenditures with increase in economic level is extremely irregular.

⁶ For each of the tables showing details of expenditure as many economic levels have been shown as the number of cases and the type of data for each particular table would allow. In the analysis of expenditures the Negro families have been classified at three levels according to the amount spent per expenditure unit as follows: Low, under \$300; intermediate, \$300 to \$400; high, \$400 and over.

On the average these Negro families were able to invest about \$54 in their own homes in Kansas City and about \$26 in St. Louis. Again no consistent trend with increase in economic level is discernible.

TABLE 39.—*Housing expenditures among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in 1 year during the period 1935-36*

NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	Kansas City	St. Louis
<i>Home owners for 12 months</i>		
Number of families.....	37	15
Average current expenditure.....	\$100	\$123
Average amount invested during year in owned home.....	\$54	\$26
Average annual rental value.....	\$197	\$298
Average imputed income from equity in owned home.....	\$97	\$175
<i>Renters of houses for 12 months</i>		
Number of families.....	30	16
Average monthly rental rate paid.....	\$13	\$15
<i>Renters of apartments for 12 months with heat included in rent</i>		
Number of families.....	12	5
Average monthly rental rate paid.....	\$19	(¹)
<i>Renters of apartments for 12 months with heat not included in rent</i>		
Number of families.....	24	70
Average monthly rental rate paid.....	\$11	\$15
<i>Secondary housing</i>		
Number of families in survey.....	103	106
Number of families spending for rent on vacation or trip.....	1	1
Average expenditure for rent on vacation or trip per family making such expenditure.....	\$10	\$6

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

Renters.—Even for apartments with heat included in rent the average rental rate per month was less than \$20. (See table 39.) In general there is a tendency for the average monthly rent paid to increase with rise in economic level, which can be seen in table 10 of the Tabular Summary.

Secondary housing.—Like the white families studied in this region, none of the Negro families studied owned a vacation home. One family each in Kansas City and in St. Louis paid rent on a vacation or a trip, with an average expenditure of \$10 and \$6, respectively. One family in St. Louis paid rent of \$240 for a child at school.

Expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration.—Expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration were heaviest in winter and fall, with practically no expenditures for coal in spring and summer. In table 11 of the Tabular Summary detailed information is presented on expenditures for 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 on whether 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. A comparison of the

figures for Kansas City and for St. Louis reveals no distinct differences between the spending habits of the two in regard to fuel, light, and refrigeration.

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 and cleaning supplies, and other miscellaneous items. Expenditures for these items as shown in table 12 of the Tabular Summary increased markedly from low to high economic levels. Laundry sent out and telephone expenditures increased manyfold from the lowest to the highest economic levels as did such expenditures by white families. Only one family at the highest economic level in Kansas City had expenditures for part-time domestic service and no family had an expenditure for full-time domestic service. In St. Louis no family reported an expenditure for domestic service of any kind.

Furnishings and Equipment ⁷

Expenditures for furnishings and equipment, which were greatest for suites of furniture, electric refrigerators, ice boxes, stoves and ranges, carpet and rugs, and miscellaneous equipment, varied significantly with economic level.⁸ At the lowest level \$32.98 was spent for this group of items, whereas families at the highest level spent \$63.34.

The goods purchased at different levels varied not only in kind but in quantity. The articles purchased by the largest proportion of families at the lowest economic level were fundamentals of household equipment: brooms, brushes, and mops, electric light bulbs, stoves and ranges (other than electric), tubs, boards and wringers, sheets, blankets, and pillowcases. Families at the highest level bought curtains and draperies relatively more frequently than did families at the lowest level. The same was true for pots, pans, and cutlery; window shades, wire screens, and awnings; upholstered chairs; electric refrigerators; lamps; felt-base floor coverings; and carpets and rugs.

Of the various groups of items coming under the general head of furnishings and equipment, those for electrical equipment increased most markedly from low to high economic levels, as indicated in table 40.

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

⁷ Because of the high variability characteristic of expenditures for furnishings and equipment (see pp. 20-22) figures on expenditures for specified items by the Negro families studied have been presented in terms of averages for the two cities combined. See Tabular Summary, table 13.

⁸ See footnote 1, p. 96.

TABLE 40.—Expenditures for furnishings and equipment among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers at successive economic levels in 1 year during the period 1935-36

NEGRO FAMILIES IN KANSAS CITY AND ST. LOUIS, COMBINED

Item	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
	Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over
Number of families in survey.....	60	56	93
Total expenditure for:			
Furnishings and equipment.....	\$32.98	\$39.36	\$63.34
Furniture.....	10.73	10.67	21.95
Textile furnishings.....	6.75	7.60	11.75
Silver, china, and glassware.....	.20	.08	.23
Electrical equipment.....	4.78	12.52	19.35
Miscellaneous equipment.....	10.52	8.49	10.06
	Percentage		
Total expenditure for:			
Furnishings and equipment.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Furniture.....	32.5	27.1	34.6
Textile furnishings.....	20.5	19.3	18.6
Silver, china, and glassware.....	.6	.2	.4
Electrical equipment.....	14.5	31.8	30.5
Miscellaneous equipment.....	31.9	21.6	15.9

Clothing ⁹

Total expenditure per family for clothing.

Expenditures for clothing by Negro families in Kansas City and St. Louis averaged \$110. Expenditures for families at the lowest level averaged \$99, declined to \$91 for the intermediate group and rose to \$128 for the highest economic level.¹⁰ Differences in size of family at these three different levels resulted in average clothing expenditures per clothing expenditure unit at the three levels of \$27, \$38, and \$61, respectively.

That the custom of buying clothes ready-to-wear extends to the Negroes studied is indicated by the overwhelming proportion of total clothing expenditures going to purchase of ready-made clothing, dry cleaning, and accessories. Expenditures for yardgoods and findings used for sewing garments at home averaged only \$1.56 per family at the lowest level, dropped to \$1.09 at the next level, and rose to \$1.41 at the highest level. As was the case with white families, paid help for sewing claimed a very small sum from any of the Negro families. Expenditures for such services averaged 1 cent per family at the lowest economic level and 15 cents at the highest.

Gifts of clothing, if paid for from family funds and exchanged within the economic family, were not recorded as gifts but simply as

⁹ Because of the great variability in expenditures for clothing and the resulting difficulty in securing reliable averages for expenditures for individuals (see p. 55) averages have been computed for Kansas City and St. Louis, combined, and not for the two cities separately. See discussion of variability, pp. 20-22 and Tabular Summary, table 17.

¹⁰ See footnote 1, p. 96.

clothing expenses of the family. When, however, gifts were received from persons outside the family circle, an attempt was made to ascertain their value. Forty-three percent of the families at the lowest economic level, 36 percent of the families at the intermediate level, and 26 percent of the families at the highest economic level reported receiving such gifts. The value estimated by the families of such gifts averaged \$9 for all families at the lowest level and \$5 at the highest level, but as one family could not estimate the value of the gifts received, the figures do not give a complete account of this item.

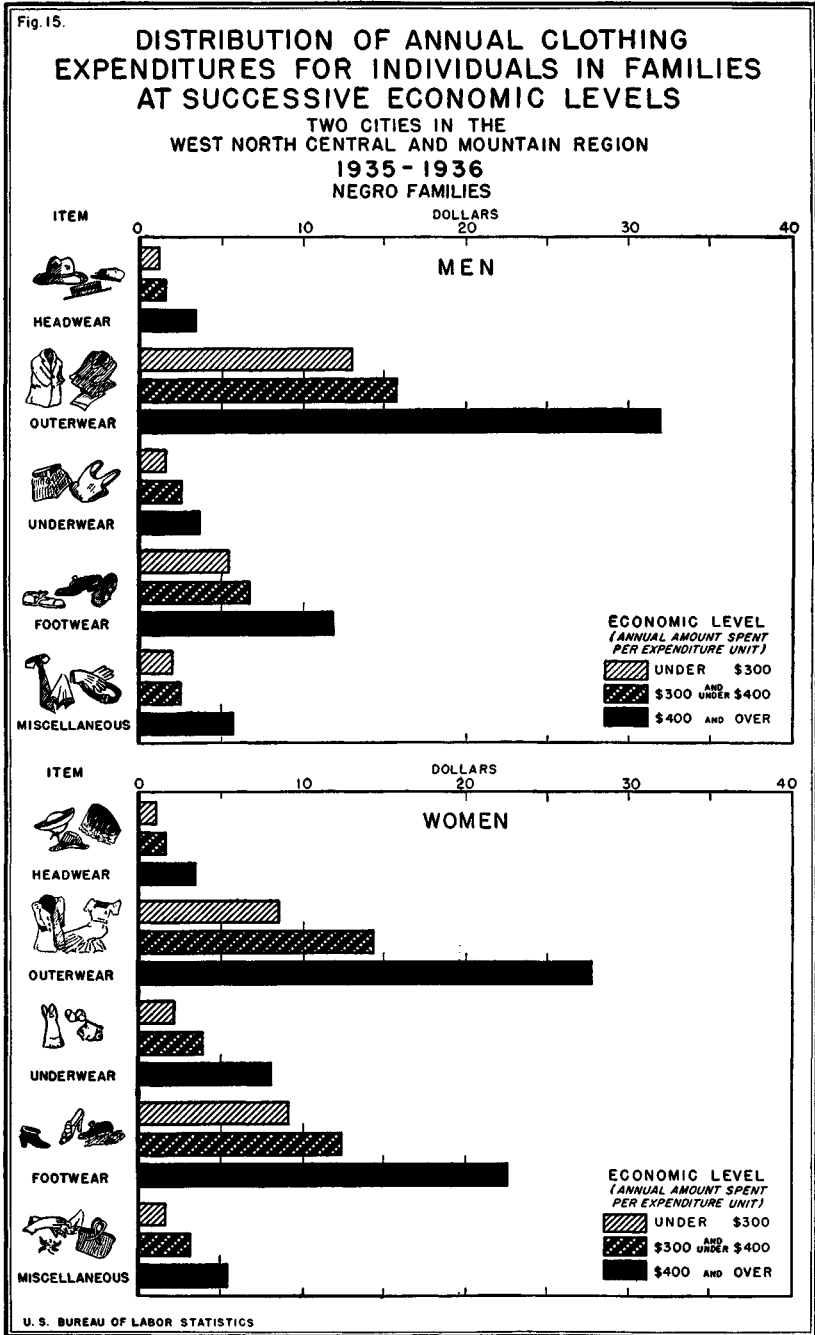
Clothing expenditures for men.

The adult men and boys aged 18 years and over in the Negro families studied purchased clothing of an average value of \$23 per person at the lowest economic level, \$29 per person at the next level, and \$56 at the highest level. The limited number of cases of boys aged less than 18 bars comparison of average clothing expenditure of boys in lower age groups with those of older men.

When the clothing expenditures of Negro men aged 18 years and over are grouped according to general type of item (see table 41) expenditures for outerwear and footwear are found to constitute 78 percent of the total for the group as a whole. Expenditures for outerwear required the same proportion of total expenditures at both the lowest and the highest level, but the proportion spent for footwear declined slightly. The proportions spent for headwear and for miscellaneous items showed a small increase from the lowest to the highest level. The largest expense in the group of miscellaneous items was for cleaning and repairing for which the average expenditure per man using such services was \$2.13 at the lowest economic level and \$3.26 at the highest.

TABLE 41.—*Distribution of annual clothing expenditures for individuals in families at successive economic levels*
MEN AND BOYS, 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER
[Negro families, Kansas City and St. Louis combined, 1935-36]

Sex and age group, and type of clothing	Dollars				Percentage			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over
Men and boys 18 years of age and over:								
Headwear.....	\$2.15	\$1.13	\$1.48	\$3.34	5.6	4.9	5.1	5.9
Outerwear.....	21.73	13.01	15.73	31.87	56.3	56.8	54.5	56.7
Underwear.....	2.68	1.53	2.45	3.62	6.9	6.7	8.5	6.4
Footwear.....	8.44	5.39	6.73	11.75	21.8	23.5	23.3	20.9
Miscellaneous items.....	3.65	1.85	2.47	5.70	9.4	8.1	8.6	10.1
Total.....	38.85	22.91	28.86	56.28	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Clothing expenditures for women.

Clothing expenditures for women and girls averaged slightly less than those for men at the lowest level but were notably larger at the intermediate and highest levels. The annual expenditures of the women and girls 18 years of age and over averaged \$22 at the lowest economic level, \$35 at the next, and \$67 at the highest. The limited number of cases of girls aged less than 18 among the Negro families studied precludes a proper comparison of expenditures among women and girls of different age groups.

Classification of clothing expenditures by type of article indicates that among Negro women and girls aged 18 years and over outerwear and footwear together accounted for 77 percent of their total clothing expenditures (table 42). Outerwear (coats, suits, dresses, blouses, and sweaters) was the largest item of expense with an annual average of \$17 for all Negro women covered by the survey in these two cities. Footwear (including shoes, rubbers, and hosiery), representing an average expenditure of \$15, was second; underwear, with \$5, came third; miscellaneous items (including accessories), were fourth, with an average of \$3. Headwear, averaging \$2, was the item representing the smallest group expenditure. When classified by economic level, footwear expenditures, while increasing in dollars, claimed a decreasing proportion of total expenditures. Expenditures for outerwear which ranked second in percentage of total expenditures at the lowest level shifted to first place at the highest level.

TABLE 42.—*Distribution of annual clothing expenditures for individuals in families at successive economic levels*

WOMEN AND GIRLS, 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

[Negro families, Kansas City and St. Louis combined, 1935-36]

Sex and age group, and type of clothing	Dollars				Percentage			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over
Women and girls, 18 years of age and over:								
Headwear.....	\$2.00	\$1.01	\$1.64	\$3.36	4.9	4.5	4.7	5.0
Outerwear.....	16.87	8.51	14.27	27.71	41.0	38.3	40.5	41.3
Underwear.....	4.62	2.07	3.81	8.02	11.2	9.3	10.8	12.0
Footwear.....	14.68	9.08	12.30	22.55	35.6	40.9	35.0	33.7
Miscellaneous items.....	2.99	1.55	3.15	5.33	7.3	7.0	9.0	8.0
Total.....	41.16	22.22	35.17	66.97	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Other Groups of Current Expenditures

As noted above, in spite of the increase in dollar expenditures for recreation (see table 43) with rise in economic level,¹¹ in general the proportion of total expenditures designated for the varied items classified under this category declines. At all economic levels in each city expenditures for tobacco formed the largest item of recreation expenditures, with newspapers second largest. Admissions to movie houses accounted for the next largest item of amusement, but they did not increase in proportion with rise in economic level due to the smaller number of persons per family at the higher economic levels. In both cities a smaller percentage of families owned radios at the high than at the low economic level where 72 percent of the Negro families in Kansas City and 64 percent in St. Louis possessed radios. Likewise the number of families purchasing radios decreased with rise in economic level. However the average price paid by families purchasing radios increased from \$38 to \$56 in Kansas City and from \$28 to \$66 in St. Louis from low to high economic level.

If it had been possible to segregate the amount of transportation expense undertaken primarily for recreational purposes, the pattern of the expenditures would perhaps have assumed a different appearance, as the percentage of total transportation expenditures spent for automobile purchase, operation, and care increases with rise in economic level, although the percentage for other forms of transportation declines. At all levels the proportion of total transportation expenditures devoted to automobiles is less than for white families at corresponding levels. The average expenditure for automobile operation per family owning automobiles increased with rise in economic level. Over half of such expenditures went for gasoline and oil, with no expenditures for garage rent and parking at the lowest economic level. None of the Negro families surveyed in Kansas City purchased a new car, but five bought second-hand cars at an average price of \$204. In St. Louis, at an average price of \$453, seven cars were purchased of which three were new and four second-hand. (See Tabular Summary, table 13.)

Average expenditure per person for personal care increased from \$4 in Kansas City and \$5 in St. Louis at the lowest economic level to \$12 at the highest in both cities. (See Tabular Summary, table 14.)

In general the average expenditures per family for the various types of personal care services and toilet preparations remained relatively constant with increase in economic level, as did the number of families reporting the purchase of such services and items. Exceptions to this generalization occur in the case of expenditures for shampoos and "other waves." The number of families reporting expenditures for

¹¹ See footnote 1, p. 96, and Tabular Summary, table 15.

these items increased markedly from the lowest to the highest economic level.

TABLE 43.—*Expenditures for recreation and transportation among wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers at two economic levels in 1 year during the period 1935-36*

NEGRO FAMILIES				
Item	Kansas City		St. Louis	
	Economic level— Families spending per expenditure unit per year		Economic level— Families spending per expenditure unit per year	
	Under \$300	\$400 and over	Under \$300	\$400 and over
Number of families studied.....	32	42	28	51
Recreation expenditures:				
Average amount.....	\$36	\$67	\$32	\$47
Percentage for:				
Tobacco.....	39.9	41.3	50.7	48.7
Movies.....	19.9	14.1	13.8	11.9
Newspapers.....	22.7	15.7	17.5	21.6
Other reading.....	0.3	1.2	0.8	1.2
Recreational equipment, etc.....	17.2	27.7	17.2	16.6
Percentage of families owning radios.....	71.9	64.3	64.3	58.8
Percentage of families purchasing radios.....	12.5	7.1	7.1	5.9
Average amount paid for radio per family purchasing.....	\$38	\$56	\$28	\$66
Transportation expenditures:				
Average amount.....	\$59	\$112	\$63	\$141
Percentage for:				
Automobile purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	35.6	51.3	30.3	61.2
Other.....	64.4	48.7	69.7	38.8
Percentage of families owning autos.....	18.8	31.0	17.9	25.5
Average expenditure for automobile operation and maintenance by families owning automobiles.....	\$107	\$117	\$78	\$165
Percentage for:				
Gasoline.....	59.2	63.4	71.1	61.4
Garage.....	0	0.9	0	10.6
Other.....	40.8	35.7	28.9	28.0

Expenditures for accident and health insurance, one of the items included under the heading of medical care, were remarkably larger for the Negro than for the white families studied in this region. For the Negroes, the average expenditure for all families was four times as great as that for the white families. In Kansas City, the average amount spent by the Negro families was \$19 at the low level, \$16 at the intermediate level, and \$29 at the high level. In St. Louis, the range was greater, rising from \$11 at the low level to \$29 at the high level.

Gifts and contributions to religious organizations, community chest, relatives, etc., all showed a marked increase with rise in economic level with the greatest change occurring for contributions to the support of relatives. In Kansas City about \$3 per family went for the support of relatives at the low level and about \$46 at the high, while in St. Louis the corresponding figures were \$2 and \$42. While poll, income, and personal-property tax payments increased with

rise in economic level in Kansas City, a decline was experienced in St. Louis. In the former city the average for all families was \$1.05 and in the latter 36 cents.

Expenditures for formal education, vocation, and other items were negligible except for payments of union dues or fees. In Kansas City, where such payments were correlated with changes in economic level, the average payment per family was \$1.65 and in St. Louis, where greater payments were also made at the higher levels, the average payment per family was \$5.34.

Part III.—Tabular Summary

TABLE 1.—Distribution of families, by economic level and income level
DENVER, COLO.—WHITE FAMILIES

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
Families in survey.....	295	1	24	67	52	54	36	28	11	9	9	3	0	1	0
Annual net income of—															
\$500-\$600.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900.....	21	1	7	9	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200.....	65	0	10	23	12	14	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	59	0	4	21	14	8	7	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	57	0	3	6	10	13	12	9	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	72	0	0	7	11	14	10	12	6	6	5	1	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	12	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
\$2,400-\$2,700.....	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
\$2,700-\$3,000.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
\$3,000-\$3,300.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—WHITE FAMILIES

Families in survey.....	357	6	39	92	73	50	43	17	14	10	7	4	2	0	0
Annual net income of—															
\$500-\$600.....	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900.....	32	2	9	9	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200.....	85	1	17	40	14	7	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	91	1	10	22	24	17	12	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	76	1	2	12	16	12	12	9	4	4	2	2	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	41	0	0	4	7	6	7	1	7	3	4	2	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	15	0	1	3	1	3	3	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
\$2,400-\$2,700.....	11	0	0	0	1	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
\$2,700-\$3,000.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,000-\$3,300.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,300-\$3,600.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,600-\$3,900.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,900-\$4,200.....	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—NEGRO FAMILIES

Families in survey.....	103	11	21	29	20	10	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual net income of—															
\$500-\$600.....	6	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900.....	25	3	7	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200.....	40	5	8	10	11	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	21	2	1	6	2	2	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	6	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	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
\$2,700-\$3,000.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.—WHITE FAMILIES

Families in survey.....	504	2	45	114	106	86	59	36	32	10	11	3	0	0	0
Annual net income of—															
\$500-\$600.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900.....	27	1	4	10	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200.....	101	0	18	32	22	19	6	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	128	1	13	32	26	26	17	6	4	1	2	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	111	0	9	19	28	14	13	11	13	3	1	0	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	78	0	1	13	11	16	13	9	7	3	3	2	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	40	0	0	7	7	5	4	7	3	2	4	1	0	0	0
\$2,400-\$2,700.....	8	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,700-\$3,000.....	6	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,000-\$3,300.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,300-\$3,600.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,600-\$3,900.....	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
\$3,900-\$4,200.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—WHITE FAMILIES

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
Families in survey	401	6	48	65	94	62	42	28	30	13	6	5	0	1	1
Annual net income of—															
\$500-\$600	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900	27	2	7	9	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200	64	2	15	18	10	14	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500	98	1	12	12	30	12	15	9	5	2	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800	100	0	10	15	23	23	8	5	12	3	0	1	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100	66	0	3	8	12	6	10	8	10	5	3	1	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400	27	0	1	2	7	2	3	4	1	2	3	1	0	1	0
\$2,400-\$2,700	6	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,700-\$3,000	6	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,000-\$3,300	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
\$3,300-\$3,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,600-\$3,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,900-\$4,200	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ST. LOUIS, MO.—NEGRO FAMILIES

Families in survey	106	6	22	27	22	12	8	2	2	4	1	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
\$600-\$900	25	2	9	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200	37	3	5	14	8	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500	28	0	5	5	6	4	5	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800	12	0	3	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—WHITE FAMILIES

Families in survey	210	8	46	55	50	22	13	8	6	0	2	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
\$600-\$900	35	2	12	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200	54	4	15	13	16	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500	53	1	10	18	9	7	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800	34	1	8	6	6	3	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100	25	0	1	3	9	4	4	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400	5	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
\$2,400-\$2,700	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,700-\$3,000	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,000-\$3,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,300-\$3,600	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

DENVER, COLO.—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	295	25	67	52	54	36	28	11	9	13
Number of families in which chief earner is—										
Clerical worker	141	8	25	29	29	19	15	5	4	7
Skilled wage earner	61	3	16	4	13	10	6	3	4	2
Semiskilled wage earner	70	12	17	13	10	4	7	3	1	3
Unskilled wage earner	23	2	9	6	2	3	0	0	0	1
Number of families composed of—										
Man and wife	90	1	5	3	19	13	21	8	9	11
Man, wife, and 1 child ²	55	1	11	15	15	9	1	2	0	1
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children ²	55	13	19	11	9	1	2	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more children ²	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons) ²	21	6	8	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons) ²	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 1 adult	32	0	9	10	3	6	2	1	0	1
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults	10	1	4	3	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)	20	0	6	4	2	6	2	0	0	0
Adults (4 or more persons, not including man and wife)	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife)	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (4 or more persons, not including man and wife)	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Distribution by Nativity of Homemaker</i>										
Number of families having no homemaker	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families having homemaker born in—										
United States	279	24	61	51	52	31	28	11	9	12
Italy	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Canada (not French)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ireland	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Sweden	4	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Other	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Composition of Household</i>										
Number of households	295	25	67	52	54	36	28	11	9	13
Average number of persons in household	3.15	4.79	3.78	3.43	2.89	2.55	2.20	2.16	1.94	2.12
Number of households with—										
Boarders and lodgers	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Boarders only	19	1	5	3	2	5	0	1	1	1
Lodgers only	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other persons	4	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Average size of economic family in—										
Persons, total	3.14	4.84	3.77	3.39	2.86	2.53	2.18	2.18	2.00	2.15
Under 16 years of age	.81	2.21	1.21	.90	.69	.31	.14	.12	0	.08
16 years of age and over	2.33	2.63	2.56	2.49	2.17	2.22	2.04	2.06	2.00	2.07
Expenditure units	2.92	4.37	3.47	3.15	2.66	2.40	2.09	2.10	1.93	2.10
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family	.11	.08	.10	.14	.09	.17	.04	.09	.11	.15

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. 323.

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

DENVER, COLO.—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.....	295	25	67	52	54	36	28	11	9	13
Number of families having—										
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	74	10	18	10	10	10	9	0	2	5
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	23	1	5	4	4	6	0	1	1	1
Other net rents.....	16	1	1	2	3	3	4	0	1	1
Interest and dividends.....	17	0	2	2	4	4	3	0	2	0
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	12	1	2	3	2	1	2	0	0	1
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	18	2	3	4	5	2	0	0	1	1
Other sources of income.....	12	1	2	1	3	0	2	2	0	1
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	5	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	193	11	47	34	38	26	20	7	7	3
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	78	10	15	12	13	9	6	3	0	10
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.29	1.60	1.31	1.27	1.20	1.28	1.32	1.00	1.22	1.38
<i>Average amount of—</i>										
Net family income.....	\$1,510	\$1,084	\$1,257	\$1,459	\$1,552	\$1,648	\$1,791	\$1,747	\$2,056	\$2,067
Earnings of individuals.....	1,457	1,069	1,231	1,405	1,491	1,569	1,702	1,704	2,009	2,001
Chief earner.....	1,344	979	1,143	1,320	1,417	1,379	1,550	1,704	1,802	1,706
Subsidiary earners.....	113	90	88	85	74	190	152	0	207	295
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,268	949	1,081	1,271	1,367	1,211	1,396	1,704	1,802	1,565
Under 16 years.....	(³)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	189	118	150	134	124	358	306	0	207	436
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	12	8	12	13	9	24	0	18	8	6
Other net rents.....	9	1	(³)	6	7	9	44	0	11	13
Interest and dividends.....	4	0	1	(³)	3	10	11	0	17	0
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	17	1	2	27	23	33	32	0	0	1
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	4	4	3	2	10	3	0	0	11	(³)
Other sources of income.....	8	1	8	8	9	0	2	25	0	46
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-1	0	(³)	-2	(³)	0	(³)	0	0	0
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	191	107	124	172	220	221	325	171	196	283
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	198	170	131	188	164	166	165	422	0	366
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+73	-21	+58	+69	+116	+118	+197	+6	+153	-217
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. 323.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year										
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$1,100	\$1,100 and over
<i>Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type</i>												
Families in survey	357	6	39	92	73	50	43	17	14	10	7	6
Number of families in which chief earner is—												
Clerical worker	122	1	8	28	27	13	19	6	8	5	2	5
Skilled wage earner	81	0	7	20	16	13	8	5	4	3	4	1
Semiskilled wage earner	114	4	19	30	21	19	10	6	2	2	1	0
Unskilled wage earner	40	1	5	14	9	5	6	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families composed of—												
Man and wife	84	0	0	5	13	10	18	6	11	9	6	6
Man, wife, and 1 child ¹	66	0	1	18	18	10	12	5	1	0	1	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children ²	68	1	15	30	13	6	2	1	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more children ²	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons) ²	44	1	14	12	9	6	2	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons) ²	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 1 adult	39	0	1	12	12	7	4	2	1	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults	14	0	2	5	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more adults	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adults (2 or 3 persons not including man and wife)	26	0	0	7	3	7	5	3	0	1	0	0
Adults (4 or more persons not including man and wife)	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (2 or 3 persons not including man and wife)	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (4 or more persons not including man and wife)	3	0	2	0	1	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
Number of families having homemaker born in—												
United States	333	6	36	83	65	47	42	17	14	10	7	6
Germany	7	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	4	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Composition of Household</i>												
Number of households	357	6	39	92	73	50	43	17	14	10	7	6
Average number of persons in household	3.54	7.41	4.86	3.93	3.34	3.34	2.85	2.95	2.67	2.00	2.06	2.05
Number of households with—												
Boarders and lodgers	48	1	5	8	9	9	2	3	0	1	1	1
Boarders only	4	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodgers only	4	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other persons	19	0	1	4	2	4	1	3	2	1	1	0
Average size of economic family in—												
Persons, total	3.37	7.10	4.71	3.84	3.22	3.07	2.58	2.59	2.36	2.00	2.06	2.00
Under 16 years of age	.97	4.33	2.08	1.33	.80	.62	.41	.41	.07	0	.06	0
16 years of age and over	2.40	2.77	2.63	2.51	2.42	2.45	2.17	2.18	2.29	2.00	2.00	2.00
Expenditure units	3.11	6.12	4.24	3.50	2.99	2.87	2.46	2.46	2.28	1.99	1.99	1.98
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family	.19	.32	.14	.11	.15	.29	.28	.37	.33	.04	.03	.08

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. 323.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—WHITE 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 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$1,100	\$1,100 and over
<i>Earnings and Income</i>												
Families in survey.....	357	6	39	92	73	50	43	17	14	10	7	6
Number of families having—												
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	105	2	12	28	23	14	11	4	2	5	2	2
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	50	1	7	7	9	10	10	2	3	0	1	0
Other net rents.....	13	0	1	5	2	3	1	0	0	0	1	0
Interest and dividends.....	14	0	3	3	1	3	2	0	0	1	1	0
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	17	0	3	3	4	2	1	1	0	1	1	1
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	24	0	7	9	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	0
Other sources of income.....	14	1	2	6	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	22	0	0	9	7	0	2	3	0	0	0	0
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	202	3	21	60	39	32	24	9	10	2	2	0
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	151	3	18	30	33	17	19	8	4	8	5	6
Inheritance.....	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.33	1.33	1.38	1.34	1.33	1.30	1.28	1.24	1.28	1.50	1.43	1.33
<i>Average amount of—</i>												
Net family income.....	1,443	1,018	1,117	1,238	1,361	1,611	1,625	1,768	2,023	1,798	1,871	2,038
Earnings of individuals.....	1,407	987	1,071	1,238	1,324	1,531	1,572	1,722	1,995	1,796	1,847	1,992
Chief earner.....	1,281	945	990	1,157	1,210	1,416	1,387	1,613	1,750	1,390	1,743	1,662
Subsidiary earners.....	126	42	81	81	114	115	185	109	245	406	104	330
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,204	987	856	1,089	1,162	1,290	1,257	1,582	1,855	1,200	1,742	1,664
Under 16 years.....	(3)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	203	0	213	149	161	241	315	140	140	596	105	328
Under 16 years.....	(2)	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	21	28	17	8	17	35	50	22	19	0	6	0
Other net rents.....	4	0	(3)	3	3	12	3	0	0	0	13	0
Interest and dividends.....	1	0	(3)	(3)	5	5	1	0	0	1	3	0
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	11	0	18	4	16	12	(2)	35	0	1	2	50
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	5	0	6	3	4	14	2	10	0	0	0	0
Other sources of income.....	3	3	5	7	1	2	1	0	9	0	0	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-9	0	0	-25	-4	0	-4	-21	0	0	0	-4
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	170	104	147	132	201	185	180	194	181	348	365	0
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	158	85	56	103	121	217	175	268	188	268	251	368
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+29	+10	+54	+52	+53	+45	+23	-24	+75	-145	-75	-368
Inheritance.....	4	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	114	0

¹ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 323.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year						
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 and over
<i>Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type¹</i>								
Families in survey.....	103	11	21	29	20	10	7	5
Number of families in which chief earner is—								
Clerical worker.....	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
Skilled wage earner.....	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Semiskilled wage earner.....	25	4	4	8	5	1	2	1
Unskilled wage earner.....	70	7	16	20	14	7	3	3
Number of families composed of—								
Man and wife.....	37	0	3	10	9	7	4	4
Man, wife, and 1 child.....	15	0	3	3	7	9	1	1
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children.....	8	2	4	2	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more children.....	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons).....	11	3	6	1	0	1	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons).....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	15	0	0	9	3	2	1	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more adults.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adults (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife).....	5	0	1	3	0	0	1	0
Adults (4 or more persons, not including man and wife).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife).....	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (4 or more persons, not including man and wife).....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Distribution by Nativity of Homemaker</i>								
Number of families having no homemaker.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families having homemaker born in United States.....	103	11	21	29	20	10	7	5
<i>Composition of Household</i>								
Number of households.....	103	11	21	29	20	10	7	5
Average number of persons in household.....	3.51	6.84	4.27	2.74	3.07	2.45	2.71	2.44
Number of households with—								
Boarders and lodgers.....	6	1	1	1	2	0	0	1
Boarders only.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodgers only.....	12	1	1	2	3	1	3	1
Other persons.....	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Average size of economic family in—								
Persons, total.....	3.34	6.70	4.18	2.66	2.70	2.40	2.29	2.20
Under 16 years of age.....	.96	3.97	1.71	.32	.35	.10	.14	.20
16 years of age and over.....	2.38	2.73	2.47	2.34	2.35	2.30	2.15	2.00
Expenditure units.....	3.06	5.79	3.83	2.47	2.53	2.30	2.17	2.11
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.18	.13	.09	.10	.37	.05	.44	.24

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. 323.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—NEGRO 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 to \$700	\$700 and over
<i>Earnings and Income</i>								
Families in survey.....	103	11	21	29	20	10	7	5
Number of families having—								
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	36	5	7	7	7	5	3	2
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	14	1	1	3	4	1	3	1
Other net rents.....	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Interest and dividends.....	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Other sources of income.....	6	0	3	0	1	0	2	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	7	0	3	0	2	1	0	1
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	63	5	12	21	11	7	5	2
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	37	6	7	8	8	3	2	3
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.42	1.64	1.38	1.28	1.50	1.50	1.43	1.40
<i>Average amount of—</i>								
Net family income.....	\$1,086	\$945	\$907	\$938	\$1,212	\$1,345	\$1,471	\$1,492
Earnings of individuals.....	1,061	934	893	932	1,170	1,340	1,290	1,492
Chief earner.....	952	914	848	850	987	1,136	1,088	1,368
Subsidiary earners.....	109	20	45	82	183	204	202	124
Males: 16 years and over.....	947	918	778	835	1,046	1,234	1,016	1,370
Under 16 years.....	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	113	14	111	97	124	106	274	122
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	15	7	5	6	43	4	41	8
Other net rents.....	1	0	4	0	0	0	2	0
Interest and dividends.....	(3)	4	(3)	0	0	0	0	0
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	(3)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	(3)	0	0	(3)	0	1	0	0
Other sources of income.....	11	0	7	0	4	0	138	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-2	0	-3	0	-6	(3)	0	-8
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	128	144	65	100	176	179	197	138
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	79	52	161	33	72	51	98	94
Net changes in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+50	+37	-17	+63	+72	+110	+99	-1
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

³ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 323.

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

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.—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.....	504	47	114	106	86	59	36	32	10	14
Number of families in which chief earner is—										
Clerical worker.....	172	10	32	30	37	22	17	16	3	5
Skilled wage earner.....	126	6	31	29	20	15	9	8	3	5
Semiskilled wage earner.....	139	20	37	26	18	19	6	6	3	4
Unskilled wage earner.....	67	11	14	21	11	3	4	2	1	0
Number of families composed of—										
Man and wife.....	113	0	3	9	21	20	15	26	8	11
Man, wife, and 1 child ²	91	2	19	26	19	17	5	2	1	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children ²	118	20	44	31	14	6	3	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more children ²	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons) ²	57	16	19	15	2	2	2	1	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons) ²	8	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	47	1	7	10	11	7	9	2	0	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults.....	27	0	9	5	8	4	0	0	1	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).....	24	0	4	6	8	1	2	1	0	2
Adults (4 or more persons not including man and wife).....	7	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	1
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).....	5	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Distribution by Nativity of Homemaker</i>										
Number of families having no homemaker.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families having homemaker born in—										
United States.....	425	43	99	82	70	50	31	29	10	11
Germany.....	7	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0
Poland.....	4	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Russia.....	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada (not French).....	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
England.....	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Ireland.....	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden.....	24	1	4	8	6	2	2	0	0	1
Canada (French).....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	32	2	8	11	4	5	0	1	0	1
<i>Composition of Household</i>										
Number of households.....	504	47	114	106	86	59	36	32	10	14
Average number of persons in household.....	3.68	5.48	4.28	3.68	3.35	3.26	2.95	2.35	2.42	2.34
Number of households with—										
Boarders and lodgers.....	77	6	13	14	11	13	7	8	2	3
Boarders only.....	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
Lodgers only.....	17	1	2	5	6	2	1	0	0	0
Other persons.....	51	4	6	12	9	10	4	4	1	1
Average size of economic family in—										
Persons, total.....	3.51	5.36	4.22	3.52	3.13	2.95	2.74	2.19	2.34	2.08
Under 16 years of age.....	1.06	2.62	1.70	1.08	.62	.59	.36	.10	.10	0
16 years of age and over.....	2.45	2.74	2.52	2.44	2.51	2.36	2.38	2.09	2.24	2.08
Expenditure units.....	3.23	4.75	3.79	3.23	2.95	2.78	2.61	2.09	2.26	2.01
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.21	.18	.11	.20	.25	.35	.25	.20	.11	.29

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. 323.

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

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.—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.....	504	47	114	106	86	59	36	32	10	14
Number of families having—										
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	154	13	34	30	27	19	13	11	3	4
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	89	6	15	18	13	16	7	9	2	3
Other net rents.....	30	3	8	5	4	4	4	2	0	0
Interest and dividends.....	79	10	9	18	15	11	6	5	2	3
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	19	0	4	5	1	5	0	2	0	2
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	47	5	13	11	7	5	2	3	0	1
Other sources of income.....	19	1	4	3	3	4	1	0	2	1
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	57	5	11	10	14	7	3	3	2	2
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	299	36	71	65	51	33	16	19	3	5
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	197	11	41	39	32	25	20	13	7	9
Inheritance.....	5	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.40	1.36	1.39	1.39	1.43	1.42	1.39	1.34	1.50	1.36
Average amount of—										
Net family income.....	\$1,549	\$1,242	\$1,388	\$1,454	\$1,625	\$1,672	\$1,862	\$1,735	\$2,007	\$2,088
Earnings of individuals.....	1,501	1,221	1,343	1,406	1,582	1,592	1,825	1,686	1,983	1,965
Chief earner.....	1,356	1,154	1,258	1,296	1,367	1,433	1,631	1,473	1,667	1,699
Subsidiary earners.....	145	67	85	110	215	159	194	213	316	266
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,336	1,158	1,244	1,246	1,371	1,414	1,631	1,428	1,709	1,592
Under 16 years.....	(²)	0	(³)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	164	63	94	160	211	178	194	258	274	373
Under 16 years.....	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	21	18	15	20	20	29	29	24	14	47
Other net rents.....	6	5	4	8	4	5	14	8	0	0
Interest and dividends.....	3	2	2	2	3	8	3	2	2	12
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	11	0	10	15	1	31	0	10	0	44
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	6	6	12	3	2	6	6	7	0	1
Other sources of income.....	6	(³)	4	2	17	3	4	0	11	21
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-5	-10	-2	-2	-4	-2	-19	-2	-3	-2
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	151	107	181	122	164	111	170	218	205	216
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	187	46	125	103	170	322	244	369	328	193
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+16	+71	+68	+37	+34	-74	-60	-20	-168	-47
Inheritance.....	1	0	2	0	0	5	0	2	0	0

³ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 323.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year										
		\$0.001\$	\$0.002\$	\$0.003\$	\$0.004\$	\$0.005\$	\$0.006\$	\$0.007\$	\$0.008\$	\$0.009\$	\$0.010\$	\$1,100 and over
<i>Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type¹</i>												
Families in survey	401	6	48	65	94	62	42	28	30	13	6	7
Number of families in which chief earner is—												
Clerical worker	117	0	9	23	23	22	10	11	11	5	1	2
Skilled wage earner	95	1	12	20	13	11	6	9	6	3	2	2
Semiskilled wage earner	141	3	20	18	38	22	18	7	10	1	2	2
Unskilled wage earner	48	2	7	12	13	5	3	4	0	1	0	1
Number of families composed of—												
Man and wife	98	0	2	2	9	14	18	16	20	8	5	4
Man, wife, and 1 child ²	68	0	0	12	19	19	8	3	6	1	0	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children ²	55	2	16	14	17	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more children ²	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons) ²	48	1	12	13	13	7	1	1	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons) ²	12	2	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 1 adult	45	0	0	8	17	8	6	3	1	1	0	1
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults	18	0	2	4	8	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more adults	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adults (2 or 3 persons not including man and wife)	30	0	0	3	4	5	6	4	3	2	1	2
Adults (4 or more persons not including man and wife)	9	0	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Adult or adults and children (2 or 3 persons not including man and wife)	5	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (4 or more persons not including man and wife)	8	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Distribution by Nativity of Homemaker</i>												
Number of families having no homemaker	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families having homemaker born in—												
United States	361	5	39	57	87	58	38	25	30	10	6	6
Italy	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	10	0	0	2	1	3	1	2	0	1	0	0
Poland	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
England	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Other	17	0	6	3	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Composition of Household</i>												
Number of households	401	6	48	65	94	62	42	28	30	13	6	7
Average number of persons in household	3.66	6.26	5.74	4.24	3.74	3.08	2.92	2.63	2.61	2.37	2.42	2.52
Number of households with—												
Boarders and lodgers	64	1	9	8	13	6	11	5	6	2	2	1
Boarders only	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodgers only	5	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Other persons	14	0	2	1	5	1	2	0	2	0	0	1
Average size of economic family in—												
Persons, total	3.48	6.09	5.54	4.10	3.59	3.00	2.63	2.45	2.26	2.25	2.00	2.14
Under 16 years of age	.90	3.00	2.36	1.36	.84	.62	.30	.14	.23	.08	0	0
16 years of age and over	2.58	3.09	3.18	2.74	2.75	2.38	2.33	2.31	2.03	2.17	2.00	2.14
Expenditure units	3.22	5.39	4.98	3.73	3.36	2.78	2.48	2.35	2.15	2.17	1.95	2.13
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family	.20	.17	.22	.14	.16	.13	.31	.20	.37	.15	.45	.41

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. I. S. Bull. No. 357, 1924.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 323.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year										
		\$0.001-\$0.025	\$0.025-\$0.050	\$0.050-\$0.100	\$0.100-\$0.150	\$0.150-\$0.200	\$0.200-\$0.250	\$0.250-\$0.300	\$0.300-\$0.400	\$0.400-\$0.500	\$0.500-\$1.000	\$1.000 and over
<i>Earnings and Income</i>												
Families in survey.....	401	6	48	65	94	62	42	28	30	13	6	7
Number of families having—												
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	156	1	24	21	52	24	10	11	3	4	3	3
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	60	1	8	10	12	4	11	3	7	2	1	1
Other net rents.....	29	1	5	1	7	5	3	1	4	1	0	1
Interest and dividends.....	182	3	20	30	47	25	22	12	15	4	1	3
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	25	1	3	4	8	2	2	1	3	1	0	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	59	1	10	9	13	13	5	4	0	4	0	0
Other sources of income.....	24	1	4	2	7	3	4	2	1	0	0	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	48	0	6	2	12	7	6	7	4	1	1	2
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	252	4	33	40	66	39	27	18	14	4	4	3
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	145	2	15	23	28	22	15	9	16	9	2	4
Inheritance.....	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.49	1.00	1.67	1.46	1.77	1.42	1.26	1.39	1.13	1.38	1.50	1.57
<i>Average amount of—</i>												
Net family income.....	1,552	958	1,287	1,322	1,577	1,484	1,675	1,808	1,729	1,905	2,091	2,519
Earnings of individuals.....	1,491	850	1,225	1,271	1,517	1,442	1,582	1,782	1,627	1,835	2,047	2,500
Chief earner.....	1,308	850	1,086	1,145	1,223	1,277	1,426	1,562	1,609	1,695	1,785	1,899
Subsidiary earners.....	183	0	139	126	294	165	156	220	18	140	262	601
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,268	644	1,048	1,093	1,202	1,252	1,358	1,600	1,541	1,581	1,804	1,838
Under 16 years.....	(²)	0	1	2	(³)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	223	206	175	176	315	190	224	182	86	254	243	662
Under 16 years.....	(²)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	28	56	29	30	21	14	57	17	40	21	41	15
Other net rents.....	9	17	9	2	8	13	6	4	23	8	0	12
Interest and dividends.....	8	4	5	6	7	5	14	6	26	4	6	6
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	8	20	13	8	9	8	2	2	10	5	0	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	7	11	8	6	8	9	5	2	0	32	0	0
Other sources of income.....	6	(²)	4	1	10	1	14	10	9	0	0	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-5	0	-6	-2	-3	-8	-5	-15	-6	(²)	-3	-14
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	164	119	118	118	172	143	238	228	191	169	159	340
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	189	75	151	129	133	196	199	247	288	272	138	374
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+35	+54	+34	+27	+81	+21	+82	+67	-65	-137	+60	-68
Inheritance.....	3	0	0	6	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0

² Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 323.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year						
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 and over
<i>Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type</i> ¹								
Families in survey.....	106	6	22	27	22	12	8	9
Number of families in which chief earner is—								
Clerical worker.....	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Skilled wage earner.....	5	0	3	0	1	0	0	1
Semiskilled wage earner.....	19	1	3	6	4	3	1	1
Unskilled wage earner.....	79	5	16	21	16	9	6	6
Number of families composed of—								
Man and wife.....	31	0	0	3	10	8	4	6
Man, wife, and 1 child ²	10	0	2	4	2	0	1	1
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children ²	12	0	6	4	1	1	0	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more children ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons) ²	7	1	3	3	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons) ²	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	21	0	3	7	7	2	2	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults.....	4	0	2	1	0	1	0	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more adults.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adults (2 or 3 persons not including man and wife).....	11	0	3	3	2	0	1	2
Adults (4 or more persons not including man and wife).....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (2 or 3 persons not including man and wife).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults, not man and wife, and children (4 or more persons).....	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Distribution by Nativity of Homemaker</i>								
Number of families having no homemaker.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Number of families having homemaker born in United States.....	105	6	22	27	22	12	8	9
<i>Composition of Household</i>								
Number of households.....	106	6	22	27	22	12	8	9
Average number of persons in household.....	3.40	8.39	4.32	3.41	2.54	2.41	2.42	2.10
Number of households with—								
Boarders and lodgers.....	5	0	0	2	2	1	0	0
Boarders only.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodgers only.....	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Other persons.....	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Average size of economic family in—								
Persons, total.....	3.38	8.39	4.34	3.35	2.45	2.50	2.38	2.11
Under 16 years of age.....	.79	3.81	1.47	.76	.16	.17	.13	.11
16 years of age and over.....	2.59	4.58	2.87	2.59	2.29	2.33	2.25	2.00
Expenditure units.....	3.10	7.53	3.88	3.08	2.32	2.29	2.22	2.03
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.06	.01	0	.07	.10	.08	.06	.03

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. 323.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—NEGRO 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 to \$700	\$700 and over
<i>Earnings and Income</i>								
Families in survey.....	106	6	22	27	22	12	8	9
Number of families having—								
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	43	2	11	9	7	7	3	4
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	8	0	0	2	4	1	1	0
Other net rents.....	5	0	1	2	1	0	1	0
Interest and dividends.....	11	1	1	3	3	1	0	2
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	7	1	0	2	3	0	0	1
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	9	0	3	2	2	2	0	0
Other sources of income.....	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	11	2	1	1	3	1	2	1
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	75	6	18	18	17	10	3	3
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	30	0	4	9	4	2	5	6
Inheritance.....	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.49	1.83	1.50	1.44	1.41	1.67	1.38	1.44
Average amount of—								
Net family income.....	\$1,162	\$1,160	\$1,067	\$1,033	\$1,086	\$1,244	\$1,397	\$1,662
Earnings of individuals.....	1,145	1,243	1,053	1,013	1,049	1,236	1,354	1,634
Chief earner.....	1,014	946	970	886	949	1,124	1,205	1,399
Subsidiary earners.....	131	297	83	127	100	112	149	235
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,003	1,243	849	903	966	1,049	1,183	1,392
Under 16 years.....	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	141	0	198	110	83	187	171	242
Under 16 years.....	(³)	0	0	(³)	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	5	0	0	2	11	13	8	0
Other net rents.....	6	0	7	8	3	0	23	0
Interest and dividends.....	1	1	1	(³)	1	1	0	1
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	6	2	0	11	14	0	0	6
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	6	0	6	6	11	10	0	0
Other sources of income.....	3	0	0	(³)	0	1	18	22
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-10	-86	(³)	-7	-3	-17	-6	-1
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	110	68	143	70	121	104	217	78
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	204	0	236	177	89	272	164	308
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+20	+68	+74	-12	+77	+41	-21	-179
Inheritance.....	6	0	0	11	17	0	0	0

³ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 323.

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

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year							
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 and over
<i>Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type</i>									
Families in survey.....	210	8	46	55	50	22	13	8	8
Number of families in which chief earner is—									
Clerical worker.....	100	1	18	24	24	13	10	4	6
Skilled wage earner.....	33	3	5	11	8	3	2	0	1
Semiskilled wage earner.....	60	4	20	14	14	3	1	3	1
Unskilled wage earner.....	17	0	3	6	4	3	0	1	0
Number of families composed of—									
Man and wife.....	35	0	0	3	9	5	8	5	5
Man, wife, and 1 child ¹	41	0	5	12	13	5	2	2	2
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children ²	49	2	11	22	10	4	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more children ²	9	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons) ²	28	1	16	6	4	1	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons) ²	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	9	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults.....	12	0	2	4	4	2	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).....	17	0	2	1	8	3	1	1	1
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).....	6	0	4	2	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
<i>Distribution by Nativity of Homemaker</i>									
Number of families having no homemaker.....	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Number of families having homemaker born in—									
United States.....	187	7	42	48	44	20	10	8	8
Italy.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Germany.....	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
England.....	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Sweden.....	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Other.....	13	1	4	4	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Composition of Household</i>									
Number of households.....	210	8	46	55	50	22	13	8	8
Average number of persons in household.....	3.88	6.73	5.10	4.08	3.25	3.19	2.56	2.24	2.35
Number of households with—									
Boarders and lodgers.....	11	1	2	2	4	0	2	0	0
Boarders only.....	10	1	1	2	1	4	1	0	0
Lodgers only.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other persons.....	8	0	2	0	3	2	0	1	0
Average size of economic family in—									
Persons, total.....	3.81	6.48	5.06	4.05	3.18	3.01	2.32	2.33	2.40
Under 16 years of age.....	1.31	3.77	2.06	1.57	.85	.64	.18	.29	.28
16 years of age and over.....	2.50	2.71	3.00	2.48	2.33	2.37	2.14	2.04	2.12
Expenditure units.....	3.49	5.65	4.57	3.67	2.96	2.85	2.20	2.13	2.29
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.08	.24	.06	.05	.09	.15	.26	.04	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. 323.

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

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—WHITE 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 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 and over
<i>Earnings and Income</i>									
Families in survey	210	8	46	55	50	22	13	8	8
Number of families having—									
Earnings of subsidiary earners	49	3	13	10	13	5	3	1	1
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers	15	1	2	4	4	2	2	0	0
Other net rents	8	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	2
Interest and dividends	6	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0
Pensions and insurance annuities	7	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family	32	0	7	8	9	5	2	0	1
Other sources of income	7	0	2	1	3	1	0	0	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities)	110	4	27	28	21	13	10	5	2
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities)	95	4	19	26	26	9	2	3	6
Inheritance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family	1.32	1.42	1.39	1.31	1.31	1.30	1.27	1.18	1.18
<i>Average amount of—</i>									
Net family income	\$1,332	\$976	\$1,146	\$1,249	\$1,337	\$1,604	\$1,634	\$1,620	\$1,757
Earnings of individuals	1,290	967	1,126	1,197	1,301	1,523	1,567	1,606	1,712
Chief earner	1,198	888	1,076	1,117	1,189	1,379	1,425	1,550	1,596
Subsidiary earners	92	79	50	80	112	144	142	56	116
Males: 16 years and over	1,077	891	906	1,056	1,048	1,289	1,213	1,315	1,534
Under 16 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over	213	76	220	141	253	234	354	291	178
Under 16 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers	6	9	2	8	7	3	19	0	0
Other net rents	6	0	0	0	1	23	16	14	41
Interest and dividends	4	0	(³)	11	5	3	0	0	0
Pensions and insurance annuities	9	0	7	21	8	0	0	0	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family	13	0	10	12	7	33	35	0	4
Other sources of income	4	0	1	(³)	8	19	0	0	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses)	(³)	0	0	0	0	0	-3	0	0
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities)	133	117	102	108	151	154	251	59	208
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities)	152	75	99	155	142	127	260	166	396
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey	+1	+21	+19	-18	-10	+39	+153	-25	-245
Inheritance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

³ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 323.

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

DENVER, COLO.—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.....	295	25	67	52	54	36	28	11	9	13
Average family size:										
Persons.....	3.14	4.84	3.77	3.39	2.86	2.53	2.18	2.18	2.00	2.15
Expenditure units.....	2.92	4.37	3.47	3.15	2.66	2.40	2.09	2.10	1.93	2.10
Food expenditure units.....	2.73	4.05	3.26	2.95	2.47	2.25	1.99	1.94	1.79	1.95
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.57	3.64	2.98	2.68	2.34	2.24	1.97	1.87	1.89	2.08
<i>Average annual current expenditure for—</i>										
All items.....	\$1,445	\$1,113	\$1,202	\$1,396	\$1,447	\$1,550	\$1,586	\$1,781	\$1,885	\$2,295
Food.....	461	433	460	457	446	460	475	469	541	497
Clothing.....	154	100	139	143	150	184	165	190	253	203
Housing.....	226	191	160	243	234	232	261	275	334	309
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	96	88	95	99	98	97	105	105	51	91
Other household operation.....	62	31	52	62	66	67	70	72	72	100
Furnishings and equipment.....	49	28	34	23	52	56	80	105	37	123
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	118	61	64	112	108	134	130	184	152	413
Other transportation.....	26	25	24	24	31	26	21	15	44	33
Personal care.....	29	21	24	20	32	35	26	43	41	41
Medical care.....	73	57	52	62	71	76	73	160	113	148
Recreation.....	79	54	59	65	81	101	92	108	127	137
Education.....	10	4	13	26	6	17	2	0	6	2
Vocation.....	5	1	3	2	5	3	7	8	16	16
Community welfare.....	18	8	5	23	21	19	17	13	27	32
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	36	11	16	26	41	43	56	32	53	148
Other items.....	3	0	2	0	5	0	6	2	18	2
<i>Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—</i>										
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	31.9	38.9	38.3	32.8	30.9	29.7	30.0	26.4	28.8	21.7
Clothing.....	10.7	9.0	11.6	10.3	10.4	11.9	10.4	10.7	13.4	8.8
Housing.....	15.6	17.2	13.3	17.5	16.2	15.0	16.5	15.4	17.7	13.5
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	6.6	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.8	6.3	6.7	5.9	2.7	4.0
Other household operation.....	4.3	2.8	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.0	3.8	4.3
Furnishings and equipment.....	3.4	2.5	2.8	1.6	3.6	3.6	5.0	5.9	2.0	5.4
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation and maintenance.....	8.2	5.5	5.3	8.0	7.5	8.6	8.2	10.4	8.1	18.0
Other transportation.....	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.3	.8	2.3	1.4
Personal care.....	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.6	2.4	2.2	1.8
Medical care.....	5.1	5.1	4.3	4.4	4.9	4.9	4.6	9.0	6.0	6.4
Recreation.....	5.5	4.8	4.9	4.6	5.6	6.5	5.8	6.1	6.7	6.0
Education.....	.7	.4	1.1	1.9	.4	1.1	.1	0	.3	.1
Vocation.....	.3	.1	.2	.1	.3	.2	.4	.4	.8	.7
Community welfare.....	1.2	.7	.4	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	.7	1.4	1.4
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	2.5	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.8	2.8	3.5	1.8	2.8	6.4
Other items.....	.2	0	.2	0	.3	0	.4	.1	1.0	.1

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 324.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year							
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$900	\$900 and over
<i>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>									
Families in survey.....	357	6	39	92	73	50	43	31	23
Average family size:									
Persons.....	3.37	7.10	4.71	3.84	3.22	3.07	2.58	2.49	2.02
Expenditure units.....	3.11	6.12	4.24	3.50	2.99	2.87	2.46	2.38	1.99
Food expenditure units.....	2.88	5.69	3.92	3.22	2.76	2.66	2.27	2.28	1.86
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.70	4.95	3.49	2.96	2.64	2.49	2.28	2.07	2.09
Average annual current expenditure for—									
All items.....	\$1,421	\$1,008	\$1,071	\$1,193	\$1,317	\$1,572	\$1,599	\$1,870	\$2,104
Food.....	433	523	419	424	414	460	442	473	405
Clothing.....	145	72	100	117	137	171	159	209	211
Housing.....	215	80	161	181	189	245	267	257	337
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	101	88	95	99	108	103	107	120	66
Other household operation.....	64	36	44	43	58	77	77	112	93
Furnishings and equipment.....	71	45	32	48	59	74	100	96	176
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	137	22	46	80	127	152	126	237	434
Other transportation.....	32	18	34	29	34	32	41	27	30
Personal care.....	29	14	20	24	28	33	32	40	42
Medical care.....	59	42	41	43	45	71	76	96	93
Recreation.....	69	16	44	54	63	91	86	90	102
Education.....	12	9	11	11	7	16	10	15	19
Vocation.....	5	4	3	4	4	6	6	10	6
Community welfare.....	18	7	14	15	17	18	18	35	19
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	26	5	6	14	24	22	41	52	69
Other items.....	5	22	1	7	3	1	11	1	2
Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—									
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	30.4	52.1	39.1	35.6	31.5	29.2	27.6	25.3	19.2
Clothing.....	10.2	7.2	9.3	9.8	10.4	10.9	9.9	11.2	10.0
Housing.....	15.1	8.0	15.0	15.2	14.4	15.6	16.7	13.8	16.0
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	7.1	8.8	8.9	8.3	8.2	6.6	6.7	6.4	3.2
Other household operation.....	4.5	3.5	4.1	3.6	4.4	4.9	4.8	6.0	4.4
Furnishings and equipment.....	5.0	4.5	3.0	4.0	4.5	4.7	6.3	5.1	8.4
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	9.6	2.2	4.3	6.7	9.6	9.7	7.9	12.7	20.7
Other transportation.....	2.3	1.8	3.2	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.6	1.4	1.4
Personal care.....	2.0	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0
Medical care.....	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.4	4.5	4.7	5.1	4.4
Recreation.....	4.9	1.6	4.1	4.5	4.8	5.8	5.4	4.8	4.8
Education.....	.8	.9	1.0	.9	.5	1.0	.6	.8	.9
Vocation.....	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.5	.3
Community welfare.....	1.3	.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.9	.9
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	1.8	.5	.6	1.2	1.8	1.4	2.6	2.8	3.3
Other items.....	.4	2.2	.1	.6	.2	.1	.7	.1	.1

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 324.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>						
Families in survey.....	103	11	21	29	20	22
Average family size:						
Persons.....	3.34	6.70	4.18	2.66	2.70	2.32
Expenditure units.....	3.06	5.79	3.83	2.47	2.53	2.21
Food expenditure units.....	2.87	5.34	3.62	2.32	2.33	2.12
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.60	4.52	3.15	2.15	2.33	1.96
Average annual current expenditure for—						
All items.....	\$1,043	\$917	\$928	\$876	\$1,142	\$1,345
Food.....	356	396	344	315	357	401
Clothing.....	102	89	97	84	113	128
Housing.....	141	105	141	126	175	146
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	106	100	101	93	110	130
Other household operation.....	42	23	33	36	44	66
Furnishings and equipment.....	38	28	33	34	33	57
Automobile and motorcycle—pur- chase, operation, and maintenance.....	33	34	15	12	69	47
Other transportation.....	48	19	48	49	51	57
Personal care.....	25	16	23	22	27	34
Medical care.....	48	40	36	32	50	80
Recreation.....	50	45	32	40	63	71
Education.....	2	5	3	1	1	1
Vocation.....	2	1	0	1	2	5
Community welfare.....	17	6	14	16	18	26
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	28	4	8	9	21	90
Other items.....	5	0	0	6	8	6
Percentage of total annual current ex- penditure for—						
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	34.1	43.2	37.1	36.0	31.2	29.9
Clothing.....	9.8	9.8	10.4	9.8	9.9	9.5
Housing.....	13.5	11.5	15.2	14.4	15.3	10.9
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	10.2	11.0	10.8	10.6	9.7	9.7
Other household operation.....	4.0	2.5	3.6	4.1	3.8	4.9
Furnishings and equipment.....	3.6	3.0	3.6	3.9	2.9	4.2
Automobile and motorcycle—pur- chase, operation, and maintenance.....	3.2	3.7	1.6	1.4	6.0	3.5
Other transportation.....	4.6	2.1	5.2	5.6	4.5	4.2
Personal care.....	2.4	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5
Medical care.....	4.6	5.0	3.9	3.6	4.4	5.9
Recreation.....	4.8	4.9	3.4	4.6	5.5	5.3
Education.....	.2	.5	.3	.1	.1	.1
Vocation.....	.2	.1	.0	.1	.2	.4
Community welfare.....	1.6	.6	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.9
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	2.7	.4	.9	1.0	1.8	6.7
Other items.....	.5	0	0	.7	.7	.4

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 324.

TABLE 3.—Expenditures for groups of items, by economic level—Continued
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.—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.....	504	47	114	106	86	59	36	32	10	14
Average family size:										
Persons.....	3.51	5.36	4.22	3.52	3.13	2.95	2.74	2.19	2.34	2.08
Expenditure units.....	3.23	4.75	3.79	3.23	2.95	2.78	2.61	2.09	2.26	2.01
Food expenditure units.....	2.98	4.41	3.48	2.95	2.72	2.59	2.43	1.97	2.09	1.91
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.79	3.87	3.15	2.77	2.63	2.49	2.41	1.94	2.36	1.85
Average annual current expenditure for—										
All items.....	\$1,550	\$1,189	\$1,326	\$1,425	\$1,607	\$1,777	\$1,945	\$1,774	\$2,188	\$2,149
Food.....	488	489	474	475	497	502	525	476	520	480
Clothing.....	155	114	121	137	177	184	208	184	199	206
Housing.....	246	166	214	234	270	282	275	283	310	343
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	137	143	128	130	143	146	149	124	159	139
Other household operation.....	58	34	42	56	67	75	71	61	67	102
Furnishings and equipment.....	71	45	54	59	59	87	116	105	170	123
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	122	33	35	92	114	160	230	182	289	287
Other transportation.....	35	27	30	35	40	40	44	40	33	31
Personal care.....	30	20	23	28	32	36	36	37	47	43
Medical care.....	69	34	44	66	77	86	109	100	114	77
Recreation.....	72	42	55	64	71	89	112	97	132	113
Education.....	9	10	10	6	8	17	9	4	1	0
Vocation.....	6	4	6	6	5	6	9	9	13	10
Community welfare.....	18	13	16	16	19	22	22	18	12	30
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	27	12	20	20	26	32	30	44	60	93
Other items.....	7	3	4	1	2	13	(1)	10	62	72
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.....	31.4	41.2	35.7	33.4	30.9	28.3	26.9	26.8	23.8	22.3
Clothing.....	10.0	9.6	9.1	9.6	11.0	10.4	10.7	10.4	9.1	9.6
Housing.....	15.9	14.0	16.1	16.4	16.8	15.9	14.1	16.0	14.2	16.0
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	8.9	12.1	9.7	9.1	8.9	8.2	7.7	7.0	7.3	6.5
Other household operation.....	3.7	2.8	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.2	3.7	3.4	3.1	4.7
Furnishings and equipment.....	4.6	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.7	4.9	6.0	5.9	7.8	5.7
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	7.8	2.8	6.4	6.5	7.1	9.0	11.8	10.2	13.3	13.4
Other transportation.....	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.4
Personal care.....	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.0
Medical care.....	4.5	2.8	3.3	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.6	5.6	5.2	3.6
Recreation.....	4.6	3.5	4.1	4.5	4.4	5.0	5.8	5.5	6.0	5.2
Education.....	.6	.8	.8	.4	.5	1.0	.5	.2	(2)	0
Vocation.....	.4	.3	.5	.4	.3	.3	.5	.5	.6	.5
Community welfare.....	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	.5	1.4
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.5	2.5	2.7	4.3
Other items.....	.5	.2	.3	.1	.1	.7	(2)	.6	2.8	3.4

¹ Less than \$0.50.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 324.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year								
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 to \$900	\$900 and over
<i>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>										
Families in survey.....	401	6	48	65	94	62	42	28	30	26
Average family size:										
Persons.....	3.48	6.09	5.54	4.10	3.59	3.00	2.63	2.45	2.26	2.16
Expenditure units.....	3.22	5.39	4.98	3.73	3.36	2.78	2.48	2.35	2.15	2.11
Food expenditure units.....	3.00	5.10	4.67	3.47	3.15	2.54	2.30	2.21	2.00	1.99
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.83	4.05	4.19	3.17	3.03	2.52	2.14	2.18	1.91	2.12
Average annual current expenditure for—										
All items.....	\$1,525	\$912	\$1,261	\$1,303	\$1,490	\$1,492	\$1,605	\$1,754	\$1,813	\$2,214
Food.....	518	410	528	515	549	502	496	489	477	571
Clothing.....	144	82	118	124	150	145	139	156	163	211
Housing.....	233	108	182	199	207	234	256	276	312	363
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	102	80	107	104	104	90	108	100	96	97
Other household operation.....	50	23	40	37	48	42	59	62	66	81
Furnishings and equipment.....	68	42	36	57	58	72	78	81	84	141
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	114	0	41	55	85	116	116	221	225	270
Other transportation.....	52	42	49	50	58	51	53	49	40	54
Personal care.....	28	19	22	23	29	28	26	39	35	41
Medical care.....	61	32	37	38	59	58	72	71	103	100
Recreation.....	88	80	59	60	87	86	96	118	111	154
Education.....	7	(1)	5	9	7	11	4	13	2	2
Vocation.....	8	5	4	7	10	5	9	4	11	22
Community welfare.....	21	7	20	15	19	21	26	27	34	28
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	23	2	6	9	19	21	44	29	48	48
Other items.....	8	0	7	1	1	1	23	19	6	31
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.....	33.9	45.0	41.9	39.5	36.8	33.7	30.9	27.9	26.3	25.8
Clothing.....	9.4	9.0	9.4	9.5	10.1	9.7	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.5
Housing.....	15.3	11.8	14.4	15.3	13.8	15.7	15.9	15.7	17.2	16.4
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	6.7	8.8	8.4	8.0	7.0	6.6	6.7	5.7	5.3	4.4
Other household operation.....	3.3	2.5	3.2	2.8	3.2	2.8	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.7
Furnishings and equipment.....	4.5	4.6	2.8	4.4	3.9	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.6	6.4
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	7.5	0	3.3	4.2	5.7	7.8	7.2	12.6	12.4	12.1
Other transportation.....	3.4	4.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.2	2.4
Personal care.....	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.9	1.8
Medical care.....	4.0	3.5	2.9	2.9	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.1	5.7	4.5
Recreation.....	5.8	6.6	4.7	4.6	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.7	6.1	7.0
Education.....	.5	(2)	.4	.7	.5	.7	.3	.8	.1	.1
Vocation.....	.5	.5	.3	.5	.7	.3	.6	.2	.6	1.0
Community welfare.....	1.4	.8	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.3
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	1.5	.2	.5	.7	1.3	1.4	2.7	1.7	2.7	2.2
Other items.....	.5	0	.6	.1	.1	.1	1.4	1.1	.3	1.4

¹ Less than \$0.50.² Less than 0.05 percent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 324.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—NEGRO 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 and over
<i>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>						
Families in survey.....	106	6	22	27	22	29
Average family size:						
Persons.....	3.38	8.39	4.34	3.35	2.45	2.35
Expenditure units.....	3.10	7.53	3.88	3.08	2.32	2.19
Food expenditure units.....	2.89	7.17	3.64	2.86	2.17	2.01
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.65	5.86	3.12	2.68	2.06	2.06
Average annual current expenditure for—						
All items.....	\$1,153	\$1,078	\$998	\$1,061	\$1,030	\$1,463
Food.....	383	492	395	374	334	398
Clothing.....	119	109	104	100	102	162
Housing.....	183	196	147	179	174	217
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	97	104	99	102	90	96
Other household operation.....	37	27	29	25	36	57
Furnishings and equipment.....	58	4	43	45	37	109
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	55	0	24	33	38	123
Other transportation.....	51	33	47	51	50	58
Personal care.....	27	25	25	26	20	34
Medical care.....	48	13	36	47	50	63
Recreation.....	41	57	26	38	47	47
Education.....	2	2	3	1	(1)	3
Vocation.....	5	6	1	4	7	9
Community welfare.....	16	10	14	13	17	20
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	31	0	5	23	27	67
Other items.....	(1)	0	0	0	1	0
Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—						
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	33.2	45.6	39.6	35.2	32.5	27.2
Clothing.....	10.3	10.1	10.4	9.4	9.9	11.1
Housing.....	15.9	18.2	14.8	16.9	16.9	14.8
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	8.4	9.6	9.9	9.6	8.7	6.6
Other household operation.....	3.2	2.5	2.9	2.4	3.5	3.9
Furnishings and equipment.....	5.0	.4	4.3	4.2	3.6	7.5
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	4.8	0	2.4	3.1	3.6	8.4
Other transportation.....	4.4	3.1	4.7	4.8	4.9	3.9
Personal care.....	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	1.9	2.3
Medical care.....	4.2	1.2	3.6	4.4	4.9	4.3
Recreation.....	3.6	5.3	2.6	3.6	4.6	3.2
Education.....	.2	.2	.3	.1	(2)	.2
Vocation.....	.4	.6	.1	.4	.7	.6
Community welfare.....	1.4	.9	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.4
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	2.7	0	.5	2.2	2.5	4.6
Other items.....	(2)	0	0	0	.1	0

¹ Less than \$0.50.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 324.

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

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year					
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>							
Families in survey.....	210	8	46	55	50	22	29
Average family size:							
Persons.....	3.81	6.48	5.06	4.05	3.18	3.01	2.34
Expenditure units.....	3.49	5.65	4.57	3.67	2.96	2.85	2.21
Food expenditure units.....	3.25	5.23	4.35	3.38	2.75	2.61	2.04
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.98	4.30	3.86	3.10	2.59	2.43	2.07
Average annual current expenditure for—							
All items.....	\$1,339	\$966	\$1,138	\$1,278	\$1,354	\$1,570	\$1,681
Food.....	423	397	434	424	414	423	429
Clothing.....	163	100	139	152	165	200	209
Housing.....	202	123	163	196	219	241	238
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	99	85	91	100	97	102	113
Other household operation.....	58	31	46	54	53	81	80
Furnishings and equipment.....	56	60	26	56	54	102	73
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	86	5	39	76	83	91	202
Other transportation.....	26	32	29	20	27	31	25
Personal care.....	31	24	30	29	29	32	46
Medical care.....	64	61	56	59	58	82	81
Recreation.....	56	27	41	53	58	69	77
Education.....	8	3	6	11	7	15	7
Vocation.....	6	5	5	3	6	10	12
Community welfare.....	36	9	23	29	48	60	42
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	21	4	9	15	27	23	42
Other items.....	4	0	1	1	9	8	5
Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—							
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	31.6	41.2	38.2	33.1	30.6	26.9	25.6
Clothing.....	12.2	10.4	12.2	11.9	12.2	12.7	12.4
Housing.....	15.1	12.7	14.3	15.3	16.2	15.4	14.2
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	7.4	8.8	8.0	7.8	7.2	6.5	6.7
Other household operation.....	4.3	3.2	4.1	4.2	3.9	5.2	4.8
Furnishings and equipment.....	4.2	6.2	2.3	4.4	4.0	6.5	4.3
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	6.4	.5	3.4	5.9	6.1	5.8	12.0
Other transportation.....	1.9	3.3	2.6	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.5
Personal care.....	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.7
Medical care.....	4.8	6.3	4.9	4.6	4.3	5.2	4.8
Recreation.....	4.2	2.8	3.6	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6
Education.....	.6	.3	.5	.9	.5	1.0	.4
Vocation.....	.4	.5	.4	.2	.4	.6	.7
Community welfare.....	2.7	.9	2.0	2.3	3.5	3.8	2.5
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	1.6	.4	.8	1.2	2.0	1.5	2.5
Other items.....	.3	0	.1	.1	.7	.5	.3

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 324.

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

DENVER, COLO.—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.....	295	92	106	97
Number of families disposing of funds in—				
Increase in assets:				
Increase in cash—				
On hand.....	11	4	2	5
In checking account.....	3	0	0	3
In savings account.....	40	4	14	22
Investment in—				
Improvements in own home.....	23	6	10	7
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	6	0	3	3
Building and loan shares.....	3	0	1	2
Stocks and bonds.....	12	2	4	6
Other property.....	2	0	0	2
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:				
Life insurance.....	238	68	89	81
Annuities.....	14	3	2	9
Increase in outstanding loans to others.....	4	1	0	3
Decrease in liabilities:				
Payment on principal of mortgages and down payment on own home.....	47	16	19	12
Payment on principal of other mortgages.....	7	3	3	1
Payment of debts to—				
Banks.....	1	0	1	0
Insurance companies.....	3	0	2	1
Small-loan companies.....	10	2	8	0
Firms selling on installment plan:				
Automobiles.....	9	2	2	5
Other goods.....	26	8	12	6
Individuals.....	15	6	4	5
Other.....	26	11	8	7
Average amount of funds disposed in—				
Increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities.....	\$219.12	\$126.19	\$215.30	\$311.45
Increase in assets.....	152.60	73.93	144.99	235.52
Increase in cash—				
On hand.....	3.68	1.63	2.36	7.07
In checking account.....	12.44	0	0	37.84
In savings account.....	29.23	1.14	9.22	77.74
Investment in—				
Improvements in own home.....	12.27	10.53	22.68	2.54
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	3.70	0	5.94	4.76
Building and loan shares.....	.99	0	.59	2.35
Stocks and bonds.....	7.89	3.23	7.37	12.89
Other property.....	.32	0	0	.98
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:				
Life insurance.....	78.87	55.68	95.63	82.55
Annuities.....	2.93	1.61	1.20	6.06
Increase in outstanding loans to others.....	.28	.11	0	.74
Decrease in liabilities.....	66.52	52.26	70.31	75.93
Payment on principal of mortgages and down payment on own home.....	31.89	30.05	33.40	31.98
Payment on principal of other mortgages.....	3.38	2.34	6.90	.52
Payment of debts to—				
Banks.....	.43	0	1.20	0
Insurance companies.....	.17	0	.29	.21
Small-loan companies.....	2.83	.41	7.53	0
Firms selling on installment plan:				
Automobiles.....	5.71	1.34	3.04	12.78
Other goods.....	7.63	6.60	11.16	4.75
Individuals.....	6.12	3.75	2.55	12.26
Other.....	8.36	7.77	4.24	13.43

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 324.

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

DENVER, COLO.—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.....	295	92	106	97
Number of families receiving funds from—				
Decrease in assets:				
Reduction in cash—				
On hand.....	13	3	6	4
In checking account.....	6	0	1	5
In savings account.....	22	4	7	11
Sale of property:				
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	3	0	2	1
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	10	1	4	5
Goods and chattels.....	2	0	0	2
Other property.....	2	1	1	0
Insurance policies:				
Surrender.....	11	6	3	2
Settlement.....	2	0	2	0
Receipts from outstanding loans to others.....	7	2	2	3
Increase in liabilities:				
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	1	1	0	0
Increase in other mortgages.....	1	0	1	0
Increase in debts—				
Payable to banks.....	9	2	3	4
Payable to insurance companies.....	15	6	3	6
Payable to small-loan companies.....	14	6	6	2
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:				
Automobiles.....	22	4	7	11
Other goods.....	42	15	12	15
Payable to individuals.....	12	6	5	1
Other debts.....	43	17	14	12
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0
Average amount of funds received from—				
Decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities.....	\$146.45	\$89.92	\$122.49	\$226.24
Decrease in assets.....	79.03	23.18	59.37	153.46
Reduction in cash—				
On hand.....	7.85	4.54	11.52	6.97
In checking account.....	8.00	0	1.42	22.79
In savings account.....	23.12	7.41	26.93	33.87
Sale of property:				
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	2.97	0	2.78	5.98
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	18.25	.23	5.75	49.00
Goods and chattels.....	.44	0	0	1.34
Other property.....	.15	.04	.38	0
Insurance policies:				
Surrender.....	5.09	10.04	2.61	3.10
Settlement.....	2.19	0	6.09	0
Receipts from outstanding loans to others.....	10.97	.92	1.89	30.41
Increase in liabilities.....	67.42	66.74	63.12	72.78
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	1.47	4.73	0	0
Increase in other mortgages.....	1.02	0	2.33	0
Increase in debts—				
Payable to banks.....	8.52	2.71	14.81	7.16
Payable to insurance companies.....	9.97	16.53	4.58	9.64
Payable to small-loan companies.....	4.09	5.44	4.69	2.16
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:				
Automobiles.....	14.25	2.25	13.62	26.33
Other goods.....	9.30	7.85	6.06	14.22
Payable to individuals.....	6.94	11.00	6.94	3.09
Other debts.....	11.86	16.23	9.59	10.18
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 324.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—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.....	357	45	92	73	50	43	54
Number of families disposing of funds in—							
Increase in assets:							
Increase in cash—							
On hand.....	8	1	0	2	0	2	3
In checking account.....	9	0	0	2	3	2	2
In savings account.....	65	2	16	12	8	10	17
Investment in—							
Improvements in own home.....	17	3	5	2	3	1	3
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	7	0	2	2	2	1	0
Building and loan shares.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	5	2	2	0	0	1	0
Other property.....	3	1	0	0	2	0	0
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:							
Life insurance.....	328	42	86	67	44	42	47
Annuities.....	28	1	7	2	5	4	9
Increase in outstanding loans to others.....	14	0	5	1	3	1	4
Decrease in liabilities:							
Payment on principal of mortgages and down payment on own home.....	67	6	19	14	8	9	11
Payment on principal of other mortgages.....	3	0	2	0	0	0	1
Payment of debts to—							
Banks.....	5	2	0	0	0	1	2
Insurance companies.....	3	1	0	0	0	0	2
Small-loan companies.....	10	1	2	3	3	0	1
Firms selling on installment plan:							
Automobiles.....	17	0	5	6	2	1	3
Other goods.....	38	5	12	5	6	5	5
Individuals.....	12	1	3	4	1	2	1
Other.....	16	4	4	3	2	1	2
Average amount of funds disposed in—							
Increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities.....	\$184.76	\$123.04	\$170.88	\$177.08	\$198.94	\$196.87	\$247.38
Increase in assets.....	118.76	93.70	109.59	107.04	131.01	130.42	150.47
Increase in cash—							
On hand.....	1.25	1.67	0	2.40	0	1.86	2.13
In checking account.....	3.80	0	0	8.56	6.00	3.21	5.41
In savings account.....	17.83	2.30	15.18	13.88	27.38	19.92	30.12
Investment in—							
Improvements in own home.....	7.60	13.89	10.96	8.90	2.42	4.42	2.22
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	1.88	0	2.44	1.58	5.92	.85	0
Building and loan shares.....	.56	0	0	2.74	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	4.35	7.64	3.76	0	0	20.07	0
Other property.....	.38	.47	0	0	2.28	0	0
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:							
Life insurance.....	70.73	67.37	68.06	67.51	70.93	73.68	79.90
Annuities.....	5.19	.36	3.41	1.42	4.48	6.13	17.27
Increase in outstanding loans to others.....	5.19	0	5.78	.05	11.60	.28	13.42
Decrease in liabilities.....	66.00	29.34	61.29	70.04	67.93	66.45	96.91
Payment on principal of mortgages and down payment on own home.....	35.50	11.33	32.42	38.80	37.28	43.00	48.78
Payment on principal of other mortgages.....	.93	0	2.13	0	0	0	2.54
Payment of debts to—							
Banks.....	.66	1.39	0	0	0	.58	2.74
Insurance companies.....	.92	.03	0	0	0	0	6.06
Small-loan companies.....	2.40	.97	1.32	2.53	6.79	0	3.11
Firms selling on installment plan:							
Automobiles.....	8.55	0	11.33	11.61	6.20	7.45	9.85
Other goods.....	9.52	8.64	9.20	5.24	10.75	10.25	14.85
Individuals.....	4.09	.67	2.66	6.37	5.00	3.95	5.56
Other.....	3.43	6.31	2.23	5.49	1.91	1.22	3.42

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 324.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—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.....	357	45	92	73	50	43	54
Number of families receiving funds from—							
Decrease in assets:							
Reduction in cash—							
On hand.....	16	3	3	5	1	1	3
In checking account.....	11	0	2	1	1	2	5
In savings account.....	35	5	5	7	3	6	9
Sale of property:							
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building and loan shares.....	3	0	1	0	0	0	2
Stocks and bonds.....	4	2	0	0	0	0	2
Goods and chattels.....	12	3	5	1	1	2	0
Other property.....	5	0	2	0	0	0	3
Insurance policies:							
Surrender.....	19	4	5	4	2	1	3
Settlement.....	4	0	3	1	0	0	0
Receipts from outstanding loans to others.....	7	2	0	1	0	1	3
Increase in liabilities:							
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	6	1	2	1	0	0	2
Increase in other mortgages.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Increase in debts—							
Payable to banks.....	10	0	5	0	3	2	0
Payable to insurance companies.....	16	1	6	2	1	2	4
Payable to small-loan companies.....	18	3	4	5	2	1	3
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:							
Automobiles.....	38	2	7	7	5	4	13
Other goods.....	139	14	36	27	16	23	23
Payable to individuals.....	25	3	5	4	2	5	6
Other debts.....	101	19	25	19	11	10	17
Inheritance.....	3	0	0	1	1	0	1
Average amount of funds received from—							
Decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities.....	\$155.27	\$75.39	\$118.41	\$124.37	\$154.08	\$173.98	\$312.66
Decrease in assets.....	55.02	28.19	40.85	33.49	59.10	64.33	119.48
Reduction in cash—							
On hand.....	5.91	4.11	9.08	6.93	1.00	2.32	8.06
In checking account.....	8.34	0	1.52	4.11	2.00	30.81	20.63
In savings account.....	16.94	9.62	13.64	7.46	13.70	15.57	45.54
Sale of property:							
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building and loan shares.....	2.12	0	2.05	0	0	0	10.52
Stocks and bonds.....	1.09	3.33	0	0	0	0	4.45
Goods and chattels.....	1.69	5.31	1.96	2.12	.40	.24	0
Other property.....	2.69	0	.28	0	0	0	17.31
Insurance policies:							
Surrender.....	9.57	3.71	4.17	3.56	42.00	1.44	8.23
Settlement.....	3.50	0	8.15	6.85	0	0	0
Receipts from outstanding loans to others.....	3.17	2.11	0	2.46	0	13.95	4.74
Increase in liabilities.....	100.25	47.20	77.56	90.88	94.98	109.65	193.18
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	2.22	.41	2.23	2.47	0	0	7.18
Increase in other mortgages.....	.27	0	0	0	1.92	0	0
Increase in debts—							
Payable to banks.....	2.98	0	4.81	0	10.26	2.56	0
Payable to insurance companies.....	7.22	1.56	10.45	5.55	4.66	2.56	14.75
Payable to small-loan companies.....	5.40	6.78	3.63	9.30	6.91	1.58	3.67
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:							
Automobiles.....	24.15	1.44	5.95	20.11	27.65	21.38	78.51
Other goods.....	31.18	12.78	28.02	28.42	26.48	39.56	56.69
Payable to individuals.....	8.92	2.06	9.85	7.41	5.56	19.65	9.66
Other debts.....	17.91	22.17	14.62	17.62	11.54	22.36	22.72
Inheritance.....	3.77	0	0	.62	10.00	0	14.81

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 324.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.-KANS.—NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over
<i>Disposition of Money Received During the Schedule Year Not Used for Current Family Expenditure</i>				
Families in survey.....	103	32	20	42
Number of families disposing of funds in—				
Increase in assets:				
Increase in cash—				
On hand.....	2	0	0	2
In checking account.....	1	0	1	0
In savings account.....	11	3	4	4
Investment in—				
Improvements in own home.....	5	1	2	2
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	1	0	0	1
Building and loan shares.....	1	0	0	1
Stocks and bonds.....	0	0	0	0
Other property.....	0	0	0	0
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:				
Life insurance.....	97	30	29	38
Annuities.....	8	0	3	5
Increase in outstanding loans to others.....	2	1	0	1
Decrease in liabilities:				
Payment on principal of mortgages and down payment on own home.....	16	5	1	10
Payment on principal of other mortgages.....	2	0	0	2
Payment of debts to—				
Banks.....	0	0	0	0
Insurance companies.....	0	0	0	0
Small-loan companies.....	4	2	0	2
Firms selling on installment plan:				
Automobiles.....	4	2	0	2
Other goods.....	16	4	5	7
Individuals.....	2	0	1	1
Other.....	2	1	1	0
Average amount of funds disposed in—				
Increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities.....	\$133.10	\$97.95	\$94.67	\$186.39
Increase in assets.....	83.26	72.10	79.72	94.19
Increase in cash—				
On hand.....	5.53	0	0	13.56
In checking account.....	.55	0	1.96	0
In savings account.....	9.00	9.72	12.74	5.88
Investment in:				
Improvements in own home.....	2.90	1.09	2.76	4.37
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	.81	0	0	1.99
Building and loan shares.....	.12	0	0	.28
Stocks and bonds.....	0	0	0	0
Other property.....	0	0	0	0
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:				
Life insurance.....	60.04	60.38	57.83	61.31
Annuities.....	3.54	0	4.43	5.61
Increase in outstanding loans to others.....	.77	.91	0	1.19
Decrease in liabilities.....	49.84	25.85	14.95	92.20
Payment on principal of mortgages and down payment on own home.....	31.14	11.96	3.76	64.66
Payment on principal of other mortgages.....	2.74	0	0	6.71
Payment of debts to—				
Banks.....	0	0	0	0
Insurance companies.....	0	0	0	0
Small-loan companies.....	2.24	1.75	0	4.17
Firms selling on installment plan:				
Automobiles.....	2.61	4.78	0	2.76
Other goods.....	9.95	6.67	8.03	13.76
Individuals.....	.69	0	2.24	.14
Other.....	.47	.69	.92	0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 324.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.-KANS.—NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over
<i>Funds Made Available for Family Use From Sources Other Than Family Income in Schedule Year</i>				
Families in survey.....	103	32	29	42
Number of families receiving funds from—				
Decrease in assets:				
Reduction in cash—				
On hand.....	2	2	0	0
In checking account.....	1	1	0	0
In savings account.....	4	1	0	3
Sale of property:				
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	0	0	0	0
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	1	0	0	1
Goods and chattels.....	0	0	0	0
Other property.....	1	1	0	0
Insurance policies:				
Surrender.....	4	3	1	0
Settlement.....	2	1	0	1
Receipts from outstanding loans to others.....	0	0	0	0
Increase in liabilities:				
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	2	2	0	0
Increase in other mortgages.....	1	1	0	0
Increase in debts—				
Payable to banks.....	0	0	0	0
Payable to insurance companies.....	0	0	0	0
Payable to small-loan companies.....	4	2	2	0
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:				
Automobiles.....	3	0	0	3
Other goods.....	41	11	12	18
Payable to individuals.....	4	1	0	3
Other debts.....	33	16	8	9
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0
Average amount of funds received from—				
Decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities.....	\$83.07	\$96.09	\$31.26	\$108.93
Decrease in assets.....	28.60	31.17	2.59	44.64
Reduction in cash—				
On hand.....	.52	1.69	0	0
In checking account.....	.97	3.12	0	0
In savings account.....	3.64	6.25	0	4.17
Sale of property:				
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	0	0	0	0
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	14.56	0	0	35.71
Goods and chattels.....	0	0	0	0
Other property.....	3.54	11.41	0	0
Insurance policies:				
Surrender.....	1.53	2.58	2.59	0
Settlement.....	3.84	6.12	0	4.76
Receipts from outstanding loans to others.....	0	0	0	0
Increase in liabilities.....	54.47	64.92	28.67	64.29
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	3.69	11.88	0	0
Increase in other mortgages.....	1.54	4.96	0	0
Increase in debts—				
Payable to banks.....	0	0	0	0
Payable to insurance companies.....	0	0	0	0
Payable to small-loan companies.....	2.50	3.05	5.52	0
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:				
Automobiles.....	3.83	0	0	9.40
Other goods.....	22.99	17.06	15.05	32.98
Payable to individuals.....	3.13	3.12	0	5.28
Other debts.....	16.79	24.85	8.10	16.63
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 324.

