
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Frances Perkins, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Isador Lubin, *Commissioner*

in cooperation with

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

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Family Income and Expenditure in New York City, 1935-36

VOLUME I

Family Income

+

Prepared by

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PREFACE

This volume on Family Income in New York City is one of a series of reports dealing with incomes and expenditures of families surveyed by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Study of Consumer Purchases in 1935-36. Other reports deal with family income in Chicago and in selected cities of the Pacific Northwest, New England, Southeastern, East Central, and West Central-Rocky Mountain regions of the United States.¹

The study of family income in New York City was part of an investigation conducted in 1936 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 32 cities varying in size, and representing different sections of the country. It was paralleled by a study of small-city, village, and farm families conducted by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. Both surveys, which together constitute the Study of Consumer Purchases, were administered under a grant of funds from the Works Progress Administration. The National Resources Committee and the Central Statistical Board cooperated in the Nation-wide study. The plans for the project were developed and the administration was coordinated by a technical committee composed of representatives of the following agencies: National Resources Committee, Hildegard Kneeland, chairman; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Faith M. Williams; Bureau of Home Economics, Day Monroe; Works Progress Administration, Milton Forster; and Central Statistical Board, Samuel J. Dennis.

The general purpose of the investigation was to throw light on the patterns of consumption prevailing among families of different income levels, occupations, and family types. The information will be presented in special reports dealing with the economic distribution of families in the different communities, and with the consumption of commodities and services.

This bulletin on New York City deals with the distribution of the families according to income, occupation, and family composition. It

¹ Family Income in Chicago, 1935-36, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 642.

Family Income in Nine Cities of the East Central Region, 1935-36, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 644.

Family Income in Five New England Cities, 1935-36, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 645.

Family Income in Selected Urban Communities of the West Central-Rocky Mountain Region, 1935-36, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 646.

Family Income in Five Southeastern Cities, 1935-36, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 647.

Family Income in Four Urban Communities of the Pacific Northwest, 1935-36, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 649.

serves as a necessary background for the volumes in this series which indicate how families apportion their expenditures among various goods and services.

The need for information bearing on buying capacity, expenditure patterns, and consumer preferences has been partially met in recent years by specialized studies intended to satisfy specific requirements of the business units or public agencies sponsoring them. A number of surveys of income and expenditures have been undertaken in the past by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, with particular reference to the families of wage earners and salaried workers. But such studies, each made with a different purpose in mind, have not presented any comprehensive outline of American consumption.

The present Study of Consumer Purchases differs from any previously undertaken in that it is designed to cover a large enough number of families to allow for comparison, not only between different sections of the country, between urban and rural communities, and between cities of different size, but also between families at different income levels, and, within any given income level, between families of different composition and occupational group.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics wishes to acknowledge the assistance received from interested individuals and civic bodies, both within and outside the Government, in addition to the agencies mentioned above. Particular acknowledgment is due to two groups whose collaboration must be recognized as having made the studies possible: The W. P. A. workers who performed the field collection and office tabulation of the data, and the members of the households interviewed, who contributed the time and effort required to answer the detailed questions in the schedules.

In view of the fact that responsibility for certain parts of this survey was shared by persons outside the regular staff of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau takes pleasure in acknowledging the services of Edith Handler and Esther E. Nelson, associate supervisors in New York City, and the following persons who served as assistant supervisors in New York City: Ruth Eisner, John E. Kreh, Jr., Theodore Malcolm, Laura W. Nathan, Milton Neufeld, Catherine Routsky, David Schatzow, and Eleanor M. Sherman.

Acknowledgment is also made to Frances W. Valentine, Jesse R. Wood, Jr., and William Loudon, who were in charge of computation and tables; Joseph A. Smith in charge of machine tabulation; Dorothy McCamman, who served as chief check editor; Marie Bloch, Ethel Cauman, Lenore A. Epstein, and Verna Mae Feuerhelm, who were in charge of editing and review.

ISADOR LUBIN,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

MAY 1940.

AREAS IN NEW YORK CITY COVERED BY THE STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES



Family Income in New York City, 1935-36

Chapter I

Family Income

New York City is a community of contrasts, the place where extremes meet. In the Borough of Manhattan with its crowded thoroughfares and quiet side streets, old brownstone houses lean on and are dwarfed by the world's greatest buildings. Lavishly furnished penthouses look down on rows of "old law" tenements, some without the most commonplace household conveniences. Buildings soar upward to escape the limitations of ground space around a magnificent and spacious park. A portrayal of the family-income structure by means of a single distribution in a city as vast in area and population as New York City then necessarily obscures the multiplicity of economic patterns found in different sections of the city and among different groups of the population.

Although the concepts "Manhattan" and "New York City" may be synonymous in the minds of many readers, actually, the Borough of Manhattan contains only about one-fourth of the family population of this city. The overestimation of the relative size of Manhattan's population seems to arise from the concentration of population in this borough as well as from the large number of residents of the other boroughs employed in Manhattan. It is important for readers to bear in mind that the New York City described in the following pages includes all five boroughs—Brooklyn, Manhattan, Bronx, Queens, and Richmond—boroughs which differ as much from Manhattan as do cities in other sections of the United States.

Family income, as the term is used in the present study, is quite different from the concept of income used in estimating national income. The Study of Consumer Purchases was interested in that part of the national income which flows through family exchequers during the course of the year, and thus becomes available for the purchase of consumer goods and services and for family savings and

investments.¹ The data refer in general to the year 1935-36 when many family incomes, whether drawn from wages, salaries, profits, or annuities, were still abnormally low, despite the improvement over the 3 years immediately preceding, and when many families, unable to remain self-supporting, received assistance in the form of relief.

The median family income of New York City is estimated to have been about \$1,570.² Thus, approximately one million of the two million families in this city received an average of less than \$30 per week. Included in this million were approximately 400,000 families which received public assistance during the year.³ Limiting the estimate solely to nonrelief families, the median income for New York City families would have been about \$300 higher—or \$1,850 for the year. It is interesting to note that the median estimated for the non-relief group in Chicago amounted to \$1,580 while that of the combined relief and nonrelief families was \$1,410 for the year of the study—several hundred dollars below the New York average.⁴ As a matter of fact, the median family income of New York exceeded the medians found in any of the other 31 cities surveyed by the Urban Series of the Study of Consumer Purchases.⁵ This does not necessarily mean that the families in this metropolis actually were better off, since other factors such as cost of living, family size, and composition of the population must be taken into account when evaluating these incomes.