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

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.—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	504	47	114	106	86	59	92
Number of families disposing of funds in—							
Increase in assets:							
Increase in cash—							
On hand	26	0	6	5	4	4	7
In checking account	4	0	1	0	0	0	3
In savings account	51	0	5	13	11	7	15
Investment in:							
Improvements in own home	33	3	10	9	7	1	3
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages)	8	0	2	1	2	0	3
Building and loan shares	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stocks and bonds	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other property	9	1	1	2	1	2	2
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:							
Life insurance	445	40	101	92	76	53	83
Annuities	34	2	12	6	6	1	7
Increase in outstanding loans to others	9	0	3	0	2	1	3
Decrease in liabilities:							
Payment on principal of mortgages and down payment on own home	77	5	24	22	11	4	11
Payment on principal of other mortgages	3	1	0	0	0	0	2
Payment of debts to—							
Banks	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Insurance companies	3	0	1	0	0	1	1
Small-loan companies	10	2	3	3	0	0	2
Firms selling on installment plan:							
Automobiles	21	0	4	3	4	2	8
Other goods	64	6	20	14	8	4	12
Individuals	20	1	7	3	2	3	4
Other	73	9	24	11	14	6	9
Average amount of funds disposed in—							
Increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities	\$174.58	\$134.43	\$179.51	\$152.01	\$182.42	\$136.13	\$232.33
Increase in assets	115.21	78.92	103.68	101.23	129.32	109.78	154.49
Increase in cash—							
On hand	4.02	0	7.72	2.19	4.13	2.88	4.23
In checking account .....	.76	0	.26	0	0	0	3.86
In savings account	13.28	0	6.80	10.02	20.51	16.80	22.83
Investment in:							
Improvements in own home	11.23	9.19	12.98	11.39	12.46	.36	15.77
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages)	5.36	0	4.52	2.83	6.24	0	14.67
Building and loan shares .....	.28	0	0	0	0	0	1.52
Stocks and bonds .....	.40	0	0	0	0	0	2.17
Other property .....	.25	.18	.03	.12	.03	1.03	.41
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:							
Life insurance	73.86	68.87	62.94	71.67	78.86	86.16	79.92
Annuities	3.98	.68	6.16	3.01	4.30	.86	5.79
Increase in outstanding loans to others	1.79	0	2.27	0	2.79	1.69	3.32
Decrease in liabilities	59.37	55.51	75.83	50.78	53.10	26.35	77.84
Payment on principal of mortgages and down payment on own home	24.98	20.02	37.74	28.99	16.14	8.39	26.00
Payment on principal of other mortgages .....	.67	2.30	0	0	0	0	2.48
Payment of debts to—							
Banks .....	.31	0	0	0	1.80	0	0
Insurance companies .....	.56	0	.08	0	0	2.05	1.63
Small-loan companies	1.21	5.97	.77	1.32	0	0	1.09
Firms selling on installment plan:							
Automobiles	8.02	0	6.22	2.23	11.23	3.35	21.03
Other goods	9.17	9.99	11.02	9.64	4.41	3.73	13.88
Individuals	2.87	1.06	5.23	2.08	1.74	1.86	3.48
Other	11.58	16.17	14.77	6.52	17.78	6.97	8.25

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 324.

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

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.—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.....	504	47	114	106	86	59	92
Number of families receiving funds from—							
Decrease in assets:							
Reduction in cash—							
On hand.....	25	1	5	5	6	3	5
In checking account.....	9	0	0	2	2	1	4
In savings account.....	91	3	14	15	22	15	22
Sale of property:							
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	3	1	0	0	1	0	1
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	1
Goods and chattels.....	6	0	2	1	1	2	0
Other property.....	5	1	1	0	0	1	2
Insurance policies:							
Surrender.....	24	2	10	2	0	2	8
Settlement.....	7	0	0	0	2	2	3
Receipts from outstanding loans to others.....	13	0	2	3	2	2	4
Increase in liabilities:							
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	5	1	3	1	0	0	0
Increase in other mortgages.....	5	0	0	3	0	0	2
Increase in debts:							
Payable to banks.....	12	0	2	1	4	4	1
Payable to insurance companies.....	26	0	4	7	4	6	5
Payable to small-loan companies.....	34	2	13	9	3	2	5
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:							
Automobiles.....	45	1	9	5	7	6	17
Other goods.....	156	16	33	28	19	20	40
Payable to individuals.....	39	5	10	9	4	4	7
Other debts.....	166	19	39	45	21	20	22
Inheritance.....	5	0	2	0	0	2	1
Average amount of funds received from—							
Decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities.....	\$158.08	\$63.55	\$111.83	\$114.85	\$148.17	\$210.07	\$288.21
Decrease in assets.....	65.53	5.60	29.47	36.03	80.44	79.81	151.80
Reduction in cash—							
On hand.....	8.31	.96	8.07	6.32	12.94	9.32	9.70
In checking account.....	5.52	0	0	2.59	1.38	1.36	25.12
In savings account.....	31.63	1.16	8.74	21.96	47.24	35.17	69.85
Sale of property:							
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	.32	1.06	0	0	.16	0	1.09
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	1.15	0	1.75	.42	0	0	3.64
Goods and chattels.....	1.28	0	.10	1.53	2.67	4.04	0
Other property.....	.79	1.06	1.10	0	0	.85	1.88
Insurance policies:							
Surrender.....	6.74	1.36	9.27	2.01	0	3.73	20.06
Settlement.....	8.05	0	0	0	12.85	20.76	18.78
Receipts from outstanding loans to others.....	1.74	0	.44	1.20	3.20	4.58	1.68
Increase in liabilities.....	92.55	57.95	82.36	78.82	67.73	130.26	136.41
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	2.51	4.26	7.36	2.16	0	0	0
Increase in other mortgages.....	3.05	0	0	5.46	0	0	10.43
Increase in debts—							
Payable to banks.....	2.96	0	1.93	.28	6.92	7.54	2.17
Payable to insurance companies.....	8.66	0	2.82	5.24	8.72	38.51	5.08
Payable to small-loan companies.....	5.51	3.27	7.27	8.23	3.40	4.36	4.07
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:							
Automobiles.....	13.17	.50	8.53	8.04	10.74	18.85	29.94
Other goods.....	23.46	14.16	20.30	16.90	12.55	33.80	43.24
Payable to individuals.....	6.79	6.81	9.34	5.75	2.25	7.37	8.68
Other debts.....	26.44	28.95	24.81	26.76	23.15	19.83	32.80
Inheritance.....	1.19	0	1.97	0	0	5.08	.80

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 324.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—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.....	401	54	65	94	62	42	84
Number of families disposing of funds in—							
Increase in assets:							
Increase in cash—							
On hand.....	7	0	0	3	1	3	0
In checking account.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
In savings account.....	49	3	5	8	7	7	19
Investment in—							
Improvements in own home.....	19	1	1	3	5	4	5
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	4	1	0	0	1	1	1
Building and loan shares.....	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Stocks and bonds.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Other property.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:							
Life insurance.....	385	52	61	90	57	42	83
Annuities.....	21	2	3	9	4	0	3
Increase in outstanding loans to others.....	12	0	1	3	4	1	3
Decrease in liabilities:							
Payment on principal of mortgages and down payment on own home.....	37	6	4	12	5	3	7
Payment on principal of other mortgages.....	7	2	0	1	1	2	1
Payment of debts to—							
Banks.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Insurance companies.....	3	1	0	0	0	1	1
Small-loan companies.....	16	3	2	8	2	1	0
Firms selling on installment plan:							
Automobiles.....	9	1	0	2	3	1	2
Other goods.....	45	4	6	13	9	7	6
Individuals.....	18	2	2	7	1	3	3
Other.....	18	2	5	5	3	2	1
Average amount of funds disposed in—							
Increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities.....	\$187.22	\$142.67	\$140.16	\$198.36	\$176.29	\$245.19	\$219.05
Increase in assets.....	141.65	110.39	114.69	144.04	131.48	177.91	169.48
Increase in cash—							
On hand.....	1.47	0	0	3.09	.65	6.19	0
In checking account.....	.75	0	0	0	0	0	3.57
In savings account.....	22.12	.76	8.38	12.39	10.49	63.08	45.70
Investment in—							
Improvements in own home.....	4.66	1.85	.77	4.57	7.77	6.57	6.35
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	1.18	.50	0	0	4.84	2.86	.29
Building and loan shares.....	.48	0	0	0	.97	0	1.57
Stocks and bonds.....	.30	0	0	0	1.94	0	0
Other property.....	.07	0	0	0	0	0	.34
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:							
Life insurance.....	106.44	105.03	103.82	116.96	98.54	96.92	108.18
Annuities.....	2.24	2.25	1.34	5.01	2.09	0	1.04
Increase in outstanding loans to others.....	1.94	0	.38	2.02	4.19	2.29	2.44
Decrease in liabilities.....	45.57	32.28	25.47	54.32	44.81	67.28	49.57
Payment on principal of mortgages and down payment on own home.....	16.18	5.90	9.00	21.24	14.21	9.19	27.62
Payment on principal of other mortgages.....	3.40	1.40	0	5.96	2.90	4.67	4.18
Payment of debts to—							
Banks.....	.06	0	.38	0	0	0	0
Insurance companies.....	.79	3.70	0	0	0	1.19	.79
Small-loan companies.....	2.83	4.74	1.91	4.58	1.19	5.95	0
Firms selling on installment plan:							
Automobiles.....	4.19	4.22	0	4.19	6.10	10.36	2.91
Other goods.....	10.86	7.13	6.62	11.50	13.07	24.10	7.59
Individuals.....	4.28	3.89	2.54	3.72	1.61	10.00	5.62
Other.....	2.98	1.30	5.02	3.13	5.73	1.82	.86

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 324.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—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.....	401	54	65	94	62	42	84
Number of families receiving funds from—							
Decrease in assets:							
Reduction in cash—							
On hand.....	8	1	1	3	2	0	1
In checking account.....	5	0	1	1	0	1	2
In savings account.....	63	3	5	11	14	9	21
Sale of property:							
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	6	0	0	0	0	2	4
Goods and chattels.....	12	0	4	2	2	1	3
Other property.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Insurance policies:							
Surrender.....	35	6	6	8	9	3	3
Settlement.....	6	1	1	0	0	1	3
Receipts from outstanding loans to others.....	8	2	1	0	1	0	4
Increase in liabilities:							
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	5	1	1	1	0	0	2
Increase in other mortgages.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Increase in debts—							
Payable to banks.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payable to insurance companies.....	25	4	8	8	1	0	4
Payable to small-loan companies.....	37	4	6	14	4	3	6
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:							
Automobiles.....	30	3	2	6	5	3	11
Other goods.....	103	13	18	26	18	11	17
Payable to individuals.....	22	6	4	3	5	0	4
Other debts.....	132	24	21	30	16	13	28
Inheritance.....	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
Average amount of funds received from—							
Decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities.....	\$152.47	\$108.25	\$113.19	\$117.49	\$155.73	\$163.33	\$242.64
Decrease in assets.....	68.18	42.75	38.75	36.00	76.85	90.84	129.51
Reduction in cash—							
On hand.....	1.83	1.39	2.31	1.79	3.06	0	1.78
In checking account.....	2.86	0	3.08	3.19	0	1.19	7.08
In savings account.....	30.48	4.30	11.48	17.40	51.33	46.01	53.60
Sale of property:							
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	7.62	0	0	0	0	9.52	31.62
Goods and chattels.....	.96	0	3.77	.31	1.13	.02	.48
Other property.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Insurance policies:							
Surrender.....	12.01	19.65	9.25	13.31	21.14	6.62	3.76
Settlement.....	10.49	15.74	.78	0	0	27.48	25.59
Receipts from outstanding loans to others.....	1.93	1.67	3.08	0	.19	0	5.60
Increase in liabilities.....	84.29	65.50	79.44	81.49	78.88	72.49	113.13
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	4.70	3.70	10.46	3.19	0	0	8.40
Increase in other mortgages.....	.23	0	0	0	1.49	0	0
Increase in debts—							
Payable to banks.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payable to insurance companies.....	6.74	6.61	20.37	6.27	.97	0	4.42
Payable to small-loan companies.....	8.30	2.50	9.02	12.64	4.69	6.64	10.11
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:							
Automobiles.....	15.78	5.10	2.26	10.56	18.70	25.61	31.87
Other goods.....	23.83	16.43	21.35	23.34	28.72	25.55	26.60
Payable to individuals.....	7.05	8.65	3.35	1.68	12.77	0	14.17
Other debts.....	17.66	22.51	12.63	23.81	11.54	14.69	17.56
Inheritance.....	2.54	0	6.46	0	9.68	0	0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 324.

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	St. Louis, Mo.—Negro families				Salt Lake City, Utah—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 \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$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.....	106	28	27	51	210	54	55	72	29
No. families disposing of funds in—									
Increase in assets:									
Increase in cash—									
On hand.....	3	0	1	2	4	1	1	1	1
In checking account.....	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0
In savings account.....	11	3	1	7	18	2	2	7	7
Investment in—									
Improvements in own home.....	0	0	0	0	12	3	2	4	3
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0
Other property.....	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	2	0
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:									
Life insurance.....	102	27	27	48	180	41	55	58	26
Annuities.....	7	3	0	4	2	1	1	0	0
Increase in outstanding loans to others.....	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	2
Decrease in liabilities:									
Pymt. on principal of mortgages and down pymt. on home.....	3	1	2	0	47	10	12	18	7
Payment on principal of other mortgages.....	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	2	0
Payment of debts to—									
Banks.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Insurance companies.....	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	1
Small-loan companies.....	2	2	0	0	4	1	1	2	0
Firms selling on installment plan:									
Automobiles.....	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	2
Other goods.....	14	5	1	8	30	5	6	18	1
Individuals.....	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	1
Other.....	3	3	0	0	21	4	3	13	1
Av. amount of funds disposed in—									
Increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities.....	\$105.41	\$127.43	\$76.45	\$108.65	\$154.27	\$112.73	\$112.59	\$202.34	\$191.54
Increase in assets.....	84.61	85.86	61.90	95.95	96.75	59.64	70.88	129.96	132.57
Increase in cash—									
On hand.....	6.46	0	.37	13.24	.89	1.06	.42	1.31	.40
In checking account.....	.05	0	0	.10	2.79	0	1.25	7.19	0
In savings account.....	11.50	15.66	.19	15.20	15.61	4.89	15.33	10.37	49.13
Investment in—									
Improvements in own home.....	0	0	0	0	9.28	9.04	3.34	15.16	6.42
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	0	0	0	0	13.68	0	0	39.89	0
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	0	0	0	0	.25	0	.73	.18	0
Other property.....	0	0	0	0	1.99	4.21	0	2.66	0
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:									
Life insurance.....	64.15	66.74	61.34	64.22	50.77	38.47	49.64	51.83	73.23
Annuities.....	2.45	3.46	0	3.19	.55	1.97	.17	0	0
Increase in outstanding loans to others.....	0	0	0	0	.94	0	0	1.37	3.39
Decrease in liabilities.....	20.80	41.57	14.55	12.70	57.52	53.09	41.71	72.38	58.97
Pymt. on principal of mortgages and down pymt. on home.....	3.65	3.57	10.61	0	35.61	40.11	29.36	36.35	37.23
Payment on principal of other mortgages.....	.79	0	3.09	0	1.82	2.01	0	3.81	0
Payment of debts to—									
Banks.....	0	0	0	0	.23	0	0	.67	0
Insurance companies.....	0	0	0	0	1.49	4.36	0	.12	2.35
Small-loan companies.....	1.57	5.94	0	0	1.16	.30	1.17	2.27	0
Firms selling on installment plan:									
Automobiles.....	0	0	0	0	2.58	.32	0	.56	16.70
Other goods.....	12.41	25.04	.63	11.72	7.55	4.79	8.38	11.85	.48
Individuals.....	.53	0	.22	.98	.19	0	0	.41	.40
Other.....	1.85	7.02	0	0	6.89	1.20	2.80	16.34	1.81

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 324.

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	St. Louis, Mo.—Negro families—Continued				Salt Lake City, Utah—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			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$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.....	106	28	27	51	210	54	55	72	29
Number of families receiving funds from—									
Decrease in assets:									
Reduction in cash—									
On hand.....	1	0	0	1	12	3	5	3	1
In checking account.....	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	2
In savings account.....	4	1	1	2	22	2	6	11	3
Sale of property:									
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	0
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1
Stocks and bonds.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0
Goods and chattels.....	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1
Other property.....	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	5	2
Insurance policies:									
Surrender.....	3	0	2	1	11	5	3	1	2
Settlement.....	1	0	0	1	3	2	1	0	0
Receipts from outstanding loans to others.....	1	0	0	1	6	0	5	1	0
Increase in liabilities:									
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	0	0	0	0	11	2	3	6	0
Increase in other mortgages.....	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Increase in debts—									
Payable to banks.....	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	0
Payable to insurance companies.....	1	0	1	0	11	2	3	4	2
Payable to small-loan companies.....	4	1	1	2	18	7	5	4	2
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:									
Automobiles.....	5	0	1	4	11	0	2	7	2
Other goods.....	45	8	11	26	72	16	17	31	8
Payable to individuals.....	3	0	2	1	23	3	8	11	1
Other debts.....	19	7	6	6	51	13	15	16	7
Inheritance.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Average amount of funds received from—									
Decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities.....	\$85.37	\$54.55	\$88.72	\$100.50	\$153.38	\$93.60	\$130.80	\$197.70	\$197.47
Decrease in assets.....	12.19	8.57	4.84	18.05	57.81	29.94	54.37	76.87	68.87
Reduction in cash—									
On hand.....	.66	0	0	1.37	8.43	9.10	6.64	11.09	3.96
In checking account.....	0	0	0	0	15.20	0	0	41.38	7.33
In savings account.....	5.66	8.57	1.48	6.27	15.53	9.25	22.91	12.54	20.64
Sale of property:									
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	0	0	0	0	4.26	6.38	0	7.65	0
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0	.59	0	0	.11	3.96
Stocks and bonds.....	0	0	0	0	3.32	0	11.28	1.06	0
Goods and chattels.....	.24	0	0	.49	.24	0	0	.55	.40
Other property.....	0	0	0	0	3.86	0	0	1.55	24.10
Insurance policies:									
Surrender.....	1.80	0	3.36	1.96	3.12	4.36	2.81	.27	8.48
Settlement.....	3.77	0	0	7.84	.32	.85	.38	0	0
Receipts from outstanding loans to others.....	.06	0	0	.12	2.94	0	10.35	.67	0
Increase in liabilities.....	73.18	45.98	83.88	82.45	95.58	63.66	76.43	120.83	128.60
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	0	0	0	0	14.58	11.14	11.61	25.30	0
Increase in other mortgages.....	1.42	0	0	2.94	3.25	0	0	0	23.57
Increase in debts—									
Payable to banks.....	0	0	0	0	.69	.85	0	1.37	0
Payable to insurance companies.....	.31	0	1.23	0	6.10	1.29	3.88	8.83	12.48
Payable to small-loan companies.....	2.71	.89	3.33	3.37	5.54	7.77	3.51	1.16	16.12
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:									
Automobiles.....	20.99	0	27.78	28.92	11.62	0	1.57	22.07	26.38
Other goods.....	29.69	10.88	26.80	41.55	22.04	14.03	24.95	28.44	15.53
Payable to individuals.....	1.23	0	2.62	1.18	9.66	2.61	16.45	13.46	.49
Other debts.....	16.83	34.21	22.12	4.49	22.09	25.97	14.46	20.20	34.03
Inheritance.....	6.46	0	11.48	7.35	0	0	0	0	0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 324.

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

DENVER, COLO.—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.....	295	21	65	59	57	72	12	9
Number of families in which chief earner is—								
Clerical worker.....	141	4	25	32	28	38	8	6
Skilled wage earner.....	61	3	11	7	16	23	0	1
Semiskilled wage earner.....	70	10	18	16	12	10	2	2
Unskilled wage earner.....	23	4	11	4	1	1	2	0
Number of families composed of—								
Man and wife.....	90	6	21	12	20	24	4	3
Man, wife, and 1 child ²	55	2	14	13	12	14	0	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children ²	55	5	12	10	11	15	1	1
Man, wife, and 5 or more children ²	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons) ²	21	1	2	7	5	3	3	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons) ²	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	32	2	7	8	4	6	2	3
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults.....	10	0	1	3	3	1	1	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).....	20	4	7	4	1	4	0	0
Adults (4 or more persons, not including man and wife).....	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Adult or adults, and children (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife).....	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Adult or adults, and children (4 or more persons, not including man and wife).....	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Distribution by Nativity of Homemaker</i>								
Number of families having no homemaker born in—	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
United States.....	279	21	58	56	55	68	12	9
Italy.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Germany.....	4	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
Canada (not French).....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ireland.....	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Sweden.....	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Other.....	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Composition of Household</i>								
Number of households.....	295	21	65	59	57	72	12	9
Average number of persons in household.....	3.15	3.00	3.00	3.31	3.13	3.20	3.45	2.98
Number of households with—								
Boarders and lodgers.....	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Boarders only.....	19	2	4	1	6	5	1	0
Lodgers only.....	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Other persons.....	4	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
Average size of economic family in—								
Persons, total.....	3.14	3.00	2.96	3.30	3.15	3.19	3.39	3.00
Under 16 years of age.....	.81	.82	.73	.87	.76	.96	.87	.44
16 years of age and over.....	2.33	2.18	2.23	2.43	2.39	2.23	3.02	2.56
Expenditure units.....	2.92	2.71	2.74	3.07	2.94	2.96	3.26	2.90
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.11	.09	.13	.04	.12	.10	.31	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. 326.

TABLE 5.—Description of families studied, by income level—Continued
DENVER, COLO.—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.....	295	21	65	59	57	72	12	9
Number of families having—								
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	74	5	13	15	18	7	9	7
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers....	23	2	6	1	6	5	3	0
Other net rents.....	16	0	3	3	2	5	2	1
Interest and dividends.....	17	0	6	2	5	3	1	0
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	12	1	3	0	2	4	2	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	18	1	7	5	3	2	0	0
Other sources of income.....	12	1	0	2	1	5	2	1
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	5	1	2	1	0	0	1	0
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	193	13	31	36	40	57	8	8
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	78	8	24	14	14	13	4	1
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.29	1.24	1.20	1.32	1.42	1.11	1.80	1.89
Average amount of—								
Net family income.....	\$1,510	\$793	\$1,061	\$1,331	\$1,626	\$1,906	\$2,219	\$2,709
Earnings of individuals.....	1,457	760	1,036	1,312	1,591	1,828	1,899	2,665
Chief earner.....	1,344	717	990	1,238	1,441	1,778	1,465	1,809
Subsidiary earners.....	113	43	46	74	150	50	434	856
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,268	517	890	1,109	1,441	1,733	1,502	1,664
Under 16 years.....	(³)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	189	243	146	202	150	95	397	1,001
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	12	9	12	2	20	7	53	0
Other net rents.....	9	0	5	4	2	14	63	11
Interest and dividends.....	4	0	4	1	5	4	21	0
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	17	17	3	0	4	41	101	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	4	6	2	6	4	5	0	0
Other sources of income.....	8	1	0	8	(³)	7	83	33
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-1	(³)	-1	-2	0	0	-1	0
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	191	65	83	127	204	258	251	503
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	198	159	148	268	175	246	189	493
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+73	-20	-15	+14	+100	+160	+104	+392
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

³ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A p. 326.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—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.....	357	35	85	91	76	41	15	14
Number of families in which chief earner is—								
Clerical worker.....	122	10	21	32	32	21	3	3
Skilled wage earner.....	81	4	12	21	21	11	7	5
Semiskilled wage earner.....	114	13	36	29	18	9	4	5
Unskilled wage earner.....	40	8	16	9	5	0	1	1
Number of families composed of—								
Man and wife.....	84	15	13	16	21	15	2	2
Man, wife, and 1 child ²	66	1	24	20	10	9	0	2
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children ²	68	5	17	22	12	7	3	2
Man, wife, and 5 or more children ²	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons) ²	44	2	8	12	10	5	2	5
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons) ²	5	1	1	1	0	0	2	0
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	39	3	10	9	10	2	3	2
Man, wife and 2 to 4 adults.....	14	2	1	2	5	1	2	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).....	26	5	8	8	3	2	0	0
Adults (4 or more persons, not including man and wife).....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Adult or adults and children (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife).....	4	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (4 or more persons, not including man and wife).....	3	0	2	0	1	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.....	333	31	80	88	68	40	13	13
Germany.....	7	1	3	1	2	0	0	0
Poland.....	4	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
Russia.....	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Ireland.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden.....	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Other.....	5	0	0	0	2	0	2	1
<i>Composition of Household</i>								
Number of households.....	357	35	85	91	76	41	15	14
Average number of persons in household.....	3.54	2.88	3.34	3.69	3.55	3.40	4.86	4.25
Number of households with—								
Boarders and lodgers.....	48	2	6	14	8	10	5	3
Boarders only.....	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Lodgers only.....	4	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
Other persons.....	19	0	3	4	5	4	2	1
Average size of economic family in—								
Persons, total.....	3.37	2.82	3.27	3.51	3.41	3.08	4.46	3.78
Under 16 years of age.....	.97	.57	.99	1.17	.91	.81	1.20	1.00
16 years of age and over.....	2.40	2.25	2.28	2.34	2.50	2.27	3.26	2.78
Expenditure units.....	3.11	2.59	3.00	3.23	3.16	2.90	4.14	3.58
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.19	.11	.08	.20	.16	.35	.42	.47

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. 326.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—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.....	357	35	85	91	76	41	15	14
Number of families having—								
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	105	7	19	28	26	8	8	9
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	50	4	6	15	7	8	6	4
Other net rents.....	13	1	3	3	4	0	2	0
Interest and dividends.....	14	1	3	4	3	1	0	2
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	17	4	3	3	3	2	1	1
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	24	1	10	6	3	1	2	1
Other sources of income.....	14	3	3	2	4	2	0	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	22	0	5	5	6	5	0	1
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	202	12	50	45	43	28	13	11
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	151	23	33	45	32	13	2	3
Inheritance.....	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.33	1.20	1.23	1.32	1.10	1.66	1.93	1.78
Average amount of—								
Net family income.....	\$1,443	\$757	\$1,055	\$1,353	\$1,656	\$1,919	\$2,228	\$2,690
Earnings of individuals.....	1,407	721	1,040	1,344	1,618	1,854	2,108	2,563
Chief earner.....	1,281	707	1,007	1,247	1,462	1,764	1,636	1,830
Subsidiary earners.....	126	14	33	97	156	90	472	733
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,204	511	886	1,172	1,403	1,691	1,843	1,895
Under 16 years.....	(³)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	203	210	152	171	215	163	265	668
Under 16 years.....	(³)	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	21	8	8	21	15	34	41	100
Other net rents.....	4	1	2	1	10	0	15	0
Interest and dividends.....	1	(³)	1	1	(³)	(³)	0	13
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	11	21	4	3	8	28	20	26
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	5	2	3	4	3	3	44	2
Other sources of income.....	3	4	1	1	9	3	0	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-9	0	-4	-22	-7	-3	0	-14
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	170	59	104	161	183	247	193	354
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	158	116	116	161	221	159	394	52
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+29	-56	+16	+(³)	+10	+118	+115	+267
Inheritance.....	4	0	6	0	11	0	0	0

³ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All families	Income level—Families with annual net income of—					
		\$500 to \$600	\$600 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.....	103	6	25	40	21	6	5
Number of families in which chief earner is—							
Clerical worker.....	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Skilled wage earner.....	4	0	0	0	1	1	2
Semiskilled wage earner.....	25	0	4	10	8	2	1
Unskilled wage earner.....	70	5	20	29	11	3	2
Number of families composed of—							
Man and wife.....	37	3	13	11	8	1	1
Man, wife, and 1 child.....	15	0	3	7	2	1	2
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children.....	8	1	2	4	1	0	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more children.....	5	0	1	3	0	1	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons).....	11	0	1	7	2	0	1
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons).....	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	15	0	0	7	5	3	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Man, wife, and 5 or more adults.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adults (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife).....	5	1	2	1	1	0	0
Adults (4 or more persons not including man and wife).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (2 or 3 persons not including man and wife).....	3	1	2	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (4 or more persons not including man and wife).....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Distribution by Nativity of Homemaker</i>							
Number of families having no homemaker.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families having homemaker born in United States.....	103	6	25	40	21	6	5
<i>Composition of Household</i>							
Number of households.....	103	6	25	40	21	6	5
Average number of persons in household.....	3.51	2.69	2.89	3.97	3.41	3.98	3.80
Number of households with—							
Boarders and lodgers.....	6	1	1	1	2	0	1
Boarders only.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodgers only.....	12	1	1	5	3	1	1
Other persons.....	4	0	2	1	0	0	1
Average size of economic family in—							
Persons, total.....	3.34	2.46	2.79	3.81	3.18	3.66	3.60
Under 16 years of age.....	.96	.63	.79	1.33	.62	1.17	.90
16 years of age and over.....	2.38	1.83	2.00	2.48	2.56	2.49	3.00
Expenditure units.....	3.06	2.23	2.57	3.46	2.96	3.34	3.36
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.18	.25	.08	.17	.25	.33	.22

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. 326.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	All families	Income level—Families with annual net income of—					
		\$500 to \$600	\$600 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.....	103	6	25	40	21	6	5
Number of families having—							
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	36	0	7	14	10	3	2
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	14	1	1	5	4	1	2
Other net rents.....	3	0	0	1	1	0	1
Interest and dividends.....	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Other sources of income.....	6	0	1	3	1	0	1
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	7	0	1	3	2	1	0
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	63	4	15	21	16	5	2
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	37	2	7	19	5	1	3
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.42	1.00	1.28	1.42	1.52	1.67	1.80
Average amount of—							
Net family income.....	\$1,086	\$562	\$751	\$1,034	\$1,342	\$1,573	\$2,172
Earnings of individuals.....	1,061	548	746	1,016	1,327	1,522	1,953
Chief earner.....	952	548	729	936	1,153	1,209	1,527
Subsidiary earners.....	109	0	17	80	174	313	426
Males: 16 years and over.....	947	358	664	945	1,153	1,251	1,861
Under 16 years.....	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	113	190	82	69	174	271	92
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	15	12	4	14	16	52	37
Other net rents.....	(3)	0	0	2	(3)	0	2
Interest and dividends.....	(3)	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	(3)	2	1	0	0	0	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	(3)	0	(3)	(3)	0	0	0
Other sources of income.....	11	0	1	5	2	0	180
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-2	0	-1	-4	-3	-1	0
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	128	50	44	90	184	191	659
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	79	16	48	97	97	133	27
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+50	+20	+15	+1	+122	+137	+248
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

³ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.—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 to \$3,000	\$3,000 and over
<i>Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type¹</i>										
Families in survey.....	504	27	101	128	111	78	40	8	6	5
Number of families in which chief earner is—										
Clerical worker.....	172	8	36	27	45	39	10	1	3	3
Skilled wage earner.....	126	1	14	32	33	19	18	4	3	2
Semiskilled wage earner.....	139	7	32	47	23	17	10	3	0	0
Unskilled wage earner.....	67	11	19	22	10	3	2	0	0	0
Number of families composed of—										
Man and wife.....	113	7	25	36	23	14	7	1	0	0
Man, wife, and 1 child ²	91	6	29	25	16	13	2	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children ²	118	1	25	28	31	20	10	0	3	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more children ²	6	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons) ²	57	1	5	15	17	10	5	3	0	1
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons) ²	8	0	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	0
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	47	2	7	8	14	9	6	1	0	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults.....	27	0	1	6	3	8	4	1	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).....	24	10	5	3	3	2	1	0	0	0
Adults (4 or more persons, not including man and wife).....	7	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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).....	5	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
<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.....	425	22	89	113	88	67	33	6	3	4
Germany.....	7	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	0
Poland.....	4	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Russia.....	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Canada (not French).....	4	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
England.....	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ireland.....	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden.....	24	0	5	6	6	4	2	0	1	0
Canada (French).....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	32	3	5	2	12	3	4	2	0	1
<i>Composition of Household</i>										
Number of households.....	504	27	101	128	111	78	40	8	6	5
Average number of persons in household.....	3.68	2.59	3.35	3.57	3.76	3.86	4.34	5.21	4.44	5.76
Number of households with—										
Boarders and lodgers.....	77	0	12	18	17	18	9	2	0	1
Boarders only.....	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Lodgers only.....	17	2	2	6	2	4	0	1	0	0
Other persons.....	51	1	9	12	11	10	6	0	1	1
Average size of economic family in—										
Persons, total.....	3.51	2.53	3.25	3.42	3.65	3.60	4.01	4.50	4.50	5.58
Under 16 years of age.....	1.06	.31	1.07	1.03	1.27	1.06	1.26	.62	1.33	.40
16 years of age and over.....	2.45	2.22	2.18	2.39	2.38	2.54	2.75	3.88	3.17	5.18
Expenditure units.....	3.23	2.34	2.94	3.11	3.32	3.36	3.75	4.27	4.38	5.77
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.21	.06	.12	.21	.16	.31	.35	.75	0	.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 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. 326.

TABLE 5.—Description of families studied, by income level—Continued
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.—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 to \$3,000	\$3,000 and over
<i>Earnings and Income</i>										
Families in survey.....	504	27	101	128	111	78	40	8	6	5
Number of families having—										
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	164	5	19	37	33	23	21	7	4	5
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	89	2	12	24	20	18	9	3	0	1
Other net rents.....	30	0	2	5	8	8	6	0	0	1
Interest and dividends.....	79	1	15	17	17	20	6	2	1	0
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	19	0	3	2	2	5	6	0	1	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	47	5	6	14	9	9	3	0	1	0
Other sources of income.....	19	1	3	4	2	5	2	0	1	1
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	57	0	11	18	10	13	5	0	0	0
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	299	14	51	70	73	51	26	7	4	3
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	197	12	46	56	38	26	14	1	2	2
Inheritance.....	5	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.40	1.19	1.23	1.32	1.35	1.37	1.75	2.38	2.33	3.0
Average amount of—										
Net family income.....	\$1,549	\$824	\$1,064	\$1,337	\$1,651	\$1,908	\$2,246	\$2,516	\$2,852	\$4,154
Earnings of individuals.....	1,501	814	1,053	1,304	1,610	1,833	2,074	2,440	2,804	4,052
Chief earner.....	1,356	799	1,022	1,239	1,490	1,686	1,744	1,718	1,872	1,699
Subsidiary earners.....	145	15	31	65	120	147	330	722	932	2,353
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,336	513	946	1,199	1,505	1,707	1,867	1,773	1,932	1,991
Under 16 years.....	(²)	0	0	(²)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	164	301	107	101	105	126	207	667	872	2,061
Under 16 years.....	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	21	7	9	23	15	32	38	73	0	75
Other net rents.....	6	0	1	3	10	10	15	0	0	7
Interest and dividends.....	3	(²)	3	2	2	4	12	3	(²)	0
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	11	0	1	1	7	14	85	0	20	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	6	3	2	7	6	9	6	0	25	0
Other sources of income.....	6	(²)	(²)	5	3	11	22	0	3	20
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-5	0	-5	-8	-2	-5	-6	0	0	0
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	151	64	63	127	151	196	284	229	214	472
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	187	157	181	200	176	193	176	26	161	496
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+16	-36	-50	-18	+39	+64	+123	+197	+89	+85
Inheritance.....	1	3	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0

² Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—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.....	401	29	64	98	100	66	27	6	6	5
Number of families in which chief earner is—										
Clerical worker.....	117	5	13	23	32	31	9	2	0	2
Skilled wage earner.....	95	2	10	18	24	20	12	3	6	0
Semiskilled wage earner.....	141	11	27	47	38	10	5	0	0	3
Unskilled wage earner.....	48	11	14	10	6	5	1	1	0	0
Number of families composed of—										
Man and wife.....	98	10	16	26	20	20	5	0	0	1
Man, wife, and 1 child ²	68	4	12	22	17	9	3	1	0	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children ²	55	6	9	14	16	8	2	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more children ²	4	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons) ²	48	0	6	5	15	12	6	2	2	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons) ²	12	0	1	3	4	1	2	0	0	1
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	45	1	8	14	15	5	0	1	0	1
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults.....	18	0	2	1	6	3	1	1	4	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more adults.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Adults, not man and wife (2 or 3 persons).....	30	3	5	9	3	4	3	1	0	2
Adults, not man and wife (4 or more persons).....	9	1	2	1	0	0	5	0	0	0
Adult or adults, not man and wife, and children (2 or 3 persons).....	5	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults, not man and wife, and children (4 or more persons).....	8	1	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Distribution by Nativity of Homemaker</i>										
Number of families having no homemaker.....	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families having homemaker born in—										
United States.....	361	23	57	90	91	60	25	5	6	4
Italy.....	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany.....	10	2	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	0
Poland.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Russia.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
England.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland.....	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Other.....	17	2	3	2	4	3	2	0	0	1
<i>Composition of Household</i>										
Number of households.....	401	29	64	98	100	66	27	6	6	5
Average number of persons in household.....	3.66	3.07	3.43	3.36	3.70	3.78	4.14	4.00	5.56	4.58
Number of households with—										
Boarders and lodgers.....	64	1	8	18	16	14	6	0	1	0
Boarders only.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lodgers only.....	5	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
Other persons.....	14	0	0	4	5	3	1	0	0	1
Average size of economic family in—										
Persons, total.....	3.48	3.05	3.30	3.20	3.67	3.53	3.92	4.00	5.20	4.20
Under 16 years of age.....	.90	.95	.85	.82	1.08	.94	.74	.67	.33	.60
16 years of age and over.....	2.58	2.10	2.45	2.38	2.59	3.18	3.33	4.87	4.87	3.60
Expenditure units.....	3.22	2.74	3.01	2.95	3.40	3.27	3.72	3.80	4.90	4.18
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.20	.03	.14	.18	.24	.30	.25	0	.39	.40

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.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—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.....	401	29	64	98	100	66	27	6	6	5
Number of families having—										
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	156	7	23	32	39	23	16	5	6	5
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	60	0	10	14	15	12	6	0	2	1
Other net rents.....	29	5	4	6	5	4	4	0	0	1
Interest and dividends.....	182	8	26	45	46	33	14	3	4	3
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	25	1	4	5	7	3	1	3	1	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	59	6	12	16	10	14	1	0	0	0
Other sources of income.....	24	2	2	3	6	7	2	1	1	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	48	1	4	12	16	12	0	1	1	1
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	252	12	37	62	66	43	19	4	5	4
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	145	15	26	35	34	23	8	2	1	1
Inheritance.....	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.49	1.31	1.38	1.38	1.47	1.45	1.93	2.00	2.50	3.00
<i>Average amount of—</i>										
Net family income.....	\$1,552	\$770	\$1,055	\$1,345	\$1,632	\$1,923	\$2,241	\$2,488	\$2,786	\$3,429
Earnings of individuals.....	1,491	742	1,014	1,299	1,575	1,839	2,141	2,375	2,681	3,329
Chief earner.....	1,308	727	948	1,197	1,405	1,661	1,672	1,799	1,786	1,628
Subsidiary earners.....	183	15	66	102	170	178	469	576	895	1,701
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,268	553	776	1,102	1,395	1,674	1,739	2,165	2,365	2,072
Under 16 years.....	(³)	0	0	(³)	(³)	(³)	0	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	223	189	238	197	180	165	402	210	316	1,257
Under 16 years.....	(³)	(³)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	28	0	23	22	27	46	41	0	84	21
Other net rents.....	9	11	7	11	5	7	21	0	0	17
Interest and dividends.....	8	2	3	6	7	14	9	21	11	68
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	8	2	5	6	12	2	8	88	9	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	7	8	4	7	7	13	(³)	0	0	0
Other sources of income.....	6	5	1	(³)	6	12	21	17	5	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-5	-(³)	-2	-6	-7	-10	0	-13	-4	-6
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	164	61	80	141	166	262	184	245	182	346
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	189	152	158	204	176	198	350	170	32	219
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+35	-54	-18	+16	+50	+102	+25	+107	+147	+233
Inheritance.....	3	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0

³ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All families	Income level—Families with annual net income of—			
		\$600 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 and over
<i>Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type¹</i>					
Families in survey.....	106	25	37	28	16
Number of families in which chief earner is—					
Clerical worker.....	3	0	0	2	1
Skilled wage earner.....	5	0	2	2	1
Semiskilled wage earner.....	19	2	8	8	1
Unskilled wage earner.....	79	23	27	16	13
Number of families composed of—					
Man and wife.....	31	7	13	7	4
Man, wife, and 1 child ²	10	2	4	2	2
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children ²	12	1	4	5	2
Man, wife, and 5 or more children ²	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons) ²	7	2	2	3	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons) ²	5	1	3	0	1
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	21	5	8	6	2
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults.....	4	0	0	3	1
Man, wife, and 5 or more adults.....	0	0	0	0	0
Adults (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife).....	11	6	2	1	2
Adults (4 or more persons, not including man and wife).....	1	0	1	0	0
Adult or adults and children (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife).....	0	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (4 or more persons, not including man and wife).....	4	1	0	1	2
<i>Distribution by Nativity of Homemaker</i>					
Number of families having no homemaker.....	1	0	0	0	1
Number of families having homemaker born in United States.....	105	25	37	28	15
<i>Composition of Household</i>					
Number of households.....	106	25	37	28	16
Average number of persons in household.....	3.40	3.10	3.30	3.35	4.22
Number of households with—					
Boarders and lodgers.....	5	0	2	3	0
Boarders only.....	0	0	0	0	0
Lodgers only.....	3	1	0	1	1
Other persons.....	3	0	1	0	2
Average size of economic family in—					
Persons, total.....	3.38	3.08	3.26	3.27	4.31
Under 16 years of age.....	.79	.55	.75	.66	1.44
16 years of age and over.....	2.59	2.53	2.51	2.61	2.87
Expenditure units.....	3.10	2.82	3.00	3.00	3.90
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.06	.02	.06	.10	.06

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. 326.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	All families	Income level—Families with annual net income of—			
		\$600 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 and over
<i>Earnings and Income</i>					
Families in survey.....	106	25	37	28	16
Number of families having—					
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	43	7	17	12	7
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	8	1	2	4	1
Other net rents.....	5	1	2	0	2
Interest and dividends.....	11	3	3	2	3
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	7	1	4	2	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	9	1	3	4	1
Other sources of income.....	4	0	1	3	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	11	2	2	5	2
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	75	16	29	20	10
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	30	8	8	8	6
Inheritance.....	2	0	0	1	1
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.49	1.28	1.57	1.50	1.63
Average amount of—					
Net family income.....	\$1,162	\$781	\$1,029	\$1,336	\$1,762
Earnings of individuals.....	1,145	767	1,016	1,301	1,761
Chief earner.....	1,014	732	902	1,157	1,463
Subsidiary earners.....	131	35	114	144	298
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,003	652	852	1,182	1,585
Under 16 years.....	1	0	4	(³)	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	141	115	160	119	176
Under 16 years.....	(³)	0	(³)	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	5	2	5	9	(³)
Other net rents.....	6	8	3	0	21
Interest and dividends.....	1	1	(²)	(²)	2
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	6	1	15	3	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	6	4	5	13	1
Other sources of income.....	3	0	(³)	13	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-10	-2	-15	-3	-23
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	110	30	106	136	195
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	204	131	121	232	372
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+20	-23	+57	+31	-18
Inheritance.....	6	0	0	13	19

³ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—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>Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type¹</i>							
Families in survey.....	210	35	54	53	34	25	9
Number of families in which chief earner is—							
Clerical worker.....	100	16	26	22	18	12	6
Skilled wage earner.....	33	1	6	9	8	7	2
Semiskilled wage earner.....	60	11	17	19	7	5	1
Unskilled wage earner.....	17	7	5	3	1	1	0
Number of families composed of—							
Man and wife.....	35	8	7	11	4	4	1
Man, wife, and 1 child ²	41	11	14	7	6	2	1
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children ²	49	3	15	17	6	7	1
Man, wife, and 5 or more children ²	9	1	1	3	4	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons) ²	28	1	8	7	6	5	1
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons) ²	4	0	1	0	2	0	1
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	9	2	1	1	3	1	1
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults.....	12	1	1	3	1	5	1
Man, wife, and 5 or more adults.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adults, (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife).....	17	5	5	2	2	1	2
Adults (4 or more persons, not including man and wife).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife).....	6	3	1	2	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (4 or more persons, not including man and wife).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Distribution by Nativity of Homemaker</i>							
Number of families having no homemaker....	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Number of families having homemaker born in—							
United States.....	187	29	46	49	33	21	9
Italy.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Germany.....	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
England.....	3	1	0	1	1	0	0
Sweden.....	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Other.....	13	5	2	2	0	4	0
<i>Composition of Household</i>							
Number of households.....	210	35	54	53	34	25	9
Average number of persons in household.....	3.88	1.85	3.67	4.08	4.34	3.91	4.62
Number of households with—							
Boarders and lodgers.....	11	4	1	4	1	1	0
Boarders only.....	10	1	1	4	2	1	1
Lodgers only.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other persons.....	8	1	1	3	1	0	2
Average size of economic family in—							
Persons, total.....	3.81	3.18	3.68	3.94	4.32	3.86	4.46
Under 16 years of age.....	1.31	.88	1.29	1.49	1.74	1.08	1.04
16 years of age and over.....	2.50	2.30	2.39	2.45	2.58	2.78	3.42
Expenditure units.....	3.49	2.90	3.32	3.57	3.93	3.59	4.36
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.08	.13	.04	.16	.05	.06	.18

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. 326.

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

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—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 and over
<i>Earnings and Income</i>							
Families in survey.....	210	35	54	53	34	25	9
Number of families having:							
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	49	7	11	7	9	7	8
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers....	15	3	2	5	3	1	1
Other net rents.....	8	0	1	1	3	2	1
Interest and dividends.....	6	0	1	1	1	2	1
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	7	1	2	3	1	0	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family....	32	8	7	11	2	2	2
Other sources of income.....	7	1	2	3	0	0	1
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	110	12	22	34	19	16	7
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	95	22	30	19	14	8	2
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.32	1.23	1.23	1.19	1.33	1.47	2.53
<i>Average amount of—</i>							
Net family income.....	\$1,332	\$793	\$1,037	\$1,326	\$1,612	\$1,939	\$2,483
Earnings of individuals.....	1,290	763	1,012	1,265	1,588	1,884	2,373
Chief earner.....	1,198	740	974	1,221	1,505	1,749	1,494
Subsidiary earners.....	92	23	38	44	83	135	879
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,077	506	850	1,141	1,396	1,704	1,343
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	213	257	162	124	192	180	1,030
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers....	6	13	4	6	3	9	5
Other net rents.....	6	0	2	6	8	20	5
Interest and dividends.....	4	0	(³)	11	(³)	7	13
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	9	2	6	26	2	0	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	13	15	8	10	11	19	41
Other sources of income.....	4	(³)	5	3	0	0	46
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	—(³)	0	0	—1	0	0	0
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	133	37	85	85	146	272	331
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	152	158	120	133	248	139	124
Net change in assets and liabilities.....	+1	—87	—32	+7	—20	+130	+230
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

³ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

DENVER, COLO.—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.....	295	21	65	59	57	72	12	9
Average family size—								
Persons.....	3.14	3.00	2.96	3.30	3.15	3.19	3.39	3.00
Expenditure units.....	2.92	2.71	2.74	3.07	2.94	2.96	3.26	2.90
Food expenditure units.....	2.73	2.52	2.55	2.86	2.74	2.80	3.08	2.72
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.57	2.23	2.37	2.74	2.64	2.50	3.21	2.91
<i>Average annual current expenditure for—</i>								
All items.....	\$1,445	\$823	\$1,083	\$1,315	\$1,535	\$1,755	\$2,103	\$2,346
Food.....	461	353	378	455	489	510	560	632
Clothing.....	154	66	103	136	151	215	232	293
Housing.....	226	151	169	225	243	269	285	266
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	96	70	78	93	105	113	106	99
Other household operation.....	62	26	42	56	62	82	104	97
Furnishings and equipment.....	49	19	28	42	67	50	89	132
Transportation.....	144	43	94	111	152	189	295	330
Personal care.....	29	13	23	28	31	33	38	73
Medical care.....	73	33	61	57	84	89	106	93
Recreation.....	79	32	64	73	84	95	123	131
Education.....	10	1	3	4	5	17	66	3
Vocation.....	5	0	2	3	4	8	4	19
Community welfare.....	18	7	13	14	21	25	25	23
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	36	5	25	17	35	53	67	155
Other items.....	3	4	0	1	2	7	3	0
<i>Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—</i>								
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	31.9	42.9	34.9	34.7	31.8	29.1	26.7	26.9
Clothing.....	10.7	8.0	9.5	10.3	9.8	12.2	11.1	12.5
Housing.....	15.6	18.4	15.6	17.1	15.8	15.4	13.6	11.3
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	6.6	8.5	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.4	5.1	4.2
Other household operation.....	4.3	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.7	4.9	4.2
Furnishings and equipment.....	3.4	2.3	2.6	3.2	4.4	2.8	4.2	5.6
Transportation.....	10.0	5.2	8.7	8.4	9.9	10.8	14.0	14.1
Personal care.....	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	3.1
Medical care.....	5.1	4.0	5.6	4.3	5.5	5.1	5.0	4.0
Recreation.....	5.5	3.9	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.6
Education.....	.7	.1	.3	.3	.3	1.0	3.1	.1
Vocation.....	.3	0	.2	.2	.3	.4	.2	.8
Community welfare.....	1.2	.8	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	2.5	.6	2.3	1.3	2.3	3.0	3.2	6.6
Other items.....	.2	.5	0	.1	.1	.4	.1	0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—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 and over
<i>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>							
Families in survey.....	357	35	85	91	76	41	29
Average family size—							
Persons.....	3.37	2.82	3.27	3.51	3.41	3.08	4.13
Expenditure units.....	3.11	2.59	3.00	3.23	3.16	2.90	3.87
Food expenditure units.....	2.88	2.40	2.74	2.99	2.94	2.69	3.67
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.70	2.23	2.58	2.76	2.77	2.58	3.47
Average annual current expenditure for—							
All items.....	\$1,421	\$808	\$1,052	\$1,361	\$1,659	\$1,800	\$2,272
Food.....	433	295	358	433	481	480	633
Clothing.....	145	72	91	131	179	190	284
Housing.....	215	138	189	199	231	296	273
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	101	67	84	104	110	108	159
Other household operation.....	64	33	39	57	79	91	117
Furnishings and equipment.....	71	19	48	74	97	75	114
Transportation.....	169	76	103	146	221	251	294
Personal care.....	29	16	22	26	34	39	49
Medical care.....	59	30	39	65	67	73	92
Recreation.....	69	32	46	70	75	89	138
Education.....	12	3	6	11	12	14	33
Vocation.....	5	2	2	4	6	10	12
Community welfare.....	18	11	10	16	24	27	28
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	26	11	12	20	40	49	37
Other items.....	5	3	3	5	3	8	9
Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—							
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	30.4	36.4	34.0	31.9	29.0	26.7	27.9
Clothing.....	10.2	8.9	8.6	9.6	10.8	10.6	12.5
Housing.....	15.1	17.1	17.9	14.6	14.0	16.5	12.0
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	7.1	8.3	8.0	7.6	6.6	6.0	7.0
Other household operation.....	4.5	4.0	3.7	4.2	4.8	5.0	5.2
Furnishings and equipment.....	5.0	2.4	4.6	5.4	5.8	4.2	5.0
Transportation.....	11.9	9.4	9.8	10.7	13.4	13.9	12.9
Personal care.....	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2
Medical care.....	4.2	3.7	3.7	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.0
Recreation.....	4.9	4.0	4.4	5.1	4.5	4.9	6.1
Education.....	.8	.4	.6	.8	.7	.8	1.5
Vocation.....	.4	.2	.2	.3	.4	.6	.5
Community welfare.....	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.5	2.4	2.7	1.6
Other items.....	.4	.4	.3	.4	.2	.4	.4

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All families	Income level—Families with annual net income of—				
		\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 and over
<i>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>						
Families in survey.....	103	6	25	40	21	11
Average family size—						
Persons.....	3.34	2.46	2.79	3.81	3.18	3.63
Expenditure units.....	3.06	2.23	2.67	3.46	2.96	3.35
Food expenditure units.....	2.87	2.10	2.42	3.20	2.80	3.20
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.60	1.82	2.19	2.91	2.58	2.89
Average annual current expenditure for—						
All items.....	\$1,043	\$556	\$737	\$1,045	\$1,225	\$1,645
Food.....	356	229	274	362	410	486
Clothing.....	102	52	70	90	134	184
Housing.....	141	76	139	142	146	164
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	106	77	71	114	128	136
Other household operation.....	42	29	21	43	63	53
Furnishings and equipment.....	38	5	18	45	47	59
Transportation.....	81	16	43	81	86	194
Personal care.....	25	9	18	24	33	39
Medical care.....	48	24	35	56	55	51
Recreation.....	50	26	34	51	46	105
Education.....	2	1	1	2	2	2
Vocation.....	2	0	0	1	6	2
Community welfare.....	17	9	8	16	24	32
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	28	3	5	9	41	136
Other items.....	5	0	0	9	4	2
Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—						
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	34.1	41.1	37.2	34.6	33.5	29.5
Clothing.....	9.8	9.4	9.5	8.6	10.9	11.2
Housing.....	13.5	13.7	18.9	13.5	11.9	10.0
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	10.2	13.9	9.7	10.9	10.5	8.3
Other household operation.....	4.0	5.2	2.8	4.1	5.1	3.2
Furnishings and equipment.....	3.6	.9	2.4	4.3	3.8	3.6
Transportation.....	7.8	2.9	5.9	7.8	7.0	11.8
Personal care.....	2.4	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.4
Medical care.....	4.6	4.3	4.7	5.4	4.5	3.1
Recreation.....	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.9	3.8	6.4
Education.....	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2	.1
Vocation.....	.2	0	0	.1	.5	.1
Community welfare.....	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.5	2.0	1.9
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	2.7	.5	.7	.9	3.3	8.3
Other items.....	.5	0	0	.9	.3	.1

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.—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 to \$3,000	\$3,000 and over
<i>Expenditures for Group of Items</i>										
Families in survey.....	504	27	101	128	111	78	40	8	6	5
Average family size—										
Persons.....	3.51	2.53	3.26	3.42	3.65	3.60	4.01	4.50	4.33	5.58
Expenditure units.....	3.23	2.34	2.94	3.11	3.32	3.36	3.75	4.27	4.38	5.77
Food expenditure units.....	2.98	2.16	2.70	2.84	3.04	3.12	3.59	4.04	4.06	5.36
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.79	2.09	2.49	2.64	2.82	2.88	3.29	4.00	4.47	6.50
Average annual current expenditure for—										
All items.....	\$1,550	\$871	\$1,129	\$1,371	\$1,626	\$1,869	\$2,132	\$2,298	\$2,768	\$4,098
Food.....	488	308	384	450	516	546	659	709	713	988
Clothing.....	155	65	99	121	162	185	248	303	476	651
Housing.....	246	194	218	227	250	281	281	273	425	366
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	137	96	105	130	143	162	175	175	153	246
Other household operation.....	58	26	36	48	66	72	87	123	108	117
Furnishings and equipment.....	71	23	50	74	66	88	82	129	197	182
Transportation.....	157	48	95	127	177	227	242	196	166	483
Personal care.....	30	15	19	24	33	37	39	53	69	110
Medical care.....	69	29	43	64	75	86	88	74	172	221
Recreation.....	72	33	44	60	77	97	118	114	139	188
Education.....	9	1	5	5	7	13	22	23	30	23
Vocation.....	6	1	4	6	6	6	12	12	15	20
Community welfare.....	18	10	10	15	18	26	24	33	28	50
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	27	12	14	14	27	41	52	80	74	129
Other items.....	7	10	3	6	3	2	3	1	3	324
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.....	31.4	35.4	34.0	32.8	31.8	29.3	31.0	30.9	25.8	24.2
Clothing.....	10.0	7.5	8.8	8.8	10.0	9.9	11.7	13.2	17.2	15.9
Housing.....	15.9	22.3	19.3	16.5	15.4	15.0	13.2	11.9	15.4	8.9
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	8.9	11.1	9.3	9.5	8.8	8.7	8.2	7.6	5.5	6.0
Other household operation.....	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.5	4.0	3.8	4.1	5.4	3.9	2.8
Furnishings and equipment.....	4.6	2.6	4.4	5.4	4.0	4.7	3.8	5.6	7.1	4.4
Transportation.....	10.1	5.5	8.4	9.3	10.9	12.1	11.4	8.5	6.0	11.8
Personal care.....	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.7
Medical care.....	4.5	3.3	3.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.1	3.2	6.2	5.4
Recreation.....	4.6	3.8	3.9	4.4	4.7	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.6
Education.....	.6	.1	.4	.4	.4	.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	.6
Vocation.....	.4	.1	.4	.4	.4	.3	.6	.5	.5	.5
Community welfare.....	1.2	1.1	.9	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.2
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.7	2.2	2.4	3.5	2.7	3.1
Other items.....	.5	1.1	.3	.4	.2	.1	.1	(1)	.1	7.9

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—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.....	401	29	64	98	100	66	27	17
Average family size—								
Persons.....	3.48	3.05	3.30	3.20	3.67	3.53	3.92	4.48
Expenditure units.....	3.22	2.74	3.01	2.95	3.40	3.27	3.72	4.30
Food expenditure units.....	3.00	2.53	2.78	2.75	3.17	3.04	3.49	4.16
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.83	2.33	2.63	2.57	2.98	2.89	3.43	3.99
Average annual current expenditure for—								
All items.....	\$1,525	\$832	\$1,077	\$1,341	\$1,610	\$1,837	\$2,202	\$2,679
Food.....	518	331	409	466	553	576	662	888
Clothing.....	144	75	82	112	152	189	236	316
Housing.....	233	146	191	208	273	264	266	288
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	102	72	94	97	107	109	114	132
Other household operation.....	50	21	34	38	53	66	88	85
Furnishings and equipment.....	68	22	48	71	69	67	130	100
Transportation.....	166	49	76	146	167	249	287	281
Personal care.....	28	13	19	24	30	35	45	57
Medical care.....	61	34	19	46	64	92	82	171
Recreation.....	88	42	54	76	91	103	157	176
Education.....	7	1	4	7	5	17	4	8
Vocation.....	8	1	4	7	9	9	16	31
Community welfare.....	21	5	10	22	18	29	43	49
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	23	20	28	19	18	23	42	39
Other items.....	8	(1)	5	2	1	9	30	58
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.....	33.9	39.8	37.9	34.8	34.3	31.3	30.1	33.2
Clothing.....	9.4	9.0	7.6	8.4	9.4	10.3	10.7	11.8
Housing.....	15.3	17.6	17.7	15.5	16.9	14.4	12.1	10.8
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	6.7	8.7	8.7	7.3	6.6	5.9	5.2	4.9
Other household operation.....	3.3	2.5	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.2
Furnishings and equipment.....	4.5	2.6	4.5	5.3	4.3	3.6	5.9	3.7
Transportation.....	10.9	5.9	7.1	10.9	10.4	13.6	13.0	10.5
Personal care.....	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1
Medical care.....	4.0	4.1	1.8	3.4	4.0	5.0	3.7	6.4
Recreation.....	5.8	5.0	5.0	5.7	5.7	5.6	7.1	6.6
Education.....	.5	.1	.4	.5	.3	.9	.2	.3
Vocation.....	.5	.1	.4	.5	.6	.5	.7	1.1
Community welfare.....	1.4	.6	.9	1.6	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.8
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	1.5	2.4	2.6	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.4
Other items.....	.5	(2)	.5	.1	.1	.5	1.4	2.2

¹ Less than \$0.50.² Less than 0.05 percent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All families	Income level—Families with annual net income of—			
		\$600 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 and over
<i>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>					
Families in survey.....	106	25	37	28	16
Average family size—					
Persons.....	3.38	3.08	3.26	3.27	4.31
Expenditure units.....	3.10	2.82	3.00	3.00	3.90
Food expenditure units.....	2.89	2.65	2.82	2.77	3.63
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.65	2.34	2.58	2.64	3.33
Average annual current expenditure for—					
All items.....	\$1,153	\$814	\$981	\$1,326	\$1,777
Food.....	383	300	365	405	517
Clothing.....	119	61	96	151	204
Housing.....	183	158	165	200	230
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	97	90	92	94	127
Other household operation.....	37	24	26	40	79
Furnishings and equipment.....	58	24	37	82	118
Transportation.....	106	49	58	153	224
Personal care.....	27	19	22	33	39
Medical care.....	48	39	47	57	48
Recreation.....	41	29	41	45	53
Education.....	2	(1)	1	1	10
Vocation.....	5	3	6	7	6
Community welfare.....	16	10	15	17	25
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	31	8	10	40	97
Other items.....	(1)	0	(1)	1	0
Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—					
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	33.2	36.9	37.2	30.5	29.1
Clothing.....	10.3	7.5	9.7	11.4	11.5
Housing.....	15.9	19.5	16.9	15.1	12.9
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	8.4	11.1	9.4	7.1	7.2
Other household operation.....	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.0	4.4
Furnishings and equipment.....	5.0	3.0	3.7	6.2	6.7
Transportation.....	9.2	6.0	5.9	11.6	12.6
Personal care.....	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.2
Medical care.....	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.3	2.7
Recreation.....	3.6	3.5	4.2	3.4	3.0
Education.....	.2	(2)	.1	.1	.5
Vocation.....	.4	.4	.6	.5	.3
Community welfare.....	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.4
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	2.7	1.0	1.0	3.0	5.5
Other items.....	(2)	0	(2)	(2)	0

¹ Less than \$0.50.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—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 and over
<i>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>						
Families in survey.....	210	35	54	53	34	34
Average family size—						
Persons.....	3.81	3.18	3.68	3.94	4.32	4.02
Expenditure units.....	3.49	2.90	3.32	3.57	3.93	3.79
Food expenditure units.....	3.25	2.66	3.10	3.33	3.68	3.52
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.98	2.50	2.83	2.94	3.32	3.43
Average annual current expenditure for—						
All items.....	\$1,339	\$892	\$1,080	\$1,334	\$1,632	\$1,934
Food.....	423	292	375	438	491	546
Clothing.....	163	94	129	149	205	270
Housing.....	202	152	187	201	210	271
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	99	76	77	103	121	129
Other household operation.....	58	35	44	54	77	89
Furnishings and equipment.....	56	43	35	57	79	81
Transportation.....	112	57	66	97	159	214
Personal care.....	31	22	26	31	40	43
Medical care.....	64	47	57	72	75	67
Recreation.....	56	42	43	64	62	70
Education.....	8	3	3	8	12	18
Vocation.....	6	0	4	8	13	9
Community welfare.....	36	14	17	28	55	85
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	21	10	16	20	25	37
Other items.....	4	5	1	4	8	5
Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—						
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	31.6	32.8	34.7	32.8	30.1	28.2
Clothing.....	12.2	10.5	11.9	11.2	12.6	13.9
Housing.....	15.1	17.0	17.3	15.1	12.9	14.0
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	7.4	8.5	7.1	7.7	7.4	6.7
Other household operation.....	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.7	4.6
Furnishings and equipment.....	4.2	4.8	3.2	4.3	4.8	4.2
Transportation.....	8.3	6.4	6.1	7.3	9.7	11.1
Personal care.....	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.2
Medical care.....	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.4	4.6	3.5
Recreation.....	4.2	4.7	4.0	4.8	3.8	3.6
Education.....	.6	.3	.3	.6	.7	.9
Vocation.....	.4	0	.4	.6	.8	.5
Community welfare.....	2.7	1.6	1.6	2.1	3.4	4.4
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9
Other items.....	.3	.6	.1	.3	.5	.3

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

DENVER, COLO.—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year					
		Under \$400		\$400 to \$600		\$600 and over	
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Number of families surveyed in spring quarter.....	196	61		63		66	
Average number of equivalent full-time persons ¹ per family in 1 week.....	2.99	4.02		2.89		2.13	
Average number of food expenditure units ² per family in 1 week.....	2.65	3.42		2.53		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 fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All fam- ilies	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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.902	4.463	5.159	5.334	294.8	227.0	311.2	393.1
Grain products, total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.872	2.463	3.195	3.172	29.4	23.4	32.7	35.5
Bread and other baked goods, total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.671	1.712	1.716	1.542	13.6	13.8	14.1	12.6
Bread: White.....	165	54	57	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Graham, whole wheat.....	72	13	28	31	.407	.264	.511	.521	3.4	2.3	4.2	4.2
Rye.....	36	13	12	11	.121	.109	.101	.178	1.0	.9	.8	1.5
Crackers.....	83	25	32	26	.141	.058	.197	.213	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.9
Plain rolls.....	20	4	10	6	.043	.020	.060	.060	.6	.3	.8	.9
Sweet rolls.....	46	7	17	22	.112	.038	.140	.207	2.0	.6	2.3	4.2
Cookies.....	46	10	19	17	.076	.065	.087	.080	1.9	1.3	2.2	2.6
Cakes.....	40	7	14	19	.075	.032	.078	.146	2.3	.9	2.9	3.8
Pies.....	37	7	16	14	.174	.070	.292	.200	1.7	.7	2.6	2.3
Other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.052	.095	.013	.025	.7	1.1	.2	.5
Ready-to-eat cereals.....	77	30	26	21	.110	.094	.122	.123	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.9
Flour and other cereals, total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.920	1.906	1.842	2.039	12.9	12.1	11.9	15.6
Flour: White.....	106	40	32	34	1.192	1.122	1.269	1.212	5.7	5.5	5.6	6.0
Graham.....	2	2	0	0	.004	.008	0	0	(³)	(³)	0	0
Other.....	8	2	3	3	.036	.041	.040	.025	.3	.2	.4	.4
Corn meal.....	23	16	2	5	.103	.128	.038	.142	.5	.7	.2	.7
Hominy.....	9	2	2	5	.022	.011	.019	.046	.2	.1	.1	.3
Cornstarch.....	21	8	8	5	.025	.016	.032	.032	.2	.1	.3	.3
Rice.....	50	23	15	12	.095	.106	.099	.071	.9	.8	.9	.9
Rolled oats.....	54	19	19	16	.136	.130	.151	.128	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4
Wheat cereal.....	51	19	15	17	.090	.054	.065	.184	1.5	.8	1.3	2.9
Tapioca.....	14	7	4	3	.017	.013	.015	.025	.3	.3	.3	.4
Sago.....	1	0	1	0	.002	0	.005	0	(³)	0	.1	0
Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles.....	85	32	27	26	.198	.277	.109	.174	2.1	2.4	1.5	2.3
Other grain products.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eggs.....	172	54	57	61	.786	.669	.806	.965	14.7	12.6	15.0	18.0
Milk, cheese, ice cream, total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.352	4.687	5.879	5.832	30.6	25.0	32.8	37.9
Milk: Fresh, whole—bottled.....	160	51	53	56	4.234	3.401	4.980	4.721	19.4	15.3	22.4	22.8
loose.....	10	7	2	1	.364	.650	.213	.061	.9	1.7	.5	.2
skimmed.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
buttermilk and other.....	7	1	2	4	.038	.009	.023	.107	.1	(³)	.1	.3
Skimmed, dried.....	1	1	0	0	.012	.029	0	0	(³)	.1	0	0
Evaporated and condensed.....	87	31	31	25	.422	.377	.390	.542	3.2	2.7	3.1	4.2
Cheese: American.....	92	34	32	26	.135	.130	.134	.145	3.5	3.1	3.5	4.0
Cottage.....	25	5	9	11	.047	.028	.046	.083	.6	.3	.8	1.0
Other.....	7	3	3	1	.004	.004	.004	.004	.2	.2	.2	.2
Ice cream.....	39	8	13	18	.096	.059	.089	.169	2.7	1.6	2.2	5.2

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.

³ Less than 0.05 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

DENVER, COLO.—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	161	44	53	64	1,361	1,035	1,388	1,897	35.3	26.5	35.8	50.4
Butter	101	44	53	64	.410	.277	.454	.586	13.8	9.4	15.0	19.9
Cream	56	9	20	27	.154	.035	.160	.355	3.0	.6	3.1	6.9
Other table fats	31	14	9	8	.056	.033	.088	.057	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.2
Lard	95	39	30	26	.224	.236	.214	.217	3.9	4.0	3.6	4.1
Vegetable shortening	46	14	15	17	.084	.061	.071	.139	1.9	1.4	1.6	3.0
Table or cooking oils	14	7	2	5	.040	.057	.022	.032	.9	1.4	.5	.8
Mayonnaise and other salad dressing	92	26	32	34	.150	.120	.167	.217	3.3	2.2	3.5	5.1
Bacon, smoked	106	33	36	37	.227	.212	.196	.294	7.0	5.9	6.5	9.4
Salt side of pork	3	1	2	0	.007	.004	.010	0	.1	.1	.4	0
Meat, poultry, fish and other sea food, total					2.844	2.279	2.918	3.725	64.2	48.6	65.6	89.5
Beef:												
Fresh: Steak, porterhouse, sirloin	87	15	32	40	.343	.181	.354	.611	9.4	4.0	10.1	17.8
top round	57	26	19	12	.207	.242	.210	.140	5.0	6.1	4.8	3.3
other	33	16	9	8	.110	.127	.063	.114	2.0	2.2	1.5	2.3
Roast, rib	64	17	21	26	.391	.263	.433	.560	8.4	4.9	9.0	13.6
chuck	26	12	6	8	.135	.138	.107	.163	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.6
other	15	4	6	5	.087	.069	.115	.084	1.6	1.1	2.3	1.6
Boiling, chuck	29	14	8	7	.127	.163	.085	.121	1.9	2.5	1.2	1.6
plate	5	1	3	1	.022	.008	.049	.011	.3	.1	1.2	.2
other	12	5	3	4	.048	.053	.044	.046	.6	.6	.6	.8
Canned	3	1	2	0	.005	.010	.001	0	.1	.2	.1	0
Corned	5	1	2	2	.008	.004	.009	.012	.2	.1	.2	.3
Dried	13	3	6	4	.011	.006	.019	.008	.3	.1	.5	.4
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veal: Fresh, steak, chops	50	14	23	13	.118	.097	.155	.105	2.8	1.7	4.2	2.9
roast	8	4	3	1	.048	.063	.052	.018	1.0	1.4	.9	.4
stew	4	3	1	0	.021	.011	0	0	.2	.3	.1	0
Lamb: Fresh, chops	25	4	9	12	.068	.024	.053	.163	1.6	.5	1.4	3.8
roast	7	1	3	3	.045	.012	.055	.089	1.0	.3	1.2	2.0
stew	14	2	5	7	.057	.029	.071	.087	.9	.4	1.1	1.6
Pork: Fresh, chops	68	22	25	21	.164	.150	.178	.170	4.2	3.8	4.5	4.7
loin roast	5	2	2	1	.034	.041	.041	.014	.8	.9	1.1	.3
other	4	1	1	2	.011	.004	.005	.031	.3	.1	1.1	.1
Smoked ham, slices	30	8	8	14	.058	.036	.053	.101	1.8	1.1	1.4	3.5
whole	3	1	2	0	.019	.016	.037	0	.5	.4	.9	0
picnic	1	0	1	0	.009	0	.027	0	.1	0	.4	0
Pork sausage	36	8	14	14	.077	.041	.088	.126	1.7	1.0	1.8	2.9
Other pork	2	2	0	0	.007	.016	0	0	.1	.3	0	0
Miscellaneous meats, total					.187	.146	.184	.266	4.7	3.6	4.7	6.3
Other fresh meat	2	0	0	2	.011	0	0	.046	.2	0	.1	.8
Bologna, frankfurters	59	22	16	21	.092	.076	.086	.127	2.3	2.1	1.7	3.2
Cooked: Ham	24	6	9	9	.036	.029	.049	.033	1.3	.8	1.9	1.3
Tongue	1	0	1	0	.002	0	.005	0	.1	0	.3	0
Liver	19	7	7	5	.042	.041	.044	.043	.7	.7	.8	.7
Other meat products	3	0	0	3	.004	0	0	.017	.1	0	0	.3
Poultry: Chicken, broiling	15	5	4	6	.092	.079	.082	.127	2.4	2.2	1.8	3.4
roast	7	3	3	1	.040	.045	.048	.021	1.0	1.2	1.1	.6
stew	16	4	7	5	.093	.039	.121	.153	2.0	.9	2.6	3.2
Turkey	1	0	0	1	.020	0	0	.082	.6	0	0	2.5
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish and other sea food, total					.182	.136	.148	.302	4.3	4.0	3.4	5.8
Fish: Fresh	38	16	12	10	.081	.082	.071	.092	2.4	2.5	1.8	2.8
Canned	38	15	11	12	.078	.036	.052	.183	1.4	1.2	1.0	2.4
Cured	2	1	1	0	.005	.009	.003	0	.1	.1	.1	0
Oysters	7	2	2	3	.009	.005	.011	.014	.2	.1	.2	.4
Other sea food	6	2	2	2	.009	.004	.011	.013	.2	.1	.3	.2

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

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

DENVER, COLO.—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	166	56	55	55	9.897	7.758	9.935	13.596	68.8	48.4	74.6	97.2
Potatoes.....	18	8	5	5	2.472	2.362	2.312	2.871	6.8	5.3	8.0	8.1
Sweetpotatoes, yams.....					.098	.114	.093	.077	.6	.6	.5	.5
Dried legumes and nuts, total.....					.215	.193	.204	.265	3.1	2.4	2.9	4.7
Dried corn.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beans: Dry.....	29	13	7	9	.075	.077	.055	.096	.7	.7	.4	1.0
Canned, dried.....	15	5	6	4	.043	.040	.045	.044	.4	.3	.4	.3
Baked, not canned.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peas: Black-eyed.....	1	1	0	0	.005	.012	0	0	(³)	.1	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuts: Shelled.....	15	2	5	3	.021	.002	.019	.056	.7	.1	.6	1.9
In shell.....	11	4	4	3	.015	.010	.020	.017	.3	.2	.4	.4
Peanut butter.....	36	14	13	9	.056	.052	.065	.052	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Other dried legumes and nuts.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tomatoes: Fresh.....	84	14	34	36	.205	.071	.289	.330	2.7	.8	3.8	4.8
Canned.....	69	27	18	24	.229	.206	.220	.233	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.5
Juice.....	29	9	9	11	.090	.073	.088	.122	1.0	.7	1.0	1.5
Sauce, paste.....	8	2	4	2	.009	.006	.011	.012	.2	.1	.2	.3
Green and leafy vegetables, total.....					1.600	1.316	1.734	1.929	15.5	11.4	17.2	20.5
Brussels sprouts.....	2	0	1	1	.002	0	.005	0	(³)	0	.1	0
Cabbage.....	56	19	21	16	.280	.260	.317	.268	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5
Sauerkraut.....	17	8	4	5	.065	.082	.036	.073	.4	.5	.3	.4
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.....	169	46	56	57	.293	.226	.317	.380	4.6	3.4	4.8	6.3
Spinach: Fresh.....	44	17	16	11	.172	.175	.178	.160	.9	.8	.9	1.2
Canned.....	18	5	8	5	.057	.047	.064	.066	.6	.5	.7	.8
Other leafy vegetables.....	1	0	0	1	.001	0	0	.004	(³)	0	0	.1
Asparagus: Fresh.....	57	18	17	22	.199	.151	.162	.330	1.9	1.3	1.5	3.4
Canned.....	9	3	3	3	.017	.013	.021	.018	.3	.2	.4	.2
Lima beans: Fresh.....	13	7	4	2	.037	.045	.038	.021	.3	.4	.3	.2
Canned.....	16	3	6	7	.034	.012	.036	.068	.3	1.1	.4	.6
Beans, snap (string): Fresh.....	24	10	5	9	.077	.090	.055	.085	.6	.6	.4	.8
Canned.....	34	6	18	10	.103	.046	.178	.107	1.1	.4	2.0	1.0
Broccoli.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peas: Fresh.....	19	3	10	6	.061	.029	.099	.070	.6	.2	.9	.8
Canned.....	30	24	28	28	.194	.127	.224	.274	2.4	1.6	2.8	3.1
Peppers.....	8	4	2	3	.008	.013	.004	.005	0	1.1	.1	.1
Okra.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow vegetables, total.....					.280	.216	.307	.356	1.5	1.1	1.5	2.4
Carrots.....	103	30	34	39	.273	.212	.307	.335	1.5	1.1	1.5	2.3
Winter squash and pumpkin.....	2	1	0	1	.007	.004	0	.021	(³)	(³)	0	.1
Other vegetables, total ⁴.....					.658	.464	.682	.961	6.8	4.2	7.4	10.4
Beets: Fresh.....	8	4	1	3	.032	.037	.005	.057	.2	.2	(³)	.2
Canned.....	14	4	5	5	.024	.005	.024	.055	.2	.1	.2	.4
Cauliflower.....	14	4	2	8	.037	.024	.022	.078	.4	.2	.2	1.0
Celery.....	32	10	12	10	.063	.049	.071	.078	.7	.5	.8	.9
Corn: On ear.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	78	22	30	26	.192	.131	.214	.271	2.3	1.5	2.6	3.2
Cucumber.....	21	4	9	8	.031	.013	.047	.044	.4	1.1	.6	.6
Eggplant.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Onions: Mature.....	71	27	25	19	.163	.147	.173	.178	1.0	.9	1.2	1.0
Spring.....	27	7	12	8	.052	.029	.061	.054	.3	.2	.5	.4
Parsnips.....	3	2	0	1	.011	.020	0	.007	.1	1.1	0	(³)
Summer squash.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White turnips.....	7	1	2	4	.021	.004	.022	.050	.1	(³)	.1	.2
Yellow turnips, rutabaga.....	7	1	2	4	.023	.004	.022	.057	.1	(³)	.1	.3
Other vegetables.....	8	1	1	6	.009	.001	.001	.032	.1	(³)	.1	.5
Pickles and olives.....									.9	.4	1.1	1.7
Citrus fruits, total.....					2.216	1.314	2.337	3.634	13.2	8.1	14.0	20.7
Lemons.....	59	20	21	18	.194	.159	.228	.213	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.5
Oranges.....	136	39	48	48	1.356	.794	1.606	2.012	7.9	4.8	9.1	11.7
Grapefruit: Fresh.....	77	15	23	39	.651	.361	.486	1.373	3.6	2.1	2.9	7.1
Canned.....	5	1	2	2	.015	0	.017	.036	.2	0	.3	.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. ⁴ Does not include quantity of pickles and olives.

³ Less than 0.05 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 236.

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

DENVER, COLO.—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>												
Other fruits, total.....					1.825	1.423	1.658	2.756	15.4	12.1	16.1	20.8
Apples: Fresh.....	93	34	31	28	.807	.607	.569	1.464	3.8	3.4	3.2	5.2
Canned.....	3	1	1	1	.013	0	.027	.018	.2	0	.4	.3
Apricots: Fresh.....	1	0	0	1	.001	0	0	.004	(?)	0	0	(?)
Canned.....	11	2	6	3	.022	.005	.038	.030	.3	.1	.6	.4
Bananas.....	77	24	30	23	.338	.308	.405	.306	2.3	2.0	2.8	2.4
Berries: Fresh.....	20	1	9	10	.059	.003	.119	.080	1.1	.1	2.2	1.4
Canned.....	2	2	0	0	.001	0	0	.005	(?)	0	0	.1
Cherries: Fresh.....	2	0	1	1	.002	0	.005	.001	(?)	0	.1	.1
Canned.....	13	4	3	6	.028	.010	.023	.066	.4	.1	.3	.9
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	.004	0	0	.014	(?)	0	0	0
Canned.....	52	24	14	14	.151	.168	.108	.179	2.0	2.2	1.5	2.4
Pears: Fresh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	16	8	4	4	.041	.046	.035	.043	.5	.6	.5	.6
Pineapple: Fresh.....	6	0	1	5	.021	0	.011	.071	.2	0	.1	.5
Canned.....	38	7	17	14	.085	.051	.104	.121	1.3	.7	1.6	1.8
Melons.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plums: Fresh.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	3	2	0	1	.012	.007	0	.036	.1	.1	0	.3
Other fruit.....	5	0	3	2	.011	0	.019	.021	.1	0	.3	.2
Cider.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grape juice.....	5	3	0	2	.012	.012	0	.028	.2	.2	0	.3
Other fruit juices.....	7	2	1	4	.016	.019	.004	.028	.3	.3	.1	.4
Dried: Apricots.....	12	4	4	4	.027	.024	.022	.039	.4	.3	.3	.8
Peaches.....	6	4	1	1	.012	.012	.011	.014	.2	.2	.1	.2
Prunes.....	40	13	14	13	.114	.110	.104	.135	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5
Raisins.....	18	10	7	1	.032	.037	.046	.007	.4	.4	.5	.1
Dates.....	6	0	1	5	.010	0	.005	.032	.2	0	.1	.5
Figs.....	3	1	1	1	.006	.004	.003	.014	.1	.1	.1	.2
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sugars and sweets, total.....					1.642	1.473	1.789	1.745	13.3	11.1	14.7	15.2
Sugars: White.....	147	53	52	42	1.241	1.108	1.385	1.286	7.3	6.6	8.3	7.4
Brown.....	22	6	7	9	.035	.012	.055	.050	.3	.1	.5	.5
Other sweets: Candy.....	64	22	21	21	.129	.089	.167	.147	3.1	2.0	3.5	4.4
Jellies.....	30	14	8	8	.070	.090	.040	.073	8.8	1.0	.6	.7
Molasses, sirups.....	46	19	15	12	.167	.174	.142	.189	1.8	1.4	1.8	2.2
Other sweets.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous, total.....									23.7	17.5	25.9	31.9
Gelatine.....	54	16	19	19	.034	.025	.036	.046	1.2	.7	1.2	2.2
Packaged dessert mixtures.....	29	9	12	8	.015	.008	.021	.016	.5	.3	.7	.7
Tea.....	57	19	20	18	.024	.016	.031	.027	1.7	1.1	2.1	2.0
Coffee.....	168	53	57	58	.346	.273	.365	.448	10.2	7.5	11.0	13.7
Cocoa.....	29	16	10	3	.038	.027	.069	.018	.6	.5	1.0	.2
Chocolate.....	8	4	2	2	.009	.009	.010	.011	.2	.3	.2	.2
Vinegar.....									.5	.3	.5	1.0
Salt.....									.7	.5	.9	.7
Baking powder, yeast, soda.....									1.2	1.0	1.6	1.1
Spices and extracts.....									.8	.7	.7	1.3
Catsups, sauces.....									1.0	.6	1.3	1.4
Tomato soup.....	27	7	11	9	.061	.043	.086	.059	.8	.5	1.2	.9
Other soups.....	18	6	9	3	.043	.037	.062	.029	.6	.5	.9	.4
Cod-liver oil.....	9	3	2	4	.007	.004	.011	.007	.6	.2	.8	1.2
Proprietary foods.....	8	1	4	3	.031	.002	.068	.036	.7	.2	1.1	1.1
Other foods.....	3	1	2	0	.003	.004	.003	0	.2	.3	.1	0
Soft drinks consumed at home.....	8	2	2	4	.040	.018	.010	.117	.4	.3	.1	.8
Other drinks consumed at home.....	11	5	1	5	.136	.149	.044	.235	1.8	2.0	.5	3.0
Sales tax on food.....												

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

² Less than 0.05 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				
		Under \$400					\$400 to \$600				
		\$600 and over					\$600 and over				
Number of families surveyed in spring quarter.....	252					100	82				70
Average number of equivalent full-time persons ¹ per family in 1 week.....	3.48					4.36	3.24				2.49
Average number of food expenditure units ² per family in 1 week.....	2.78					3.17	2.81				2.20

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 fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All fam- ilies	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
<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.....	4,974	5,164	4,540	5,176	240.5	192.1	260.8	328.3	42.5	40.6	41.5	49.9
Grain products, total.....	2,946	2,867	3,050	2,992	30.1	27.9	30.9	34.8	18.7	19.2	17.7	19.0
Bread and other baked goods, total.....	2,095	2,192	2,011	1,982	18.7	19.2	17.7	19.0	12.1	12.2	11.4	12.2
Bread: White.....	55	19	20	16	2.02	1.28	2.93	2.50	1.9	1.2	2.8	2.5
Graham, whole wheat.....	34	11	13	10	.130	.089	.209	.110	1.4	.9	2.1	1.4
Rye.....	89	39	29	21	.166	.174	.174	.134	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8
Crackers.....	25	8	6	11	.033	.019	.024	.083	.4	.3	.3	1.0
Plain rolls.....	45	18	11	16	.044	.043	.038	.057	1.0	1.0	.7	1.7
Sweet rolls.....	84	30	30	24	.130	.099	.154	.174	2.3	1.5	2.6	3.7
Cookies.....	47	12	19	16	.061	.033	.088	.091	1.5	.8	2.0	2.6
Cakes.....	22	9	7	6	.068	.068	.048	.096	8	.9	5.0	.9
Pies.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0	0	.017	.022	.011	.015	2	.3	2	.2
Ready-to-eat cereals.....	121	53	29	39	1.155	1.48	1.25	2.18	2.4	2.1	2.2	3.7
Flour and other cereals, total.....	1,873	2,149	1,365	1,966	10.0	10.6	8.4	11.4	10.0	10.6	8.4	11.4
Flour: White.....	1,344	1,519	.948	1,512	5.5	5.9	4.3	6.6	5.5	5.9	4.3	6.6
Graham.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	.021	.018	.008	.049	.1	.1	.1	.3	.1	.1	.1	.3
Corn meal.....	33	13	9	11	.107	.144	.068	.071	.4	.4	.3	.5
Hominy.....	17	10	3	4	.046	.054	.042	.030	.3	.3	.2	.2
Cornstarch.....	9	5	2	2	.009	.011	.008	.006	.1	.1	.1	(?)
Rice.....	39	20	10	9	.052	.054	.049	.054	.4	.4	.4	.4
Rolled oats.....	74	38	23	13	.125	.158	.096	.099	1.1	1.2	.9	.9
Wheat cereal.....	45	22	10	13	.050	.060	.038	.045	1.8	.9	.6	1.1
Tapioca.....	2	2	0	0	(?)	.003	0	0	(?)	.1	0	0
Sago.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles.....	95	44	28	23	.108	.112	.108	.100	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.4
Other grain products.....	1	1	0	0	.008	.016	0	0	(?)	.1	0	0
Eggs.....	241	97	77	67	.821	.652	.950	1,046	12.7	9.8	14.8	16.6
Milk, cheese, ice cream, total.....	5,640	5,109	6,032	6,381	32.9	27.7	35.7	41.4	23.0	19.5	25.2	28.2
Milk: Fresh, whole—bottled.....	233	88	77	68	4,697	4,193	5,040	5,439	23.0	19.5	25.2	28.2
loose.....	3	2	0	1	.080	.158	0	.006	.3	.5	0	1
skimmed.....	3	1	2	0	.118	.059	.291	0	.2	.1	.3	0
buttermilk and other.....	11	2	3	6	.066	.010	.088	.171	.5	(?)	1.0	1.1
Skimmed, dried.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Evaporated and condensed.....	107	56	25	26	.402	.504	.279	.338	3.2	3.8	2.3	3.3
Cheese: American.....	95	34	31	30	.091	.064	.104	.140	2.2	1.6	2.5	3.6
Cottage.....	53	15	21	17	.079	.048	.095	.135	1.0	.5	1.2	1.6
Other.....	20	8	9	3	.019	.025	.020	.005	.5	.6	.6	.2
Ice cream.....	48	13	21	14	.088	.048	.115	.147	2.0	1.1	2.6	3.3

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. ⁴ Less than 0.0005 pound. Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—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.
Food Used at Home and Purchased for Consumption at Home in 1 Week—Continued												
Fats, total					1,278	1,123	1,333	1,582	28.3	21.9	30.8	40.5
Butter	178	56	64	58	.252	.165	.303	.392	8.1	5.2	9.6	13.0
Cream	34	6	17	31	.089	.010	.100	.270	2.1	.2	2.2	6.8
Other table fats	78	48	21	9	.156	.199	.137	.074	2.7	3.5	2.3	1.2
Lard	161	71	51	39	.332	.393	.297	.231	4.5	5.1	4.2	3.3
Vegetable shortening	54	21	13	20	.084	.089	.056	.115	1.5	1.5	1.0	2.2
Table or cooking oils	10	2	4	4	.016	.007	.024	.026	.3	.1	.5	.7
Mayonnaise and other salad dressing	103	37	36	30	.111	.077	.138	.156	2.1	1.2	2.6	3.3
Bacon, smoked	161	57	57	47	.221	.162	.265	.304	6.7	4.7	8.1	9.8
Salt side of pork	19	10	6	3	.017	.021	.013	.014	.3	.4	.3	.2
Meat, poultry, fish and other sea food, total					2,135	1,733	2,396	2,737	45.2	33.5	51.6	64.0
Beef:												
Fresh:												
Steak, porterhouse, sirloin	95	30	34	31	.207	.135	.228	.356	5.0	3.2	5.7	8.6
top round	75	30	22	23	.163	.120	.177	.249	4.1	3.2	4.2	6.3
other	66	33	17	16	.152	.172	.120	.153	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.7
Roast, rib	50	13	21	16	.172	.097	.228	.275	3.3	1.5	4.8	5.6
chuck	53	17	23	13	.193	.128	.286	.215	3.2	2.2	4.6	3.9
other	13	5	4	4	.048	.040	.075	.026	1.0	.7	1.7	.5
Boiling, chuck	34	19	12	3	.099	.107	.137	.023	1.6	1.5	2.5	.4
plate	5	4	1	0	.011	.018	.008	0	.2	.2	1	0
other	12	4	4	4	.022	.017	.022	.032	.3	.2	.3	.4
Canned	2	0	2	0	.002	0	.006	0	(³)	0	.1	0
Corned	13	5	5	3	.016	.013	.017	.020	.4	.3	.4	.4
Dried	18	6	6	6	.010	.009	.009	.012	.4	.3	.4	.5
Other	1	0	1	0	.001	0	.004	0	(³)	0	.1	0
Veal: Fresh, steak, chops	29	9	11	9	.043	.033	.039	.072	1.1	.7	1.0	2.0
roast	8	3	1	4	.031	.021	.026	.062	.8	.4	.6	1.9
stew	6	2	2	2	.014	.011	.019	.011	.2	.1	.2	.2
Lamb: Fresh, chops	8	2	1	5	.009	.004	.008	.024	.2	.1	.1	.7
roast	1	1	0	0	.003	.007	0	0	(³)	.1	0	0
stew	1	0	0	1	.002	0	0	.009	(³)	0	0	.2
Pork: Fresh, chops	86	28	32	26	.127	.086	.168	.169	3.3	2.1	4.5	4.7
loin roast	11	1	5	5	.039	.004	.058	.095	.9	.1	1.5	2.1
other	24	12	6	6	.050	.055	.043	.051	1.1	1.2	.8	1.3
Smoked ham, slices	29	8	10	11	.044	.044	.038	.052	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.9
half or whole picnic	3	0	2	1	.016	0	.038	.022	.4	0	.9	.6
Pork sausage	6	3	1	2	.012	.020	(³)	.009	.2	.4	(³)	.2
Other pork	57	24	17	16	.084	.068	.095	.107	1.7	1.2	2.1	2.5
Miscellaneous meats, total	10	5	3	2	.022	.017	.015	.046	.4	.2	.3	1.0
Other fresh meat	1	1	0	0	.001	.002	0	0	(³)	(³)	0	0
Bologna, frankfurters	108	51	36	21	.178	.175	.197	.157	3.5	3.2	4.0	3.2
Cooked: Ham	46	17	15	14	.044	.044	.036	.056	1.5	1.2	1.2	2.4
Tongue	2	1	1	0	.002	.002	.002	0	.1	.1	.1	0
Liver	36	16	13	7	.046	.040	.062	.034	.9	.8	1.1	.7
Other meat products	19	12	3	4	.028	.037	.018	.025	.5	.6	.4	.3
Poultry: Chicken, broiling	3	2	0	1	.013	.013	0	.034	.3	.2	0	1.0
roast	7	2	2	3	.036	.019	.034	.030	.8	.3	.7	2.1
stew	7	3	2	2	.035	.032	.036	.043	1.0	.8	1.0	1.2
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2	1	0	1	.006	.006	0	.014	.2	.2	0	.4
Fish and other sea food, total					153	136	147	204	2.6	2.1	2.7	4.1
Fish: Fresh	41	16	14	11	.078	.063	.093	.092	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.8
Canned	45	20	13	12	.061	.061	.052	.075	1.0	.9	1.0	1.4
Cured	2	2	0	0	.004	.008	0	0	(³)	.1	0	0
Oysters	4	2	1	1	.004	.004	.002	.008	.1	.1	(³)	.2
Other sea food	1	0	0	1	.006	0	0	.029	.1	0	0	.7

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

² Less than 0.05 cent. ³ Less than 0.0005 pound. Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—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.....					8,783	7,127	9,872	11,244	50.9	37.3	55.6	76.0
Potatoes.....	242	97	79	66	2,566	2,082	3,090	2,932	7.0	6.3	7.3	8.1
Sweet potatoes, yams.....	22	9	5	8	.067	.060	.060	.098	.3	.2	.3	.4
Dried legumes and nuts, total.....					304	333	293	255	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.7
Dried corn.....	1	0	0	1	(³)	0	0	.003	(³)	0	0	.1
Beans: Dry.....	79	40	27	12	.180	.208	.169	.126	1.0	1.2	1.0	.6
Canned, dried.....	18	9	4	5	.038	.041	.034	.034	.2	.3	.2	.2
Baked, not canned.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peas: Black-eyed.....	3	3	0	0	.011	.016	.011	0	1	.1	(³)	0
Other.....	1	0	1	0	.002	0	.008	0	(³)	0	.1	0
Nuts: Shelled.....	13	4	3	6	.010	.004	.013	.023	.3	.1	.4	.6
In shell.....	8	3	1	4	.009	.004	.004	.029	.2	.1	(³)	.6
Peanut butter.....	46	23	15	8	.052	.056	.054	.040	.7	.8	.7	.6
Other dried legumes and nuts.....					.002	.004	0	0	(³)	0	0	0
Tomatoes: Fresh.....	46	7	17	22	.083	.025	.118	.175	1.2	.3	1.5	2.7
Canned.....	109	48	38	23	.343	.354	.355	.296	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.1
Juice.....	28	5	11	12	.051	.016	.082	.091	5	.1	6.6	1.3
Sauce, paste.....	8	4	2	2	.008	.007	.009	.008	1	.1	.1	.1
Green and leafy vegetables, total.....					1,381	1,121	1,532	1,800	10.5	7.6	11.2	15.9
Brussels sprouts.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabbage.....	91	44	27	20	.328	.303	.404	.274	1.0	.9	1.2	1.0
Sauerkraut.....	20	6	7	7	.030	.017	.038	.050	.2	.1	.3	.3
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.....	197	79	61	57	.217	.170	.239	.301	2.9	2.2	3.1	4.0
Spinach: Fresh.....	24	11	8	5	.072	.073	.056	.095	.3	.4	.2	.5
Canned.....	39	14	15	10	.088	.059	.100	.140	.7	.4	.8	1.0
Other leafy vegetables.....	2	2	0	0	.002	.003	0	0	(³)	(³)	0	0
Asparagus: Fresh.....	59	15	18	28	.198	.104	.258	.344	1.2	.5	1.3	2.6
Canned.....	3	1	2	0	.007	.001	.007	.023	1	(³)	.1	.2
Lima beans: Fresh.....	11	4	5	2	.023	.023	.034	.006	.2	.2	.3	(³)
Canned.....	10	4	4	2	.016	.015	.017	.014	.1	.1	.1	.1
Beans, snap (string): Fresh.....	52	13	16	23	.113	.082	.122	.180	1.1	.6	1.3	2.1
Canned.....	42	16	14	12	.083	.072	.097	.092	.7	.5	.8	.9
Broccoli.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peas: Fresh.....	13	4	4	5	.028	.021	.024	.054	.2	.1	.3	.5
Canned.....	83	33	23	27	.162	.162	.130	.209	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.2
Peppers.....	19	5	6	8	.014	.016	.006	.018	.2	.1	.2	.5
Okra.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow vegetables, total.....					.195	.175	.207	.230	.9	.7	1.1	1.1
Carrots.....	93	35	34	24	.193	.170	.207	.230	.9	.7	1.1	1.1
Winter squash and pumpkin.....	1	1	0	0	.002	.005	0	0	(³)	(³)	0	0
Other vegetables, total ⁴.....					.746	.594	.841	.988	6.2	4.4	6.9	9.2
Beets: Fresh.....	16	4	5	7	.034	.018	.030	.090	2	.1	.2	.4
Canned.....	14	5	4	5	.022	.013	.026	.036	.2	.1	.2	.3
Cauliflower.....	18	6	5	7	.034	.024	.029	.069	.4	.2	.3	.8
Celery.....	67	16	28	23	.094	.044	.128	.166	.9	.4	1.2	1.6
Corn: On ear.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	98	39	35	24	.194	.178	.252	.144	1.7	1.5	2.1	1.5
Cucumber.....	19	6	5	8	.025	.013	.022	.061	.2	.1	.2	.6
Eggplant.....	1	1	0	0	.001	.002	0	0	(³)	(³)	0	0
Onions: Mature.....	95	44	25	26	.202	.183	.214	.230	.8	.7	.9	1.1
Spring.....	68	32	20	16	.082	.076	.076	.108	.6	.5	.6	.8
Parsnips.....	3	1	0	2	.003	.004	0	.006	(³)	(³)	0	(³)
Summer squash.....	1	0	1	0	.001	0	.004	0	(³)	0	(³)	0
White turnips.....	6	1	4	1	.010	.007	.019	.006	(³)	(³)	.1	(³)
Yellow turnips, rutabaga.....	2	1	1	0	.004	.002	.011	0	(³)	(³)	(³)	0
Other vegetables.....	36	15	9	12	.040	.030	.030	.082	.4	.3	.3	.8
Pickles and olives.....									.8	.5	.8	1.3
Citrus fruits, total.....					1,148	.761	1,372	1,769	6.7	4.3	8.1	10.6
Lemons.....	44	14	13	17	.080	.054	.082	.139	.8	.5	.8	1.3
Oranges.....	129	43	44	42	.744	.544	.854	1,076	4.3	3.0	5.0	6.5
Grapefruit: Fresh.....	56	16	20	20	.320	.163	.431	.543	1.6	.8	2.3	2.6
Canned.....	3	1	1	1	.004	0	.005	.011	(³)	0	(³)	.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. ³ Does not include pickles and olives. ⁴ Less than 0.0005 pound. Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—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		
		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.	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.....					1.901	1.599	1.913	2.600	12.6	8.3	13.6	21.8
Apples: Fresh.....	122	52	38	32	.801	.864	.877	.832	3.2	2.8	3.1	4.4
Canned.....	6	1	4	1	.003	.006	0	0	(³)	.1	0	0
Apricots: Fresh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	13	3	6	4	.024	.010	.043	.032	.2	.1	.4	.3
Bananas.....	115	43	42	30	.459	.383	.510	.571	2.5	2.0	2.6	3.6
Berries: Fresh.....	60	18	19	23	.177	.077	.195	.400	2.3	1.0	2.4	5.4
Canned.....	5	1	3	1	.004	.006	.005	0	(³)	(³)	0	0
Cherries: Fresh.....	1	1	0	0	.004	.008	0	0	.1	0	0	0
Canned.....	18	8	7	3	.035	.026	.041	.046	.3	.2	.5	.4
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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	56	20	14	22	.136	.097	.124	.208	1.3	1.0	1.2	2.3
Pears: Fresh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	12	3	6	3	.014	.002	.026	.023	.2	(³)	.3	.3
Pineapple: Fresh.....	5	0	1	4	.018	0	.008	.080	.1	0	.1	.6
Canned.....	37	5	19	13	.061	.021	.097	.108	.8	.2	1.2	1.4
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.....	6	2	3	1	.017	.019	.019	.010	.1	.1	.1	.1
Other fruit.....	11	2	5	4	.022	.009	.030	.044	.2	.1	.3	.3
Cider.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grape juice.....	5	0	1	4	.010	0	.014	.029	.1	0	.1	.4
Other fruit juices.....	8	2	4	2	.018	.003	.041	.020	.2	(³)	.4	.2
Dried: Apricots.....	2	0	2	0	.002	0	.008	0	(³)	0	.1	0
Peaches.....	5	1	2	2	.009	.002	.015	.017	.1	(³)	.1	.2
Prunes.....	25	8	6	11	.051	.028	.034	.136	.5	.2	.4	1.4
Raisins.....	17	11	2	4	.027	.028	.022	.029	.3	.3	.2	.2
Dates.....	4	3	0	1	.005	.010	0	.003	.1	0	(³)	0
Figs.....	2	0	1	1	.004	0	.004	.017	.1	0	.1	.3
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sugars and sweets, total.....					1.694	1.538	1.654	2.150	11.0	9.6	11.3	14.4
Sugars: White.....	220	93	66	61	1.456	1.302	1.440	1.865	7.7	6.9	7.6	9.9
Brown.....	14	4	4	6	.033	.014	.060	.040	.3	.1	.5	.4
Other sweets: Candy.....	55	25	17	13	.065	.062	.060	.082	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.9
Jellies.....	54	21	19	14	.054	.050	.056	.060	1.0	.8	1.1	1.4
Molasses, sirups.....	31	18	5	8	.085	.110	.034	.103	.6	.7	.3	.8
Other sweets.....					.001	0	.004	0	(³)	0	.1	0
Miscellaneous, total.....									15.1	10.4	17.3	22.7
Gelatine.....	19	6	9	4	.012	.005	.020	.019	.3	.1	.5	.4
Packaged dessert mixtures.....	56	24	13	19	.028	.027	.020	.046	.8	.8	.5	1.1
Tea.....	51	21	19	11	.013	.009	.020	.013	.7	.5	1.0	.9
Coffee.....	223	84	71	68	.322	.234	.376	.459	7.5	4.9	9.2	11.6
Cocoa.....	29	17	5	7	.024	.037	.011	.011	.4	.5	.2	.3
Chocolate.....	8	3	1	4	.004	.002	.004	.009	.1	(³)	.1	.1
Vinegar.....									.6	.4	.5	1.0
Salt.....									.6	.5	.6	.8
Baking powder, yeast, soda.....									.6	.6	.6	.4
Spices and extracts.....									.3	.1	.3	.7
Catsups, sauces.....									.4	.3	.4	.8
Tomato soup.....	24	8	8	8	.038	.017	.048	.077	.5	.2	.6	.8
Other soups.....	13	2	7	4	.026	.009	.041	.047	.4	.1	.7	.7
Cod-liver oil.....	12	7	1	4	.005	.004	.003	.008	.5	.3	.2	1.4
Proprietary foods.....	2	1	0	1	.004	.008	0	0	(³)	.1	0	0
Other foods.....	10	5	2	3	.007	.011	.002	.006	.2	.2	.2	.1
Soft drinks consumed at home.....	14	3	6	5	.053	.015	.113	.054	.4	.2	.9	.5
Other drinks consumed at home.....	12	4	4	4	.064	.078	.035	.073	.8	.6	.8	1.1
Sales tax on food.....									1.9	1.3	2.2	2.8

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

³ Less than 0.05 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All fam-ilies				Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year							
	All fam-ilies				Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over					
	All fam-ilies				Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over					
Number of families surveyed in spring quarter.....	68				20	16	32					
Average number of equivalent full-time persons per family in 1 week ¹	3.27				4.96	2.49	2.61					
Average number of food expenditure units per family in 1 week ²	2.85				4.17	2.21	2.35					
Item	Number of families using in 1 week				Average quantity purchased per person in 1 week ¹				Average expenditure per person in 1 week ¹			
	All fam-ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All fam-ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All fam-ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Un-der \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Un-der \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Un-der \$300	\$300 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</i>												
Total.....	61	19	14	28	4.999	3.781	4.252	6.804	33.3	24.7	33.5	43.6
Grain products, total.....					1.710	1.344	2.043	1.989	15.9	11.8	18.5	19.9
Bread and other baked goods, total.....					1.426	1.142	1.617	1.671	12.8	9.8	14.6	15.6
Bread: White.....	61	19	14	28								
Graham, whole wheat.....	8	1	2	5	.052	.013	.050	.099	.5	.1	.5	1.1
Rye.....	1	0	1	0	.022	0	.125	0	.2	0	1.0	0
Crackers.....	15	6	4	5	.127	.113	.201	.108	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.2
Plain rolls.....	2	1	1	0	.013	.020	.025	0	.1	.2	.3	0
Sweet rolls.....	3	0	1	2	.013	0	.025	.024	.2	0	.4	.4
Cookies.....	9	3	0	6	.038	.039	0	.055	.6	.5	0	1.1
Cakes.....	4	1	0	3	.002	0	0	.005	.1	0	0	.2
Pies.....	3	1	0	2	.015	.017	0	.021	.1	.2	0	.1
Other.....					.002	0	0	.006	.1	0	0	.2
Ready-to-eat cereals.....	21	5	6	10	.087	.045	.160	.100	1.6	.7	2.6	2.2
Flour and other cereals, total.....					3.202	2.392	2.049	4.715	15.8	12.2	12.4	21.5
Flour: White.....	51	16	11	24	1.981	1.442	1.228	2.980	8.0	6.1	5.4	11.4
Graham.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	2	0	0	2	.019	0	0	.051	.2	0	0	.5
Corn meal.....	41	12	8	21	.672	.474	.326	1.071	2.5	1.8	2.1	3.5
Hominy.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cornstarch.....	1	1	0	0	.009	.010	0	.012	.1	.1	0	.1
Rice.....	24	7	4	13	.261	.232	.251	.299	2.1	1.6	2.4	2.7
Wheat cereal.....	13	7	1	5	.104	.127	.031	.112	.8	.9	.3	.9
Rolled.....	4	2	0	2	.019	.018	0	.031	.4	.4	0	.5
Tapioca.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sago.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles.....	27	12	6	9	.137	.089	.213	.159	1.7	1.3	2.2	1.9
Other grain products.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eggs.....	65	19	15	31	.715	.522	.695	.954	10.9	7.8	10.2	14.9
Milk, cheese, ice cream, total.....					3.319	2.928	3.138	3.869	18.0	15.7	17.4	21.2
Milk: Fresh, whole—bottled.....	49	14	9	26	2.312	1.994	2.024	2.826	11.0	9.5	9.4	13.5
loose.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
skimmed.....	1	0	0	1	.029	0	0	.076	.1	0	0	.2
buttermilk and other.....	16	6	3	7	.506	.443	.486	.589	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.8
Skimmed, dried.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Evaporated and condensed.....	33	15	10	8	.345	.416	.518	.179	2.8	3.1	4.4	1.7
Cheese: American.....	12	5	3	4	.046	.033	.063	.053	1.0	.8	1.2	1.2
Cottage.....	5	1	1	3	.015	.010	0	.029	.3	.2	0	.7
Other.....	1	0	0	1	.004	0	0	.012	.1	0	0	.2
Ice cream.....	10	2	2	6	.062	.032	.047	.105	1.3	.9	1.3	1.9

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

² 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. 326.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Number of families using in 1 week				Average quantity purchased per person in 1 week ¹				Average expenditure per person in 1 week ¹			
	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 \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over
<i>Food Used at Home and Purchased for Consumption at Home in 1 Week—Continued</i>												
Fats, total	No.	No.	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
Butter	64	19	13	32	1.631	1.232	1.519	2.164	36.3	25.5	32.3	51.1
Cream	9	1	2	6	.313	.237	.276	.422	9.6	6.9	8.5	13.4
Other table fats	4	1	2	1	.046	.020	.027	.087	.9	.2	.6	2.0
Lard	55	17	13	25	.018	.010	.050	.012	.3	.2	1.1	.2
Vegetable shortening	9	2	2	5	.482	.373	.539	.585	7.3	5.3	8.0	9.4
Table or cooking oils	1	0	0	1	.076	.050	.100	.096	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.8
Mayonnaise and other salad dressing	1	0	0	1	.009	0	0	.024	.2	0	0	.4
Bacon, smoked	19	5	2	12	.099	.061	.063	.162	1.9	1.1	.9	3.2
Salt side of pork	43	11	7	25	.290	.224	.226	.401	8.5	6.1	7.0	12.0
Meat, poultry, fish and other sea food, total	35	11	7	17	.298	.257	.238	.375	6.3	4.7	5.0	8.7
Beef:					2.470	1.473	3.471	3.223	48.9	23.2	70.1	68.7
Fresh: Steak, porterhouse, sirloin	18	1	9	8	.182	.030	.539	.191	4.2	.8	11.9	4.7
top round	14	2	2	10	.070	.020	.063	.132	1.8	.4	1.6	3.5
other	8	3	3	2	.061	.046	.100	.060	1.2	.9	1.9	1.2
Roast, rib	15	5	2	8	.253	.187	.150	.380	3.8	2.4	2.5	6.2
chuck	10	5	3	2	.148	.116	.251	.138	2.5	2.0	4.0	2.4
other	2	0	1	1	.022	0	.050	.036	.4	0	1.3	.5
Boiling, chuck	16	8	3	5	.195	.257	.150	.144	2.5	3.2	2.0	1.8
plate	4	3	1	0	.038	.071	.038	0	.5	.9	.5	0
other	3	1	0	2	.038	.040	0	.054	.4	.3	0	.7
Canned	1	0	1	0	.003	0	.017	0	.1	0	.4	0
Corned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dried	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veal: Fresh, steak, chops	4	2	1	1	.031	.050	.025	.012	.5	.6	.4	.3
roast	1	0	0	1	.013	0	0	.036	.2	0	0	.6
stew	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamb: Fresh, chops	1	1	0	0	.009	.020	0	0	.1	.3	0	0
stew	2	0	0	2	.036	0	0	.096	.5	0	0	1.3
Pork: Fresh, chops	1	0	0	1	.004	0	0	.012	.1	0	0	.2
loin roast	21	4	4	13	.142	.061	.117	.251	3.8	1.5	3.4	6.6
other	4	0	3	1	.074	0	.313	.048	1.5	0	6.7	.9
Smoked ham, slices	7	1	2	4	.070	.031	.100	.102	1.2	.5	1.4	1.8
half or whole picnic	3	0	1	2	.027	0	.038	.054	1.2	0	1.4	2.4
Pork sausage	22	5	8	9	.065	.061	.100	.126	1.4	0	2.1	2.8
Other pork	2	0	2	0	.043	0	.238	0	2.8	0	4.4	0
Miscellaneous meats, total	5	1	2	2	.128	.061	.314	.120	2.6	1.1	6.6	2.5
Other fresh meat	0	0	0	0	.054	.030	.088	.066	.9	.5	1.5	1.1
Bologna, frankfurters	0	0	0	0	.231	.236	.200	.279	4.4	3.9	3.5	5.4
Cooked: Ham	26	11	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tongue	7	0	0	2	.029	0	0	.078	.9	0	0	2.3
Liver	2	0	0	2	.019	0	0	.052	.4	0	0	1.1
Other meat products	7	3	1	3	.033	.040	.025	.027	.6	.7	.3	.6
Poultry: Chicken, broiling	1	1	0	0	.004	.010	0	0	.1	.2	0	0
roast	11	0	3	8	.141	0	.163	.299	4.0	0	3.9	8.8
stew	8	2	1	5	.106	.030	.100	.203	2.7	.7	2.8	4.9
Turkey	4	1	0	3	.067	.071	0	.096	1.5	1.3	0	2.4
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish and other sea food, total	1	0	0	1	.018	0	0	.048	.4	0	0	1.1
Fish: Fresh	17	4	4	9	.199	.116	.317	.240	3.7	1.9	5.9	4.6
Canned	9	2	3	4	.153	.091	.201	.203	2.8	1.6	3.8	3.9
Cured	0	0	0	0	.046	.025	.116	.037	.8	.3	2.1	.7
Oysters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other sea food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Number of families using in 1 week				Average quantity purchased per person ¹ in 1 week				Average expenditure per person ¹ in 1 week			
	All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Un- der \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Un- der \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Un- der \$300	\$300 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.....	56	17	15	24	7,277	5,451	9,330	8,475	37.1	26.6	50.3	45.6
Sweet potatoes, yams.....	17	5	5	7	2,354	2,038	2,907	2,465	5.1	4.0	6.9	5.5
Dried legumes and nuts.....					283	.161	.426	.359	1.3	.7	2.6	1.4
Dried corn.....	0	0	0	0	229	.269	.326	.138	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.4
Beans: Dry.....	21	9	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned, dried.....	0	0	0	0	159	.192	.326	.042	1.1	1.2	2.2	.4
Baked, not canned.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peas: Black-eyed.....	6	2	1	3	.040	.030	0	.072	.3	.3	0	.6
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuts: Shelled.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
In shell.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peanut butter.....	6	3	1	2	.030	.047	0	.024	.4	.6	0	.4
Other dried legumes and nuts.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tomatoes: Fresh.....	9	1	2	6	.063	.010	.075	.120	.8	.1	1.0	1.5
Canned.....	17	5	4	8	.225	.149	.313	.272	1.7	1.2	2.4	2.0
Juice.....	2	0	0	2	.002	0	0	.006	(3)	0	0	.1
Sauce, paste.....	6	3	2	1	.039	.028	.044	.049	.3	.3	.4	.4
Green and leafy vegetables, total.....					1,506	.872	2,115	1,968	9.4	5.9	13.4	12.4
Brussels sprouts.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabbage.....	25	5	8	12	.312	.146	.489	.425	1.2	.6	2.0	1.7
Sauerkraut.....	5	3	2	0	.032	.041	.075	0	.2	.4	.5	0
Collards.....	1	0	0	1	.022	0	0	.060	.1	0	0	.3
Kale.....	2	0	2	0	.018	0	.100	0	.1	0	.4	0
Lettuce.....	34	7	8	19	.108	.055	.138	.156	1.6	.8	2.1	2.2
Spinach: Fresh.....	22	7	5	10	.339	.262	.326	.437	1.2	.8	1.4	1.7
Canned.....	2	1	1	0	.006	0	.031	0	(3)	0	.2	0
Other leafy vegetables.....	11	2	4	5	.175	.050	.376	.227	.7	.2	1.0	1.0
Asparagus: Fresh.....	9	1	5	3	.081	.010	.075	.168	.5	.1	.8	.8
Canned.....	1	0	0	1	.004	0	0	.012	.1	0	0	.2
Lima beans: Fresh.....	5	2	1	2	.035	.040	.050	.021	.3	.4	.4	.3
Canned.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beans, snap (string): Fresh.....	24	8	3	13	.242	.201	.152	.334	2.1	1.7	1.5	2.8
Canned.....	4	1	2	1	.028	0	.080	.036	.3	0	1.1	.4
Broccoli.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peas: Fresh.....	1	0	0	1	.009	0	0	.024	.1	0	0	.2
Canned.....	12	3	6	3	.076	.053	.169	.060	.7	.6	1.6	.6
Peppers.....	7	3	1	3	.019	.014	.004	.008	.2	.3	.1	.2
Okra.....	1	0	1	0	.009	0	.050	0	(3)	0	.3	0
Yellow vegetables, total.....					.099	.050	.175	.120	.5	.4	.9	.5
Carrots.....	13	4	3	6	.099	.050	.175	.120	.5	.4	.9	.5
Winter squash and pumpkin.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other vegetables, total ⁴.....					.751	.549	.978	.887	5.1	3.8	7.1	6.0
Beets: Fresh.....	4	1	1	2	.063	.020	.150	.072	.1	.1	.3	.1
Canned.....	2	0	1	1	.011	0	.031	.015	.1	0	.3	.1
Cauliflower.....	1	0	0	1	.004	0	0	.012	.1	0	0	.1
Celery.....	3	0	1	2	.013	0	.025	.024	.1	0	.2	.3
Corn: On ear.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	28	9	6	13	.249	.220	.298	.260	2.3	1.6	3.1	2.7
Cucumber.....	1	0	0	1	.002	0	0	.006	(3)	0	0	.1
Eggplant.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Onions: Mature.....	31	11	7	13	.292	.222	.276	.383	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.6
Spring.....	15	5	3	7	.065	.037	.048	.106	.5	.4	.5	.7
Parsnips.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summer squash.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White turnips.....	4	2	2	0	.040	.050	.100	0	.2	.3	.4	0
Yellow turnips, rutabaga.....	1	0	1	0	.009	0	0	0	.1	0	.4	0
Other vegetables.....	1	0	0	1	.003	0	0	.009	(3)	0	0	.1
Pickles and olives.....									.2	.3	.3	.2
Citrus fruits, total.....					.805	.473	1,019	1,098	5.3	2.9	6.5	7.6
Lemons.....	25	7	4	14	.212	.134	.244	.290	1.9	1.2	2.0	2.8
Oranges.....	22	6	7	9	.475	.272	.714	.601	2.7	1.4	4.1	3.6
Grapefruit: Fresh.....	10	2	1	7	.118	.067	.061	.207	.7	.3	.4	1.2
Canned.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ The number of equivalent full-time persons per family in 1 week is computed on the basis of the number of persons eating meals at home during the week to which the data apply. If a person ate 21 meals during the week, he was counted as a full-time person for that week. If he ate less than 21, meals he was counted as the appropriate decimal equivalent full-time person. ⁴ Does not include quantity of pickles and olives.

³ Less than 0.05 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Number of families using in 1 week				Average quantity purchased per person ¹ in 1 week				Average expenditure per person ¹ in 1 week			
	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 \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$300	\$300 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.....	24	9	7	8	0.921	0.852	0.952	0.993	5.8	5.2	6.9	6.8
Apples: Fresh.....	1	1	0	0	.431	.479	.501	.341	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.9
Canned.....	0	0	0	0	.011	.025	0	0	.1	.2	0	0
Apricots: 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
Bananas.....	16	4	2	10	.192	.111	.083	.341	1.0	.6	1.4	1.9
Berries: Fresh.....	17	5	4	8	.158	.121	.113	.224	1.6	1.2	1.4	2.3
Canned.....	3	1	2	0	.028	.025	.094	0	3	.3	.9	0
Cherries: 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
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.....	6	2	2	2	.036	.021	.044	.051	.3	.2	.5	.4
Pears: 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
Pineapple: Fresh.....	1	0	0	1	.009	0	0	.024	(3)	0	0	.1
Canned.....	1	0	1	0	.003	0	.017	0	(3)	3	0	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.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fruit.....	1	1	0	0	.009	.020	0	0	.1	.2	0	0
Cider.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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.....	1	0	0	1	.002	0	0	.006	(3)	0	0	1
Prunes.....	5	3	2	0	.027	.030	.075	0	.2	.3	.6	0
Raisins.....	2	1	0	1	.011	.020	0	.006	.1	.2	0	.1
Dates.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Figs.....	1	0	1	0	.004	0	.025	0	.1	0	.4	0
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sugars and sweets, total.....	62	19	16	27	1.877	1.381	2.797	2.025	11.1	8.3	16.1	12.4
Sugars: White.....	2	1	0	1	1.646	1.079	2.531	1.897	9.0	5.8	13.7	10.6
Brown.....	9	3	3	3	.007	.015	0	0	(3)	.1	0	0
Other sweets: Candy.....	6	1	0	5	.034	.035	.078	.011	.6	.7	1.2	.3
Jellies.....	6	1	0	5	.007	0	0	.018	.1	0	0	.4
Molasses, sirups.....	15	7	4	4	.183	.252	.188	.099	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.1
Other sweets.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous, total.....	1	1	0	0	.006	.013	0	0	12.5	7.9	18.2	15.8
Gelatine.....	6	1	3	2	.022	.008	.081	.012	.3	.1	1.3	.1
Packaged dessert mixtures.....	8	4	1	3	.008	.011	.006	.006	.3	.4	.1	.3
Tea.....	51	15	14	22	.208	.131	.276	.266	5.5	3.1	7.3	7.6
Cocoa.....	6	2	2	2	.016	.015	.025	.012	.2	.2	.3	.1
Chocolate.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vinegar.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.1	.3	.4
Salt.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.4	.6	.1	.3
Baking powder, yeast, soda.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	1.0	.6	1.6
Spices and extracts.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	.5	2.1	.5
Catsups, sauces.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(3)	.0	0	.1
Tomato soup.....	1	0	1	0	.003	0	.017	0	(3)	0	.3	0
Other soups.....	2	0	0	2	.006	0	0	.016	0	0	0	.2
Cod-liver oil.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Proprietary foods.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other foods.....	0	0	0	0	.004	0	0	.012	.1	0	0	.3
Soft drinks consumed at home.....	6	3	1	2	.067	.103	.028	.042	.5	.6	.4	.6
Other drinks consumed at home.....	6	1	2	3	.155	.010	.551	.138	2.8	1.0	5.4	3.7
Sales tax on food.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	.4	1.6	1.6

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

² Less than 0.05 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	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			
		No.	No.	No.	No.		Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
Number of families surveyed in spring quarter.....	358										114	140	104	
Average number of equivalent full-time persons ¹ per family in 1 week.....	3.53										4.54	3.38	2.63	
Average number of food expenditure units ² per family in 1 week.....	3.03										3.83	2.87	2.36	
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</i>														
Total.....	358	114	140	104	6.027	6.186	5.523	6.609	254.1	197.1	258.0	352.8		
Grain products, total.....					6.027	6.186	5.523	6.609	40.4	35.4	39.6	51.0		
Bread and other baked goods, total.....					3.384	2.995	3.390	4.116	27.4	21.1	28.8	36.4		
Bread: White.....	336	102	130	104	2.397	2.343	2.303	2.665	14.8	13.1	15.1	17.2		
Graham, whole wheat.....	107	26	44	37	.268	.200	.288	.361	2.5	2.0	2.6	3.4		
Rye.....	116	21	54	41	.248	.125	.320	.357	2.4	1.2	3.0	3.4		
Crackers.....	101	28	42	31	.140	.102	.148	.198	1.5	.9	1.8	2.3		
Plain rolls.....	42	11	18	13	.059	.066	.064	.056	1.0	1.0	.9	1.0		
Sweet rolls.....	32	21	30	31	.083	.047	.074	.168	1.6	.8	1.4	3.3		
Cookies.....	101	29	38	34	.098	.073	.090	.157	2.0	1.4	1.8	3.2		
Cakes.....	45	8	23	14	.039	.017	.045	.070	.8	.3	1.1	1.4		
Pies.....	16	3	7	6	.017	.007	.016	.039	.2	.1	.2	.4		
Other.....	150	43	60	47	.035	.015	.052	.045	2.6	1.3	.9	.8		
Ready-to-eat cereals.....	150	43	60	47	.120	.108	.122	.142	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6		
Flour and other cereals, total.....					2.523	3.083	2.011	2.351	10.8	12.4	8.6	12.0		
Flour: White.....	76	23	32	16	2.011	2.514	1.594	1.787	6.0	7.6	4.2	6.2		
Graham.....	1	0	1	0	.008	0	.010	.018	0	0	.1	.1		
Other.....	18	7	8	3	.049	.053	.056	.026	.3	.3	(4)	.2		
Corn meal.....	5	2	1	2	.016	.021	.010	.015	.1	.1	(4)	.1		
Hominy.....	1	1	0	0	.003	.008	0	0	(3)	(3)	0	0		
Cornstarch.....	19	6	8	5	.017	.014	.019	.022	.2	.1	.2	.3		
Rice.....	36	14	8	14	.063	.070	.038	.092	.5	.6	.3	.8		
Rolled oats.....	38	35	33	20	.164	.197	.132	.156	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2		
Wheat cereal.....	60	18	22	20	.070	.065	.046	.119	1.0	.9	.9	1.5		
Tapioca.....	8	5	2	1	.007	.009	.008	.002	.1	.1	.1	(3)		
Sago.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles.....	114	39	44	31	.115	.132	.098	.114	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6		
Other grain products.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Eggs.....	336	106	133	97	1.180	1.093	.855	1.175	13.4	10.6	13.6	18.2		
Milk, cheese, ice cream, total.....					6.910	6.045	7.004	6.562	35.8	31.3	38.3	39.6		
Milk: Fresh, whole—bottled.....	344	108	136	100	6.418	5.888	6.526	5.976	27.9	25.1	30.6	28.5		
loose.....	2	2	0	0	.025	.062	0	0	.1	.3	0	0		
skimmed.....	1	1	0	0	.002	.004	0	0	(3)	(3)	0	0		
buttermilk and other.....	15	3	7	5	.071	.041	.094	.085	.3	.2	.4	.4		
Skimmed, dried.....	1	1	0	0	.002	.005	0	0	(3)	(3)	0	0		
Evaporated and condensed.....	68	29	26	13	.122	.135	.126	.091	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0		
Cheese: American.....	175	55	72	48	.131	.109	.137	.161	3.3	2.5	3.6	4.1		
Cottage.....	44	15	11	18	.035	.033	.023	.062	.5	.5	.3	.9		
Other.....	30	6	11	13	.016	.009	.015	.032	.5	.2	.4	1.0		
Ice cream.....	91	22	36	33	.088	.059	.083	.155	2.1	1.3	1.9	3.7		

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

² 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. 326.

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

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.—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.	
Food Used at Home and Purchased for Consumption at Home in 1 Week—Continued												
Fats, total.....	349	107	138	104	1.383	1.053	1.368	2.087	35.8	26.4	36.7	52.9
Butter.....	189	30	78	81	.618	.498	.684	.792	20.0	16.0	20.9	26.2
Cream.....	14	10	0	4	.240	.063	.286	.579	4.9	1.3	4.9	11.8
Other table fats.....	14	10	0	4	.020	.041	0	.018	.4	.7	0	.4
Lard.....	164	61	66	37	.170	.170	.174	.162	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.5
Vegetable shortening.....	37	10	15	12	.058	.044	.055	.091	1.1	.8	1.0	1.8
Table or cooking oils.....	9	4	1	4	.016	.028	.002	.019	.3	.5	1.1	.6
Mayonnaise and other salad dressing.....	101	30	38	33	.113	.092	.108	.162	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.9
Bacon, smoked.....	166	45	68	58	.143	.105	.146	.209	4.4	2.9	4.8	6.6
Salt side of pork.....	15	5	8	2	.010	.011	.013	.005	.2	.2	.3	.1
Meat, poultry, fish and other sea food, total.....					2.394	1.962	2.343	3.200	52.9	40.3	52.1	76.9
Beef.....												
Fresh: Steak, porterhouse, sirloin, top round.....	124	30	46	48	.160	.099	.160	.274	4.2	2.5	4.0	7.8
top round.....	107	34	44	29	.153	.108	.176	.198	3.5	2.3	4.1	4.8
other.....	101	35	36	30	.154	.134	.144	.206	2.7	2.2	2.6	3.7
Roast, rib.....	77	28	26	23	.230	.209	.200	.324	4.8	3.9	4.4	7.2
chuck.....	60	22	27	11	.167	.164	.190	.133	3.3	3.1	3.8	2.6
other.....	38	15	10	13	.110	.114	.072	.189	2.0	1.9	1.4	3.4
Boiling, chuck.....	33	10	16	7	.067	.046	.105	.040	.9	.8	1.2	.6
plate.....	2	1	1	0	.002	.002	.004	0	(³)	(³)	(³)	0
other.....	28	9	12	7	.040	.034	.050	.034	.6	.6	.8	.5
Canned.....	1	0	0	1	.001	0	0	.005	(³)	0	0	.1
Corned.....	11	5	5	1	.009	.009	.013	.002	.2	.2	.3	.1
Dried.....	24	11	11	2	.012	.012	.016	.005	.4	.5	(³)	.2
Other.....	6	2	2	2	.012	.025	.001	.007	.3	.6	(³)	.2
Veal: Fresh, steak, chops.....	56	9	20	27	.057	.025	.051	.128	1.4	.6	1.2	3.2
roast.....	20	7	9	4	.062	.044	.067	.086	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.6
stew.....	14	3	6	5	.018	.007	.025	.027	.3	.1	.4	.5
Lamb: Fresh, chops.....	13	1	7	5	.011	.002	.014	.023	.3	(³)	.4	.7
roast.....	2	1	1	0	.006	.006	.008	0	.1	.1	.2	0
stew.....	12	5	2	5	.018	.023	.004	.035	.4	.5	.1	.7
Pork: Fresh, chops.....	149	38	65	46	.153	.094	.175	.228	4.1	2.4	4.6	6.1
loin roast.....	37	8	13	16	.101	.058	.107	.173	2.3	1.3	2.3	4.0
other.....	54	24	17	13	.084	.110	.058	.078	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.6
Smoked ham, slices.....	31	6	16	9	.032	.009	.043	.058	1.0	.3	1.4	1.6
half or whole.....	4	0	1	3	.021	0	.003	.091	.6	0	.1	2.4
picnic.....	15	3	8	4	.058	.042	.071	.066	1.2	.7	1.6	1.4
Pork sausage.....	49	15	18	16	.043	.031	.037	.075	1.0	.8	.9	1.7
Other pork.....	12	5	5	2	.017	.017	.017	.018	.3	.3	.3	.2
Miscellaneous meats, total.....	3	2	1	0	.007	.014	.004	0	.2	.3	.1	0
Other fresh meat.....	207	79	79	49	.221	.242	.206	.208	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6
Bologna, frankfurters.....	51	20	18	13	.040	.054	.028	.035	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.5
Cooked: Ham.....	5	2	1	2	.005	.009	(³)	.004	.2	.2	(³)	.2
Tongue.....	56	17	23	16	.043	.031	.044	.063	1.0	.7	1.1	1.4
Other meat products.....	14	7	5	2	.011	.017	.006	.005	.3	.4	.2	.1
Poultry: Chicken, broiling.....	5	1	2	2	.016	.008	.018	.029	.5	.3	.5	1.2
roast.....	14	1	3	10	.050	.008	.025	.071	1.3	.2	.7	4.3
stew.....	8	2	3	3	.027	.027	.023	.032	.7	.6	.6	1.1
Turkey.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	1	0	1	0	(³)	0	(³)	0	(³)	0	(³)	0
Fish and other sea food, total.....					.176	.128	.178	.270	3.7	2.5	3.9	5.6
Fish: Fresh.....	68	15	27	26	.083	.051	.085	.142	1.7	1.0	1.9	2.6
Canned.....	100	29	40	31	.080	.065	.086	.099	1.7	1.3	1.8	2.4
Cured.....	9	4	2	3	.007	.009	.004	.011	.2	.2	.1	.2
Oysters.....	3	1	0	2	.003	.002	0	.011	(³)	(³)	0	.2
Other sea food.....	4	1	2	1	.003	.001	.003	.007	1	(³)	.1	.2
Vegetables and fruits, total ⁴					8.391	7.447	9.430	12.773	49.1	33.3	50.6	75.6
Potatoes.....	226	66	91	69	2.368	3.033	3.011	4.381	6.4	5.4	6.5	8.0
Sweetpotatoes, yams.....	15	2	5	8	.033	.010	.027	.085	.2	.1	.2	.6

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

² Less than 0.05 cent. ³ Less than 0.0005 pound. Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.—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—Con.					.183	.197	.155	.205	2.4	1.9	1.9	4.0
Dried legumes and nuts, total					.002	.002	.002	.004	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Dried corn	3	1	1	1	.073	.085	.066	.061	.4	.5	.4	.4
Beans: Dry	23	10	8	5	.034	.046	.024	.029	.3	.3	.2	.3
Canned, dried	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baked, not canned	2	0	1	1	.002	0	.004	.002	(3)	0	(3)	(3)
Peas: Black-eyed	2	0	1	1	.003	0	.004	.007	(3)	0	(3)	(3)
Other	2	0	1	1	.019	.006	.014	.053	.8	.2	.6	2.3
Nuts: Shelled	48	7	18	23	.004	.001	.003	.009	.1	(3)	.1	.2
In shell	6	1	2	3	.046	.057	.037	.040	.8	.9	.6	.7
Peanut butter	44	20	14	10	(3)	0	.001	0	(3)	0	(3)	0
Other dried legumes and nuts	55	7	19	29	.074	.022	.069	.179	.9	.4	.8	2.2
Tomatoes: Fresh	80	24	33	23	.137	.101	.155	.173	1.2	.8	1.4	1.6
Canned	15	1	3	11	.026	.008	.012	.093	.3	(3)	.2	.8
Juice	1	0	0	1	(3)	0	0	.003	(3)	0	0	(3)
Sauce, paste	1	1	0	0	1.092	.769	1.071	1.744	9.8	6.3	9.9	16.3
Green and leafy vegetables, total					.001	.002	0	0	(3)	(3)	0	0
Brussels sprouts	110	33	37	40	.212	.157	.191	.351	.8	.6	.8	1.4
Cabbage	37	13	15	9	.069	.056	.069	.096	.4	.3	.4	.7
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	229	65	93	71	.167	.111	.163	.279	2.5	1.6	2.5	4.2
Spinach: Fresh	27	6	11	10	.047	.033	.054	.062	.3	.2	.4	.5
Canned	26	11	11	4	.033	.033	.040	.022	.4	.3	.5	(3)
Other leafy vegetables	2	0	1	1	.002	0	.004	.004	(3)	0	(3)	(3)
Asparagus: Fresh	96	18	43	35	.185	.074	.206	.360	1.6	0	1.8	3.1
Canned	8	1	3	4	.008	.001	.009	.021	.2	(3)	.1	.4
Lima beans: Fresh	4	2	1	1	.003	.005	.002	.002	(3)	.1	(3)	(3)
Canned	13	7	3	3	.018	.030	.007	.015	.2	.3	.1	.2
Beans, snap (string): Fresh	18	5	6	7	.027	.023	.018	.048	.3	.2	.3	.6
Canned	64	22	25	17	.086	.082	.074	.114	.8	.6	.7	1.0
Broccoli	1	0	0	1	.001	0	0	.005	(3)	0	0	.1
Peas: Fresh	21	5	7	9	.036	.032	.019	.071	.4	.3	.2	.7
Canned	140	38	58	44	.194	.129	.211	.287	1.9	1.2	2.1	3.0
Peppers	12	2	4	6	.002	.001	.002	.007	(3)	(3)	(3)	.2
Okra	1	0	1	0	.001	0	.002	0	(3)	0	(3)	0
Yellow vegetables, total					.339	.285	.346	.433	1.8	1.3	1.9	2.4
Carrots	214	63	85	66	.338	.282	.346	.433	1.8	1.3	1.9	2.4
Winter squash and pumpkin	1	1	0	0	.001	.003	0	0	(3)	(3)	0	0
Other vegetables, total ⁴					.616	.430	.616	.165	5.8	3.6	5.7	9.1
Beets: Fresh	6	1	0	5	.010	.006	0	.036	.1	(3)	0	.3
Canned	17	5	8	4	.017	.013	.025	.013	.2	.1	.2	.1
Cauliflower	17	3	7	7	.020	.008	.021	.040	.2	.1	.2	.4
Celery	148	40	51	57	.144	.087	.130	.274	1.5	.9	1.4	2.8
Corn: On ear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned	104	34	45	25	.153	.142	.180	.126	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.4
Cucumber	26	6	9	11	.024	.013	.024	.045	.3	.1	.2	.6
Eggplant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Onions: Mature	98	26	36	36	.181	.137	.171	.281	.8	.5	.8	1.1
Spring	24	6	9	9	.020	.011	.024	.030	.2	.1	.2	.3
Parsnips	6	0	3	3	.008	0	.010	.018	(3)	0	(3)	.1
Summer squash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White turnips	2	0	0	2	.002	0	0	.007	(3)	0	0	.1
Yellow turnips, rutabaga	14	2	4	8	.019	.006	.016	.049	.1	(3)	(3)	.2
Other vegetables	30	4	10	16	.018	.007	.015	.046	.2	.1	.2	.6
Pickles and olives									.7	.4	.7	1.1
Citrus fruits, total					2.184	1.626	2.515	2.666	9.4	6.5	10.2	13.9
Lemons	69	18	25	26	.061	.044	.055	.103	.7	.5	.7	1.2
Oranges	267	84	106	77	1.786	1.437	2.073	1.952	7.0	5.3	7.5	9.3
Grapefruit: Fresh	80	11	36	33	.324	.143	.378	.571	1.6	.7	1.9	3.0
Canned	8	1	3	4	.013	.002	.009	.040	.1	(3)	.1	.4

¹ The number of equivalent full-time persons per family in 1 week is computed on the basis of the number of persons eating meals at home during the week to which the data apply. If a person ate 21 meals during the week, he was counted as a full-time person for that week. If he ate less than 21 meals, he was counted as the appropriate decimal equivalent full-time person. ² Less than 0.05 cent. ³ Less than 0.0005 pound. ⁴ Does not include quantity of pickles and olives. Notes on this table are in appendix A, p.326.

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

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.—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	Over \$600		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	Over \$600		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	Over \$600
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	158	49	61	48	1.339	0.971	1.453	1.846	10.9	7.0	11.9	16.7
Apples: Fresh	0	0	0	0	504	395	535	657	3.0	2.3	3.2	4.0
Canned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apricots: Fresh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned	2	0	1	1	.002	0.	.003	.004	(?)	0	(?)	.1
Bananas	179	47	73	59	.411	.280	.454	.585	2.8	1.8	3.1	4.0
Berries: Fresh	71	17	29	25	.103	.058	.119	.162	1.5	.7	1.7	2.5
Canned	1	0	1	0	.001	0.	.002	0.	(?)	0	(?)	0
Cherries: Fresh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned	7	3	4	0	.007	.007	.012	0.	.1	.1	.2	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	1	1	0	0	.002	.005	0.	0.	(?)	.1	0	0
Canned	26	7	10	9	.035	.026	.035	.050	4.	.3	.4	.8
Pears: Fresh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned	9	2	1	6	.011	.006	.006	.031	.1	(?)	(?)	.5
Pineapple: Fresh	6	1	3	2	.010	.002	.015	.015	.1	(?)	.1	.1
Canned	49	10	22	17	.055	.024	.074	.080	9.	.4	1.1	1.4
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	2	1	0	1	.004	.003	0.	.014	(?)	(?)	0.	.1
Other fruit	6	0	3	3	.009	0.	.013	.022	1	0	.1	.2
Cider	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grape juice	1	0	0	1	(?)	0	0	.001	(?)	0	0	.1
Other fruit juices	7	1	3	3	.010	.004	.014	.015	1	(?)	.1	.1
Dried: Apricots	14	1	7	6	.011	.002	.015	.020	2	(?)	.3	.5
Peaches	4	2	1	1	.003	.004	.002	.004	(?)	(?)	(?)	.1
Prunes	67	18	30	19	.110	.091	.111	.146	1.1	.7	1.2	1.6
Raisins	19	9	8	2	.031	.044	.025	.018	.3	.4	.2	.2
Dates	15	4	6	5	.015	.012	.017	.018	2.	1.	.2	.3
Figs	2	1	1	0	.004	.008	.001	0.	(?)	.1	(?)	0
Other	1	0	0	1	.001	0.	0.	.004	(?)	0	0	.1
Sugars and sweets, total	199	76	75	48	1.594	1.476	1.762	1.528	8.8	8.0	8.8	10.5
Sugars: White	33	10	15	8	1.376	1.250	1.583	1.256	6.1	5.6	6.2	6.8
Brown	0	0	0	0	.069	.080	.068	.051	4.	.5	.5	.4
Other sweets: Candy	71	23	27	21	.065	.049	.057	.109	1.2	.9	1.2	1.9
Jellies	28	11	9	8	.034	.038	.032	.032	.6	.6	.6	.7
Molasses, sirups	21	9	6	6	.040	.059	.016	.046	4.	.4	.2	.5
Other sweets	0	0	0	0	.010	0.	.006	.034	1	0	.1	.2
Miscellaneous, total	15	7	4	4	.005	.008	.002	.007	2.	.2	.1	.2
Gelatine	69	17	27	25	.028	.015	.028	.052	7.	.3	.8	1.4
Packaged dessert mixtures	49	17	20	12	.021	.014	.027	.025	1.2	.8	1.5	1.4
Tea	264	85	108	71	.292	.231	.300	.394	8.0	6.1	8.5	11.0
Coffee	27	10	9	8	.022	.025	.016	.026	4.	.3	.4	.5
Cocoa	16	4	5	7	.010	.008	.010	.017	.3	.2	.2	.4
Chocolate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vinegar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.6	.5	.6	.8
Salt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.5	.4	.4	.7
Baking powder, yeast, soda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.3	.3	.2	.4
Spices and extracts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.6	.3	.5	1.1
Catsups, sauces	63	19	17	27	.068	.060	.044	.126	9.	.7	.6	1.6
Tomato soup	38	9	17	12	.040	.021	.046	.067	.5	.3	.6	.9
Other soups	6	2	4	0	.004	.004	.006	0.	.3	.3	.5	0
Cod-liver oil	1	2	6	3	.007	.002	.010	.009	4.	1.	.7	.3
Proprietary foods	7	2	1	4	.005	.003	.001	.026	.2	.1	(?)	.7
Other foods	27	5	10	12	.060	.022	.066	.124	5.	.2	.6	.9
Soft drinks consumed at home	35	6	13	16	.141	.031	.129	.368	2.1	.4	1.9	5.6
Other drinks consumed at home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sales tax on food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

² Less than 0.05 cent.

³ Less than 0.0005 pound.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
Number of families surveyed in spring quarter.....	264	82	96	86
Average number of equivalent full-time persons ¹ per family in 1 week.....	3.48	4.86	3.26	2.43
Average number of food expenditure units ² per family in 1 week.....	3.01	4.11	2.83	2.17

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—Fami- lies spend- ing per ex- pendi- ture unit per year			All fam- ilies	Economic level— Families spend- ing per ex- penditure unit per year			All fam- ilies	Economic level—Fami- lies spend- ing per ex- penditure 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.		Lb.	Lb.	Lb.		Lb.	Ct.	Ct.
<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.....	4,776	4,288	5,130	5,175	273.4	200.9	291.2	385.1	44.2	35.5	49.9	51.5
Grain products, total.....	3,378	2,957	3,676	3,732	34.2	27.1	38.9	40.2	19.0	17.5	20.8	19.1
Bread and other baked goods, total.....	2,455	2,124	2,633	2,188	19.0	17.5	20.8	19.1	19.0	17.5	20.8	19.1
Bread: White.....	245	76	89	80	2.209	2.124	2.333	2.188	19.0	17.5	20.8	19.1
Graham, whole wheat.....	35	10	12	13	.139	.078	.160	.221	1.3	.7	1.6	2.0
Rye.....	62	18	28	16	.209	.190	.263	.167	2.1	1.9	2.7	1.8
Crackers.....	93	29	27	37	.114	.092	.096	.184	1.3	1.0	1.1	2.2
Plain rolls.....	32	9	11	12	.063	.042	.050	.120	.9	.5	.8	1.6
Sweet rolls.....	90	28	41	30	.350	.280	.406	.437	4.0	2.8	4.8	4.9
Cookies.....	71	20	26	25	.116	.084	.126	.161	2.0	1.2	2.2	3.2
Cakes.....	70	15	25	30	.101	.054	.118	.165	2.4	1.1	3.1	3.7
Pies.....	25	4	11	10	.038	.012	.064	.047	.5	.1	1.8	1.0
Other.....	108	37	41	30	.039	.021	.060	.042	.7	.3	1.0	1.0
Ready-to-eat cereals.....	108	37	41	30	.102	.088	.116	.108	1.7	1.4	1.9	2.1
Flour and other cereals, total.....	1,296	1,243	1,338	1,335	1.296	1.243	1.338	1.335	8.3	7.0	9.1	9.2
Flour: White.....	188	61	70	57	.795	.778	.792	.831	3.7	3.2	4.0	4.1
Graham.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	8	4	0	4	.020	.020	0	.051	.2	.1	0	.5
Corn meal.....	33	13	11	9	.062	.065	.075	.036	.2	.2	.3	.1
Hominy.....	7	2	3	2	.013	.009	.011	.022	.1	.1	.1	.1
Cornstarch.....	10	1	6	3	.006	.003	.012	.005	.1	(³)	.1	(³)
Rice.....	44	17	18	9	.065	.073	.075	.034	.4	.4	.5	.2
Rollled oats.....	70	24	26	20	.077	.077	.076	.079	.7	.7	.7	.7
Wheat cereal.....	43	14	14	15	.042	.028	.038	.077	.6	.4	.6	1.2
Tapioca.....	7	1	4	2	.004	.001	.008	.002	.1	(³)	.2	.1
Sago.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles.....	143	51	54	38	.209	.189	.247	.193	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.1
Other grain products.....	2	0	1	1	.003	0	.004	.005	.1	0	.1	.1
Eggs.....	255	78	94	83	.806	.642	.816	1.103	12.8	9.6	13.1	18.3
Milk, cheese, ice cream, total.....	5,154	4,783	5,305	5,644	32.6	27.6	33.8	40.0	32.6	27.6	33.8	40.0
Milk: Fresh, whole—bottled.....	224	67	78	79	3.858	3.382	4.073	4.443	20.9	17.9	22.2	24.6
loose.....	6	4	1	1	.154	.259	.082	.062	.5	.9	.3	.2
skimmed.....	7	3	3	1	.224	.389	.138	.041	.4	.6	.4	.1
buttermilk and other.....	9	2	3	4	.101	.054	.138	.138	.8	.1	.6	2.2
Skimmed, dried.....	1	1	0	0	.004	.010	0	0	(³)	(³)	0	0
Evaporated and condensed.....	167	55	63	49	.555	.489	.616	.589	4.3	3.8	4.8	4.5
Cheese: American.....	92	35	31	26	.088	.096	.073	.097	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.4
Cottage.....	27	9	8	10	.032	.026	.031	.046	.4	.3	.4	.6
Other.....	40	12	11	17	.023	.015	.018	.046	.9	.6	.6	1.8
Ice cream.....	70	19	27	24	.115	.063	.136	.182	2.2	1.2	2.6	3.6

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

² 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. 326.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—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.....	219	57	80	82	1.129	0.841	1.226	1.532	28.1	19.0	31.2	41.0
Butter.....	26	3	8	15	.287	.174	.327	.440	10.2	5.9	12.0	15.8
Cream.....	51	26	18	7	.085	.117	.077	.038	1.4	1.9	1.1	2.8
Other table fats.....	190	64	67	59	.262	.231	.269	.309	3.8	3.2	3.8	4.7
Lard.....	56	13	23	20	.089	.053	.101	.139	1.7	1.0	1.9	2.6
Vegetable shortening.....	6	4	1	1	.009	.015	.004	.005	.2	.4	.1	.1
Table or cooking oils.....	86	21	39	26	.090	.049	.137	.099	1.8	.9	2.7	2.0
Mayonnaise and other salad dressing.....	170	50	59	61	.242	.166	.250	.376	7.4	4.7	7.8	12.2
Bacon, smoked.....	6	2	3	1	.011	.010	.016	.007	.3	.2	.5	.1
Salt side of pork.....												
Meat, poultry, fish and other sea food, total.....					2.919	2.268	3.135	3.847	66.6	47.2	70.8	96.0
Beef.....												
Fresh: Steak, porterhouse, sirloin.....	101	23	31	47	.216	.122	.188	.439	6.2	3.5	5.4	12.5
top round.....	76	29	26	21	.127	.123	.121	.146	3.4	3.0	3.3	4.3
other.....	97	40	41	18	.208	.190	.284	.130	3.9	3.5	5.4	2.5
Roast, rib.....	41	6	17	18	.168	.058	.217	.306	4.0	1.2	4.6	8.3
chuck.....	61	27	18	16	.218	.216	.211	.232	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.7
other.....	15	6	6	3	.046	.046	.060	.025	1.0	.8	1.5	.7
Boiling, chuck.....	17	8	6	3	.064	.054	.093	.041	1.1	.9	1.6	.8
plate.....	12	7	3	2	.025	.036	.022	.008	.4	.5	.3	.1
other.....	26	12	6	8	.054	.061	.043	.058	.8	.8	.5	1.2
Canned.....	7	3	1	3	.008	.010	.002	.011	.1	.2	(³)	.2
Corned.....	16	6	7	3	.036	.024	.050	.036	.8	.5	1.1	.8
Dried.....	2	0	0	2	.002	0	0	.007	(³)	0	0	.2
Other.....	1	0	1	0	.004	0	.013	0	.1	0	.2	0
Veal: Fresh, steak, chops.....	46	10	20	16	.078	.039	.109	.108	2.0	1.0	2.6	3.0
roast.....	18	7	5	6	.065	.048	.072	.088	1.2	.8	1.3	1.6
stew.....	18	7	6	5	.037	.039	.038	.030	.7	.7	.6	.7
Lamb: Fresh, chops.....	6	0	1	5	.007	0	.003	.025	.2	0	.1	.8
roast.....	2	0	2	0	.009	0	.026	0	.2	0	.6	0
stew.....	3	2	1	0	.004	.005	.006	0	.1	1	.1	0
Pork: Fresh, chops.....	154	41	59	54	.278	.183	.317	.399	7.5	4.6	8.6	11.4
loin roast.....	30	7	12	11	.127	.072	.182	.148	2.7	1.4	3.6	3.7
other.....	35	12	12	11	.091	.075	.103	.104	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.0
Smoked ham, slices.....	33	7	15	11	.032	.016	.041	.050	1.3	.5	2.0	1.7
half or whole.....	13	4	3	6	.058	.049	.016	.140	1.4	1.3	.4	2.9
picnic.....	5	4	0	1	.027	.058	0	.014	.5	1.0	0	.4
Pork sausage.....	58	16	19	23	.084	.065	.087	.117	1.8	1.3	1.9	2.8
Other pork.....	11	5	4	2	.021	.026	.020	.012	.4	.4	.4	.2
Miscellaneous meats, total.....	3	0	2	1	.427	.324	.508	.503	10.5	7.4	12.1	14.5
Other fresh meat.....	3	0	2	1	.011	0	.014	.029	.2	0	.3	.4
Bologna, frankfurters.....	166	60	64	42	.299	.249	.362	.301	6.8	5.4	8.1	7.7
Cooked: Ham.....	47	11	17	19	.044	.023	.054	.068	2.0	1.0	2.3	3.6
Tongue.....	1	0	1	0	.003	0	.010	0	(³)	0	.1	0
Liver.....	43	14	8	21	.044	.036	.026	.086	1.1	.7	.6	2.4
Other meat products.....	14	4	7	3	.026	.016	.042	.019	.4	.3	.7	.4
Poultry: Chicken, broiling.....	10	3	4	3	.040	.031	.038	.060	1.2	.7	1.4	1.7
roast.....	12	3	4	5	.062	.043	.058	.105	1.4	.8	1.4	2.4
stew.....	11	4	0	7	.041	.038	0	.109	1.0	.8	0	2.8
Turkey.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	2	0	1	1	.007	0	.005	.024	.2	0	.1	.7
Fish and other sea food, total.....	76	27	21	28	.248	.219	.202	.372	4.8	4.1	4.1	6.9
Fish: Fresh.....	76	23	28	25	.088	.083	.079	.132	1.6	1.3	1.5	2.3
Canned.....	3	2	1	0	.003	.002	.006	0	.1	.1	.1	0
Oysters.....	4	0	2	2	.003	0	.005	.006	.1	0	(²)	.1
Other sea food.....	3	1	1	1	.001	.001	.002	.002	.1	.1	.1	.1

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

² Less than 0.05 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

TABLE 7.—Food used at home and purchased for consumption at home during 1 week in spring quarter, by economic level—Continued
ST. LOUIS, MO.—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	252	81	91	80	10.156	8.296	10.131	13.598	56.7	40.2	58.3	84.7
Potatoes.....	37	8	14	15	2.453	2.270	2.359	2.940	6.6	6.0	6.5	8.0
Sweetpotatoes, yams.....	1	0	0	0	.107	.060	.112	.187	.4	.2	.3	.6
Dried legumes and nuts, total.....	0	0	0	0	.170	.191	.142	.174	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.8
Dried corn.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beans: Dry.....	51	23	18	10	.098	.120	.098	.057	.6	.7	.5	.4
Canned, dried.....	21	9	5	7	.040	.046	.023	.055	.3	.3	.1	.4
Baked, not canned.....	1	0	1	0	.001	0	.003	0	(*)	0	(*)	0
Peas: Black-eyed.....	6	3	0	3	.010	.008	0	.029	.1	.1	0	.2
Other.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuts: Shelled.....	9	0	5	4	.005	0	.006	.014	.2	0	.2	.6
In shell.....	1	0	1	0	(*)	0	.001	0	(*)	0	(*)	0
Peanut butter.....	19	10	5	4	.016	.017	.011	.019	.3	.4	.2	.2
Other dried legumes and nuts.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tomatoes: Fresh.....	48	11	16	21	.111	.070	.115	.182	1.2	.6	1.4	2.2
Canned.....	136	37	57	42	.304	.220	.311	.453	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.6
Juice.....	17	4	2	11	.041	.021	.002	.138	.4	.2	(*)	1.3
Sauce, paste.....	22	11	10	1	.015	.018	.018	.002	.2	.2	.2	.2
Green and leafy vegetables, total.....	1	0	0	1	1.990	1.514	2.076	2.619	12.6	8.7	12.8	19.2
Brussels sprouts.....	1	0	0	1	.001	0	0	.005	(*)	0	0	.1
Cabbage.....	124	45	45	34	.530	.465	.583	.571	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4
Sauerkraut.....	56	17	19	20	.106	.084	.107	.144	.6	.5	.6	.9
Collards.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kale.....	1	0	1	0	.003	0	.010	0	(*)	0	(*)	0
Lettuce.....	204	61	77	66	.324	.230	.369	.436	2.7	1.8	2.9	3.6
Spinach: Fresh.....	117	49	35	33	.325	.356	.265	.366	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.8
Canned.....	30	10	11	9	.042	.037	.028	.075	.4	.3	.4	.6
Other leafy vegetables.....	5	1	3	1	.021	.015	.037	.010	.1	(*)	.1	.1
Asparagus: Fresh.....	27	7	10	10	.117	.070	.166	.134	.5	.2	.6	.7
Canned.....	32	4	13	15	.040	.012	.047	.080	.7	.2	.7	1.6
Lima beans: Fresh.....	13	4	3	6	.021	.020	.010	.042	.2	.2	.1	.5
Canned.....	22	3	10	9	.026	.007	.045	.035	.2	.1	.4	.2
Beans, snap (string): Fresh.....	71	23	23	25	.125	.019	.122	.179	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.9
Canned.....	46	11	16	19	.069	.034	.056	.157	.7	.3	1.5	1.6
Broccoli.....	1	0	1	0	.002	0	.006	0	(*)	0	.1	0
Peas: Fresh.....	18	5	7	6	.032	.021	.038	.043	.3	.2	.4	.4
Canned.....	123	33	46	44	.198	.138	.182	.337	2.1	1.2	2.2	3.6
Peppers.....	17	6	5	6	.005	.006	.005	.005	.1	.1	.1	.2
Okra.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow vegetables, total.....	1	0	0	1	.275	.236	.282	.335	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.7
Carrots.....	146	49	50	47	.274	.236	.282	.332	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.7
Winter squash and pumpkin.....	1	0	0	1	.001	0	0	.003	(*)	0	0	(*)
Other vegetables, total ⁴	0	0	0	0	.960	.735	.971	1.371	7.7	4.9	8.7	12.2
Beets: Fresh.....	36	12	13	11	.073	.075	.061	.086	.3	.3	.3	.4
Canned.....	12	5	6	1	.016	.018	.022	0	.1	.1	.2	0
Cauliflower.....	40	9	13	18	.066	.034	.067	.127	.7	.4	.8	1.4
Celery.....	120	33	41	46	.171	.118	.157	.292	1.4	.9	1.3	2.5
Corn: On ear.....	4	2	1	1	.007	.011	.006	(*)	.1	.1	.1	.1
Canned.....	132	33	51	48	.203	.120	.232	.316	2.0	1.1	2.5	3.0
Cucumber.....	28	11	9	8	.042	.039	.043	.048	.3	.3	.3	.5
Eggplant.....	3	1	1	1	.005	.004	.005	.007	(*)	(*)	.1	.1
Onions: Mature.....	150	48	58	44	.239	.196	.259	.292	1.0	.8	1.2	1.1
Spring.....	50	20	14	16	.073	.069	.049	.117	.5	.4	.4	.9
Parsnips.....	2	0	2	0	.002	0	.005	0	(*)	0	(*)	0
Summer squash.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White turnips.....	13	4	3	6	.018	.013	.013	.038	.1	.1	.1	.3
Yellow turnips, rutabaga.....	13	5	5	3	.028	.028	.030	.026	.1	.1	.1	.1
Other vegetables.....	21	8	8	5	.017	.010	.022	.022	.2	.1	.3	.3
Pickles and olives.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.9	.2	1.2	1.6
Citrus fruits, total.....	55	18	16	24	1.590	1.201	1.401	2.616	8.7	6.1	8.2	14.2
Lemons.....	58	18	16	24	1.22	.094	.092	.221	.9	.6	.7	1.5
Oranges.....	180	59	62	59	.980	.881	.876	1.323	6.1	4.8	5.8	9.1
Grapefruit: Fresh.....	69	17	22	30	.468	.226	.397	1.037	1.5	.7	1.4	3.3
Canned.....	6	0	3	3	.020	0	.036	.035	.2	0	.3	.3

¹ The number of equivalent full-time persons per family in 1 week is computed on the basis of the number of persons eating meals at home during the week to which the data apply. If a person ate 21 meals during the week, he was counted as a full-time person for that week. If he ate less than 21 meals, he was counted as the appropriate decimal equivalent full-time person. ² Less than 0.05 cent. ³ Does not include quantity of pickles and olives. ⁴ Less than 0.0005 pound. Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 328.

TABLE 7.—Food used at home and purchased for consumption at home during 1 week in spring quarter, by economic level—Continued
ST. LOUIS, MO.—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.....	180	59	63	58	2,140	1,760	2,342	2,581	13.8	9.1	15.6	19.9
Apples: Fresh.....	3	0	0	3	1,048	1,050	1,043	1,063	4.5	3.8	4.8	5.5
Canned.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apricots: Fresh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	11	3	3	5	.017	.009	.013	.037	.2	.1	.1	.5
Bananas.....	136	42	54	40	.492	.375	.597	.561	2.7	1.9	3.1	3.4
Berries: Fresh.....	50	14	19	17	.128	.089	.167	.144	1.7	1.1	2.1	2.3
Canned.....	3	0	1	2	.003	0	.004	.006	(3)	0	(3)	.1
Cherries: Fresh.....	3	0	3	0	.004	0	.011	0	.1	0	.2	0
Canned.....	24	4	9	11	.039	.018	.042	.077	.4	.1	.4	.8
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	1	0	.002	0	.006	0	(3)	0	.1	0
Canned.....	82	20	32	30	.138	.052	.169	.256	1.4	.5	1.7	2.6
Pears: Fresh.....	1	0	1	0	.004	0	.011	0	(3)	0	.1	0
Canned.....	15	4	5	6	.022	.016	.022	.035	.2	.2	.2	.4
Pineapple: Fresh.....	8	3	2	3	.022	.025	.013	.029	.2	.2	.1	.2
Canned.....	50	7	21	22	.061	.018	.088	.103	.8	.2	1.1	1.4
Melons.....	1	0	0	1	.004	0	.019	0	(3)	0	0	.1
Plums: Fresh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	8	1	2	5	.021	.003	.025	.049	.2	(3)	.2	.4
Other fruit.....	7	2	2	3	.010	.008	.010	.014	.1	(3)	.1	.3
Cider.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grape juice.....	4	1	1	2	.002	.001	0	.010	.1	(3)	0	.2
Other fruit juices.....	3	0	3	0	.002	0	.006	0	(3)	0	.1	0
Dried: Apricots.....	17	5	8	4	.016	.010	.026	.014	.3	.2	.4	.3
Peaches.....	4	2	2	0	.002	.003	.003	0	(3)	(3)	.4	0
Prunes.....	50	18	16	16	.083	.066	.080	.120	.8	.7	.8	1.0
Raisins.....	17	4	6	7	.013	.017	.003	.020	.1	.1	(3)	.3
Dates.....	1	0	1	0	.001	0	.003	0	(3)	0	(3)	0
Figs.....	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
Sugars and sweets, total.....	1,191	1,056	1,132	1,532	8.2	6.9	8.2	10.5				
Sugars: White.....	245	78	89	78	.980	.831	.940	1,322	5.3	4.4	5.1	7.1
Brown.....	17	4	6	7	.024	.030	.016	.024	.2	.2	.1	.2
Other sweets: Candy.....	53	17	19	17	.069	.062	.070	.080	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.6
Jellies.....	88	31	32	25	.063	.046	.084	.063	1.0	.7	1.4	1.2
Molasses, sirups.....	35	15	10	10	.055	.087	.022	.043	.4	.6	.3	.4
Other sweets.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous, total.....	21.5	12.9	23.0	39.3								
Gelatine.....	16	6	4	6	.007	.004	.010	.010	.2	.2	.3	.3
Packaged dessert mixtures.....	64	16	23	25	.032	.016	.038	.052	1.0	.4	1.2	4.2
Tea.....	50	17	19	14	.018	.012	.022	.022	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.4
Coffee.....	247	76	92	79	.354	.247	.425	.452	8.0	5.4	9.5	10.7
Cocoa.....	20	13	5	2	.014	.016	.012	.011	.2	.2	.1	.1
Chocolate.....	8	1	4	3	.008	0	.010	.010	.1	0	.3	.2
Vinegar.....									.6	.3	.7	.9
Salt.....									.5	.4	.4	1.0
Baking powder, yeast, soda.....									.5	.5	.5	.5
Spices and extracts.....									.2	.1	.1	.4
Catsups, sauces.....									.8	.3	1.2	1.0
Tomato soup.....	33	12	14	7	.053	.045	.052	.071	.6	.5	.6	.6
Other soups.....	17	2	6	9	.029	.011	.017	.080	.4	.1	.2	1.1
Cod-liver oil.....	13	4	7	2	.006	.005	.010	.005	.7	.2	1.7	.2
Proprietary foods.....	6	3	3	0	.008	.010	.012	0	.3	.4	.5	0
Other foods.....	7	2	2	3	.006	.003	.004	.015	.2	.2	(3)	.3
Soft drinks consumed at home.....	22	1	7	14	.084	.003	.038	.308	.8	(3)	.3	2.8
Other drinks consumed at home.....	46	8	18	20	.610	.205	.516	1,521	5.4	1.9	4.4	13.6
Sales tax on food.....									2.7	2.0	2.9	3.8

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

² Less than 0.05 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over
Number of families surveyed in spring quarter	106	28	27	51
Average number of equivalent full-time persons ¹ per family in 1 week	3.14	5.01	3.19	2.09
Average number of food expenditure units ² per family in 1 week	2.72	4.22	2.74	1.90

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 \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$300	\$300 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	87	26	20	41	5.441	4.626	4.813	7.020	36.1	154.9	232.6	333.7	
Grain products, total					1.665	1.247	1.575	2.285	16.8	12.6	14.5	23.6	
Bread and other baked goods, total					1.241	1.071	1.095	1.583	12.0	10.5	9.9	15.6	
Bread: White	87	26	20	41									
Graham, whole wheat	12	2	4	6	.104	.029	.159	.159	1.1	.3	1.6	1.7	
Rye	7	1	2	4	.071	.012	.113	.112	.6	.1	.8	1.1	
Crackers	21	7	3	11	.077	.057	.078	.103	.7	.5	.7	1.0	
Plain rolls	6	1	1	4	.023	.014	.008	.047	.3	.2	.1	.5	
Sweet rolls	9	1	4	4	.074	.011	.078	.152	.9	.2	.8	1.9	
Cookies	7	2	2	3	.037	.018	.023	.073	.5	.2	.3	.8	
Cakes	7	3	1	3	.027	.030	.009	.037	.5	.5	.1	.8	
Pies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other					.011	.005	.012	.019	.2	.1	.2	.2	
Ready-to-eat cereals	27	4	11	12	.062	.014	.104	.092	1.0	.2	1.6	1.6	
Flour and other cereals, total					3.714	3.365	3.134	4.643	18.3	15.9	15.2	23.8	
Flour: White	91	24	26	41	2.228	1.946	1.837	2.914	10.3	8.3	8.7	14.2	
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	1	0	0	1	.015	0	0	.047	.1	0	0	.3	
Corn meal	83	26	19	38	.836	.727	.733	1.062	2.9	2.5	2.3	3.9	
Hominy	11	2	5	4	.053	.027	.105	.047	.3	.2	.4	.3	
Cornstarch	2	1	1	0	.001	0	.003	0	(3)	0	.1	0	
Rice	51	19	9	23	.246	.296	.169	.244	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.6	
Rolled oats	22	10	5	7	.083	.108	.051	.076	.7	.8	.5	.7	
Wheat cereal	15	5	5	5	.044	.032	.067	.042	.6	.5	.8	.5	
Tapioca	3	3	0	0	.006	.014	0	0	.1	.2	0	0	
Sago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles	49	17	10	22	0	.202	.215	.169	.211	1.7	1.6	1.3	2.3
Other grain products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Eggs	98	25	26	47	.681	.430	.695	.998	10.9	6.8	10.8	16.2	
Milk, cheese, ice cream, total					3.469	2.350	4.118	4.419	21.7	13.3	26.0	29.5	
Milk: Fresh, whole—bottled	75	18	23	34	1.995	1.364	2.788	2.187	10.8	7.4	15.1	11.9	
loose	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
skimmed	4	1	1	2	.097	.061	.100	.141	.2	.1	.2	.4	
buttermilk and other	44	12	11	21	.727	.516	.525	1.169	2.8	1.7	2.7	4.4	
Skimmed, dried	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Evaporated and condensed	71	18	16	37	.464	.340	.521	.580	3.7	2.7	3.6	5.1	
Cheese: American	32	8	8	16	.057	.034	.054	.090	1.3	.7	1.5	2.0	
Cottage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	5	1	2	2	.006	.003	.008	.009	.2	.1	.2	.2	
Ice cream	23	3	9	11	.123	.032	.122	.243	2.7	.6	2.7	5.5	

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. 326.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Number of families using in 1 week				Average quantity purchased per person ¹ in 1 week				Average expenditure per person ¹ in 1 week			
	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 \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over
		No.	No.	No.		Lb.	Lb.	Lb.		Lb.	Ct.	Ct.
<i>Food Used at Home and Purchased or Consumption at Home in 1 Week—Continued</i>												
Fats, total	99	25	26	48	1.738	1.244	1.756	2.374	38.4	25.7	40.3	58.1
Butter	99	25	26	48	.307	.194	.349	.422	10.9	6.8	12.3	14.9
Cream	2	0	1	1	.005	0	.008	.010	.4	.3	.2	.1
Other table fats	6	3	1	2	.021	.021	.012	.028	.4	.3	.2	.6
Lard	99	25	27	47	.650	.475	.625	.900	9.1	6.4	8.9	12.7
Vegetable shortening	3	1	0	2	.015	0	0	.028	.3	.2	0	.6
Table or cooking oils	1	0	0	1	.006	0	0	.019	.1	0	0	.4
Mayonnaise and other salad dressing	42	9	12	21	.095	.053	.119	.132	1.8	.9	2.4	2.5
Bacon, smoked	63	13	18	32	.322	.216	.317	.466	9.4	5.6	9.3	14.3
Salt side of pork	66	22	17	27	.317	.271	.328	.369	6.3	5.5	7.0	7.0
Meat, poultry, fish and other sea food, total					2.963	2.161	3.245	3.784	58.9	38.1	64.7	82.5
Beef:												
Fresh: Steak, porterhouse, sirloin	29	7	4	18	.159	.115	.085	.276	3.4	2.3	1.7	6.2
top round	17	1	6	10	.071	.007	.105	.128	1.8	.2	2.6	3.2
other	14	3	4	7	.092	.039	.140	.122	1.5	.6	2.3	2.1
Roast, rib	21	3	7	11	.185	.053	.256	.300	3.5	1.2	5.2	5.1
chuck	6	1	2	3	.040	.014	.058	.059	.8	.3	.9	1.5
other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boiling, chuck	16	6	7	3	.095	.114	.128	.042	1.5	1.6	2.1	.7
plate	1	0	0	1	.006	0	0	.019	.1	0	0	.2
other	15	6	4	5	.101	.127	.087	.078	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1
Canned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dried	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veal: Fresh, steak, chops	20	4	4	12	.098	.075	.079	.145	2.3	1.8	2.0	3.4
roast	5	2	2	1	.048	.050	.081	.019	.8	.8	1.6	.3
stew	3	1	1	1	.018	.014	.028	.019	.3	.2	.3	.3
Lamb: Fresh, chops	4	1	0	3	.022	.007	0	.058	.5	.2	0	1.5
roast	3	1	1	1	.027	.021	.023	.037	.6	.5	.7	.7
stew	2	2	0	0	.012	.029	0	0	.2	.4	0	0
Pork: Fresh, chops	54	10	14	30	.295	.171	.308	.447	7.3	4.0	7.0	11.8
loin roast	8	3	3	2	.065	.061	.116	.028	1.5	1.4	2.6	.7
other	12	4	3	5	.116	.135	.089	.112	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.5
Smoked ham, slices	9	3	2	4	.046	.023	.012	.103	1.0	.5	.4	2.2
half or whole	5	1	1	3	.068	.036	.041	.131	1.5	.9	1.2	2.7
picnic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pork sausage	36	15	8	13	.173	.226	.108	.155	2.9	3.4	1.9	3.0
Other pork	9	1	5	3	.056	.029	.116	.045	.7	.4	1.3	.6
Miscellaneous meats, total	0	0	0	0	.458	.539	.434	.372	8.0	8.9	7.8	7.3
Other fresh meat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bologna, frankfurters	51	20	12	19	.311	.376	.273	.256	5.6	6.8	4.7	4.8
Cooked: Ham	6	2	2	2	.018	.024	.016	.012	.4	.3	.4	.6
Tongue	2	0	1	1	.018	0	.035	.028	.3	0	.7	.5
Liver	24	9	6	9	.111	.139	.110	.076	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.4
Other meat products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry: Chicken, broiling	13	0	8	5	.149	0	.378	.161	3.8	0	9.1	4.7
roast	5	1	0	4	.056	.032	0	.134	1.6	.9	0	3.9
stew	12	1	3	3	.138	.021	.151	.282	3.6	.6	3.8	7.3
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	1	0	.012	0	.047	0	.3	0	1.0	0
Fish and other sea food, total					.357	.223	.350	.512	6.3	3.3	6.6	10.4
Fish: Fresh	45	9	13	23	.304	.164	.345	.456	5.5	2.6	5.8	9.2
Canned	11	3	3	5	.050	.052	.035	.056	.8	.6	.8	1.2
Cured	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oysters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other sea food	1	1	0	0	.003	0	0	0	(.3)	.1	0	0

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

² Less than 0.05 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Number of families using in 1 week				Average quantity purchased per person ¹ in 1 week						Average expenditure per person ¹ in 1 week		
	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 \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 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>													
Vegetables and fruits, total ⁴	83	21	22	40	7,253	5,061	6,619	10,597	39.9	24.8	36.5	64.0	
Potatoes.....	51	21	22	40	1,260	1,076	1,087	1,640	3.5	2.4	3.6	4.9	
Sweetpotatoes, yams.....	8	16	13	22	.545	.499	.552	.600	1.8	1.5	2.1	2.0	
Dried legumes and nuts, total.....	0	0	0	0	.301	.292	.181	.405	2.2	2.2	1.5	2.9	
Dried corn.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Beans: Dry.....	26	12	6	8	.111	.125	.073	.122	.8	.8	.7	.8	
Canned, dried.....	1	0	0	1	.012	0	0	.037	2	0	0	.5	
Baked, not canned.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Peas: Black-eyed.....	25	9	4	12	.153	.135	.070	.244	1.0	1.0	.4	1.5	
Other.....	1	0	1	0	.006	0	.023	0	(³)	0	.1	0	
Nuts: Shelled.....	3	1	1	1	.008	.014	.003	.002	1	.2	.1	.1	
In shells.....	1	0	1	0	.003	0	.012	0	(³)	0	.2	0	
Peanut butter.....	3	3	0	0	.008	.018	0	0	.1	.2	0	0	
Other dried legumes and nuts.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tomatoes: Fresh.....	12	0	5	7	.075	0	.128	.131	.6	0	.7	1.3	
Canned.....	27	9	5	13	.154	.112	.081	.268	1.4	1.1	.8	2.1	
Juice.....	1	0	0	1	.008	0	0	.025	1	0	0	.2	
Sauce, paste.....	18	5	3	10	.043	.046	.020	.058	.5	.4	.2	.7	
Green and leafy vegetables, total.....	1,954	1,368	1,857	2,794	11.3	7.1	11.1	17.0	11.3	7.1	11.1	17.0	
Brussels sprouts.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cabbage.....	38	12	11	15	.374	.310	.459	.389	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.1	
Sauerkraut.....	7	4	1	2	.023	.033	.010	.019	.2	.2	.1	.2	
Collards.....	3	0	1	2	.022	0	.047	.030	1	.0	.1	.3	
Kale.....	11	3	1	7	.101	.078	.023	.192	.5	.4	.1	.9	
Lettuce.....	45	8	11	26	.153	.059	.148	.281	1.4	.5	1.3	2.6	
Spinach: Fresh.....	49	14	10	25	.441	.364	.267	.684	1.7	1.3	1.1	2.8	
Canned.....	2	0	1	1	.009	0	.023	.009	1	0	.2	.1	
Other leafy vegetables.....	35	10	9	16	.305	.221	.360	.370	1.3	.7	1.6	1.8	
Asparagus: Fresh.....	4	0	1	3	.039	0	.012	.112	0	0	0	.3	
Canned.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lima beans: Fresh.....	8	2	2	4	.048	.036	.070	.047	.4	.2	.7	.4	
Canned.....	2	0	0	2	.009	0	0	.028	1	0	0	.2	
Beans, snap (string): Fresh.....	36	11	8	17	.248	.178	.250	.337	2.1	1.5	2.0	3.0	
Canned.....	2	0	0	2	.008	0	0	.023	1	0	0	.2	
Broccoli.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Peas: Fresh.....	4	1	1	2	.030	.014	.023	.056	.2	.1	.1	.5	
Canned.....	20	6	6	8	.130	.057	.154	.206	1.3	.7	1.6	2.0	
Peppers.....	6	1	1	4	.005	.002	.002	.011	1	(³)	(³)	.4	
Okra.....	3	2	1	0	.009	.016	.009	0	.2	.2	.3	0	
Yellow vegetables, total.....	.088	.057	.035	.171	.055	.035	.171	.055	.2	.2	.2	1.0	
Carrots.....	16	4	3	9	.084	.057	.035	.159	.5	.2	.2	.9	
Winter squash and pumpkin.....	1	0	0	1	.004	0	0	.012	(³)	0	0	.1	
Other vegetables, total ⁴.....	.949	.576	.808	1,549	6.3	3.9	4.7	11.3	6.3	3.9	4.7	11.3
Beets: Fresh.....	6	0	1	5	.021	0	.012	.056	1	0	.1	.2	
Canned.....	1	0	0	1	.003	0	0	.009	(³)	0	0	.1	
Cauliflower.....	1	0	0	1	.009	0	0	.028	1	0	0	.3	
Celery.....	18	2	1	15	.057	.014	.012	.150	.4	.1	.1	1.2	
Corn: On ear.....	2	0	1	1	.012	0	.020	.022	1	0	.2	.2	
Canned.....	47	17	9	21	.279	.202	.215	.431	2.9	2.0	2.0	4.8	
Cucumber.....	2	0	0	2	.003	0	0	.009	(³)	0	0	.1	
Eggplant.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Onions: Mature.....	73	18	20	35	.476	.285	.477	.726	1.9	1.2	1.9	2.9	
Spring.....	13	3	2	8	.034	.040	.014	.041	.2	.2	.1	.4	
Parsnips.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Summer squash.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
White turnips.....	5	1	1	3	.039	.014	.058	.056	.2	.1	.3	.2	
Yellow turnips, rutabaga.....	2	1	0	1	.015	.021	0	.019	1	.1	0	.1	
Other vegetables.....	1	0	0	1	.001	0	0	.002	(³)	0	0	(³)	
Pickles and olives.....									.3	.2	0	.8	
Citrus fruits, total.....	.702	.399	.615	1,171	4.4	2.5	3.7	7.7	4.4	2.5	3.7	7.7	
Lemons.....	39	8	7	24	.217	.082	.169	.433	1.7	.7	1.1	3.4	
Oranges.....	39	10	10	19	.314	.242	.341	.387	2.1	1.5	2.3	2.9	
Grapefruit: Fresh.....	13	3	3	7	.171	.075	.105	.351	.6	.3	.3	1.4	
Canned.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

¹ The number of equivalent full-time persons per family in 1 week is computed on the basis of the number of persons eating meals at home during the week to which the data apply. If a person ate 21 meals during the week he was counted as a full-time person for that week. If he ate less than 21 meals, he was counted as the appropriate decimal equivalent full-time person. ⁴ Does not include quantity of pickles and olives.