About one-third of the families in New York either obtained relief assistance of some kind during the schedule year, or received incomes

¹ Family income, as the term is used in this study, includes the sums received by the family from the following sources:

(1) *Money earnings*, including wages and salaries of all members of the economic family (after the deduction of occupational expenses); net money incomes of independent business and professional earners insofar as these were withdrawn for family spending; and estimated net income accruing from roomers and boarders and from casual work done in the home.

(2) *Money income other than earnings*, including dividends and interest received in cash from stocks and bonds; net rent (after the deduction of maintenance expenses) from real estate other than the home; profits actually received by the family from businesses owned but not operated by members of the family; receipts from pensions and annuities; money gifts for current use received from persons other than members of the economic family, along with miscellaneous items such as alimony and gambling gains; such amounts received from inheritances or the soldiers' bonus as were used for current family expenditures.

(3) *Nonmoney income from housing*, including the estimated rental value of living quarters received in payment for services (such as might be received by a resident manager or a janitor); and imputed income from owned homes, amounting to the difference between the total rental value of the home and money expenses for interest on mortgages and estimated money outlay for taxes and repairs.

² The study was limited to families residing within the city limits of the five boroughs of New York City. Many relatively wealthy families whose chief earners worked in the city were not surveyed because their residences were located in the suburbs.

³ Since no attempt was made in the present study to determine the amounts received by families in the form of direct relief, either in cash or in goods, families securing relief during the year—whether direct or work relief—are shown separately from the nonrelief families in most of the tables of this report.

⁴ Family Incomes in Chicago, Bulletin No. 642, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵ The estimated median income of relief and nonrelief families in the other large cities surveyed were: Portland, Oreg., \$1,270; Denver, Colo., \$1,280; Omaha, Nebr., \$1,380; Columbus, Ohio, \$1,320; Providence, R. I., \$1,120; Atlanta, Ga., \$1,030.

of less than \$1,000, another third obtained between \$1,000 and \$2,000, and the remaining third secured \$2,000 or more. The distribution, partly estimated, is shown by more detailed income classes in table 1⁶ (also see fig. 1).

TABLE 1.—*Distribution by income: Estimated percentage distribution of all families in New York City by amounts of their annual incomes, 1935-36*¹

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AND FOREIGN AREAS COMBINED

Income class	Relief and nonrelief families combined ²	Nonrelief families only	Income class	Relief and nonrelief families combined ²	Nonrelief families only
Total.....	100.0	100.0	\$2,000-\$2,499.....	12.7	16.0
			\$2,500-\$2,999.....	8.1	10.2
Under \$500.....	12.4	3.4	\$3,000-\$3,999.....	7.4	9.4
\$500-\$999.....	15.2	10.5	\$4,000-\$4,999.....	2.7	3.5
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	20.0	20.5	\$5,000-\$9,999.....	2.8	3.6
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	17.9	21.9	\$10,000 and over.....	.8	1.0

¹ Figures in this table are largely estimated and came only in part from a direct sample of the population. They should be regarded as approximations only. Descriptions of methods used to derive this table given in appendix B, p. 226.

² Percentage of relief, 21.5; percentage of nonrelief, 78.5.

A rough approximation of what these incomes mean in terms of consumer purchasing power may be obtained by multiplying the mean income of each income interval by the number of families estimated as falling within the class.⁷ Due to the concentration of families toward the lower end of the income scale, the distribution of buying power differs markedly from the distribution of family population. Total family income in New York in 1935-36 according to the above estimates approximated \$3,700,000,000 for the year.⁸ Almost two-thirds of the aggregate family income was received by families in the top third of the income scale, while the lowest third (families with incomes below \$1,000 and relief families) held only slightly more than one-tenth of the family income in this city

⁶ The samples upon which the estimates of income distribution have been based were not obtained with a view toward building up an estimate for the total family population in this city. Since, however, great interest has been shown in estimates for the family population of New York City as a whole, such a distribution has been prepared by supplementing the data obtained from the direct field samples with figures obtained from collateral sources. (See appendix B, page 226, for methods and figures used in deriving the estimates.) The figures presented in this chapter represent our best estimate of the distribution of family income in New York City, but, lacking any means of directly checking their accuracy, their reliability is of a different order from the estimates published for 30 other cities in this series of bulletins.

⁷ Within the technique of a field survey it is impossible to secure complete reports as to the net amount of income received from all sources in the high-income groups. The proportion of families with incomes of more than \$10,000 is perhaps not greatly underestimated, but the aggregate income reported undoubtedly is understated for these groups. Thus the purchasing power of these high-income families is substantially greater than the estimates given. The mean income of the \$10,000-and-over income level has been placed at \$19,777 (see appendix B, page 239, for method of arriving at the averages for each class).

⁸ Comparing this estimate with that of \$1,327,000,000 obtained for the city of Chicago, we find a higher per-family income in New York. Whereas the number of families in New York City is roughly 2.4 times as great as that of Chicago, the aggregate family income of the former city is 2.8 times as large.

Income of native and foreign white families.—With more than half of the heads of families in New York City of foreign birth, it is important to show the position of this group in the income structure. Since foreign families in New York represent the most recent immigrant groups who because of language and other difficulties are frequently in the lower paid occupations, it is not surprising to find their median family income substantially below that of the native white families. According to our estimates, the median income of all native white families in New York City was \$1,750, while that of all foreign white families was \$1,520.⁹

For the purposes of analysis, we have classified families into two groups: those containing both husband and wife, and thus having a relatively permanent organization and consumption pattern, we have called "complete families"; those without the married couple have been termed "incomplete families." Single persons maintaining their own living quarters have been classified with the incomplete families.

Roughly 17 percent of the foreign, 28 percent of the native white families, and 43 percent of the native Negro families fell into the incomplete group. The higher percentage among the native white families is partly accounted for by a greater incidence of one-person households among the native-born.¹⁰ In all cities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the incomes of incomplete families were found to be substantially lower on the average than those of complete families.

Principal interest centered in this latter group, since the detailed study of family expenditures was confined to complete families. It is estimated that the median income of all native white complete families in New York City at the time of the study was \$1,830, and that of all foreign white complete families \$1,610. The distribution of these groups by income classes is shown in table 2. As may be seen, about 47 percent of the foreign-born complete families were in the relief group or in the income brackets under \$1,500, as compared with about 39 percent among the native-born complete families.¹¹

⁹ A family was classified as foreign-born if either husband or wife, or the family head in the absence of a married couple in the family, was born outside the continental United States or Alaska. No information on citizenship status was secured.