³ Less than 0.05 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Number of families using in 1 week				Average quantity purchased per person ¹ in 1 week				Average expenditure per person ¹ in 1 week			
	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 \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$300	\$300 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.....	62	16	15	31	1.174	0.636	1.255	1.785	7.3	3.5	7.9	12.9
Apples: Fresh.....	1	1	0	0	.614	.428	.547	.914	2.6	1.9	2.4	3.8
Canned.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apricots: 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
Bananas.....	27	3	10	14	.209	.093	.314	.278	1.1	.4	1.7	1.6
Berries: Fresh.....	15	1	4	10	.073	.009	.055	.171	1.0	.2	.8	2.2
Canned.....	5	1	2	2	.023	.009	.032	.033	2	.1	.3	.4
Cherries: Fresh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	1	0	0	1	.004	0	0	.012	(3)	0	0	.1
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	.004	0	0	.012	(3)	0	0	.1
Canned.....	18	4	4	10	.073	.017	.057	.161	8	.2	.8	1.6
Pears: Fresh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	3	1	0	2	.010	.009	0	.019	.1	.1	0	.3
Pineapple: Fresh.....	4	1	1	2	.036	.014	.093	.019	1.1	1	.2	.1
Canned.....	5	1	0	4	.014	.007	0	.003	2	.1	0	.5
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.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fruit.....	2	0	0	2	.006	0	0	.018	.1	0	0	.3
Cider.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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.....	3	1	0	2	.006	0	0	.019	.1	0	0	.3
Peaches.....	13	3	3	7	.042	.007	.058	.075	.5	.1	.6	1.1
Prunes.....	13	3	6	4	.054	.036	.099	.042	.5	.2	1.1	.4
Raisins.....	1	1	0	0	.003	.007	0	0	(3)	.1	0	0
Dates.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Figs.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0	0	.003	0	0	.009	(3)	0	0	.1
Sugars and sweets, total.....	96	25	25	46	1.653	1.311	1.518	2.212	9.9	8.0	9.1	13.5
Sugars: White.....	2	0	0	2	1.357	.962	1.326	1.902	7.1	5.1	6.9	10.0
Brown.....	5	1	1	3	.014	.012	.012	.019	.2	.2	.1	.4
Other sweets: Candy.....	14	5	4	5	.091	.060	.122	.107	1.0	.8	1.3	1.1
Jellies.....	34	12	6	16	.185	.277	.058	.165	1.5	1.9	.8	1.8
Molasses, sirups.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other sweets.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous, total.....	4	1	0	3	.005	.005	0	.010	13.4	8.0	11.6	22.6
Gelatine.....	7	0	3	4	.010	0	.013	.020	2	.1	.0	.3
Packaged dessert mixtures.....	10	0	1	9	.024	0	.003	.072	3	0	.1	.9
Tea.....	33	21	19	43	.260	.153	.196	.453	6.6	3.8	5.3	11.3
Coffee.....	7	4	2	1	.016	.024	.017	.004	2	.4	2	(3)
Cocoa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chocolate.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vinegar.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	.1	.4	.5
Salt.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.6	.4	.6	.8
Baking powder, yeast, soda.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.9
Spices and extracts.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	.3	.2
Catsups, sauces.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.1	.2	.4
Tomato soup.....	4	1	2	1	.018	.005	.031	.026	3	1	.5	.4
Other soup.....	5	2	1	2	.016	.017	.009	.019	2	.2	.1	.3
Cod-liver oil.....	9	4	3	2	.014	.020	0	.016	5	.8	0	.6
Proprietary foods.....	1	0	0	1	.001	0	0	.002	(3)	0	0	.1
Other foods.....	2	1	1	0	.008	.006	.023	0	2	.3	.3	0
Soft drinks consumed at home.....	14	2	3	9	.061	.016	.028	.148	8	.3	.4	1.6
Other drinks consumed at home.....	10	1	2	7	.080	.027	.105	.130	1.2	.4	1.4	2.2
Sales tax on food.....									2.3	1.5	2.3	3.3

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

³ Less than 0.05 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

Item	All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All fam- ilies	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.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
Number of families surveyed in spring quarter.....	210																				
Average number of equivalent full-time persons ¹ per family in 1 week.....	3.80																				
Average number of food expenditure units ² per family in 1 week.....	3.21																				
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—WHITE FAMILIES																					
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—Fami- lies spending per expendi- ture unit per year			All fam- ilies	Economic level— Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All fam- ilies	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.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.								
<i>Food Used at Home and Purchased for Consumption at Home in 1 Week</i>																					
Total.....	199	66	50	23	4,844	4,574	5,085	6,008	32.6	28.1	37.3	48.2	209.7	177.6	242.4	324.6					
Grain products, total.....					1,650	1,305	2,126	2,595	16.3	12.4	21.3	29.8									
Bread and other baked goods, total.....					1,046	.846	1,292	1,684	8.4	6.5	10.7	15.4									
Bread: White.....	139	66	50	23																	
Graham, whole wheat.....	63	27	27	9	.297	.200	.476	.404	2.6	1.6	4.3	3.9									
Rye.....	5	3	1	1	.019	.027	.002	.017	.2	.3		.2									
Crackers.....	58	32	19	7	.112	.104	.111	.175	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.2									
Plain rolls.....	17	4	8	5	.021	.008	.033	.079	.4	.1	.6	1.8									
Sweet rolls.....	33	17	8	8	.042	.036	.036	.111	1.2	1.1	.9	3.5									
Cookies.....	34	15	17	2	.044	.026	.094	.011	.8	.5	1.7	.5									
Cakes.....	38	17	16	5	.064	.058	.070	.086	1.2	.9	1.5	2.0									
Pies.....	1	0	0	1	.002	0	0	.028	(³)	0	0	.3									
Other.....					.003	0	.012	0	.1	0	.2	0									
Ready-to-eat cereals.....	82	41	32	9	.107	.096	.132	.099	1.8	1.6	2.2	1.5									
Flour and other cereals, total.....					3,087	3,173	2,827	3,314	14.5	14.1	13.8	16.9									
Flour: White.....	170	93	57	20	2,380	2,447	2,176	2,566	8.4	8.5	7.8	9.1									
Graham.....	4	2	2	0	.076	.110	.025	0	.3	.3	.2	0									
Other.....	11	8	2	1	.063	.080	.035	.033	.4	.4	.3	.4									
Corn meal.....	10	6	4	0	.014	.011	.019	0	.1	.1	.2	0									
Hominy.....	1	0	1	0	.002	0	.006	0	(³)	0	.1	0									
Cornstarch.....	37	20	17	0	.022	.019	.037	0	.2	.2	.3	0									
Rice.....	76	46	26	4	.088	.099	.088	.009	.8	.8	.7	.1									
Rolls.....	81	46	28	7	.197	.162	.265	.225	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.7									
Wheat cereal.....	57	27	21	9	.063	.052	.052	.186	.8	.6	.8	2.2									
Tapioca.....	29	18	6	5	.022	.027	.005	.043	.3	.4	(³)	.6									
Sago.....	2	1	1	0	.001	0	.005	0	(³)	0	(³)	0									
Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles	100	63	25	12	.159	.166	.114	.252	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.8									
Other grain products.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Eggs.....	194	97	71	26	.681	.586	.848	.817	11.8	10.2	14.6	14.5									
Milk, cheese, ice cream, total.....					5,044	4,430	6,039	6,186	29.9	26.3	34.9	37.0									
Milk: Fresh, whole—bottled.....	181	92	62	27	4,063	3,499	5,019	4,977	18.8	16.1	23.2	22.3									
loose.....	1	1	0	0	.012	.020	0	0	(³)	(³)	0	0									
buttermilk and other.....	3	1	2	0	.046	.034	.086	0	.1	(³)	.1	0									
Skimmed, dried.....	1	1	0	0	.003	.005	0	0	(³)	(³)	0	0									
Evaporated and con- densed.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Cheese: American.....	158	83	50	25	.650	.624	.626	.920	5.1	4.9	4.9	7.1									
Cottage.....	126	66	43	17	.165	.158	.181	.155	3.6	3.4	3.8	4.4									
Other.....	45	22	16	7	.094	.058	.070	.077	.9	.8	.9	1.6									
Ice cream.....	21	12	9	0	.016	.014	.024	0	.6	.5	.8	0									
	23	11	9	3	.025	.018	.033	.057	.8	.6	1.2	1.6									

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 .05 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—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.....	189	96	66	27	0.983	0.910	1.019	1.370	28.0	25.1	30.1	41.0
Butter.....	189	96	66	27	.431	.389	.460	.639	14.4	12.8	15.6	21.4
Cream.....	26	11	10	5	.023	.014	.032	.057	.8	.5	1.1	1.8
Other table fats.....	28	22	4	2	.069	.090	.028	.050	1.6	2.0	.7	1.1
Lard.....	117	70	35	12	.150	.138	.183	.123	2.9	2.6	3.7	2.6
Vegetable shortening.....	68	33	26	9	.095	.097	.092	.086	1.7	1.8	1.9	.7
Table or cooking oils.....	7	3	2	2	.006	.004	.010	.009	.1	.1	.1	.2
Mayonnaise and other salad dressing.....	112	58	35	19	.101	.089	.106	.167	3.3	2.7	3.7	6.1
Bacon, smoked.....	82	38	30	14	.093	.085	.080	.139	2.9	2.5	2.7	6.1
Salt side of pork.....	5	2	2	1	.015	.004	.028	.050	.3	.1	.6	1.0
Meat, poultry, fish, and other sea food, total.....					1.822	1.591	2.004	2.885	36.7	30.6	42.9	61.4
Beef:												
Fresh: Steak, porterhouse, sirloin.....	87	42	30	15	.245	.210	.274	.404	6.2	5.3	7.0	10.1
top round.....	30	12	16	2	.076	.055	.130	.050	1.7	1.3	2.9	1.3
other.....	43	26	14	3	.125	.119	.134	.136	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.9
Roast, rib.....	62	35	18	9	.282	.254	.291	.455	3.3	4.5	6.2	7.9
chuck.....	16	10	3	3	.056	.058	.041	.097	1.1	1.1	.7	1.9
other.....	12	8	4	0	.047	.050	.054	0	.9	1.0	1.1	0
Boiling, chuck.....	23	13	9	1	.074	.077	.074	.050	1.1	1.1	1.2	.8
plate.....	3	2	1	0	.009	.008	.015	0	.1	.1	.1	0
other.....	8	6	2	0	.021	.028	.011	0	.3	.4	.2	0
Canned.....	10	7	2	1	.014	.020	.002	.012	.2	.2	.1	.2
Corned.....	19	12	6	1	.030	.036	.021	.012	.5	.6	.4	.2
Dried.....	12	5	7	0	.010	.005	.022	0	.2	.2	.5	0
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veal: Fresh, steak, chops.....	25	9	11	5	.042	.025	.073	.060	.9	.5	1.7	1.4
roast.....	7	2	4	1	.023	.014	.041	.033	.6	.4	.8	1.0
stew.....	7	5	1	1	.022	.022	.010	.060	.3	.4	.2	.6
Lamb: Fresh, chops.....	22	8	11	3	.043	.031	.062	.067	1.0	.7	1.5	1.3
roast.....	9	6	2	1	.045	.044	.034	.029	.9	.8	.6	2.1
stew.....	3	1	0	2	.005	.002	0	.043	.1	0	.6	.6
Pork: Fresh, chops.....	43	20	18	5	.072	.052	.099	.116	1.8	1.4	2.4	2.9
loin roast.....	7	1	6	0	.032	.012	.087	0	.8	.2	2.1	0
other.....	1	1	0	0	.001	.002	0	0	(³)	(³)	0	0
Smoked ham, slices.....	16	8	5	3	.016	.014	.012	.044	.5	.4	.4	1.1
half or whole.....	7	1	4	2	.018	.004	.021	.100	.4	.1	.6	2.5
picnic.....	2	1	1	0	.002	.003	.001	0	(³)	(³)	0	0
Pork sausage.....	27	13	8	6	.046	.038	.042	.120	1.0	.7	1.0	3.0
Other pork.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous meats, total.....					.141	.143	.140	.118	3.0	2.8	3.4	3.1
Other fresh meat.....	1	0	1	0	.001	0	.003	0	(³)	0	.1	0
Bologna, frankfurters.....	47	27	18	2	.077	.083	.076	.033	1.4	1.5	1.6	.6
Cooked: Ham.....	18	9	7	2	.017	.015	.019	.022	.6	.5	.8	.8
Tongue.....	1	0	1	0	.001	0	.005	0	(³)	0	.1	0
Liver.....	24	16	6	2	.033	.033	.033	.025	.6	.5	.7	.3
Other meat products.....	10	7	1	2	.012	.012	.004	.038	.4	.3	.1	1.4
Poultry: Chicken, broiling.....	6	3	1	2	.032	.029	.008	.134	.8	.7	.2	3.2
roast.....	4	1	1	2	.014	.007	.007	.095	.4	.1	.2	2.5
stew.....	6	2	2	2	.028	.011	.031	.137	.5	.2	.6	2.0
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.....					.251	.218	.267	.450	4.3	3.6	4.9	8.8
Fish: Fresh.....	44	24	13	7	.091	.082	.077	.209	1.6	1.4	1.5	3.7
Canned.....	74	42	27	5	.120	.108	.136	.159	1.9	1.6	2.1	3.1
Cured.....	8	4	2	2	.019	.010	.031	.046	.3	.1	.6	1.0
Oysters.....	2	1	0	1	.002	.003	.001	0	(³)	.1	(³)	0
Other sea food.....	23	7	11	5	.019	.015	.022	.036	.5	.4	.7	1.0

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

³ Less than 0.05 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—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.
Vegetables and fruits, total ⁴	197	103	68	28	2,386	2,127	2,220	4,829	3.4	2.9	3.7	6.4
Potatoes.....	7	1	4	2	018	005	031	067	1	(3)	2	4
Sweetpotatoes, yams.....	0	0	0	0	198	194	173	303	2.7	2.0	2.6	6.2
Dried legumes and nuts, total.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dried corn.....	47	31	13	3	103	119	067	100	7	7	6	.8
Beans: Dry.....	10	6	2	2	008	005	003	041	1	(3)	1	.4
Canned, dried.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baked, not canned.....	3	2	1	0	004	004	006	0	0	1	1	0
Other.....	1	1	0	0	001	002	0	0	(3)	(3)	0	0
Peas: Black-eyed.....	24	12	3	9	016	009	003	110	6	3	1	3.9
In shell.....	5	2	2	1	003	004	005	009	1	(3)	1	.3
Peanut butter.....	51	24	23	4	062	053	059	043	1.1	.9	1.6	.8
Other dried legumes and nuts.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tomatoes: Fresh.....	19	10	4	5	024	010	029	110	3	1	3	1.5
Canned.....	101	57	31	13	290	314	244	266	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.8
Juice.....	33	13	14	6	110	054	078	608	1.1	.5	8	6.2
Sauce, paste.....	4	2	1	1	004	004	003	012	.1	.1	(3)	.4
Green and leafy vegetables, total.....	1,387	1,164	1,647	2,149	11.9	9.7	14.3	19.9				
Brussels sprouts.....	2	2	0	0	002	004	0	0	(3)	(3)	0	0
Cabbage.....	67	34	24	9	205	166	255	323	.9	.7	1.1	1.4
Sauerkraut.....	16	9	5	2	025	021	035	016	.2	.1	2	.1
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.....	168	81	58	29	300	255	342	486	3.1	2.5	3.6	5.3
Spinach: Fresh.....	73	34	28	11	244	206	279	409	1.5	1.1	1.9	3.1
Canned.....	26	12	10	4	049	026	079	108	.5	.3	.8	1.0
Other leafy vegetables.....	3	3	0	0	003	005	0	0	(3)	(3)	0	0
Asparagus: Fresh.....	68	27	26	15	186	151	202	381	1.7	1.4	2.0	3.5
Canned.....	7	2	2	3	011	005	013	046	.2	.1	2	1.0
Lima beans: Fresh.....	8	2	6	0	014	0	048	0	.1	0	.4	0
Canned.....	7	6	1	0	010	014	007	0	.1	.1	1	0
Beans, snap (string): Fresh.....	4	2	1	1	008	005	015	009	1	1	1	.1
Canned.....	61	29	26	6	100	080	148	086	1.0	.8	1.4	.8
Broccoli.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peas: Fresh.....	11	6	2	3	027	028	010	076	.3	.3	1	1.2
Canned.....	118	71	36	11	202	197	214	204	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.3
Peppers.....	2	1	0	1	001	001	0	005	(3)	(3)	0	0
Okra.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow vegetables, total.....	431	335	555	717	1.5	1.1	1.8	2.4				
Carrots.....	136	64	53	19	431	335	555	717	1.5	1.1	1.8	2.4
Winter squash and pumpkin.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other vegetables, total ⁴	7	4	3	0	649	544	686	1,292	5.4	4.2	5.8	12.1
Beets: Fresh.....	18	11	5	2	021	020	030	0	.1	.1	.2	0
Canned.....	21	8	7	6	022	013	038	042	.2	1	.3	.4
Cauliflower.....	31	13	14	4	039	020	062	100	4	2	6	1.4
Celery.....	0	0	0	0	058	045	082	076	.5	.4	.7	.9
Corn: On ear.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	88	47	27	14	149	132	155	253	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.6
Cucumber.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eggplant.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Onions: Mature.....	94	58	23	13	186	160	186	375	.9	.8	.7	2.0
Spring.....	35	15	11	9	065	059	039	190	.5	.4	.4	1.2
Parsnips.....	15	10	3	2	040	045	014	089	2	2	(3)	.3
Summer squash.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White turnips.....	4	3	0	1	012	012	0	050	.1	1	0	.2
Yellow turnips, rutabaga.....	13	6	4	3	044	031	050	117	.2	1	1	.2
Other vegetables.....	9	3	6	0	013	007	030	0	.2	.1	.5	0
Pickles and olives.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.5	.3	.5	2.7
Citrus fruits, total.....	1,872	1,487	2,222	3,521	11.1	8.7	13.4	20.3				
Lemons.....	113	55	40	18	360	305	438	499	1.8	1.4	2.3	2.6
Oranges.....	166	88	57	21	1,070	900	1,241	1,740	7.3	6.1	8.8	11.5
Grapefruit: Fresh.....	55	21	22	12	420	266	519	1,217	1.7	1.0	2.1	5.2
Canned.....	15	4	6	5	022	016	024	065	.3	.2	.2	1.0

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.

⁴ Does not include quantity of pickles and olives.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

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

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—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.....					1.004	0.786	1.257	1.739	7.4	5.8	9.3	12.6
Apples: Fresh.....	52	20	21	11	.251	.144	.331	.758	1.3	.7	1.9	4.0
Canned.....	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apricots: Fresh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	27	17	9	1	.007	0	.023	0	.1	0	.3	0
Bananas.....	96	51	33	12	.339	.264	.468	.454	2.0	1.6	2.7	2.6
Berries: Fresh.....	2	0	2	0	.001	0	.004	0	(³)	0	.1	0
Canned.....	21	10	9	2	.006	.010	0	0	.1	.2	0	0
Cherries: Fresh.....	2	0	1	1	(⁵)	0	0	.004	.1	0	0	.2
Canned.....	24	15	6	3	.008	.004	.013	0	1	(³)	.2	0
Grapes: Fresh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	2	2	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	28	20	10	.033	.026	.041	.058	.4	.3	.4	.8
Pears: Fresh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	31	15	9	7	.020	.024	.014	.021	2	.3	.2	.2
Pineapple: Fresh.....	1	0	0	1	.001	0	0	.011	(³)	0	0	0
Canned.....	66	23	30	13	.129	.085	.196	.224	1.4	.9	2.0	2.5
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.....	10	7	1	2	.002	0	.009	0	(³)	0	.1	0
Other fruit.....	2	0	1	1	.004	0	.003	.033	0	0	(³)	.3
Cider.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grape juice.....	2	1	1	0	.002	0	.006	0	(³)	0	.1	0
Other fruit juices.....	3	3	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
Fruites.....	34	20	12	2	.068	.068	.068	.067	.6	.6	.7	.7
Raisins.....	68	45	17	6	.119	.149	.067	.076	.9	1.1	.4	.6
Dates.....	7	4	1	2	.009	.008	.003	.033	.1	1	(³)	.5
Figs.....	4	2	2	0	.005	.004	.011	0	0	(³)	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sugars and sweets, total.....					1.358	1.264	1.504	1.547	10.2	9.4	12.2	9.8
Sugars: White.....	187	96	63	25	1.087	.987	1.210	1.401	6.4	5.8	7.2	7.7
Brown.....	21	11	7	3	.025	.032	.012	.017	.3	.4	.1	.2
Other sweets: Candy.....	49	21	22	6	.076	.047	.135	.090	1.7	1.0	3.2	1.5
Jellies.....	48	25	15	8	.035	.025	.065	0	.6	.6	1.0	0
Molasses, sirups.....	40	24	12	4	.135	.173	.082	.039	1.2	1.6	.7	.4
Other sweets.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous, total.....					0	0	0	0	13.6	10.8	16.6	22.5
Gelatine.....	53	27	20	6	.020	.016	.031	.019	.6	.5	.9	.8
Packaged dessert mixtures.....	42	27	12	3	.020	.019	.016	.042	.7	.6	.6	1.5
Tea.....	58	29	21	8	.020	.015	.026	.045	1.0	.8	1.3	1.8
Coffee.....	133	67	45	21	.142	.112	.166	.274	4.4	3.3	5.3	8.7
Cocoa.....	56	29	22	5	.033	.033	.032	.039	.6	.5	.7	.9
Chocolate.....	15	8	6	1	.006	.007	.001	.017	.2	.2	(³)	.6
Vinegar.....									.2	.1	.5	.1
Salt.....									.6	.5	.6	.8
Baking powder, yeast, soda.....									.9	1.2	.6	.5
Spices and extracts.....									.5	.3	.7	.9
Catsups, sauces.....									.6	.5	.8	1.2
Tomato soup.....	49	23	21	5	.072	.041	.148	.052	.8	.5	1.6	.8
Other soups.....	39	18	11	10	.052	.041	.045	.144	.8	.6	.7	2.2
Cod-liver oil.....	15	8	5	2	.008	.007	.005	.017	.7	.7	.8	.8
Proprietary foods.....	4	1	2	1	.002	.003	0	0	.1	.1	0	0
Other foods.....	3	1	2	0	.003	.002	.006	0	.1	(³)	.1	0
Soft drinks consumed at home.....	6	2	4	0	.014	.010	.027	0	.2	.1	.4	0
Other drinks consumed at home.....	7	2	3	2	.028	.016	.040	.071	.6	.3	1.0	.9
Sales tax on food.....												

¹ The number of equivalent full-time persons per family in 1 week is computed on the basis of the number of persons eating meals at home during the week to which the data apply. If a person ate 21 meals during the week, he was counted as a full-time person for that week. If he ate less than 21 meals, he was counted as the appropriate decimal equivalent full-time person. ³ Less than 0.05 cent. ⁵ Less than 0.0005 pound.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 326.

TABLE 8.—Annual food expenditures, by economic level

DENVER, COLO.—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.....	295	92	106	97
Average number of food expenditure units in 1 year.....	2.73	3.48	2.71	2.06
Number of families spending for—				
Meals away from home:				
At work.....	108	21	38	49
At school.....	20	8	7	5
On vacation.....	30	6	7	17
Board at school.....	2	0	2	0
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....	48	14	13	21
Number of families reporting food received as gifts, or produced at home, or meals received as pay.....	55	22	17	16
Average annual expenditure per family for all food.....	\$460.63	\$452.82	\$451.51	\$477.99
Food prepared at home.....	418.65	430.26	417.03	409.41
Food bought and eaten away from home, total.....	41.98	22.56	34.48	68.58
Meals at work.....	25.32	13.41	20.61	41.72
Meals at school.....	1.91	3.08	1.32	1.43
Other meals, not vacation.....	7.80	3.22	6.00	14.10
Meals on vacation.....	1.86	.59	.95	4.10
Board at school.....	1.17	0	3.24	0
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....	3.92	2.25	2.36	7.23
Average estimated value per family of gifts of food and home-produced food and meals received as pay (complete).....	3.85	2.52	.88	1.97

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 327.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—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>Annual Food Expenditures</i>							
Families in survey.....	357	45	92	73	50	43	54
Average number of food expenditure units in 1 year.....	2.88	4.16	3.22	2.76	2.66	2.27	2.09
Number of families spending for—							
Meals away from home:							
At work.....	144	9	40	27	22	20	26
At school.....	34	4	10	9	5	4	2
On vacation.....	23	1	4	3	3	7	5
Board at school.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....	98	9	20	28	13	12	16
Number of families reporting food received as gifts, or produced at home, or meals received as pay.....	61	8	17	11	3	9	13
Average annual expenditure per family for all food.....	\$433.47	\$433.12	\$424.15	\$413.77	\$460.50	\$442.19	\$444.23
Food prepared at home, total.....	397.56	415.74	396.55	392.84	416.31	394.62	389.03
Food bought and eaten away from home, total.....	35.91	17.38	27.60	30.93	44.19	47.57	55.20
Meals at work.....	24.85	9.47	20.92	22.56	26.92	31.20	40.47
Meals at school.....	2.12	2.39	1.49	2.56	3.23	2.75	.78
Other meals, not vacation.....	2.45	1.71	1.32	.17	5.15	2.98	5.16
Meals on vacation.....	.86	.11	.16	1.04	.51	2.72	1.25
Board at school.....	(1)	0	0	.03	0	0	0
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....	5.63	3.70	3.71	4.57	8.38	7.92	7.54
Average estimated value per family of gifts of food and home-produced food and meals received as pay (incomplete) ².....	.37	.45	.30	.63	.21	.40	.23

¹ Less than 0.5 cent.

² The aggregates on which these averages are based do not include gifts of food received, food produced at home, and meals received as pay, reported by 4 families but for which they could not estimate the value.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 327.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over
<i>Annual Food Expenditures</i>				
Families in survey.....	103	32	29	42
Average number of food expenditure units in 1 year.....	2.87	4.21	2.32	2.22
Number of families spending for—				
Meals away from home:				
At work.....	27	6	6	15
At school.....	10	6	0	4
On vacation.....	2	1	0	1
Board at school.....	0	0	0	0
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....	34	8	10	16
Number of families reporting food received as gifts, or pro- duced at home, or meals received as pay.....	36	13	10	13
Average annual expenditure per family for all food.....	\$356.01	\$362.19	\$314.56	\$379.97
Food prepared at home.....	325.17	345.73	293.26	331.54
Food bought and eaten away from home, total.....	30.84	16.46	21.30	48.43
Meals at work.....	14.02	6.68	10.50	22.07
Meals at school.....	2.23	4.54	0	2.01
Other meals, not vacation.....	5.73	2.02	4.32	9.56
Meals on vacation.....	.18	.16	0	.31
Board at school.....	0	0	0	0
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....	8.68	3.06	6.48	14.48
Average estimated value per family of gifts of food and home- produced food and meals received as pay (incomplete) ²	16.47	14.45	17.14	17.55

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, but for which it could not estimate the value.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 327.

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

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.—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>Annual Food Expenditures</i>							
Families in survey.....	504	47	114	106	86	59	92
Average number of food expenditure units in 1 year.....	2.98	4.41	3.48	2.95	2.72	2.59	2.16
Number of families spending for—							
Meals away from home:							
At work.....	170	9	24	36	23	24	54
At school.....	21	1	6	1	5	4	4
On vacation.....	57	2	10	7	4	8	26
Board at school.....	2	0	0	1	0	1	0
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....	232	23	57	41	37	29	45
Number of families reporting food received as gifts, or produced at home, or meals received as pay.....	162	20	36	37	23	18	28
Average annual expenditure per family for all food.....	\$487.53	\$488.55	\$473.85	\$474.82	\$496.53	\$502.42	\$500.95
Food prepared at home.....	446.86	466.57	447.81	441.82	465.80	451.58	420.98
Food bought and eaten away from home, total.....	40.67	21.98	26.04	33.00	30.73	50.84	79.97
Meals at work.....	20.56	7.51	9.34	17.44	17.50	24.34	45.16
Meals at school.....	.94	.20	.48	.09	.82	2.88	1.67
Other meals, not vacation.....	4.03	1.07	2.41	5.34	1.53	3.36	8.80
Meals on vacation.....	1.56	.48	.91	.83	1.07	1.57	4.19
Board at school.....	.02	0	0	.09	0	.09	0
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....	13.56	12.72	12.90	9.21	9.81	18.60	20.15
Average estimated value per family of gifts of food and home-produced food and meals received as pay (incomplete) ².....	.10	.16	.12	.14	.09	.03	.07

² The aggregates on which these averages are based do not include gifts of food received, food produced at home, and meals received as pay reported by 16 families, but for which they could not estimate the value.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 327.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—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>Annual Food Expenditures</i>							
Families in survey.....	401	54	65	94	62	42	84
Average number of food expenditure units in 1 year.....	3.00	4.71	3.47	3.15	2.54	2.30	2.07
Number of families spending for—							
Meals away from home:							
At work.....	199	23	31	47	30	18	50
At school.....	53	8	10	20	6	5	4
On vacation.....	38	0	0	9	7	4	18
Board at school.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....	173	20	22	45	31	17	38
Number of families reporting food received as gifts, or produced at home, or meals received as pay.....	122	15	16	31	23	12	25
Average annual expenditure per family for all food.....	\$517.96	\$515.25	\$515.25	\$549.05	\$501.69	\$495.66	\$510.15
Food prepared at home.....	460.35	488.05	469.87	489.36	445.12	438.01	425.07
Food bought and eaten away from home, total.....	57.61	27.20	45.38	59.69	56.57	57.65	85.08
Meals at work.....	36.55	19.23	32.11	32.52	35.58	35.31	57.00
Meals at school.....	3.82	1.91	5.46	7.38	1.96	2.52	1.79
Other meals, not vacation.....	2.47	1.21	.32	1.29	2.66	3.40	5.68
Meals on vacation.....	1.20	0	0	.67	.63	2.47	3.27
Board at school.....	.36	0	0	0	2.32	0	0
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....	13.21	4.85	7.49	17.83	13.42	13.95	17.34
Average estimated value per family of gifts of food and home-produced food and meals received as pay (incomplete) ²	10.96	7.47	10.72	11.90	10.64	12.95	11.60

² The aggregates on which these averages are based do not include gifts of food received, food produced at home, and meals received as pay reported by 3 families, but for which they could not estimate the value.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 327.

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

Item	St. Louis, Mo.—Negro families				Salt Lake City, Utah—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 \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Annual Food Expenditures</i>									
Families in survey.....	106	28	27	51	210	54	55	72	29
Average number of food expenditure units in 1 year.....	2.89	4.40	2.86	2.08	3.25	4.48	3.38	2.71	2.04
Number of families spending for—									
Meals away from home:									
At work.....	27	5	7	15	62	8	16	26	12
At school.....	12	6	4	2	13	5	3	4	1
On vacation.....	7	1	0	6	25	2	2	9	12
Board at school.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....	21	3	9	9	39	5	10	17	7
Number of families reporting food received as gifts, or produced at home, or meals received as pay.....	22	2	6	14	33	13	10	10	0
Average annual expenditure per family for all food.....	\$383.11	\$415.57	\$373.83	\$370.20	\$423.41	\$428.67	\$423.86	\$416.71	\$429.43
Food prepared at home.....	353.80	395.04	350.75	332.78	396.62	418.49	401.09	384.62	377.20
Food bought and eaten away from home, total.....	29.31	20.53	23.08	37.42	26.79	10.18	22.77	32.09	52.23
Meals at work.....	15.96	9.63	14.60	20.17	17.40	4.47	19.66	20.44	29.72
Meals at school.....	2.55	4.27	2.52	1.61	1.12	1.29	.77	.67	2.56
Other meals, not vacation.....	5.02	4.48	.68	7.58	3.60	3.32	.45	4.02	9.09
Meals on vacation.....	1.28	.07	0	2.63	2.18	.19	.33	3.08	7.08
Board at school.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....	4.50	2.08	5.28	5.43	2.49	.91	1.56	3.88	3.78
Average estimated value per family of gifts of food and home produced food and meals received as pay (incomplete) ²	7.00	1.30	8.19	9.49	2.36	3.12	1.29	3.55	0

² The aggregates on which the averages for St. Louis 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. This estimate is complete for Salt Lake City.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 327.

TABLE 9.—Housing facilities, by economic level

DENVER, COLO.—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level — Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Housing Facilities in Dwelling Occupied at End of Schedule Year</i>				
I. Families in survey, who rented principal home at end of schedule year.....	187	58	67	62
Average monthly rental rate at end of schedule year.....	\$22. 33	\$16. 93	\$23. 20	\$26. 45
Number of families living in—				
1-family detached house.....	89	31	29	29
1-family semidetached or row house.....	41	16	14	11
2-family house.....	5	0	2	3
Multiple dwelling (3-family or more).....	52	11	22	19
Dwelling with elevator.....	5	1	2	2
Dwelling with janitor service.....	40	6	18	16
Number of families having—				
Bathroom.....	181	53	66	62
Toilet: Inside flush.....	182	53	67	62
Outside flush.....	3	3	0	0
Other type.....	2	2	0	0
Sole use of toilet by household.....	167	51	61	55
Water: Inside dwelling.....	186	57	67	62
Running.....	186	57	67	62
Hot running.....	169	46	65	58
Not running.....	0	0	0	0
Outside dwelling only.....	1	1	0	0
Sink.....	183	55	67	61
Electric lights.....	186	57	67	62
Gas or electricity for cooking.....	169	45	64	60
Refrigerator: Electric.....	51	3	14	34
Other mechanical.....	0	0	0	0
Ice only.....	109	39	47	23
None.....	27	16	6	0
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat.....	170	45	64	41
Telephone.....	98	17	40	41
Garage.....	100	22	37	34
Garden space.....	98	31	33	33
Play space.....	111	39	39	33
Each of the following items:				
Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric lights, and gas or electricity for cooking.....	158	40	62	56
II. Families in survey, who owned principal home at end of schedule year.....	108	34	39	35
Number of families living in—				
1-family detached house.....	106	34	39	33
1-family semidetached or row house.....	1	0	0	1
2-family house.....	1	0	0	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.....	105	32	38	35
Toilet: Inside flush.....	106	33	38	0
Outside flush.....	0	0	0	0
Other type.....	2	1	1	0
Sole use of toilet by household.....	102	34	36	32
Water: Inside dwelling.....	108	34	39	35
Running.....	108	34	39	35
Hot running.....	97	26	36	0
Not running.....	0	0	0	0
Outside dwelling only.....	0	0	0	0
Sink.....	108	34	39	35
Electric lights.....	108	34	39	35
Gas or electricity for cooking.....	92	23	34	35
Refrigerator: Electric.....	21	2	6	10
Other mechanical.....	0	0	0	0
Ice only.....	82	29	29	24
None.....	5	3	1	1
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat.....	89	25	35	29
Telephone.....	86	25	32	29
Garage.....	81	21	30	30
Garden space.....	86	27	31	28
Each of the following items:				
Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric lights, and gas or electricity for cooking.....	87	19	33	35

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 327.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—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	228	30	59	42	34	27	36
Average monthly rental rate at end of schedule year	\$20.42	\$16.03	\$17.56	\$17.75	\$22.40	\$24.28	\$27.10
Number of families living in—							
1-family detached house	123	16	39	24	18	12	14
1-family semidetached or row house	7	1	2	1	0	2	1
2-family house	23	5	6	4	2	3	3
Multiple dwelling (3-family or more)	75	8	12	13	14	10	18
Dwelling with elevator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dwelling with janitor service	68	7	11	11	13	8	18
Number of families having—							
Bathroom	197	21	47	37	31	26	35
Toilet: Inside flush	205	22	51	39	31	26	36
Outside flush	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other type	23	8	8	3	3	1	0
Sole use of toilet by household	202	26	51	38	29	25	33
Water: Inside dwelling	224	29	57	41	34	27	36
Running	223	29	56	41	34	27	35
Hot running	187	17	46	34	31	24	30
Not running	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Outside dwelling only	4	1	2	1	0	0	0
Sink	217	27	56	39	33	26	36
Electric lights	227	30	59	42	33	27	36
Gas or electricity for cooking	209	23	53	36	34	27	36
Refrigerator: Electric	93	3	17	16	18	19	20
Other mechanical	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ice only	133	27	42	26	15	8	15
None	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat	182	13	44	34	30	25	36
Telephone	84	7	16	10	17	13	21
Garage	105	9	34	14	17	10	21
Garden space	72	12	20	15	8	8	9
Play space	142	21	40	26	18	18	19
Each of the following items:							
Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric lights, and gas or electricity for cooking	180	16	44	32	29	24	35
II. Families in survey, who owned principal home at end of schedule year	129	15	33	31	16	16	18
Number of families living in—							
1-family detached house	124	14	31	30	16	15	18
1-family semidetached or row house	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
2-family house	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Multiple dwelling (3-family or more)	2	0	1	1	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	105	5	26	27	15	15	17
Toilet: Inside flush	106	4	28	27	15	15	17
Outside flush	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other type	23	11	5	4	1	1	0
Sole use of toilet by household	125	15	33	30	14	15	18
Water: Inside dwelling	123	12	32	29	16	16	18
Running	123	12	32	29	16	16	18
Hot running	98	4	26	23	15	15	15
Not running	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outside dwelling only	6	3	1	2	0	0	0
Sink	122	11	32	29	16	16	18
Electric lights	127	15	32	30	16	16	18
Gas or electricity for cooking	114	11	29	26	15	16	17
Refrigerator: Electric	54	4	10	9	8	7	16
Other mechanical	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ice only	73	10	23	21	8	9	2
None	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat	102	7	25	27	13	14	16
Telephone	62	0	9	18	11	10	14
Garage	90	11	21	20	11	12	15
Garden space	76	9	20	15	11	10	11
Each of the following items:							
Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric lights, and gas or electricity for cooking	90	3	24	21	14	14	14

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 327.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 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.....	66	22	19	25
Average monthly rental rate at end of schedule year.....	\$13.70	\$11.91	\$12.73	\$16.02
Number of families living in—				
1-family detached house.....	27	10	8	9
1-family semidetached or row house.....	3	2	0	1
2-family house.....	7	3	2	2
Multiple dwelling (3-family or more).....	29	7	9	13
Dwelling with elevator.....	1	0	1	0
Dwelling with janitor service.....	10	0	3	7
Number of families having—				
Bathroom.....	46	12	14	20
Toilet: Inside flush.....	46	13	13	20
Outside flush.....	1	0	1	0
Other type.....	19	9	5	5
Sole use of toilet by household.....	49	18	12	19
Water: Inside dwelling.....	58	17	16	25
Running.....	57	17	15	25
Hot running.....	31	10	8	13
Not running.....	1	0	1	0
Outside dwelling only.....	8	5	3	0
Sink.....	54	17	14	23
Electric lights.....	60	20	17	23
Gas or electricity for cooking.....	42	10	12	20
Refrigerator: Electric.....	8	0	2	6
Other mechanical.....	0	0	0	0
Ice only.....	58	22	17	19
None.....	0	0	0	0
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat.....	19	2	3	6
Telephone.....	10	1	3	3
Garage.....	6	2	1	3
Garden space.....	19	8	6	5
Play space.....	34	13	10	11
Each of the following items:				
Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric lights, and gas or electricity for cooking.....	26	7	7	12
II. Families in survey, who owned principal home at end of schedule year.....	37	10	10	17
Number of families living in—				
1-family detached house.....	34	10	9	15
1-family semidetached or row house.....	1	0	1	0
2-family house.....	2	0	0	2
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.....	19	1	3	15
Toilet: Inside flush.....	19	1	4	14
Outside flush.....	2	1	0	1
Other type.....	16	8	6	2
Sole use of toilet by household.....	34	9	9	16
Water: Inside dwelling.....	31	7	7	17
Running.....	31	7	7	17
Hot running.....	18	2	3	13
Not running.....	0	0	0	0
Outside dwelling only.....	6	3	3	0
Sink.....	29	6	6	17
Electric lights.....	37	10	10	17
Gas or electricity for cooking.....	26	5	5	16
Refrigerator: Electric.....	7	0	1	6
Other mechanical.....	0	0	0	0
Ice only.....	30	10	9	11
None.....	0	0	0	0
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat.....	22	5	4	13
Telephone.....	23	3	5	15
Garage.....	15	3	4	8
Garden space.....	22	6	7	9
Each of the following items:				
Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric lights, and gas or electricity for cooking.....	17	1	3	13

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 327.

TABLE 9.—Housing facilities, by economic level—Continued
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.—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.....	323	29	69	65	52	43	65
Average monthly rental rate at end of schedule year.....	\$23.39	\$16.69	\$21.27	\$21.58	\$25.17	\$25.85	\$27.37
Number of families living in—							
1-family detached house.....	128	11	29	24	16	22	26
1-family semidetached or row house.....	12	1	3	1	3	0	4
2-family house.....	113	14	24	26	17	14	18
Multiple dwelling (3-family or more).....	70	3	13	14	16	7	17
Dwelling with elevator.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Dwelling with janitor service.....	44	1	10	6	10	4	13
Number of families having—							
Bathroom.....	296	25	61	61	48	41	60
Toilet: Inside flush.....	321	29	69	65	52	41	65
Outside flush.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other type.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sole use of toilet by household.....	295	27	64	56	46	42	60
Water: Inside dwelling.....	323	29	69	65	52	43	65
Running.....	323	29	69	65	52	43	65
Hot running.....	256	19	46	51	44	36	60
Not running.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outside dwelling only.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sink.....	316	28	69	62	51	41	65
Electric lights.....	321	28	69	65	52	43	64
Gas or electricity for cooking.....	317	27	66	64	52	43	65
Refrigerator: Electric.....	80	0	11	8	15	19	27
Other mechanical.....	5	0	1	1	1	0	2
Ice only.....	225	25	51	54	36	24	35
None.....	13	4	6	2	0	0	1
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat.....	244	12	45	49	42	37	59
Telephone.....	123	4	14	21	29	25	30
Garage.....	162	11	32	33	23	26	37
Garden space.....	104	8	23	18	12	19	24
Play space.....	214	25	55	43	27	32	32
Each of the following items:							
Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric lights, and gas or electricity for cooking.....	254	17	46	51	44	35	61
II. Families in survey, who owned principal home at end of schedule year.....	181	18	45	41	34	16	27
Number of families living in—							
1-family detached house.....	163	16	42	36	29	15	25
1-family semidetached or row house.....	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
2-family house.....	16	2	3	5	3	1	2
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.....	165	14	38	38	33	16	26
Toilet: Inside flush.....	174	15	41	41	34	16	27
Outside flush.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other type.....	7	3	4	0	0	0	0
Sole use of toilet by household.....	172	16	42	40	31	16	27
Water: Inside dwelling.....	176	16	43	40	34	16	27
Running.....	173	15	42	39	34	16	27
Hot running.....	163	14	35	34	30	16	24
Not running.....	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
Outside dwelling only.....	5	2	2	1	0	0	0
Sink.....	176	17	44	39	34	16	26
Electric lights.....	178	18	43	41	33	16	27
Gas or electricity for cooking.....	176	16	43	41	33	16	27
Refrigerator: Electric.....	38	4	6	10	7	3	8
Other mechanical.....	3	0	0	0	1	1	1
Ice only.....	132	12	38	30	22	12	18
None.....	8	2	1	1	4	0	0
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat.....	158	13	38	37	31	15	24
Telephone.....	109	5	21	23	24	13	23
Garage.....	137	10	33	29	30	12	23
Garden space.....	113	11	28	30	18	10	16
Each of the following items:							
Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric lights, and gas or electricity for cooking.....	148	11	35	34	28	16	24

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 327.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—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	287	32	50	62	49	30	64
Average monthly rental rate at end of year	\$20.92	\$16.20	\$18.46	\$18.45	\$21.46	\$21.98	\$26.67
Number of families living in—							
1-family detached house	41	6	4	9	9	7	6
1-family semidetached or row house	18	2	7	4	1	2	2
2-family house	102	13	20	24	15	10	20
Multiple dwelling (3-family or more)	126	11	19	25	24	11	36
Dwelling with elevator	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dwelling with janitor service	20	0	2	3	4	1	10
Number of families having—							
Bathroom	237	22	38	47	41	28	61
Toilet: Inside flush	259	26	44	53	44	30	62
Outside flush	17	4	4	6	1	0	2
Other type	11	2	2	3	4	0	0
Sole use of toilet by household	247	27	39	51	43	28	59
Water: Inside dwelling	287	32	50	62	49	30	64
Running	287	32	50	62	49	30	64
Hot running	169	12	23	31	28	23	52
Not running	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outside dwelling only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sink	286	32	50	61	49	30	64
Electric lights	286	32	50	62	49	29	64
Gas or electricity for cooking	270	27	47	57	49	26	64
Refrigerator: Electric	144	4	19	30	24	21	46
Other mechanical	5	0	0	2	2	0	1
Ice only	134	28	31	30	23	7	17
None	4	2	0	0	0	2	0
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat	184	14	26	32	32	21	59
Telephone	38	4	7	7	10	8	2
Garage	118	9	16	20	21	15	37
Garden space	95	13	13	17	23	9	20
Play space	208	29	38	39	38	22	42
Each of the following items:							
Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric lights, and gas or electricity for cooking	166	12	23	31	28	20	52
II. Families in survey, who owned principal home at end of schedule year	114	22	15	32	13	12	20
Number of families living in—							
1-family detached house	82	15	13	26	7	7	14
1-family semidetached or row house	9	0	1	3	1	1	3
2-family house	23	7	1	3	5	4	3
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	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Number of families having—							
Bathroom	103	18	14	29	11	11	20
Toilet: Inside flush	106	19	13	31	11	12	20
Outside flush	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Other type	5	3	1	0	1	0	0
Sole use of toilet by household	108	20	15	32	12	11	18
Water: Inside dwelling	114	22	15	32	13	12	20
Running	113	22	14	32	13	12	20
Hot running	90	14	11	25	11	10	19
Not running	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outside dwelling only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sink	114	22	15	32	13	12	20
Electric lights	114	22	15	32	13	12	20
Gas or electricity for cooking	104	17	14	28	13	12	20
Refrigerator: Electric	60	5	8	14	9	9	15
Other mechanical	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ice only	52	16	7	17	4	3	5
None	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat	95	15	12	26	12	10	20
Telephone	47	3	5	12	5	8	14
Garage	89	17	10	23	10	11	18
Garden space	75	14	11	23	6	9	12
Each of the following items:							
Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric lights, and gas or electricity for cooking	86	12	11	24	10	10	19

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 377.

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

Item	St. Louis, Mo.—Negro families				Salt Lake City, Utah—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 \$300	\$400 to \$400	\$300 and over		Under \$300	\$400 to \$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	91	23	23	45	116	30	30	40	16
Average monthly rental rate at end of schedule year	\$15.95	\$14.53	\$14.93	\$17.20	\$18.61	\$15.16	\$19.02	\$18.89	\$23.62
Number of families living in—									
1-family detached house	1	0	1	0	60	18	17	20	5
1-family semidetached or row house	15	4	4	7	11	5	2	2	2
2-family house	43	14	10	19	7	1	2	2	2
Multiple dwelling (3-family or more)	32	5	8	19	38	6	9	16	7
Dwelling with elevator	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Dwelling with janitor service	11	3	1	7	25	2	8	9	6
Number of families having—									
Bathroom	55	13	11	31	115	30	30	39	16
Toilet: Inside flush	67	17	15	35	115	29	30	40	16
Outside flush	18	6	4	8	1	1	0	0	0
Other type	6	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Sole use of toilet by household	62	18	11	33	110	28	29	38	15
Water: Inside dwelling	89	23	22	44	116	30	30	40	16
Running	90	23	23	44	116	30	30	40	16
Hot running	24	5	3	16	108	28	27	37	16
Not running	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outside dwelling only	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sink	89	23	22	44	116	30	30	40	16
Electric lights	87	21	22	44	113	29	30	39	15
Gas or electricity for cooking	54	9	12	33	73	9	20	31	13
Refrigerator: Electric	14	1	3	10	34	4	9	15	6
Other mechanical	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Ice only	76	22	19	35	48	12	13	14	9
None	1	0	1	0	32	14	8	9	1
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat	22	2	6	14	91	20	23	34	14
Telephone	11	2	0	9	34	6	8	11	9
Garage	7	0	1	6	50	10	8	22	10
Garden space	7	0	4	3	27	6	10	8	3
Play space	29	5	10	14	67	20	21	19	7
Each of the following items:									
Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric lights, and gas or electricity for cooking	19	2	3	14	71	9	19	31	12
II. Families in survey, who owned principal home at end of schedule year	15	5	4	6	94	24	25	32	13
Number of families living in—									
1-family detached house	7	3	1	3	90	22	25	31	12
1-family semidetached or row house	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
2-family house	7	2	3	2	3	1	0	1	1
Multiple 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	1
Number of families having—									
Bathroom	10	4	2	4	94	24	25	32	13
Toilet: Inside flush	12	5	2	5	94	24	25	32	13
Outside flush	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other type	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sole use of toilet by household	13	5	3	5	94	24	25	32	13
Water: Inside dwelling	15	5	4	6	94	24	25	32	13
Running	15	5	4	6	94	24	25	32	13
Hot running	6	2	1	3	92	23	25	31	13
Not running	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outside dwelling only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sink	15	5	4	6	94	24	25	32	13
Electric lights	15	5	4	6	94	24	25	32	13
Gas or electricity for cooking	9	3	1	5	62	7	22	21	12
Refrigerator: Electric	4	1	0	3	30	3	8	13	6
Other mechanical	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1
Ice only	11	4	4	3	40	10	11	15	4
None	0	0	0	0	22	11	6	3	2
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat	5	1	1	3	68	14	18	27	9
Telephone	8	1	1	6	53	8	13	23	9
Garage	7	2	1	4	71	17	20	23	11
Garden space	3	1	1	1	45	9	11	19	6
Each of the following items:									
Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric lights, and gas or electricity cooking	5	1	1	3	62	7	22	21	12

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 327.

TABLE 10.—Housing expenditures, by economic level

DENVER, COLO.—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All fam- ilies	Economic level— Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Housing Expenditures</i>				
I. All families in survey ¹	295	92	106	97
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.14	4.06	3.12	2.29
Average number of persons in household.....	3.15	4.05	3.15	2.29
Number of families investing in: Principal home.....	58	18	23	17
Vacation home.....	0	0	0	0
Number of families having current expenditure for—				
Owned principal home:				
Taxes.....	103	33	33	32
Assessments.....	51	13	21	17
Repairs and replacements.....	45	11	19	15
Fire insurance on home.....	55	13	23	19
Liability insurance on home.....	0	0	0	0
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	54	19	20	15
Refinancing charges.....	6	1	2	3
Rented principal home:				
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	189	58	68	63
Repairs by tenant.....	7	1	4	2
Secondary housing:				
Owned vacation home.....	0	0	0	0
Rent on vacation or trips.....	13	3	5	10
Rent at school.....	3	1	2	0
Average amount invested during schedule year in owned:				
Principal home, total.....	\$44.16	\$40.58	\$56.08	\$34.52
Payment on principal of mortgage and down payment.....	31.89	30.05	33.40	31.98
Improvement on home.....	12.27	10.53	22.68	2.54
Vacation home.....	0	0	0	0
Average current expenditure for—				
Owned principal home, total.....	53.58	42.54	58.42	58.73
Taxes.....	20.18	16.04	21.37	22.75
Assessments.....	2.37	1.73	2.09	3.29
Repairs and replacements.....	8.45	9.73	10.36	5.15
Fire insurance on home.....	2.04	1.16	2.76	2.10
Liability insurance on home.....	0	0	0	0
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	19.08	13.51	21.18	22.07
Refinancing charges.....	1.46	.37	.66	3.37
Rented principal home, total.....	170.02	125.41	178.33	203.28
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	169.80	125.30	178.01	203.04
Repairs by tenant.....	.22	.11	.32	.24
Secondary housing, total.....	1.91	.73	1.87	3.08
Owned vacation home.....	0	0	0	0
Rent on vacation or trips.....	1.28	.24	.55	3.08
Rent at school.....	.63	.49	1.32	0
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	5.06	5.14	5.27	4.75
Number of families living in dwellings with—				
Less than 4 rooms.....	43	9	14	20
4 rooms.....	62	26	17	19
5 rooms.....	80	22	31	27
6 rooms.....	66	19	26	21
7 rooms or more.....	44	16	18	10
II. Families who owned their principal home for 12 months.....	106	34	38	34
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.18	3.98	3.24	2.32
Average number of persons in household.....	3.19	3.98	3.26	2.33
Number of families who invested during the schedule year in owned principal home.....	56	18	22	16
Average amount invested during schedule year, total.....	\$112.24	\$109.82	\$155.12	\$66.72
Payment on principal of mortgage and down payment.....	78.09	81.32	91.86	59.46
Improvements on home.....	34.15	28.50	63.26	7.26

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. 328.

TABLE 10.—Housing expenditures, by economic level—Continued
DENVER, COLO.—WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	All fam- ilies	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.....	\$145.09	\$115.09	\$161.67	\$156.52
Taxes.....	55.12	43.41	59.61	61.79
Assessments.....	6.50	4.67	5.84	9.06
Repairs and replacements.....	23.52	26.52	28.90	14.69
Fire insurance on home.....	5.44	3.12	7.71	5.22
Liability insurance on home.....	0	0	0	0
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	51.33	36.56	57.77	58.91
Refinancing charges.....	3.18	1.01	1.84	6.85
Average estimated annual rental value.....	306.00	274.00	318.00	325.00
Average imputed income from equity in owned principal home.....	161.00	159.00	156.00	169.00
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	5.64	5.62	6.03	5.24
Number of families living in dwellings with—				
Less than 4 rooms.....	5	1	1	3
4 rooms.....	17	7	3	7
5 rooms.....	35	9	16	10
6 rooms.....	31	11	8	12
7 rooms or more.....	18	6	10	2
III. Families who rented house for 12 months.	131	47	43	41
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.33	4.30	3.18	2.37
Average number of persons in household.....	3.34	4.28	3.26	2.35
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total.....	\$252.45	\$199.01	\$265.62	\$299.90
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	251.04	198.80	264.84	299.34
Repairs by tenant.....	51	21	73	56
Average monthly rental rate.....	21.07	16.67	22.07	25.06
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	5.34	5.17	5.56	5.29
Number of families living in dwellings with—				
Less than 4 rooms.....	7	3	2	2
4 rooms.....	29	15	6	8
5 rooms.....	38	12	11	15
6 rooms.....	33	7	18	8
7 rooms or more.....	24	10	6	8
IV. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat included in rent.	47	8	20	19
Average number of persons in economic family.....	2.58	3.28	2.76	2.10
Average number of persons in household.....	2.58	3.28	2.75	2.10
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total.....	\$317.34	\$213.00	\$315.55	\$363.16
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	317.34	213.00	315.55	363.16
Repairs by tenant.....	0	0	0	0
Average monthly rental rate.....	26.44	17.75	26.30	30.26
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	3.17	3.00	3.55	2.84
Number of families living in dwellings with—				
Less than 4 rooms.....	32	6	11	15
4 rooms.....	11	2	6	3
5 rooms.....	3	0	2	1
6 rooms.....	0	0	0	0
7 rooms or more.....	1	0	1	0
V. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat not included in rent ¹.	9	3	4	2

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

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 238.

TABLE 10.—Housing expenditures, by economic level—Continued
KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—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 Expenditures</i>							
I. All families in survey	357	45	92	73	50	43	54
Average number of persons in economic family	3.37	5.03	3.84	3.22	3.07	2.58	2.28
Average number of persons in household	3.54	5.20	3.93	3.34	3.34	2.85	2.49
Number of families investing in:							
Principal home	77	8	20	16	10	10	13
Vacation home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families having current expenditure for—							
Owned principal home:							
Taxes	128	14	34	32	15	15	18
Assessments	13	4	2	1	1	2	3
Repairs and replacements	74	5	18	14	10	14	13
Fire insurance on home	62	4	16	18	8	8	8
Liability insurance on home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ground rent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages	77	7	22	18	10	10	10
Refinancing charges	14	0	5	3	0	2	4
Rented principal home:							
Rent (gross rent less concessions)	235	30	61	43	34	28	39
Repairs by tenant	8	0	3	1	2	1	1
Secondary housing:							
Owned vacation home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rent on vacation or trips	10	0	1	4	1	3	1
Rent at school	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average amount invested during schedule year in owned:							
Principal home, total	\$43.10	\$25.22	\$43.38	\$47.70	\$39.70	\$47.42	\$51.00
Payment on principal of mortgage and down payment	35.50	11.33	32.42	38.80	37.28	43.00	48.78
Improvement on home	7.60	13.89	10.96	8.90	2.42	4.42	2.22
Vacation home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average current expenditure for—							
Owned principal home, total	57.73	23.15	47.08	67.00	57.96	79.80	74.45
Taxes	20.24	12.45	16.26	25.71	21.07	23.29	22.89
Assessments	13.55	2.00	34	14	(9)	.60	.74
Repairs and replacements	13.18	3.74	8.31	14.52	14.76	22.72	18.50
Fire insurance on home	3.60	.81	3.04	4.33	3.86	3.81	5.52
Liability insurance on home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ground rent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages	18.44	4.15	17.41	20.60	18.27	26.52	22.90
Refinancing charges	1.72	0	1.72	1.70	0	2.86	3.90
Rented principal home, total	156.50	125.78	133.71	121.76	186.61	186.01	216.54
Rent (gross rent less concessions)	156.24	125.78	133.60	121.60	186.21	185.66	215.87
Repairs by tenant	.26	0	.11	.16	.40	.35	.67
Secondary housing, total	.34	0	.01	.58	.15	.99	.56
Owned vacation home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rent on vacation or trips	.34	0	.01	.58	.15	.99	.56
Rent at school	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit	4.72	4.87	4.63	4.89	5.00	4.53	4.42
Number of families living in dwellings with—							
Less than 4 rooms	73	5	21	11	12	9	15
4 rooms	65	12	17	17	5	6	8
5 rooms	106	15	24	20	15	14	18
6 rooms	79	9	24	16	10	14	6
7 rooms or more	34	4	6	9	8	0	7
II. Families who owned their principal home for 12 months	122	15	31	30	16	15	15
Average number of persons in economic family	3.59	5.75	4.10	3.29	3.22	2.66	2.33
Average number of persons in household	3.77	5.95	4.17	3.36	3.49	3.06	2.56
Number of families who invested during the schedule year in owned principal home	69	8	16	15	10	9	11
Average amount invested during schedule year, total	\$104.43	\$75.66	\$78.18	\$111.08	\$124.06	\$129.81	\$127.89
Payment on principal of mortgage and down payment	88.99	33.99	65.02	94.41	116.50	117.14	125.22
Improvements on home	15.44	41.67	13.16	16.67	7.56	12.67	2.67

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.

² Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 328.

TABLE 10.—Housing expenditures, by economic level—Continued
KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—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>Housing Expenditures—Continued</i>							
II. Families who owned their principal home for 12 months—Continued.							
Average current housing expenditures on owned principal home, total.....	\$158.40	\$69.43	\$129.74	\$161.87	\$181.10	\$212.54	\$221.39
Taxes.....	57.16	37.34	45.69	61.73	65.84	66.77	72.66
Assessments.....	1.62	5.99	1.02	.33	.01	1.73	2.67
Repairs and replacements.....	36.53	11.23	24.17	35.33	46.11	59.99	56.11
Fire insurance on home.....	8.78	2.43	7.95	10.20	12.06	9.05	10.27
Liability insurance on home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	50.91	12.44	48.23	50.14	57.08	72.20	68.62
Refinancing charges.....	3.40	0	2.68	4.14	0	2.80	11.06
Average estimated annual rental value.....	276.00	185.00	238.00	290.00	278.00	318.00	360.00
Average imputed income from equity in owned principal home.....	117.00	116.00	108.00	128.00	97.00	106.00	139.00
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	5.56	5.07	5.58	5.57	5.75	5.33	6.07
Number of families living in dwellings with—							
Less than 4 rooms.....	6	1	2	1	1	1	0
4 rooms.....	11	4	2	3	1	1	0
5 rooms.....	39	5	7	9	6	5	7
6 rooms.....	46	3	15	12	4	8	4
7 rooms or more.....	20	2	5	5	4	0	4
III. Families who rented house for 12 months.....	128	17	39	25	18	14	15
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.54	5.11	3.85	3.25	3.19	2.72	2.60
Average number of persons in household.....	3.73	5.12	3.95	3.45	3.63	2.98	2.86
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total.....	\$218.88	\$166.88	\$201.74	\$187.94	\$260.25	\$268.84	\$277.10
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	218.70	166.88	201.74	187.94	260.25	267.77	277.10
Repairs by tenant.....	.18	0	.22	0	0	1.07	0
Average monthly rental rate.....	18.24	13.91	16.88	15.66	21.69	22.31	23.09
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	4.99	5.12	4.67	4.96	5.56	4.78	5.27
Number of families living in dwellings with—							
Less than 4 rooms.....	18	1	10	4	1	1	1
4 rooms.....	25	3	6	7	3	4	2
5 rooms.....	48	7	15	6	6	6	8
6 rooms.....	25	5	7	4	4	3	2
7 rooms or more.....	12	1	1	4	4	0	2
IV. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat included in rent.....	75	6	12	11	16	10	20
Average number of persons in economic family.....	2.73	3.83	3.18	3.27	2.79	2.20	2.07
Average number of persons in household.....	2.82	4.00	3.09	3.34	2.90	2.42	2.16
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total.....	\$304.47	\$281.25	\$251.33	\$282.48	\$290.37	\$324.96	\$356.45
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	303.72	281.25	251.33	282.48	289.12	324.96	354.65
Repairs by tenant.....	.75	0	0	0	1.25	0	1.80
Average monthly rental rate.....	25.35	23.44	21.19	23.54	24.09	27.08	29.55
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	3.56	3.83	3.67	3.73	3.62	3.20	3.45
Number of families living in dwellings with—							
Less than 4 rooms.....	42	1	8	3	10	7	13
4 rooms.....	17	4	2	6	1	1	3
5 rooms.....	10	1	1	2	3	0	3
6 rooms.....	5	0	1	0	2	2	0
7 rooms or more.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
V. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat not included in rent.....	22	7	6	5	0	3	1
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.38	4.32	3.50	2.60	0	2.67	2.00
Average number of persons in household.....	3.57	4.59	3.83	2.72	0	2.63	2.00
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total.....	\$183.59	\$168.78	\$158.25	\$171.60	0	\$270.00	\$240.00
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	182.98	168.78	158.00	169.20	0	270.00	240.00
Repairs by tenant.....	.61	0	.25	2.40	0	0	0
Average monthly rental rate.....	15.25	14.06	13.17	14.10	0	22.50	20.00
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	4.36	4.71	3.50	4.40	0	5.33	4.00
Number of families living in dwellings with—							
Less than 4 rooms.....	4	2	1	1	0	0	0
4 rooms.....	6	1	3	1	0	0	1
5 rooms.....	8	2	1	3	0	2	0
6 rooms.....	3	1	1	0	0	1	0
7 rooms or more.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 328.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over
<i>Housing expenditures</i>				
I. All families in survey	103	32	29	42
Average number of persons in economic family	3.34	5.05	2.66	2.50
Average number of persons in household	3.51	5.15	2.74	2.78
Number of families investing in: Principal home	19	5	3	11
Vacation home	0	0	0	0
Number of families having current expenditure for—				
Owned principal home:				
Taxes	36	9	10	17
Assessments	3	0	0	3
Repairs and replacements	12	3	1	8
Fire insurance on home	13	4	3	6
Liability insurance on home	0	0	0	0
Ground rent	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages	17	4	3	10
Refinancing charges	2	2	0	0
Rented principal home:				
Rent (gross rent less concessions)	66	22	19	25
Repairs by tenant	5	1	1	3
Secondary housing:				
Owned vacation home	0	0	0	0
Rent on vacation or trips	1	0	0	1
Rent at school	0	0	0	0
Average amount invested during schedule year in owned—				
Principal home, total	\$34.04	\$13.05	\$6.52	\$69.03
Payment on principal of mortgage and down payment	31.14	11.96	3.76	64.66
Improvement on home	2.90	1.09	2.76	4.37
Vacation home	0	0	0	0
Average current expenditure for—				
Owned principal home, total	35.92	30.11	24.84	47.99
Taxes	19.68	17.66	19.00	21.68
Assessments	1.26	0	0	3.10
Repairs and replacements	4.71	5.06	.96	7.03
Fire insurance on home	1.63	1.08	.98	2.50
Liability insurance on home	0	0	0	0
Ground rent	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages	8.52	5.94	3.90	13.68
Refinancing charges	12	.37	0	0
Rented principal home, total	104.66	98.54	101.18	111.73
Rent (gross rent less concessions)	104.29	98.25	100.66	111.40
Repairs by tenant	.37	.29	.52	.33
Secondary housing, total	.10	0	0	.24
Owned vacation home	0	0	0	0
Rent on vacation or trips	.10	0	0	.24
Rent at school	0	0	0	0
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit	4.73	5.03	4.24	4.83
Number of families living in dwellings with—				
Less than 4 rooms	20	2	11	7
4 rooms	29	13	6	10
5 rooms	22	6	5	11
6 rooms	19	7	4	8
7 rooms or more	13	4	3	6
II. Families who owned their principal home for 12 months	37	10	10	17
Average number of persons in economic family	3.28	5.15	3.10	2.29
Average number of persons in household	3.48	5.14	3.18	2.67
Number of families who invested during the schedule year in owned principal home	18	5	3	10
Average amount invested during schedule year, total	\$54.21	\$41.76	\$18.90	\$82.29
Payment on principal of mortgage and down payment	46.14	38.26	10.90	71.50
Improvements on home	8.07	3.50	8.00	10.79
Average current housing expenditures on owned principal home, total	99.99	96.42	72.09	118.55
Taxes	54.78	56.53	55.12	53.55
Assessments	3.51	0	0	7.65
Repairs and replacements	13.11	16.20	2.80	17.37
Fire insurance on home	4.55	3.48	2.85	6.18
Liability insurance on home	0	0	0	0
Ground rent	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages	23.72	19.01	11.32	33.80
Refinancing charges	.32	1.20	0	0

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.323.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over
<i>Housing expenditures—Continued</i>				
II. Families who owned their principal home for 12 months—Continued.				
Average estimated annual rental value.....	\$197.00	\$146.00	\$178.00	\$238.00
Average imputed income from equity in owned principal home.....	97.00	50.00	106.00	119.00
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	5.51	5.70	5.40	5.47
Number of families living in dwellings with—				
Less than 4 rooms.....	1	0	1	0
4 rooms.....	11	4	2	5
5 rooms.....	6	1	2	3
6 rooms.....	11	2	3	6
7 rooms or more.....	8	3	2	3
III. Families who rented house for 12 months.....	30	12	8	10
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.42	4.73	2.50	2.59
Average number of persons in household.....	3.62	4.89	2.67	2.86
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total.....	\$161.26	\$161.00	\$149.63	\$170.90
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	160.43	161.00	147.75	169.90
Repairs by tenant.....	.83	0	1.88	1.00
Average monthly rental rate.....	13.37	13.42	12.31	14.16
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	5.20	5.17	4.62	5.70
Number of families living in dwellings with—				
Less than 4 rooms.....	3	1	2	0
4 rooms.....	5	2	2	1
5 rooms.....	11	4	2	5
6 rooms.....	6	4	1	1
7 rooms or more.....	5	1	1	3
IV. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat included in rent.....	12	0	5	7
Average number of persons in economic family.....	2.67	0	2.20	3.00
Average number of persons in household.....	2.83	0	2.20	3.28
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total.....	\$225.00	0	\$177.20	\$259.14
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	225.00	0	177.20	259.14
Repairs by tenant.....	0	0	0	0
Average monthly rental rate.....	18.75	0	14.77	21.60
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	2.83	0	2.20	3.28
Number of families living in dwellings with—				
Less than 4 rooms.....	8	0	5	3
4 rooms.....	2	0	0	2
5 rooms.....	2	0	0	2
6 rooms.....	0	0	0	0
7 rooms or more.....	0	0	0	0
V. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat not included in rent.....	24	10	6	8
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.65	5.33	2.54	2.38
Average number of persons in household.....	3.74	5.47	2.54	2.49
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total.....	\$135.10	\$122.12	\$141.88	\$146.25
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	134.55	121.20	141.88	145.75
Repairs by tenant.....	.55	.92	0	.50
Average monthly rental rate.....	11.21	10.10	11.82	12.15
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	3.88	4.20	3.50	3.75
Number of families living in dwellings with—				
Less than 4 rooms.....	8	1	3	4
4 rooms.....	11	7	2	2
5 rooms.....	3	1	1	1
6 rooms.....	2	1	0	1
7 rooms or more.....	0	0	0	0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 328.

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

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.—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 Expenditures</i>							
I. All families in survey ¹	504	47	114	106	86	59	92
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.51	5.36	4.22	3.52	3.13	2.95	2.40
Average number of persons in household.....	3.68	5.48	4.28	3.68	3.35	3.26	2.59
Number of families investing in:							
Principal home.....	96	7	29	24	18	5	13
Vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families having current expenditure for—							
Owned principal home:							
Taxes.....	176	18	43	38	34	16	27
Assessments.....	18	4	4	1	5	2	2
Repairs and replacements.....	99	7	24	22	21	9	16
Fire insurance on home.....	83	8	23	19	13	6	14
Liability insurance on home.....	8	0	3	0	3	0	2
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	102	8	29	28	19	6	12
Refinancing charges.....	10	1	5	1	1	1	1
Rented principal home:							
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	327	29	70	68	53	43	64
Repairs by tenant.....	21	1	4	3	2	7	4
Secondary housing:							
Owned vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rent on vacation or trips.....	50	2	6	9	5	10	18
Rent at school.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Average amount invested during schedule year in owned:							
Principal home, total.....	\$36.21	\$29.21	\$50.72	\$40.38	\$28.60	\$8.75	\$41.77
Payment on principal of mortgage and down payment.....	24.98	20.02	37.74	28.99	16.14	8.39	26.00
Improvement on home.....	11.23	9.19	12.98	11.39	12.46	.36	15.77
Vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average current expenditure for—							
Owned principal home, total.....	63.57	42.60	60.50	68.95	87.34	53.41	56.24
Taxes.....	26.50	21.58	25.33	27.12	35.26	20.08	25.70
Assessments.....	1.23	.43	70	.30	.73	5.79	93
Repairs and replacements.....	15.33	3.26	10.66	18.01	24.02	17.24	14.87
Fire insurance on home.....	2.99	2.63	3.92	2.75	2.86	1.74	3.21
Liability insurance on home.....	.31	0	.20	0	.79	0	.71
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	16.69	14.49	18.51	20.28	23.27	8.39	10.60
Refinancing charges.....	.52	.21	1.18	.49	.41	.17	.22
Rented principal home, total.....	180.37	121.57	153.06	163.33	182.23	226.60	232.49
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	179.90	121.53	152.59	163.13	182.10	224.78	232.03
Repairs by tenant.....	.47	.04	.47	.20	.13	1.82	.46
Secondary housing, total.....	1.60	1.49	.57	1.37	.88	2.30	3.45
Owned vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rent on vacation or trips.....	1.59	1.49	.57	1.32	.88	2.30	3.45
Rent at school.....	.01	0	0	.05	0	0	0
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.	5.27	5.53	5.24	5.03	5.44	5.49	5.16
Number of families living in dwellings with—							
Less than 4 rooms.....	59	3	11	14	9	7	15
4 rooms.....	97	8	26	24	15	8	16
5 rooms.....	122	11	25	33	18	17	18
6 rooms.....	132	17	31	19	25	14	26
7 rooms or more.....	94	8	21	16	19	13	17
II. Families who owned their principal home for 12 months.....	177	18	45	38	33	16	27
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.75	5.54	4.52	3.75	3.04	2.94	2.61
Average number of persons in household.....	4.02	5.84	4.63	3.97	3.36	3.64	2.91
Number of families who invested during the schedule year in owned principal home.....	95	7	29	24	18	5	12
Average amount invested during schedule year, total.....	\$99.24	\$76.28	\$124.03	\$99.81	\$74.53	\$32.24	\$142.34
Payment on principal of mortgage and down payment.....	68.10	52.28	91.16	72.00	42.06	30.93	88.60
Improvements on home.....	31.14	24.00	32.87	27.81	32.47	1.31	53.74

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. 328.

TABLE 10.—Housing expenditures, by economic level—Continued
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.—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>Housing Expenditures—Continued</i>							
II. Families who owned their principal home for 12 months—Continued.							
Average current housing expenditures on owned principal home, total.....	\$174.72	\$105.61	\$153.28	\$172.92	\$219.19	\$196.95	\$191.61
Taxes.....	74.54	56.35	64.18	74.51	88.20	74.04	87.57
Assessments.....	3.51	1.12	1.77	.83	1.90	21.34	3.18
Repairs and replacements.....	40.55	8.50	27.00	36.63	61.59	63.57	50.66
Fire insurance on home.....	8.22	6.52	9.92	7.05	6.84	6.44	10.93
Liability insurance on home.....	.88	0	.51	0	2.06	0	2.42
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	45.54	32.56	46.90	52.52	57.54	30.94	36.11
Refinancing charges.....	1.48	.56	3.00	1.38	1.06	.62	.74
Average estimated annual rental value.....	363.00	297.00	336.00	376.00	393.00	373.00	393.00
Average imputed income from equity in owned principal home.....	188.00	191.00	183.00	203.00	174.00	176.00	202.00
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	5.99	6.22	5.76	5.68	6.21	6.69	5.96
Number of families living in dwellings with—							
Less than 4 rooms.....	8	2	2	2	0	0	2
4 rooms.....	14	0	5	5	1	0	3
5 rooms.....	37	2	10	11	9	2	3
6 rooms.....	57	7	16	10	11	8	7
7 rooms or more.....	61	7	12	10	12	8	12
III. Families who rented house for 12 months.	139	12	32	25	18	22	30
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.71	5.93	4.44	3.56	3.80	3.20	2.47
Average number of persons in household.....	3.81	5.96	4.45	3.68	3.92	3.42	2.60
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total.....	\$291.13	\$223.65	\$263.15	\$271.36	\$307.36	\$329.58	\$326.50
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	289.75	223.50	262.42	271.00	306.75	324.82	325.10
Repairs by tenant.....	1.38	.15	.73	.36	.61	4.76	1.40
Average monthly rental rate.....	24.17	18.62	21.87	22.62	25.56	27.18	27.09
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	5.47	5.58	5.62	4.96	5.44	5.91	5.40
Number of families living in dwellings with—							
Less than 4 rooms.....	8	0	1	4	1	0	2
4 rooms.....	24	1	7	5	3	3	5
5 rooms.....	33	3	5	9	3	7	6
6 rooms.....	53	8	11	4	9	7	14
7 rooms or more.....	21	0	8	3	2	5	3
IV. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat included in rent.....	77	1	15	14	18	11	18
Average number of persons in economic family.....	2.76	5.00	3.49	2.87	2.78	2.53	2.08
Average number of persons in household.....	2.78	4.35	3.53	2.82	2.86	2.50	2.15
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total.....	\$325.46	\$240.00	\$297.51	\$292.07	\$340.17	\$312.54	\$372.64
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	325.46	240.00	297.51	292.07	340.17	312.54	372.64
Repairs by tenant.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average monthly rental rate.....	27.12	20.00	24.79	24.34	28.35	26.04	31.05
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	3.70	3.00	3.67	3.50	4.06	3.54	3.67
Number of families living in dwellings with—							
Less than 4 rooms.....	39	1	7	7	7	7	10
4 rooms.....	21	0	5	4	6	2	4
5 rooms.....	11	0	2	2	2	2	3
6 rooms.....	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
7 rooms or more.....	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
V. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat not included in rent.....	105	15	22	26	15	10	17
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.34	4.49	3.79	3.45	2.92	2.78	2.30
Average number of persons in household.....	3.49	4.52	3.80	3.68	3.05	3.03	2.53
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total.....	\$234.28	\$176.67	\$206.36	\$238.02	\$244.77	\$266.30	\$287.41
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	233.88	176.67	205.00	237.56	244.77	266.30	287.41
Repairs by tenant.....	.40	0	1.36	.46	0	0	0
Average monthly rental rate.....	19.49	14.72	17.08	19.80	20.40	22.19	23.95
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	4.84	4.67	4.73	4.81	5.00	4.80	5.06
Number of families living in dwellings with—							
Less than 4 rooms.....	4	0	1	1	1	0	1
4 rooms.....	38	7	9	10	5	3	4
5 rooms.....	40	6	8	10	4	6	6
6 rooms.....	17	2	3	3	3	1	5
7 rooms or more.....	6	0	1	2	2	0	1

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 328.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—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 Expenditures</i>							
I. All families in survey ¹	401	54	65	94	62	42	84
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.48	5.60	4.10	3.59	3.00	2.63	2.29
Average number of persons in household.....	3.66	5.80	4.24	3.74	3.08	2.92	2.56
Number of families investing in:							
Principal home.....	52	7	4	15	10	5	11
Vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families having current expenditure for—							
Owned principal home:							
Taxes.....	115	23	15	32	13	12	20
Assessments.....	10	2	0	4	2	0	2
Repairs and replacements.....	73	16	6	22	7	7	15
Fire insurance on home.....	45	10	3	11	7	6	8
Liability insurance on home.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	69	16	7	19	7	7	13
Refinancing charges.....	10	3	2	1	0	1	3
Rented principal home:							
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	290	32	50	64	49	30	65
Repairs by tenant.....	13	0	1	5	3	0	4
Secondary housing:							
Owned vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rent on vacation or trips.....	26	0	0	4	4	4	14
Rent at school.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Average amount invested during schedule year in owned:							
Principal home, total.....	\$20.84	\$7.75	\$9.77	\$25.81	\$21.98	\$15.76	\$33.97
Payment on principal of mortgage and down payment.....	16.18	5.90	9.00	21.24	14.21	9.19	27.62
Improvement on home.....	4.66	1.85	.77	4.57	7.77	6.57	6.35
Vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average current expenditure for—							
Owned principal home, total.....	52.09	59.80	28.87	59.44	30.77	63.26	67.07
Taxes.....	16.74	20.71	12.31	19.13	11.95	20.62	16.55
Assessments.....	.57	.74	0	1.11	.48	0	.63
Repairs and replacements.....	12.70	10.07	6.45	17.02	2.62	14.21	21.11
Fire insurance on home.....	3.04	3.65	1.31	2.75	3.54	4.71	3.12
Liability insurance on home.....	.11	0	0	0	0	0	.54
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	17.77	23.09	7.42	19.36	12.18	22.29	22.45
Refinancing charges.....	1.16	1.54	1.38	.07	0	1.43	2.67
Rented principal home, total.....	180.00	114.02	170.60	147.36	201.52	191.11	244.78
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	179.65	114.02	170.45	147.21	200.10	191.11	244.43
Repairs by tenant.....	.35	0	.15	.15	1.42	0	.35
Secondary housing, total.....	1.31	0	0	.35	1.47	1.40	4.06
Owned vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rent on vacation or trips.....	1.1	0	0	.35	1.31	1.40	4.06
Rent at school.....	.18	0	0	0	1.16	0	0
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	4.09	4.19	4.08	4.09	3.74	4.48	4.12
Number of families living in dwellings with—							
Less than 4 rooms.....	146	20	25	27	33	12	29
4 rooms.....	122	15	14	39	16	10	28
5 rooms.....	85	11	16	19	6	15	18
6 rooms.....	26	4	5	5	5	1	6
7 rooms or more.....	22	4	5	4	2	4	3
II. Families who owned their principal home for 12 months.....	111	22	15	30	13	12	19
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.79	5.91	4.19	3.54	3.24	2.61	2.49
Average number of persons in household.....	4.05	6.10	4.26	3.79	3.58	3.17	2.80
Number of families who invested during the schedule year in owned principal home.....	50	7	4	14	10	5	10
Average amount invested during schedule year, total.....	\$65.31	\$19.08	\$42.33	\$69.02	\$104.80	\$55.17	\$101.29
Payment on principal of mortgage and down payment.....	48.46	14.48	39.00	54.69	67.76	32.17	73.22
Improvements on home.....	16.85	4.55	3.33	14.33	37.04	23.00	28.07

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. 328.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—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>Housing Expenditures—Continued</i>							
II. Families who owned their principal home for 12 months—Continued.							
Average current housing expenditures on owned principal home, total.....	\$180.38	\$146.55	\$125.11	\$164.22	\$146.79	\$221.40	\$285.75
Taxes.....	59.77	50.75	53.33	57.94	57.00	72.16	72.24
Assessments.....	2.05	1.82	0	3.47	2.31	0	2.79
Repairs and replacements.....	41.06	24.68	27.93	35.42	12.51	49.75	93.32
Fire insurance on home.....	10.48	8.96	5.68	7.59	16.88	16.48	12.39
Liability insurance on home.....	.40	0	0	0	0	0	2.37
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	63.46	56.53	32.17	59.80	58.09	78.01	96.43
Refinancing charges.....	3.16	3.81	6.00	0	0	5.00	6.21
Average estimated annual rental value.....	343.00	277.00	325.00	331.00	339.00	424.00	404.00
Average imputed income from equity in owned principal home.....	161.00	130.00	200.00	167.00	192.00	203.00	118.00
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	4.86	4.64	5.00	5.00	4.54	5.08	4.84
Number of families living in dwellings with—							
Less than 4 rooms.....	18	6	1	1	4	3	3
4 rooms.....	32	5	4	11	3	2	7
5 rooms.....	29	5	6	10	2	3	3
6 rooms.....	17	3	2	5	3	1	3
7 rooms or more.....	15	3	2	3	1	3	3
III. Families who rented house for 12 months.	55	6	11	13	8	9	8
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.47	4.84	4.09	3.42	3.58	2.85	2.29
Average number of persons in household.....	3.62	5.17	4.25	3.49	3.55	2.94	2.65
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total.....	\$238.18	\$156.17	\$220.36	\$227.65	\$273.88	\$245.44	\$297.44
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	237.73	156.17	220.36	227.23	273.00	245.44	295.88
Repairs by tenant.....	.45	0	0	.42	.88	0	1.56
Average monthly rental rate.....	19.84	13.50	18.27	18.85	22.75	20.11	25.12
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	4.45	4.00	5.27	4.00	4.38	4.67	4.25
Number of families living in dwellings with—							
Less than 4 rooms.....	16	2	3	4	3	2	2
4 rooms.....	17	2	2	7	2	1	3
5 rooms.....	12	2	1	1	1	5	2
6 rooms.....	4	0	2	0	1	1	1
7 rooms or more.....	6	0	3	1	1	1	0
IV. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat included in rent.	39	0	6	7	7	1	18
Average number of persons in economic family.....	2.49	0	3.18	3.00	2.29	2.00	2.17
Average number of persons in household.....	2.58	0	3.16	3.02	2.25	1.98	2.40
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total.....	\$337.34	\$0	\$290.33	\$255.05	\$305.86	\$480.00	\$399.33
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	337.34	0	290.33	255.05	305.86	480.00	389.33
Repairs by tenant.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average monthly rental rate.....	28.68	0	24.19	22.16	26.62	40.00	32.88
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	3.03	0	3.00	2.57	2.57	4.00	3.33
Number of families living in dwellings with—							
Less than 4 rooms.....	30	0	5	6	6	0	13
4 rooms.....	5	0	0	1	1	1	2
5 rooms.....	4	0	1	0	0	0	3
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.	191	24	33	42	34	20	38
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.50	5.60	4.23	3.78	2.88	2.58	2.23
Average number of persons in household.....	3.66	5.79	4.42	3.91	2.95	2.81	2.48
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total.....	\$237.07	\$203.25	\$209.78	\$215.37	\$240.07	\$266.89	\$287.74
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	236.46	203.25	209.48	215.15	237.69	266.89	287.29
Repairs by tenant.....	.61	0	.30	.22	.38	0	.45
Average monthly rental rate.....	19.69	17.02	17.33	17.71	20.10	21.92	24.05
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	3.81	3.88	3.76	3.74	3.53	4.00	4.05
Number of families living in dwellings with—							
Less than 4 rooms.....	80	11	16	15	20	7	11
4 rooms.....	67	7	8	20	10	6	16
5 rooms.....	38	4	8	7	3	7	9
6 rooms.....	5	1	1	0	1	0	2
7 rooms or more.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 328.

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

Item	St. Louis, Mo.—Negro families				Salt Lake City, Utah—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 \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Housing Expenditures</i>									
I. All families in survey ¹	106	28	27	51	210	54	55	72	29
Av. No. of persons in economic family.....	3.38	5.21	3.35	2.39	3.81	5.29	4.05	3.13	2.34
Average number of persons in household.....	3.40	5.19	3.41	2.41	3.88	5.34	4.08	3.24	2.41
Number of families investing in—									
Principal home.....	3	1	2	0	52	11	13	20	8
Vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. fam. having current expenditure for—									
Owned principal home:									
Taxes.....	13	5	4	4	92	22	25	32	13
Assessments.....	2	0	1	1	10	2	2	4	2
Repairs and replacements.....	5	2	1	2	31	8	5	13	5
Fire insurance on home.....	10	4	3	3	52	15	14	15	8
Liability insurance on home.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	6	1	4	1	58	12	15	22	9
Refinancing charges.....	1	0	1	0	15	2	3	9	1
Rented principal home:									
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	91	23	23	45	118	32	30	40	16
Repairs by tenant.....	1	0	0	1	8	1	3	3	1
Secondary housing:									
Owned vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rent on vacation or trips.....	1	1	0	0	13	1	0	6	6
Rent at school.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Average amount invested during schedule year in owned:									
Principal home, total.....	\$3.65	\$3.57	\$10.61	\$0	\$44.89	\$49.15	\$32.70	\$51.51	\$43.65
Payment on principal of mortgage and down payment.....	3.65	3.57	10.61	0	35.61	40.11	29.36	36.35	37.23
Improvement on home.....	0	0	0	0	9.28	9.04	3.34	15.16	6.42
Vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average current expenditure for—									
Owned principal home, total.....	17.46	14.27	24.95	15.25	76.69	53.92	71.79	95.13	82.51
Taxes.....	6.52	9.25	6.70	4.93	28.74	22.37	28.04	31.67	34.61
Assessments.....	.52	0	1.93	.06	2.14	1.12	.91	4.19	1.30
Repairs and replacements.....	5.26	2.80	5.09	6.70	8.92	8.42	6.77	11.95	6.40
Fire insurance on home.....	1.05	1.36	.62	1.12	2.83	2.63	3.24	2.53	3.18
Liability insurance on home.....	.41	0	0	.85	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	3.46	.86	9.68	1.59	30.38	16.97	28.78	39.64	35.36
Refinancing charges.....	.24	0	.93	0	3.68	2.41	4.05	5.15	1.66
Rented principal home, total.....	162.85	143.29	153.87	178.35	124.06	101.96	123.97	129.56	151.72
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	162.28	143.29	153.87	177.17	123.50	101.60	123.37	128.99	150.93
Repairs by tenant.....	.57	0	0	1.18	.56	.36	.60	.57	.79
Secondary housing, total.....	2.32	.21	0	4.71	.90	.11	0	1.22	3.32
Owned vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rent on vacation or trips.....	.06	.21	0	0	.90	.11	0	1.22	3.32
Rent at school.....	2.26	0	0	4.71	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	3.60	3.79	3.59	3.51	4.89	4.89	5.00	4.77	4.98
No. families living in dwellings with—									
Less than 4 rooms.....	64	17	16	31	33	6	8	17	2
4 rooms.....	24	4	9	11	36	13	9	8	6
5 rooms.....	10	4	0	6	80	18	20	28	14
6 rooms.....	3	0	1	2	45	14	13	14	4
7 rooms or more.....	5	3	1	1	16	3	5	5	3
II. Families who owned their principal home for 12 months.....	15	5	4	6	92	22	25	32	13
Av. no. of persons in economic family.....	3.33	4.20	3.75	2.33	4.08	5.39	4.54	3.62	2.22
Average number of persons in household.....	3.37	4.16	3.74	2.47	4.17	5.47	4.58	3.76	2.29
No. of families who invested during the schedule year in owned principal home.....	3	1	2	0	49	9	13	20	7
Av. amt. invested during schedule yr., total.....	\$25.77	\$20.00	\$71.64	\$0	\$95.57	\$02.7	\$71.95	\$115.90	\$83.05
Payment on principal of mortgage and down payment.....	25.77	20.00	71.64	0	74.63	79.12	64.60	81.79	68.74
Improvements on home.....	0	0	0	0	20.94	21.15	7.35	34.11	14.31
Average current housing expenditures on owned principal home, total.....	123.38	79.93	168.43	129.58	171.80	127.80	158.33	214.63	168.18
Taxes.....	46.09	51.80	45.24	41.91	64.65	54.03	62.09	71.26	71.25
Assessments.....	3.67	0	13.00	.50	4.89	2.74	2.00	9.43	2.91
Repairs and replacements.....	37.19	15.70	34.38	56.99	19.85	18.57	14.89	20.88	14.28
Fire insurance on home.....	7.45	7.63	4.19	9.48	6.21	6.46	7.12	4.96	7.08
Liability insurance on home.....	2.88	0	0	7.20	0	0	0	0	0

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.323.

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

Item	St. Louis, Mo.—Negro families				Salt Lake City, Utah—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 \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$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—Continued.									
Interest on mortgages.....	Dol. 24.43	Dol. 4.80	Dol. 65.37	Dol. 13.50	Dol. 67.81	Dol. 40.08	Dol. 63.32	Dol. 89.92	Dol. 68.95
Refinancing charges.....	1.67	0	6.25	0	8.39	5.92	8.91	11.58	3.71
Average estimated annual rental value.....	289.00	216.00	326.00	347.00	305.00	260.00	298.00	348.00	306.00
Average imputed income from equity in owned principal home.....	175.00	136.00	187.00	218.00	133.00	122.00	140.00	134.00	138.00
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	5.00	5.40	5.00	4.67	5.38	5.16	5.56	5.56	5.20
Number of families living in dwellings with—									
Less than 4 rooms.....	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	0
4 rooms.....	3	1	0	2	10	2	3	3	2
5 rooms.....	1	0	0	1	40	8	9	16	7
6 rooms.....	4	1	1	2	32	10	10	9	3
7 rooms or more.....	3	2	1	0	8	7	2	4	1
III. Families who rented house for 12 months.									
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.57	5.50	3.70	2.37	3.94	5.11	4.01	3.00	2.46
Average number of persons in household.....	3.54	5.50	3.68	2.32	3.95	5.17	3.99	3.02	2.42
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total.....	Dol. 172.94	Dol. 149.50	Dol. 203.00	Dol. 164.86	Dol. 196.21	Dol. 158.74	Dol. 215.77	Dol. 210.56	Dol. 227.62
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	172.94	149.50	203.00	164.86	194.53	157.89	214.02	208.65	223.79
Repairs by tenant.....	0	0	0	0	1.68	85	1.75	1.91	3.83
Average monthly rental rate.....	14.66	12.75	17.00	14.07	16.65	13.33	18.34	17.51	21.04
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	3.19	3.25	3.20	3.14	5.15	4.98	5.29	4.95	6.06
Number of families living in dwellings with—									
Less than 4 rooms.....	13	3	4	6	7	1	2	4	0
4 rooms.....	3	1	1	1	12	7	3	1	1
5 rooms.....	0	0	0	0	30	9	8	10	3
6 rooms.....	0	0	0	0	13	4	3	5	1
7 rooms or more.....	0	0	0	0	7	2	3	1	1
IV. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat included in rent.....									
Average number of persons in economic family.....	2.5	0	0	5	35	5	8	16	6
Average number of persons in household.....					2.96	5.13	2.82	2.58	2.36
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total.....					2.99	5.12	2.73	2.61	2.60
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....					280.33	269.91	232.56	275.74	364.99
Repairs by tenant.....					0.03	0	0	.08	0
Average monthly rental rate.....					23.38	22.60	19.38	22.80	30.90
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....					3.67	4.19	3.70	3.14	4.59
Number of families living in dwellings with—									
Less than 4 rooms.....					18	1	4	11	2
4 rooms.....					11	3	2	4	2
5 rooms.....					5	1	2	1	1
6 rooms.....					0	0	0	0	0
7 rooms or more.....					1	0	0	0	1
V. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat not included in rent.....									
Average number of persons in economic family.....	70	19	18	33	2.10	2	3	3	2
Average number of persons in household.....									
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total.....	Dol. 3.43	Dol. 5.41	Dol. 3.16	Dol. 2.43					
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	3.46	5.40	3.26	2.46					
Repairs by tenant.....	.86	0	0	1.82					
Average monthly rental rate.....	15.39	14.91	14.36	16.23					
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	3.51	3.53	3.39	3.58					
Number of families living in dwellings with—									
Less than 4 rooms.....	42	13	10	19					
4 rooms.....	18	2	8	8					
5 rooms.....	8	3	0	5					
6 rooms.....	0	0	0	0					
7 rooms or more.....	2	1	0	1					

² Detailed information not presented because of small number of families in this classification. Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 328.

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

DENVER, COLO.—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All fam- ilies	Economic level — Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration Expenditures</i>				
I. All families in survey.....	295	92	106	97
Number of families spending for—				
Electricity.....	263	85	94	84
Lignite.....	186	71	62	53
Bituminous coal.....	45	13	15	17
Coke.....	1	0	0	1
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	3	31	17	21
Fuel oil.....	69	0	1	2
Gas.....	236	68	88	80
Kerosene.....	8	6	1	1
Gasoline (not for auto).....	15	8	6	6
Ice.....	187	66	73	48
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$95.52	\$92.64	\$98.43	\$95.11
Winter ¹	29.95	28.53	30.27	30.94
Spring ¹	21.54	20.94	22.03	21.59
Summer ¹	17.62	17.63	18.80	16.35
Fall ¹	26.41	25.54	27.33	26.23
Electricity.....	24.85	23.48	26.18	24.74
Winter.....	6.40	6.08	6.80	6.27
Spring.....	6.12	5.82	6.40	6.12
Summer.....	6.02	5.62	6.28	6.12
Fall.....	6.31	5.96	6.70	6.23
Lignite.....	30.64	35.88	29.26	27.21
Winter.....	12.78	14.76	12.14	11.61
Spring.....	5.99	6.84	5.33	5.90
Summer.....	1.94	2.92	1.94	1.03
Fall.....	9.93	11.36	9.85	8.67
Bituminous coal.....	6.61	6.11	6.24	7.51
Winter.....	2.97	2.74	2.75	3.44
Spring.....	1.02	.84	1.04	1.18
Summer.....	.31	.25	.25	.42
Fall.....	2.31	2.28	2.20	2.47
Coke.....	.04	0	0	.11
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	.86	1.37	.50	.73
Fuel oil.....	.47	0	.08	1.31
Winter.....	.26	0	.02	.75
Spring.....	.06	0	.02	.15
Summer.....	.05	0	.02	.13
Fall.....	.10	0	.02	.28
Gas.....	24.37	18.12	27.19	27.25
Winter.....	7.01	4.57	7.88	8.37
Spring.....	5.76	4.51	6.41	6.25
Summer.....	5.25	4.41	5.74	5.53
Fall.....	6.35	4.63	7.16	7.10
Kerosene.....	.09	.27	.04	(*)
Gasoline (not for auto).....	.10	.02	.17	.06
Ice.....	7.49	7.39	8.77	6.19
Winter.....	.34	.13	.55	.30
Spring.....	2.42	2.60	2.72	1.93
Summer.....	3.88	4.10	4.46	3.04
Fall.....	.85	.56	1.04	.92

¹ Expenditures for coke, wood, kerosene, and gasoline (not for auto) included in this total.² Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 329.

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

DENVER, COLO.—WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	All fam- ilies	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.....	233	79	81	73
Number of families spending for—				
Electricity.....	231	77	81	73
Lignite.....	178	66	60	52
Bituminous coal.....	43	13	15	15
Coke.....	1	0	0	1
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	62	28	15	19
Fuel oil.....	3	0	1	2
Gas.....	211	63	76	72
Kerosene.....	7	5	1	1
Gasoline (not for auto).....	13	2	6	5
Ice.....	168	61	64	43
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$112.48	\$101.34	\$118.56	\$117.77
Electricity.....	28.20	25.05	30.16	29.45
Lignite.....	37.76	39.78	37.38	36.00
Bituminous coal.....	8.10	7.12	8.18	9.11
Coke.....	.05	0	0	.15
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	1.00	1.44	.61	.93
Fuel oil.....	.60	0	.12	1.75
Gas.....	27.97	19.81	31.54	32.87
Kerosene.....	.11	.26	.04	.01
Gasoline (not for auto).....	.10	.01	.24	.07
Ice.....	8.59	7.87	10.29	7.43
III. Number of families in houses not making payments for heat separately from rent ³	5	2	1	2
IV. Number of families in apartments making payments for heat separately from rent ³	10	3	4	3
V. Number of families in apartments not making payments for heat separately from rent.....	47	8	20	19
Number of families spending for—				
Electricity.....	21	4	9	8
Gas.....	16	3	8	5
Ice.....	15	6	7	2
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$21.25	\$29.34	\$23.70	\$15.26
Electricity.....	10.63	9.75	12.03	9.42
Gas.....	5.97	6.37	7.94	3.76
Ice.....	3.25	4.93	3.73	2.00
All other fuel.....	1.40	8.24	0	.08

³Detailed information not presented because of small number of families in this classification.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 329.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—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. All families in survey.....	357	45	92	73	50	43	54
Number of families spending for—							
Electricity.....	309	40	80	64	41	38	46
Anthracite.....	134	11	35	38	17	16	17
Bituminous coal.....	116	25	45	20	7	10	9
Coke.....	17	1	3	3	4	2	4
Briquets.....	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
Wood.....	28	7	7	6	3	3	2
Fuel oil.....	4	0	0	3	1	0	0
Gas.....	259	30	68	52	37	34	38
Kerosene.....	29	7	11	10	0	0	1
Gasoline (not for auto).....	3	1	0	1	1	0	0
Ice.....	226	37	67	54	25	20	23
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$101.43	\$93.83	\$99.31	\$108.13	\$103.15	\$106.66	\$96.88
Winter ⁴	33.64	31.11	30.84	35.53	34.11	37.07	34.90
Spring ⁴	18.28	17.70	17.78	19.49	18.91	18.51	17.72
Summer ⁴	18.79	19.41	19.41	20.47	17.21	18.10	17.10
Fall ⁴	30.72	26.24	31.28	32.64	32.92	32.98	27.16
Electricity.....	25.54	21.74	24.26	25.87	26.56	27.94	27.58
Winter.....	6.77	6.01	6.40	6.77	7.14	7.25	7.29
Spring.....	6.10	5.04	5.80	6.32	6.36	6.73	6.43
Summer.....	6.08	4.95	5.83	6.04	6.38	6.80	6.68
Fall.....	6.59	5.74	6.23	6.74	6.68	7.16	7.18
Anthracite.....	20.86	10.32	18.17	28.76	23.55	24.51	18.17
Winter.....	9.63	5.20	7.65	13.86	10.81	12.27	7.79
Spring.....	1.70	1.17	1.63	1.68	1.74	2.09	1.92
Summer.....	.86	1.33	.80	1.40	0	0	1.34
Fall.....	8.67	2.62	8.09	11.82	11.00	10.15	7.12
Bituminous coal.....	11.73	19.91	17.85	9.41	3.62	8.48	7.80
Winter.....	5.77	10.11	8.54	4.10	1.69	4.34	4.66
Spring.....	.95	1.16	1.15	1.46	.24	.42	.83
Summer.....	.48	.36	1.00	.81	0	.96	0
Fall.....	4.53	8.28	7.16	3.54	1.69	2.76	2.31
Coke.....	2.46	1.79	1.51	.52	5.04	3.86	3.69
Briquets.....	.10	0	.33	.06	0	.08	0
Wood.....	.40	1.10	.27	.39	.18	.53	.09
Fuel oil.....	.57	0	0	2.87	.08	0	0
Winter.....	.12	0	0	.59	.08	0	0
Spring.....	(²)	0	0	.03	0	0	0
Summer.....	.13	0	0	.66	0	0	0
Fall.....	.32	0	0	1.59	0	0	0
Gas.....	26.19	19.05	21.78	24.58	33.84	30.78	31.12
Winter.....	9.43	6.13	6.83	8.66	12.45	12.01	12.82
Spring.....	5.59	4.26	4.78	5.45	7.56	6.11	6.03
Summer.....	4.29	3.42	4.24	4.13	5.22	4.48	4.33
Fall.....	6.88	5.24	5.93	6.84	8.61	8.18	7.94
Kerosene.....	1.76	4.27	2.73	2.22	0	0	.47
Gasoline (not for auto).....	.14	.48	0	.24	.32	0	0
Ice.....	11.68	15.17	12.41	13.21	10.01	10.48	7.96
Winter.....	.38	.49	.40	.43	.32	.34	.26
Spring.....	3.39	4.40	3.60	3.83	2.90	3.04	2.31
Summer.....	6.44	8.37	6.85	7.29	5.53	5.78	4.39
Fall.....	1.47	1.91	1.56	1.66	1.26	1.32	1.00

² Less than 0.5 cent.⁴ Expenditures for coke, briquets, wood, kerosene, and gasoline (not for auto) included in this total.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 329.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—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</i>							
II. Number of families in houses making payments for heat separately from rent.....	243	31	69	52	32	27	32
Number of families spending for—							
Electricity.....	237	29	66	51	32	27	32
Anthracite.....	125	10	31	34	17	16	17
Bituminous coal.....	102	20	41	17	6	10	8
Coke.....	15	0	3	3	4	1	4
Briquets.....	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
Wood.....	25	6	5	6	3	3	2
Fuel oil.....	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
Gas.....	204	19	56	41	31	27	30
Kerosene.....	27	7	10	9	0	0	1
Gasoline (not for auto).....	3	1	0	1	1	0	0
Ice.....	154	24	48	39	16	14	13
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$126.02	\$103.63	\$112.66	\$128.67	\$144.98	\$138.17	\$142.96
Electricity.....	30.16	23.98	27.89	28.46	33.62	33.45	37.58
Anthracite.....	28.92	14.16	21.06	36.97	36.82	39.03	30.67
Bituminous coal.....	15.38	24.13	21.76	11.15	5.23	13.51	11.74
Coke.....	2.90	0	2.01	.73	7.88	2.81	6.23
Briquets.....	.15	0	.43	.08	0	.13	0
Wood.....	.47	1.11	.24	.54	.28	.84	.14
Fuel oil.....	.87	0	0	4.01	0	0	0
Gas.....	32.83	19.56	24.35	29.65	48.62	38.26	48.77
Kerosene.....	2.44	6.20	3.16	3.00	0	0	.80
Gasoline (not for auto).....	.22	.68	0	.33	.51	0	0
Ice.....	11.68	13.81	11.76	13.75	12.02	10.14	7.03
III. Number of families in houses not making payments for heat separately from rent.....	13	1	3	3	2	3	1
IV. Number of families in apartments making payments for heat separately from rent.....	26	7	9	6	0	3	1
Number of families spending for—							
Electricity.....	25	7	9	5	0	3	1
Anthracite.....	9	0	4	5	0	0	0
Bituminous coal.....	12	5	4	2	0	0	1
Coke.....	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	3	1	2	0	0	0	0
Fuel oil.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gas.....	23	6	8	5	0	3	1
Kerosene.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Gasoline (not for auto).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ice.....	21	7	8	4	0	2	0
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$114.61	\$95.39	\$113.01	\$108.33	0	\$182.11	\$99.00
Electricity.....	26.33	21.48	24.79	27.38	0	36.97	36.00
Anthracite.....	15.23	0	24.31	29.52	0	0	0
Bituminous coal.....	15.29	21.19	15.58	10.67	0	0	45.00
Coke.....	6.57	11.54	0	0	0	30.00	0
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	93	2.16	1.00	0	0	0	0
Fuel oil.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gas.....	32.29	23.42	27.03	27.95	0	82.14	18.00
Kerosene.....	1.28	0	3.76	0	0	0	0
Gasoline (not for auto).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ice.....	16.69	15.60	16.54	12.81	0	33.00	0
V. Number of families in apartments not making payments for heat separately from rent.....	75	6	11	12	16	10	20
Number of families spending for—							
Electricity.....	42	3	4	8	8	6	13
Gas.....	29	4	3	6	6	3	7
Ice.....	41	5	9	8	7	3	9
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$30.78	\$38.36	\$23.97	\$43.42	\$29.44	\$28.19	\$27.01
Electricity.....	13.67	8.55	5.61	20.36	15.66	16.69	12.55
Gas.....	6.42	10.62	4.92	7.12	8.50	3.96	5.11
Ice.....	10.05	19.19	13.44	11.98	5.28	7.54	9.35
All other fuel.....	.64	0	0	3.96	0	0	0

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

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 329.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over
<i>Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration Expenditures</i>				
I. All families in survey.....	103	32	29	42
Number of families spending for—				
Electricity.....	88	30	22	36
Anthracite.....	46	12	11	23
Bituminous coal.....	46	21	13	12
Coke.....	1	0	1	0
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	30	17	6	7
Fuel oil.....	0	0	0	0
Gas.....	61	15	13	33
Kerosene.....	18	7	6	5
Gasoline (not for auto).....	3	1	1	1
Ice.....	93	32	27	34
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$106.38	\$100.53	\$92.90	\$120.17
Winter ¹	38.80	35.51	39.31	40.95
Spring ¹	18.36	17.22	15.16	21.46
Summer ¹	19.42	17.71	16.27	22.93
Fall ¹	29.80	30.09	22.16	34.83
Electricity.....	19.52	18.68	16.61	22.17
Winter.....	5.62	5.56	4.53	6.40
Spring.....	4.54	4.09	4.00	5.25
Summer.....	4.26	3.90	3.72	4.92
Fall.....	5.10	5.13	4.36	5.60
Anthracite.....	27.53	19.13	16.14	41.81
Winter.....	13.96	9.28	10.78	19.72
Spring.....	2.71	2.70	1.36	3.66
Summer.....	1.37	1.23	0	2.43
Fall.....	9.49	5.92	4.00	16.00
Bituminous coal.....	18.88	27.94	21.93	9.88
Winter.....	10.44	14.16	13.67	5.38
Spring.....	1.34	1.99	1.41	.80
Summer.....	.44	.38	.94	.15
Fall.....	6.66	11.41	5.91	3.55
Coke.....	.72	0	2.55	0
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	1.91	4.54	.94	.59
Fuel oil.....	0	0	0	0
Winter.....	0	0	0	0
Spring.....	0	0	0	0
Summer.....	0	0	0	0
Fall.....	0	0	0	0
Gas.....	19.50	13.65	16.74	25.87
Winter.....	6.45	4.00	6.69	8.15
Spring.....	4.28	3.05	3.27	5.92
Summer.....	3.80	2.94	2.93	5.06
Fall.....	4.97	3.66	3.85	6.74
Kerosene.....	2.14	1.74	3.24	1.69
Gasoline (not for auto).....	.60	.80	.87	.24
Ice.....	15.58	14.05	13.88	17.92
Winter.....	.50	.45	.45	.58
Spring.....	4.52	4.07	4.02	5.20
Summer.....	8.60	7.76	7.67	9.89
Fall.....	1.96	1.77	1.74	2.25

¹ Expenditures for coke, wood, kerosene, and gasoline (not for auto) included in this total.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 329.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.-KANS.—NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over
<i>Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration Expenditures</i>				
II. Number of families in houses making payments for heat separately from rent.....	64	22	18	24
Number of families spending for—				
Electricity.....	62	21	17	24
Anthracite.....	38	9	10	19
Bituminous coal.....	28	13	10	5
Coke.....	0	0	0	0
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	18	11	5	2
Fuel oil.....	0	0	0	0
Gas.....	43	12	10	21
Kerosene.....	9	2	4	3
Gasoline (not for auto).....	2	0	1	1
Ice.....	56	22	17	17
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$125.97	\$107.68	\$116.33	\$156.42
Electricity.....	22.78	19.79	21.17	26.70
Anthracite.....	40.03	23.63	24.41	66.75
Bituminous coal.....	20.12	27.20	30.21	6.09
Coke.....	0	0	0	0
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	2.06	4.82	1.08	.27
Fuel oil.....	0	0	0	0
Gas.....	23.17	16.82	19.29	31.91
Kerosene.....	2.04	.91	3.41	2.03
Gasoline (not for auto).....	.55	0	1.40	.44
Ice.....	15.22	14.51	15.36	22.23
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.....	27	10	6	11
Number of families spending for—				
Electricity.....	22	9	5	8
Anthracite.....	7	3	1	3
Bituminous coal.....	18	8	3	7
Coke.....	0	0	0	0
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	12	6	1	5
Fuel oil.....	0	0	0	0
Gas.....	14	3	3	8
Kerosene.....	9	5	2	2
Gasoline (not for auto).....	1	0	0	0
Ice.....	26	10	5	11
Average expenditures for fuel, light and refrigeration, total.....	\$93.05	\$84.78	\$92.63	\$100.83
Electricity.....	17.09	16.23	16.71	18.10
Anthracite.....	10.16	9.21	4.75	14.00
Bituminous coal.....	24.32	29.53	15.40	24.45
Coke.....	2.73	0	12.33	0
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	2.42	3.96	1.25	1.67
Fuel oil.....	0	0	0	0
Gas.....	15.89	6.68	23.09	20.29
Kerosene.....	3.37	3.55	5.42	2.08
Gasoline (not for auto).....	.96	2.60	0	0
Ice.....	16.11	13.02	13.68	20.24
V. Number of families in apartments not making payments for heat separately from rent.....	12	0	5	7
Number of families spending for—				
Electricity.....	4	0	0	4
Gas.....	4	0	0	4
Ice.....	11	0	5	6
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$32.09	0	\$8.78	\$48.74
Electricity.....	7.63	0	0	13.09
Gas.....	8.14	0	0	13.94
Ice.....	16.32	0	8.78	21.71
All other fuel.....	0	0	0	0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 329.

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

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.—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. All families in survey.....	504	47	114	106	86	59	92
Number of families spending for—							
Electricity.....	482	46	108	101	83	56	88
Anthracite.....	75	11	15	12	12	10	15
Bituminous coal.....	187	21	46	34	27	26	33
Coke.....	173	21	41	39	27	18	27
Briquets.....	36	5	12	9	7	1	2
Wood.....	110	10	26	24	17	12	21
Fuel oil.....	37	0	5	9	9	7	7
Gas.....	465	44	101	98	80	57	85
Kerosene.....	16	5	5	2	1	1	2
Gasoline (not for auto).....	7	2	2	1	1	0	1
Ice.....	362	37	89	84	59	38	55
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$136.64	\$142.64	\$127.74	\$130.50	\$143.34	\$145.82	\$139.58
Winter 4.....	51.44	57.41	50.13	47.88	49.35	57.17	52.55
Spring 4.....	25.44	25.34	23.35	24.17	27.22	27.75	26.36
Summer 4.....	19.33	17.46	17.95	19.49	21.77	19.72	19.20
Fall 4.....	40.43	42.43	36.31	38.96	45.00	41.18	41.47
Electricity.....	28.46	28.64	26.13	27.10	30.16	30.48	29.93
Winter.....	7.63	7.47	7.13	7.30	8.06	8.06	8.05
Spring.....	6.91	7.07	6.30	6.65	7.21	7.40	7.27
Summer.....	6.60	6.78	5.98	6.22	7.03	7.16	6.94
Fall.....	7.32	7.32	6.72	6.93	7.86	7.86	7.67
Anthracite.....	10.15	14.44	9.19	8.17	9.77	11.12	11.21
Winter.....	5.02	7.52	4.77	4.65	4.37	5.05	5.08
Spring.....	1.37	2.16	1.05	1.25	1.51	2.18	.87
Summer.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall.....	3.76	4.76	3.37	2.27	3.89	3.89	5.26
Bituminous coal.....	24.66	25.52	25.46	20.26	23.60	27.50	27.48
Winter.....	12.68	13.14	14.60	9.92	10.91	13.90	14.15
Spring.....	3.62	3.64	3.04	2.50	3.15	5.06	5.14
Summer.....	.66	0	0	1.14	2.29	0	.15
Fall.....	7.70	8.74	7.82	6.70	7.25	8.54	8.04
Coke.....	25.51	29.35	22.71	27.70	27.05	25.40	23.17
Briquets.....	3.95	7.40	4.32	5.19	4.27	1.87	1.32
Wood.....	2.00	2.76	2.32	1.64	.94	1.05	3.28
Fuel oil.....	5.39	0	1.93	4.80	10.14	10.29	5.56
Winter.....	3.08	0	1.09	2.52	4.77	8.01	3.05
Spring.....	.69	0	.20	.72	.80	.75	.92
Summer.....	.03	0	0	0	.19	0	0
Fall.....	1.69	0	.64	1.56	4.38	1.53	1.59
Gas.....	26.38	26.64	25.54	24.99	27.39	27.69	27.13
Winter.....	6.76	6.49	6.27	6.35	7.03	7.26	7.42
Spring.....	6.44	6.72	6.44	6.12	6.66	6.73	6.29
Summer.....	6.44	6.72	6.40	6.17	6.75	6.82	6.09
Fall.....	6.74	6.71	6.43	6.35	6.95	6.88	7.33
Kerosene.....	.21	.98	.37	(?)	.08	.01	.07
Gasoline (not for auto).....	.16	.04	.46	.08	.12	0	.01
Ice.....	9.77	6.87	9.31	10.57	9.82	10.41	10.42
Winter.....	.31	.22	.30	.46	.32	.34	.34
Spring.....	2.83	1.99	2.70	3.06	2.85	3.02	3.02
Summer.....	5.40	3.80	5.14	5.84	5.42	5.74	5.75
Fall.....	1.23	.86	1.17	1.33	1.23	1.31	1.31

² Less than 0.5 cent.

⁴ Expenditures for coke, briquets, wood, kerosene, and gasoline (not for auto) included in this total.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 329.

TABLE 11.—*Fuel, light, and refrigeration expenditures, by economic level—Contd.*
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.—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</i>							
II. Number of families in houses making payments for heat separately from rent.....	302	28	73	61	49	37	54
Number of families spending for—							
Electricity.....	300	28	71	61	49	37	54
Anthracite.....	49	6	12	5	8	7	11
Bituminous coal.....	122	12	35	20	15	17	23
Coke.....	137	15	29	32	23	17	21
Briquets.....	22	4	9	4	3	0	2
Wood.....	77	9	17	15	11	10	15
Fuel oil.....	26	0	3	6	6	6	5
Gas.....	290	27	69	58	47	37	52
Kerosene.....	7	2	2	1	0	0	2
Gasoline (not for auto).....	5	2	1	1	0	0	1
Ice.....	232	22	62	48	35	27	38
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$163.83	\$157.52	\$151.18	\$151.77	\$181.76	\$177.60	\$171.95
Electricity.....	32.11	31.61	29.28	30.33	35.45	33.52	34.20
Anthracite.....	12.14	10.83	11.42	6.95	14.05	15.39	15.71
Bituminous coal.....	28.86	27.75	32.34	24.09	27.28	28.68	31.66
Coke.....	35.29	36.32	25.91	41.74	41.12	39.29	32.13
Briquets.....	4.30	10.00	6.30	3.87	4.06	0	2.25
Wood.....	2.54	3.34	2.53	1.57	1.24	1.48	5.05
Fuel oil.....	7.23	0	2.61	5.99	14.71	15.29	6.33
Gas.....	30.48	30.24	29.69	28.54	33.27	32.00	32.54
Kerosene.....	.20	.35	.58	.01	0	0	.11
Gasoline (not for auto).....	.15	.07	.44	.16	0	0	.02
Ice.....	10.53	7.01	10.08	10.52	10.58	11.95	11.95
III. Number of families in houses not making payments for heat separately from rent ¹	4	1	1	0	1	0	1
IV. Number of families in apartments making payments for heat separately from rent.....	121	17	25	31	18	11	19
Number of families spending for—							
Electricity.....	121	17	25	31	18	11	19
Anthracite.....	24	6	3	7	4	1	3
Bituminous coal.....	61	9	10	13	10	9	10
Coke.....	36	6	12	7	4	1	6
Briquets.....	14	1	3	5	4	1	0
Wood.....	30	1	9	8	5	2	5
Fuel oil.....	11	0	2	3	3	1	2
Gas.....	116	16	22	31	17	11	19
Kerosene.....	9	3	3	1	1	0	0
Gasoline (not for auto).....	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
Ice.....	86	14	19	25	12	5	11
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$135.08	\$131.22	\$121.79	\$132.12	\$141.06	\$144.37	\$150.19
Electricity.....	26.98	24.88	24.21	26.96	26.69	33.27	29.20
Anthracite.....	11.65	22.09	8.57	14.26	8.41	4.03	9.60
Bituminous coal.....	30.44	24.84	21.35	21.86	37.23	51.07	43.11
Coke.....	18.18	21.30	27.87	12.54	17.30	4.12	20.83
Briquets.....	5.73	3.97	1.30	10.15	9.34	10.08	0
Wood.....	2.04	2.13	3.18	2.46	1.11	.66	1.58
Fuel oil.....	4.40	0	1.15	4.60	8.37	3.72	8.94
Gas.....	25.10	22.78	23.43	28.36	22.25	27.68	25.31
Kerosene.....	.39	2.16	.07	.01	.48	.07	0
Gasoline (not for auto).....	.25	0	.80	0	.58	0	0
Ice.....	9.92	7.07	9.86	10.92	9.30	9.67	11.62
V. Number of families in apartments not making payments for heat separately from rent.....	77	1	15	14	18	11	18
Number of families spending for:							
Electricity.....	56	0	11	9	15	8	13
Gas.....	55	1	9	9	15	9	12
Ice.....	41	1	7	11	11	6	5
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$37.55	\$24.40	\$31.52	\$34.13	\$46.34	\$40.45	\$35.37
Electricity.....	16.82	0	15.55	13.33	20.06	17.48	17.89
Gas.....	13.04	18.00	10.45	10.76	16.57	13.20	13.04
Ice.....	6.76	6.40	5.05	10.04	8.44	5.96	4.44
All other fuel.....	.93	0	.47	0	1.27	3.81	0

¹ Detailed information not presented because of small number of families in this classification.
Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 329.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—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. All families in survey.....	401	54	65	94	62	42	84
Number of families spending for—							
Electricity.....	378	53	60	88	57	41	79
Anthracite.....	19	1	2	3	3	2	8
Bituminous coal.....	326	52	56	82	47	33	56
Coke.....	40	3	1	9	10	8	9
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	43	6	7	10	7	5	8
Fuel oil.....	4	1	0	2	0	1	0
Gas.....	357	46	57	84	56	36	78
Kerosene.....	12	5	2	3	1	0	1
Gasoline (not for auto).....	5	1	1	2	1	0	0
Ice.....	202	43	40	52	28	13	26
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$102.29	\$103.80	\$103.66	\$104.03	\$98.99	\$108.01	\$97.63
Winter ¹	30.19	30.71	31.08	31.22	27.90	32.95	28.10
Spring.....	18.63	19.56	17.70	18.89	18.01	20.14	18.11
Summer ¹	23.30	22.05	25.19	23.10	23.81	22.75	22.76
Fall.....	30.17	31.48	29.66	30.82	29.27	32.17	28.66
Electricity.....	26.53	24.46	26.42	25.60	23.73	32.25	27.94
Winter.....	6.82	6.34	6.58	6.65	6.10	8.15	7.13
Spring.....	6.49	5.95	6.59	6.24	5.79	7.94	6.80
Summer.....	6.47	5.86	6.53	6.16	5.84	8.00	6.87
Fall.....	6.75	6.31	6.72	6.55	6.00	8.16	7.14
Anthracite.....	1.78	.59	.97	.66	1.80	1.93	4.36
Winter.....	.66	.25	.56	.21	.85	.49	1.44
Spring.....	.18	0	.03	.14	0	0	.70
Summer.....	.25	0	0	0	.48	0	.84
Fall.....	.69	.34	.38	.31	.47	1.44	1.38
Bituminous coal.....	33.02	35.23	37.35	35.72	30.84	33.06	26.81
Winter.....	14.45	15.45	17.29	16.41	12.70	12.99	11.44
Spring.....	1.91	2.09	1.26	1.77	2.01	3.65	1.50
Summer.....	2.97	1.30	4.45	2.70	2.48	4.42	2.84
Fall.....	13.69	16.39	14.35	14.84	13.65	12.00	11.03
Coke.....	4.26	2.51	1.29	3.27	6.32	9.32	4.79
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	.23	.18	.16	.26	.32	.29	.19
Fuel oil.....	.21	.40	0	.37	0	.60	0
Winter.....	.13	.20	0	.15	0	.60	0
Spring.....	.01	0	0	.04	0	0	0
Summer.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall.....	.07	.20	0	.18	0	0	0
Gas.....	23.22	23.78	23.30	23.64	22.59	22.24	23.28
Winter.....	5.70	5.82	5.69	5.71	5.55	5.37	5.90
Spring.....	5.88	5.92	5.74	6.11	5.84	5.74	5.79
Summer.....	5.89	6.04	6.02	6.06	5.60	5.72	5.81
Fall.....	5.75	6.00	5.85	5.76	5.60	5.41	5.78
Kerosene.....	.30	.99	.11	.16	.64	0	.04
Gasoline (not for auto).....	.08	.34	.04	.08	.03	0	0
Ice.....	12.66	15.32	14.02	14.27	12.72	8.32	10.22
Winter.....	.41	.49	.45	.46	.41	.27	.33
Spring.....	3.67	4.44	4.06	4.14	3.69	2.41	2.96
Summer.....	6.99	8.46	7.75	7.88	7.02	4.59	5.65
Fall.....	1.59	1.93	1.76	1.79	1.60	1.05	1.28

¹ Expenditures for coke, wood, kerosene, and gasoline (not auto) included in this total.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 329.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—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</i>							
II. Number of families in houses making payments for heat separately from rent.....	169	29	26	45	21	20	28
Number of families spending for—							
Electricity.....	169	29	26	45	21	20	28
Anthracite.....	9	1	0	3	1	1	3
Bituminous coal.....	145	27	25	39	16	16	22
Coke.....	28	3	1	7	7	6	4
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	11	4	2	2	2	0	1
Fuel oil.....	3	1	0	2	0	0	0
Gas.....	156	24	24	42	21	17	28
Kerosene.....	5	2	1	2	0	0	0
Gasoline (not for auto).....	5	1	1	2	1	0	0
Ice.....	86	21	16	25	8	7	9
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$116.43	\$103.73	\$119.59	\$116.62	\$119.78	\$118.85	\$122.24
Electricity.....	29.28	24.06	30.19	28.26	29.63	33.65	32.13
Anthracite.....	2.12	1.10	0	1.39	2.87	2.03	5.88
Bituminous coal.....	37.65	33.39	44.33	39.60	35.90	34.34	36.37
Coke.....	7.72	4.68	3.23	6.21	12.36	13.96	9.57
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	.15	.19	.12	.16	.34	0	.11
Fuel oil.....	.34	.76	0	.78	0	0	0
Gas.....	25.52	22.77	26.57	25.30	26.25	23.83	28.41
Kerosene.....	.20	.97	.18	.05	0	0	0
Gasoline (not for auto).....	.19	.64	.12	.16	.12	0	0
Ice.....	13.26	15.17	14.85	14.71	12.31	11.04	9.77
III. Number of families in houses not making payments for heat separately from rent ³	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
VI. Number of families in apartments making payments for heat separately from rent.....	191	24	33	42	34	20	38
Number of families spending for—							
Electricity.....	188	23	32	41	34	20	38
Anthracite.....	10	0	2	0	2	1	5
Bituminous coal.....	176	24	31	42	31	17	31
Coke.....	11	0	0	2	3	2	4
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	31	1	5	8	5	5	7
Fuel oil.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gas.....	181	21	31	40	33	18	38
Kerosene.....	7	3	1	1	1	0	1
Gasoline (not for auto).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ice.....	100	21	21	21	17	6	14
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$104.61	\$105.45	\$105.92	\$102.53	\$102.84	\$105.75	\$106.21
Electricity.....	27.34	25.48	27.40	25.99	24.50	32.71	29.65
Anthracite.....	1.87	0	1.92	0	1.52	2.05	5.32
Bituminous coal.....	35.65	37.62	38.63	37.00	34.05	35.08	32.05
Coke.....	2.08	0	0	.66	3.61	5.64	3.51
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	.34	.06	.22	.42	.37	.61	.35
Fuel oil.....	.13	0	0	0	0	1.25	0
Gas.....	24.12	25.51	23.89	24.65	24.16	21.98	23.94
Kerosene.....	.43	1.06	.10	.29	1.16	0	.08
Gasoline (not for auto).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ice.....	12.65	15.72	13.76	13.52	13.47	6.43	11.31
V. Number of families in apartments not making payments for heat separately from rent.....	39	0	6	7	7	1	18
Number of families spending for—							
Electricity.....	20	0	2	2	2	1	13
Gas.....	19	0	2	2	2	1	12
Ice.....	15	0	3	6	3	0	3
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$33.11	0	\$25.80	\$31.80	\$18.16	\$45.00	\$41.21
Electricity.....	11.63	0	8.00	5.86	2.50	27.00	17.79
Gas.....	9.75	0	6.00	6.80	3.99	18.00	13.93
Ice.....	10.50	0	11.80	15.93	10.30	0	8.62
All other fuel.....	1.23	0	0	3.21	1.37	0	.87

³ Detailed information not presented because of small number of families in this classification.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 329.

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

Item	St. Louis, Mo.—Negro Families				Salt Lake City, Utah—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 \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration Expenditures</i>									
I. All families in survey.....	106	28	27	51	210	54	55	72	29
Number of families spending for—									
Electricity.....	96	26	25	45	198	50	51	68	29
Anthracite.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bituminous coal.....	99	27	27	45	162	48	43	54	17
Coke.....	0	0	0	0	7	2	1	1	3
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	41	12	13	16	35	17	6	9	3
Fuel oil.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gas.....	60	12	12	36	82	9	25	33	15
Kerosene.....	24	9	8	7	2	2	0	0	0
Gasoline (not for auto).....	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	1	0
Ice.....	89	27	23	39	96	24	26	33	13
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$97.38	\$100.36	\$102.41	\$93.08	\$98.87	\$90.06	\$100.39	\$98.79	\$112.80
Winter ⁵	28.47	27.12	35.30	25.62	31.27	28.44	32.01	32.98	30.95
Spring ⁵	19.00	21.10	18.85	17.92	21.19	18.23	21.92	21.25	25.23
Summer ⁵	20.70	21.59	19.27	20.96	18.58	16.79	18.63	18.62	21.86
Fall ⁵	29.21	30.55	28.99	28.58	27.83	26.60	27.83	25.94	34.76
Electricity.....	17.68	17.39	17.75	17.80	34.77	28.28	35.13	36.09	42.92
Winter.....	4.62	4.52	4.73	4.62	9.30	7.81	9.33	9.61	11.29
Spring.....	4.33	4.23	4.23	4.43	8.36	6.68	8.50	8.66	10.49
Summer.....	4.17	4.19	4.11	4.20	8.12	6.27	8.38	8.47	10.20
Fall.....	4.56	4.45	4.68	4.55	8.99	7.52	8.92	9.35	10.94
Anthracite.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winter.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0
Bituminous coal.....	42.62	46.08	50.72	36.42	45.11	50.82	48.68	42.02	35.37
Winter.....	18.02	17.50	25.29	14.46	17.58	18.03	19.81	18.30	10.71
Spring.....	4.90	6.88	5.60	3.43	8.51	9.26	9.36	8.03	6.73
Summer.....	2.60	3.26	2.19	2.45	4.67	6.94	3.79	4.22	3.22
Fall.....	17.10	18.44	17.64	16.08	14.35	16.59	15.72	11.47	14.71
Coke.....	0	0	0	0	1.17	1.30	.01	.62	4.51
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	2.47	2.15	2.98	2.38	.50	.91	.33	.29	.56
Fuel oil.....	.42	0	0	.86	0	0	0	0	0
Winter.....	.21	0	0	.43	0	0	0	0	0
Spring.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summer.....	.07	0	0	.14	0	0	0	0	0
Fall.....	.14	0	0	.29	0	0	0	0	0
Gas.....	15.70	12.61	13.63	18.50	12.06	4.26	10.87	14.53	22.68
Winter.....	3.89	2.69	3.62	4.69	3.46	1.30	2.73	4.47	6.34
Spring.....	3.93	3.27	3.36	4.60	2.82	.99	2.78	3.39	4.88
Summer.....	3.87	3.22	3.23	4.58	2.60	.86	2.90	2.71	4.98
Fall.....	4.01	3.43	3.42	4.63	3.18	1.11	2.46	3.96	6.48
Kerosene.....	1.62	2.98	1.44	.98	.02	.12	0	0	0
Gasoline (not for auto).....	0	0	0	0	(?)	.01	.01	.04	0
Ice.....	16.87	19.15	15.89	16.14	5.24	4.36	5.36	5.20	6.76
Winter.....	.54	.62	.51	.52	.07	.07	.03	.08	.16
Spring.....	4.89	5.55	4.61	4.68	1.27	1.02	1.20	1.02	2.47
Summer.....	9.32	10.57	8.77	8.91	3.15	2.64	3.52	3.19	3.34
Fall.....	2.12	2.41	2.00	2.03	.75	.63	.61	.91	.79

² Less than 0.5 cent.⁵ Expenditures for coke, wood, kerosene, and gasoline (not auto) included in these totals.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 329.

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

Item	St. Louis, Mo.—Negro families				Salt Lake City, Utah—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 \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration Expenditures</i>									
II. Number of families in houses making payments for heat separately from rent.....	22	7	6	9	157	45	42	52	18
Number of families spending for—									
Electricity.....	21	6	6	9	154	43	41	52	18
Anthracite.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bituminous coal.....	22	7	6	9	144	44	41	48	11
Coke.....	0	0	0	0	7	2	1	1	3
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	8	1	5	2	30	14	5	9	2
Fuel oil.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gas.....	13	1	5	7	55	5	18	22	10
Kerosene.....	3	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Gasoline (not for auto).....	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Ice.....	18	6	5	7	79	19	23	28	9
Average expenditures for fuel, light and refrigeration, total.....	\$94.14	\$73.84	\$109.00	\$100.03	\$113.55	\$97.35	\$116.98	\$118.57	\$131.61
Electricity.....	17.76	12.54	18.84	21.07	37.03	30.04	37.97	40.06	43.66
Anthracite.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bituminous coal.....	43.20	43.05	48.10	40.06	55.75	57.39	61.74	54.54	41.16
Coke.....	0	0	0	0	1.36	1.55	.02	.26	7.26
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	.99	.76	1.58	.78	.63	.99	.43	.40	.89
Fuel oil.....	1.98	0	0	4.84	0	0	0	0	0
Gas.....	15.36	3.44	21.50	20.54	13.06	3.59	10.59	16.97	31.13
Kerosene.....	.27	.80	.08	0	.01	.04	0	0	0
Gasoline (not for auto).....	0	0	0	0	(?)	.01	0	0	0
Ice.....	14.58	13.25	18.90	12.74	5.71	3.74	6.23	6.34	7.51
III. Number of families in houses not making payments for heat separately from rent.....	2	0	0	2	3	1	2	0	0
IV. Number of families in apartments making payments for heat separately from rent.....	77	21	21	35	* 13	3	3	4	3
Number of families spending for—									
Electricity.....	70	20	19	31					
Anthracite.....	0	0	0	0					
Bituminous coal.....	76	20	21	35					
Coke.....	0	0	0	0					
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0					
Wood.....	33	11	8	14					
Fuel oil.....	0	0	0	0					
Gas.....	42	11	7	24					
Kerosene.....	21	7	7	7					
Gasoline (not for auto).....	0	0	0	0					
Ice.....	68	21	18	29					
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$103.15	\$109.20	\$100.52	\$101.07					
Electricity.....	18.03	19.01	17.44	17.80					
Anthracite.....	0	0	0	0					
Bituminous coal.....	46.01	47.10	51.47	42.08					
Coke.....	0	0	0	0					
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0					
Wood.....	3.11	2.61	3.37	3.26					
Fuel oil.....	0	0	0	0					
Gas.....	15.92	15.65	11.37	18.79					
Kerosene.....	2.17	3.72	1.84	1.41					
Gasoline (not for auto).....	0	0	0	0					
Ice.....	17.91	21.11	15.03	17.73					
V. Number of families in apartments not making payments for heat separately from rent.....	* 5	0	0	5	35	5	8	16	6
Number of families spending for—									
Electricity.....					25	3	5	12	5
Gas.....					15	2	3	8	2
Ice.....					9	2	3	3	1
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....					\$39.83	\$39.76	\$32.68	\$36.04	\$59.65
Electricity.....					26.97	19.39	22.09	23.90	47.99
Gas.....					8.29	12.23	6.39	8.16	7.84
Ice.....					3.25	4.18	4.15	2.32	3.82
All other fuel.....					1.32	3.96	.05	1.66	0

* 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. 329.

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

DENVER, COLO.—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.....	295	92	106	97
Number of families spending for—				
Water rent.....	112	36	41	35
Telephone.....	179	42	71	66
Domestic service: Full-time.....	2	0	2	0
Part-time.....	21	4	6	11
Laundry out.....	124	21	40	63
Postage, telegrams.....	265	81	95	89
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	23	6	7	10
Safe-deposit box.....	27	3	11	13
Insurance on furniture.....	82	10	29	43
Interest on debts.....	30	7	13	10
Average expenditure per family for household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$61.91	\$47.02	\$64.24	\$73.46
Water rent.....	9.00	8.62	9.55	8.76
Telephone.....	13.60	8.93	15.60	15.86
Domestic service: Full-time.....	.54	0	1.50	0
Part-time.....	2.36	2.49	1.14	3.55
Household paper.....	3.10	3.04	3.11	3.15
Bar soap.....	2.96	3.50	2.80	2.62
Starch, bluing.....	1.08	1.31	1.14	.78
Soap flakes, powder.....	4.66	4.47	5.66	3.74
Cleaning powder, polish, steel wool, etc.....	1.37	1.14	1.25	1.72
Matches.....	2.09	2.14	1.97	2.18
Laundry out.....	11.41	4.67	8.72	20.75
Stationery, pens, pencils, ink.....	1.90	1.75	2.03	1.88
Postage, telegrams.....	3.04	2.08	2.98	4.01
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	.63	.73	.33	.86
Safe-deposit box.....	.38	.11	.47	.55
Insurance on furniture.....	.93	.27	1.10	1.36
Interest on debts.....	2.66	1.77	4.49	1.51
Other items.....	.20	0	.40	.18

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 329.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—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.....	357	45	92	73	50	43	54
Number of families spending for—							
Water rent.....	239	30	66	50	32	29	32
Telephone.....	137	6	22	26	28	21	34
Domestic service: Full-time.....	8	0	1	0	3	0	4
Part-time.....	27	1	3	7	6	3	7
Laundry out.....	159	14	23	29	25	29	39
Postage, telegrams.....	335	38	88	69	49	38	53
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	66	5	17	7	10	10	17
Safe-deposit box.....	14	0	2	4	4	1	3
Insurance on furniture.....	87	5	19	18	16	10	19
Interest on debts.....	51	6	14	8	7	8	8
Average expenditure per family for household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$64.23	\$43.11	\$43.12	\$57.92	\$77.18	\$77.17	\$104.02
Water rent.....	7.36	7.30	7.48	6.89	7.13	7.90	7.63
Telephone.....	13.15	4.91	7.34	12.35	20.32	16.54	21.65
Domestic service: Full-time.....	1.32	0	.15	0	.41	0	8.07
Part-time.....	2.17	.27	.19	4.18	3.31	1.31	4.06
Household paper.....	2.58	1.90	2.28	2.36	3.03	2.55	3.57
Bar soap.....	3.70	4.71	3.66	4.21	3.72	2.95	2.83
Starch, bluing.....	1.14	1.37	1.40	.91	1.46	.85	.73
Soap flakes, powder.....	5.43	4.98	5.10	4.91	6.00	6.79	5.42
Cleaning powder, polish, steel wool, etc.....	1.81	1.37	1.58	1.69	2.23	1.71	2.40
Matches.....	1.93	2.18	1.78	2.02	1.97	1.68	1.99
Laundry out.....	13.74	8.66	5.21	10.65	13.83	19.56	32.00
Stationery, pens, pencils, ink.....	1.32	1.22	.98	1.25	1.69	1.11	1.88
Postage, telegrams.....	2.39	1.32	1.90	2.14	3.21	2.58	3.54
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	1.00	.45	.86	.60	.80	1.63	1.95
Safe-deposit box.....	.12	0	.06	.19	.25	.08	.15
Insurance on furniture.....	1.53	.52	1.15	1.68	2.42	1.43	2.11
Interest on debts.....	3.23	1.49	1.92	1.64	5.24	7.48	3.82
Other items.....	.31	.46	.08	.27	.16	1.02	.22

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 329.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.-KANS.—NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over
<i>Household Operation Expenditures Other Than for Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration</i>				
Families in survey.....	103	32	29	42
Number of families spending for—				
Water rent.....	55	16	14	25
Telephone.....	30	4	7	19
Domestic service: Full-time.....	0	0	0	0
Part-time.....	1	0	0	1
Laundry out.....	39	12	7	20
Postage, telegrams.....	93	28	27	38
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	11	2	5	4
Safe-deposit box.....	0	0	0	0
Insurance on furniture.....	4	1	2	1
Interest on debts.....	4	2	1	1
Average expenditure per family for household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$42.15	\$29.43	\$36.37	\$55.79
Water rent.....	5.86	4.80	5.37	7.01
Telephone.....	11.35	3.93	9.80	18.07
Domestic service: Full-time.....	0	0	0	0
Part-time.....	.01	0	0	.03
Household paper.....	1.94	1.92	1.63	2.16
Bar soap.....	4.43	4.67	4.43	4.24
Starch, bluing.....	.78	.79	.81	.75
Soap flakes, powder.....	2.73	2.32	2.13	3.45
Cleaning powder, polish, steel wool, etc.....	1.07	.69	1.16	1.30
Matches.....	1.80	1.62	1.97	1.82
Laundry out.....	7.41	5.10	4.78	10.98
Stationery, pens, pencils, ink.....	.99	.98	.97	1.02
Postage, telegrams.....	1.43	1.06	1.41	1.77
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	.47	.22	.46	.67
Safe-deposit box.....	0	0	0	0
Insurance on furniture.....	.30	.22	.60	.14
Interest on debts.....	1.53	1.05	.82	2.38
Other items.....	.05	.12	.03	0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 329.

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

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.—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.....	504	47	114	106	86	59	92
Number of families spending for—							
Water rent.....	277	26	62	58	47	36	48
Telephone.....	224	9	35	43	48	38	51
Domestic service: Full-time.....	14	2	1	2	6	2	1
Part-time.....	39	0	4	10	7	7	11
Laundry out.....	115	3	13	23	22	19	35
Postage, telegrams.....	490	44	109	102	86	59	90
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	71	2	17	15	14	9	14
Safe-deposit box.....	31	1	8	4	5	2	11
Insurance on furniture.....	120	7	26	16	26	16	29
Interest on debts.....	82	6	24	15	15	11	11
Average expenditure per family for household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$57.87	\$34.15	\$41.70	\$56.33	\$66.77	\$75.34	\$72.14
Water rent.....	4.13	3.89	3.64	4.17	4.71	4.78	3.85
Telephone.....	13.67	4.72	8.64	12.31	16.27	21.52	18.56
Domestic service: Full-time.....	2.31	1.36	.06	3.49	5.67	2.66	.85
Part-time.....	2.03	0	.66	2.82	1.19	2.24	4.50
Household paper.....	3.52	3.01	2.96	3.20	4.00	4.34	3.85
Bar soap.....	3.65	4.05	3.80	3.72	3.80	3.68	3.00
Starch, bluing.....	.96	1.12	.84	1.01	.98	.87	1.01
Soap flakes, powder.....	5.57	4.55	5.10	5.87	6.02	5.75	5.81
Cleaning powder, polish, steel wool, etc.....	2.14	1.94	1.63	2.12	2.30	2.49	2.50
Matches.....	1.18	1.17	1.13	.96	.98	1.62	1.39
Laundry out.....	7.69	1.36	3.00	7.19	7.93	12.50	13.97
Stationery, pens, pencils, ink.....	1.46	1.21	1.31	1.30	1.50	1.81	1.68
Postage, telegrams.....	2.52	1.74	1.79	2.14	2.80	2.78	3.85
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	.99	1.15	.88	.86	1.34	1.36	1.17
Safe-deposit box.....	.21	.06	.23	.11	.20	.10	.44
Insurance on furniture.....	1.56	.78	1.33	.95	1.69	2.00	2.53
Interest on debts.....	2.97	2.06	3.74	3.09	3.92	3.17	1.33
Other items.....	1.31	.98	.96	1.02	1.47	1.67	1.85

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 329.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—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.....	401	54	65	94	62	42	84
Number of families spending for—							
Water rent.....	126	22	15	34	17	15	23
Telephone.....	102	8	14	19	12	15	34
Domestic service: Full-time.....	6	1	0	2	0	1	2
Part-time.....	27	1	2	3	4	4	13
Laundry out.....	72	4	9	21	9	7	22
Postage, telegrams.....	376	49	60	87	58	42	80
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	52	7	2	11	11	8	13
Safe-deposit box.....	33	1	3	3	6	8	12
Insurance on furniture.....	38	3	6	8	6	4	11
Interest on debts.....	70	14	8	23	6	5	14
Average expenditure per family for household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$49.62	\$38.32	\$37.22	\$48.05	\$42.09	\$58.53	\$69.34
Water rent.....	3.51	4.67	2.19	4.02	3.22	3.92	3.23
Telephone.....	3.60	4.25	5.91	6.04	6.98	13.55	15.08
Domestic service: Full-time.....	1.53	.65	0	2.46	0	4.29	1.98
Part-time.....	1.76	.17	.43	.48	1.16	3.38	4.89
Household paper.....	3.04	2.58	2.61	3.18	3.07	3.53	3.23
Bar soap.....	3.55	4.29	3.86	3.59	3.36	3.62	2.92
Starch, bluing.....	1.35	1.44	1.42	1.48	1.35	1.36	1.08
Soap flakes, powder.....	6.36	5.75	5.76	6.25	6.29	5.90	7.61
Cleaning powder, polish, steel wool, etc.....	2.34	2.01	2.01	2.07	2.49	2.17	3.09
Matches.....	1.88	2.39	1.75	1.99	1.80	1.86	1.58
Laundry out.....	6.69	1.96	4.75	6.88	4.90	5.03	13.15
Stationery, pens, pencils, ink.....	1.27	1.14	1.12	1.14	1.13	1.10	1.79
Postage, telegrams.....	1.85	1.21	1.51	1.63	2.09	1.98	2.53
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	1.01	1.11	.26	.68	1.18	1.88	1.34
Safe-deposit box.....	.38	.08	.25	.14	.43	.88	.65
Insurance on furniture.....	.74	.27	.52	.43	.82	.53	1.59
Interest on debts.....	3.39	3.85	2.47	5.17	1.54	3.33	3.23
Other items.....	.37	.50	.40	.42	.28	.22	.37

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 329.

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

Item	St. Louis, Mo.—Negro families				Salt Lake City, Utah—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 \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Household Operation Expenditures Other Than for Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration</i>									
Families in survey.....	106	28	27	51	210	54	55	72	29
Number of families spending for—									
Water rent.....	18	5	4	9	107	30	26	36	15
Telephone.....	21	4	1	16	87	12	21	35	19
Domestic service: Full-time.....	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
Part-time.....	0	0	0	0	12	0	4	5	3
Laundry out.....	29	2	7	20	89	10	24	33	22
Postage, telegrams.....	76	16	21	39	181	42	46	66	27
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	17	5	2	10	28	8	7	7	6
Safe-deposit box.....	2	1	0	1	25	2	7	8	8
Insurance on furniture.....	4	2	0	2	37	8	8	14	7
Interest on debts.....	5	2	1	2	22	6	6	4	6
Average expenditure per family for household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$37.12	\$28.29	\$25.31	\$48.25	\$57.61	\$44.16	\$53.86	\$61.39	\$80.53
Water rent.....	1.57	1.71	.75	1.93	5.40	5.66	4.85	5.70	5.24
Telephone.....	6.49	3.98	1.34	10.60	11.56	6.74	11.01	12.63	18.91
Domestic service: Full-time.....	0	0	0	0	2.39	0	0	6.96	0
Part-time.....	0	0	0	0	.89	0	2.44	.43	.77
Household paper.....	2.45	2.61	2.56	2.30	3.27	3.52	3.86	2.99	2.40
Bar soap.....	4.36	5.37	4.61	3.66	4.52	5.21	5.58	4.04	2.40
Starch, bluing.....	1.04	.88	1.32	.98	.85	.95	1.13	.78	.31
Soap flakes, powder.....	4.30	4.54	4.17	4.24	4.53	5.51	3.88	5.02	2.75
Cleaning powder, polish, steel wool, etc.....	1.05	.70	1.05	1.24	2.35	2.08	2.51	2.60	1.93
Matches.....	1.64	1.50	1.50	1.79	1.47	1.90	1.51	1.23	1.22
Laundry out.....	9.97	2.24	4.50	17.10	11.62	5.50	10.07	11.14	27.15
Stationery, pens, pencils, ink.....	.86	.79	.93	.87	1.92	1.69	1.67	2.05	2.47
Postage, telegrams.....	1.31	.95	1.72	1.30	2.35	2.19	2.07	2.41	3.02
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	1.21	1.90	.43	1.26	.95	1.03	.59	1.02	1.33
Safe-deposit box.....	.09	.18	0	.10	.31	.09	.27	.26	.87
Insurance on furniture.....	.26	.56	0	.23	1.20	.99	.83	1.11	2.60
Interest on debts.....	.44	.38	.42	.49	2.01	1.06	1.59	.97	7.16
Other items.....	.08	0	.01	.16	.02	.04	0	.05	0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 329.

TABLE 13.—*Transportation expenditures, by economic level*
DENVER, COLO.—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Transportation Expenditures</i>				
Families in survey.....	295	92	106	97
Number of families spending for transportation.....	287	86	105	96
Number of families owning automobiles.....	208	54	77	77
Number of automobiles owned.....	209	54	78	77
Made: 1936.....	0	0	0	0
1933-35.....	36	3	12	21
1930-32.....	60	11	23	26
1927-29.....	91	31	35	25
Before 1927.....	22	9	8	5
Originally purchased:				
New.....	79	14	29	36
Second-hand.....	130	40	49	41
Number of families purchasing automobiles in year:				
New.....	10	0	3	7
Second-hand.....	23	11	6	6
Number of families purchasing motorcycles in year.....	1	0	0	1
Number of families spending for transportation other than automobile and motorcycle:				
Trolley.....	209	62	82	65
Local bus.....	3	2	1	0
Taxi.....	15	1	9	5
Bicycle.....	6	4	2	0
Railroad.....	21	7	7	7
Interurban bus.....	17	3	4	10
Boat.....	2	1	1	0
Airplane.....	1	0	0	1
Average expenditure for all transportation, total.....	\$143. 57	\$87. 75	\$137. 19	\$203. 46
Automobiles and motorcycles—purchase, operation and maintenance.....	117. 76	63. 69	109. 93	177. 60
Purchase of: Automobiles.....	33. 50	12. 18	25. 16	62. 85
Motorcycles.....	. 34	0	0	1. 03
Gasoline.....	48. 71	33. 12	48. 95	63. 24
Fall.....	11. 64	8. 01	11. 66	15. 07
Winter.....	11. 57	8. 17	11. 64	14. 72
Spring.....	11. 94	8. 24	12. 43	14. 90
Summer.....	13. 56	8. 70	13. 22	18. 55
Oil.....	7. 08	4. 31	7. 24	9. 52
Tires.....	4. 16	2. 69	5. 39	4. 20
Tubes.....	. 62	. 39	. 77	. 66
Repairs and maintenance.....	6. 98	2. 98	6. 34	11. 48
Garage rent and parking.....	3. 26	1. 37	3. 11	5. 20
Licenses and taxes.....	6. 52	4. 83	6. 66	7. 97
Insurance.....	4. 46	. 79	4. 46	7. 95
Fines and damages.....	1. 59	1. 03	1. 02	2. 76
Rent of automobile and/or motorcycle.....	. 50	0	. 71	. 74
Other automobile and motorcycle transportation expense.....	. 04	0	. 12	0
Other transportation.....	25. 81	24. 06	27. 26	25. 86
Trolley.....	21. 41	19. 57	24. 45	19. 84
Local bus.....	. 26	. 83	(1)	0
Taxi.....	. 11	. 04	. 19	. 15
Bicycles.....	. 38	. 99	. 14	0
Railroad.....	2. 38	1. 67	1. 41	4. 11
Interurban bus.....	1. 16	. 76	1. 05	1. 65
Boat.....	. 07	. 20	. 02	0
Airplane.....	. 03	0	0	. 09
Other transportation expense.....	. 01	0	0	. 02

¹ Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 330.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.-KANS.—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.....	357	45	92	73	50	43	54
Number of families spending for transportation.....	356	45	91	73	50	43	54
Number of families owning automobiles.....	221	20	53	48	31	26	43
Number of automobiles owned.....	229	21	54	49	32	28	45
Made: 1936.....	4	0	0	0	1	1	2
1933-35.....	51	0	8	8	7	7	21
1930-32.....	73	4	17	17	13	8	14
1927-29.....	80	12	23	20	9	11	5
Before 1927.....	21	5	16	4	2	1	3
Originally purchased:							
New.....	60	5	7	6	12	10	20
Second-hand.....	169	16	47	43	20	18	25
Number of families purchasing automobiles in year:							
New.....	16	0	0	1	1	3	11
Second-hand.....	60	8	14	15	10	3	10
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.....	304	37	79	67	41	39	41
Local bus.....	6	1	2	1	0	0	2
Taxi.....	81	12	20	11	16	7	15
Bicycle.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Railroad.....	30	1	7	6	4	3	9
Interurban bus.....	19	2	9	0	4	1	3
Boat.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Airplane.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average expenditure for all transportation, total.....	\$168.98	\$74.33	\$108.70	\$161.51	\$183.91	\$166.48	\$348.96
Automobiles and motorcycles—purchase, operation and maintenance.....	136.89	42.69	79.86	127.40	151.66	125.90	320.44
Purchase of: Automobiles.....	62.62	11.89	29.27	46.58	70.72	43.61	191.09
Motorcycles.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gasoline.....	42.32	15.75	29.66	45.52	47.32	48.29	72.34
Fall.....	10.60	4.03	7.51	11.11	10.98	12.48	18.82
Winter.....	9.88	3.69	6.86	10.52	10.96	11.39	17.08
Spring.....	10.69	3.95	7.43	11.75	12.70	11.60	17.84
Summer.....	11.15	4.08	7.86	12.14	12.68	12.82	18.60
Oil.....	4.50	1.43	3.27	4.59	5.00	4.94	8.20
Tires.....	2.86	1.75	1.48	3.62	2.03	2.82	5.93
Tubes.....	.69	.33	.25	.37	1.12	2.21	.55
Repairs and maintenance.....	6.50	2.93	3.75	8.19	7.25	7.36	10.48
Garage rent and parking.....	3.00	0	.45	2.17	3.89	4.12	9.26
Licenses and taxes.....	8.94	3.89	7.43	10.28	9.42	7.55	14.57
Insurance.....	1.67	.20	.71	1.87	2.68	1.88	3.15
Fines and damages.....	.14	.12	.31	0	.17	.12	.03
Rent of automobile and/or motorcycle.....	3.60	4.40	3.28	4.21	1.82	3.00	4.75
Other automobile and motorcycle transportation expense.....	.05	0	0	0	.24	0	.09
Other transportation.....	32.09	31.64	28.84	34.11	32.25	40.58	28.52
Trolley.....	27.66	28.63	24.43	30.95	27.23	38.13	20.00
Local bus.....	.30	.19	.02	1.20	0	0	.18
Taxi.....	2.16	2.59	2.64	.28	3.75	1.02	2.95
Bicycle.....	.07	0	0	.36	0	0	0
Railroad.....	1.35	.13	.91	1.32	1.05	.85	3.87
Interurban bus.....	.53	.10	.75	0	.22	.53	1.52
Boat.....	.02	0	.09	0	0	0	0
Airplane.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other transportation expense.....	(1)	0	0	0	0	.05	0

¹ Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 330.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All fami- lies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over
<i>Transportation Expenditures</i>				
Families in survey.....	103	32	29	42
Number of families spending for transportation.....	101	30	29	42
Number of families owning automobiles.....	22	6	3	13
Number of automobiles owned.....	22	6	3	13
Made: 1936.....	0	0	0	0
1933-35.....	3	0	0	3
1930-32.....	6	2	0	4
1927-29.....	12	4	2	6
Before 1927.....	1	0	1	0
Originally purchased:				
New.....	5	0	0	5
Second-hand.....	17	6	3	8
Number of families purchasing automobiles in year:				
New.....	0	0	0	0
Second-hand.....	5	1	1	3
Number of families purchasing motorcycles—in year.....	0	0	0	0
Number of families spending for transportation other than automobile and motorcycle:				
Trolley.....	93	28	29	36
Local bus.....	0	0	0	0
Taxi.....	25	4	8	13
Bicycle.....	1	1	0	0
Railroad.....	11	2	4	5
Interurban bus.....	6	3	1	2
Boat.....	0	0	0	0
Airplane.....	0	0	0	0
Average expenditure for all transportation, total.....	\$80.99	\$59.22	\$60.83	\$111.7
Automobiles and motorcycles—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	33.06	21.06	11.54	57.28
Purchase of: Automobiles.....	9.90	1.09	3.45	21.08
Motorcycles.....	0	0	0	0
Gasoline.....	13.02	11.13	3.58	20.96
Fall.....	3.36	2.76	1.06	5.39
Winter.....	2.83	2.78	.78	4.30
Spring.....	3.21	2.76	.76	5.23
Summer.....	3.62	2.83	.98	6.04
Oil.....	1.18	.80	.41	1.99
Tires.....	1.05	1.31	.86	.99
Tubes.....	.19	.06	.30	.21
Repairs and maintenance.....	2.95	2.58	.47	4.95
Garage rent and parking.....	.13	0	0	.32
Licenses and taxes.....	2.56	2.00	.84	4.18
Insurance.....	.36	0	.17	.76
Fines and damages.....	.01	0	.34	0
Rent of automobile and/or motorcycle.....	1.51	2.00	1.12	1.41
Other automobile and motorcycle transportation expense.....	.20	.09	0	.43
Other transportation.....	47.93	38.16	49.29	54.43
Trolley.....	41.89	32.46	45.00	46.93
Local bus.....	0	0	0	0
Taxi.....	2.67	1.00	.95	5.13
Bicycle.....	.15	.47	0	0
Railroad.....	2.47	2.12	3.24	2.21
Interurban bus.....	.75	2.11	.10	.16
Boat.....	0	0	0	0
Airplane.....	0	0	0	0
Other transportation expense.....	0	0	0	0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 330.

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

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.—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.....	504	47	114	106	86	59	92
Number of families spending for transportation.....	504	47	114	106	86	59	92
Number of families owning automobiles.....	334	20	68	64	59	47	76
Number of automobiles owned.....	336	20	69	64	59	48	76
Made: 1936.....	3	0	1	0	1	1	0
1933-35.....	78	2	10	8	14	11	33
1930-32.....	104	4	17	22	20	21	20
1927-29.....	133	10	34	30	21	15	23
Before 1927.....	18	4	7	4	3	0	0
Originally purchased:							
New.....	103	4	15	14	19	13	38
Second-hand.....	233	16	54	50	40	35	38
Number of families purchasing automobiles in year:							
New.....	23	0	3	1	4	3	12
Second-hand.....	66	2	13	15	12	9	15
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.....	477	42	108	103	82	57	85
Local bus.....	17	2	3	3	2	3	4
Taxi.....	37	1	7	8	4	5	12
Bicycle.....	6	1	2	1	1	1	0
Railroad.....	33	1	9	4	6	5	8
Interurban bus.....	49	8	8	10	9	7	7
Boat.....	14	2	3	1	1	3	4
Airplane.....	3	0	1	0	1	0	1
Average expenditure for all transportation, total.....	\$156.84	\$60.05	\$114.50	\$127.31	\$153.79	\$200.13	\$267.88
Automobiles and motorcycles—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	121.52	32.86	84.82	92.31	114.09	159.88	228.38
Purchase of: Automobiles.....	47.44	3.91	27.78	28.82	46.44	60.45	108.08
Motorcycles.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gasoline.....	42.21	17.58	33.65	37.57	41.00	51.32	66.06
Fall.....	10.24	4.29	8.12	9.29	9.95	12.55	15.78
Winter.....	7.97	2.88	6.27	7.11	7.61	10.23	12.58
Spring.....	10.95	4.79	8.62	9.92	10.62	12.82	17.31
Summer.....	13.05	5.62	10.64	11.25	12.82	15.72	20.39
Oil.....	5.08	2.35	3.94	4.68	4.48	6.10	8.26
Tires.....	3.59	.84	3.30	3.15	3.84	5.88	4.17
Tubes.....	.60	.09	.57	.48	.72	.79	.80
Repairs and maintenance.....	9.08	2.77	5.46	7.58	7.14	16.01	15.89
Garage rent and parking.....	2.39	1.15	.67	1.74	1.61	4.94	5.00
Licenses and taxes.....	5.54	3.06	4.80	4.59	5.66	6.59	8.06
Insurance.....	3.82	.64	2.88	1.82	2.84	6.28	8.83
Fines and damages.....	.30	0	.22	.29	.20	.02	.86
Rent of automobile and/or motorcycle.....	1.32	.47	1.55	2.09	.02	1.25	1.82
Other automobile and motorcycle transportation expense.....	.15	0	0	0	.14	.25	.55
Other transportation.....	35.32	27.19	29.68	35.00	39.70	40.25	39.50
Trolley.....	32.21	23.26	27.78	32.72	36.55	37.02	34.53
Local bus.....	.50	1.27	.04	.53	.43	.06	.96
Taxi.....	.21	.06	.15	.13	.09	.19	.58
Bicycle.....	.19	.13	.20	.05	.34	.57	0
Railroad.....	1.28	.03	.97	.46	1.91	1.86	2.31
Interurban bus.....	.77	1.99	.42	1.08	.30	.48	.85
Boat.....	.12	.45	.12	.03	.01	.07	.16
Airplane.....	.02	0	(1)	0	.06	0	.03
Other transportation expense.....	.02	0	0	0	.01	0	.08

¹ Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 330.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—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	401	54	65	94	62	42	84
Number of families spending for transportation	400	53	65	94	62	42	84
Number of families owning automobiles	216	16	29	45	35	28	63
Number of automobiles owned	220	16	30	47	35	28	64
Made: 1936	6	0	0	0	1	1	4
1933-35	38	0	2	5	5	4	22
1930-32	78	6	9	16	16	10	21
1927-29	76	7	12	22	11	9	15
Before 1927	22	3	7	4	2	4	2
Originally purchased:							
New	88	3	11	10	11	16	37
Second-hand	132	13	19	37	24	12	27
Number of families purchasing automobiles in year:							
New	19	0	0	0	4	1	14
Second-hand	39	3	7	13	5	2	9
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	331	45	58	79	58	36	60
Local bus	56	6	5	15	6	5	19
Taxi	14	0	1	4	1	4	4
Bicycle	6	1	0	4	1	0	5
Railroad	20	2	1	6	3	3	5
Interurban bus	21	2	0	6	7	5	1
Boat	10	0	0	1	2	1	6
Airplane	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Average expenditure for all transportation, total	\$165.17	\$84.20	\$105.22	\$143.55	\$166.43	\$169.00	\$285.07
Automobiles and motorcycles—purchase, operation, and maintenance	113.64	35.97	55.05	85.40	115.77	116.18	237.75
Purchase of: Automobiles	45.88	11.24	15.08	29.40	46.33	27.83	119.15
Motorcycles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gasoline	34.86	10.66	21.91	27.88	36.74	46.72	60.97
Fall	8.67	2.47	5.75	7.59	9.06	10.52	14.92
Winter	8.00	2.25	4.97	6.77	8.23	9.38	14.56
Spring	8.82	2.88	5.39	6.38	9.31	13.28	15.44
Summer	9.37	3.06	5.80	7.14	10.14	13.54	16.05
Oil	4.33	1.51	2.59	3.38	4.27	5.93	7.77
Tires	3.51	1.74	1.83	2.14	5.46	4.79	5.39
Tubes	.43	.08	.27	.38	.61	.37	.75
Repairs and maintenance	6.63	2.25	3.36	6.78	4.54	5.26	14.03
Garage rent and parking	2.06	.78	1.67	1.61	1.35	3.71	3.40
Licenses and taxes	9.33	4.41	6.64	8.23	9.60	11.78	14.41
Insurance	2.76	.10	.51	1.14	.77	5.94	7.91
Fines and damages	.27	1.22	.05	.10	.27	.02	.16
Rent of automobile and/or motorcycle	3.38	1.98	.96	4.22	5.61	3.83	3.34
Other automobile and motorcycle transportation expense	.20	0	.18	.14	.22	0	.47
Other transportation	51.53	48.23	50.17	58.15	50.66	52.82	47.32
Trolley	41.98	41.80	40.98	47.54	41.67	43.32	36.21
Local bus	6.88	5.31	9.05	7.37	3.77	5.54	8.62
Taxi	.16	0	.01	.06	.04	.53	.41
Bicycle	.31	.28	0	.91	.40	0	0
Railroad	1.46	.33	.13	1.44	3.14	2.78	1.35
Interurban bus	.53	.51	0	.80	1.39	.35	.10
Boat	.18	0	0	.03	.09	.25	.62
Airplane	.01	0	0	0	0	.05	.01
Other transportation expense	.02	0	0	0	.16	0	0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 330.

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

Item	St. Louis, Mo.—Negro families				Salt Lake City, Utah—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 \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Transportation Expenditures</i>									
Families in survey.....	106	28	27	51	210	54	55	72	29
Number of families spending for transportation.....	104	27	27	50	199	47	52	72	28
Number of families owning automobiles.....	21	5	3	13	124	25	34	42	23
Number of automobiles owned.....	21	5	3	13	126	25	35	43	23
Made: 1936.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
1933-35.....	4	0	0	4	19	0	3	6	10
1930-32.....	8	4	1	3	25	3	8	8	6
1927-29.....	7	1	1	5	59	16	16	22	5
Before 1927.....	0	0	0	0	23	6	8	7	2
Originally purchased:									
New.....	6	1		4	39	3	12	10	14
Second-hand.....	15	4	2	9	87	22	23	33	7
Number of families purchasing automobiles in year:									
New.....	3	0	1	2	4	0	0	1	3
Second-hand.....	4	1	0	3	15	2	3	7	3
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.....	97	25	25	47	148	34	37	58	19
Local bus.....	3	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	0
Taxi.....	24	9	6	9	40	8	13	13	6
Bicycle.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Railroad.....	14	4	3	7	11	3	1	5	2
Interurban bus.....	1	0	0	1	19	4	2	10	3
Boat.....	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	1
Airplane.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average expenditure for all transportation, total.....	\$106.06	\$62.68	\$84.42	\$141.28	\$111.58	\$63.12	\$95.62	\$113.61	\$227.08
Automobiles and motorcycles—purchase, operation and maintenance.....	55.06	18.99	33.23	86.40	85.94	33.95	75.87	85.71	202.43
Purchase of: Automobiles.....	29.91	5.00	28.67	44.23	25.36	1.29	9.78	25.42	99.60
Motorcycles.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gasoline.....	13.89	9.16	2.88	22.30	37.51	20.08	43.71	37.62	57.93
Fall.....	3.40	2.29	.72	5.43	8.81	5.10	10.49	8.63	12.94
Winter.....	3.26	2.29	.72	5.13	8.51	4.62	9.93	8.69	12.60
Spring.....	3.67	2.29	.72	5.98	9.33	4.81	11.12	9.38	14.23
Summer.....	3.56	2.29	.72	5.76	10.86	5.55	12.17	10.92	18.16
Oil.....	2.02	.79	.33	3.58	4.82	2.98	4.82	4.68	8.62
Tires.....	.62	0	0	1.29	2.92	1.58	3.44	3.65	2.62
Tubes.....	.04	0	0	.09	.30	.09	.55	.22	.42
Repairs and maintenance.....	2.72	.99	0	5.12	5.01	2.81	4.31	5.61	8.96
Garage rent and parking.....	2.16	0	0	4.48	.71	.29	.67	.11	3.07
Licenses and taxes.....	3.07	2.95	1.26	4.10	6.65	4.02	6.64	6.64	11.58
Insurance.....	.26	.10	0	.48	1.69	.55	.76	1.45	6.16
Fines and damages.....	.35	0	0	.73	.07	.13	0	.10	0
Rent of automobile and/or motorcycle.....	.02	0	.09	0	.90	.13	1.19	.21	3.47
Other automobile and motorcycle transportation expense.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other transportation.....	51.00	43.69	51.19	54.88	25.64	29.17	19.75	27.90	24.60
Trolley.....	42.64	34.24	44.62	46.20	19.36	20.27	14.09	24.09	15.96
Local bus.....	1.44	0	2.31	1.77	.14	.04	.48	0	0
Taxi.....	4.04	4.59	2.36	4.63	.74	.63	.79	.82	.63
Bicycle.....	.24	0	.93	0	0	0	0	0	0
Railroad.....	2.40	4.86	.97	1.79	2.33	2.89	.27	1.50	7.25
Interurban bus.....	.24	0	0	.49	2.33	5.34	1.34	1.49	.66
Boat.....	0	0	0	0	.74	0	2.78	0	.10
Airplane.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other transportation expense.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 330.

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

DENVER, COLO.—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.....	295	92	106	97
Number of families spending for personal care:				
Personal care services:				
Haircuts.....	289	90	102	97
Shaves by barber.....	20	4	7	9
Shampoos.....	31	5	10	16
Manicures.....	11	1	6	4
Permanent waves.....	145	38	60	47
Other waves.....	109	26	43	40
Other personal care services.....	3	1	1	1
Toilet articles and preparations:				
Toilet soap.....	264	88	83	93
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes.....	262	73	99	90
Cosmetic and toilet preparations.....	245	67	88	90
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles.....	164	36	67	61
Average expenditure per family for personal care, total.....	\$29.41	\$22.71	\$30.68	\$34.37
Personal care services, total.....	14.97	11.68	15.40	17.64
Haircuts.....	9.21	8.08	9.88	9.55
Shaves by barber.....	.37	.17	.15	.80
Shampoos.....	.56	.17	.37	1.16
Manicures.....	.18	.01	.23	.29
Permanent waves.....	2.28	1.47	2.46	2.85
Other waves.....	2.30	1.75	2.22	2.90
Other personal care services.....	.07	.08	.09	.09
Toilet articles and preparations, total.....	14.44	11.03	15.28	16.73
Toilet soap.....	3.94	3.75	4.26	3.76
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes.....	3.40	2.83	3.75	3.55
Cosmetic and toilet preparations.....	5.43	3.55	5.41	7.28
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles.....	1.65	.90	1.86	2.14
Average expenditure per person for personal care, total.....	9.35	5.58	9.80	15.02
<i>Medical Care Expenditures</i>				
Number of families spending for medical care:				
Services of—				
General practitioner: Home.....	109	39	41	29
Office.....	101	28	43	30
Specialist and other practitioner.....	67	12	19	36
Dentist.....	177	53	65	59
Clinic.....	4	1	1	2
Nurse: In home: Private.....	3	1	1	1
Visiting.....	2	0	1	1
In hospital.....	8	1	5	2
Hospital: Private room.....	42	9	15	18
Bed in ward.....	7	1	3	3
Medicine and drugs.....	187	37	84	66
Eyeglasses.....	76	18	28	30
Medical appliances.....	37	8	18	11
Accident and health insurance.....	73	17	28	28
Average expenditure per family for medical care, total.....	\$72.51	\$53.08	\$66.36	\$97.63
Services of—				
General practitioner: Home.....	6.78	7.00	7.66	5.63
Office.....	5.98	4.16	7.02	6.59
Specialist and other practitioner.....	14.85	9.26	13.00	22.16
Dentist.....	11.56	8.89	9.48	16.36
Clinic.....	.20	.05	.38	.14
Nurse: In home: Private.....	.85	1.96	.42	.26
Visiting.....	.14	0	.35	.04
In hospital.....	.56	.38	.89	.36
Hospital: Private room.....	10.57	6.38	9.94	18.51
Bed in ward.....	1.08	.48	1.35	1.37
Medicine and drugs.....	9.27	7.20	10.10	10.31
Eyeglasses.....	3.78	2.46	3.81	4.98
Medical appliances.....	.26	.12	.45	.18
Accident and health insurance.....	4.99	3.09	3.78	8.11
Other medical care.....	1.64	1.65	.73	2.63
Average expenditure per person for medical care, total.....	23.05	13.04	21.20	42.67

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 330.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—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.....	357	46	92	73	50	43	54
Number of families spending for personal care:							
Personal care services:							
Haircuts.....	338	40	88	70	46	41	53
Shaves by barber.....	16	2	6	4	0	1	3
Shampoos.....	51	0	7	9	12	9	14
Manicures.....	13	0	1	1	3	1	7
Permanent waves.....	225	15	59	49	37	25	40
Other waves.....	143	5	23	38	19	18	40
Other personal care services.....	10	0	2	0	1	2	5
Toilet articles and preparations:							
Toilet soap.....	348	43	90	70	50	43	52
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes.....	330	40	88	64	46	40	52
Cosmetic and toilet preparations.....	331	37	87	67	46	42	52
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles.....	305	32	83	62	43	37	48
Average expenditure per family for personal care, total.....	\$29.10	\$19.30	\$23.79	\$28.50	\$33.45	\$31.91	\$40.92
Personal care services, total.....	13.98	8.00	11.41	13.61	16.20	15.60	20.47
Haircuts.....	8.14	6.66	8.06	8.03	8.59	8.30	9.12
Shaves by barber.....	.13	.03	.20	.21	0	.06	.14
Shampoos.....	.70	0	.29	.39	1.20	.95	1.75
Manicures.....	.20	0	.04	.08	.35	.07	.81
Permanent waves.....	2.63	1.23	1.97	2.88	3.37	2.75	3.78
Other waves.....	2.04	.08	.79	2.02	2.63	2.82	4.65
Other personal care services.....	.14	0	.06	0	.06	.65	.22
Toilet articles and preparations, total.....	15.12	11.30	12.38	14.89	17.25	16.31	20.45
Toilet soap.....	4.69	4.57	4.65	4.81	5.26	4.62	4.25
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes.....	3.42	3.18	2.86	3.40	3.98	3.56	3.99
Cosmetic and toilet preparations.....	4.50	2.12	2.92	3.94	5.58	5.00	8.56
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles.....	2.51	1.43	1.95	2.74	2.43	3.13	3.65
Average expenditure per person for personal care, total.....	8.64	3.84	6.19	8.86	10.88	12.37	17.92
<i>Medical Care Expenditures</i>							
Number of families spending for medical care:							
Services of—							
General practitioner: Home.....	123	8	35	28	22	13	17
Office.....	149	12	38	25	28	18	28
Specialist and other practitioner.....	71	9	16	14	13	10	9
Dentist.....	186	18	45	39	27	26	31
Clinic.....	16	3	3	2	3	0	5
Nurse: In home: Private.....	9	1	3	1	0	0	4
Visiting.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
In hospital.....	7	3	0	0	1	2	1
Hospital: Private room.....	28	2	7	3	5	5	6
Bed in ward.....	10	4	1	1	0	1	3
Medicine and drugs.....	334	42	89	68	47	40	48
Eyeglasses.....	66	4	12	16	15	8	11
Medical appliances.....	45	2	14	5	9	6	9
Accident and health insurance.....	99	11	21	14	15	18	20
Average expenditure per family for medical care, total.....	\$59.02	\$41.28	\$43.20	\$45.00	\$70.67	\$76.44	\$95.00
Services of—							
General practitioner: Home.....	6.96	2.43	5.21	5.73	15.20	3.83	10.23
Office.....	8.24	3.80	7.25	4.51	10.97	10.99	13.97
Specialist and other practitioner.....	8.34	8.11	5.14	5.86	5.67	19.72	10.72
Dentist.....	8.51	8.49	5.47	8.68	7.74	10.12	12.92
Clinic.....	.33	.20	.22	.16	.38	0	1.08
Nurse: In home: Private.....	.54	.02	.36	.01	0	0	2.91
Visiting.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
In hospital.....	.50	1.62	0	0	.20	1.70	.39
Hospital: Private room.....	3.84	1.80	2.23	.89	5.71	8.66	6.71
Bed in ward.....	1.21	2.11	.07	.55	0	.41	5.05
Medicine and drugs.....	11.52	6.55	9.81	10.27	12.32	10.90	20.02
Eyeglasses.....	2.83	.88	1.98	3.91	4.43	2.00	3.63
Medical appliances.....	.22	.04	.19	.05	.22	.21	.63
Accident and health insurance.....	5.21	3.34	4.67	4.02	7.18	7.26	5.86
Other medical care.....	.77	1.89	.60	.36	.65	.64	.88
Average expenditure per person for medical care, total.....	17.52	8.21	11.26	13.98	23.00	29.62	41.56

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 330.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over
<i>Personal Care Expenditures</i>				
Families in survey.....	103	32	29	42
Number of families spending for personal care:				
Personal care services:				
Haircuts.....	94	26	26	42
Shaves by barber.....	8	0	2	6
Shampoos.....	22	5	5	12
Manicures.....	2	0	0	2
Permanent waves.....	1	0	0	1
Other waves.....	25	3	4	18
Other personal care services.....	5	0	1	4
Toilet articles and preparations:				
Toilet soap.....	100	29	29	42
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes.....	92	26	27	39
Cosmetic and toilet preparations.....	87	21	27	39
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles.....	87	25	26	36
Average expenditure per family for personal care, total.....	\$24.96	\$20.53	\$21.71	\$30.56
Personal care services, total.....	12.94	10.30	10.07	16.91
Haircuts.....	7.88	7.85	6.87	8.60
Shaves by barber.....	.73	0	.66	1.32
Shampoos.....	2.31	2.27	1.29	3.05
Manicures.....	.04	0	0	.10
Permanent waves.....	.03	0	0	.07
Other waves.....	1.62	.18	1.16	3.03
Other personal care services.....	.33	0	.09	.74
Toilet articles and preparations, total.....	12.02	10.23	11.64	13.65
Toilet soap.....	4.62	4.20	4.55	4.98
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes.....	3.55	3.82	3.29	3.53
Cosmetic and toilet preparations.....	1.98	1.11	2.11	2.56
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles.....	1.87	1.10	1.69	2.58
Average expenditure per person for personal care, total.....	7.48	4.07	8.15	12.23
<i>Medical Care Expenditures</i>				
Number of families spending for medical care:				
Services of—				
General practitioner: Home.....	41	13	7	21
Office.....	38	11	11	16
Specialist and other practitioner.....	6	2	1	3
Dentist.....	25	7	8	10
Clinic.....	6	4	0	2
Nurse: In home: Private.....	0	0	0	0
Visiting.....	0	0	0	0
In hospital.....	0	0	0	0
Hospital: Private room.....	1	0	0	1
Bed in ward.....	0	0	0	0
Medicine and drugs.....	97	30	27	40
Eyeglasses.....	14	4	0	10
Medical appliances.....	8	4	2	2
Accident and health insurance.....	53	15	14	24
Average expenditure per family for medical care, total.....	\$48.22	\$39.86	\$32.13	\$65.69
Services of—				
General practitioner: Home.....	6.50	5.00	1.24	11.26
Office.....	4.71	4.27	3.83	5.65
Specialist and other practitioner.....	1.53	1.41	.86	2.10
Dentist.....	1.67	2.20	.66	1.98
Clinic.....	.05	.09	0	.06
Nurse: In home: Private.....	0	0	0	0
Visiting.....	0	0	0	0
In hospital.....	0	0	0	0
Hospital: Private room.....	.19	0	0	.46
Bed in ward.....	0	0	0	0
Medicine and drugs.....	8.75	6.08	7.94	11.30
Eyeglasses.....	2.18	1.98	0	3.84
Medical appliances.....	.19	.04	.08	.38
Accident and health insurance.....	21.97	18.79	15.80	28.66
Other medical care.....	.48	0	1.72	0
Average expenditure per person for medical care, total.....	14.47	7.91	12.08	26.28

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 330.