¹⁰ According to the 1930 census 6.4 percent of all foreign white families in New York City contained only one person while 9.7 percent of the native white families had this composition. See vol. VI, Families.

¹¹ A similar divergence in incomes of the two nativity groups was found in four New England cities surveyed in the Study of Consumer Purchases where the nationality groups were not unlike those living in New York. (See Family Income in Five New England Cities, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 645.)

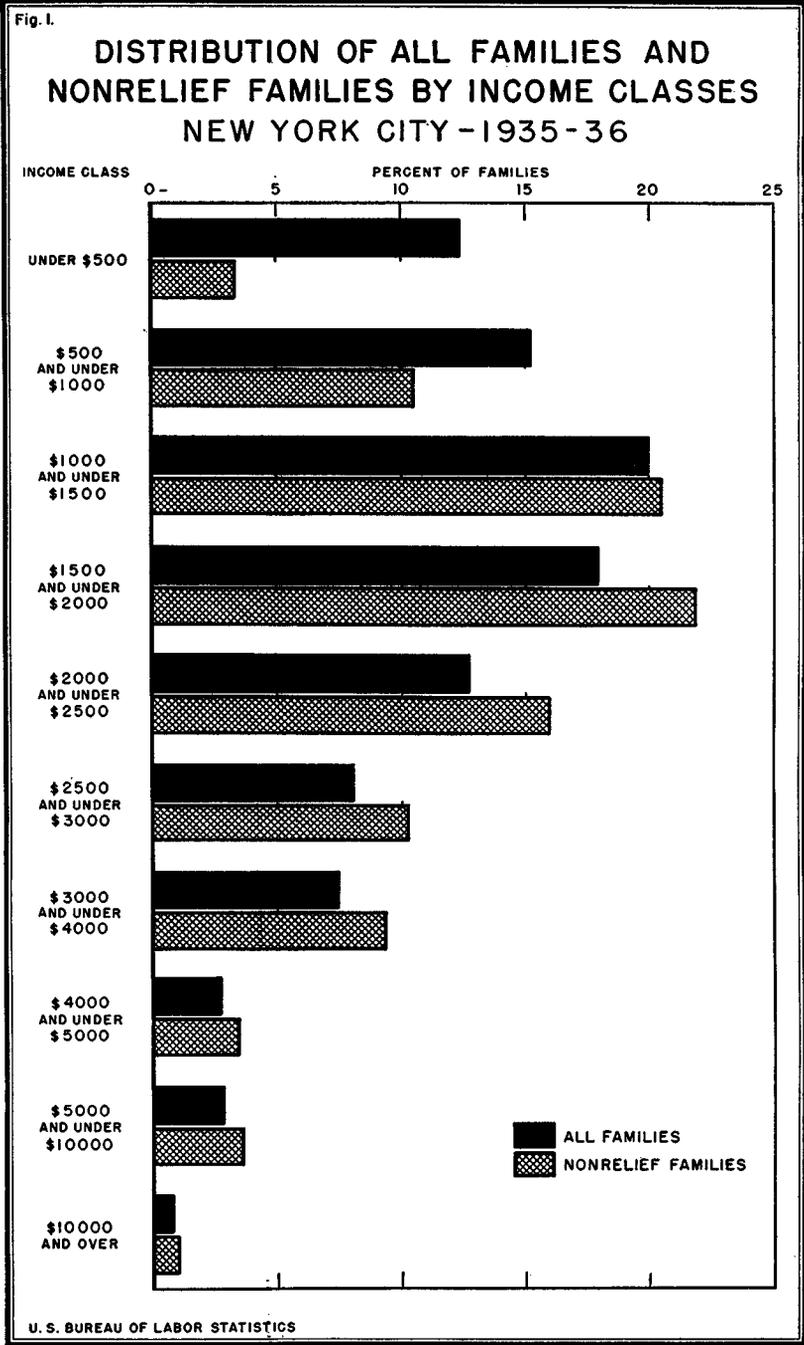


TABLE 2.—*Estimated percentage distribution of native and foreign-born white complete families,¹ by income class*

NEW YORK (ENTIRE CITY)		
Income class	Native-born white complete families ²	Foreign-born white complete families ³
All families.....	100.0	100.0
Relief.....	15.9	19.2
Nonrelief.....	84.1	80.8
Under \$500.....	1.5	1.9
\$500-\$999.....	6.4	8.2
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	15.1	17.3
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	18.8	18.6
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	14.4	13.3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	10.2	8.2
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	9.4	7.3
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	3.3	2.6
\$5,000-\$9,999.....	4.0	2.7
\$10,000 and over.....	1.0	.7

¹ The term "complete family," as used in this study, means one containing both a husband and a wife.

² Data from samples in Native and Foreign Areas combined. See appendix A, p. 213.

³ Data from sample in Foreign Area, supplemented by estimate for Native Area based on collateral material. See appendix B, p. 226.

Income of Negro complete families.—The data secured on Negro family income were limited to families which contained both a husband and a wife (complete families). Direct sample coverage was likewise limited to families in which both the husband and wife were born in the United States, but from collateral sources estimates were prepared applying to those families in which one or the other was of foreign birth. The foreign group, which comprised roughly one-third of the Negroes in this city, was composed primarily of persons born in the West Indies. Their median income, unlike that of the white groups, was even slightly higher than that of native-born Negroes—\$1,020 as compared with \$980. Both groups of Negroes received considerably less than white families of similar composition.¹² As later analysis will show, the differences in income of the two race groups were largely a function of occupational differences. Relatively few Negro families derived their incomes from business and professional occupations; the majority secured their funds from the unskilled wage-earner occupations.

More than 4 in every 10 Negro families in New York secured relief during the year. This was roughly double the ratio found among white families. It is, however, approximately the same as that occurring among Negro families in Chicago.