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

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.—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.....	504	47	114	106	86	59	92
Number of families spending for personal care:							
Personal care services:							
Haircuts.....	490	43	111	104	85	57	90
Shaves by barber.....	19	2	1	2	2	3	9
Shampoos.....	79	0	4	12	15	20	28
Manicures.....	19	1	1	3	6	2	6
Permanent waves.....	275	15	63	58	45	41	53
Other waves.....	226	11	40	44	46	35	50
Other personal care services.....	10	0	2	0	2	1	5
Toilet articles and preparations:							
Toilet soap.....	493	45	109	104	85	59	91
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes.....	471	43	102	100	82	57	87
Cosmetic and toilet preparations.....	459	39	103	96	81	54	86
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles.....	436	38	89	95	76	55	83
Average expenditure per family for personal care, total.....	\$29.57	\$19.80	\$22.77	\$28.20	\$31.86	\$35.57	\$38.59
Personal care services, total.....	15.99	10.20	11.63	14.69	16.91	19.03	20.93
Haircuts.....	9.96	8.57	8.82	10.70	10.40	10.28	10.62
Shaves by barber.....	.14	.10	.02	.02	.07	.40	.36
Shampoos.....	.70	0	.10	.31	.78	1.63	1.58
Manicures.....	.17	.01	(¹)	.08	.37	.24	.35
Permanent waves.....	2.24	.82	1.63	1.91	2.62	2.99	3.27
Other waves.....	2.34	.70	1.03	1.67	2.61	3.47	4.61
Other personal care services.....	.04	0	.03	0	.06	.02	.14
Toilet articles and preparations, total.....	13.98	9.60	11.14	13.51	14.95	16.54	17.66
Toilet soap.....	4.59	4.44	4.13	4.47	4.95	5.10	4.70
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes.....	3.52	2.20	2.77	3.39	4.12	4.41	4.12
Cosmetic and toilet preparations.....	3.76	1.84	2.68	3.48	3.63	4.56	5.98
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles.....	2.11	1.12	1.56	2.17	2.25	2.47	2.86
Average expenditure per person for personal care, total.....	8.42	3.69	5.39	8.01	10.16	12.13	16.04
<i>Medical Care Expenditures</i>							
Number of families spending for medical care:							
Services of—							
General practitioner: Home.....	182	12	47	37	30	25	31
Office.....	262	14	55	57	47	41	48
Specialist and other practitioner.....	110	8	19	22	23	15	23
Dentist.....	336	29	78	69	58	40	62
Clinic.....	17	2	2	5	2	2	4
Nurse: In home: Private.....	9	2	1	1	0	5	0
Visiting.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
In hospital.....	5	0	0	0	1	2	2
Hospital: Private room.....	52	5	5	11	13	8	10
Bed in ward.....	24	1	4	7	5	3	4
Medicine and drugs.....	444	39	100	98	77	52	78
Eyeglasses.....	153	8	29	26	29	19	42
Medical appliances.....	70	4	17	11	10	14	14
Accident and health insurance.....	161	7	33	36	28	19	38
Average expenditure per family for medical care, total.....	\$68.67	\$34.04	\$44.41	\$65.50	\$76.90	\$86.11	\$101.32
Services of:							
General practitioner: Home.....	6.15	4.04	5.28	5.29	4.66	9.36	8.61
Office.....	7.92	2.77	4.36	5.68	9.03	11.52	14.23
Specialist and other practitioner.....	11.06	3.53	5.10	12.90	14.78	12.88	15.53
Dentist.....	15.42	9.53	12.24	15.02	19.88	15.46	18.67
Clinic.....	.66	.55	.07	1.91	5.65	.07	.40
Nurse: In home: Private.....	.33	.35	.09	.14	0	2.10	0
Visiting.....	.01	.11	0	0	0	0	0
In hospital.....	.95	0	0	0	.16	2.28	3.60
Hospital: Private room.....	5.02	2.06	1.53	3.62	6.90	5.27	10.58
Bed in ward.....	1.82	.43	.87	2.87	1.06	3.71	2.03
Medicine and drugs.....	8.42	5.04	7.54	7.54	9.09	11.16	9.88
Eyeglasses.....	4.40	2.02	3.32	3.05	4.75	5.06	8.25
Medical appliances.....	.22	.10	.16	.17	.30	.24	.34
Accident and health insurance.....	4.97	2.78	3.47	5.62	4.15	4.83	8.07
Other medical care.....	1.23	.73	.38	1.71	1.49	2.17	1.13
Average expenditure per person for medical care, total.....	19.55	6.34	10.52	18.59	24.52	29.18	42.13

¹ Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 330.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—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	401	54	65	94	62	42	84
Number of families spending for personal care:							
Personal care services:							
Haircuts	387	51	64	88	60	42	82
Shaves by barber	27	2	5	5	4	2	9
Shampoos	39	0	2	10	6	5	16
Manicures	7	1	0	1	1	1	3
Permanent waves	216	26	23	54	40	18	55
Other waves	129	6	10	24	28	15	46
Other personal care services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toilet articles and preparations:							
Toilet soap	397	54	64	93	61	42	83
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes	362	48	55	80	59	37	83
Cosmetic and toilet preparations	366	49	56	88	57	38	78
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles	306	37	50	74	46	32	67
Average expenditure per family for personal care, total	\$28.48	\$21.71	\$23.49	\$28.76	\$27.82	\$25.94	\$38.16
Personal care services, total	14.44	10.01	11.07	14.00	14.66	13.23	20.83
Haircuts	8.77	7.81	8.37	8.36	9.06	8.74	9.93
Shaves by barber	.59	.23	.41	.48	.38	.17	1.44
Shampoos	.65	0	.07	.1	.70	.79	1.81
Manicures	.04	.01	0	.01	.07	.06	.11
Permanent waves	2.42	1.53	1.40	2.80	2.76	1.79	3.41
Other waves	1.97	1.43	.82	2.04	1.69	1.68	4.13
Other personal care services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toilet articles and preparations, total	14.04	11.70	12.42	14.76	13.16	12.71	17.33
Toilet soap	4.93	5.40	4.84	4.86	4.63	4.56	5.18
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes	3.50	2.81	2.63	3.54	3.84	3.09	4.52
Cosmetic and toilet preparations	3.73	2.16	3.05	3.99	3.58	3.37	5.28
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles	1.88	1.33	1.90	2.37	1.11	1.69	2.35
Average expenditure per person for personal care, total	8.17	3.88	5.73	8.01	9.27	9.86	16.63
<i>Medical Care Expenditures</i>							
Number of families spending for medical care:							
Services of—							
General practitioner: Home	125	18	24	33	10	15	25
Office	216	28	35	51	30	21	51
Specialist and other practitioner	76	9	8	9	14	14	22
Dentist	199	25	35	41	30	16	52
Clinic	18	5	6	3	2	1	1
Nurse: In home: Private	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Visiting	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
In hospital	4	0	0	1	0	1	2
Hospital: Private room	26	1	1	5	5	4	10
Bed in ward	13	2	3	2	4	2	0
Medicine and drugs	370	52	61	88	55	38	76
Eyeglasses	95	13	11	24	12	10	25
Medical appliances	22	1	1	3	3	6	8
Accident and health insurance	126	10	16	30	22	17	31
Average expenditure per family for medical care, total	\$60.51	\$36.72	\$38.20	\$58.84	\$58.01	\$72.06	\$91.15
Services of—							
General practitioner: Home	4.36	4.54	4.15	4.42	5.77	4.67	3.16
Office	9.31	5.16	4.58	8.62	11.87	7.23	15.56
Specialist and other practitioner	11.21	3.85	3.69	6.43	8.35	23.90	22.89
Dentist	10.18	5.82	7.31	11.15	8.21	5.99	17.67
Clinic	.43	1.29	.98	.19	.15	.21	.06
Nurse: In home: Private	.05	0	.14	.13	0	0	0
Visiting	.01	.05	0	0	0	0	0
In hospital	.27	0	0	.48	0	.36	.60
Hospital: Private room	3.55	.93	.62	4.08	4.80	4.74	5.42
Bed in ward	1.35	.70	3.73	.66	2.12	1.59	0
Medicine and drugs	11.30	9.14	8.18	14.12	9.43	10.84	13.58
Eyeglasses	2.98	3.44	1.75	2.87	3.12	2.25	4.04
Medical appliances	.15	.01	.02	.12	.09	.27	.38
Accident and health insurance	4.03	1.75	2.59	4.26	3.25	6.13	5.86
Other medical care	1.33	.04	.46	1.31	.85	3.88	1.93
Average expenditure per person for medical care, total	17.41	6.56	9.31	16.40	19.34	27.36	39.73

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 330.

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

Item	St. Louis, Mo.—Negro families				Salt Lake City, Utah—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 \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Personal Care Expenditures</i>									
Families in survey	106	28	27	51	210	54	55	72	29
No. fam. spending for personal care:									
Personal care services:									
Haircuts	103	27	26	50	199	53	51	66	29
Shaves by barber	8	2	1	5	9	2	2	3	2
Shampoos	42	10	12	20	7	2	0	3	2
Manicures	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
Permanent waves	0	0	0	0	121	33	32	36	20
Other waves	19	3	7	9	72	15	18	23	16
Other personal care services	2	1	0	1	5	1	1	1	2
Toilet articles and preparations:									
Toilet soap	104	28	27	49	206	54	55	68	29
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes	90	21	23	46	180	46	40	68	26
Cosmetic and toilet preps	78	18	19	41	185	44	49	63	29
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles	46	11	14	21	118	28	28	41	21
Average expenditure per family for personal care, total	\$26.86	\$25.24	\$25.60	\$28.40	\$31.48	\$28.77	\$28.57	\$29.90	\$46.10
Personal care services, total	15.10	13.09	14.60	16.47	14.23	12.65	13.10	13.15	22.08
Haircuts	7.26	7.17	7.50	7.18	8.72	8.26	8.61	8.26	10.95
Shaves by barber	1.27	.84	.58	1.87	.24	.06	.15	.45	.21
Shampoos	4.76	4.00	5.31	4.88	.09	.08	0	.09	.29
Manicures	.01	.03	0	0	.03	0	0	.10	0
Permanent waves	0	0	0	0	3.12	3.01	3.05	2.41	5.20
Other waves	1.61	.75	1.21	2.30	1.87	1.18	1.27	1.66	4.84
Other personal care services	.19	.30	0	.24	.16	.06	.02	.18	.59
Toilet articles and preps., total	11.76	12.15	11.00	11.93	17.25	16.12	15.47	16.75	24.02
Toilet soap	5.25	6.06	5.23	4.81	5.34	5.96	5.69	4.97	4.46
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes	3.24	3.64	2.84	3.23	4.67	4.36	3.95	4.73	6.48
Cosmetic and toilet preps	2.26	1.27	2.02	2.92	5.73	4.67	4.79	5.13	11.00
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles	1.01	1.18	.91	.97	1.51	1.13	1.04	1.92	2.08
Average expenditure per person for personal care, total	7.94	4.84	7.64	11.88	8.26	5.46	7.05	9.55	19.70
<i>Medical Care Expenditures</i>									
No. fam. spending for medical care:									
Services of—									
General practitioner: Home	37	8	12	17	61	16	21	19	5
Office	44	8	11	25	84	17	21	32	14
Specialist practitioner	4	1	3	0	59	14	19	22	4
Dentist	16	4	4	8	127	33	31	43	20
Clinic	5	2	2	1	9	1	3	5	0
Nurse: In home: Private	0	0	0	0	7	3	1	3	0
Visiting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
In hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hospital: Private room	2	0	1	1	20	2	2	13	3
Bed in ward	1	1	0	0	6	1	2	2	1
Medicine and drugs	85	25	20	40	167	38	43	63	23
Eyeglasses	15	2	1	12	55	19	10	14	12
Medical appliances	4	0	1	3	33	9	5	13	6
Accident and health insurance	53	9	13	31	24	8	10	3	3
Average expenditure per family for medical care, total	\$47.87	\$31.39	\$47.03	\$57.38	\$63.63	\$56.88	\$58.93	\$65.46	\$80.78
Services of—									
General practitioner: Home	3.28	3.39	2.28	3.75	4.86	3.04	7.27	5.24	2.77
Office	6.47	.94	11.43	6.88	7.40	7.53	4.10	9.52	8.18
Specialist, practitioner	1.61	3.17	3.04	0	15.44	12.48	18.82	12.97	20.65
Dentist	3.41	3.46	3.30	3.44	11.61	10.48	7.88	13.26	16.67
Clinic	.21	.18	.19	.24	.48	.64	.30	.70	0
Nurse: In home: Private	0	0	0	0	.79	.68	.52	1.39	0
Visiting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
In hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hospital: Private room	.57	0	1.94	.16	3.79	1.82	2.05	5.45	6.68
Bed in ward	.42	1.57	0	0	.99	1.34	1.36	.21	1.58
Medicine and drugs	9.80	7.44	9.58	11.21	10.52	9.88	8.72	11.14	13.58
Eyeglasses	1.62	.36	.93	2.69	4.36	5.45	3.02	3.25	7.66
Medical appliances	.02	0	.02	.04	.25	.20	.17	.26	.48
Accident and health insurance	20.46	10.88	14.32	28.97	2.68	3.34	4.28	1.08	2.45
Other medical care	0	0	0	0	.46	0	.44	.99	.08
Average expenditure per person for medical care, total	14.17	6.03	14.03	24.01	16.70	10.79	14.55	20.91	34.52

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 330.

TABLE 15.—Recreation expenditures, by economic level

DENVER, COLO.—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.....	295	92	106	97
Number of families owning radios.....	204	47	79	78
Number of families spending for—				
Reading:				
Newspapers, street.....	46	13	18	15
Newspapers, home delivery.....	242	70	88	84
Magazines.....	159	37	60	62
Books purchased (other than school texts).....	20	5	11	4
Books borrowed from loan libraries.....	10	4	3	3
Tobacco:				
Cigars.....	41	5	18	18
Cigarettes.....	170	45	65	60
Pipe tobacco.....	62	22	12	28
Other tobacco.....	17	8	4	5
Commercial entertainment:				
Movies (adult admission).....	249	70	92	87
Movies (child admission).....	61	27	27	7
Plays and concerts.....	17	5	7	5
Spectator sports.....	43	5	17	21
Recreational equipment:				
Musical instruments.....	14	8	2	4
Sheet music, records, rolls.....	22	7	8	7
Radio purchase.....	29	10	7	12
Radio upkeep.....	93	19	38	36
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment.....	69	19	22	28
Athletic equipment and supplies.....	22	7	3	12
Children's play equipment.....	40	16	18	6
Pets (purchase and care).....	54	12	23	19
Recreational associations.....	48	10	16	22
Entertaining:				
In home, except food and drinks.....	27	6	9	12
Out of home, except food and drinks.....	12	2	4	6
Average expenditure for recreation, total.....	\$79.16	\$57.41	\$73.20	\$106.34
Reading, total.....	15.32	12.07	16.10	17.55
Newspapers, street.....	1.44	.97	1.80	1.49
Newspapers, home delivery.....	10.02	8.77	10.25	10.95
Magazines.....	2.96	1.71	2.95	4.16
Books purchased (other than school texts).....	.81	.60	1.07	.74
Books borrowed from loan libraries.....	.09	.02	.03	.21
Tobacco, total.....	24.21	16.69	23.74	31.85
Cigars.....	2.23	.69	2.52	3.36
Cigarettes.....	19.54	13.54	19.48	25.28
Pipe tobacco.....	1.85	1.59	1.20	2.78
Other tobacco.....	.61	.87	.54	.45
Commercial entertainment, total.....	15.93	12.19	16.43	18.96
Movies (adult admission).....	13.43	9.66	13.95	16.47
Fall.....	3.40	2.43	3.56	4.15
Winter.....	3.43	2.44	3.56	4.24
Spring.....	3.33	2.40	3.43	4.11
Summer.....	3.27	2.39	3.40	3.97
Movies (child admission).....	1.42	2.23	1.43	.64
Fall.....	.36	.58	.36	.16
Winter.....	.36	.58	.36	.16
Spring.....	.36	.56	.36	.16
Summer.....	.34	.51	.35	.16
Plays and concerts.....	.18	.18	.19	.16
Spectator sports.....	.90	.12	.86	1.69
Recreational equipment, total.....	13.18	13.66	9.00	17.31
Musical instruments.....	1.90	4.41	.24	1.33
Sheet music, records, rolls.....	.28	.14	.42	.26
Radio purchase.....	4.57	4.82	2.54	6.56
Radio upkeep.....	1.06	.66	1.24	1.25
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment.....	.75	.55	.54	1.18
Athletic equipment and supplies.....	.84	.27	.19	2.09
Children's play equipment.....	1.38	1.64	1.67	.83
Pets (purchase and care).....	2.40	1.17	2.16	3.81
Recreational associations.....	1.82	.75	1.30	3.40
Entertaining:				
In home, except food and drinks.....	.83	.40	.38	1.73
Out of home, except food and drinks.....	.91	.35	1.30	1.03
Other recreation.....	6.96	1.30	4.95	14.51

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 331.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—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.....	357	45	92	73	50	43	54
Number of families owning radios.....	245	30	56	48	35	33	43
Number of families spending for—							
Reading:							
Newspapers, street.....	18	2	3	4	3	3	3
Newspapers, home delivery.....	339	42	85	70	48	41	53
Magazines.....	154	13	27	26	25	31	32
Books purchased (other than school texts).....	25	1	8	3	5	2	6
Books borrowed from loan libraries.....	8	0	2	0	2	2	2
Tobacco:							
Cigars.....	38	4	7	8	4	7	8
Cigarettes.....	205	16	48	48	30	27	36
Pipe tobacco.....	101	17	32	24	9	9	10
Other tobacco.....	21	6	8	4	1	1	1
Commercial entertainment:							
Movies (adult admission).....	301	28	76	61	45	41	50
Movies (child admission).....	100	20	33	24	12	6	5
Plays and concerts.....	25	2	8	2	4	1	8
Spectator sports.....	66	5	15	11	11	8	16
Recreational equipment:							
Musical instruments.....	14	1	5	3	2	3	0
Sheet music, records, rolls.....	22	1	9	4	3	3	2
Radio purchase.....	36	4	6	8	6	5	7
Radio upkeep.....	82	10	17	17	12	12	14
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment.....	77	4	20	19	11	14	9
Athletic equipment and supplies.....	30	2	7	4	3	5	9
Children's play equipment.....	71	8	24	14	14	6	5
Pets (purchase and care).....	63	6	13	13	8	10	13
Recreational associations.....	49	7	15	7	5	3	12
Entertaining:							
In home, except food and drinks.....	34	1	5	5	2	6	11
Out of home, except food and drinks.....	20	2	3	3	2	5	7
Average expenditure for recreation, total.....	\$69.26	\$40.74	\$54.01	\$62.57	\$91.48	\$85.52	\$94.70
Reading, total.....	11.87	9.64	11.00	11.07	12.83	13.79	13.89
Newspapers, street.....	.36	.43	.31	.55	.32	.20	.31
Newspapers, home delivery.....	8.70	8.34	8.35	8.41	9.06	9.21	9.26
Magazines.....	2.02	.85	1.20	1.48	2.46	3.63	3.40
Books purchased (other than school texts).....	.76	.02	1.14	.63	.97	.62	.82
Books borrowed from loan libraries.....	.08	0	(¹)	0	.02	.13	.10
Tobacco, total.....	24.96	16.04	19.27	23.51	31.84	27.68	35.55
Cigars.....	1.43	1.08	.47	1.14	2.54	1.57	2.63
Cigarettes.....	20.33	11.02	15.11	17.67	27.47	24.10	30.94
Pipe tobacco.....	2.70	3.32	3.01	3.92	1.63	1.71	1.80
Other tobacco.....	.50	.62	.68	.78	.20	.30	.18
Commercial entertainment, total.....	16.08	8.95	11.55	14.90	19.93	20.92	23.96
Movies (adult admission).....	12.61	5.65	7.30	11.58	16.27	17.56	21.55
Fall.....	3.21	1.38	1.79	3.06	4.07	4.59	5.49
Winter.....	3.23	1.46	1.85	2.94	4.13	4.68	5.44
Spring.....	3.07	1.39	1.84	2.82	3.94	4.12	5.27
Summer.....	3.10	1.42	1.82	2.76	4.13	4.17	5.35
Movies (child admission).....	2.18	2.91	2.91	2.69	1.57	2.08	.26
Fall.....	.54	.73	.71	.69	.38	.52	.06
Winter.....	.55	.73	.75	.66	.38	.52	.08
Spring.....	.55	.72	.73	.68	.42	.52	.06
Summer.....	.54	.73	.72	.66	.39	.52	.06
Plays and concerts.....	.21	.08	.12	.12	.33	.12	.56
Spectator sports.....	1.08	.31	1.22	.51	1.76	1.16	1.59
Recreational equipment, total.....	12.15	5.14	8.76	10.68	18.14	19.71	14.19
Musical instruments.....	2.63	.22	2.36	1.64	5.10	7.87	0
Sheet music, records, rolls.....	.18	.02	.31	.10	.18	.29	.08
Radio purchase.....	4.77	2.74	2.02	5.23	8.12	3.78	8.19
Radio upkeep.....	.83	.74	.58	.95	.91	.96	1.07
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment.....	.46	.17	.41	.46	.60	.74	.44
Athletic equipment and supplies.....	.42	.05	.17	.17	.78	.74	.95
Children's play equipment.....	1.49	1.04	2.18	1.57	1.68	.87	.82
Pets (purchase and care).....	1.37	.16	.78	.56	.77	4.36	2.64
Recreational associations.....	1.08	.72	.92	.63	.74	.53	3.04
Entertaining:							
In home, except food and drinks.....	.47	.02	.08	.55	.58	1.10	.80
Out of home, except food and drinks.....	.34	.02	.08	.28	.56	.80	.58
Other recreation.....	2.31	.21	2.35	.95	6.86	.99	2.69

¹ Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 331.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over
<i>Recreation Expenditures</i>				
Families in survey.....	103	32	29	42
Number of families owning radios.....	70	23	20	27
Number of families spending for--				
Reading:				
Newspapers, street.....	7	3	2	2
Newspapers, home delivery.....	94	27	26	41
Magazines.....	20	4	5	11
Books purchased (other than school texts).....	1	0	0	1
Books borrowed from loan libraries.....	0	0	0	0
Tobacco:				
Cigars.....	19	3	7	9
Cigarettes.....	42	12	10	20
Pipe tobacco.....	30	10	11	9
Other tobacco.....	14	3	3	8
Commercial entertainment:				
Movies (adult admission).....	77	20	25	32
Movies (child admission).....	31	19	5	7
Plays and concerts.....	9	2	2	5
Spectator sports.....	14	2	3	9
Recreational equipment:				
Musical instruments.....	0	0	0	0
Sheet music, records, rolls.....	2	0	0	2
Radio purchase.....	7	4	0	3
Radio upkeep.....	21	5	5	11
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment.....	4	2	1	1
Athletic equipment and supplies.....	2	1	0	1
Children's play equipment.....	11	5	3	3
Pets (purchase and care).....	10	3	1	6
Recreational associations.....	10	1	4	5
Entertaining:				
In home, except food and drinks.....	11	1	1	9
Out of home, except food and drinks.....	2	0	0	2
Average expenditure for recreation, total.....	\$50.14	\$36.40	\$40.28	\$67.40
Reading, total.....	10.11	8.36	10.21	11.39
Newspapers, street.....	.34	.76	.16	.15
Newspapers, home delivery.....	9.29	7.48	9.64	10.42
Magazines.....	.48	.12	.41	.81
Books purchased (other than school texts).....	(1)	0	0	0.01
Books borrowed from loan libraries.....	0	0	0	0
Tobacco, total.....	20.97	14.52	18.11	27.86
Cigars.....	2.69	1.02	2.09	4.37
Cigarettes.....	12.92	9.73	10.89	16.75
Pipe tobacco.....	3.15	2.47	4.32	2.87
Other tobacco.....	2.21	1.30	.81	3.87
Commercial entertainment, total.....	9.28	7.55	9.34	10.55
Movies (adult admission).....	7.11	3.99	7.93	8.91
Fall.....	1.82	1.02	2.06	2.26
Winter.....	1.82	1.02	2.07	2.25
Spring.....	1.78	.99	1.94	2.22
Summer.....	1.71	.96	1.86	2.18
Movies (child admission).....	1.45	3.26	.72	.58
Fall.....	.36	.82	.18	.13
Winter.....	.35	.80	.18	.13
Spring.....	.38	.84	.18	.16
Summer.....	.36	.80	.18	.16
Plays and concerts.....	.17	.07	.12	.28
Spectator sports.....	.55	.23	.57	.78
Recreational equipment, total.....	5.04	5.77	1.72	6.75
Musical instruments.....	0	0	0	0
Sheet music, records, rolls.....	.07	0	0	.17
Radio purchase.....	3.12	4.77	0	4.02
Radio upkeep.....	.72	.18	.61	1.22
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment.....	.11	.08	.07	.12
Athletic equipment and supplies.....	.19	.06	0	.42
Children's play equipment.....	.55	.48	.97	.31
Pets (purchase and care).....	.28	.20	.07	.49
Recreational associations.....	.58	.03	.69	.94
Entertaining:				
In home, except food and drinks.....	.47	.16	.10	.96
Out of home, except food and drinks.....	.14	0	0	.33
Other recreation.....	3.55	.01	.11	8.62

¹ Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 331.

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

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL MINN.—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.....	504	47	114	106	86	59	92
Number of families owning radios.....	445	36	98	91	77	56	87
Number of families spending for—							
Reading:							
Newspapers, street.....	87	6	19	10	21	11	20
Newspapers, home delivery.....	472	43	107	102	79	55	86
Magazines.....	305	18	65	67	52	38	65
Books purchased (other than school texts).....	30	0	6	8	4	2	10
Books borrowed from loan libraries.....	22	0	5	3	5	2	7
Tobacco:							
Cigars.....	79	2	17	13	13	9	25
Cigarettes.....	301	24	65	63	44	37	68
Pipe tobacco.....	118	13	27	25	14	14	25
Other tobacco.....	53	4	19	11	9	5	5
Commercial entertainment:							
Movies (adult admission).....	430	34	95	89	77	55	80
Movies (child admission).....	152	30	52	33	18	13	6
Plays and concerts.....	42	2	6	5	5	11	13
Spectator sports.....	146	5	25	22	25	25	44
Recreational equipment:							
Musical instruments.....	22	2	6	6	1	4	3
Sheet music, records, rolls.....	48	3	12	9	7	9	8
Radio purchase.....	40	1	6	8	13	2	10
Radio upkeep.....	178	15	41	31	27	23	41
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment.....	161	11	36	39	25	21	29
Athletic equipment and supplies.....	49	2	9	8	11	4	15
Children's play equipment.....	99	9	25	30	17	13	5
Pets (purchase and care).....	79	4	12	13	14	10	26
Recreational associations.....	85	5	18	14	18	15	15
Entertaining:							
In home, except food and drinks.....	38	1	7	6	4	9	11
Out of home, except food and drinks.....	20	0	3	2	4	6	5
Average expenditure for recreation, total.....	\$72.30	\$42.01	\$55.31	\$63.88	\$71.01	\$89.01	\$109.00
Reading, total.....	13.01	9.06	11.25	12.65	13.05	14.56	16.52
Newspapers, street.....	1.00	.54	.70	.51	1.44	1.61	1.34
Newspapers, home delivery.....	8.87	7.35	8.43	9.29	8.92	9.02	9.56
Magazines.....	2.63	1.17	1.93	2.73	2.28	3.46	3.93
Books purchased (other than school texts).....	.33	0	.11	.10	.19	.12	1.28
Books borrowed from loan libraries.....	.18	0	.08	.02	.22	.35	.41
Tobacco, total.....	25.04	17.73	22.35	21.83	20.33	30.76	36.58
Cigars.....	1.79	.06	1.94	1.02	1.13	1.76	4.02
Cigarettes.....	20.32	14.03	16.65	18.22	16.55	26.89	29.83
Pipe tobacco.....	1.75	2.20	1.94	1.67	1.45	1.39	1.91
Other tobacco.....	1.18	1.44	1.82	.92	1.20	.72	.82
Commercial entertainment, total.....	14.22	8.86	10.82	11.97	16.23	19.59	18.47
Movies (adult admission).....	10.61	5.63	6.98	9.61	13.67	14.88	13.56
Fall.....	2.73	1.39	1.79	2.62	3.59	3.68	3.56
Winter.....	2.92	1.58	1.89	2.69	3.70	3.80	3.88
Spring.....	2.56	1.41	1.65	2.20	3.32	3.57	3.37
Summer.....	2.35	1.30	1.65	2.10	3.06	3.35	2.75
Movies (child admission).....	1.86	2.94	2.96	1.81	1.13	1.60	.80
Fall.....	.48	.75	.76	.48	.29	.39	.20
Winter.....	.48	.79	.76	.48	.32	.38	.20
Spring.....	.46	.74	.74	.43	.27	.41	.20
Summer.....	.44	.66	.70	.42	.25	.42	.20
Plays and concerts.....	.28	.04	.16	.03	.13	.72	.71
Spectator sports.....	1.47	.20	.72	.52	1.30	2.89	3.40
Recreational equipment, total.....	12.34	4.33	6.49	12.36	14.70	12.74	21.19
Musical instruments.....	2.42	1.13	.93	3.06	1.45	4.76	3.58
Sheet music, records, rolls.....	.22	.07	.18	.27	.24	.31	.19
Radio purchase.....	3.52	.87	1.10	3.54	6.05	2.87	5.89
Radio upkeep.....	1.33	.88	1.37	.98	1.23	1.33	2.02
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment.....	.92	.28	.62	.94	.94	.92	1.58
Athletic equipment and supplies.....	1.15	.02	.22	.78	1.52	.44	3.44
Children's play equipment.....	1.38	.98	1.37	2.07	1.59	1.20	.71
Pets (purchase and care).....	1.40	1.10	.70	.72	1.68	.91	3.78
Recreational associations.....	1.85	.65	.76	1.58	1.83	3.76	2.93
Entertaining:							
In home, except food and drinks.....	.47	.05	.25	.32	.32	.64	1.14
Out of home, except food and drinks.....	.27	0	.04	.10	.64	.38	.48
Other recreation.....	5.10	1.33	3.35	3.07	3.91	6.58	11.69

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 331.

TABLE 15.—*Recreation expenditures, by economic level—Continued*
ST. LOUIS, MO.—KANS.—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.....	401	54	65	94	62	42	84
Number of families owning radios.....	352	44	56	85	55	38	74
Number of families spending for—							
Reading:							
Newspapers, street.....	260	33	40	56	42	26	63
Newspapers, home delivery.....	225	26	36	43	35	24	51
Magazines.....	152	14	16	38	28	17	39
Books purchased (other than school texts).....	15	0	1	3	1	0	10
Books borrowed from loan libraries.....	12	0	0	3	4	1	4
Tobacco:							
Cigars.....	64	2	8	17	12	8	17
Cigarettes.....	239	28	35	58	40	23	55
Pipe tobacco.....	96	12	12	30	15	11	16
Other tobacco.....	39	14	3	10	6	4	2
Commercial entertainment:							
Movies (adult admission).....	337	41	51	77	54	38	76
Movies (child admission).....	109	31	28	29	11	4	6
Plays and concerts.....	32	4	0	8	5	4	11
Spectator sports.....	102	7	6	22	18	13	36
Recreational equipment:							
Musical instruments.....	5	0	1	2	0	2	0
Sheet music, records, rolls.....	14	3	1	3	1	4	2
Radio purchase.....	36	5	3	6	8	2	12
Radio upkeep.....	101	10	13	28	22	7	21
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment.....	66	8	6	16	7	9	20
Athletic equipment and supplies.....	25	3	2	3	5	3	9
Children's play equipment.....	69	17	15	15	15	3	4
Pets (purchase and care).....	81	5	8	19	16	7	26
Recreational associations.....	69	8	13	16	6	7	19
Entertaining:							
In home, except food and drinks.....	11	1	1	3	2	2	2
Out of home, except food and drinks.....	9	0	0	0	2	3	4
Average expenditure for recreation, total.....	\$87.84	\$59.37	\$59.50	\$86.61	\$86.20	\$96.21	\$126.54
Reading, total.....	15.95	12.01	13.95	15.03	17.44	16.79	19.53
Newspapers, street.....	7.50	5.89	6.65	6.65	8.31	8.05	9.29
Newspapers, home delivery.....	6.72	5.70	6.22	7.00	6.77	6.97	7.28
Magazines.....	1.51	.42	.99	1.19	2.22	1.71	2.32
Books purchased (other than school texts).....	.13	0	.09	.05	.05	0	.47
Books borrowed from loan libraries.....	.09	0	0	.14	.09	.06	.17
Tobacco, total.....	30.56	23.95	22.57	29.21	34.04	33.37	38.52
Cigars.....	2.58	.58	1.30	2.21	3.15	3.67	4.32
Cigarettes.....	23.74	16.71	17.93	22.37	27.99	23.26	31.38
Pipe tobacco.....	2.82	3.20	2.74	2.77	2.03	5.49	1.95
Other tobacco.....	1.42	3.46	.60	1.86	.87	.95	.87
Commercial entertainment, total.....	20.16	14.21	13.90	20.24	17.75	22.35	29.43
Movies (adult admission).....	16.04	11.01	10.42	16.75	15.14	17.80	22.60
Fall.....	4.10	2.84	2.57	4.22	3.92	4.56	5.88
Winter.....	4.03	2.76	2.68	4.15	3.94	4.41	5.62
Spring.....	3.97	2.67	2.63	4.19	3.67	4.43	5.56
Summer.....	3.94	2.74	2.54	4.19	3.61	4.35	5.54
Movies (child admission).....	1.73	2.61	3.06	2.14	1.09	.55	.73
Fall.....	.44	.67	.77	.54	.28	.14	.20
Winter.....	.43	.64	.77	.52	.27	.14	.20
Spring.....	.43	.65	.76	.54	.27	.14	.19
Summer.....	.43	.65	.76	.54	.27	.13	.19
Plays and concerts.....	.45	.07	0	.27	.26	1.55	.83
Spectator sports.....	1.94	.52	.42	1.08	1.26	2.45	5.22
Recreational equipment, total.....	11.56	7.86	6.26	10.87	14.02	10.23	17.71
Musical instruments.....	.72	0	.23	.39	0	5.60	0
Sheet music, records, rolls.....	.07	.05	.02	.05	.08	.37	.05
Radio purchase.....	5.24	4.34	2.50	5.01	6.26	.44	9.86
Radio upkeep.....	.89	.25	.51	1.12	1.20	.57	1.30
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment.....	.50	.45	.25	.46	.43	.95	.59
Athletic equipment and supplies.....	1.53	.10	.25	.04	.56	1.11	1.26
Children's play equipment.....	1.23	1.63	1.65	1.24	2.31	.26	.33
Pets (purchase and care).....	2.38	1.04	.85	2.56	3.23	.93	4.32
Recreational associations.....	2.25	1.04	2.12	2.74	.51	2.97	3.51
Entertaining:							
In home, except food and drinks.....	.24	.06	.15	.05	.21	1.36	.08
Out of home, except food and drinks.....	1.54	0	0	0	.26	3.83	5.26
Other recreation.....	5.58	.24	.55	8.47	1.97	5.31	12.50

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 331.

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

Item	St. Louis, Mo.—Negro families				Salt Lake City, Utah—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 \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Recreation Expenditures</i>									
Families in survey	106	28	27	51	210	54	55	72	29
Number of families owning radios	67	18	19	30	134	29	35	49	21
Number of families spending for—									
Reading:									
Newspapers, street	47	7	10	30	24	3	8	8	5
Newspapers, home delivery	40	8	10	22	181	47	44	63	27
Magazines	17	3	3	11	116	18	28	50	20
Books purchased (other than school texts)	3	0	0	3	21	2	8	8	3
Books borrowed from loan libraries	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	0
Tobacco:									
Cigars	23	8	3	12	14	1	5	4	4
Cigarettes	48	10	11	27	72	15	22	25	10
Pipe tobacco	15	4	3	8	21	2	7	8	4
Other tobacco	11	4	4	3	14	8	2	3	1
Commercial entertainment:									
Movies (adult admission)	56	11	17	28	197	48	52	70	27
Movies (child admission)	20	10	7	3	62	28	20	12	2
Plays and concerts	4	1	1	2	19	1	2	12	4
Spectator sports	11	3	1	7	27	7	3	12	5
Recreational equipment:									
Musical instruments	0	0	0	0	6	0	3	3	0
Sheet music, records, rolls	2	0	2	0	19	3	9	6	1
Radio purchase	6	2	1	3	12	2	2	5	3
Radio upkeep	20	3	6	11	69	12	18	26	13
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment	0	0	0	0	53	6	22	17	8
Athletic equipment and supplies	2	1	0	1	19	5	2	9	3
Children's play equipment	14	8	5	1	42	10	14	16	2
Pets (purchase and care)	9	2	2	5	45	13	13	12	7
Recreational associations	9	0	1	8	20	4	4	8	4
Entertaining:									
In home, except food and drinks	2	0	0	2	22	2	3	9	8
Out of home, except food and drinks	1	0	0	1	6	0	2	3	1
Average expenditure for recreation, total	\$40.95	\$32.37	\$38.04	\$47.21	\$55.86	\$39.14	\$53.09	\$61.74	\$77.55
Reading, total	9.02	5.90	8.95	10.76	12.80	10.31	11.28	14.47	16.18
Newspapers, street	4.58	2.73	4.02	5.89	7.73	6.32	7.77	8.4	6.0
Newspapers, home delivery	4.09	2.82	4.90	4.40	8.57	8.27	8.26	8.58	9.07
Magazines	2.9	.25	.08	.35	2.94	1.27	1.92	4.00	5.32
Books purchased (other than school texts)	.06	0	0	.12	.49	.15	.31	.86	.59
Books borrowed from loan libraries	0	0	0	0	.07	(1)	0	.19	0
Tobacco, total	20.08	16.43	18.34	23.01	13.50	10.22	15.36	13.37	16.36
Cigars	4.14	4.38	1.90	5.19	1.05	51	.56	1.08	2.94
Cigarettes	12.17	8.89	10.82	14.68	10.79	7.81	13.13	11.14	10.99
Pipe tobacco	1.80	1.76	1.45	2.01	1.04	.57	1.39	.84	1.74
Other tobacco	1.97	1.40	4.17	1.13	.62	1.33	.28	.31	.69
Commercial entertainment, total	6.25	4.99	7.66	6.22	16.52	12.88	13.09	18.49	24.95
Movies (adult admission)	4.56	2.08	5.53	5.43	12.86	7.64	10.18	15.07	22.17
Fall	1.12	.50	1.37	1.33	3.22	1.98	2.55	3.71	5.61
Winter	1.16	.53	1.46	1.35	3.28	1.97	2.58	3.91	5.48
Spring	1.14	.57	1.36	1.35	3.21	1.87	2.52	3.79	5.59
Summer	1.14	.48	1.34	1.40	3.15	1.82	2.53	3.66	5.49
Movies (child admission)	1.26	2.40	2.10	.18	2.37	4.11	2.64	1.29	1.23
Fall	.31	.60	.53	.04	.60	1.03	.66	.34	.30
Winter	.31	.60	.53	.04	.60	1.05	.66	.34	.30
Spring	.32	.60	.52	.05	.59	1.02	.66	.33	.30
Summer	.32	.60	.52	.05	.58	1.01	.66	.28	.33
Plays and concerts	.10	.21	.01	.09	.41	.13	.07	.76	.79
Spectator sports	.33	.30	.02	.52	.88	1.00	.20	1.37	.76
Recreational equipment, total	4.51	4.91	2.94	5.13	9.46	4.04	11.22	10.62	13.34
Musical instruments	0	0	0	0	1.68	0	4.82	1.22	0
Sheet music, records, rolls	.03	0	.13	0	.24	.05	.27	.41	.09
Radio purchase	2.62	2.03	.83	3.89	2.64	.66	1.17	2.97	8.30
Radio upkeep	.73	.20	1.03	.86	.98	.62	.92	1.11	1.42
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment	0	0	0	0	.68	.06	.97	.83	.91
Athletic equipment and supplies	.07	.27	0	(1)	.51	.34	.10	1.00	.40
Children's play equipment	.70	1.57	.94	1.0	1.52	1.30	1.60	2.08	.60
Pets (purchase and care)	.36	.84	.01	.28	1.21	1.01	1.47	1.00	1.62
Recreational associations	.55	0	.04	1.12	.88	.19	.79	1.13	1.69
Entertaining:									
In home, except food and drinks	.19	0	0	.40	.78	.36	.26	.78	2.52
Out of home, except food and drinks	.25	0	0	.51	.18	0	.06	.37	.24
Other recreation	.10	.14	.11	.06	1.74	1.14	1.05	2.51	2.27

¹ Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 331.

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

DENVER, COLO.—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All fami- lies	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.....	295	92	106	97
Number of families spending for—				
Members away from home.....	11	4	6	1
Members at home.....	67	26	28	13
Average expenditure per family for formal education, total.....	\$9.51	\$4.92	\$15.40	\$7.40
For members away from home.....	2.16	1.26	4.81	.12
For members at home.....	7.35	3.66	10.59	7.28
<i>Vocation Expenditures</i>				
Number of families spending for—				
Union dues or fees.....	51	14	18	19
Professional association dues or fees.....	19	5	5	9
Technical literature.....	6	1	3	2
Average expenditure per family for vocational items, total.....	\$4.60	\$2.49	\$3.65	\$7.62
Union dues or fees.....	3.58	1.60	2.99	6.12
Professional association dues or fees.....	.85	.86	.37	1.37
Technical literature.....	.13	.03	.26	.09
Other items of vocational expense.....	.04	0	.03	.04
<i>Community Welfare Expenditures</i>				
Number of families spending for—				
Religious organizations.....	174	54	71	49
Community chest and other organizations.....	201	50	79	72
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	149	30	61	58
Average expenditure per family for community welfare, total.....	\$18.07	\$11.52	\$21.73	\$20.28
Religious organizations.....	10.48	7.65	12.43	11.03
Community chest and other organizations.....	4.32	2.24	5.41	5.11
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	3.27	1.63	3.89	4.14
<i>Gifts and Contributions</i>				
Number of families spending for—				
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts.....	233	64	88	81
Support of relatives.....	61	11	25	25
Support of other persons.....	20	2	6	12
Average expenditure per family for contributions and gifts to persons outside economic family, total.....	\$36.47	\$14.49	\$33.57	\$60.49
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts.....	18.38	10.12	16.75	28.01
Support of relatives.....	15.95	4.01	16.04	27.17
Support of other persons.....	2.14	.36	.78	5.31
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditures</i>				
Number of families spending for—				
Funerals.....	0	0	0	0
Legal costs.....	10	1	5	4
Gardens.....	26	7	9	10
Family losses.....	3	0	1	2
Average expenditure per family for miscellaneous items, total.....	\$2.59	\$1.34	\$2.58	\$3.77
Funerals.....	0	0	0	0
Legal costs.....	1.31	.71	2.14	.98
Gardens.....	.38	.18	.22	.74
Family losses.....	.61	0	.03	1.82
Other.....	.29	.45	.19	.23

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 331.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—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.....	357	45	92	73	50	43	54
Number of families spending for—							
Members away from home.....	19	7	7	2	3	0	0
Members at home.....	141	25	40	33	22	12	9
Average expenditure per family for formal education, total.....	\$11.57	\$10.40	\$10.89	\$7.46	\$16.13	\$9.85	\$16.40
For members away from home.....	1.64	1.85	3.46	.37	3.13	0	0
For members at home.....	9.93	8.55	7.43	7.09	13.00	9.85	16.40
<i>Vocation Expenditures</i>							
Number of families spending for—							
Union dues or fees.....	67	5	17	13	7	10	15
Professional association dues or fees.....	9	0	3	2	1	0	3
Technical literature.....	4	0	0	2	1	1	0
Average expenditure per family for vocational items, total.....	\$4.89	\$3.37	\$3.59	\$3.66	\$5.51	\$6.43	\$8.20
Union dues or fees.....	4.48	3.37	3.27	2.91	5.29	6.30	7.34
Professional association dues or fees.....	.35	0	.32	.60	.10	0	.86
Technical literature.....	.06	0	0	.15	.12	.13	0
Other items of vocational expense.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Community Welfare Expenditures</i>							
Number of families spending for—							
Religious organizations.....	237	35	64	54	30	22	32
Community chest and other organizations.....	288	29	73	56	41	38	51
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	199	14	48	46	27	23	41
Average expenditure per family for community welfare, total.....	\$18.02	\$12.68	\$15.41	\$17.42	\$18.26	\$17.76	\$27.70
Religious organizations.....	11.67	9.37	10.61	10.33	11.58	11.37	17.51
Community chest and other organizations.....	3.97	2.21	2.92	3.42	4.45	4.36	7.23
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	2.38	1.10	1.88	3.67	2.23	2.03	2.96
<i>Gifts and Contributions</i>							
Number of families spending for—							
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts.....	270	26	66	55	43	37	43
Support of relatives.....	78	4	22	14	7	12	19
Support of other persons.....	21	3	4	3	1	6	4
Average expenditure per family for contributions and gifts to persons outside economic family, total.....	\$26.04	\$5.72	\$13.65	\$23.83	\$21.85	\$41.33	\$58.17
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts.....	12.68	4.18	7.19	11.55	15.60	16.87	24.37
Support of relatives.....	12.72	.70	6.15	11.77	5.87	22.78	33.18
Support of other persons.....	.64	.84	.31	.51	.38	1.68	.62
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditures</i>							
Number of families spending for—							
Funerals.....	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Legal costs.....	5	1	1	1	1	1	0
Gardens.....	24	5	7	5	2	0	5
Family losses.....	9	1	3	1	1	2	1
Average expenditure per family for miscellaneous items, total.....	\$4.59	\$4.11	\$7.07	\$3.27	\$0.81	\$10.69	\$1.20
Funerals.....	1.12	0	4.35	0	0	0	0
Legal costs.....	.15	.39	.11	.30	.06	.01	0
Gardens.....	.29	.50	.14	.51	.12	0	.45
Family losses.....	1.50	1.33	1.82	1.37	.40	4.27	.09
Other.....	1.53	1.89	.65	1.09	.23	6.41	.66

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 331.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over
<i>Formal Education Expenditures</i>				
Families in survey.....	103	32	29	42
Number of families spending for—				
Members away from home.....	4	1	1	2
Members at home.....	25	16	3	6
Average expenditure per family for formal education, total.....	\$1.78	\$3.62	\$0.62	\$1.17
For members away from home.....	.26	.22	.02	.45
For members at home.....	1.52	3.40	.60	.72
<i>Vocation Expenditures</i>				
Number of families spending for—				
Union dues or fees.....	9	1	3	5
Professional association dues or fees.....	1	0	0	1
Technical literature.....	0	0	0	0
Average expenditure per family for vocational items, total.....	\$1.76	\$0.19	\$1.34	\$3.25
Union dues or fees.....	1.65	.19	1.34	2.98
Professional association dues or fees.....	.11	0	0	.27
Technical literature.....	0	0	0	0
Other items of vocational expense.....	0	0	0	0
<i>Community Welfare Expenditures</i>				
Number of families spending for—				
Religious organizations.....	93	27	27	39
Community chest and other organizations.....	61	17	17	27
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	30	4	9	17
Average expenditure per family for community welfare, total.....	\$16.84	\$10.96	\$16.03	\$21.88
Religious organizations.....	12.77	9.36	12.30	15.69
Community chest and other organizations.....	3.02	1.15	2.74	4.64
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	1.05	.45	.99	1.55
<i>Gifts and Contributions</i>				
Number of families spending for—				
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts.....	62	16	15	31
Support of relatives.....	24	5	6	13
Support of other persons.....	7	2	0	5
Average expenditure per family for contributions and gifts to persons outside economic family, total.....	\$28.04	\$6.78	\$8.95	\$57.41
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts.....	6.72	3.73	4.85	10.28
Support of relatives.....	20.64	2.97	4.10	45.51
Support of other persons.....	.68	.08	0	1.62
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditures</i>				
Number of families spending for—				
Funerals.....	2	0	1	1
Legal costs.....	0	0	0	0
Gardens.....	3	2	0	1
Family losses.....	3	0	2	1
Average expenditure per family for miscellaneous items, total.....	\$4.55	\$0.14	\$5.58	\$7.19
Funerals.....	1.82	0	.93	3.81
Legal costs.....	0	0	0	0
Gardens.....	.06	.14	0	.04
Family losses.....	1.70	0	3.62	1.67
Other.....	.97	0	1.03	1.67

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 331.

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

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.—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.....	504	47	114	106	86	59	92
Number of families spending for—							
Members away from home.....	3	1	0	0	0	2	0
Members at home.....	213	32	66	47	27	18	23
Average expenditure per family for formal education, total.....	\$8.79	\$9.96	\$10.45	\$5.97	\$7.52	17.45	\$5.04
For members away from home.....	.05	.04	0	0	0	.39	0
For members at home.....	8.74	9.92	10.45	5.97	7.52	17.06	5.04
<i>Vocation Expenditures</i>							
Number of families spending for—							
Union dues or fees.....	147	11	39	31	17	17	32
Professional association dues or fees.....	15	2	2	2	2	2	5
Technical literature.....	8	0	1	1	0	2	4
Average expenditure per family for vocational items, total.....	\$6.28	\$3.90	\$6.01	\$6.03	\$4.75	\$6.33	\$9.56
Union dues or fees.....	6.08	3.82	5.78	5.97	4.65	5.87	9.23
Professional association dues or fees.....	.13	.08	.08	.04	.06	.42	.19
Technical literature.....	.03	0	.01	.01	0	.04	.14
Other items of vocational expense.....	.04	0	.14	.01	.04	0	0
<i>Community Welfare Expenditures</i>							
Number of families spending for—							
Religious organizations.....	398	39	97	86	67	48	61
Community chest and other organizations.....	402	35	86	82	68	51	80
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	39	1	4	2	12	9	11
Average expenditure per family for community welfare, total.....	\$17.51	\$12.72	\$15.59	\$15.59	\$18.80	\$21.72	\$20.66
Religious organizations.....	14.06	11.05	12.96	13.33	14.98	16.77	15.22
Community chest and other organizations.....	3.17	1.63	2.58	2.21	3.52	4.21	4.80
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	.28	.04	.05	.05	.30	.74	.64
<i>Gifts and Contributions</i>							
Number of families spending for—							
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts.....	455	38	101	93	80	56	87
Support of relatives.....	84	4	16	18	15	10	21
Support of other persons.....	51	2	12	9	6	6	16
Average expenditure per family for contributions and gifts to persons outside economic family, total.....	\$26.84	\$12.46	\$19.69	\$20.47	\$25.65	\$32.42	\$47.88
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts.....	18.06	8.03	13.07	15.45	19.27	21.35	29.11
Support of relatives.....	8.12	4.28	6.27	4.35	5.61	10.46	17.55
Support of other persons.....	.66	.15	.35	.67	.77	.61	1.22
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditures</i>							
Number of families spending for—							
Funerals.....	9	0	1	1	2	2	3
Legal costs.....	5	0	1	0	1	1	2
Gardens.....	50	8	9	10	8	7	8
Family losses.....	10	1	4	1	1	3	0
Average expenditure per family for miscellaneous items, total.....	\$7.10	\$2.58	\$3.87	\$1.21	\$1.57	\$13.43	\$21.33
Funerals.....	5.18	0	.30	.31	.93	9.25	20.87
Legal costs.....	.20	0	.22	0	.12	.94	.09
Gardens.....	.32	.28	.07	.46	.28	.69	.29
Family losses.....	.65	.34	2.12	.04	.23	.81	0
Other.....	.75	1.96	1.16	.40	.01	1.74	.08

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 331.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.—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.....	401	54	65	94	62	42	84
Number of families spending for—							
Members away from home.....	6	1	2	0	2	1	0
Members at home.....	39	18	20	24	10	10	7
Average expenditure per family for formal education, total.....	\$7.14	\$4.62	\$9.49	\$6.99	\$10.80	\$4.02	\$5.94
For members away from home.....	.45	.02	.06	0	2.74	.13	0
For members at home.....	6.69	4.60	9.43	6.99	8.06	3.89	5.94
<i>Vocation Expenditures</i>							
Number of families spending for—							
Union dues or fees.....	118	12	17	33	15	13	28
Professional association dues or fees.....	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
Technical literature.....	3	0	0	1	0	1	1
Average expenditure per family for vocational items, total.....	\$8.35	\$4.19	\$6.86	\$10.11	\$5.28	\$8.96	\$12.23
Union dues or fees.....	7.46	4.06	6.60	8.58	4.94	7.81	10.74
Professional association dues or fees.....	.31	0	.18	0	0	0	1.35
Technical literature.....	.03	0	0	.10	0	.05	.02
Other items of vocational expense.....	.55	.13	.08	1.43	.34	1.10	.12
<i>Community Welfare Expenditures</i>							
Number of families spending for—							
Religious organizations.....	285	42	47	70	37	29	60
Community chest and other organizations.....	269	27	36	59	50	32	65
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	193	23	25	45	27	23	50
Average expenditure per family for community welfare, total.....	\$21.43	\$18.40	\$14.69	\$18.59	\$20.72	\$26.24	\$29.90
Religious organizations.....	15.20	14.66	11.39	14.44	11.54	18.13	20.60
Community chest and other organizations.....	4.79	2.82	2.46	3.03	7.98	5.99	6.87
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	1.44	.92	.84	1.12	1.20	2.12	2.43
<i>Gifts and Contributions</i>							
Number of families spending for—							
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts.....	282	27	34	67	45	33	76
Support of relatives.....	75	5	5	17	14	13	21
Support of other persons.....	25	4	2	4	5	3	7
Average expenditure per family for contributions and gifts to persons outside economic family, total.....	\$23.31	\$5.56	\$8.79	\$19.18	\$21.25	\$44.15	\$41.69
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts.....	10.68	3.56	5.95	7.88	9.98	16.26	19.76
Support of relatives.....	11.98	1.85	2.02	11.18	9.91	27.43	20.91
Support of other persons.....	.65	.15	.82	.12	1.36	.46	1.02
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditures</i>							
Number of families spending for—							
Funerals.....	3	1	0	0	0	1	1
Legal costs.....	5	0	1	0	0	2	2
Gardens.....	14	2	1	6	3	1	1
Family losses.....	10	1	0	2	1	0	6
Average expenditure per family for miscellaneous items, total.....	\$7.55	\$6.37	\$0.87	\$1.22	\$0.75	\$22.54	\$18.12
Funerals.....	3.71	4.63	0	0	0	12.71	8.39
Legal costs.....	.40	0	.62	0	0	2.67	.09
Gardens.....	.10	.05	.06	.12	.22	.02	.08
Family losses.....	2.15	.22	0	.46	.24	0	9.45
Other.....	1.19	1.47	.19	.64	.29	7.14	.11

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 331.

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

Item	St. Louis, Mo.—Negro families				Salt Lake City, Utah—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 \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Formal Education Expenditures</i>									
Families in survey	106	28	27	51	210	54	55	72	29
Number of families spending for—									
Members away from home	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Members at home	12	7	2	3	56	18	15	13	10
Average expenditure per family for formal education, total	\$2.08	\$3.03	\$0.95	\$2.16	\$8.27	\$5.38	\$10.51	\$9.33	\$6.76
For members away from home	.94	0	0	1.96	0	0	0	0	0
For members at home	1.14	3.03	.95	.20	8.27	5.38	10.51	9.33	6.76
<i>Vocation Expenditures</i>									
Number of families spending for—									
Union dues or fees	30	4	6	20	41	9	8	17	7
Professional association dues or fees	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	3	5
Technical literature	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	1
Average expenditure per family for vocational items, total	\$5.38	\$2.04	\$3.91	\$7.98	\$6.31	\$5.19	\$3.39	\$7.29	\$11.52
Union dues or fees	5.34	2.04	3.91	7.90	4.82	5.19	3.29	5.36	5.74
Professional association dues or fees	0	0	0	0	.69	0	.10	.47	3.60
Technical literature	0	0	0	0	.08	0	0	.21	.08
Other items of vocational expense	.04	0	0	.08	.72	0	0	1.25	2.10
<i>Community Welfare Expenditures</i>									
Number of families spending for—									
Religious organizations	92	22	24	46	133	29	38	49	17
Community chest and other organizations	67	16	14	37	131	32	32	45	22
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property	13	3	3	7	152	30	45	53	24
Average expenditure per family for community welfare, total	\$15.79	\$13.05	\$12.96	\$18.79	\$36.41	\$20.77	\$28.60	\$51.87	\$41.98
Religious organizations	13.21	9.88	11.16	16.12	31.79	17.57	24.84	46.08	36.02
Community chest and other organizations	2.22	2.75	1.33	2.40	2.38	1.59	1.51	3.28	3.23
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property	.36	.42	.47	.27	2.24	1.61	2.25	2.51	2.73
<i>Gifts and Contributions</i>									
Number of families spending for—									
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts	40	4	10	26	155	34	37	58	26
Support of relatives	26	4	6	16	32	1	6	17	8
Support of other persons	13	2	3	8	7	0	2	3	2
Average expenditure per family for contributions and gifts to persons outside economic family, total	\$30.64	\$3.81	\$22.69	\$49.58	\$20.78	\$8.33	\$14.55	\$26.21	\$42.30
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts	3.29	.99	1.80	5.33	14.65	7.05	10.69	17.32	29.68
Support of relatives	26.21	2.46	20.19	42.45	5.66	1.28	3.78	8.53	10.24
Support of other persons	1.14	.36	.70	1.80	.47	0	.08	.36	2.38
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditures</i>									
Number of families spending for—									
Funerals	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Legal costs	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	3	1
Gardens	1	0	0	1	4	1	2	1	0
Family losses	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	2	0
Average expenditure per family for miscellaneous items, total	\$0.19	\$0	\$0	\$0.40	\$4.11	\$0.76	\$0.93	\$8.71	\$4.96
Funerals	0	0	0	0	1.05	0	0	3.06	0
Legal costs	.17	0	0	.35	1.24	0	0	1.84	4.41
Gardens	.02	0	0	.05	.06	.02	.11	.09	0
Family losses	0	0	0	0	.18	0	.30	.30	0
Other	0	0	0	0	1.58	.74	.52	3.42	5.55

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 331.

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

WEST NORTH CENTRAL-MOUNTAIN REGION—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Clothing Expenditures</i>				
I. Number of families in survey.....	1,767	618	649	500
Average number of clothing expenditure units per family.....	2.17	3.37	2.66	2.16
Number of families spending for—				
Ready-made clothing, dry cleaning, and accessories.....	1,767	618	649	500
Yard goods and findings.....	1,036	378	395	263
Paid help for sewing.....	98	12	40	46
Number of families reporting clothing received as gifts.....	1,011	363	385	263
Average expenditure per family for clothing.....	\$150.20	\$121.48	\$151.96	\$183.40
Ready-made clothing, dry cleaning, and accessories.....	145.84	117.73	147.29	178.70
Yard goods and findings.....	4.07	3.66	4.40	4.14
Paid help for sewing.....	.29	.09	.27	.56
Average value per family of clothing received as gifts (incomplete) ¹	10.26	10.54	10.55	9.51
II. Number of families having men and boys 18 years of age and over.....	1,687	593	614	480
Number of men and boys 18 years of age and over ²	1,940	715	711	514
Average number of men and boys 18 years of age and over per family having such men and boys ²	1.15	1.21	1.16	1.07
Number of families having boys 12 through 17 years of age ²	271	171	82	18
Number of boys 12 through 17 years of age ²	318	212	87	19
Average number of boys 12 through 17 years of age per family having such boys ²	1.17	1.24	1.06	1.06
Number of families having boys 6 through 11 years of age ²	305	199	86	20
Number of boys 6 through 11 years of age ²	354	241	93	20
Average number of boys 6 through 11 years of age per family having such boys ²	1.16	1.21	1.08	1.00
Number of families having boys 2 through 5 years of age ²	208	115	70	21
Number of boys 2 through 5 years of age ²	227	132	74	21
Average number of boys 2 through 5 years of age per family having such boys ²	1.10	1.15	1.06	1.00
Number of families having women and girls 18 years of age and over ²	1,760	615	647	498
Number of women and girls 18 years of age and over ²	2,159	794	802	563
Average number of women and girls 18 years of age and over per family having such women and girls ²	1.23	1.29	1.24	1.13
Number of families having girls 12 through 17 years of age ²	253	153	76	24
Number of girls 12 through 17 years of age ²	301	189	87	25
Average number of girls 12 through 17 years of age per family having such girls ²	1.19	1.24	1.14	1.04
Number of families having girls 6 through 11 years of age ²	300	190	93	17
Number of girls 6 through 11 years of age ²	344	223	103	18
Average number of girls 6 through 11 years of age per family having such girls ²	1.15	1.17	1.11	1.06
Number of families having girls 2 through 5 years of age ²	203	126	67	10
Number of girls 2 through 5 years of age ²	224	144	69	11
Average number of girls 2 through 5 years of age per family having such girls ²	1.10	1.14	1.03	1.10
Number of families having infants under 2 years of age ³	189	89	74	26
Number of infants under 2 years of age ³	190	90	74	26
Average number of infants under 2 years of age per family having infants ³	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.00

¹ The aggregates on which these averages are based do not include gifts of clothing reported received by 21 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 fund

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 332.

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

WEST NORTH CENTRAL-MOUNTAIN REGION—WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				Average number of articles purchased per person				Average expenditure per person			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
III. Clothing, men and boys 18 years of age and over: ²												
Total.....	906	253	344	309	0.52	0.37	0.53	0.70	49.52	33.69	9.33	71.81
Hats: Felt.....	464	111	173	180	.26	.16	.26	.39	.47	.22	.44	.85
Straw.....	397	136	148	113	.26	.24	.26	.29	.26	.21	.27	.33
Caps: Wool.....	204	70	74	60	.20	.19	.20	.23	.09	.07	.09	.13
Other.....	231	56	100	75	.12	.08	.14	.15	2.60	1.29	3.00	3.86
Overcoats.....	112	26	49	37	.06	.04	.07	.07	.99	.51	1.18	1.40
Topcoats.....	68	19	29	20	.04	.03	.04	.04	.15	.10	.18	.17
Raincoats.....	239	91	96	52	.14	.16	.14	.12	.52	.53	.57	.45
Jackets: Heavy fabric.....	115	32	41	42	.06	.04	.06	.08	.38	.24	.38	.50
Leather.....	79	33	23	23	.06	.07	.07	.05	.18	.19	.15	.21
Other.....	146	45	65	36	.08	.06	.10	.07	.21	.16	.25	.24
Sweaters: Heavy.....	177	58	65	54	.10	.09	.10	.12	.20	.15	.20	.29
Light.....	419	119	155	145	.23	.17	.24	.30	5.97	3.96	6.10	8.56
Suits: Heavy wool.....	479	121	173	185	.25	.17	.22	.38	6.07	3.66	5.70	9.92
Lightweight wool.....	38	9	13	16	.02	.02	.02	.04	.17	.06	.18	.32
Cotton, linen.....	29	5	10	14	.02	.01	.02	.03	.19	.05	.17	.40
Palm Beach.....	17	6	5	6	.01	.01	.01	.01	.13	.06	.12	.23
Other.....	429	153	155	121	.30	.27	.29	.36	1.05	.85	1.05	1.32
Trousers: Wool.....	566	199	208	159	.54	.48	.57	.60	.89	.74	.96	1.01
Cotton.....	148	48	53	47	.12	.10	.11	.17	.26	.21	.25	.34
Other.....	680	285	242	153	.97	1.08	.93	.89	1.48	1.54	1.42	1.50
Overalls, coveralls.....	814	325	284	205	1.41	1.34	1.40	1.53	1.18	1.02	1.18	1.41
Shirts: Cotton, work.....	1,299	420	491	388	2.41	1.72	2.52	3.24	3.08	1.98	3.12	4.55
Cotton and other, dress.....	93	24	41	28	.08	.07	.09	.09	.15	.10	.19	.16
Wool.....	462	170	168	124	.61	.54	.62	.69	.70	.59	.70	.85
Underwear: Suits, cotton, knit.....	202	80	66	56	.26	.26	.22	.32	.32	.31	.26	.40
woven.....	236	77	83	76	.30	.25	.28	.40	.36	.25	.34	.54
cotton and wool.....	48	15	13	20	.06	.04	.06	.10	.06	.04	.06	.10
rayon and silk.....	656	217	242	197	1.35	1.01	1.48	1.87	.45	.31	.43	.68
Undershirts, cotton.....	184	65	77	42	.34	.29	.39	.32	.14	.12	.15	.17
cotton and wool.....	70	30	20	20	.11	.11	.08	.15	.07	.06	.04	.10
rayon and silk.....	810	271	303	236	1.68	1.32	1.66	2.22	.59	.42	.56	.87
Shorts, cotton.....	42	14	12	16	.07	.05	.06	.12	.40	.02	.02	.09
rayon and silk.....	122	43	49	30	.21	.17	.20	.24	.10	.07	.10	.13
Drawers, cotton and wool.....	549	121	194	234	.48	.24	.46	.83	.64	.28	.58	1.23
Pajamas and night shirts.....	1,545	521	582	442	1.23	1.07	1.24	1.44	5.01	3.78	4.94	6.81
Shoes: Street.....	626	253	219	154	4.46	4.09	4.44	4.45	1.45	1.42	1.37	1.60
Work.....	50	15	20	15	.03	.02	.03	.03	.04	.03	.06	.05
Canvas.....	89	29	31	29	.05	.04	.04	.06	.11	.08	.10	.17
Other.....	65	22	23	20	.04	.03	.03	.06	.13	.09	.10	.24
Boots: Rubber.....	31	11	6	14	.02	.02	.01	.03	.08	.07	.04	.16
Leather.....	94	30	35	29	.05	.04	.05	.06	.12	.09	.12	.16
Arctics.....	380	108	152	120	.21	.16	.23	.25	.25	.18	.28	.30
Rubbers.....	1,130	395	421	314	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.14	.97	1.20	1.29
Shoe: Repairs.....	212	31	79	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.27	.05	.24	.60
Shines.....	567	240	205	122	3.01	3.19	3.02	2.74	.51	.48	.56	.49
Hose: Cotton, heavy.....	793	301	296	196	4.04	3.96	3.86	4.40	.76	.74	.71	.87
dress.....	674	190	281	203	2.90	2.02	3.22	3.69	.69	.42	.76	.96
Rayon.....	324	78	108	138	1.07	.56	.87	2.06	.37	.17	.30	.76
Silk.....	186	60	71	55	.34	.25	.33	.48	.14	.10	.13	.22
Wool.....	629	235	239	155	3.26	3.10	3.33	3.39	.59	.54	.60	.64
Gloves: Work, cotton.....	143	56	56	31	.60	.46	.61	.78	.21	.19	.17	.29
other.....	474	112	188	174	.29	.20	.30	.41	.44	.23	.45	.72
Street, leather.....	55	14	19	22	.04	.03	.05	.05	.04	.02	.04	.07
other.....	1,159	337	435	387	2.53	1.64	2.55	3.73	1.40	.71	1.37	2.39
Ties.....	42	6	19	17	.13	.04	.19	.17	.04	.01	.06	.04
Collars.....	82	9	37	36	.05	.01	.06	.10	.12	.02	.15	.21
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	851	273	324	254	4.62	3.53	4.90	5.74	.42	.27	.43	.64
Handkerchiefs.....	213	53	74	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.12	.06	.10	.23
Accessories.....	54	13	17	24	.03	.02	.02	.06	.15	.07	.11	.31
Bathrobes.....	1,369	396	529	444	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.88	1.47	2.60	5.22
Cleaning, repairing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.25	.05	.30	.46
Other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 332.

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

WEST NORTH CENTRAL-MOUNTAIN REGION—WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				Average number of articles purchased per person				Average expenditure per person			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		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.
IV. Clothing, boys 12 through 17 years of age: ²												
Total.....	83	42	32	9	0.26	0.20	0.37	0.05	53.32	26.43	43.77	62.41
Hats: Felt.....	5	1	4	0	.02	(⁴)	.05	0	.01	(⁵)	.04	0
Straw.....	115	68	39	8	.43	.38	.53	.05	.30	.25	.40	.42
Caps: Wool.....	35	26	8	1	.13	.14	.11	.01	.09	.11	.06	.03
Other.....	32	17	10	5	.10	.08	.11	.03	1.33	.95	1.68	3.9*
Overcoats.....	7	4	3	0	.02	.02	.03	0	.35	.27	.60	0
Topcoats.....	13	7	6	0	.04	.03	.07	0	.12	.10	.22	0
Raincoats.....	59	40	16	3	.19	.18	.18	.16	.53	.52	.54	.47
Jackets: Heavy fabric.....	39	22	14	3	.12	.10	.16	.16	.69	.45	.95	2.21
Leather.....	10	4	3	3	.03	.02	.03	.21	.19	.03	.11	.79
Other.....	104	55	40	9	.38	.28	.43	.68	.76	.45	1.20	2.22
Sweaters: Heavy.....	101	61	31	9	.37	.33	.43	.58	.54	.44	.64	1.26
Light.....	2	1	1	0	.01	(⁴)	.01	0	.02	.03	.01	0
Play suits: Cotton knit.....	2	0	2	0	.01	0	.02	0	.01	0	.02	0
Other.....	5	4	0	1	.02	.03	0	.05	.02	.02	0	.05
Suits: Heavy wool.....	52	32	16	4	.17	.16	.20	.21	2.61	2.38	2.96	3.61
Lightweight wool.....	59	26	25	8	.19	.12	.29	.42	2.61	1.54	4.06	7.89
Cotton, linen.....	6	5	1	0	.02	.03	.01	0	.13	.16	0	0
Palm Beach.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	5	0	3	2	.02	0	.03	.11	.09	0	.32	.05
Trousers: Wool.....	170	105	54	11	.72	.63	.90	.95	1.89	1.62	2.53	2.07
Cotton.....	124	75	39	10	.70	.56	.94	1.16	1.15	.87	1.55	2.38
Other.....	47	34	10	3	.20	.23	.14	.21	.46	.51	.36	.41
Overalls, coveralls.....	145	108	31	6	.94	.94	.98	.68	.84	.86	.84	.59
Shirts and blouses: Cotton work.....	76	54	18	4	.69	.71	.66	.58	.47	.46	.49	.45
Cotton and other, dress.....	223	144	62	17	2.45	2.17	2.91	3.47	2.03	1.64	2.68	3.40
Wool.....	19	9	6	4	.15	.10	.21	.37	.13	.08	.20	.40
Underwear:												
Suits, cotton, knit.....	63	47	12	4	.47	.50	.38	.47	.35	.37	.26	.46
woven.....	21	17	2	2	.15	.17	.08	.26	.13	.15	.05	.21
cotton and wool.....	36	25	10	1	.26	.26	.30	.11	.18	.17	.19	.26
rayon and silk.....	1	0	1	0	.01	0	.05	0	.01	0	.02	0
Undershirts, cotton.....	147	91	43	13	1.56	1.26	2.10	2.37	.45	.35	.62	.88
cotton and wool.....	43	25	15	3	.44	.38	.59	.47	.14	.12	.18	.19
rayon and silk.....	4	2	0	2	.04	.02	0	.47	.02	.01	0	.38
Shorts, cotton.....	168	102	54	12	1.86	1.48	2.69	2.32	.54	.41	.83	.88
rayon and silk.....	2	0	1	1	.03	0	.05	.32	.02	0	.03	.24
Drawers, cotton and wool.....	21	14	5	2	.19	.17	.20	.37	.06	.05	.06	.16
Pajamas and nightshirts.....	75	37	26	12	.36	.25	.49	1.11	.41	.27	.55	1.31
Shoes: Street.....	291	189	83	19	2.11	1.87	2.46	3.26	5.93	4.93	7.43	10.21
Work.....	40	29	9	2	.17	.17	.16	.16	.42	.43	.39	.47
Canvas.....	108	77	23	8	.48	.50	.40	.63	.41	.41	.33	.74
Other.....	20	7	11	2	.08	.04	.16	.16	.15	.06	.37	.13
Boots: Rubber.....	10	6	4	0	.03	.03	.05	0	.04	.03	.08	0
Leather.....	17	9	6	2	.05	.04	.07	.11	.18	.12	.27	.37
Arctics.....	17	12	2	3	.05	.06	.02	.16	.11	.11	.07	.24
Rubbers.....	45	25	16	4	.15	.13	.18	.26	.15	.12	.22	.24
Shoe: Repairs.....	202	131	57	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.14	.99	1.25	2.28
Shines.....	1	0	1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01	0	.02	0
Hose: Cotton, heavy.....	87	66	15	6	2.82	3.07	2.11	3.21	.51	.50	.44	.88
Rayon, dress.....	187	115	61	11	5.44	4.47	7.63	6.21	1.13	.89	1.65	1.47
Rayon.....	57	27	24	6	2.04	1.66	2.87	2.47	.40	.32	.56	.59
Silk.....	11	7	3	1	.17	.16	.15	.32	.03	.03	.05	.08
Wool.....	24	16	5	3	.25	.24	.13	.89	.09	.08	.08	.32
Gloves: Work, cotton.....	56	42	12	2	.30	.31	.26	.26	.06	.06	.06	.13
other.....	6	4	1	1	.04	.03	.01	.21	.01	.01	.01	.03
Street, leather.....	97	48	35	14	.36	.27	.44	.89	.37	.25	.54	1.02
other.....	39	20	14	5	.18	.13	.21	.58	.10	.05	.13	.49
Ties.....	163	95	54	14	1.54	1.17	2.28	2.37	.49	.34	.78	.90
Collars.....	2	0	1	1	.02	0	.06	.11	(⁵)	0	.01	.03
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	48	24	16	8	.15	.12	.18	.42	.20	.11	.30	.73
Handkerchiefs.....	111	66	35	10	2.90	2.22	3.94	5.74	.21	.14	.30	.55
Accessories.....	41	22	13	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09	.08	.08	.23
Bathrobes.....	5	3	2	0	.02	.01	.02	0	.07	.04	.15	0
Cleaning, repairing.....	106	47	50	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.84	.28	1.95	1.94
Other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02	.02	.01	0

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

⁴ Less than 0.005 article.

² Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 332.

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

WEST NORTH CENTRAL-MOUNTAIN REGION—WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				Average number of articles purchased				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.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
V. Clothing, boys 6 through 11 years of age: ¹												
Total	19	8	9	2	0.05	0.03	0.10	0.10	22.82	19.93	27.46	35.78
Hats: Felt	19	8	9	2	0.05	0.03	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.16	0.14
Straw	6	2	4	0	0.02	0.01	0.04	0	0.01	(5)	0.02	0
Caps: Wool	171	107	52	12	0.59	0.51	0.75	0.90	0.36	0.29	0.46	0.73
Other	77	50	21	6	0.24	0.22	0.27	0.35	0.13	0.11	0.16	0.21
Overcoats	37	26	8	3	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.15	0.47	0.43	0.42	1.26
Topcoats	5	3	2	0	0.01	0.01	0.02	0	0.07	0.06	0.10	0
Raincoats	11	6	4	1	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.15	0.15
Jackets: Heavy fabric	76	47	20	9	0.22	0.20	0.23	0.45	0.59	0.50	0.63	1.46
Leather	26	13	12	1	0.07	0.05	0.13	0.05	0.29	0.22	0.52	1.19
Other	23	15	6	2	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.13
Sweaters: Heavy	105	65	30	10	0.32	0.29	0.37	0.55	0.45	0.36	0.53	1.14
Light	100	63	33	4	0.35	0.32	0.46	0.20	0.34	0.30	0.48	0.23
Play suits: Wool knit	17	8	9	0	0.09	0.07	0.15	0	0.16	0.08	0.42	0
Cotton suede	21	10	8	3	0.12	0.08	0.18	0.25	0.11	0.07	0.17	0.32
Other	12	6	3	3	0.08	0.06	0.09	0.35	0.12	0.04	0.17	0.89
Suits: Heavy wool	31	17	12	2	0.10	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.63	0.46	1.00	0.90
Lightweight wool	45	30	9	6	0.14	0.14	0.11	0.30	0.87	0.73	0.83	2.75
Cotton, linen	24	12	10	2	0.16	0.08	0.33	0.25	0.26	0.20	0.44	0.25
Palm Beach	1	0	1	0	(4)	0	0.01	0	0.01	0	0.05	0
Other	4	1	3	0	0.02	(4)	0.08	0	0.05	0.01	0.17	0
Trousers: Wool	130	87	40	3	0.59	0.58	0.68	0.25	0.98	0.96	1.19	0.35
Cotton	96	69	20	7	0.47	0.48	0.38	0.70	0.59	0.59	0.54	0.89
Other	61	40	18	3	0.24	0.23	0.27	0.25	0.39	0.34	0.45	0.78
Overalls, coveralls	250	175	64	11	2.00	1.98	2.14	1.60	1.54	1.48	1.77	1.18
Shirts and blouses: Cotton and other, except wool	278	196	66	16	2.72	2.64	2.80	3.30	1.69	1.56	1.86	2.48
Wool	12	6	6	0	0.07	0.06	0.12	0	0.05	0.03	0.08	0
Underwear:												
Suits, cotton, knit	137	92	43	2	0.93	0.89	1.18	0.25	0.58	0.55	0.73	0.17
woven	59	37	17	5	0.40	0.35	0.49	0.60	0.25	0.21	0.32	0.43
cotton and wool	42	30	10	2	0.28	0.29	0.26	0.25	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.20
rayon and silk	1	0	1	0	0.01	0	0.02	0	0.01	0	0.03	0
Undershirts, cotton	62	40	14	3	0.54	0.51	0.49	1.30	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.30
cotton and wool	18	10	7	1	0.15	0.11	0.23	0.50	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.30
rayon and silk	2	0	1	1	0.01	0	0.03	0.10	0.01	0	0.01	0.10
Shorts, cotton	71	43	21	7	0.60	0.53	0.63	1.20	0.15	0.12	0.18	0.28
rayon and silk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drawers, cotton and wool	12	7	4	1	0.07	0.06	0.11	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
Pajamas and nightshirts	96	51	38	7	0.45	0.31	0.81	0.60	0.35	0.23	0.65	0.47
Shoes: Street and dress	354	241	93	20	2.64	2.51	2.86	3.15	5.33	4.95	5.75	8.04
Canvas	105	73	26	6	0.42	0.41	0.30	0.50	0.31	0.29	0.33	0.39
Other	27	14	10	3	0.09	0.07	0.13	0.15	0.10	0.07	0.12	0.39
Boots: Rubber	26	17	6	3	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.15	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.29
Leather	67	39	21	7	0.19	0.17	0.24	0.35	0.55	0.46	0.66	0.99
Arctics	50	28	21	1	0.14	0.12	0.23	0.05	0.21	0.17	0.32	0.07
Rubbers	61	34	21	6	0.18	0.15	0.23	0.35	0.16	0.13	0.22	0.28
Shoe: Repairs	179	127	39	13					0.84	0.75	0.84	1.87
Shines	1	1	0	0					(5)	(5)	0	0
Hose: Cotton, heavy	165	115	44	9	3.55	3.41	4.03	3.00	0.74	0.66	0.93	0.85
dress	178	126	41	11	4.81	4.89	4.77	4.05	0.91	0.87	1.00	0.99
Rayon	33	21	11	1	0.59	0.47	0.82	1.00	0.11	0.08	0.17	0.10
Silk	2	1	1	0	0.03	0.02	0.04	0	0.01	(5)	(5)	0
Wool	39	20	16	3	0.31	0.23	0.45	0.50	0.12	0.09	0.22	0.16
Gloves: Cotton	65	43	20	2	0.29	0.27	0.37	0.15	0.07	0.06	0.09	0.03
Leather	80	50	25	5	0.26	0.24	0.31	0.30	0.15	0.13	0.19	0.24
Other	91	53	29	9	0.38	0.31	0.49	0.70	0.16	0.12	0.22	0.43
Ties	129	83	38	8	1.06	0.85	1.42	1.90	0.21	0.16	0.28	0.44
Collars	3	2	1	0	0.01	0.01	0.02	0	(5)	(5)	(5)	0
Bathing suits, sun suits	36	19	13	4	0.11	0.08	0.16	0.20	0.11	0.09	0.14	0.19
Handkerchiefs	102	64	30	8	1.93	1.65	2.37	3.30	0.12	0.09	0.16	0.20
Accessories	37	23	12	2					0.04	0.03	0.08	0.04
Bathrobes	9	1	7	1	0.03	(4)	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.13	0.08
Cleaning, repairing	55	27	21	7					0.19	0.09	0.26	1.01
Other									(5)	(5)	0	0

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

⁴ Less than 0.005 article.

² Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 332.

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

WEST NORTH CENTRAL-MOUNTAIN REGION—WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				Average number of articles purchased per person				Average expenditure per person			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		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.
VI. Clothing, boys 2 through 5 years of age: ²												
Total.....	7	4	3	0	0.04	0.04	0.05	0	13.70	11.39	15.94	20.54
Hats: Felt.....	7	4	3	0	0.04	0.04	0.05	0	.02	.02	.03	0
Straw.....	5	1	4	0	.02	.01	.05	0	.01	.01	.01	0
Caps: Wool.....	71	42	23	6	.37	.36	.38	.38	.22	.19	.23	.35
Other.....	32	22	8	2	.15	.18	.11	.10	.08	.09	.07	.05
Overcoats.....	32	16	13	3	.14	.12	.18	.14	.45	.37	.57	.56
Topcoats.....	8	5	2	1	.04	.04	.03	.05	.10	.08	.13	.14
Raincoats.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackets: Heavy fabric.....	12	6	5	1	.05	.05	.07	.05	.08	.08	.10	.07
Leather.....	5	5	0	0	.02	.04	0	0	.08	.13	0	0
Other.....	1	1	0	0	(4)	.01	0	0	.01	.02	0	0
Sweaters: Heavy.....	32	14	13	5	.15	.11	.19	.24	.19	.11	.30	.31
Light.....	48	24	17	7	.24	.20	.26	.38	.21	.12	.30	.42
Play suits: Wool knit.....	45	26	14	5	.29	.30	.24	.33	.56	.45	.65	.96
Cotton suede.....	37	20	14	3	.41	.33	.53	.48	.34	.26	.45	.46
Other.....	34	10	14	10	.37	.24	.30	1.43	.40	.12	.56	1.64
Suits: Heavy wool.....	12	5	6	1	.06	.05	.08	.05	.18	.09	.31	.29
Lightweight wool.....	20	10	7	3	.12	.11	.12	.14	.26	.21	.27	.50
Cotton, linen.....	39	13	19	7	.65	.27	.86	2.29	.55	.19	.82	1.87
Other.....	4	4	0	0	.02	.04	0	0	.03	.06	0	0
Trousers: Wool.....	10	7	2	1	.07	.08	.03	.14	.14	.18	.07	.14
Cotton.....	16	9	6	1	.11	.13	.08	.14	.15	.14	.14	.24
Other.....	19	12	7	0	.15	.18	.14	0	.14	.16	.13	0
Overall s, coveralls.....	10	5	5	0	.08	.06	.15	0	.18	.12	.18	0
Blouses: Cotton and other, except wool.....	134	80	43	11	1.93	1.85	2.22	1.43	1.26	1.19	1.45	.99
Wool.....	36	25	8	3	.49	.61	.31	.33	.28	.34	.17	.27
Underwear.....	2	2	0	0	.02	.03	0	0	.01	.02	0	0
Suits, cotton, knit.....	89	49	32	8	1.02	.87	1.24	1.14	.57	.47	.70	.79
woven.....	27	16	6	5	.32	.31	.24	.67	.14	.14	.10	.35
cotton and wool.....	33	18	11	4	.37	.33	.39	.52	.20	.16	.24	.35
rayon and silk.....	7	5	2	0	.06	.07	.05	0	.04	.04	.03	0
Undershirts, cotton.....	12	5	6	1	.20	.12	.24	.57	.05	.03	.08	.06
cotton and wool.....	9	5	3	1	.14	.09	.18	.29	.04	.05	.03	.07
rayon and silk.....	3	2	0	1	.02	.02	0	.10	.01	(5)	0	.05
Shorts, cotton.....	10	4	3	3	.15	.06	.14	.76	.03	.02	.03	.14
rayon and silk.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drawers, cotton and wool.....	9	0	5	4	.21	0	.35	1.05	.05	0	.10	.18
Pajamas and nightshirts.....	58	25	25	8	.57	.37	.84	.86	.40	.24	.58	.70
Shoes: Street and dress.....	223	132	73	18	2.44	2.28	2.72	2.48	3.93	3.46	4.43	5.14
Canvas.....	13	7	5	1	.07	.06	.08	.05	.06	.04	.09	.03
Other.....	16	8	4	4	.11	.08	.09	.38	.11	.05	.11	.43
Boots: Rubber.....	6	3	3	0	.03	.02	.04	0	.04	.04	.05	0
Leather.....	5	3	1	1	.02	.02	.01	.05	.04	.05	.03	.06
Arctics.....	19	11	7	1	.09	.09	.11	.05	.11	.11	.13	.04
Rubbers.....	12	2	4	6	.05	.02	.05	.29	.05	.02	.05	.30
Shoe: Repairs.....	28	22	5	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	.09	.13	.05	.02
Shines.....	1	0	0	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	(5)	0	0	.03
Hose: Cotton, heavy.....	95	55	32	8	2.19	2.07	2.45	2.00	.41	.40	.42	.39
dress.....	138	81	45	12	4.18	4.43	3.93	3.48	.73	.66	.86	.69
Rayon.....	29	17	8	4	.73	.73	.62	1.14	.13	.12	.10	.27
Silk.....	6	2	3	1	.12	.05	.18	.38	.03	.01	.03	.10
Wool.....	8	2	5	1	.14	.06	.26	.19	.03	.01	.05	.10
Gloves: Cotton.....	20	12	4	4	.11	.11	.07	.24	.02	.02	.01	.07
Leather.....	22	13	8	1	.11	.11	.12	.05	.06	.06	.07	.03
Other.....	46	23	15	8	.24	.22	.22	.52	.09	.06	.08	.32
Ties.....	23	17	4	2	.20	.25	.12	.14	.03	.04	.02	.05
Collars.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	39	18	15	6	.36	.27	.53	.38	.12	.08	.18	.13
Handkerchiefs.....	14	8	5	1	.37	.40	.35	.29	.02	.03	.02	.01
Accessories.....	4	3	0	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	(5)	.01	0	.01
Bathrobes.....	7	1	5	1	.03	.01	.07	.05	.07	.01	.17	.10
Cleaning, repairing.....	16	5	7	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	.10	.06	.15	.22
Other.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.02	.02	.01	0

¹ Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.⁴ Less than 0.005 article.² Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 332.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*
WEST NORTH CENTRAL-MOUNTAIN REGION—WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				Average number of articles purchased per person				Average expenditure per person			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
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.....	1,693	727	533	433	0.81	0.56	0.83	1.13	54.05	32.47	54.81	83.32
Hats: Felt.....	847	224	324	299	.44	.30	.43	.65	1.71	.92	1.74	2.78
Straw.....	520	148	196	176	.28	.20	.28	.38	.51	.31	.50	.80
Fabric.....	89	25	40	24	.04	.03	.05	.05	.04	.02	.04	.05
Caps and berets: Wool.....	9	3	3	3	(4)	(4)	(4)	.01	.01	.01	.01	(5)
Other.....	169	67	66	36	.08	.08	.08	.07	1.48	1.27	1.67	1.53
Coats: Heavy, plain.....	223	69	78	76	.10	.09	.10	.13	3.29	1.93	3.03	5.56
fur trimmed.....	70	9	30	31	.03	.01	.04	.06	2.34	.56	2.43	4.72
Fur.....	244	64	95	85	.11	.08	.12	.15	1.50	.91	1.59	2.21
Light, wool.....	70	22	25	23	.03	.03	.03	.04	.24	.21	.22	.30
cotton.....	12	1	5	6	.01	(4)	.01	.01	.04	.01	.03	.09
silk, rayon.....	54	12	18	24	.03	.02	.02	.04	.04	.02	.03	.07
Raincoats.....	216	53	90	73	.12	.07	.15	.15	.24	.13	.27	.35
Sweaters and jackets:												
Wool knit.....	89	21	34	34	.04	.03	.04	.06	.09	.04	.09	.14
Wool fabric.....	24	4	9	11	.01	.01	.01	.02	.06	.04	.03	.12
Leather, leatherette.....	22	4	10	8	.01	.01	.01	.02	.06	.02	.09	.07
Other.....	237	58	84	95	.11	.07	.11	.18	1.56	.83	1.55	2.61
Suits: Wool.....	61	13	21	27	.03	.02	.03	.05	.24	.11	.20	.48
Silk, rayon.....	52	11	21	20	.03	.01	.03	.04	.14	.06	.16	.22
Other.....	239	57	85	97	.15	.10	.14	.24	.27	.13	.25	.50
Waists and middies: Silk, rayon.....	103	32	32	39	.06	.06	.06	.09	.07	.06	.06	.12
Cotton.....	26	6	6	14	.01	.01	.01	.03	.03	.01	.02	.07
Other.....	187	55	78	54	.09	.07	.11	.10	.23	.16	.26	.27
Skirts: Wool.....	38	14	19	5	.02	.02	.02	.01	.03	.03	.05	.02
Other.....	1,070	373	392	305	1.14	1.40	1.60	1.89	1.73	1.39	1.70	2.27
Dresses: Cotton, house street.....	645	209	242	194	.59	.48	.62	.71	1.36	.95	1.41	1.85
Silk, rayon.....	1,162	322	463	377	.96	.64	.99	1.37	5.83	3.32	5.70	9.53
Wool.....	297	66	116	115	.17	.10	.18	.25	1.15	.53	1.14	2.04
Other.....	164	35	69	60	.12	.07	.13	.17	.60	.31	.66	.93
Aprons.....	312	110	118	84	.40	.38	.42	.42	.24	.22	.23	.28
Coveralls.....	10	1	3	6	.01	(4)	(4)	.02	.01	(5)	.01	.02
Knickers, breeches, shorts.....	65	13	18	34	.05	.03	.04	.08	.07	.03	.05	.17
Underwear: Slips, cotton.....	379	132	152	95	.36	.31	.39	.39	.25	.19	.27	.30
silk.....	787	194	295	298	.77	.43	.80	1.20	1.07	.52	1.08	1.82
rayon.....	530	192	200	138	.50	.46	.53	.52	.45	.38	.47	.52
Corsets, girdles.....	796	221	237	278	.46	.36	.41	.69	1.27	.69	1.25	2.12
Brassieres.....	540	173	213	154	.74	.57	.85	.82	.33	.20	.36	.45
Union suits and combinations:												
Cotton.....	214	84	67	63	.25	.24	.23	.30	.19	.16	.18	.25
Wool.....	110	43	42	25	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.11	.14	.11
Silk, rayon.....	309	92	117	100	.40	.31	.41	.53	.38	.25	.37	.59
Underwaists, shirts.....	127	50	48	29	.17	.17	.17	.18	.08	.07	.07	.09
Bloomers and panties:												
Cotton.....	72	31	25	16	.10	.11	.07	.12	.05	.04	.03	.08
Rayon.....	74	273	302	199	1.39	1.22	1.55	1.43	.59	.44	.66	.71
Silk.....	206	43	85	78	.33	.16	.37	.50	.25	.12	.26	.40
Nightgowns and sleeping pajamas:												
Cotton, light.....	426	118	171	137	.36	.26	.39	.49	.31	.19	.33	.46
flannel.....	252	90	94	68	.19	.17	.21	.19	.19	.15	.21	.22
Silk, rayon.....	408	93	153	162	.30	.19	.33	.40	.44	.21	.42	.79
Pajamas, lounging and beach:												
Cotton.....	62	14	26	22	.04	.03	.05	.04	.05	.03	.05	.07
Silk, rayon.....	73	20	23	30	.05	.03	.05	.09	.10	.04	.08	.22
Other.....	6	1	2	3	(4)	(4)	(4)	.01	.01	(5)	(5)	.02
Bathrobes.....	115	24	43	48	.05	.03	.05	.09	.21	.08	.20	.40
Kimonos, negligees.....	77	12	33	32	.04	.02	.05	.07	.09	.03	.10	.17
Hose: Silk.....	1,830	622	700	508	9.30	6.29	10.00	12.54	6.88	4.30	7.19	10.07
Rayon.....	278	125	98	55	.77	.92	.76	.58	.37	.40	.40	.28
Cotton.....	250	103	103	44	.47	.54	.50	.34	.12	.13	.13	.09
Wool.....	38	14	11	13	.04	.04	.04	.04	.02	.02	.03	.03

2 Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.
4 Less than 0.005 article. 5 Less than 0.5 cent. Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 332.

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

WEST NORTH CENTRAL-MOUNTAIN REGION—WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				Average number of articles purchased per person				Average expenditure per person			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	DoI.	DoI.	DoI.	DoI.	
VII. Clothing, women and girls 18 years of age and over ² —Continued.												
Shoes: Street.....	1,656	590	622	444	1.49	1.26	1.66	1.57	4.79	3.60	5.02	6.14
Dress.....	858	244	345	269	.64	.46	.64	.90	2.37	1.44	2.34	3.71
Sport.....	373	83	154	136	.23	.12	.25	.35	.57	.27	.60	.96
House slippers.....	686	208	274	204	.42	.34	.45	.49	.39	.27	.40	.55
Shoe: Repairs.....	1,163	370	450	343	.....	.....	.....	.....	.74	.54	.78	.96
Shines.....	71	13	19	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05	.01	.02	.13
Rubbers.....	169	42	72	55	.08	.04	.09	.10	.08	.06	.09	.11
Arctics, gaiters.....	268	87	96	85	.13	.11	.12	.15	.17	.12	.17	.24
Gloves: Cotton.....	698	179	284	235	.49	.26	.53	.76	.33	.16	.35	.55
Leather.....	447	72	194	181	.25	.11	.29	.39	.42	.14	.47	.75
Other.....	228	44	94	90	.13	.06	.15	.21	.13	.05	.14	.24
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	105	32	34	39	.05	.04	.04	.07	.16	.11	.18	.22
Handkerchiefs.....	734	235	276	223	3.62	3.01	3.77	4.26	3.33	.22	3.4	4.7
Furs.....	14	1	5	8	.01	(⁴)	.01	.02	.13	.09	.04	.33
Mufflers, scarfs.....	167	38	64	65	.09	.05	.09	.14	.09	.05	.08	.17
Handbags, purses.....	931	252	370	309	.64	.40	.69	.90	.81	.40	.88	1.28
Umbrellas.....	88	21	38	29	.04	.03	.05	.05	.08	.05	.09	.10
Garters, belts, hairpins, etc.....	708	239	261	208	.....	.....	.....	.....	.19	.15	.18	.27
Cleaning, repairing.....	1,157	284	465	408	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.06	.86	2.13	3.64
Other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.26	.13	.18	.54
VIII. Clothing, girls 12 through 17 years of age: ²												
Total.....									37.62	28.51	47.36	71.75
Hats: Felt.....	129	65	46	18	.53	.39	.64	1.20	.70	.43	.96	1.86
Straw.....	64	29	26	9	.27	.21	.32	.48	.33	.18	.51	.82
Fabric.....	52	29	17	6	.24	.21	.36	.40	.24	.19	.31	.33
Caps and berets: Wool.....	75	38	29	8	.27	.21	.39	.36	.17	.13	.24	.25
Other.....	12	5	5	2	.06	.03	.09	.20	.02	.01	.04	.06
Coats: Heavy, plain.....	71	36	26	9	.24	.19	.30	.40	2.73	1.91	3.79	5.28
fur trimmed.....	22	15	4	3	.07	.08	.05	.12	1.08	1.14	.69	2.05
Fur.....	1	0	0	1	(⁴)	0	0	.04	.01	0	0	.08
Light, wool.....	37	16	15	6	.12	.07	.17	.24	1.05	.55	1.82	2.08
cotton.....	12	4	6	2	.04	.02	.07	.08	.22	.11	.43	.32
silk, rayon.....	3	0	1	2	.01	0	.01	.08	.05	0	.01	.52
Play suits: Wool knit.....	11	1	7	3	.04	.01	.08	.12	.18	.06	.39	.28
Cotton suede.....	7	1	2	4	.03	.01	.05	.20	.03	.01	.03	.20
Other.....	8	6	1	1	.03	.03	.03	.04	.06	.08	.01	.04
Raincoats.....	21	10	6	5	.07	.05	.07	.20	.11	.07	.11	.43
Sweaters and jackets:												
Wool knit.....	90	47	33	10	.33	.28	.43	.44	.61	.46	.84	.96
Wool fabric.....	37	15	17	5	.13	.09	.20	.20	.31	.20	.49	.46
Leather, leatherette.....	25	10	12	3	.08	.05	.14	.12	.28	.11	.42	1.04
Other.....	8	2	3	3	.03	.01	.03	.16	.04	.01	.03	.30
Suits: Wool.....	35	19	11	5	.12	.10	.13	.20	.97	.90	1.04	1.23
Silk, rayon.....	1	0	0	1	(⁴)	0	0	.04	.01	0	0	.08
Other.....	12	6	5	1	.04	.03	.06	.04	.19	.12	.38	.04
Waists and middies:												
Silk, rayon.....	39	22	13	4	.18	.15	.23	.20	.23	.18	.34	.27
Cotton.....	48	23	21	4	.25	.19	.39	.20	.28	.13	.45	.87
Other.....	4	1	2	1	.03	.01	.09	.04	.04	.01	.09	.08
Skirts: Wool.....	72	39	26	7	.30	.23	.41	.48	.62	.41	.90	1.30
Other.....	11	4	6	1	.05	.02	.11	.04	.06	.03	.12	.04
Dresses: Cotton, house.....	72	48	17	7	.62	.65	.55	.72	.59	.54	.64	.78
street.....	122	72	40	10	.98	.76	1.24	1.68	1.42	1.13	1.84	2.15
Silk, rayon.....	133	73	45	15	.69	.57	.85	1.12	2.78	2.14	3.46	5.24
Wool.....	42	24	11	7	.20	.16	.14	.64	.32	.48	.51	2.07
Other.....	17	8	5	4	.10	.08	.09	.28	.32	.19	.50	.70
Aprons.....	14	10	4	0	.11	.09	.18	0	.06	.04	.12	0
Coverall.....	5	2	3	0	.02	.01	.03	0	.02	.01	.03	0
Knickers, breeches, shorts.....	28	9	13	6	.14	.05	.29	.28	.18	.07	.27	.66

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

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 332.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*
WEST NORTH CENTRAL-MOUNTAIN REGION—WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				Average number of articles purchased per person				Average expenditure per person			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
VIII. Clothing, girls 12 through 17 years of age²—Continued.												
Underwear: Slips, cotton	65	39	17	9	0.45	0.38	0.47	0.92	0.26	0.20	0.29	0.64
silk	67	37	24	6	.38	.30	.66	.40	.42	.28	.69	.57
rayon	89	53	29	7	.63	.54	.74	.96	.45	.36	.49	.90
Corsets, girdles	46	28	13	5	.22	.19	.22	.44	.22	.17	.24	.45
Brassieres	68	41	20	7	.78	.76	.79	.92	.22	.21	.25	.24
Union suits and combinations:												
Cotton	31	20	7	4	.22	.21	.20	.40	.14	.10	.15	.44
Wool	10	7	2	1	.08	.08	.07	.04	.06	.06	.06	.01
Silk, rayon	44	20	18	6	.40	.29	.56	.68	.32	.19	.45	.88
Underwaists, shirts	44	30	10	4	.48	.47	.32	.52	.15	.15	.16	.14
Bloomers and panties:												
Cotton	24	14	7	3	.30	.26	.33	.48	.09	.07	.11	.14
Rayon	167	104	48	15	2.44	2.29	2.54	3.24	.79	.71	.80	1.33
Silk	12	4	7	1	.10	.04	.25	.08	.07	.04	.15	.04
Nightgowns and sleeping pajamas:												
Cotton, light	48	25	17	6	.24	.17	.32	.44	.19	.12	.25	.46
flannel	44	25	9	10	.24	.20	.16	.80	.24	.18	.18	.91
Silk, rayon	55	26	25	4	.27	.17	.49	.20	.27	.17	.47	.27
Pajamas, lounging and beach:												
Cotton	13	4	8	1	.06	.03	.14	.04	.06	.04	.12	.08
Silk, rayon	11	8	3	0	.05	.06	.05	0	.06	.07	.05	0
Other	3	2	1	0	.02	.02	.02	0	.01	.01	.02	0
Bathrobes	9	3	4	2	.03	.02	.05	.08	.07	.02	.12	.31
Kimonos, negligees	5	2	3	0	.02	.01	.03	0	.03	.02	.05	0
Hose: Silk	186	107	60	19	6.34	5.05	7.66	11.48	3.63	2.70	4.57	7.32
Rayon	83	55	23	5	2.11	1.75	2.93	2.00	6.11	5.4	7.3	.68
Cotton	128	87	35	6	3.09	3.07	3.33	2.32	.63	.60	.71	.57
Wool	12	6	5	1	.10	.10	.11	.04	.03	.03	.04	.02
Shoes: Street	249	152	75	22	1.83	1.69	1.84	2.88	4.88	4.21	5.20	8.84
Dress	144	87	43	14	.76	.70	.75	1.20	2.03	1.71	2.20	3.83
Sport	112	57	44	11	.54	.46	.70	.68	1.05	.81	1.53	1.21
House slippers	56	29	21	6	.21	.16	.30	.28	.16	.11	.23	.23
Shoe: Repairs	169	108	45	16					.98	.86	.90	2.09
Shines	2	1	0	1					.01	(⁵)	0	.05
Rubbers	37	16	19	2	.12	.08	.22	.08	.12	.07	.22	.08
Arctics, gaiters	67	39	21	7	.24	.22	.25	.36	.28	.24	.31	.49
Gloves: Cotton	83	48	28	7	.36	.30	.43	.52	.20	.16	.26	.32
Leather	28	8	17	3	.10	.05	.20	.12	.13	.05	.27	.25
Other	49	20	18	11	.21	.13	.24	.68	.14	.08	.16	.54
Bathing suits, sun suits	41	15	21	5	.18	.08	.39	.24	.23	.10	.42	.50
Handkerchiefs	98	54	33	11	3.13	2.56	3.77	5.24	2.3	1.6	3.2	.41
Furs	1	1	0	0	(⁴)	.01	0	0	(⁵)	.01	0	0
Mufflers, scarfs	38	13	16	9	.15	.07	.24	.40	.10	.06	.17	.22
Handbags, purses	122	63	44	15	.57	.42	.75	1.12	.40	.23	.58	1.00
Umbrellas	5	3	2	0	.02	.02	.02	0	.03	.02	.04	0
Garters, belts, hairpins, etc.	77	41	28	8					.14	.10	.20	.20
Cleaning, repairing	111	48	42	21					.82	.43	1.24	2.22
Other									.06	.03	.15	0
IX. Clothing, girls 6 through 11 years of age:²												
Total									20.91	16.36	27.72	38.31
Hats: Felt	45	26	14	5	.15	.13	.17	.28	.13	.09	.19	.33
Straw	44	26	14	4	.13	.12	.14	.22	.11	.09	.15	.26
Fabric	33	22	9	2	.11	.11	.13	.11	.08	.06	.10	.08
Caps and berets: Wool	113	66	34	13	.37	.29	.40	1.11	.23	.18	.26	.69
Other	18	7	9	2	.06	.03	.12	.11	.03	.01	.05	.04
Coats: Heavy, plain	79	53	23	3	.23	.24	.23	.17	1.31	1.20	1.56	1.28
fur trimmed	20	6	10	4	.06	.03	.10	.22	.45	.17	.78	2.06
Fur	1	0	1	0	(⁴)	0	.01	0	.04	0	.15	0
Light, wool	25	8	13	4	.07	.04	.13	.22	.47	1.00	1.62	1.62
cotton	10	3	4	3	.03	.01	.04	.17	.10	.04	.20	.35
silk, rayon	1	1	0	0	(⁴)	(⁴)	0	0	(⁵)	.01	0	0

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

⁴ Less than 0.005 article.

⁵ Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 332.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*
WEST NORTH CENTRAL-MOUNTAIN REGION—WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				Average number of articles purchased per person				Average expenditure per person			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
IX. Clothing, girls 6 through 11 years of age—Continued.												
Play suits: Wool knit.....	30	9	16	5	0.10	0.05	0.16	0.28	0.42	0.16	0.62	2.52
Cotton suede.....	15	4	8	3	.08	.04	.14	.17	.06	.03	.10	.21
Other.....	8	5	3	0	.03	.03	.03	0	.09	.07	.16	0
Raincoats.....	26	10	12	4	.08	.04	.13	.22	.07	.03	.15	.17
Sweaters and jackets:												
Wool knit.....	72	46	18	8	.23	.22	.20	.56	.30	.25	.31	.86
Wool fabric.....	27	8	14	5	.09	.04	.15	.33	.13	.06	.22	.48
Leather, leatherette.....	10	4	3	3	.03	.02	.03	.17	.05	.03	.05	.25
Other.....	2	1	0	1	.01	(4)	0	.06	.01	.01	0	.04
Suits: Wool.....	7	4	2	1	.02	.02	.02	.06	.11	.10	.10	.39
Silk, rayon.....	2	1	1	0	.01	(4)	.01	0	.02	.01	.03	0
Other.....	5	3	2	0	.01	.01	.02	0	.04	.01	.12	0
Waists and middies:												
Silk, rayon.....	7	3	4	0	.03	.02	.05	0	.02	.01	.05	0
Cotton.....	28	12	15	1	.17	.10	.33	.06	.12	.06	.27	.06
Other.....	1	1	0	0	(4)	(4)	0	0	(4)	(4)	0	0
Skirts: Wool.....	15	2	11	2	.05	.01	.14	.11	.23	.09	.20	.22
Other.....	1	0	1	0	(4)	0	.01	0	.02	0	.06	0
Dresses: Cotton.....	221	133	75	13	2.37	1.99	3.12	2.89	2.26	1.73	3.25	3.31
Silk, rayon.....	80	41	30	9	.37	.26	.56	.67	.71	.49	1.00	1.72
Wool.....	29	17	9	3	.11	.10	.13	.22	.23	.20	.23	.51
Other.....	10	4	5	1	.10	.06	.18	.06	.10	.05	.18	.28
Aprons.....	6	4	0	2	.04	.05	0	.11	.01	.01	0	.05
Coveralls.....	16	8	6	2	.06	.04	.07	.11	.05	.04	.06	.12
Knickers, breeches, shorts.....	10	4	6	0	.03	.02	.08	0	.02	.01	.06	0
Underwear: Slips, cotton.....	59	32	22	5	.41	.28	.64	.67	.16	.10	.26	.30
silk.....	22	13	9	0	.12	.10	.18	0	.07	.06	.11	0
rayon.....	22	9	11	2	.10	.08	.13	.11	.05	.03	.08	.07
Union suits and combinations:												
Cotton.....	68	42	23	3	.48	.40	.64	.56	.28	.24	.36	.29
Wool.....	39	19	12	8	.26	.20	.28	.94	.22	.16	.25	.86
Silk, rayon.....	30	18	10	2	.26	.25	.30	.28	.12	.11	.14	.24
Underwaists, shirts.....	47	27	14	6	.45	.43	.42	.78	.11	.09	.12	.28
Bloomers and panties:												
Cotton.....	60	38	20	2	.67	.70	.67	.33	.21	.14	.38	.07
Rayon.....	140	83	45	12	1.91	1.57	2.36	3.61	.50	.39	.64	1.13
Silk.....	20	10	7	3	.16	.10	.23	.50	.05	.03	.08	.20
Nightgowns and sleeping pajamas:												
Cotton, light.....	42	24	17	1	.21	.18	.29	.11	.13	.10	.20	.09
flannel.....	63	37	21	5	.29	.24	.37	.39	.23	.16	.30	.66
Silk, rayon.....	27	9	14	4	.12	.05	.21	.50	.11	.04	.21	.33
Pajamas, lounging and beach:												
Cotton.....	15	6	7	2	.08	.05	.10	.28	.06	.04	.09	.21
Silk, rayon.....	11	6	4	1	.05	.04	.07	.11	.04	.02	.08	.09
Other.....	2	0	1	1	.01	0	.01	.11	.01	0	.01	.06
Bathrobes.....	14	4	9	1	.04	.02	.09	.06	.07	.03	.15	.07
Kimonos, negligees.....	1	1	0	0	(4)	(4)	0	0	.01	.01	0	0
Hose: Silk.....	52	30	16	6	.88	8.1	.89	1.61	.23	.20	.24	.56
Rayon.....	117	74	37	6	2.25	2.01	2.60	3.22	.53	.45	.63	.94
Cotton.....	250	160	77	13	6.35	5.90	7.12	7.50	1.25	1.08	1.52	1.68
Wool.....	26	17	7	2	.31	.29	.34	.33	.08	.08	.08	.14
Shoes: Street and dress.....	344	223	103	18	2.86	2.67	3.12	3.56	5.75	5.11	6.68	8.46
Sport.....	74	46	23	5	.36	.34	.40	.33	.60	.52	.76	.72
House slippers.....	50	27	19	4	.15	.12	.20	.28	.11	.08	.15	.17
Shoe: Repairs.....	145	94	44	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.68	.70	.67	.47
Shines.....	2	1	1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01	.01	.01	0
Rubbers.....	36	20	13	3	.10	.09	.13	.17	.10	.08	.12	.17
Arctics, gaiters.....	81	45	29	7	.24	.20	.28	.39	.25	.20	.31	.39
Gloves: Cotton.....	66	40	24	2	.27	.24	.34	.17	.10	.09	.13	.07
Leather.....	20	8	10	2	.06	.04	.10	.11	.06	.02	.09	.24
Other.....	68	39	24	5	.24	.20	.29	.39	.13	.11	.16	.26

¹ Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.
⁴ Less than 0.005 article. ⁴ Less than 0.5 cent. Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 332.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*
WEST NORTH CENTRAL-MOUNTAIN REGION—WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				Average number of articles purchased per person				Average expenditure per person			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
IX. Clothing, girls 6 through 11 years of age¹—Continued.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	43	21	16	6	0.15	0.10	0.20	0.44	0.14	0.07	0.24	0.31
Handkerchiefs.....	39	58	28	3	1.97	1.83	2.46	1.00	.13	.10	.16	.25
Furs.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mufflers, scarfs.....	23	13	7	3	.07	.06	.07	.22	.05	.04	.05	.09
Handbags, purses.....	54	30	20	4	.20	.14	.24	.66	.08	.05	.11	.25
Umbrellas.....	11	4	6	1	.03	.02	.06	.06	.03	.01	.07	.03
Garters, belts, hairpins, etc.....	66	34	27	5					.07	.05	.12	.12
Cleaning, repairing.....	61	32	26	3					.17	.12	.28	.14
Other.....									.01	(²)	.02	0
X. Clothing, girls 2 through 5 years of age.²									13.16	9.43	19.36	23.66
Total.....	18	11	7	0	.08	.08	.12	0	.09	.09	.12	0
Hats: Felt.....	8	5	2	1	.04	.03	.04	.09	.03	.03	.04	.07
Straw.....	11	4	6	1	.06	.03	.12	.09	.05	.02	.13	.03
Fabric.....	55	31	20	4	.30	.24	.39	.55	.17	.14	.21	.29
Caps and berets: Wool.....	9	6	3	0	.08	.05	.17	0	.03	.02	.06	0
Other.....	28	17	9	2	.13	.12	.17	.18	.62	.52	.82	.77
Coats: Heavy, plain.....	4	3	1	0	.02	.02	.01	0	0	.20	.23	.16
Fur.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Light, wool.....	24	10	12	2	.11	.07	.17	.18	.43	.22	.74	1.18
cotton.....	6	5	1	0	.03	.03	.01	0	.05	.06	.04	0
silk, rayon.....	1	0	1	0	(³)	0	.01	0	.02	0	.07	0
Play suits: Wool knit.....	24	12	9	3	.14	.10	.20	.27	.38	.19	.62	1.26
Cotton suede.....	15	6	9	0	.12	.07	.25	0	.09	.07	.14	0
Other.....	12	2	10	0	.10	.03	.28	0	.16	.02	.49	0
Raincoats.....	5	1	3	1	.02	.01	.04	.09	.02	.01	.03	.09
Sweaters and jackets:												
Wool knit.....	41	17	23	1	.20	.12	.39	.09	.30	.13	.69	.12
Wool fabric.....	21	12	7	2	.13	.10	.16	.27	.13	.07	.22	.23
Leather, leatherette.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	2	1	1	0	.01	.01	.03	0	.05	.07	.01	0
Suits: Wool.....	8	4	3	1	.04	.04	.04	.09	.18	.16	.21	.27
Silk, rayon.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	4	0	4	0	.02	0	.06	0	.07	0	.23	0
Waists and middies:												
Silk, rayon.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton.....	3	2	1	0	.04	.05	.04	0	.01	.01	.01	0
Other.....	1	1	0	0	(⁴)	.01	0	0	(⁵)	(⁵)	0	0
Skirts: Wool.....	2	1	0	1	.01	.01	0	.09	.01	(⁵)	0	.14
Other.....	3	1	2	0	.04	.01	.09	0	.01	(⁵)	.02	0
Dresses: Cotton.....	105	56	42	7	1.74	1.25	2.25	5.00	1.34	.77	2.12	3.92
Silk, rayon.....	33	16	16	1	.21	.15	.33	.09	.31	.24	.48	.18
Wool.....	19	8	11	0	.13	.09	.23	0	.17	.10	.34	0
Other.....	6	5	1	0	.09	.12	.04	0	.08	.11	.04	0
Aprons.....	5	3	1	1	.06	.05	.07	.09	.02	.02	.02	.02
Coveralls.....	32	18	13	1	.19	.10	.41	.09	.18	.17	.22	.11
Knickers, breeches, shorts.....	2	2	0	0	.01	.01	0	0	.01	.01	0	0
Underwear: Slips, cotton.....	13	7	4	2	.13	.12	.10	.55	.05	.04	.05	.14
silk.....	3	1	2	0	.02	.01	.04	0	.01	.01	.02	0
rayon.....	3	1	2	0	.03	.02	.06	0	.01	(⁵)	.03	0
Union suits and combinations:												
Cotton.....	60	32	26	2	.68	.48	1.13	.55	.41	.30	.64	.29
Wool.....	18	9	5	4	.21	.17	.16	.91	.12	.10	.09	.62
Silk, rayon.....	14	11	2	1	.23	.30	.12	.09	.08	.11	.03	.06
Underwaists, shirts.....	28	14	11	3	.33	.20	.70	.73	.10	.06	.18	.18
Bloomers and panties:												
Cotton.....	41	22	17	2	.75	.58	1.03	1.09	.13	.10	.19	.27
Rayon.....	48	29	15	4	.99	.72	1.52	1.18	.21	.15	.35	.25
Silk.....	11	2	6	3	.18	.03	.26	1.64	.06	.02	.09	.36
Nightgowns and sleeping pajamas:												
Cotton, light.....	25	9	12	4	.22	.11	.32	1.09	.12	.06	.17	.68
flannel.....	47	19	24	4	.39	.24	.61	1.00	.28	.15	.50	.63
Silk, rayon.....	6	1	5	0	.04	.01	.10	0	.03	(⁵)	.08	0

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

² Less than 0.005 article.

³ Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 332.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*
WEST NORTH CENTRAL-MOUNTAIN REGION—WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				Average number of articles purchased per person				Average expenditure per person											
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year										
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over								
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.....	6	4	2	0	0.05	0.05	0.06	0	0.04	0.04	0.06	0								
Silk.....	2	1	1	0	.01	.01	.01	0	.01	.01	.01	0								
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
Bathrobes.....	9	3	4	2	.04	.02	.06	.18	.05	.02	.07	.18								
Kimonos, negligees.....	2	1	1	0	.01	.01	.01	0	.01	(5)	.02	0								
Hose: Silk.....	25	16	8	1	.59	.53	.77	.36	.15	.12	.19	.18								
Rayon.....	48	30	14	4	1.35	1.13	1.72	1.82	.24	.20	.31	.33								
Cotton.....	143	83	52	8	4.62	3.40	6.64	8.00	.89	.63	1.32	1.52								
Wool.....	13	7	3	3	.22	.21	.22	.45	.07	.06	.07	.17								
Shoes: Street and dress.....	224	144	69	11	2.45	2.30	2.77	2.54	3.30	3.19	4.93	4.66								
Sport.....	24	14	5	5	.16	.12	.09	1.09	.21	.17	.13	1.41								
House slippers.....	24	7	12	5	.13	.05	.20	.73	.07	.03	.13	.27								
Shoe: Repairs.....	30	17	12	1					.07	.06	.11	.05								
Shines.....	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0								
Rubbers.....	10	0	6	4	.04	0	.09	.36	.04	0	.08	.28								
Arctics, gaiters.....	40	16	16	8	.18	.11	.23	.82	.21	.12	.28	1.08								
Gloves: Cotton.....	26	12	13	1	.15	.09	.28	.18	.05	.03	.11	.05								
Leather.....	7	4	3	0	.04	.03	.04	0	.02	.02	.03	0								
Other.....	27	13	9	5	.16	.10	.19	.82	.07	.04	.11	.26								
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	20	3	16	1	.13	.02	.36	.09	.09	.01	.21	.27								
Handkerchiefs.....	17	10	7	0	.46	.33	.81	0	.02	.02	.04	0								
Furs.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
Mufflers, scarfs.....	5	1	4	0	.03	.01	.07	0	.01	(5)	.04	0								
Handbags, purses.....	24	10	12	2	.14	.08	.23	.36	.03	.01	.07	.10								
Umbrellas.....	2	0	2	0	.01	0	.03	0	.01	0	.02	0								
Garters, belts, hairpins, etc.....	34	22	9	3					.04	.03	.03	.17								
Cleaning, repairing.....	25	7	13	5					.13	.03	.28	.52								
Other.....									.01	.01	.01	0								
XI. Clothing, infants:³									9.21	6.51	9.59	17.38								
Total.....																				
Caps, hoods, bonnets.....	64	29	21	14	.58	.49	.54	1.00	.38	.27	.42	.65								
Coats.....	32	17	11	4	.20	.20	.18	.27	.45	.40	.53	.41								
Sweaters, sacques.....	58	19	24	15	.44	.30	.51	.69	.44	.22	.52	.93								
Sweater suits.....	54	24	22	8	.36	.36	.35	.42	.74	.66	.73	1.02								
Dresses, rompers.....	109	51	39	19	2.17	2.00	2.15	2.81	1.35	.98	1.40	2.52								
Skirts, gertrudes.....	31	8	13	10	.73	.36	.92	1.46	.28	.09	.37	.71								
Shirts, bands.....	39	33	32	24	1.78	1.28	1.58	4.08	.69	.43	.60	1.83								
Diapers.....	90	37	33	20	7.64	8.22	9.61	27.69	1.14	.73	.92	3.19								
Sleeping garments.....	84	35	30	19	1.21	.92	1.11	2.50	.72	.50	.69	1.53								
Stockings.....	139	64	53	22	4.13	3.69	4.31	5.12	.79	.62	.82	1.27								
Bootes, shoes.....	133	63	52	18	1.83	1.61	1.95	2.23	1.63	1.38	1.82	1.92								
Layettees.....	2	1	0	1	.01	.01	0	.04	.01	.01	0	.05								
Other.....									.59	.22	.77	1.35								

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

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

⁴ Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 332.

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

WEST NORTH CENTRAL-MOUNTAIN REGION—NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year.		
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over
<i>Clothing Expenditures</i>				
I. Number of families in survey	209	60	56	93
Average number of clothing expenditure units per family	2.63	3.66	2.41	2.09
Number of families spending for—				
Ready-made clothing, dry cleaning, and accessories	209	60	56	93
Yard goods and findings	84	26	19	39
Paid help for sewing	10	1	1	8
Number of families reporting clothing received as gifts	70	26	20	24
Average expenditure per family for clothing	\$109.91	\$98.97	\$91.06	\$128.31
Ready-made clothing, dry cleaning, and accessories	108.47	97.40	89.96	126.75
Yard goods and findings	1.37	1.56	1.09	1.41
Paid help for sewing .....	.07	.01	.01	.15
Average value per family of clothing received as gifts (incomplete) ¹	6.94	9.19	7.40	5.20
II. Number of families having men and boys 18 years of age and over ²	203	56	54	93
Number of men and boys 18 years of age and over ²	239	77	60	102
Average number of men and boys 18 years of age and over per family having such men and boys ²	1.18	1.38	1.11	1.11
Number of families having boys 12 through 17 years of age ²	32	24	5	3
Number of boys 12 through 17 years of age ²	38	30	5	3
Average number of boys 12 through 17 years of age per family having such boys ²	1.19	1.25	1.00	1.00
Number of families having boys 6 through 11 years of age ²	34	23	7	4
Number of boys 6 through 11 years of age ²	42	31	7	4
Average number of boys 6 through 11 years of age per family having such boys ²	1.24	1.35	1.00	1.00
Number of families having boys 2 through 5 years of age ²	20	16	4	0
Number of boys 2 through 5 years of age ²	23	19	4	0
Average number of boys 2 through 5 years of age per family having such boys ²	1.15	1.19	1.00	0
Number of families having women and girls 18 years of age and over ²	187	59	55	73
Number of women and girls 18 years of age and over ²	237	82	74	81
Average number of women and girls 18 years of age and over per family having such women and girls ²	1.27	1.39	1.34	1.11
Number of families having girls 12 through 17 years of age ²	22	14	5	3
Number of girls 12 through 17 years of age ²	30	21	6	3
Average number of girls 12 through 17 years of age per family having such girls ²	1.36	1.50	1.20	1.00
Number of families having girls 6 through 11 years of age ²	28	20	4	4
Number of girls 6 through 11 years of age ²	36	27	4	5
Average number of girls 6 through 11 years of age per family having such girls ²	1.28	1.35	1.00	1.25
Number of families having girls 2 through 5 years of age ²	14	8	2	4
Number of girls 2 through 5 years of age ²	18	11	2	5
Average number of girls 2 through 5 years of age per family having such girls ²	1.28	1.38	1.00	1.25
Number of families having infants under 2 years of age ³	17	11	6	0
Number of infants under 2 years of age ³	17	11	6	0
Average number of infants under 2 years of age per family having infants ³	1.00	1.00	1.00	0

¹ The aggregates on which these averages are based do not include gifts of clothing reported received by 1 family, but for which it 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. 332.

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

WEST NORTH CENTRAL-MOUNTAIN REGION—NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				Average number of articles purchased per person				Average expenditure per person			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Un-der \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Un-der \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Un-der \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over
		No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.		No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
III. Clothing, men and boys 18 years of age and over: 1												
Total.....	84	20	14	50	0.38	0.27	0.28	0.52	38.65	22.91	28.86	56.28
Hats: Felt.....	49	7	12	30	.24	.09	.22	.35	.43	.13	.26	.76
Straw.....	72	22	17	33	.39	.32	.32	.48	.46	.34	.39	.60
Caps: Wool.....	23	7	5	11	.12	.09	.13	.15	.08	.04	.11	.10
Other.....	36	7	7	22	.15	.09	.12	.22	3.19	1.44	2.89	4.68
Overcoats.....	11	2	3	6	.05	.02	.05	.06	.84	.31	1.24	1.00
Topcoats.....	5	0	2	3	.02	0	.03	.03	0	0	1.17	.70
Raincoats.....	23	3	4	16	.12	.04	.07	.22	.43	.16	.29	.72
Jackets: Heavy fabric.....	13	4	4	5	.05	.05	.07	.05	.21	.18	.22	.23
Leather.....	6	2	0	4	.06	.05	0	.10	.08	.06	0	.15
Other.....	33	10	2	21	.15	.14	.03	.24	.35	.28	.07	.57
Sweaters: Heavy.....	12	5	2	5	.07	.10	.05	.07	.10	.15	.04	.11
Light.....	53	9	8	36	.24	.12	.13	.40	6.33	2.53	3.38	10.93
Suits: Heavy wool.....	39	12	9	18	.18	.17	.15	.20	3.73	3.77	2.45	4.45
Lightweight wool.....	2	0	0	2	.01	0	0	.02	.06	0	0	.15
Cotton, linen.....	2	0	0	2	.01	0	0	.03	.10	0	0	.22
Palm Beach.....	1	0	0	1	(4)	0	0	.01	.10	0	0	.22
Other.....	55	15	14	26	.34	.30	.33	.38	.99	.74	.94	1.22
Trousers: Wool.....	50	13	13	24	.39	.30	.38	.47	.69	.49	.51	.71
Cotton.....	3	0	1	2	.02	0	.02	.03	.03	0	.03	.06
Other.....	85	23	22	40	.95	.56	.87	1.30	1.50	.77	1.33	2.16
Overalls, coveralls.....	97	31	26	40	1.24	1.18	1.00	1.42	.95	.88	.73	1.13
Shirts: Cotton, work.....	124	36	23	65	1.66	1.30	1.05	2.29	2.04	1.21	1.40	3.05
Cotton and other, dress.....	6	2	1	3	.05	.06	.03	.06	.04	.04	.04	.04
Wool.....	61	12	17	32	.58	.32	.52	.80	.66	.34	.55	.96
Underwear:	22	3	8	11	.21	.08	.30	.25	.17	.08	.20	.22
Suits, cotton, knit.....	28	7	11	10	.27	.19	.38	.26	.28	.18	.32	.32
woven.....	4	1	0	3	.06	.05	0	.10	.06	.01	0	.13
cotton and wool.....	58	15	16	27	.84	.57	.83	1.06	.27	.16	.23	.38
rayon and silk.....	22	7	8	7	.34	.26	.47	.32	.16	.20	.20	.10
Undershirts, cotton.....	7	1	0	6	.12	.02	0	.27	.04	.01	0	.08
cotton and silk.....	65	16	18	31	.99	.60	.95	1.31	.34	.18	.27	.49
rayon and silk.....	8	2	0	6	.14	.08	0	.27	.05	.02	0	.10
Drawers, cotton and wool.....	27	11	9	7	.35	.36	.47	.27	.17	.25	.22	.08
Pajamas and nightshirts.....	45	4	11	30	.38	.10	.32	.62	.48	.10	.46	.76
Shoes: Street.....	155	46	37	72	.93	.80	.80	1.11	3.71	2.56	3.00	4.94
Work.....	75	19	18	38	.43	.28	.37	.57	1.08	.67	8.44	1.53
Canvas.....	1	0	0	1	(4)	0	0	.01	.01	0	0	.02
Other.....	7	0	2	5	.04	0	.03	.07	.09	0	.10	.14
Boots: Rubber.....	4	2	1	1	.02	.02	.02	.02	.05	.06	.04	.05
Leather.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arctics.....	5	1	2	2	.02	.02	.03	.02	.04	.04	.03	.04
Rubbers.....	24	5	1	18	.10	.08	.02	.18	.14	.10	.02	.23
Shoe: Repairs.....	121	33	33	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.97	.71	.79	1.26
Shines.....	29	4	6	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35	.06	.27	.61
Hose: Cotton, heavy.....	64	24	21	19	2.49	2.02	2.50	2.83	.40	.32	.41	.46
dress.....	90	36	23	31	2.74	2.92	2.15	2.94	.50	.52	.45	.58
Rayon.....	80	18	17	45	3.60	1.51	3.65	5.16	.81	.25	.62	1.33
Silk.....	34	5	3	26	.80	.28	.18	1.55	.27	.07	.07	.54
Wool.....	3	2	0	1	.06	.09	0	.08	.02	.03	0	.02
Gloves: Work, cotton.....	87	25	23	39	2.45	1.99	1.68	3.24	.65	.38	.34	1.03
other.....	13	2	1	10	.20	.08	.02	.39	.08	.04	.01	.14
Street, leather.....	30	4	5	21	.16	.05	.08	.27	.21	.06	.15	.35
other.....	5	0	0	5	.02	0	0	.05	.03	0	0	.08
Ties.....	69	15	14	40	1.02	.48	.67	1.64	.48	.22	.23	.82
Collars.....	5	0	1	4	.09	0	.03	.20	.02	0	.01	.05
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	2	0	0	2	.02	0	0	.04	.03	0	0	.08
Handkerchiefs.....	73	20	17	36	2.93	2.04	2.20	4.03	.27	.15	.22	.38
Accessories.....	5	1	0	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03	.06	0	.04
Bathrobes.....	5	0	1	4	.02	0	.02	.04	.07	0	.04	.17
Cleaning, repairing.....	150	34	35	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.78	.94	1.47	2.59
Other.....	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0

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

4 Less than 0.005 article.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 332.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—MOUNTAIN REGION—NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Number of persons purchasing	Average number of articles purchased per person	Average expenditure per person
	Number	Number	Dollars
IV. Clothing, boys 12 through 17 years of age: ¹			
Total.....			24.95
Hats: Felt.....	8	0.21	.41
Straw.....	1	.03	.03
Caps: Wool.....	16	.42	.30
Other.....	6	.18	.12
Overcoats.....	6	.16	2.23
Topcoats.....	0	0	0
Raincoats.....	1	.03	.02
Jackets: Heavy fabric.....	3	.08	.21
Leather.....	3	.08	.24
Other.....	2	.05	.06
Sweaters: Heavy.....	10	.32	.41
Light.....	9	.26	.29
Play suits: Wool knit.....	0	0	0
Cotton suede.....	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0
Suits: Heavy wool.....	7	.18	2.38
Lightweight wool.....	10	.26	3.70
Cotton, linen.....	0	0	0
Palm Beach.....	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0
Trousers: Wool.....	13	.53	1.12
Cotton.....	10	.29	.50
Other.....	6	.21	.37
Overalls, coveralls.....	15	.53	.51
Shirts and blouses: Cotton, work.....	12	.87	.47
Cotton and other, dress.....	25	2.16	1.55
Wool.....	2	.10	.06
Underwear: Suits, cotton, knit.....	9	.50	.43
woven.....	2	.13	.15
cotton and wool.....	3	.18	.15
rayon and silk.....	0	0	0
Undershirts, cotton.....	8	.45	.11
cotton and wool.....	3	.18	.05
rayon and silk.....	0	0	0
Shorts, cotton.....	9	.55	.13
rayon and silk.....	0	0	0
Drawers, cotton and wool.....	2	.13	.03
Pajamas and nightshirts.....	6	.29	.21
Shoes: Street.....	35	1.92	4.40
Work.....	4	.13	.26
Canvas.....	3	.16	.09
Other.....	3	.10	.22
Boots: Rubber.....	1	.03	.04
Leather.....	2	.05	.17
Arctics.....	0	0	0
Rubbers.....	1	.03	.02
Shoe: Repairs.....	20	-----	.84
Shines.....	0	-----	0
Hose: Cotton, heavy.....	17	3.42	.59
dress.....	15	2.26	.38
Rayon.....	7	1.37	.24
Silk.....	1	.08	.01
Wool.....	1	.05	.02
Gloves: Work, cotton.....	2	.08	.03
other.....	1	.03	(²)
Street, leather.....	2	.05	.05
other.....	2	.05	.06
Ties.....	13	1.13	.27
Collars.....	0	0	0
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	0	0	0
Handkerchiefs.....	4	.82	.06
Accessories.....	1	-----	.02
Bathrobes.....	0	0	0
Cleaning, repairing.....	8	-----	.94
Other.....	-----	-----	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. 332.

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

WEST NORTH CENTRAL-MOUNTAIN REGION—NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Number of persons purchasing	Average number of articles purchased per person	Average expenditure per person
	Number	Number	Dollars
V. Clothing, boys 6 through 11 years of age: ²			
Total.....			16.53
Hats: Felt.....	3	0.07	.09
Straw.....	2	.05	.03
Caps: Wool.....	24	.76	.42
Other.....	3	.10	.02
Overcoats.....	4	.10	.38
Topcoats.....	0	0	0
Raincoats.....	2	.05	.05
Jackets: Heavy fabric.....	1	.02	.04
Leather.....	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0
Sweaters: Heavy.....	16	.62	.59
Light.....	7	.24	.15
Play suits: Wool knit.....	2	.10	.08
Cotton suede.....	2	.07	.12
Other.....	0	0	0
Suits: Heavy wool.....	6	.17	1.40
Lightweight wool.....	7	.21	1.52
Cotton, linen.....	6	.36	.34
Palm Beach.....	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0
Trousers: Wool.....	10	.45	.46
Cotton.....	7	.38	.37
Other.....	2	.07	.12
Overalls, coveralls.....	19	1.33	.89
Shirts and blouses: Cotton and other, except wool.....	27	2.50	1.27
Wool.....	2	.12	.03
Underwear: Suits, cotton, knit.....	15	.81	.53
woven.....	1	.05	.02
cotton and wool.....	8	.45	.29
rayon and silk.....	0	0	0
Undershirts, cotton.....	2	.14	.06
cotton and wool.....	2	.14	.03
rayon and silk.....	0	0	0
Shorts, cotton.....	3	.21	.07
rayon and silk.....	0	0	0
Drawers, cotton and wool.....	0	0	0
Pajamas and nightshirts.....	6	.21	.11
Shoes: Street and dress.....	42	2.55	4.62
Canvas.....	5	.14	.08
Other.....	3	.10	.16
Boots: Rubber.....	0	0	0
Leather.....	3	.07	.16
Arctics.....	1	.02	.04
Rubbers.....	3	.07	.05
Shoe: Repairs.....	20		.64
Shines.....	2		.06
Hose: Cotton, heavy.....	17	1.98	.38
dress.....	21	3.67	.59
Rayon.....	3	.33	.05
Silk.....	1	.05	.01
Wool.....	0	0	0
Gloves: Cotton.....	2	.07	.02
Leather.....	1	.02	.01
Other.....	5	.12	.03
Ties.....	6	.21	.03
Collars.....	0	0	0
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	1	.02	.02
Handkerchiefs.....	4	.38	.02
Accessories.....	0		0
Bathrobes.....	1	.02	.02
Cleaning, repairing.....	3		.06
Other.....			0

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

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 332.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*
 WEST NORTH CENTRAL—MOUNTAIN REGION—NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Number of persons purchasing	Average number of articles purchased per person	Average expenditure per person
	Number	Number	Dollars
VI. Clothing, boys 2 through 5 years of age: ¹			12.84
Total.....			
Hats: Felt.....	0	0	0
Straw.....	0	0	0
Caps: Wool.....	10	.48	.25
Other.....	4	.30	.08
Overcoats.....	2	.09	.24
Topcoats.....	3	.17	.56
Raincoats.....	0	0	0
Jackets: Heavy fabric.....	1	.17	.35
Leather.....	0	0	0
Other.....	1	.04	.02
Sweaters: Heavy.....	6	.35	.36
Light.....	5	.22	.11
Play suits: Wool knit.....	4	.26	.18
Cotton suede.....	5	.48	.27
Other.....	5	.83	.59
Suits: Heavy wool.....	3	.13	.94
Light-weight wool.....	5	.22	1.04
Cotton, linen.....	2	.13	.10
Palm Beach.....	0	0	0
Other.....	4	.22	.47
Trousers: Wool.....	1	.04	.09
Cotton.....	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0
Overalls, coveralls.....	16	1.74	1.02
Blouses: Cotton and other, except wool.....	4	.34	.13
Wool.....	0	0	0
Underwear: Suits, cotton, knit.....	8	1.09	.34
woven.....	4	.65	.34
cotton and wool.....	1	.13	.07
rayon and silk.....	0	0	0
Undershirts, cotton.....	0	0	0
cotton and wool.....	0	0	0
rayon and silk.....	0	0	0
Shorts, cotton.....	0	0	0
rayon and silk.....	0	0	0
Drawers, cotton and wool.....	0	0	0
Pajamas and nightshirts.....	8	.83	.38
Shoes: Street and dress.....	19	2.17	3.28
Canvas.....	1	.04	.09
Other.....	0	0	0
Boots: Rubber.....	0	0	0
Leather.....	0	0	0
Arctics.....	0	0	0
Rubbers.....	0	0	0
Shoe: Repairs.....	5		.13
Shines.....	0		0
Hose: Cotton, heavy.....	8	2.83	.42
dress.....	14	2.17	.34
Rayon.....	0	0	0
Silk.....	1	.13	.01
Wool.....	0	0	0
Gloves: Cotton.....	3	.13	.04
Leather.....	0	0	0
Other.....	4	.17	.04
Ties.....	1	.09	.01
Collars.....	0	0	0
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	4	.26	.04
Handkerchiefs.....	0	0	0
Accessories.....	0		0
Bathrobes.....	2	.09	.20
Cleaning, repairing.....	3		.17
Other.....			0

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

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 332.

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

WEST NORTH CENTRAL-MOUNTAIN REGION—NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				Average number of articles purchased per person				Average expenditure per person			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Un-der \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Un-der \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Un-der \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over
		No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.		No.	Dol.	Dol.
VII. Clothing, women and girls 18 years of age and over ² —Continued.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Shoes: Street.....	185	53	58	74	1.27	1.05	1.18	1.58	4.15	2.91	3.84	5.68
Dress.....	66	14	19	33	.38	.23	.27	.62	1.28	.75	.92	2.14
Sport.....	31	5	9	17	.14	.06	.12	.25	.35	.11	.21	.72
House slippers.....	65	15	15	35	.36	.22	.26	.60	.29	.12	.19	.55
Shoe: Repairs.....	98	22	35	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.38	.20	.52	.45
Shines.....	1	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01	.03	0	0
Rubbers.....	12	2	4	6	.05	.02	.05	.09	.05	.03	.04	.09
Arctics, gaiters.....	17	4	4	9	.07	.05	.05	.11	.10	.06	.08	.16
Gloves: Cotton.....	75	15	25	35	.45	.27	.40	.68	.30	.13	.26	.51
Leather.....	27	9	4	14	.13	.15	.05	.18	.19	.20	.07	.30
Other.....	8	2	2	4	.03	.02	.03	.05	.04	.01	.03	.06
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	1	0	1	0	(⁴)	0	.01	0	.01	0	.03	0
Handkerchiefs.....	60	12	21	27	2.46	1.51	1.85	3.96	.16	.10	.13	.25
Furs.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mufflers, scarfs.....	11	3	1	7	.05	.05	.01	.09	.04	.02	.01	.08
Handbags, purses.....	76	12	20	44	.47	.18	.38	.84	.55	.15	.39	1.11
Umbrellas.....	14	1	2	11	.06	.01	.03	.15	.10	.02	.04	.23
Garters, belts, hairpins, etc.....	54	16	16	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06	.04	.07	.08
Cleaning, repairing.....	120	22	37	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.41	.86	1.02	2.34
Other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.13	.02	1.10	.37

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

⁴ Less than 0.005 article.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 332.

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

WEST NORTH CENTRAL-MOUNTAIN REGION—NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	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.....			28.32
Hats:.....	12	0.43	.44
Straw.....	3	.10	.16
Fabric.....	2	.07	.07
Caps and berets: Wool.....	9	.33	.17
Other.....	0	0	0
Coats: Heavy, plain.....	8	.30	3.80
fur trimmed.....	3	.10	1.66
Fur.....	0	0	0
Light, wool.....	0	0	0
cotton.....	0	0	0
silk, rayon.....	0	0	0
Play suits: Wool knit.....	0	0	0
Cotton suede.....	0	0	0
Other.....	2	.07	.06
Raincoats.....	4	.13	.15
Sweaters and jackets:			
Wool knit.....	4	.13	.15
Wool fabric.....	1	.07	.03
Leather, leatherette.....	1	.03	.03
Other.....	1	.03	.06
Suits: Wool.....	5	.17	1.01
Silk, rayon.....	1	.03	.03
Other.....	1	.03	.03
Waists and middies:			
Silk, rayon.....	2	.13	.08
Cotton.....	1	.07	.03
Other.....	2	.07	.13
Skirts: Wool.....	9	.30	.46
Other.....	0	0	0
Dresses: Cotton, house.....	6	.83	.77
street.....	14	1.27	1.75
Silk, rayon.....	9	.53	2.00
Wool.....	3	.17	.46
Other.....	0	0	0
Aprons.....	2	.07	.04
Coveralls.....	0	0	0
Knickers, breeches, shorts.....	0	0	0
Underwear: Slips, cotton.....	9	.83	.41
silk.....	5	.47	.35
rayon.....	5	.37	.24
Corsets, girdles.....	0	0	0
Brassieres.....	4	.33	.10
Union suits and combinations:			
Cotton.....	0	0	0
Wool.....	2	.13	.07
Silk, rayon.....	0	0	0
Underwaists, shirts.....	4	.33	.07
Bloomers and panties: Cotton.....	2	.27	.07
Rayon.....	15	2.03	.65
Silk.....	3	.33	.16
Nightgowns and sleeping pajamas:			
Cotton, light.....	3	.23	.12
flannel.....	2	.17	.17
Silk, rayon.....	1	.07	.03
Pajamas, lounging and beach:			
Cotton.....	0	0	0
Silk, rayon.....	1	.07	.07
Other.....	0	0	0
Bathrobes.....	1	.03	.05
Kimonos, negligees.....	0	0	0
Hose: Silk.....	21	7.30	3.26
Rayon.....	9	2.03	.58
Cotton.....	11	1.63	.38
Wool.....	1	.13	.05

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

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 332.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*
WEST NORTH CENTRAL-MOUNTAIN REGION—NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Number of persons purchasing	Average number of articles purchased per person	Average expenditure per person
VIII. Clothing, girls 12 through 17 years of age²—Continued.			
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Shoes: Street.....	29	2.03	4.33
Dress.....	7	.33	.75
Sport.....	9	.33	.52
House slippers.....	3	.10	.06
Shoe: Repairs.....	19		.94
Shines.....	0		0
Rubbers.....	1	.03	.03
Arctics, gaiters.....	1	.03	.03
Gloves: Cotton.....	7	.27	.11
Leather.....	0	0	0
Other.....	1	.03	.02
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	0	0	0
Handkerchiefs.....	10	2.27	.13
Furs.....	0	0	0
Mufflers, scarfs.....	2	.07	.04
Handbags, purses.....	4	.17	.13
Umbrellas.....	0	0	0
Garters, belts, hairpins, etc.....	9		.05
Cleaning, repairing.....	9		.68
Other.....			.10
IX. Clothing, girls 6 through 11 years of age:²			
Total.....			16.20
Hats: Felt.....	4	.14	.15
Straw.....	1	.03	.01
Fabric.....	4	.17	.06
Caps and berets: Wool.....	15	.44	.22
Other.....	2	.06	.02
Coats: Heavy, plain.....	10	.28	2.39
fur trimmed.....	3	.08	.92
Fur.....	0	0	0
Light, wool.....	5	.14	.71
cotton.....	0	0	0
silk, rayon.....	0	0	0
Play suits: Wool knit.....	0	0	0
Cotton suede.....	0	0	0
Other.....	1	.03	.02
Raincoats.....	3	.08	.14
Sweaters and jackets: Wool knit.....	4	.14	.14
Wool fabric.....	2	.06	.07
Leather, leatherette.....	0	0	0
Other.....	1	.06	.04
Suits: Wool.....	1	.06	.11
Silk, rayon.....	1	.08	.05
Other.....	0	0	0
Waists and middies: Silk, rayon.....	1	.08	.05
Cotton.....	1	.03	.01
Other.....	0	0	0
Skirts: Wool.....	0	0	0
Other.....	1	.03	.02
Dresses: Cotton.....	17	1.67	1.53
Silk, rayon.....	5	.33	.68
Wool.....	3	.11	.22
Other.....	1	.06	.08
Aprons.....	0	0	0
Coveralls.....	1	.17	.12
Knickers, breeches, shorts.....	2	.11	.08

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

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 332.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level*—Continued
 WEST NORTH CENTRAL-MOUNTAIN REGION—NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Number of persons purchasing	Average number of articles purchased per person	Average expenditure per person
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
IX. Clothing, girls 6 through 11 years of age ¹ —Continued.			
Underwear: Slips, cotton	7	0.61	0.18
silk	1	.03	.02
rayon	1	.17	.08
Union suits and combinations: Cotton	8	.78	.36
Wool	3	.22	.17
Silk, rayon	2	.08	.02
Underwaists, shirts	2	.17	.04
Bloomers and panties: Cotton	7	1.00	.23
Rayon	11	1.06	.26
Silk	1	.11	.03
Nightgowns and sleeping pajamas: Cotton, light flannel	5	.28	.12
Silk, rayon	5	.25	.14
Silk, rayon	2	.06	.03
Pajamas, lounging and beach: Cotton	0	0	0
Silk, rayon	0	0	0
Other	1	.11	.06
Bathrobes	0	0	0
Kimonos, negligees	0	0	0
Hose: Silk	6	1.03	.22
Rayon	11	1.58	.34
Cotton	22	3.47	.65
Wool	1	.14	.01
Shoes: Street and dress	36	2.03	3.55
Sport	9	.50	.87
House slippers	1	.03	.01
Shoe: Repairs	15		.62
Shines	0		0
Rubbers	1	.03	.03
Arctics, gaiters	1	.03	.03
Gloves: Cotton	6	.28	.06
Leather	0	0	0
Other	3	.08	.03
Bathing suits, sun suits	0	0	0
Handkerchiefs	0	0	0
Furs	0	0	0
Mufflers, scarfs	1	.03	.02
Handbags, purses	5	.14	.04
Umbrellas	0	0	0
Garters, belts, hairpins, etc	2		.01
Cleaning, repairing	6		.13
Other			0

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

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 332.

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

WEST NORTH CENTRAL-MOUNTAIN REGION—NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	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: ²			
Total.....			9.82
Hats: Felt.....	1	0.06	.03
Straw.....	1	.06	.06
Fabric.....	0	0	0
Caps and berets: Wool.....	5	.22	.12
Other.....	0	0	0
Coats: Heavy, plain.....	7	.39	1.31
fur trimmed.....	0	0	0
Fur.....	0	0	0
Light, wool.....	0	0	0
cotton.....	0	0	0
silk, rayon.....	0	0	0
Play suits: Wool knit.....	0	0	0
Cotton suede.....	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0
Raincoats.....	0	0	0
Sweaters and jackets: Wool knit.....	2	.17	.17
Wool fabric.....	0	0	0
Leather, leatherette.....	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0
Suits: Wool.....	0	0	0
Silk, rayon.....	0	0	0
Other.....	2	.11	.94
Waists and middies: Silk, rayon.....	0	0	0
Wool.....	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0
Skirts: Wool.....	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0
Dresses: Cotton.....	5	2.45	1.04
Silk, rayon.....	2	.17	.42
Wool.....	1	.11	.14
Other.....	0	0	0
Aprons.....	0	0	0
Coveralls.....	0	0	0
Knickers, breeches, shorts.....	0	0	0
Underwear: Slips, cotton.....	1	.17	.04
silk.....	0	0	0
rayon.....	0	0	0
Union suits and combinations: Cotton.....	4	.67	.31
Wool.....	0	0	0
Silk, rayon.....	1	.22	.18
Underwaists, shirts.....	1	.11	.08
Bloomers and panties: Cotton.....	1	.17	.02
Rayon.....	3	.72	.18
Silk.....	0	0	0
Nightgowns and sleeping pajamas: Cotton, light.....	3	.33	.18
flannel.....	0	0	0
Silk, rayon.....	1	.17	.10

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

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 332.

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

WEST NORTH CENTRAL-MOUNTAIN REGION—NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	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 ²—Continued.			
Pajamas, lounging and beach: Cotton.....	0	0	0
Silk.....	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0
Bathrobes.....	0	0	0
Kimonos, negligees.....	0	0	0
Hose: Silk.....	0	0	0
Rayon.....	6	2.00	.34
Cotton.....	12	3.22	.48
Wool.....	0	0	0
Shoes: Street and dress.....	16	1.56	2.50
Sport.....	2	.28	.42
House slippers.....	1	.06	.01
Shoe: Repairs.....	0	0	0
Shines.....	0	0	0
Rubbers.....	0	0	0
Arctics, gaiters.....	3	.17	.34
Gloves: Cotton.....	0	0	0
Leather.....	0	0	0
Other.....	1	.06	.03
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	0	.06	.03
Handkerchiefs.....	0	0	0
Furs.....	0	0	0
Mufflers, scarfs.....	0	0	0
Handbags, purses.....	1	.11	.05
Umbrellas.....	0	0	0
Garters, belts, hairpins, etc.....	2	0	.09
Cleaning, repairing.....	4	0	.31
Other.....	0	0	0
XI. Clothing, infants:³			
Total.....			6.21
Caps, hoods, bonnets.....	14	1.24	.38
Coats.....	3	.18	.22
Sweaters, sacques.....	6	.35	.23
Sweater suits.....	3	.24	.23
Dresses, rompers.....	9	2.41	1.02
Skirts, gertitudes.....	3	.29	.08
Shirts, bands.....	8	1.29	.32
Diapers.....	11	10.59	.96
Sleeping garments.....	7	1.06	.30
Stockings.....	14	3.35	.51
Bootees, shoes.....	16	2.00	1.21
Layette.....	0	0	0
Other.....			.75

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

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

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 332.

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

WEST NORTH CENTRAL-MOUNTAIN REGION—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
Families in survey.....	1,767	618	649	500
Number of families reporting receipt of gifts of furnishings and equipment.....	288	97	104	87
Average value per family of furnishings and equipment received as gifts (incomplete) ¹	\$3.24	\$2.50	\$3.42	\$3.93

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>Furniture and Equipment Expenditures</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Total.....	116	36	30	50	0.067	0.060	0.048	0.102	64.69	44.58	58.85	97.31
Furniture, total.....	78	10	24	44	.046	.016	.040	.092	16.77	10.41	13.83	28.47
Suites: Living room.....	63	15	17	31	.036	.024	.026	.064	2.05	1.20	1.43	3.92
Bedroom.....	25	8	15	2	.016	.015	.025	.006	.24	.19	.41	.09
Dining room.....	49	13	21	15	.035	.029	.042	.034	.40	.42	.39	.38
Beds: Wood.....	52	16	21	15	.031	.026	.035	.030	.24	.19	.28	.27
Metal.....	9	2	4	3	.005	.003	.006	.006	.05	.01	.06	.09
Cots, cribs: Wood.....	74	18	31	25	.046	.034	.052	.052	.52	.39	.58	.60
Metal.....	19	8	8	3	.011	.013	.012	.006	.35	.38	.31	.37
Bedsprings.....	62	20	23	19	.035	.032	.035	.038	.97	.77	1.04	1.12
Davenport.....	15	6	6	3	.009	.010	.011	.006	.11	.11	.12	.11
Couches, daybeds.....	39	12	16	11	.023	.019	.026	.022	.36	.27	.45	.35
Dressers.....	10	0	4	6	.006	0	.006	.012	.08	0	.16	.07
Chiffonniers, chests.....	30	5	12	13	.017	.008	.018	.026	.30	.06	.35	.52
Sideboards, buffets.....	16	4	5	7	.010	.006	.008	.016	.04	.02	.04	.06
Desks.....	92	22	34	36	.063	.045	.060	.088	.38	.17	.42	.57
Bookcases, bookshelves.....	65	23	20	22	.077	.091	.062	.080	.21	.14	.20	.32
Tables, except kitchen.....	68	11	23	34	.042	.018	.040	.076	.68	.24	.69	1.22
Chairs: Wood.....	16	1	4	11	.011	.002	.006	.028	.03	(?)	.01	.08
Upholstered.....	33	9	6	18	.001	.002	.002	0	.01	.01	.02	0
Benches, stools, footstools.....	2	1	1	0	.026	.016	.009	.060	.07	.04	.05	.14
Tea carts, wheel trays.....	82	21	32	29	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.01	.75	.75	1.67
Other.....	14.63	11.21	13.58	20.31	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Textile furnishings, total.....	302	89	115	98	\$1.810	\$1.599	\$1.690	\$2.228	5.61	4.45	5.02	7.80
Carpets, rugs.....	131	49	41	41	\$3.779	\$3.819	\$3.696	\$3.838	.64	.54	.66	.75
Linoleum, inlaid.....	117	39	41	37	\$3.831	\$3.823	\$3.790	\$3.892	.51	.53	.44	.57
Felt-base floor coverings.....	183	51	63	69	.118	.095	.114	.152	1.66	1.10	1.58	2.44
Pillows.....	50	15	17	18	.056	.045	.055	.070	.09	.04	.11	.14
Blankets.....	278	113	99	66	.294	.338	.328	.194	.83	.93	.86	.69
Comforts, quilts.....	67	26	19	22	.055	.060	.042	.068	.19	.21	.13	.24
Sheets.....	529	175	182	172	1.081	.935	1.049	1.302	1.15	.90	1.10	1.54
Pillowcases.....	399	142	138	119	1.058	1.050	1.066	1.058	.36	.31	.36	.43
Bedspreads, couch covers.....	181	47	65	69	.130	.095	.136	.164	.37	.22	.33	.63
Tablecloths, napkins, dollies:												
Cotton.....	166	49	53	64	.192	.173	.168	.248	.21	.17	.17	.31
Linen.....	71	13	27	31	.111	.036	.080	.246	.13	.05	.11	.25
Towels: Linen.....	97	39	28	30	.393	.550	.268	.360	.08	.09	.05	.11
Cotton, turkish.....	593	189	230	174	2.413	1.942	2.652	2.684	.57	.41	.62	.70
Other cotton.....	116	31	47	38	.476	.372	.564	.490	.07	.06	.07	.09
Table runners, dresser scarfs.....	65	19	18	28	.077	.065	.055	.120	.07	.04	.06	.12
Curtains, draperies.....	537	152	187	198	1.252	.924	1.188	1.740	1.68	.90	1.55	2.8
Dishcloths, cleaning cloths, etc.....	265	53	115	97	-----	-----	-----	-----	.09	.04	.10	.15
Other.....	157	45	54	58	-----	-----	-----	-----	.32	.22	.26	.54

¹ The aggregates on which these averages are based do not include the gifts of furnishings and equipment reported received by 6 families but for which they could not estimate the value.

² Less than 0.5 cent.

³ Expressed in square yards.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 334.

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

WEST NORTH CENTRAL-MOUNTAIN REGION—WHITE FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Number of families spending				Average number of articles purchased per family				Average expenditure per family			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Furnishings and Equipment Expenditures—Continued</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Silverware, china and glassware, total.....									1.37	0.93	1.25	2.10
China or porcelain, table.....	236	102	64	70					.65	.49	.66	.83
Glassware.....	253	89	83	81					.20	.14	.14	.36
Tableware: Silver.....	66	22	24	20					.46	.25	.40	.80
Other.....	21	4	9	8					.03	.01	.02	.07
Other.....	23	8	7	8					.03	.04	.03	.04
Electrical equipment, total.....									22.36	15.20	22.00	31.61
Vacuum cleaners.....	96	22	46	28	0.054	0.036	0.071	0.056	2.05	1.41	2.56	2.16
Refrigerators (electric).....	144	26	53	65	.081	.042	.082	.130	12.99	7.27	13.06	19.98
Electric stoves, hotplates.....	27	7	6	14	.016	.013	.009	.028	.80	.38	.36	1.89
Washing machines.....	101	45	31	25	.057	.073	.048	.050	3.11	3.69	2.90	2.65
Irons.....	148	41	62	45	.085	.070	.096	.090	.41	.27	.50	.44
Ironers, mangles.....	7	2	2	3	.004	.003	.003	.006	.15	.04	.19	.24
Heaters, fans.....	47	12	12	23	.027	.019	.018	.046	.20	.20	.12	.31
Light bulbs.....	1,018	347	372	299	4.722	4.309	4.601	5.388	.71	.62	.68	.86
Lamps.....	204	47	80	77	.161	.100	.186	.202	.59	.24	.65	.93
Toasters.....	95	25	44	26	.055	.040	.068	.056	.15	.08	.17	.20
Sewing machines (electric).....	16	4	4	8	.009	.006	.006	.016	.81	.71	.50	1.32
Other.....	82	24	28	30					.39	.29	.31	.63
Miscellaneous equipment, total.....									9.56	6.83	8.19	14.82
Mirrors, pictures, clocks, ornaments.....	260	73	92	95					.39	.24	.33	.66
Carpet sweepers.....	45	6	19	20					.08	.03	.09	.14
Brooms, brushes, mops.....	1,155	423	413	314					.75	.72	.74	.81
Dustpans, pails, etc.....	109	46	70	53					.04	.02	.04	.07
Gas refrigerators.....	4	1	0	3					.45	.38	0	1.13
Ice boxes.....	49	19	19	11					.48	.57	.39	.49
Stoves and ranges (not electric).....	153	46	49	58					4.63	2.68	3.13	6.86
Canning equipment, cookers.....	182	58	63	61					.22	.18	.24	.24
Pots, pans, cutlery.....	407	139	144	124					.57	.38	.44	1.00
Tubs, boards, wringers.....	122	41	40	41					.09	.11	.06	.11
Ironing boards, racks, baskets.....	97	21	40	36					.09	.05	.10	.13
Sewing machines (not electric).....	21	2	7	12					.20	.04	.29	.28
Baby carriages, gocarts.....	47	16	21	10					.23	.19	.33	.15
Trunks, hand baggage.....	49	9	11	29					.07	.03	.04	.17
Household tools, ladders, cans.....	106	37	27	42					.15	.10	.08	.30
Window shades, wire screens, awnings.....	210	75	68	67					.30	.27	.30	.36
Lawn mowers, garden equipment.....	140	26	58	56					.27	.13	.25	.47
Repairs, cleaning.....	157	46	54	57					.63	.43	.46	1.10
Other.....	45	9	16	20					.52	.28	.28	.35

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 334.

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

WEST NORTH CENTRAL-MOUNTAIN REGION—NEGRO FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over
Families in survey.....	209	60	56	93
Number of families reporting receipt of gifts of furnishings and equipment.....	13	5	4	4
Average value per family of furnishings and equipment received as gifts.....	\$1.66	\$1.20	\$4.46	\$0.27

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 \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over
<i>Furnishings and Equipment Expenditures</i>												
Total.....	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Furniture, total.....	10	3	2	9	0.048	0.017	0.054	0.065	48.19	32.98	39.36	63.34
Suites: Living room.....	14	3	2	9	.017	.083	.036	.097	15.72	10.73	10.67	21.95
Bedroom.....	2	1	1	0	.010	.017	.018	0	3.76	1.24	3.25	5.68
Dining room.....	2	0	0	2	.010	0	0	.022	7.18	4.25	2.68	11.77
Beds: Wood.....	7	4	1	2	.038	.067	.018	.032	.28	0	0	.64
Metal.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.20	.28	.27	.10
Cots, cribs: Wood.....	1	0	1	0	.005	0	.018	0	0	0	0	0
Metal.....	5	2	1	2	.029	.033	.018	.032	.07	.26	.09	.28
Bedsprings.....	4	3	0	1	.019	.050	0	.011	.77	2.09	0	.38
Davenport.....	6	0	3	3	.029	0	.054	.032	.71	0	1.88	.47
Couches, daybeds.....	2	0	1	1	.010	0	.018	.011	.24	0	.36	.32
Dresses.....	3	0	1	2	.014	0	.018	.022	.17	0	.45	.10
Chiffoniers, chests.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sideboards, buffets.....	3	0	2	1	.014	0	.036	.011	.13	0	.15	.21
Desks.....	1	1	0	0	.005	.017	0	0	.19	.67	0	0
Bookcases, bookshelves.....	8	1	2	5	.033	.017	.036	.054	.16	.08	.12	.23
Tables, except kitchen.....	6	1	3	2	.067	.050	.071	.075	.05	.02	.08	.04
Chairs: Wood.....	9	0	1	8	.057	0	.018	.118	.45	0	.14	.94
Upholstered.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benches, stools, footstools.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tea carts, wheel trays.....	1	0	0	1	.005	0	0	.011	.01	0	0	.02
Stands, racks, costumers.....	7	1	2	4					.71	.49	.84	.77
Other.....									9.20	6.75	7.60	11.75
Textile furnishings, total.....	21	3	7	11	2.268	3.833	3.643	3.570	3.16	2.07	3.41	3.72
Carpets, rugs.....	10	3	3	4	1.005	3.400	3.857	3.484	.55	.37	.43	.73
Linooleum, inlaid.....	14	2	2	10	3.895	3.600	3.500	3.323	.49	.27	.43	.68
Felt-base floor coverings.....	16	3	2	11	.105	.100	3.054	.140	1.36	.90	.48	2.19
Mattresses.....	2	0	1	1	.019	0	.036	.022	.03	0	.07	.02
Pillows.....	19	9	2	8	.139	.233	.054	.129	.47	.68	.34	.41
Blankets.....	1	1	0	0	.010	.033	0	0	.01	.03	0	0
Comforts, quilts.....	36	11	8	17	.579	.600	.482	.624	.78	1.00	.55	.78
Sheets.....	28	9	8	11	.522	.683	.482	.441	.20	.23	.21	.18
Pillowcases.....	24	4	9	11	.153	.100	.214	.151	.48	.31	.76	.43
Bedspreads, couch covers.....												
Tablecloths, napkins, doilies:												
Cotton.....	5	5	0	0	.029	.100	0	0	.02	.07	0	0
Linen.....	3	1	0	2	.048	.050	0	.075	.03	.07	0	.02
Towels: Linen.....	7	2	0	5	.321	.250	0	.559	.05	.04	0	.09
Cotton, turkish.....	34	7	10	17	.746	.633	.696	.849	.17	.13	.14	.22
Other cotton.....	8	3	1	4	.297	.483	.107	.290	.05	.04	.02	.08
Table runners, dresser scarfs.....	4	1	2	1	.033	.033	.054	.022	0.1	(?)	(?)	(?)
Curtains, draperies.....	31	5	8	18	.536	.200	.554	.742	1.24	.51	.73	2.01
Dishcloths, cleaning cloths, etc.....	13	4	0	9					.04	.02	0	.07
Other.....	6	2	1	3					.06	.01	.01	.12

¹ Less than 0.5 cent.

² Expressed in square yards.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 324.

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

WEST NORTH CENTRAL-MOUNTAIN REGION—NEGRO FAMILIES—Continued

Item	Number of families spending				Average number of articles purchased per family				Average expenditure per family			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 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	9	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	.07	.02	.04	.11
Glassware	11	4	2	5	—	—	—	—	.06	.11	.03	.05
Tableware: Silver	3	1	0	2	—	—	—	—	.04	.07	0	.05
Other	1	0	0	1	—	—	—	—	(²)	0	0	.02
Other	1	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	(²)	0	0	0
Electrical equipment, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.33	4.78	12.52	19.35
Vacuum cleaners	3	0	1	2	0.014	0	0.018	0.022	.75	0	.71	1.26
Refrigerators (electric)	12	1	3	8	.057	.017	.054	.086	9.70	3.47	8.62	14.36
Electric stoves, hotplates	6	0	2	4	.029	0	.036	.043	.03	0	.03	.05
Washing machines	6	1	2	3	.029	.017	.036	.032	1.48	.72	1.77	1.80
Irons	16	3	4	9	.077	.050	.071	.097	.33	.21	.38	.38
Ironers, mangles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heaters, fans	4	0	0	4	.019	0	0	.043	.10	0	0	.24
Light bulbs	91	25	24	42	3.254	3.450	2.071	3.839	.42	.36	.26	.56
Lamps	12	1	3	8	.072	.017	.054	.118	.41	.02	.38	.68
Toasters	3	0	3	0	.014	0	.054	0	.02	0	.07	0
Sewing machines (electric)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	3	0	2	1	—	—	—	—	.09	0	.30	.02
Miscellaneous equipment, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.77	10.52	8.49	10.06
Mirrors, pictures, clocks, ornaments	15	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	.06	.08	.07	.05
Carpet sweepers	3	0	0	3	—	—	—	—	.04	0	0	.09
Brooms, brushes, mops	143	48	41	54	—	—	—	—	.76	.86	.79	.67
Dustpans, pails, etc.	14	6	1	7	—	—	—	—	.02	.02	(²)	.02
Gas refrigerators	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Ice boxes	15	4	3	8	—	—	—	—	2.15	2.36	1.36	2.48
Stoves and ranges (not electric)	31	11	8	12	—	—	—	—	5.96	6.75	5.67	5.63
Canning equipment, cookers	1	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	(²)	0	.01	0
Pots, pans, cutlery	24	4	5	15	—	—	—	—	.23	.09	.22	.32
Tubs, boards, wringers	24	10	6	8	—	—	—	—	.10	.11	.09	.09
Ironing boards, racks, baskets	3	0	1	2	—	—	—	—	.02	0	.02	.04
Sewing machines (not electric)	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Baby carriages, gocarts	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Trunks, hand baggage	1	1	0	0	—	—	—	—	.03	.10	0	0
Household tools, ladders, cans	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Window shades, wire screens, awnings	27	5	7	15	—	—	—	—	.24	.11	.21	.35
Lawn mowers, garden equipment	2	0	2	0	—	—	—	—	.01	0	.05	0
Repairs, cleaning	2	1	0	1	—	—	—	—	.15	.03	0	.32
Other	3	2	0	1	—	—	—	—	(²)	.01	0	(²)

¹ Less than 0.5 cent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 334.

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

WHITE FAMILIES

Item	Denver, Colo.				Kansas City, Mo.—Kans.			
	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.....	295	92	106	97	357	137	123	97
Number of households.....	295	92	106	97	357	137	123	97
Average number of persons in household.....	3.15	4.05	3.15	2.29	3.54	4.35	3.34	2.65
Number of households with—								
Boards and lodgers.....	3	0	3	0	48	14	18	16
Boards only.....	19	6	5	8	4	1	3	0
Lodgers only.....	2	0	1	1	4	2	1	1
Other persons.....	4	2	1	1	19	5	6	8
Average size of economic family in—								
Persons, total.....	3.14	4.06	3.12	2.29	3.37	4.23	3.16	2.42
Under 16 years of age.....	0.81	1.48	0.80	0.18	0.97	1.68	0.73	0.27
16 years of age and over.....	2.33	2.58	2.32	2.11	2.40	2.55	2.43	2.15
Expenditure units.....	2.92	3.71	2.90	2.19	3.11	3.82	2.94	2.32
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.19	0.12	0.21	0.25
<i>Earnings and Income</i>								
Number of families having—								
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	74	28	20	26	105	42	37	26
Net earnings from boards and lodgers.....	23	6	8	9	50	15	19	16
Other net rents.....	16	2	5	9	13	6	5	2
Interest and dividends.....	17	2	6	9	14	6	4	4
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	12	3	5	4	17	6	6	5
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	18	5	9	4	24	16	5	3
Other sources of income.....	12	3	4	5	14	9	3	2
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	5	2	2	1	22	9	7	6
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	193	58	72	63	202	84	71	47
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	78	25	25	28	151	51	50	50
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	1
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.29	1.39	1.24	1.27	1.33	1.35	1.32	1.31
Average amount of—								
Net family income.....	\$1,510	\$1,211	\$1,506	\$1,795	\$1,443	\$1,194	\$1,462	\$1,769
Earnings of individuals.....	1,457	1,187	1,449	1,722	1,407	1,180	1,408	1,729
Chief earner.....	1,344	1,099	1,370	1,549	1,281	1,100	1,293	1,523
Subsidiary earners.....	113	88	79	173	126	80	115	206
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,268	1,045	1,320	1,423	1,204	1,019	1,214	1,455
Under 16 years.....	(1)	1	0	0	(1)	(1)	1	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	189	141	129	299	203	160	193	274
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	(1)	1	0	0
Net earnings from boards and lodgers.....	12	11	11	13	21	12	24	29
Other net rents.....	9	1	6	19	4	2	6	2
Interest and dividends.....	4	1	2	8	1	(1)	2	1
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	17	2	25	22	11	8	15	9
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	4	3	6	2	5	3	8	3
Other sources of income.....	8	6	8	9	3	6	2	2
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-1	-(1)	-1	-(1)	-9	-17	-3	-6
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	191	121	198	249	170	135	194	198
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	198	146	176	265	158	85	153	237
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+73	+36	+93	+85	+29	+51	+50	-26
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	8

¹ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 335.

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

Item	Kansas City, Mo.—Kans.— Negro families				Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.— White families			
	All fam- ilies	Economic level— Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All fam- ilies	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.....	103	61	30	12	504	161	192	151
Number of households.....	103	61	30	12	504	161	192	151
Average number of persons in household.....	3.51	4.00	2.86	2.60	3.68	4.63	3.53	2.86
Number of households with—								
Boarders and lodgers.....	6	3	2	1	77	19	25	33
Boarders only.....	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Lodgers only.....	12	4	4	4	17	3	11	3
Other persons.....	4	3	1	0	5	9	21	21
Average size of economic family in—								
Persons, total.....	3.34	3.91	2.60	2.25	3.51	4.56	3.34	2.62
Under 16 years of age.....	.96	1.46	0.27	0.17	1.06	1.97	0.87	0.34
16 years of age and over.....	2.38	2.45	2.33	2.08	2.45	2.59	2.47	2.28
Expenditure units.....	3.06	3.54	2.45	2.15	3.23	4.07	3.10	2.49
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	0.18	0.10	0.27	0.36	0.21	0.13	0.22	0.27
<i>Earnings and Income</i>								
Number of families having—								
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	36	19	12	5	154	48	56	50
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	14	5	5	4	89	21	31	37
Other net rents.....	3	2	0	1	30	11	9	10
Interest and dividends.....	2	2	0	0	79	19	33	27
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	2	1	1	0	19	4	6	9
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	2	1	1	0	47	18	18	11
Other sources of income.....	6	3	1	2	19	5	6	8
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	7	3	3	1	57	16	24	17
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or de- crease in liabilities).....	63	38	18	7	299	107	116	76
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or in- crease in liabilities).....	37	21	11	5	197	52	71	74
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	3
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.42	1.39	1.50	1.42	1.40	1.39	1.41	1.40
<i>Average amount of—</i>								
Net family income.....	\$1,086	\$928	\$1,256	\$1,480	\$1,549	\$1,346	\$1,530	\$1,791
Earnings of individuals.....	1,061	919	1,227	1,374	1,501	1,308	1,485	1,728
Chief earner.....	952	861	1,057	1,205	1,556	1,228	1,328	1,529
Subsidiary earners.....	109	58	190	169	145	80	157	199
Males: 16 years and over.....	947	826	1,109	1,163	1,336	1,220	1,302	1,505
Under 16 years.....	1	1	0	0	(1)	(1)	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	113	92	118	211	164	85	183	223
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	15	6	30	27	21	16	20	29
Other net rents.....	1	1	0	1	3	4	6	7
Interest and dividends.....	(1)	1	0	0	6	2	2	5
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	11	7	9	18
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	6	10	2	5
Other sources of income.....	11	2	3	81	6	3	9	5
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-2	-1	-4	-3	-5	-4	-3	-6
Surplus per family having surplus (net in- crease in assets and/or decrease in li- abilities).....	123	95	178	180	151	156	140	161
Deficit per family having deficit (net de- crease in assets and/or increase in liabi- lities).....	79	81	66	95	187	108	133	294
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+50	+31	+85	+60	+16	+69	+36	-63
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2

¹ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 335.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Item	White families				Negro families			
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Composition of Household</i>								
Families in survey	401	119	156	126	106	55	34	17
Number of households	401	119	156	126	106	55	34	17
Average number of persons in household	3.66	4.95	3.48	2.68	3.40	4.32	2.49	2.25
Number of households with—								
Boarders and lodgers	64	18	19	27	5	2	3	0
Boarders only	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Lodgers only	5	1	1	3	3	0	2	1
Other persons	14	3	6	5	3	1	0	2
Average size of economic family in—								
Persons, total	3.48	4.78	3.35	2.41	3.38	4.30	2.47	2.24
Under 16 years of age	0.90	1.84	0.76	0.19	0.79	1.37	0.16	0.18
16 years of age and over	2.58	2.94	2.59	2.22	2.59	2.93	2.31	2.06
Expenditure units	3.22	4.32	3.13	2.29	3.10	3.89	2.31	2.12
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family	0.20	0.18	0.14	0.29	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.03
<i>Earnings and Income</i>								
Number of families having—								
Earnings of subsidiary earners	156	46	76	34	43	22	14	7
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers	60	19	16	25	8	2	5	1
Other net rents	29	7	12	10	5	3	1	1
Interest and dividends	182	53	72	57	11	5	4	2
Pensions and insurance annuities	25	8	10	7	7	3	3	1
Gifts from persons outside economic family	59	20	26	13	9	5	4	0
Other sources of income	24	7	10	7	4	1	1	2
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses)	48	8	19	21	11	4	4	3
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities)	252	77	105	70	75	42	27	6
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities)	145	40	50	55	30	13	6	11
Inheritance	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	0
Average number of gainful workers per family	1.49	1.52	1.63	1.27	1.49	1.51	1.50	1.41
Average amount of—								
Net family income	\$1,552	\$1,291	\$1,539	\$1,808	\$1,162	\$1,060	\$1,140	\$1,537
Earnings of individuals	1,491	1,231	1,488	1,737	1,145	1,053	1,114	1,502
Chief earner	1,308	1,106	1,245	1,572	1,014	925	1,010	1,307
Subsidiary earners	183	125	243	165	131	128	104	195
Males: 16 years and over	1,268	1,052	1,222	1,527	1,003	918	994	1,294
Under 16 years	(1)	2	(1)	0	1	2	0	0
Females: 16 years and over	223	177	266	210	141	133	120	208
Under 16 years	(1)	(1)	0	0	(1)	(1)	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers	28	31	18	37	5	1	12	4
Other net rents	9	5	10	10	6	7	2	11
Interest and dividends	8	6	6	13	1	1	1	(1)
Pensions and insurance annuities	8	11	8	4	6	6	9	3
Gifts from persons outside economic family	7	7	8	5	6	5	10	0
Other sources of income	6	2	6	9	3	(1)	(1)	20
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses)	-5	-4	-5	-7	-10	-13	-8	-3
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities)	164	115	161	222	110	101	115	147
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities)	189	135	161	255	204	195	150	243
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey	+35	+30	+57	+12	+20	+31	+65	-105
Inheritance	3	4	4	0	6	6	11	

¹ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 335.

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

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Composition of Household</i>				
Families in survey.....	210	109	72	29
Number of households.....	210	109	72	29
Average number of persons in household.....	3.88	4.70	3.24	2.41
Number of households with—				
Boards and lodgers.....	11	5	4	2
Boards only.....	10	4	5	1
Lodgers only.....	1	1	0	0
Other persons.....	8	2	5	1
Average size of economic family in:				
Persons, total.....	3.81	4.66	3.12	2.34
Under 16 years of age.....	1.31	1.95	0.79	0.23
16 years of age and over.....	2.50	2.71	2.33	2.11
Expenditure units.....	3.49	4.20	2.93	2.21
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.08	.07	.12	.12
<i>Earnings and Income</i>				
Number of families having—				
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	49	26	18	5
Net earnings from boards and lodgers.....	15	7	6	2
Other net rents.....	8	0	3	5
Interest and dividends.....	6	2	4	0
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	7	5	2	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	32	15	14	3
Other sources of income.....	7	3	4	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	1	0	0	1
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	110	59	34	17
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	95	49	35	11
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.32	1.35	1.31	1.22
Average amount of:				
Net family income.....	\$1,332	\$1,186	\$1,418	\$1,664
Earnings of individuals.....	1,290	1,151	1,369	1,618
Chief earner.....	1,198	1,084	1,247	1,507
Subsidiary earners.....	92	67	122	111
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,077	981	1,122	1,329
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	213	170	247	289
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boards and lodgers.....	6	6	8	8
Other net rents.....	6	0	8	22
Interest and dividends.....	4	5	4	0
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	9	13	5	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	13	10	15	17
Other sources of income.....	4	1	11	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	— ⁽¹⁾	0	0	—1
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	133	106	152	189
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	152	127	138	308
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+1	+ ⁽¹⁾	+5	—6
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0

¹ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 335.

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

WHITE FAMILIES

Item	Denver, Colo.				Kansas City, Mo.—Kans.			
	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	295	92	106	97	357	137	123	97
Average family size:								
Persons	3.14	4.06	3.12	2.29	3.37	4.23	3.16	2.42
Expenditure units	2.92	3.71	2.90	2.19	3.11	3.82	2.94	2.32
Average annual current expenditure for—								
All items	\$1,445	\$1,177	\$1,422	\$1,716	\$1,421	\$1,151	\$1,423	\$1,805
Food	461	453	452	478	433	427	433	443
Clothing	154	128	146	188	145	110	151	187
Housing	226	169	239	265	215	171	212	281
Fuel, light, and refrigeration	96	93	98	95	101	98	106	101
Other household operation	62	47	64	73	64	43	66	92
Furnishings and equipment	49	32	38	76	71	43	65	117
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance	118	64	110	178	137	67	137	234
Other transportation	26	24	27	26	32	30	34	34
Personal care	29	23	31	34	29	22	31	37
Medical care	73	53	66	98	59	43	55	87
Recreation	79	57	73	106	69	50	74	91
Education	10	5	15	7	12	11	11	14
Vocation	5	2	4	8	5	4	5	8
Community welfare	18	12	22	20	18	15	18	23
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family	36	14	34	60	26	11	23	51
Other items	3	1	3	4	5	6	2	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
Food	31.9	38.4	31.8	27.8	30.4	37.1	30.4	24.6
Clothing	10.7	10.9	10.3	11.0	10.2	9.6	10.6	10.4
Housing	15.6	14.4	16.8	15.4	15.1	14.9	14.9	15.6
Fuel, light, and refrigeration	6.6	7.9	6.9	5.5	7.1	8.6	7.4	5.6
Other household operation	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.3	4.5	3.7	4.6	5.1
Furnishings and equipment	3.4	2.7	2.7	4.4	5.0	3.7	4.6	6.5
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance	8.2	5.4	7.7	10.4	9.6	5.8	9.6	12.9
Other transportation	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.5	2.3	2.6	3.4	1.9
Personal care	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.0
Medical care	5.1	4.5	4.6	5.7	4.2	3.7	3.9	4.8
Recreation	5.5	4.8	5.1	6.2	4.9	4.3	5.2	5.0
Education .....	.7	.4	1.1	.4	.8	1.0	.8	.8
Vocation .....	.3	.2	.3	.5	.4	.3	.4	.4
Community welfare	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family	2.5	1.2	2.4	3.5	1.8	1.0	1.6	2.8
Other items .....	.2	.1	.2	.2	.4	.5	.1	.3

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 335.

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

Item	Kansas City, Mo.—Kans.— Negro families				Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn.— White families			
	All fam- ilies	Economic level— Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All fam- ilies	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	103	61	30	12	504	161	192	151
Average family size:								
Persons	3.34	3.91	2.60	2.25	3.51	4.56	3.34	2.62
Expenditure units	3.06	3.54	2.45	2.15	3.23	4.07	3.10	2.49
Average annual current expenditure for—								
All items	\$1,043	\$901	\$1,173	\$1,438	\$1,550	\$1,284	\$1,506	\$1,878
Food	356	340	359	433	488	478	485	502
Clothing	102	89	114	139	155	119	155	193
Housing	141	127	161	156	246	200	250	288
Fuel, light, and refrigeration	106	97	115	133	137	132	136	142
Other household operation	42	35	47	79	58	40	61	73
Furnishings and equipment	38	33	34	74	71	51	59	107
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance	33	17	49	79	122	70	102	201
Other transportation	48	43	55	52	35	29	37	40
Personal care	25	21	29	34	30	22	30	37
Medical care	48	36	66	65	69	41	71	95
Recreation	50	38	73	54	72	51	67	101
Education	2	2	1	1	9	10	7	10
Vocation	2	1	2	7	6	5	5	8
Community welfare	17	13	24	16	18	15	17	21
Gifts and contributions to persons out- side the economic family	28	8	39	104	27	18	23	42
Other items	5	3	5	12	7	3	1	18
Percentage of total annual current expendi- ture for—								
All items	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food	34.1	37.8	30.7	30.2	31.4	37.2	32.3	26.8
Clothing	9.8	9.9	9.7	9.7	10.0	9.3	10.3	10.3
Housing	13.5	14.1	13.7	10.8	15.9	15.5	16.6	15.3
Fuel, light, and refrigeration	10.2	10.7	9.8	9.2	8.9	10.3	9.0	7.5
Other household operation	4.0	3.7	4.0	5.5	3.7	3.1	4.1	3.9
Furnishings and equipment	3.6	3.7	2.9	5.1	4.6	4.0	3.9	5.7
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance	3.2	1.9	4.2	5.5	7.8	5.4	6.7	10.7
Other transportation	4.6	4.8	4.7	3.6	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.1
Personal care	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.0
Medical care	4.6	4.0	5.6	4.5	4.5	3.2	4.7	5.1
Recreation	4.8	4.2	6.2	3.8	4.6	4.0	4.4	5.4
Education .....	.2	.2	.1	.1	.6	.8	.5	.5
Vocation .....	.2	.1	.2	.5	.4	.4	.3	.4
Community welfare	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Gifts and contributions to persons out- side the economic family	2.7	.9	3.3	7.2	1.7	1.4	1.5	2.2
Other items .....	.5	.3	.4	.8	.5	.2	.1	1.0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 335.

TABLE 20.—Expenditures for groups of items, at 3 economic levels—Continued
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Item	White families				Negro families			
	All families	Economic level— Families spending per expenditure unit per year			All families	Economic level— Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>								
Families in survey	401	119	156	126	106	55	34	17
Average family size:								
Persons	3.48	4.78	3.35	2.41	3.38	4.30	2.47	2.24
Expenditure units	3.22	4.32	3.13	2.29	3.10	3.89	2.31	2.12
Average annual current expenditure for—								
All items	\$1,525	\$1,267	\$1,489	\$1,813	\$1,153	\$1,037	\$1,093	\$1,644
Food	518	515	530	505	383	395	353	404
Clothing	144	119	148	163	119	103	122	164
Housing	233	188	218	296	183	168	189	217
Fuel, light, and refrigeration	102	104	102	101	97	101	93	93
Other household operation	50	38	46	66	37	27	32	80
Furnishings and equipment	68	48	63	93	58	40	37	159
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance	114	47	99	197	55	26	44	172
Other transportation	52	49	54	49	51	47	50	64
Personal care	28	23	28	34	27	25	23	39
Medical care	61	38	59	85	48	39	55	62
Recreation	88	59	86	116	41	35	45	52
Education	7	7	9	5	2	2	3	0
Vocation	8	6	7	11	5	3	7	11
Community welfare	21	16	19	29	16	13	18	20
Gifts and contributions to persons out- side the economic family	23	7	20	43	31	13	21	107
Other items	8	3	1	20	(1)	0	1	0
Percentage of total annual current expendi- ture for—								
All items	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food	33.9	40.6	35.6	27.8	33.2	38.0	32.3	24.5
Clothing	9.4	9.3	9.9	9.0	10.3	9.9	11.2	10.0
Housing	15.3	14.8	14.6	16.3	15.9	16.2	17.3	13.2
Fuel, light, and refrigeration	6.7	8.2	6.8	5.6	8.4	9.7	8.6	5.7
Other household operation	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.2	2.6	2.9	4.9
Furnishings and equipment	4.5	3.8	4.2	5.1	5.0	3.9	3.4	9.6
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance	7.5	3.7	6.7	10.9	4.8	2.5	4.0	10.4
Other transportation	3.4	3.9	3.6	2.7	4.4	4.5	4.6	3.9
Personal care	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.4
Medical care	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.7	4.2	3.3	5.0	3.8
Recreation	5.8	4.7	5.8	6.4	3.6	3.4	4.1	3.2
Education .....	.5	.6	.6	.3	.2	.2	.3	0
Vocation .....	.5	.5	.5	.6	.4	.3	.6	.7
Community welfare	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.2
Gifts and contributions to persons out- side the economic family	1.5	.6	1.3	2.4	2.7	1.3	1.9	6.5
Other items .....	.5	.2	.1	1.1	(2)	0	.1	0

¹ Less than \$0.50.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 335.