Although the family income of Negroes in New York appears low in contrast to the income of white families in this city, it is considerably

¹² Native white complete families secured a median income of \$1,830 and foreign-born white complete families obtained a median of \$1,610.

higher than the income of Negro families in the agricultural areas or in industrial centers of the South.¹³

TABLE 3.—*Estimated percentage distribution of native and foreign-born Negro complete families, by income class*¹

[In the Native Area]

Income class	Native	Foreign
All families.....	100.0	100.0
Relief.....	43.7	41.8
Nonrelief.....	56.3	58.2
Under \$500.....	.9	.7
\$500-\$999.....	11.2	11.0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	21.9	23.6
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	13.2	13.9
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	4.8	5.3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1.9	1.6
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	1.8	1.6
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	.2	.2
\$5,000-\$9,999.....	.4	.3
\$10,000 and over.....	.....	.....

¹ Distribution for native-born Negro is derived from sample; that for foreign-born Negro from collateral sources. It is estimated that 85 percent of all native-born Negro complete families and 88 percent of all foreign-born Negro complete families lived in the Native Area. Distributions given may then probably be considered representative of the city as a whole. See appendix B, p. 237.

The Native and Foreign Areas.—One of the primary purposes for obtaining an income distribution of families in New York City was to provide a basis for selecting families at all income levels from which to seek information on expenditures. Since the plans provided that data on consumer purchases were to be secured only from families in which both the husband and wife were native-born, the major emphasis of the income survey was placed upon the native group. In order to expedite the locating of these native families, it was decided to concentrate the collection program in those areas of the city in which most of the native-born families resided. Thus, all census tracts of the city (a total of about 3,000) were classified according to the proportion of foreign-born family heads as shown in the 1930 census. Those tracts in which one-third or more of the family heads were native-born constituted the area in which the major emphasis of study of family income and expenditures was placed throughout the text and tables of this report. This area will be referred to as the "Native Area." Approximately two-thirds of all families in New York City resided in this area. However, we estimate that about 82 percent of all native white families and 87 percent of all native Negro families lived in these tracts.¹⁴

¹³ The median income of Negro complete families in the five cities surveyed in the Southeast ranged between \$425 and \$632.

¹⁴ In addition, it is estimated that 55 percent of all foreign-born white families and 91 percent of all foreign-born Negro families were located in the Native Area. (See Tabular Summary, sec. A.)

Since expenditure data were to be secured only from native families containing both husband and wife, income data in this Native Area also were obtained only from native-born complete families.

The income survey of those tracts in which more than two-thirds of the family heads were foreign-born was made in the later stages of the collection program.¹⁵ For brevity, this area will be designated as the "Foreign Area." Data on income, family composition, and occupation were secured from a relatively small random sample of families residing in these census tracts before the close of the survey.¹⁶ In this area, income information was requested from every family interviewed regardless of nativity or family composition. Because the sample covered in the Foreign Area was small (one family in every 250) relatively few tabulations of the income of families in this area, or indeed of the city as a whole, are presented.¹⁷

The Native and Foreign Areas differed also in respect to factors other than nativity. For example, the Foreign Area included most of the very low-rent sections of the city (such as the Lower East Side and East Harlem sections of Manhattan and the Williamsburg-Greenpoint section of Brooklyn) and few of the high-rent areas.

It is evident that an income distribution for the Native Area alone does not present a full picture. The median income of native white complete families residing in the predominantly foreign sections of New York City was more than \$500 lower than that of similar families who lived in the Native Areas. This difference is associated with differences in occupational composition of the families in the two areas—families of wage earners being relatively more prevalent in the Foreign than in the Native Area. In addition, the native white complete families in the Foreign Area undoubtedly are comprised to a much greater extent of first-generation native Americans whose economic status is influenced by the economic position of their parents—the foreign-born group.

Correlated with the lower incomes of native white complete families in the Foreign Area is a higher dependency rate. Whereas 14 in every 100 complete families in the Native Area secured public assistance during the year, 23 per 100 in the Foreign Area obtained relief. Conversely, incomes above \$2,500 were relatively infrequent among native-born white families residing in the Foreign Area. Only 14 families per 100 in this area received incomes of \$2,500 or more during the year of the survey, while 32 out of every 100 in the Native Area of the city were classified in these upper income groups.

¹⁵ See appendix A, p. 213.

¹⁶ Approximately one-third of all families in New York City resided in this area at the time of the Study.

¹⁷ See Tabular Summary, sec. A, set 2, and sec. C for tables relating to families in the Foreign Area.

TABLE 4.—Percentage distribution, by income class, of native white complete families in the Native and Foreign Areas, and median income

Income class	In the Native Area	In the Foreign Area
All families.....	100.0	100.0
Relief.....	14.1	22.9
Nonrelief.....	85.9	77.1
Under \$500.....	1.6	1.0
\$500-\$999.....	5.4	10.1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	13.8	20.2
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	18.2	20.9
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	15.4	10.8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	11.3	5.9
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	10.1	6.2
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	3.8	1.5
\$5,000-\$9,999.....	5.0	.5
\$10,000 and over.....	1.3	-----
Median income.....	\$1,930	\$1,460

In this connection it is interesting to note that the differences in income between the broad nativity groups are considerably less in the so-called Foreign Area than in the Native Area. The median income of all native white families (complete and incomplete) in the Foreign Area was \$1,350 and of the foreign-born was \$1,260. For the city as a whole the medians are estimated at \$1,750 and \$1,520, respectively.

While it was necessary to conduct a limited survey in the Foreign Area in order to furnish a basis for portraying socioeconomic divisions in New York City, the more detailed data for the Native Area alone allow certain contrasts to be developed between the characteristics and behavior of families at different income levels. The discussion which follows relates almost exclusively to native-born families (white and Negro) in the Native Area, though over-all estimates for the entire city are furnished so that the relatively favored economic position of the group which is being studied shall not destroy the perspective.

Chapter II

Occupational Groups and Family Income

Within a given community the size of family incomes may be expected to vary not only with the nativity and racial elements of the population but with the types of occupations from which the various groups in the population derive their earnings. The great spread in rates of compensation and regularity of employment for different lines of work must inevitably produce wide variations in family incomes derived from different occupations. It is outside the scope of the present analysis to describe in detail prevailing wages for specific occupations. Our purpose is, rather, to examine the distribution of family incomes within the broadest occupational classifications which are likely to reveal significant differences between the major social and economic segments of the population.