TABLE 20.—Expenditures for groups of items, at 3 economic levels—Continued
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year		
		Under \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 and over
<i>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>				
Families in survey.....	210	109	72	29
Average family size:				
Persons.....	3.81	4.66	3.12	2.34
Expenditure units.....	3.49	4.20	2.93	2.21
Average annual current expenditure for—				
All items.....	\$1,339	\$1,195	\$1,422	\$1,683
Food.....	423	426	417	429
Clothing.....	163	143	176	209
Housing.....	202	177	226	238
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	99	95	99	113
Other household operation.....	58	49	61	81
Furnishings and equipment.....	56	44	69	78
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	86	55	86	202
Other transportation.....	26	24	28	25
Personal care.....	31	29	30	46
Medical care.....	64	58	65	81
Recreation.....	56	46	62	78
Education.....	8	8	9	7
Vocation.....	6	4	7	12
Community welfare.....	36	25	52	42
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	21	11	26	42
Other items.....	4	7	9	5
Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—				
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	31.6	35.7	29.2	25.5
Clothing.....	12.2	12.0	12.4	12.5
Housing.....	15.1	14.8	15.9	14.2
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	7.4	7.9	7.0	6.7
Other household operation.....	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.8
Furnishings and equipment.....	4.2	3.7	4.9	4.3
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	6.4	4.6	6.0	12.0
Other transportation.....	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.5
Personal care.....	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.7
Medical care.....	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.8
Recreation.....	4.2	3.8	4.4	4.6
Education.....	.6	.7	.6	.4
Vocation.....	.4	.3	.5	.7
Community welfare.....	2.7	2.1	3.7	2.5
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	1.6	.9	1.8	2.5
Other items.....	.3	.1	.6	.3

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 335.

TABLE 21.—Distribution of families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-19, by economic level and income level

DENVER, COLO.—WHITE FAMILIES

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
Families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-18.....	136	1	22	40	32	25	10	3	1	0	1
Annual net income of—											
\$500-\$600.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900.....	8	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200.....	29	0	9	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	31	0	4	13	9	4	1	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	29	0	3	5	7	9	5	0	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	34	0	0	6	9	10	4	2	2	0	1
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
\$2,400-\$2,700.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,500.....	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
\$2,500 and over.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—WHITE FAMILIES

Families of types comparable with those studied in 1918-19.....	186	6	32	62	40	22	16	6	1	0	1
Annual net income of—											
\$500-\$600.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900.....	8	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200.....	50	1	13	29	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	56	1	10	17	18	9	1	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	34	1	2	10	9	2	7	3	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	21	0	0	4	5	5	5	0	1	0	1
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	7	0	1	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
\$2,400-\$2,700.....	8	0	0	0	1	4	1	2	0	0	0
\$2,700-\$3,000.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,500.....	11	0	1	2	1	4	1	2	0	0	0
\$2,500 and over.....	5	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.—WHITE FAMILIES

Families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-18.....	280	2	43	89	72	35	25	10	3	1	0
Annual net income of—											
\$500-\$600.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900.....	8	1	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200.....	61	0	17	28	13	3	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	72	1	13	24	20	11	2	0	1	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	67	0	9	15	22	9	10	2	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	43	0	1	12	7	9	9	3	2	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	21	0	0	6	7	2	2	3	0	1	0
\$2,400-\$2,700.....	4	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,700-\$3,000.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
\$3,000-\$3,300.....	0	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	0	1	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,500.....	23	0	0	6	8	3	2	3	0	1	0
\$2,500 and over.....	6	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 335.

TABLE 21.—Distribution of families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-19, by economic level and income level—Continued

ST. LOUIS, MO.—WHITE FAMILIES

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
Families of types comparable with those studied in 1918-19.....	187	6	37	42	50	30	11	4	6	1	0
Annual net income of—											
\$500-\$600.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900.....	10	2	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200.....	28	2	10	12	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	44	1	12	6	18	5	2	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	54	0	9	11	14	1	2	1	1	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	31	0	2	7	8	5	4	1	3	1	0
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	13	0	1	2	3	1	3	2	1	0	0
\$2,400-\$2,700.....	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
\$2,700-\$3,000.....	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,000-\$3,300.....	0	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.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,900-\$4,200.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,500.....	14	0	1	2	4	1	3	2	1	0	0
\$2,500 and over.....	5	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0

ST. LOUIS, MO.—NEGRO FAMILIES

Families of types comparable with those studied in 1918-19.....	34	5	12	11	3	1	1	0	0	1	0
Annual net income of—											
\$500-\$600.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900.....	6	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200.....	13	3	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	10	0	3	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	4	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
\$2,100-\$2,500.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
\$2,500 and over.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—WHITE FAMILIES

Families of types comparable with those studied in 1918-19.....	131	8	37	43	27	10	2	2	2	0	0
Annual net income of:											
\$500-\$600.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900.....	16	2	6	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200.....	39	4	15	13	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	34	1	8	15	8	2	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	24	1	7	6	4	2	1	1	2	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	14	0	1	1	7	3	1	1	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,400-\$2,700.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,700-\$3,000.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,500.....	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,500 and over.....	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 335.

TABLE 22.—Description of families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-19, by income level

DENVER, COLO.—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 and over
<i>Composition of Household</i>							
Families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-18.....	136	8	29	31	29	34	5
Number of households.....	136	8	29	31	29	34	5
Average number of persons in household.....	3.95	4.22	3.73	3.90	3.88	4.09	4.53
Number of households with—							
Boards and lodgers.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Boarders only.....	6	0	1	0	2	3	0
Lodgers only.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other persons.....	3	0	0	1	0	2	0
Average size of economic family in—							
Persons, total.....	3.95	4.23	3.74	3.91	3.91	4.07	4.50
Under 16 years of age.....	1.68	2.00	1.64	1.62	1.50	1.89	1.45
16 years of age and over.....	2.27	2.23	2.10	2.29	2.41	2.18	3.05
Expenditure units.....	3.60	3.65	3.38	3.58	3.58	3.71	4.15
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.08	0	.07	.01	.10	.12	.18
<i>Earnings and Income</i>							
Number of families having—							
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	22	2	5	5	6	2	2
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	7	0	1	0	2	3	1
Other net rents.....	5	0	0	1	2	1	1
Interest and dividends.....	7	0	2	1	4	0	0
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	6	0	3	0	0	3	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	6	0	1	3	1	1	0
Other sources of income.....	9	1	0	1	0	5	2
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	82	4	12	18	20	25	3
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	43	4	11	8	9	9	2
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.06	1.00	1.00	1.06	1.14	1.05	1.24
Average amount of—							
Net family income.....	\$1,488	\$815	\$1,058	\$1,339	\$1,636	\$1,897	\$2,316
Earnings of individuals.....	1,440	813	1,045	1,330	1,603	1,797	2,042
Chief earner.....	1,392	801	1,028	1,281	1,522	1,775	1,786
Subsidiary earners.....	48	12	17	49	81	22	256
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,402	699	1,028	1,297	1,531	1,775	2,042
Under 16 years.....	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	37	114	16	31	72	22	0
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	9	0	7	0	16	11	26
Other net rents.....	7	0	0	1	5	6	108
Interest and dividends.....	2	0	1	1	8	0	0
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	18	0	6	0	0	66	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	2	0	(¹)	5	4	1	0
Other sources of income.....	10	2	0	2	0	16	140
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	—(1)	0	—1	0	0	0	0
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	154	35	75	102	172	229	207
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	206	172	140	261	168	298	16
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+28	—68	—22	—8	+66	+90	+57
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 335.

TABLE 22.—Description of families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-19, by income level—Continued

KANSAS CITY, MO.-KANS.—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 1918-19.....	186	9	50	56	34	21	11	5
Number of households.....	186	9	50	56	34	21	11	5
Average number of persons in household.....	4.29	4.41	3.90	4.38	4.37	4.16	5.44	4.33
Number of households with—								
Boarders and lodgers.....	27	1	5	10	3	5	2	1
Boarders only.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lodgers only.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other persons.....	9	0	1	2	1	3	2	0
Average size of economic family in—								
Persons, total.....	4.12	4.30	3.81	4.16	4.30	3.88	5.06	4.20
Under 16 years of age.....	1.80	2.00	1.61	1.89	1.95	1.59	2.18	1.60
16 years of age and over.....	2.32	2.30	2.20	2.27	2.35	2.29	2.88	2.60
Expenditure units.....	3.73	3.81	3.41	3.77	3.88	3.60	4.61	3.88
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.19	.06	.12	.22	.09	.32	.38	.13
<i>Earnings and Income</i>								
Number of families having—								
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	48	2	9	16	10	3	4	4
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	25	1	5	10	2	4	2	1
Other net rents.....	6	0	2	3	0	0	1	0
Interest and dividends.....	8	0	2	2	2	0	1	1
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	6	1	2	1	0	1	0	1
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	18	1	7	5	0	2	3	0
Other sources of income.....	7	1	2	0	3	1	0	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	12	0	4	4	1	1	1	1
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	102	3	29	24	17	15	9	5
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	81	6	20	31	16	6	2	0
Inheritance.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.28	2.11	1.20	1.27	1.35	1.14	1.73	1.80
Average amount of—								
Net family income.....	\$1,458	\$751	\$1,069	\$1,354	\$1,647	\$1,926	\$2,313	\$2,644
Earnings of individuals.....	1,432	699	1,053	1,358	1,629	1,882	2,214	2,421
Chief earner.....	1,331	671	1,026	1,277	1,491	1,829	1,918	1,707
Subsidiary earners.....	101	28	27	81	138	53	296	714
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,329	655	1,007	1,257	1,496	1,830	2,048	1,720
Under 16 years.....	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	103	44	44	101	133	52	166	701
Under 16 years.....	(1)	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	19	3	10	23	9	13	48	117
Other net rents.....	1	0	2	2	0	0	7	0
Interest and dividends.....	1	0	(1)	(1)	1	0	(1)	36
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	7	40	2	(1)	0	23	0	72
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	7	7	2	6	0	5	62	0
Other sources of income.....	5	2	2	0	17	7	0	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-14	0	-2	-35	-9	-4	-18	-2
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	155	13	88	138	179	218	251	272
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	151	78	86	151	245	138	292	0
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+19	-48	+17	-25	-26	+116	+152	+272
Inheritance.....	(1)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 335.

TABLE 22.—Description of families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-19, by income level—Continued

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.—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.....	280	8	61	72	67	43	23	6
Number of households.....	280	8	61	72	67	43	23	6
Average number of persons in household.....	4.33	3.30	3.88	4.23	4.48	4.33	5.38	5.76
Number of households with—								
Boarders and lodgers.....	34	0	6	10	8	6	3	1
Boarders only.....	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Lodgers only.....	9	0	1	3	2	2	1	0
Other persons.....	33	0	7	7	7	7	5	0
Average size of economic family in—								
Persons, total.....	4.20	3.31	3.83	4.14	4.37	4.13	4.98	5.47
Under 16 years of age.....	1.88	1.06	1.72	1.77	2.10	1.90	2.26	2.00
16 years of age and over.....	2.32	2.25	2.11	2.37	2.27	2.23	2.72	3.47
Expenditure units.....	3.77	2.94	3.39	3.67	3.89	3.79	4.61	5.20
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.18	0	.08	.17	.13	.24	.45	.33
<i>Earnings and Income</i>								
Number of families having—								
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	55	0	7	17	13	3	11	4
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	42	0	6	13	11	7	4	1
Other net rents.....	18	0	2	3	3	5	5	0
Interests and dividends.....	39	1	7	9	8	9	5	0
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	9	0	1	1	2	2	2	1
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	32	2	4	11	5	8	2	0
Other sources of income.....	9	0	2	0	1	3	2	1
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	27	0	5	10	5	5	2	0
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	160	4	29	39	43	28	13	4
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	116	4	30	32	23	15	10	2
Inheritance.....	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.24	1.00	1.15	1.25	1.19	1.09	1.74	2.17
<i>Average amount of—</i>								
Net family income.....	\$1,529	\$846	\$1,051	\$1,347	\$1,640	\$1,891	\$2,245	\$2,888
Earnings of individuals.....	1,481	844	1,046	1,315	1,599	1,814	2,058	2,829
Chief earner.....	1,419	844	1,033	1,277	1,542	1,796	1,805	2,232
Subsidiary earners.....	62	0	13	38	57	18	253	597
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,436	844	1,032	1,281	1,555	1,803	1,922	2,352
Under 16 years.....	(1)	0	0	(1)	0	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	43	0	14	26	44	11	136	477
Under 16 years.....	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	19	0	7	20	18	25	39	36
Other net rents.....	6	0	1	(1)	5	15	23	0
Interest and dividends.....	3	1	1	2	2	2	20	0
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	12	0	1	1	11	20	60	20
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	8	1	2	12	6	16	10	0
Other sources of income.....	4	0	(1)	0	1	4	39	3
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-4	0	-7	-3	-2	-5	-4	0
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	131	58	53	105	122	223	241	127
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	176	56	134	180	188	235	216	181
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+2	+1	-41	-23	+14	+63	+42	+24
Inheritance.....	2	9	0	2	0	5	0	0

¹ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 335.

TABLE 22.—Description of families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-19, by income level—Continued

ST. LOUIS, MO.—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 1918-19.....	187	11	28	44	54	31	14	5
Number of households.....	187	11	28	44	54	31	14	5
Average number of persons in households.....	4.40	4.10	4.13	4.06	4.43	4.71	4.88	5.98
Number of households with—								
Boarders and lodgers.....	25	1	2	8	8	4	2	0
Boarders only.....	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Lodgers only.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other persons.....	10	0	0	4	4	1	1	0
Average size of economic family in—								
Persons, total.....	4.35	4.11	4.11	4.09	4.39	4.56	4.75	5.80
Under 16 years of age.....	1.82	2.11	1.78	1.76	1.90	1.90	1.54	1.40
16 years of age and over.....	2.53	2.00	2.33	2.33	2.49	2.66	3.21	4.40
Expenditure units.....	3.93	3.53	3.60	3.69	3.99	4.14	4.45	5.48
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.16	.09	.09	.20	.17	.22	.21	.20
<i>Earnings and Income</i>								
Number of families having—								
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	50	1	4	14	17	11	8	4
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	23	0	3	6	7	4	2	1
Other net rents.....	8	2	0	1	3	0	2	0
Interest and dividends.....	87	3	9	21	22	19	9	4
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	13	0	3	3	4	0	1	2
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	28	3	3	6	8	8	0	0
Other sources of income.....	13	1	2	1	3	3	2	1
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	19	0	3	6	3	6	0	1
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	111	5	15	28	35	15	10	3
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	75	5	13	16	19	16	4	2
Inheritance.....	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.40	1.09	1.04	1.36	1.39	1.48	1.86	2.60
Average amount of—								
Net family income.....	\$1,554	\$787	\$1,061	\$1,335	\$1,628	\$1,916	\$2,265	\$2,976
Earnings of individuals.....	1,494	746	1,032	1,298	1,561	1,836	2,162	2,812
Chief earner.....	1,355	737	1,025	1,218	1,425	1,633	1,696	2,387
Subsidiary earners.....	139	9	7	80	136	203	466	425
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,377	624	969	1,200	1,443	1,707	2,000	2,409
Under 16 years.....	(1)	0	0	0	4	2	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	117	122	63	98	114	127	162	403
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	28	0	15	18	30	56	29	34
Other net rents.....	4	15	0	5	5	0	9	0
Interest and dividends.....	8	2	3	5	7	17	10	33
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	12	0	11	6	17	0	15	98
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	9	14	3	7	13	16	0	0
Other sources of income.....	5	10	2	(1)	1	5	40	5
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-6	0	-5	-4	-6	-14	0	-6
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	138	65	64	128	132	216	167	308
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	167	171	80	186	144	227	284	90
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+15	-48	-3	+14	+35	-13	+38	+149
Inheritance.....	5	0	0	0	19	0	0	0

¹ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 335.

TABLE 22.—Description of families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-19, by income level—Continued

ST. LOUIS, MO.—NEGRO 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 and over
<i>Composition of Household</i>					
Families of types comparable with those studied in 1918-19.....	34	6	13	10	5
Number of households.....	34	6	13	10	5
Average number of persons in household.....	4.61	4.82	4.73	4.14	4.96
Number of households with—					
Boarders and lodgers.....	2	0	0	2	0
Boarders only.....	0	0	0	0	0
Lodgers only.....	0	0	0	0	0
Other persons.....	1	0	1	0	0
Average size of economic family in—					
Persons, total.....	4.60	4.83	4.75	4.06	5.00
Under 16 years of age.....	2.07	2.08	2.10	1.66	2.80
16 years of age and over.....	2.53	2.75	2.65	2.40	2.20
Expenditure units.....	4.11	4.29	4.28	3.61	4.47
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.03	0	.01	.12	0
<i>Earnings and Income</i>					
Number of families having—					
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	11	2	5	3	1
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	2	0	0	2	0
Other net rents.....	1	0	0	0	1
Interest and dividends.....	4	1	2	0	1
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	4	0	3	1	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	7	0	3	3	1
Other sources of income.....	1	0	1	0	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	2	0	1	1	0
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	26	6	8	9	3
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	8	0	5	1	2
Inheritance.....	1	0	0	1	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.35	1.33	1.46	1.30	1.20
Average amount of—					
Net family income.....	\$1,188	\$799	\$1,033	\$1,338	\$1,775
Earnings of individuals.....	1,169	798	1,021	1,301	1,738
Chief earner.....	1,103	737	922	1,268	1,686
Subsidiary earners.....	66	61	99	33	52
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,120	732	969	1,267	1,686
Under 16 years.....	4	0	8	3	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	45	66	43	31	52
Under 16 years.....	(1)	0	1	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	(1)	0	0	1	0
Other net rents.....	4	0	0	0	29
Interest and dividends.....	1	1	(1)	0	6
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	10	0	24	4	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	15	0	13	34	2
Other sources of income.....	(1)	0	1	0	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	-11	0	-26	-2	0
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	117	26	103	150	233
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	257	0	160	405	427
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+21	+26	+2	+95	-31
Inheritance.....	11	0	0	38	0

¹ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 335.

TABLE 22.—Description of families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-19, by income level—Continued

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—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 and over
<i>Composition of Household</i>						
Families of types comparable with those studied in 1918-19.....	131	16	39	34	24	18
Number of households.....	131	16	39	34	24	18
Average number of persons in household.....	4.47	3.93	4.20	4.59	5.07	4.55
Number of households with—						
Boarders and lodgers.....	6	2	1	2	1	0
Boarders only.....	6	1	1	1	2	1
Lodgers only.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other persons.....	2	0	1	1	0	0
Average size of economic family in—						
Persons, total.....	4.43	3.85	4.17	4.50	5.07	4.55
Under 16 years of age.....	2.04	1.71	1.84	2.25	2.41	1.89
16 years of age and over.....	2.39	2.14	2.33	2.25	2.66	2.66
Expenditure units.....	3.99	3.42	3.73	4.04	4.56	4.21
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.08	.15	.07	.09	.06	.02
<i>Earnings and Income</i>						
Number of families having—						
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	21	2	7	2	3	7
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	10	1	3	3	2	1
Other net rents.....	3	0	0	0	2	1
Interest and dividends.....	4	0	1	1	1	1
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	4	0	2	2	0	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	17	4	4	7	1	1
Other sources of income.....	4	0	1	3	0	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	1	1	0	0	0	0
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	61	5	16	18	11	11
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	69	11	23	16	13	6
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.23	1.12	1.17	1.05	1.31	1.69
Average amount of—						
Net income per family.....	\$1,334	\$786	\$1,043	\$1,313	\$1,649	\$2,059
Earnings of individuals.....	1,301	763	1,024	1,249	1,625	2,047
Chief earner.....	1,224	741	1,004	1,227	1,540	1,702
Subsidiary earners.....	77	22	20	22	85	345
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,215	741	959	1,191	1,574	1,757
Under 16 years.....	(¹)	0	(¹)	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	86	22	65	58	51	290
Under 16 years.....	(¹)	0	0	0	0	(¹)
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	6	13	5	7	4	2
Other net rents.....	2	0	0	0	6	3
Interest and dividends.....	5	0	(¹)	17	(¹)	4
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	11	0	8	31	0	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	7	10	6	4	14	3
Other sources of income.....	2	0	(¹)	5	0	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	(¹)	(¹)	0	0	0	0
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	123	16	92	78	140	271
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	162	232	130	132	198	157
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	-28	-155	-39	-21	-43	+113
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 335.

TABLE 23.—Expenditures of families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-19 for groups of items, by income level

DENVER, COLO.—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 and over
<i>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>							
Families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-18.....	136	8	29	31	29	34	5
Average family size:							
Persons.....	3.95	4.23	3.74	3.91	3.91	4.07	4.50
Expenditure units.....	3.60	3.65	3.38	3.58	3.58	3.71	4.15
Average annual current expenditure for—							
All items.....	\$1,468	\$890	\$1,093	\$1,343	\$1,585	\$1,828	\$2,247
Food.....	479	403	395	463	511	528	673
Clothing.....	149	64	96	124	158	219	214
Housing.....	238	138	193	232	263	273	334
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	102	82	75	106	102	130	96
Other household operation.....	60	25	33	55	61	86	107
Furnishings and equipment.....	49	14	25	51	55	68	66
Transportation.....	143	73	105	112	175	170	302
Personal care.....	30	14	20	26	33	38	50
Medical care.....	79	40	65	58	78	118	84
Recreation.....	77	33	57	70	89	97	101
Education.....	15	0	3	6	8	23	148
Vocation.....	3	0	2	3	2	5	10
Community welfare.....	17	2	10	17	19	26	13
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	25	2	13	19	29	40	47
Other items.....	2	0	1	1	2	7	2
Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—							
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	32.7	45.3	36.1	34.5	32.3	28.9	30.0
Clothing.....	10.2	7.2	8.8	9.3	10.0	12.0	9.5
Housing.....	16.3	15.5	17.7	17.3	16.6	15.0	14.9
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	6.9	9.2	6.9	7.9	6.5	7.1	4.3
Other household operation.....	4.1	2.8	3.0	4.1	3.8	4.7	4.7
Furnishings and equipment.....	3.3	1.6	2.3	3.8	3.5	3.7	2.9
Transportation.....	9.7	8.2	9.6	8.3	11.0	9.3	13.5
Personal care.....	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2
Medical care.....	5.4	4.5	5.9	4.3	4.9	6.4	3.7
Recreation.....	5.2	3.7	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.3	4.5
Education.....	1.0	0	.3	.4	.5	1.2	6.6
Vocation.....	.2	0	.2	.2	.1	.3	.4
Community welfare.....	1.2	.2	.9	1.3	1.2	1.4	.6
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	1.7	.2	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.1
Other items.....	.1	0	.1	.1	.1	.4	.1

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 335.

TABLE 23.—Expenditures of families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-19 for groups of items, by income level—Continued

KANSAS CITY, MO.—KANS.—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 1918-19.....	186	9	50	56	34	21	11	5
Average family size:								
Persons.....	4.12	4.30	3.81	4.16	4.30	3.88	5.06	4.20
Expenditure units.....	3.73	3.81	3.41	3.77	3.88	3.60	4.61	3.88
Average annual current expenditure for—								
All items.....	\$1,451	\$503	\$1,070	\$1,394	\$1,676	\$1,812	\$2,198	\$2,391
Food.....	472	305	372	474	526	526	642	775
Clothing.....	148	61	93	138	188	181	294	238
Housing.....	197	126	162	198	208	248	256	243
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	108	80	97	96	105	134	157	191
Other household operation.....	60	31	37	53	70	87	115	122
Furnishings and equipment.....	73	15	52	74	107	73	91	124
Transportation.....	170	65	109	157	224	264	230	244
Personal care.....	29	20	21	27	32	38	37	70
Medical care.....	60	40	44	52	70	70	119	101
Recreation.....	70	32	44	71	77	92	139	93
Education.....	12	3	6	13	14	5	19	82
Vocation.....	5	3	2	2	6	12	15	1
Community welfare.....	17	5	12	18	20	21	29	33
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	22	5	15	13	24	46	50	39
Other items.....	8	12	4	8	5	15	5	35
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.....	32.6	37.9	34.7	34.1	31.4	29.0	29.2	32.4
Clothing.....	10.2	7.6	8.7	9.9	11.2	10.9	13.4	10.0
Housing.....	13.6	15.7	15.1	14.3	12.4	13.7	11.6	10.2
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	7.4	9.9	9.0	6.9	6.2	7.4	7.2	8.0
Other household operation.....	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.8	5.2	5.1
Furnishings and equipment.....	5.0	1.9	4.9	5.3	6.4	4.0	4.1	5.2
Transportation.....	11.7	8.1	10.2	11.3	13.4	14.5	10.5	10.2
Personal care.....	2.0	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.9
Medical care.....	4.1	5.0	4.1	3.7	4.2	3.9	5.4	4.2
Recreation.....	4.8	4.0	4.1	5.1	4.6	5.1	6.3	3.9
Education.....	.8	.4	.6	.9	.8	.3	.9	3.4
Vocation.....	.3	.4	.2	.1	.4	.7	.7	(1)
Community welfare.....	1.2	.6	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	1.5	.6	1.4	.9	1.4	2.5	2.3	1.6
Other items.....	.6	1.5	.4	.5	.3	.8	.2	1.5

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

Notes on this table in appendix A, p. 335.

TABLE 23.—Expenditures of families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-19 for groups of items, by income level—Continued

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	All fami- lies	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.....	280	8	61	72	67	43	23	6
Average family size:								
Persons.....	4.20	3.31	3.83	4.14	4.37	4.13	4.98	5.47
Expenditure units.....	3.77	2.94	3.39	3.67	3.89	3.79	4.61	5.20
Average annual current expenditure for—								
All items.....	\$1,546	\$868	\$1,112	\$1,390	\$1,641	\$1,848	\$2,219	\$2,892
Food.....	507	332	399	471	533	566	709	779
Clothing.....	147	89	103	118	156	175	243	373
Housing.....	245	184	206	227	261	280	282	361
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	140	100	102	131	151	162	199	204
Other household operation.....	55	17	33	41	66	89	94	129
Furnishings and equipment.....	71	42	50	74	60	83	90	263
Transportation.....	150	50	85	120	170	219	246	202
Personal care.....	27	13	19	23	30	33	39	68
Medical care.....	74	18	42	79	76	83	104	208
Recreation.....	70	37	44	60	71	96	111	161
Education.....	10	3	4	6	8	12	34	23
Vocation.....	7	1	4	6	5	7	12	35
Community welfare.....	16	6	10	11	19	26	19	20
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	22	6	10	13	30	35	32	61
Other items.....	5	0	1	10	5	2	5	0
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.....	32.8	38.2	35.8	33.9	32.5	30.6	32.0	26.9
Clothing.....	9.5	6.8	9.2	8.5	9.5	9.5	11.0	13.0
Housing.....	15.9	21.2	18.5	16.4	16.0	15.2	12.8	12.5
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	9.1	11.5	9.2	9.5	9.2	8.8	9.0	7.0
Other household operation.....	3.6	2.0	3.0	2.9	4.0	3.7	4.2	4.5
Furnishings and equipment.....	4.6	4.8	4.5	5.3	3.6	4.5	4.0	9.1
Transportation.....	9.8	5.8	7.6	8.7	10.4	11.8	11.1	7.0
Personal care.....	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.4
Medical care.....	4.8	2.1	3.8	5.7	4.6	4.5	4.7	7.2
Recreation.....	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.3	5.2	5.0	5.6
Education.....	.6	.3	.4	.4	.5	.6	1.5	.8
Vocation.....	.4	.1	.4	.4	.3	.4	.5	1.2
Community welfare.....	1.0	.7	.9	.8	1.2	1.4	.8	.7
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	1.4	.7	.9	.9	1.8	1.9	1.4	2.1
Other items.....	.3	0	.1	.7	.3	.1	.2	0

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 535.

TABLE 23.—Expenditures of families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-19 for groups of items, by income level—Continued

ST. LOUIS, MO.—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 1918-19.....	187	11	28	44	54	31	14	5
Average family size:								
Persons.....	4.35	4.11	4.11	4.09	4.39	4.56	4.75	5.80
Expenditure units.....	3.93	3.53	3.60	3.69	3.99	4.14	4.45	5.48
Average annual current expenditure for—								
All items.....	\$1,553	\$845	\$1,075	\$1,332	\$1,619	\$1,944	\$2,214	\$2,708
Food.....	560	348	431	509	590	632	722	975
Clothing.....	149	85	80	114	148	208	258	345
Housing.....	223	152	177	189	254	261	265	241
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	104	75	94	98	113	110	121	111
Other household operation.....	47	21	32	33	51	62	86	54
Furnishings and equipment.....	75	9	32	55	84	81	114	103
Transportation.....	163	48	65	128	165	284	256	250
Personal care.....	29	14	19	23	29	36	46	61
Medical care.....	65	45	21	55	55	93	87	303
Recreation.....	84	36	51	75	86	94	168	108
Education.....	9	1	1	9	7	21	7	14
Vocation.....	8	2	4	6	8	7	13	67
Community welfare.....	20	5	9	24	17	25	33	35
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	15	4	9	13	12	20	33	41
Other items.....	2	0	(?)	1	(?)	10	5	0
Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—								
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	36.0	41.1	40.1	38.2	36.4	32.5	32.6	36.0
Clothing.....	9.6	10.1	7.4	8.6	9.1	10.7	11.6	12.7
Housing.....	14.4	17.9	16.5	14.2	15.7	13.4	12.0	8.9
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	6.7	8.9	8.8	7.4	7.0	5.7	5.5	4.1
Other household operation.....	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.5	3.2	3.2	3.9	2.0
Furnishings and equipment.....	4.8	1.1	7.6	4.1	5.2	4.2	5.1	3.8
Transportation.....	10.5	5.7	6.0	9.6	10.2	14.6	11.6	9.2
Personal care.....	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.3
Medical care.....	4.2	5.3	2.0	4.1	3.4	4.8	3.9	11.2
Recreation.....	5.4	4.3	4.7	5.6	5.3	4.8	7.6	4.0
Education.....	.6	.1	.1	.7	.4	1.1	.3	.5
Vocation.....	.5	.2	.4	.4	.5	.4	.6	2.5
Community welfare.....	1.3	.6	.8	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.3
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	1.0	.5	.8	1.0	.7	1.0	1.5	1.5
Other items.....	.1	0	(1)	.1	(1)	.5	.2	0

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

² Less than \$0.50.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 335.

TABLE 23.—Expenditures of families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-19 for groups of items, by income level—Continued

ST. LOUIS, MO.—NEGRO 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 and over
<i>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>					
Families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-19.....	34	6	13	10	5
Average family size:					
Persons.....	4.60	4.83	4.75	4.06	5.00
Expenditure units.....	4.11	4.29	4.28	3.61	4.47
Average annual current expenditure for—					
All items.....	\$1,176	\$780	\$1,041	\$1,277	\$1,793
Food.....	411	341	422	395	501
Clothing.....	123	56	89	163	211
Housing.....	172	150	167	187	183
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	99	86	95	101	122
Other household operation.....	28	16	23	33	47
Furnishings and equipment.....	61	8	37	44	221
Transportation.....	113	52	38	157	291
Personal care.....	27	18	25	35	25
Medical care.....	55	26	63	64	48
Recreation.....	40	23	50	35	46
Education.....	4	1	2	3	11
Vocation.....	4	0	3	6	10
Community welfare.....	15	2	14	18	25
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	23	1	13	34	52
Other items.....	1	0	0	2	0
Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—					
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	35.0	43.8	40.6	30.9	27.9
Clothing.....	10.5	7.2	8.6	12.8	11.8
Housing.....	14.7	19.3	16.1	14.7	10.2
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	8.4	11.0	9.2	7.9	6.8
Other household operation.....	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.6
Furnishings and equipment.....	5.2	1.0	3.5	3.4	12.3
Transportation.....	9.6	6.7	3.6	12.3	16.2
Personal care.....	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.7	1.4
Medical care.....	4.7	3.3	6.1	5.0	2.7
Recreation.....	3.4	2.9	4.8	2.7	2.6
Education.....	.3	.1	.2	.3	.6
Vocation.....	.4	0	.2	.5	.6
Community welfare.....	1.2	.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	1.9	.1	1.2	2.7	2.9
Other items.....	(¹)	0	0	.1	0

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 335.

TABLE 23.—Expenditures of families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-19 for groups of items, by income level.—Continued

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—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 and over
<i>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>						
Families of types comparable with those studied in 1918-19.....	131	16	39	34	24	18
Average family size:						
Persons.....	4.43	3.85	4.17	4.50	5.07	4.55
Expenditure units.....	3.99	3.42	3.73	4.04	4.56	4.21
Average annual current expenditure for—						
All items.....	\$1,372	\$950	\$1,093	\$1,347	\$1,701	\$1,960
Food.....	444	300	391	462	519	553
Clothing.....	162	91	130	145	214	258
Housing.....	212	186	181	204	228	294
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	102	69	78	111	126	133
Other household operation.....	57	30	42	46	84	97
Furnishings and equipment.....	62	60	40	61	84	83
Transportation.....	112	56	63	87	177	228
Personal care.....	31	20	27	27	41	43
Medical care.....	63	59	66	67	66	52
Recreation.....	56	48	45	60	59	74
Education.....	8	0	4	12	16	8
Vocation.....	5	0	3	4	13	5
Community welfare.....	39	17	9	36	57	104
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	17	13	13	19	15	26
Other items.....	2	1	1	6	2	2
Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—						
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	32.4	31.6	35.7	34.3	30.5	28.3
Clothing.....	11.8	9.6	11.9	10.8	12.6	13.2
Housing.....	15.4	19.6	16.5	15.1	13.4	15.0
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	7.4	7.2	7.2	8.3	7.4	6.7
Other household operation.....	4.2	3.2	3.8	3.4	4.9	5.0
Furnishings and equipment.....	4.5	6.3	3.7	4.5	4.9	4.2
Transportation.....	8.2	5.9	5.8	6.5	10.4	11.6
Personal care.....	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.2
Medical care.....	4.6	6.2	6.0	5.0	3.9	2.6
Recreation.....	4.1	5.0	4.1	4.4	3.5	3.8
Education.....	.6	0	.4	.9	.9	.4
Vocation.....	.4	0	.3	.3	.8	.3
Community welfare.....	2.8	1.8	.8	2.7	3.4	5.3
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.4	.9	1.3
Other items.....	.1	.1	.1	.4	.1	.1

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 335.

TABLE 24A—Coefficients of variation ¹ of money disbursements
WEST NORTH CENTRAL-MOUNTAIN REGION—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	Coefficients of variation ¹ of money disbursements in—				
	Denver	Kansas City	Minneapolis-St. Paul	St. Louis	Salt Lake City
All expenditure items.....	30	33	33	32	35
Food.....	30	34	33	34	35
Housing, including fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	37	35	33	36	54
Clothing.....	60	67	72	65	28
Other household operation.....	62	70	71	78	71
Furnishings and equipment.....	146	139	131	140	133
Transportation.....	104	110	103	104	127
Recreation.....	72	77	74	73	78
Medical care.....	137	130	142	103	113
Personal care.....	58	60	61	55	60
Gifts and contributions.....	174	178	161	236	138
All other, i. e., education, vocation, community welfare, and miscellaneous.....	147	130	174	152	124
Net change in assets and liabilities:					
For families having a net surplus.....	91	87	101	85	110
For families having a net deficit.....	97	114	126	99	109

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 this table are in appendix A, p. 335.

TABLE 24B.—Coefficients of variation ¹ of money disbursements, by income level
MINNEAPOLIS—ST. PAUL, MINN.—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	Coefficients of variation ¹ 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.....	25	20	19	15	15	14	11	9	17
Food.....	24	25	24	22	22	26	18	22	44
Housing, including fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	33	30	29	27	28	35	45	21	29
Clothing.....	71	58	48	50	39	37	30	30	59
Other household operation.....	71	67	59	59	54	72	50	37	35
Furnishings and equipment.....	145	130	136	111	111	98	62	166	84
Transportation.....	67	97	2	94	94	79	35	41	41
Recreation.....	80	57	63	67	65	44	59	48	53
Medical care.....	211	109	201	129	69	108	73	76	108
Personal care.....	53	46	40	44	49	40	41	34	42
Gifts and contributions.....	120	102	91	100	143	125	149	62	126
All other, i. e., education, vocation, community welfare and miscellaneous.....	247	167	128	115	86	100	60	81	99
Net change in assets and liabilities:									
For families having a net surplus.....	74	72	87	87	82	86	92	95	61
For families having a net deficit.....	185	143	126	122	93	107	-----	63	104

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 this table are in appendix A, p. 335.

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

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.—WHITE FAMILIES

Item	Families with annual net income of—					
	\$600 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$1,800	\$1,800 to \$2,100	\$2,100 to \$2,400
All items.....	\$873	\$1,123	\$1,374	\$1,624	\$1,876	\$2,127
Food.....	312	378	444	510	576	642
Housing, including fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	288	325	360	395	430	464
Clothing.....	68	91	123	159	198	240
Other household operation.....	25	37	49	62	74	87
Furnishings and equipment.....	23	51	67	76	81	83
Transportation.....	47	94	136	176	214	250
Recreation.....	33	44	60	78	97	118
Medical care.....	27	48	62	74	83	91
Personal care.....	14	20	26	31	36	41
Gifts and contributions.....	² 13	² 13	17	27	39	53
All other, i. e., education, vocation, community welfare, and miscellaneous.....	22	23	28	37	48	60

¹ The equation used is $Y = a + bX^{1/2} + cX$, where X is annual net income.² These 2 values were not obtained from the equation but by free hand adjustment of the values yielded by the equation. See p. 336.

Notes on this table are in appendix A, p. 336.

Part IV.—Appendixes

Appendix A

Notes on Tabular Summary

General.

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

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

Net family income or net money income.—Net family income has been defined to mean the sum of earnings (including net receipts from boarders and lodgers), net rent, interest, dividends, gifts, pensions, insurance annuities received during the schedule year, minus business losses and expenses. The money value of income received in kind, whether from use of owned home or from other sources, has not been

included in computing income in this investigation. No funds received as a result of the depletion of assets have been treated as income. Similarly, inheritances have not been regarded as income.

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

The total obligations incurred in the year covered by the schedule for consumers' goods purchased on credit was included in current expenditures and the amount of the obligation outstanding at the end of the year was taken into account when computing changes in liabilities over the 12-month period. For example, the total amount incurred for an item purchased on the installment plan (original price plus carrying charges) is entered as the amount of the expenditure, though the amount paid in the schedule year may be considerably less than the total contracted for; and the total amount of rent, taxes, etc., falling due in a year are entered as though paid, though they have been paid in part or not at all. The unpaid balances owing at the end of the schedule year on debts contracted during the schedule year are entered as increases in debts on table 4. Amounts paid during the schedule year on goods purchased on the installment plan before the beginning of that year are treated as savings. (See “Surplus,” p. 321; “Payment of debts to: Firms selling on installment plan,” p. 326; and “Increase in debts: Payable to firms selling on installment plan,” p. 326.)

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. 322), 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. 372). 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 windfall, 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 25-28 and 376-383.

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 349.

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

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

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

Surplus or deficit.—See page 321.

Inheritance.—See page 322.

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.

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

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

Payment of debts to: Firms selling on installment plan includes only payments for purchases made prior to the beginning of the schedule year. The entire amounts due for goods purchased on installment during the schedule year are entered in the appropriate expenditure tables.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Inheritance.—See page 322.

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, pages 376-378.

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, pages 376-377.

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. 328.) A dwelling consisting of rooms set apart for the use of the scheduled family within a house originally designed for occupancy by one family was also classed as an apartment.

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

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

The type and amount of expenditure by a family for fuel, light, and refrigeration necessarily vary with type of dwelling and manner of payment for heating. Separate sections of the table are therefore presented for families whose expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration may be considered homogeneous. Families whose type of dwelling or arrangement for payment for heating changed during the year are not shown separately but are in section I, "All families in survey." Section I therefore includes families shown in sections II, III, IV, and V and families with the following arrangements for type of dwelling or payment for heating: having a house part of the year and an apartment for part of the year; having heat included in rent or ownership payments during part of the year and not so included during part of the year; renting a home for part of the year and owning a home for part of the year.

It should be noted that several items listed in this table might have been used for purposes other than heating, cooking, lighting, and refrigeration. For instance, electricity is used for radios, curling irons, etc.; gasoline is used for cleaning.

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

Water rent includes only water rent paid separately from rent for dwelling.

Telephone includes both subscription and pay-station costs.

Domestic service includes maid service, laundress, furnace man, etc.

Household paper includes toilet paper, wax paper, shelf paper, etc.

Stationery, pens, pencils, ink.—Expenditures for school supplies are entered in table 16 under "Formal education."

Insurance on furniture is generally paid for a 3-year period. The entire expenditure was entered without regard to the period covered.

Interest on debts does not include interest paid on mortgages on home (table 10).

Other items includes shoe polish, candles, clothes pins, clothes lines, grass cutting, snow shoveling, and tips to maids, janitors, elevator boys, and garbage collectors, etc.

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

The expenditure shown for purchase of automobiles and motorcycles is the purchase price less allowances for the trade-in of old cars and includes carrying charges for installment purchases.

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 expense includes dues for membership in automobile clubs.

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

Personal care services.—A combination beauty or barber service charge was prorated among the services supplied.

Other waves includes marcel, water, or finger wave.

Other personal care services includes facial treatments, massage, etc.

Toilet soap does not include laundry soap used for personal care.

Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes does not include soda and salt used for the cleaning of teeth.

Cosmetics and toilet preparations includes paper handkerchiefs and sanitary napkins as well as face powder, rouge, perfume, etc.

Under *Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles* are included compacts and mirrors.

Medical care.—Frequently families knew definitely the total expenditure incurred for an illness but were not sure of the correct allocation among such items as physicians' services, hospital room, operating room charges, and 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.

Medicine and drugs includes the cost of filling prescriptions, home remedies, patent medicines, adhesive tape, bandage, etc. Cod-liver oil was classified as a food. (See table 7.)

Eyeglasses includes the cost of examination when the examination was given by the same person or firm from whom glasses were purchased.

Medical appliances includes hot water bottles, crutches, etc.

Accident and health insurance.—When accident and health insurance premium payments are included with payments for life insurance and the life insurance portion is considered the greater, the expenditures are not entered in table 14 but in table 4 under "Payment of premiums for insurance policies: Life insurance."

Other medical care includes expenditures for X-ray, operating room, blood transfusions, circumcision, etc.

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

Cameras, films, and photographic equipment includes cost of films and developing. *Athletic equipment and supplies* does not include clothes for sports. Expenditures for sport clothes are entered in table 17.

Pets (purchase and care) includes dog licenses and food purchased especially for pets.

Entertaining: In home, except food and drinks includes bridge prizes, etc.

Other recreation includes amusement park and dance hall admissions, 1-day boat excursions, losses at cards, gambling and betting, cost of lottery tickets, Christmas-tree decorations, expenditures for hobbies not elsewhere classified, admission to fairs, spending money assigned to individual family members of which no account could be given.

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

Formal education

Expenditures for *members away from home* include tuition and school supplies but not the cost of board and lodging or school uniforms for members attending school away from home.

Expenditures for *members at home* include tuition, books, stationery and supplies, fees for music and dancing lessons, etc., paid for by the economic family.

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. 328) or on other real estate (see p. 323) or sales taxes (see p. 337), 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 324.

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:

a. Total number of families.....	618
b. Number of families having men 18 years of age and over.....	593
c. Number of men 18 years of age and over.....	715
d. Average number of men per family having men.....	1. 21
Hats (felt):	
e. Number of persons purchasing.....	253
f. Average number of articles per person (all persons)...	0. 37
g. Average expenditure per person (all persons).....	\$1. 01
h. Total number of hats purchased ($f \times c$).....	265
i. Average number of hats purchased per person purchasing ¹ ($h \div e$).....	1. 05

(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

¹ Or person for whom purchased.

divided by the number of persons purchasing¹ yields the average expenditure per person purchasing.¹ For example, using the figure given above:

j. Total expenditure for hats by the group ($g \times c$).....	\$722. 15
k. Average expenditure for hats per person purchasing ¹ ($j \div e$).....	2. 85

(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 ($f \times c$).....	265
(Note this total has already been computed above.)	
l. Average number of hats per family in the group ($h \div b$)...	0. 45

(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 ($g \times c$).....	\$722. 15
(Note this total has already been computed above.)	
m. Average expenditure for hats, per family in the group ($j \div b$).....	1. 22

(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 ($g \times c$).....	\$722. 15
(Note this total has already been computed.)	
h. Total number of hats purchased ($f \times c$).....	265
(Note this total has already been computed.)	
n. Average price paid per article purchased ² ($j \div h$).....	\$2. 73

(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.....	265
o. Average number of hats per family ($h \div a$).....	0. 43

(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 ($g \times c$).....	\$722. 15
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, pages 378–381. This computation is based on all

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.

members of the economic family, whether or not they were dependent on the family fund for 52 weeks.

Ready-made clothing, dry cleaning, and accessories includes all items listed in sections III through XI for persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks plus such expenditures for persons dependent on family funds for less than 52 weeks.

Yard goods and findings.—Findings include thread, needles, scissors, buttons, etc.

Clothing received as gifts includes neckties, stockings, etc., received as Christmas and birthday gifts from persons outside the economic family. It also includes second-hand clothes given to the family.

Expense for uniforms, etc., for work are included in clothing expenditures (not as vocational expense in table 16 nor as losses or business expense in tables 2, 5, 19, and 22).

Section II.—The figures in section II are based on data only for persons dependent on the family funds for 52 weeks.

Sections III through XI.—In these sections the figures are based on data only for persons dependent on the family funds for 52 weeks. In section XI infants of 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 yardgoods 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 320, 321, and 326.

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. 332 and 333).

Textile furnishings: Other.—Includes paid help for making curtains, furniture covers, etc., yardgoods 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 1917-19, by economic level and income level*

TABLE 22.—*Description of families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-19, by income level*

TABLE 23.—*Expenditures of families of types comparable with those studied in 1917-19 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 1917-19 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). Data for Negro families in St. Louis are presented because Negroes were studied in that city in 1918-19.

TABLE 24A.—*Coefficients of variation of money disbursements and*

TABLE 24B.—*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 24B in bulls. 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. The only place where this equation failed to give a satisfactory fit was for the item gifts and contributions at the two lowest income levels. Here the equation yielded a curvilinear relationship whereas the original data showed a linear one. Hence a free-hand adjustment was made for these two figures between the original values and those yielded by the equation.

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 four 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: Denver 78.8, Kansas City 80.3, Minneapolis–St. Paul 81.8, and St. Louis 81.7. These index numbers represent weighted averages applying to the entire period covered by the schedules. They indicate that in the period covered, prices in Denver stood at the lowest level, relative to those that had prevailed before the depression, slightly higher in Kansas City and highest in Minneapolis–St. Paul and St. Louis. 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, not to measure differences in costs between cities.

Employment.—In general, employment in the area was increasing over the period covered by the investigation in the West North Central–Mountain region. 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 pay rolls in manufacturing for the United States as a whole were reached in July 1932 and March 1933 respectively. These dates were more than a year prior to the period to which the bulk of the data for Denver and Salt Lake City apply and two years prior to the dates to which data for Kansas City, Minneapolis–St. Paul, and St. Louis apply.

Sales tax.—In cities where a sales tax was in effect, the amount of tax is included in the expenditure for the indicated article. An exception occurs in Tabular Summary, table 7, where sales tax is computed on all the articles of food purchased during the week combined and entered as a separate item.

Denver.—A 2 percent sales tax went into effect March 1, 1935, affecting only the 82 schedules taken in the last quarter. (See table A, p. 341.)

Kansas City and St. Louis.—A one-half of one percent retail tax was in effect up to August 27, 1935 in Kansas City, Missouri, and in St. Louis. (See table A, p. 341). After that date a 1 percent sales tax was in effect in these cities. There was no sales tax in Kansas City, Kans., during the period of the investigation. The 1 percent sales tax applied to sales at retail, including admission tickets and fees, sale of electric current, water and gas, telephone and telegraph service, commercial laundry, cleaning and pressing service, restaurant meals.

Minneapolis–St. Paul.—No sales tax was in effect during the period of the investigation.

Salt Lake City.—A 2 percent sales tax went into effect on August 4, 1933.

Appendix B

Scope of the Investigation

Geographic area covered in the West North Central-Mountain region.

The families studied in the region covered in this bulletin were confined to those living within the corporate limits of the city in Denver, Salt Lake City, Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans. The two cities last named were treated as a unit, and the number of families studied in each was apportioned as 82 to 18, approximately the ratio of their gainfully employed workers in 1930.

In the Minneapolis and St. Paul area, it was found that such a large proportion of the industrial population of the area lived in suburbs that the sample would not be representative without the inclusion of Columbia Heights, Robbinsdale, St. Louis Park, and South St. Paul. These areas were therefore covered as well as the entire area included within the corporate limits of Minneapolis and St. Paul. These areas were treated as a unit and the number of families studied was apportioned between Minneapolis and St. Paul with their respective suburbs as 63 to 37.

It was found necessary for the sake of representativeness to include the major part of the urban portion of St. Louis County. The survey therefore included St. Louis proper and Clayton, Jennings, Luxenburg, Maplewood, Pine Lawn, Richmond Heights, Shrewsbury, University City, Webster Groves, and Wellston.

Scope of the Nation-wide study.

In addition to the five cities studied in the West North Central-Mountain region, 37 other cities with population over 50,000 were covered in the investigation. 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 lists. The results of the investigation in New York City were published in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 637, volume I—New York City, entitled "Money disbursements of wage earners and clerical workers in the North Atlantic Region" and in 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.

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).	

Pacific Region (B. L. S. Bull. 639):

Los Angeles, Calif. (white, other than Mexican, and Mexican families).	San Diego, Calif.
Sacramento, Calif.	San Francisco, Calif.
	Seattle, Wash.

42 Cities in the United States (B. L. S. Bull. 638).

With the cooperation of various State authorities correlated studies of the money disbursements of wage earners and clerical workers have been made in the following cities under 50,000 population: (1) In New Hampshire—Berlin, Claremont, Concord, Conway, Dover, Keene, Laconia, Littleton, Nashua, Portsmouth; (2) in Michigan—Marquette; (3) in California—Modesto; (4) in Nevada—Reno.

Summaries of the data secured in these smaller cities have been published in the *Monthly Labor Review* for March 1936, June 1936, and September 1937.

Early in 1936 the Bureau of Labor Statistics undertook a study of consumer purchases which covers all income groups in 32 different cities. Funds were allotted to the project by the Works Progress Administration. At the same time a coordinated study was undertaken by the Bureau of Home Economics in 66 farm counties, 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.	New York, N. Y.
Albany, Ga.	Dubuque, Iowa	Omaha, Nebr.-Council Bluffs, Iowa
Atlanta, Ga.	Everett, Wash.	Peru, Ind.
Beaver Falls, Pa.	Gastonia, N. C.	Portland, Oreg.
Bellingham, Wash.	Haverhill, Mass.	Providence, R. I.
Billings, Mont.	Logansport, Ind.	Pueblo, Colo.
Butte, Mont.	Mattoon, Ill.	Springfield, Ill.
Chicago, Ill.	Mobile, Ala.	Springfield, Mo.
Columbia, S. C.	Muncie, Ind.	Wallingford, Conn.
Columbus, Ohio.	New Britain, Conn.	Willimantic, Conn.
Connellsville, Pa.	New Castle, Pa.	

BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

Astoria, Oreg.	Greenfield, Mass.	Moberly, Mo.
Beaver Dam, Wis.	Griffin, Ga.	New Philadelphia, Ohio
Boone, Iowa.	Klamath Falls, Oreg.	Olympia, Wash.
Columbia, Mo.	Lincoln, Ill.	Provo, Utah
Dodge City, Kans.	Logan, Utah	Sumter, S. C.
Eugene, Oreg.	Mount Vernon, Ohio	Westbrook, Maine
Greeley, Colo.		

Appendix C

Period Covered by the Study

Table A shows the time period to which the schedules collected in the region apply.

TABLE A.—*Period to which data in schedules for cities in the West North Central-Mountain region apply*

City, color of sample, and period to which data on schedules apply	Total	Number of schedules covering the schedule year of—			
		Mar. 1, 1934, to Feb. 28, 1935	June 1, 1934, to May 31, 1935	Mar. 1, 1935, to Feb. 29, 1936	June 1, 1935, to May 31, 1936
Denver, white families:					
Schedule year	295	213	82		
Schedule quarter:					
Mar. 1, 1934, to May 31, 1934	213	213			
June 1, 1934, to Aug. 31, 1934	295	213	82		
Sept. 1, 1934, to Nov. 30, 1934	295	213	82		
Dec. 1, 1934, to Feb. 28, 1935	295	213	82		
Mar. 1, 1935, to May 31, 1935	82		82		
Kansas City, white families:					
Schedule year	357			252	105
Schedule quarter:					
Mar. 1, 1935, to May 31, 1935	252			252	
June 1, 1935, to Aug. 31, 1935	357			252	105
Sept. 1, 1935, to Nov. 30, 1935	357			252	105
Dec. 1, 1935, to Feb. 29, 1936	357			252	105
Mar. 1, 1936, to May 31, 1936	105				105
Kansas City, Negro families:					
Schedule year	103			68	35
Schedule quarter:					
Mar. 1, 1935, to May 31, 1935	68			68	
June 1, 1935, to Aug. 31, 1935	103			68	35
Sept. 1, 1935, to Nov. 30, 1935	103			68	35
Dec. 1, 1935, to Feb. 29, 1936	103			68	35
Mar. 1, 1936, to May 31, 1936	35				35
Minneapolis-St. Paul, white families:					
Schedule year	504			362	142
Schedule quarter:					
Mar. 1, 1935, to May 31, 1935	362			362	
June 1, 1935, to Aug. 31, 1935	504			362	142
Sept. 1, 1935, to Nov. 30, 1935	504			362	142
Dec. 1, 1935, to Feb. 29, 1936	504			362	142
Mar. 1, 1936, to May 31, 1936	142				142
St. Louis, white families:					
Schedule year	401			401	
Schedule quarter:					
Mar. 1, 1935, to May 31, 1935	401			401	
June 1, 1935, to Aug. 31, 1935	401			401	
Sept. 1, 1935, to Nov. 30, 1935	401			401	
Dec. 1, 1935, to Feb. 29, 1936	401			401	
St. Louis, Negro families:					
Schedule year	106			106	
Schedule quarter:					
Mar. 1, 1935, to May 31, 1935	106			106	
June 1, 1935, to Aug. 31, 1935	106			106	
Sept. 1, 1935, to Nov. 30, 1935	106			106	
Dec. 1, 1935, to Feb. 29, 1936	106			106	
Salt Lake City, white families:					
Schedule year	210	210			
Schedule quarter:					
Mar. 1, 1934, to May 31, 1934	210	210			
June 1, 1934, to Aug. 31, 1934	210	210			
Sept. 1, 1934, to Nov. 30, 1934	210	210			
Dec. 1, 1934, to Feb. 28, 1935	210	210			

Ninety-three percent of the data collected in Denver applies to the quarters falling between March 1, 1934, and February 28, 1935; and all of the data secured in Salt Lake City also applies to this year. All of the data obtained in St. Louis represents receipts and disbursements in the year from March 1, 1935, to February 29, 1936. Ninety-three percent of the data collected in Kansas City and in Minneapolis-St. Paul applies to the same year.

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 pp. 347 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 procedures followed in Denver. A complete list of the employers in the city was available as the result of a Federal Emergency Relief Administration project. The number of employers of five or more persons was found to be 256, and the number of their employees approximately 33,000 persons. The employers were arranged alphabetically by kind of business. As it was desired to obtain schedules from 300 families in Denver, the sampling ratio was thus 1:109. The first employer's name was chosen by obtaining a cumulative total of employees to 56 (a number chosen at random from among the numbers 1 to 109). 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 165, 274, 383 and so on on 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 383 and 492 were employed by the same firm "X" and a total of 357 employees had been employed by firms ahead of this firm "X" on the employer list, employee 383

would be 26th employee of firm "X" and employee 492 would be the 135th employee of firm "X."

In Kansas City, there was no one complete file of employers, and it was necessary to compile separate lists for Kansas City, Kans., and Kansas City, Mo. The agencies supplying lists for Kansas City, Mo., were the Allied Charities, the city directory, State Labor and Industrial Inspection Bureau, telephone directory, United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the United States Employment Service. For Kansas City, Kans., the agencies were barber supply houses, City Hall, Community Chest, labor groups, United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, and United States Employment Service. A total of 108,045 employees were represented by the combined lists. 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 in the two cities. These ratios ranged from 1 in 57 among the employees on the incomplete lists of employers in the building trades in Kansas City, Kans., to 1 in 374 among the employees of the relatively complete lists of Government employers in Kansas City, Mo.¹ The net effect was to provide 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.

In Minneapolis and St. Paul, the State employment offices were able to furnish relatively complete lists of employers, which were supplemented by files of the Community Chest, the Minnesota Industrial Commission, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the telephone directory. One list of employers, representing 207,453 employees was consolidated for both cities, and sampling ratios computed

¹ Separate sampling ratios were computed for each of the following groups in Kansas City:

Employment group	Sampling ratio, Kansas City, Kans.	Sampling ratio, Kansas City, Mo.	Percentage of total sample, both cities combined
Building industries.....	1:57	1:80	3
Food and allied industries.....	1:203	1:297	6
Automobile manufacturing and repairing.....	(1)	1:306	4
Meat packing.....	1:275	(1)	6
Other manufacturing.....	1:222	1:264	21
Transportation and communication.....	1:191	1:268	17
Banking, brokerage, insurance, and real estate.....	1:121	1:284	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	1:186	1:319	25
Public service.....	1:212	1:374	4
Hotels and restaurants, etc.....	1:69	1:254	5
Laundries and dry-cleaning establishments.....	1:115	1:276	3
Other domestic and personal service not in private homes.....	(2)	1:50	1

¹ Included in "Other manufacturing."

² Included in "Hotels and restaurants."

for the various business groups.² The ratios ranged from 1 in 110 in the building trades to 1 in 515 in Government service.

Lists of employers with their numbers of employees were obtained from two sources for Salt Lake City, the Office of the Industrial Commission of Utah, and the Community Chest. As the lists were checked against each other, giving a very accurate final list, a single sampling ratio was employed throughout, similar to the procedure followed in Denver.

A master list of the employers in the St. Louis area and the number of their employees was compiled from the following sources: N. R. A. card index, Community Fund, Retail Code Authority, Missouri State Labor and Industrial Inspection Department, United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The total number of employees represented on the combined list was 196,196. Sampling ratios were computed for the principal business groups, on the basis of 1930 census data with adjustments for shifts in lines of employment from 1930 to the date of sampling.³

In Kansas City and St. Louis, where samples of Negro families as well as white were desired, the names of sample Negro employees

² Separate sampling ratios were computed for each of the following groups in Minneapolis-St. Paul:

Employment group	Sampling ratio	Percentage of total sample
Building industries.....	1:110	5
Clothing industries.....	1:484	3
Slaughter and meat-packing houses.....	1:410	2
Other food and allied industries.....	1:460	7
Iron and steel and automobile manufacturing and repairing.....	1:426	5
Paper, printing, and allied industries.....	1:419	5
Other manufacturing industries.....	1:419	10
Transportation and communication.....	1:430	15
Banking, brokerage, insurance, and real estate.....	1:440	5
Automobile agencies and filling stations.....	1:423	2
Wholesale and retail trade (except automobile).....	1:416	23
Other trades.....	1:438	2
Public service.....	1:515	5
Recreation and amusement and other semiprofessional.....	1:420	4
Hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses.....	1:407	4
Laundries and dry-cleaning establishments and other domestic and personal service not in private homes.....	1:403	3

³ Separate sampling ratios were computed for each of the following groups in St. Louis:

Employment group	Sampling ratio	Percentage of total sample
Building industries.....	1:40	4
Clothing industries.....	1:402	6
Iron and steel industries.....	1:344	5
Leather industries.....	1:428	5
Food and allied industries.....	1:410	6
Other manufacturing.....	1:464	24
Transportation and communication.....	1:411	13
Banking, brokerage, insurance, and real estate.....	1:331	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	1:389	21
Public service.....	1:537	4
Hotels and restaurants, etc.....	1:314	4
Laundries and dry-cleaning establishments.....	1:302	2
Other domestic and personal service not in private homes.....	1:319	1

drawn in the course of the regular procedure for selection of sample were visited. Because of greater unemployment among Negro workers, it was necessary to take steps to obtain more Negro names than were yielded by the original sampling. At the time of visiting an employer for the purpose of drawing names, agents were instructed to inquire regarding the number of Negro names. In addition to the names drawn by application of the sampling ratios described in the preceding pages, agents were instructed to draw additional Negro names as follows:

Where 2 to 20 Negroes are employed, take names of all.

Where 21 to 40 Negroes are employed, take 2 sample names with substitutes.

Where 41 to 60 Negroes are employed, take 3 sample names with substitutes.

Where 61 to 80 Negroes are employed, take 4 sample names with substitutes.

Where 81 to 100 Negroes are employed, take 5 sample names with substitutes.

Where over 100 Negroes are employed, note the fact and leave the way open for a future call at this establishment.

The first sample Negro name drawn from an employee list was selected on the basis of a number chosen at random, and the remaining sample names were taken at points on the list equidistant from the first sample name by a number determined by dividing the total number of Negro employees in the establishment by the number of sample names to be drawn.

When all of both white and Negro employees' names had been drawn from all the employer lists, the proportions of the two color groups were adjusted to the requirements of the sample by a further application of the method of random selection. If too many white and too few Negro names had been drawn, the excess number of white names were eliminated by lot, and additional visits made to draw more names from employers of Negroes. The distribution of the Negro sample among the various business or industrial classifications was checked with local agencies to achieve a correct distribution. The same rules regarding use of substitute names were followed for Negro families as for white families.

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 West North Central-Mountain region, two methods were employed, either of which reduced to equality the chance of each family to be included in the final sample. In Kansas City, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and St. Louis, 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 clerical group. In Denver⁴ and Salt Lake City, 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 over-representation.⁵

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. Edwards⁶ 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

³ See appendix G, p. 384, footnote 3.

⁴ In Denver, out of a total of 295 schedules, it was found that only 3 schedules had been obtained from families contacted through members other than the chief earner. The effect on the results of the inclusion of these cases was negligible and hence the tabulation adjustment applied to Salt Lake City data proved unnecessary for Denver data.

⁵ See pp. 333-390 of appendix G.

⁶ A Socio-Economic Grouping of the Gainful Workers in the United States. *Jour. of Amer. Statist. Assoc.*, 1933, vol. 28, pp. 377-387.

became urgent. When the Works Progress Administration issued a manual, giving more detailed specifications adapted from definitions of the census of 1930, the new classifications⁷ 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 new classifications were followed exclusively in St. Louis, Kansas City, and Minneapolis-St. Paul, and for the other cities were used as a guide in tabulation. The investigation included families of chief earners in the groups classified as office workers, salesmen, and kindred workers; skilled and semiskilled 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 had 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, 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

⁷ 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.

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 3½ 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 incomes 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.⁸

⁸ 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.

(e) Families having another family or two unrelated dependent persons over 21 years of age living with it and completely dependent on it (unless the dependents were parents of the homemaker, husband, or chief earner).

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.

Appendix E

Nativity of Homemakers in Families Studied

White families.

There is a fairly close correspondence between the national backgrounds of the white homemakers who supplied data for the present report and those of the married white women in each city covered in 1930, with the exception that there were relatively more native-born women in the sample in the present study. The 1930 census showed the proportion of married women 15 years of age and over born in the United States to have been 86.3 percent in Denver, 91.5 percent in Kansas City, 76.4 percent in Minneapolis and St. Paul, 85.6 percent in St. Louis, and 82.6 percent in Salt Lake City. The proportion of the homemakers cooperating in the present study born in the United States in these cities were 94.9, 93.2, 84.3, 90.6, and 89.9 percent, respectively.

In four of the five cities the women from the Scandinavian countries and Germany predominate among the foreign-born homemakers. In the Salt Lake City sample there were 21 women of foreign birth, most of them coming from the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, and England. In Kansas City, four of the foreign-born homemakers came from Poland and four from Russia; in St. Louis, four from Italy; in Minneapolis and St. Paul, four from Poland and four from Canada.

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 among immigrant as compared with native-born families. These factors may have operated in placing a larger proportion of foreign-born than of native-born families below the lower limits of the group covered by the present study. (See pp. 348-351 for the limits set for 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 only one city, Minneapolis-St. Paul, was the problem of homemakers' not speaking English great

enough to necessitate the addition of foreign-speaking field agents to the staff. In the other cities, practically all of the homemakers encountered, even if born in foreign countries, were able to converse in English with the field agents.

Negro families.

The homemakers in all the Negro families studied in Kansas City and St. Louis reported that they had been born in the United States. Negro field agents were employed in these cities.

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			This family	Home-maker's parents	Husband's parents	
2. Elevator: (a) yes (b) no		English.....				
3. Material: (a) brick (b) frame (c) other (specify)		German.....				
4. Rooms:		Italian.....				
(a) Principal rooms.....	Number in dwelling unit	Polish.....				
(b) Kitchen, kitchenette.....	Number sole use	Yiddish.....				
(c) Dinette.....		Other (specify).....				
(d) Bath.....		FAMILY EXPENDITURES: I. HOUSING				
(e) Enclosed porch.....		Expenditures for quarter ending—				
5. Sink (a) yes (b) no		1. RENTERS..... months.	November 30	February 28	May 31	August 31
6. Toilet (a) inside (b) outside (c) flush (d) other (specify) sole use (e) yes (f) no		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.....				

II. HOUSEHOLD OPERATION

II (a). FUEL AND LIGHT	Quarter ending—							
	November 30		February 28		May 31		August 31	
	Quantity	Expenditures	Quantity	Expenditures	Quantity	Expenditures	Quantity	Expenditures
1. Coal: Anthracite.....								
2. Bituminous.....								
3. Coke.....								
4. Briquettes.....								
5. Wood.....								
6. Fuel oil.....								
7. Gas.....	x x x x		x x x x		x x x x		x x x x	
8. Kerosene.....								
9. Gasoline (except for auto).....								
10. Electricity: Domestic lighting and appliances.....	x x x x		x x x x		x x x x		x x x x	
11. Refrigeration.....	x x x x		x x x x		x x x x		x x x x	
12. TOTAL fuel and light.....								

II (b). OTHER HOUSEHOLD OPERATION	Expenditures for quarter ending—				II (b). OTHER HOUSEHOLD OPERATION—Continued	Expenditures for quarter ending—			
	November 30	February 28	May 31	August 31		November 30	February 28	May 31	August 31
13. Water rent.....					25. Laundry out: Wet wash.....				
14. Ice.....					rough dry.....mangled.....				
15. Telephone.....					ironed.....combinations.....				
16. Domestic service: Full time.....					26. Stationery, pens, pencils, ink.....				
17. Part time.....					27. Postage, telegrams.....				
18. Household paper.....					28. Moving, express, freight, drayage.....				
19. Soap (except toilet): Bar.....					29. Safe deposit box.....				
20. Flakes and powder.....					30. Insurance on furniture.....				
21. Starch, bluing (laundry).....					31. Interest on debts (not on home).....				
22. Cleaning powders, polishes.....					32. Other (specify).....				
23. Steel wool, etc.....					33. TOTAL II(b).....				
24. Matches.....					34. TOTAL household operation.....				

(2)

14-9022

FIELD PROCEDURE

357

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.....											

(4)

14-3023

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. } 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, sirups.....						
						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. Beets: Fresh.....						
						115. } Canned.....						
						116. Peppers.....						

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14-6002

III (A). FOOD PURCHASED AND CONSUMED LAST 7 DAYS—Continued

ITEMS	Unit	Quantity used last week	Purchased			ITEMS	Unit	Quantity used last week	Purchased		
			Quantity	Unit price	Expense				Quantity	Unit price	Expense
117. Okra.....						145. Apples: Fresh.....					
118. Carrots.....						146. Canned.....					
119. Yellow turnips, rutabaga.....						147. Apricots: Fresh.....					
120. Squash, winter, pumpkin.....						148. Canned.....					
121. Cauliflower.....						149. Bananas.....					
122. Celery.....						150. Berries: Fresh.....					
123. Corn: On ear.....						151. Canned.....					
124. Canned.....						152. Cherries: Fresh.....					
125. Dried.....						153. Canned.....					
126. Cucumber.....						154. Grapes: Fresh.....					
127. Eggplant.....						155. Canned.....					
128. Onions: Mature.....						156. Peaches: Fresh.....					
129. Spring.....						157. Canned.....					
130. Parsnips.....						158. Pears: Fresh.....					
131. Squash, summer.....						159. Canned.....					
132. White turnips.....						160. Pineapple: Fresh.....					
133. Other vegetables.....						161. Canned.....					
VEGETABLES, DRIED, AND NUTS											
134. Beans: Dry.....						162. Melons.....					
135. Canned, dried.....						163. Plums: Fresh.....					
136. Peas: Black eyed.....						164. Canned.....					
137. Other.....						165. Other fruit.....					
138. Nuts: Shelled.....						166. Cider.....					
139. In shell.....						167. Grape juices.....					
140. Peanut butter.....						168. Other fruit juices.....					
FRUIT, FRUIT JUICES											
141. Lemons.....						FRUIT, DRIED					
142. Oranges.....						169. Apricots.....					
143. Grapefruit: Fresh.....						170. Peaches.....					
144. Canned.....						171. Prunes.....					
						172. Raisins.....					
						173. Dates.....					

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14-2023

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. Cocoa.....						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. Catsupe, 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.....													

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14-5022

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-BUYING PROCEDURE							HOME-PRODUCED FOOD AND GIFTS OF FOOD FOR YEAR				
FOOD GROUP	Grocery			Other (specify)			Milk dealer or dairy (daily)	Other (specify)	ITEM	Quantity	Value
	Chain	Independents		Chain	Independents						
		Cash and carry	Service		Cash and carry	Service					
18. Meat									23.		
19. Groceries									24.		
20. Milk									25.		
21. Baked goods									26.		
22. Fruits, vegetables									27.		

(S)

14-3023

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.....									UNDERWEAR 28. Cotton: Knit suits..... 29. Woven suits..... 30. Under shirts..... 31. Shorts..... 32. } Suits..... 33. } Cotton and wool 34. } Shirts..... 35. } Rayon and/or silk 36. } Shirts..... 37. } Drawers..... 38. Pajamas and nightshirts..... 39. Shoes: Street..... 40. Street..... 41. Work..... 42. Work..... 43. Canvas..... 44. Other..... 45. Boots: Rubber..... 46. Leather..... 47. Arctic..... 48. Rubbers..... 49. Shoe repairs..... 50. Shoe shines..... 51. Rose: Heavy cotton..... 52. Cotton, dress..... 53. Rayon..... 54. Silk..... 55. Wool.....												
2. Straw.....																					
3. Cape: Wool.....																					
4. Other.....																					
5. Overcoats.....																					
6. Topcoats.....																					
7. Raincoats.....																					
8. Jackets: Heavy fabric.....																					
9. Leather.....																					
10. Other.....																					
11. Sweaters: Heavy.....																					
12. Light.....																					
13. Play suit: Wool knit.....																					
14. Cotton suede.....																					
15. Other.....																					
16. Suits: Heavy wool.....																					
17. Light-weight wool.....																					
18. Cotton, linen.....																					
19. Palm Beach.....																					
20. Other.....																					
21. Trousers: Wool.....																					
22. Cotton.....																					
23. Other.....																					
24. Overalls, coveralls.....																					
25. } Shirts and blouses 26. } Cotton, work..... 27. } Cotton, dress..... 27. } Wool.....																					

(9)

14-5025

IV (A). CLOTHING—MEN AND BOYS—Continued								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	Quar-ter pur-chased	Num-ber	Price	Expend-iture	Quar-ter pur-chased		Num-ber	Price	Expend-iture	Quar-ter pur-chased	Num-ber	Price	Expend-iture	Quar-ter pur-chased
56. Gloves: Cotton, work.....									6. Coats: Heavy, plain.....								
57. Other, work.....									7. Heavy, fur trimmed.....								
58. Leather street.....									8. Fur.....								
59. Other, street.....									9. Light, wool.....								
60. Ties.....									10. Light, cotton.....								
61. Collars.....									11. Light, silk, rayon.....								
62. Bathing suits, sun suits.....									12. Play suits: Wool knit.....								
63. Handkerchiefs.....									13. Cotton suede.....								
64. Accessories.....									14. Other.....								
65. Bathrobes.....									15. Raincoats.....								
66. Cleaning, repairing.....									16. { Wool knit.....								
67. Other (specify).....									17. { Wool fabric.....								
68. TOTAL.....									18. { Leather, leatherette.....								
									19. { Other.....								
									20. Suits: Wool.....								
									21. Silk, rayon.....								
									22. Other.....								
									23. { Silk, rayon.....								
									24. { Cotton.....								
									25. { Other.....								
									26. Skirts: Wool.....								
									27. Other.....								
									28. Dresses: Cotton, house.....								
									29. Cotton, house.....								
									30. Cotton, street.....								

IV (B). CLOTHING—WOMEN AND GIRLS

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	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
31. Dresses: Cotton, street.....									56. } Pajamas, loung- Cotton.....								
32. Silk, rayon.....									57. } ing and beach. Silk, rayon.....								
33. Silk, rayon.....									58. } Other.....								
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. } Union suits and combinations. { Cotton.....									71. Sport.....								
47. } Wool.....									72. Sport.....								
48. } Silk, rayon.....									73. House slippers.....								
49. Underwaists, shirts.....									74. Shoe repairs.....								
50. } Bloomers and pan- ties. { Cotton.....									75. Shoe spines.....								
51. } Rayon.....									76. Rubbers.....								
52. } Silk.....									77. Arctics, 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			
	Num-ber	Price	Ex-pen-diture	Quar-ter pur-chased	Num-ber	Price	Ex-pen-diture	Quar-ter pur-chased
84. Mufflers, scarfs.....								
85. Handbags, purses.....								
86. Umbrellas.....								
87. Garters, belts, hairpins, etc.....								
88. Cleaning, repairing.....								
89. Other (specify).....								
90. TOTAL.....								

IV (C). INFANTS' CLOTHING

ITEM	Member Age				Member Age			
	Weeks				Weeks			
	Num-ber	Price	Ex-pen-diture	Quar-ter pur-chased	Num-ber	Price	Ex-pen-diture	Quar-ter pur-chased
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. Bootees, shoes.....								
12. Other (specify).....								
13. TOTAL.....								

IV (D). YARD GOODS AND FINDINGS

ITEM	Yards	Price	Expenditure	Quarter purchased
1. Cotton.....				
2. Linen.....				
3. Rayon.....				
4. Silk.....				
5. Wool.....				
6. Mixture.....				
7. Other.....				
8. Findings.....				
9. TOTAL.....				

IV (E). PAID HELP FOR SEWING

ITEM	Expenditure	Quarter purchased
1.....		
2.....		
3.....		

GIFTS OF CLOTHING

ITEM	Quantity	Value
1.....		
2.....		
3.....		
4.....		
5.....		
6.....		
7.....		
8.....		
9.....		
10.....		

PURCHASING PROCEDURES IN SCHEDULE YEAR

CLOTHES	Type of outlet				Situation of store			Payment			Price	
	Department	Specialized shop	Mail-order	5 cents to 41	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, coatmeters.....					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.....					2. Home delivery.....				
N..... S..... year bought.....					3. Magazines (specify).....				
price \$.....					4.....				
3. Gas: Regular.....					5.....				
4. Ethyl.....					6. Books (except school).....				
5. Oil.....					7. Loan library.....				
6. Tires..... number.....					8. Associations (recreation).....				
7. Tubes..... number.....					9. Entertaining: In home (except food).....				
8. Repairs and maintenance (specify).....					10. Out of home.....				
.....					11. Movies: Adult, usual price.....				
.....					12. Child, usual price.....				
9. Garage rent, parking.....					13. Plays, concerts.....				
10. License.....					14. Spectator sports.....				
11. Taxes.....					15. Other amusements.....				
12. Insurance: Fire.....					16. Radio: Price..... N..... S.....				
13. Theft.....					17. Upkeep.....				
14. Public liability.....					18. Musical instruments.....				
15. Property damage.....					19. Sheet music, records, rolls.....				
16. Collision.....					20. Athletic equipment, supplies, etc.....				
17. Fines or damages.....					21. Children's play equipment.....				
18. Rent of auto or motorcycle.....					22. Cameras, films, and photo equipment.....				
19. Railroad.....					23. Pets (purchase and upkeep).....				
20. Boat.....					24. Cigarettes.....				
21. Air.....					25. Cigars.....				
22. Bus: Interurban.....					26. Pipe tobacco.....				
23. Local.....					27. Other tobacco.....				
24. Trolley.....					28. Other recreation (specify).....				
25. Taxi.....					29. Total recreation.....				
26. Other (specify).....									
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).

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, different quarters. The following numbers of weekly food records were obtained in the respective cities:

	<i>Number of records</i>
Denver.....	295
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	504
Salt Lake City.....	210
Kansas City.....	460
St. Louis.....	507

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 1917-19 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 increase 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 27 shows larger families at the higher income levels in the groups studied in this region.

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

TABLE B.—Relative food expenditures for persons of different age, sex, and occupation¹

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.

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.

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.

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	1.06		1.02	1.64	1.46
27 and under 30.....		.46	1.10	.96		1.00	1.62	1.36
30 and under 36.....		.44	1.04	.92		.96	1.58	1.23
36 and under 42.....		.43	.94	.87		.88	1.48	1.07
42 and under 48.....		.41	.87	.81		.78	1.35	.94
48 and under 54.....		.39	.80	.75		.68	1.18	.84
54 and under 60.....		.37	.75	.69		.58	1.03	.76
60 and over.....		.35	.65	.60		.40	.78	.67

Data based on white families in 42 cities combined.

The same scale was used for both Negro and white schedules. As there were not a sufficient number of cases of Negroes, it was not possible to develop a separate Negro clothing relative scale.

Since it was necessary to begin the coding and the tabulation of the schedules before the field work was completed, the computations of unit clothing expenditure¹ were at first made on the basis of prelim-

¹ By unit clothing expenditure is meant the annual amount spent for clothing per clothing expenditure unit.

inary scales computed from the clothing expenditure data in the schedules available at the time for the given city or group of cities within a region. After the field work had been terminated and the tabulation completed for all 42 cities, the scales given in the foregoing table were constructed on the basis of data for all these cities, all of which had populations over 50,000.

It was desired that the scales should represent only those differences in clothing expenditure which are due to the three factors (age, sex, 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 definitive 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. 382. Consequently, the distribution of families by economic level did not shift much with the introduction of revised relative clothing expenditure scales. Since, upon analysis, the changes were not found to be important, in all tables in the Tabular Summary and in the text, the distribution of families by economic level remains as it was established by the coding based, among other elements (see sample code sheet, p. 382) on the preliminary relative clothing expenditure scales.

The revised clothing scales did, however, produce a more pronounced change in the item "average number of clothing-expenditure units per family," and correspondingly in the figure "unit clothing expenditure."³ The figure for "average number of clothing expenditure units per family," based on the revised scales is therefore used throughout in the Tabular Summary and in text tables 4 and 6 on pages 27 and 29. 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.

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.

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

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. 380: also see sample code sheet, p. 382.

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 independently of any other figures in the tables. That is, since the preliminary figures were used simply as a means to classification of cases and nowhere in the tabulations as a end product, the presentation of revised figures for this one item in no way disturbs the usefulness of the other items not affected by the revision.

Expenditure unit—other items.

Any attempt to compute customary expenditures on items other than food and clothing for persons of different age, sex, and occupation in the wage-earner and clerical groups would have required securing data on the expenditures for individuals in greater detail than seemed practical. It was, therefore, decided to compute expenditure per adult male equivalent for "other items" on the assumption that in actual practice with a given income a family divides the use of its goods, and its expenditures for all items other than food and clothing, about equally among the members of the family.

Total expenditure unit.

In finally computing the amount spent per total-expenditure unit for a given family, three measures of family size were calculated, one in terms of food-expenditure units (i. e., food relatives), another in terms of clothing-expenditure units (i. e., clothing relatives), and a third giving equivalent full-time members of the economic family

(i. e., a relative of 1.00 for each member in the economic family for 52 weeks). In computing each of these measures for an individual, the length of time the individual was dependent on the family funds was taken into account. This was done by multiplying the appropriate relative by the decimal equivalent of a year during which the person was dependent on family funds.

Expenditures by the given family for food were then divided by the number of food-expenditure units in the economic family, expenditures for clothing by the number of clothing-expenditure units in the economic family, and expenditures for other items by the number of equivalent full-time persons in the economic family. The number of dollars spent per total-expenditure unit was secured by adding together the three quotients and this sum was used as a measure of the economic level of the family. The following sample code sheet shows the method of coding for a specific family:

FIGURE C. *Sample code sheet*

City: Denver.	Persons	Age	Occupation	Weeks in economic family
Color: White.				
Schedule No. 220.	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 x
Do.....	Family expenditure.....	\$793.00	\$168.35	\$1,044.15	\$2,005.50 (E)
Do.....	Amount spent per expenditure unit.....	\$166.95	\$36.84	\$189.85	\$393.64(U)
Do.....	Total expenditure units.....	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	5.06(E)÷(U)

It should be noted that the computation of family size in terms of expenditure units is based on estimates of customary relative expenditures without regard to the adequacy of the goods consumed to meet physical or psychological needs. These units are not adapted for use in setting up or in revising ideal or normal budgets. That is, it is impossible to use these units in calculating the family budget needed if a child is to be added to the family without disturbing the level which the family budget was originally prepared to meet, nor may they be used to determine the subtraction possible if a budget computed for a family of given size is to be applied to a family with one

less child, but without disturbing the standard which the budget was calculated to purchase. Such additions or subtractions can properly be made for the purpose indicated with these expenditure units only if the standard by which the budget was originally computed was in terms of these same units. Thus, if a budget for a family of given size has been calculated on the basis of a given number of expenditure units, using the relatives described in this study, along with some pre-determined 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 Salt Lake City, 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 the data for Salt Lake City have been adjusted in accordance with the procedure set forth hereafter. In Denver, since only 3 out of 295 families were found to have been contacted through other members than the chief earner, adjusting the data in accordance with the following outlined procedure would have yielded a negligible change in the results. Hence the data for Denver included in this report have not been adjusted to correct for overexposure of multiple-earner families, but have been treated like the data for Kansas City, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and St. Louis. In these cities, since the ruling of contact only through the chief earner was followed in scheduling⁶ the data could be tabulated without adjustment.

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. 348.

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 Salt Lake City 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 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

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.

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,

$$\begin{aligned} 3pq^2+3p^2q+p^3 &= q^3+3p^2q+3pq^2+p^3-q^2 \\ &= (q+p)^2-q^2 \\ &= 1-q^2. \end{aligned}$$

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

$$(1-q^2)=1-(1-p)^2=1-(1-3p+3p^2-p^3)=3p-3p^2+p^3.$$

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 employer's pay-roll lists. (Continued on next page.)

To accomplish this objective, the data were adjusted by a factor which took into account three elements: (1) The number of earners in 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, 1/2, 1/3, 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

Footnote 8—Continued from preceding page.

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.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Practical factor,} & \quad \frac{1}{3} = 0.333 \ 333 \\ \text{Theoretical factor,} & \quad \frac{1}{3 \left(1 - p + \frac{1}{3}p^2\right)} = 0.334 \ 168 \\ & \quad \frac{0.334 \ 168}{0.333 \ 333} = 1.002 \ 504 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{p}{1-q^n} &= \frac{p}{1-[1-p]^n} \\ &= \frac{p}{1 - \left[1 - np + n \frac{(n-1)}{1 \cdot 2} p^2 - \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} p^3 + \dots \right]} \\ &= \frac{p}{\left[np - n \frac{(n-1)}{1 \cdot 2} p^2 + n \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} p^3 - \dots \right]} \\ &= \frac{1}{n \left[1 - \frac{n-1}{2} p + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2 \cdot 3} p^2 - \dots \right]} \end{aligned}$$

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 $\frac{1}{n}$.

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 1/2, 1/3, etc. Actually the two figures were very close. For purposes of discussion, the simplified figures of 1/2, etc., are used.

in the preceding paragraph. This ratio ¹⁰ (R on table D) was then multiplied by the factor 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, 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 F	Number of equivalent full-time earners E	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 $\frac{R}{a}$ $R \div (4)$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.0 or less.....	103	98.66	0.9578	107.54	1.3715
1.1 to 1.0.....	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 $R = \frac{\text{footing of column (2)}}{\text{footing of column (5)}} = \frac{250}{190.31} = 1.3136$.

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 succes-

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 the formula for average and the formula for count. (See footnote 12.)

sive 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.

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

¹¹ For same information in algebraic terms, see footnote 12, p. 389.

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.

TABLE E.—Illustration of application of adjustment factors to schedule data

	Economic level, earner group, and schedule No.	Unad-justed number of fami-lies <i>F</i>	Adjust-ment factor $M = \frac{R}{a}$	Adjusted number of fami-lies <i>FM</i> (2)×(3)	Expenditure for medical care		Expenditure for recreation	
					Unad-justed expendi-ture <i>X</i>	Adjusted expendi-ture <i>XM</i> (3)×(5)	Unad-justed expendi-ture <i>X'</i>	Adjusted expendi-ture <i>X'M</i> (3)×(7)
					(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
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 for economic 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		•

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 For the reader who prefers an algebraic statement of the adjustment procedures followed, the ensuing statement is given.

Table D as shown on p. 386 may be restated in algebraic terms as follows:

Derivation of adjustment factors for earner groups

Earner groups	Number of families scheduled <i>F</i>	Number of equivalent full-time earners <i>E</i>	Average number of equivalent full-time earners per family $a = \frac{E}{F}$ (3) ÷ (2)	Reduced number of families $\frac{F}{a}$ (2) ÷ (4)	Final adjustment factor ¹ $M = \frac{R}{a}$ <i>R</i> ÷ (4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.-----	<i>F</i> ₁	<i>E</i> ₁	<i>a</i> ₁	<i>F</i> ₁ / <i>a</i> ₁	<i>R</i> / <i>a</i> ₁
2.-----	<i>F</i> ₂	<i>E</i> ₂	<i>a</i> ₂	<i>F</i> ₂ / <i>a</i> ₂	<i>R</i> / <i>a</i> ₂
•-----	•	•	•	•	•
•-----	•	•	•	•	•
<i>j</i> .-----	<i>F</i> _{<i>j</i>}	<i>E</i> _{<i>j</i>}	<i>a</i> _{<i>j</i>}	<i>F</i> _{<i>j</i>} / <i>a</i> _{<i>j</i>}	<i>R</i> / <i>a</i> _{<i>j</i>}
•-----	•	•	•	•	•
•-----	•	•	•	•	•
<i>r</i> .-----	<i>F</i> _{<i>r</i>}	<i>E</i> _{<i>r</i>}	<i>a</i> _{<i>r</i>}	<i>F</i> _{<i>r</i>} / <i>a</i> _{<i>r</i>}	<i>R</i> / <i>a</i> _{<i>r</i>}

$$^1 R = \frac{F_1 + F_2 + \dots + F_r}{F_1/a_1 + F_2/a_2 + \dots + F_r/a_r}$$

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*} = multiplies 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

$$\sum_{j=1}^r M_j F_{ij}$$

Continued on next page.

The weighted average in any economic level (or income level) is

$$\frac{\sum_{j=1}^r M_j \sum_{k=1}^{F_{ij}} X_{tjk}}{\sum_{j=1}^r M_j F_{tj}}$$

This may be written as

$$\frac{\sum_{j=1}^r M_j F_{tj} \left(\frac{\sum_{k=1}^{F_{ij}} X_{tjk}}{F_{tj}} \right)}{\sum_{j=1}^r M_j F_{tj}}$$

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

$$\frac{\sum_{k=1}^{F_{ij}} X_{tjk}}{F_{tj}}$$

is the average for the j^{th} earner group and $M_j F_{tj}$ is the weight for that earner group. Since the M_j are constant from economic level to economic level while the F_{tj} vary, it is apparent that the weight varies appropriately from one economic level to another.