Thus, seven occupational groups have been distinguished in the present study: (1) Wage earner; (2) clerical and kindred pursuits; (3) independent business; (4) independent professional; (5) salaried business; (6) salaried professional; and (7) others—or families with no gainfully employed members.¹

When several employed members of a family belonged to different occupational classifications, the family was assigned to the group from which the major portion of its earned income was derived. While this occupational group almost always coincided with that of the principal earner there were a few instances in which the combined earnings of two supplementary earners exceeded those of the chief breadwinner in the family. For example, if the husband provided \$1,000 of the household revenue for the year through his employment

¹ A description of the specific occupations included within each of these seven categories will be found in the glossary, appendix F. The occupational classes used in the present study are based upon the Works Progress Administration's Manual of Work Division Procedure, Sec. 2—Occupational Classification (June 1935) and Index of Occupations, Circular No. 2A (September 1935). In general, the wage-earner category included all types of skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled manual jobs which are usually paid on an hourly, daily, or weekly rather than on a monthly or annual salary basis. In the clerical classification were grouped store clerks, and salesmen working for others, as well as office workers. Professional, semiprofessional, and technical workers were included in the independent professional group when employed on their own account, and in the salaried professional group when they were employed by others on a salary basis. Persons classified in the independent business groups were entrepreneurs owning and operating businesses of any type. Also classified in the independent business group were families which derived their chief income from roomers and boarders. The salaried business category consisted mainly of salaried managers and officials; chief officers of corporations drawing salaries, as well as minor executives, were thus classified in the salaried business rather than the independent business groups. The seventh category consisted of families which had no earnings from an occupation, whether due to retirement, receipt of a pension, nonemployment, or other causes.

as a watchman (wage earner), while his two daughters working as sales girls (clerical) brought in \$800 apiece, or \$1,600 together, this family would be classified in the clerical occupational group.

Occupational Composition of Native White Complete Families in New York City

As a metropolitan center, New York City may be expected to have a comparatively high percentage of service enterprises, with a broad range of cultural activities catering to a large surrounding area. But here as in the other communities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Study of Consumer Purchases, the wage-earner group predominated, although a slightly smaller proportion of native white complete families were dependent on wage earnings than in other cities. In New York City as a whole, about 47 in every 100 native white complete families derived their incomes primarily from wage-earner occupations. Clerical occupations provided the main source of family income for 27 in 100 families while business and professional work accounted for the main source of earnings for 21 in 100 (see table 5). The remaining 5 families in 100 either depended entirely upon direct relief or derived the family funds from sources other than earnings.²

TABLE 5.—Occupational distribution of all native white complete families

NEW YORK (ENTIRE CITY)

Occupational group	All families	Nonrelief families only
All.....	100.0	100.0
Wage earner.....	46.5	43.2
Clerical.....	27.5	29.9
Business and professional.....	21.5	24.5
Other.....	4.5	2.4

² The sample of 13,856 native white complete families taken in the Native Area was 3.3 percent of all such families. The data for these families may then be considered significant even within relatively fine subdivisions.

On the other hand, the sample taken in the Foreign Area was small both relatively and absolutely. It comprised only 406 schedules referring to native white complete families—about 0.38 percent of all such families living in the area. Data from this sample are therefore useful only in distinguishing broad patterns of economic differences.

In order to obtain estimates applying to the city as a whole, it is necessary to weight and combine the data for the two sampling areas. Limitations on the use of the data from the Foreign Area therefore apply to some extent to estimates for all native white complete families in the entire city. For this reason, city-wide comparisons of groups of native white complete families are given in the text in broad terms only.

Because of the possibility of a substantial error of estimate, an investigation was made of the probable extent of error due to random sampling deviations of the figures referring to all native white complete families in New York City which are given in the text or in text tables. From this study, it appears that these figures, while not precise, may be used satisfactorily to indicate the general outlines of occupational, family type, and income differences of such families. For example, the data of table 5 should not be interpreted to mean that exactly 4.5 percent of all native white complete families in New York City had no gainfully employed family member during 1935-36, but rather that the proportion of such families was probably more than 4 but less than 5 percent.

Included in the above figures, were families which received relief (whether work relief or direct relief) during the year; relief families represented as many as 22 percent of the wage-earner group and as few as 4 percent of the professional and business groups. Since most job opportunities on relief projects are limited to wage-earner occupations, with the exception of occasional clerical and professional projects, earners who had previously been employed as independent or salaried business workers, for example, become wage earners when working on relief projects. It may be argued, therefore, that the inclusion in the wage-earner classification of families whose chief earnings came from relief projects results in an overestimation of the proportion of wage earners receiving relief as compared with other occupations. The procedure of assigning a family to the occupation from which the major portion of its earnings is derived is, however, consistent with that followed for nonrelief families. The occupational distribution shown here represents the type of work from which the family earnings were actually derived during the year under consideration, and not necessarily the type of work which the earners regarded themselves as capable of doing or the type in which they had been previously engaged.³ Thus the classification used portrays the current occupational pattern for the year 1935-36.

TABLE 5a.—*Income distribution and median income of occupational groups among native white complete families*

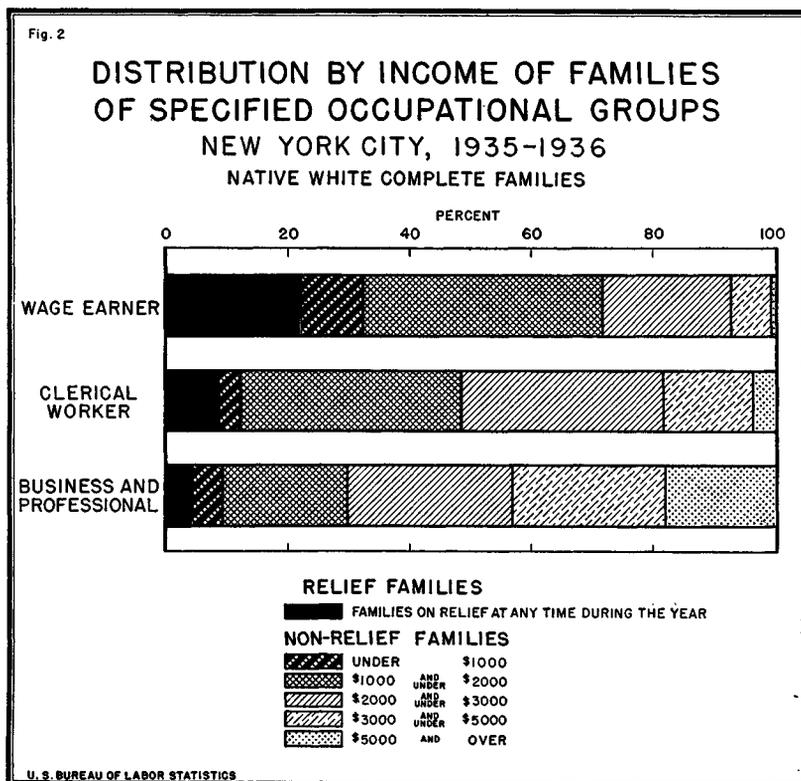
NEW YORK (ENTIRE CITY)

Income class	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relief.....	21.9	8.5	4.2
Nonrelief.....	78.1	91.5	95.8
Under \$500.....	1.3	.3	.7
\$500-\$999.....	9.1	2.6	4.2
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	19.5	14.4	8.0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	20.7	22.1	13.5
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	20.4	33.5	26.8
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	6.5	14.9	25.3
\$5,000 and over.....	.6	3.7	17.3
Median income.....	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$2,690

Incomes of occupational groups among native white complete families.—The current family funds of the various occupational groups differed widely in amount. Wage-earner families, for instance, obtained a median income which was only about half as large as that of the busi-

³ It is important to note also, that the occupational classification of some families which received relief during the year was not based on their work relief occupational status. A certain number of the families having received relief at some time during the year were dependent on work relief for only a short time and were engaged in private enterprise during the largest portion of the year. It is thus possible to classify in the relief group families whose major source of income during the year was derived from an independent business or independent professional enterprise.

ness and professional group—\$1,500 as compared with \$2,690 for the year.⁴ On a monthly basis, this would amount to slightly more than \$120 for the wage-earner group and about \$225 for the families of business and professional persons. The clerical group occupied a position between these two extremes with a median income of \$2,060 for the year. (See table 5a.)



As would be expected from the spread in median incomes of the various occupational groups, the distribution by income classes also is very divergent. (See fig. 2.) Among native white complete families approximately one-third belonging to the wage-earner group either received relief or obtained less than \$1,000 in income during the year. Well over two-thirds of the wage earners were included in the income brackets below \$2,000; while practically all of the families in this

⁴ In most cases throughout the text, relief families were distributed according to their reported incomes before median incomes were computed. However, in this case, as in a few others, the required information was not available. Where this was the case, median incomes were estimated by assuming that all relief families had incomes below the median. This assumption had the effect of slightly underestimating the median income. For example, the median income of all native white complete families in New York City is estimated to have been \$1,830. Computation of this median on the assumption that all relief families had incomes below the median would result in an estimate of \$1,810. A note to that effect will be found attached to the appropriate table wherever this procedure was employed.

occupational category secured less than \$5,000. The income pattern of the business and professional group was quite different. Relief or incomes below \$1,000 were secured by less than one-tenth of the families deriving their funds from business and professional pursuits; fewer than one-third received less than \$2,000. Conversely, the upper income classes were well represented in these occupations—more than one-sixth of the limited number of business and professional families had incomes of \$5,000 or more. At the lower end of the income scale there were proportionately fewer clerical than wage-earner families while at the upper range the reverse was true. One-third of all native white clerical families which contained both a husband and wife received between \$2,000 and \$3,000. Above this level, however, the clerical families were relatively less well represented than were the business and professional groups.

This discussion of occupations and occupational income has necessarily related to the entire city. The Native Area alone contained a relatively low proportion of the native white complete wage-earner families and a relatively large proportion of business and professional families (table 6).

TABLE 6.—Occupational distribution, in percentages, of native white complete families, by areas

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Occupational group	Native Area	Foreign Area
All families.....	100.0	100.0
Wage-earner.....	43.8	56.9
Clerical.....	28.5	23.4
Business and professional.....	23.3	14.3
Other.....	4.4	4.9

Furthermore, as is indicated in table 7, there were sharp differences in median incomes and in the distribution of incomes by occupations for native white families in the two sampling areas. Thus, for example, native white complete wage-earner families in the Native Area averaged \$1,590, while those in the Foreign Area averaged but \$1,260.

TABLE 7.—Income distribution and median income of occupational groups among native white complete families, by areas

Income class	Native Area			Foreign Area		
	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relief.....	20.5	7.4	3.8	26.0	13.7	6.7
Nonrelief.....	79.5	92.6	96.2	74.0	86.3	93.3
Under \$500.....	1.3	.4	.8	1.3	.....	.....
\$500-\$999.....	7.5	3.2	3.2	14.3	.....	10.0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	18.0	13.2	7.4	23.8	20.0	11.7
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	20.9	21.4	11.4	19.5	25.3	26.6
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	23.8	34.1	27.2	10.4	30.5	25.0
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	7.3	16.1	26.2	4.3	9.5	20.0
\$5,000 and over.....	.7	4.2	20.0	.4	1.0	.....
Median income.....	\$1,590	\$2,090	\$2,860	\$1,260	\$1,810	\$1,920

In passing, it is again worth while to call attention to the homogeneity of the economic pattern of families living in relatively limited areas of an American city. Thus in the Foreign Area there is almost no difference in the proportions of the complete white families that are primarily dependent upon wage earnings as between native-born and foreign-born families. The most significant difference between the native-born and the foreign-born families in the Foreign Area is in the higher proportion of clerical families among the native-born and the higher proportion of business and professional families among the foreign-born. The latter situation probably reflects a larger proportion of independent businesses operated by the foreign-born (table 8).

TABLE 8.—Occupational distribution, in percentages, of native and foreign-born white complete families

[Relief and nonrelief families]

NEW YORK CITY: FOREIGN AREA

Occupational group	Native white families	Foreign white families
All families.....	100.0	100.0
Wage earner.....	56.9	58.6
Clerical.....	23.4	14.5
Business and professional.....	14.8	19.2
Other.....	4.9	7.7

This similarity of economic pattern is further emphasized by the similarity of median incomes and of income distributions of the two nativity groups in the Foreign Area (table 9).

TABLE 9.—*Income distribution and median income of native and foreign-born white complete families, by occupational group*

NEW YORK CITY: FOREIGN AREA

Income class	Native white families			Foreign white families		
	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relief.....	26.0	13.7	6.7	24.2	13.3	7.8
Nonrelief.....	74.0	86.3	93.3	75.8	86.7	92.2
Under \$500.....	1.3	—	—	1.5	—	2.2
\$500-\$999.....	14.3	—	10.0	13.8	5.8	9.1
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	43.3	45.3	38.3	42.6	46.3	39.2
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	10.4	30.5	25.0	13.7	25.4	27.6
\$3,000 and over.....	4.7	10.5	20.0	4.2	9.2	14.1
Median income.....	\$1,260	\$1,810	\$1,920	\$1,270	\$1,680	\$1,850

Occupations of families in the Native Area.—Since native-born complete white and Negro families living in the Native Area provided the sample from which the detailed expenditure analysis was made, this group was more intensively sampled to determine with greater accuracy its socioeconomic composition. Almost exactly 80 percent of all native-born white and Negro families in New York City which included both husband and wife lived in the Native Area. The data may then be regarded as roughly representative of all such families in the city, especially in the case of Negro families, where there appears to be no reason to expect marked differences between families living in the two sampling areas. In the case of white families there was, as we have seen, a stratification along economic lines between the two areas. There were not, however, such differences as to invalidate general conclusions regarding white families in the city as a whole based on the sample taken in the Native Area, provided that the economic composition of families in the two areas be kept in mind. Furthermore, for many types of detailed comparisons, such as the differences in the sources of income of wage-earning families with incomes of \$1,000 and \$2,000, the data for the Native Area alone may be considered fully representative.

We have already noted the broad occupational distribution of native white complete families in table 5a. The sample in the Foreign Area was not large enough to distinguish between the various types of business and professional occupations. We turn therefore to the families in the Native Area alone in table 10 for a distribution of these groups.

Among native white complete business and professional families, those of entrepreneurs were the most prevalent. The salaried professional, salaried business, and independent professional groups followed in the order mentioned. Families of professional persons

maintaining their own private practices or working in partnerships were relatively infrequent—comprising less than 3 percent of all families under consideration.

Separating the relief group, we find, in accordance with expectation, that the distribution of the nonrelief white families included a slightly higher proportion of families of white-collar workers. Families with no gainfully employed members, however, comprised a smaller percentage of the nonrelief group (3 percent) as compared with the combined relief and nonrelief families (4 percent).

There are appreciable differences in the occupational distribution of white and Negro families. Whereas 44 percent of the white families in the Native Area, and not more than about 48 percent in the city as a whole, obtained their incomes from wage-earner pursuits, 72 percent of the Negro group depended upon wage-earner occupations for their livelihood. Clerical families were less than one-third as prevalent, proportionately, among the Negro as among the white group. Only 8 percent of the combined relief and nonrelief Negro families secured their incomes from clerical and kindred occupations.

TABLE 10.—Percentage distribution of native complete families, by occupational group

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Occupational group	White families		Negro families	
	Relief and nonrelief	Nonrelief	Relief and nonrelief	Nonrelief
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage earner.....	43.8	40.5	71.6	73.7
Clerical.....	28.5	30.8	8.3	13.1
Independent business.....	7.8	8.3	6.1	7.3
Independent professional.....	2.8	3.2	.8	1.3
Salaried business.....	5.8	6.7	.4	.5
Salaried professional.....	6.9	7.4	3.0	3.4
Other.....	4.4	2.6	9.8	.7

Despite the fact that many establishments in Harlem are owned and operated by Negroes, families deriving their incomes from business entrepreneurial activities comprised only 6 percent of all Negro families containing both husband and wife. Actually, this percentage is not very far below that found for white families, among which 8 percent were classified in the independent business category. The salaried professional groups, consisting primarily of ministers, social workers, musicians, and teachers were less than half as frequent, proportionately, in the colored group as in the white; this occupational group comprised 7 percent of the white families and 3 percent of the Negro. Families of independent professional workers and of salaried business employees each constituted fewer than 1 percent of the Negro families. The remaining group, families with no gainfully employed

members, comprised 10 percent of the Negro families studied. Practically all of these families secured direct relief during the year.

Median income of occupational groups in the Native Area.—The current family funds of the various occupational groups differed widely in amount. The median income of wage-earner families, as would be expected, fell below that of the other occupational groups. Native white complete wage-earner families in the Native Area had a median income of \$1,590 (see table 11). As in the other cities covered by the Study of Consumer Purchases, families of independent professional persons led all others in size of family income; they received a median of \$3,880 for the year in the Native Area. This is roughly \$650 more than the median of the salaried business group which ranked second (\$3,230), and almost \$1,000 greater than the median received by families of salaried professional workers (\$2,900).⁵

Native white families deriving their earnings from the operation of their own business concerns obtained only slightly greater median incomes than did the families of clerical workers—\$2,230 (independent business) as compared with \$2,090 (clerical) for the year. The independent business group consisted of a very heterogeneous population—ranging from families of small-scale shopkeepers to families of owners of large business firms. The median shown indicates, however, that small-scale proprietors predominated. The group classed as "Other," or families with no earnings from occupations, had only \$220 as a median. This figure represents current income received by these families and does not include withdrawals from savings and other reductions in assets or increases in liabilities of families. Neither does it include an evaluation of the goods or cash received through direct relief. When families receiving direct relief were excluded from this category the median became \$870 for the year—still a relatively low figure as compared with the average incomes of families with earnings from occupations.

Nonrelief native white complete wage-earner families received a median income about \$220 higher than that obtained by all wage-earner families, relief and nonrelief combined. For clerical families the difference was less striking, the median of the nonrelief group being about \$60 higher than that found for all clerical families surveyed. Because of the relative infrequency of relief cases among business and professional groups there is comparatively little difference between the medians for the nonrelief families and for all families in these groups.

⁵ The difference between the medians of the independent and salaried professional group does not necessarily indicate better rates of remuneration among professional persons with private practices than among those on salary, since an analysis of the specific occupations included in the two categories has shown quite different types of professions represented by the majority of families in each group. Whereas the independent professional group was comprised largely of doctors, lawyers, and dentists, the salaried professional group included relatively few such occupations and quite a few teachers, social workers, ministers, and technical assistants.

TABLE 11.—Median income of native-born complete families, by occupational groups
NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Occupational group	White families		Negro families	
	Relief and nonrelief	Nonrelief	Relief and nonrelief	Nonrelief
All families.....	\$1, 930	\$2, 110	\$980	\$1, 350
Wage earner.....	1, 590	1, 810	980	1, 270
Clerical.....	2, 090	2, 190	1, 800	1, 980
Independent business.....	2, 230	2, 280		
Independent professional.....	3, 880	3, 920		
Salaried business.....	3, 230	3, 250	1, 210	1, 590
Salaried professional.....	2, 900	3, 060		
Other.....	220	870	130	(¹)

¹ Insufficient number of cases to permit computation of median.

An interesting comparison of the incomes of white and Negro families in comparable broad occupational groups may be made from the medians shown in table 11. According to these data, wage-earner families of Negroes obtained a median income which amounted to roughly three-fifths of the median of the white group, or about \$600 less. The middle income of the clerical families differed somewhat less—the median of the Negro group was about \$300 under that of the white clerical families.

This comparison probably slightly exaggerates the difference in earnings of these groups. A larger proportion of the Negro than of the native white population lived in the so-called Native Area. The average earnings of white wage earners in the Foreign Area were lower than in the Native Area. Hence, the reader will wish to recall that the median income for all complete native white wage-earner families in the city was estimated at \$1,460 and that for clerical families at \$2,040. However, even comparing the average Negro wage-earner family in the Native Area with the figure just cited, white families averaged about \$480 more.

In view of the small number of Negro families with incomes from business and professional occupations, the median income is presented in table 11 for the combined occupational groups. Due to the predominance of the independent business families (whose median income amounted to \$1,010 for the year) the median income of Negro business and professional families in the combined classification was \$1,210—or approximately \$600 below the median obtained by families of Negro clerical workers.

Distribution of nonrelief wage-earner families by income in the Native Area.—Two out of every five of the nonrelief native white families in the Native Area which contained both husband and wife derived their earnings from wage-earner occupations during the year 1935–36. These wage-earner families represent a selected group of families in

this occupation, since groups such as incomplete families, foreign-born, Negro, and other nonwhite groups which tend to occupy the less skilled and less well paid of the wage-earner occupations were not included in the present analysis. The median income of \$1,810 which was obtained by nonrelief native white complete families in the wage-earner classification represents the income of households in which there was comparatively regular employment.

While this average and distribution do not describe the general economic status of all wage earners in the city, data on sources of income of nonrelief wage earners in the Native Area show differences in sources of earnings at successive income levels which are of general application to wage-earner families. Thus, at all income levels, the income of wage-earner families receiving less than \$3,000 annually came largely from the wages of the principal earner. The chief earner supplied more than 90 percent of the current funds of families at the income levels of \$750 to \$2,000. But to families having \$3,000 or more in income for the year, the contributions of supplementary earners as well as some nonearned income became relatively important. As much as one-third of the incomes of wage-earner families attaining the level of \$5,000 and over was derived from some source other than the principal earner. As later analyses will indicate, an average of 2.52 earners per family was required for families of wage earners to attain \$5,000 or more. This is almost double the average number of earners in families of business and professional people at this income level. Income from sources other than earnings was very small, even at the higher income levels, in the wage-earner group. (See Tabular Summary, p. 100.)

TABLE 12.—White families of the wage-earner group distributed by income class; average total income; and earnings and weeks of employment of principal earners.

[Nonrelief native white complete families]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	Percent- age of all families	Average total family income	Principal earners		
			Average earnings ¹		Average num- ber of weeks employed ²
			Amount	Percentage of total family income	
All families.....	100.0	\$1,943	\$1,671	86.0	49
Under \$500.....	1.6	362	297	82.0	24
\$500-\$749.....	3.0	627	513	81.8	34
\$750-\$999.....	6.4	883	798	90.4	43
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	10.4	1,125	1,030	91.6	48
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	12.3	1,363	1,258	92.3	49
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	13.4	1,606	1,482	92.3	50
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	12.8	1,865	1,678	90.0	51
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	16.3	2,218	1,926	86.8	51
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	13.7	2,752	2,416	87.8	51
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	9.2	3,594	2,671	74.3	51
\$5,000 and over.....	.9	6,075	3,774	62.1	52

¹ Average earnings per family.

² Represents weeks during which there was some employment.

Although wage-earner families at the bottom of the income scale were dependent upon the chief earner for a larger proportion of family income than were families at the top of the scale, the employment of the principal earner was less regular in the low income families. The chief breadwinners of families receiving less than \$500 income worked on an average during only 24 weeks of the year; the principal earner of families having incomes between \$500 and \$750 averaged 34 weeks of employment.⁶ But the principal earner in families at the income levels of \$1,500 and above was employed at some time during 50 to 52 weeks of the year.

TABLE 12a.—*Negro families of the wage-earner group distributed by income class; average total income; and earnings and weeks of employment of principal earners*

[Nonrelief native Negro complete families]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	Percent- age of all families	Average total family income	Principal earners		Average number of weeks em- ployed ²
			A average earnings ¹		
			Amount	Percentage of total family in- come	
All families.....	100.0	\$1,353	\$1,059	78.3	50
Under \$500.....	1.7	396	290	73.2	42
\$500-\$749.....	4.0	666	543	81.5	49
\$750-\$999.....	18.7	881	756	85.8	49
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	24.3	1,121	945	84.3	51
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	19.9	1,362	1,094	80.3	50
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	13.8	1,613	1,252	77.6	51
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	8.8	1,855	1,450	78.2	52
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	5.2	2,236	1,542	69.0	52
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1.9	2,760	1,682	60.9	52
\$3,000 and over.....	1.7	3,374	1,847	54.7	49

¹ Average earnings per family

² Represents weeks during which there was some employment.

Since more than two-fifths of the Negro families in the wage-earner group received relief during the year, the nonrelief group obviously represents a selected segment of the Negro wage-earner population. As compared with nonrelief white families in the Native Area, however, the incomes of the self-supporting Negro wage-earning families were relatively low. The median received by the latter group was approximately \$550 below that of comparable white families—\$1,270 for the Negro and \$1,810 for the white nonrelief wage-earner families. Nearly one-fourth of the Negro group received less than \$1,000 in current income for the year; another fourth obtained between \$1,000 and \$1,250; while all but 4 percent secured less than \$2,500 for the year.

The contribution to family income of the principal earner was rela-

⁶ A week of employment was credited to a wage earner if he was employed at all during that week. The credited working week might therefore have included part-time as well as full-time employment.

tively less among the Negro than among the white families. At every income level the proportion of total family income derived from the chief earner was less in the Negro than in the white wage-earner families. Similarly the average earnings of the principal supporters in Negro families, at almost every income level, were below those of principal earners among white families. At the upper income levels, particularly, the difference was pronounced; earnings amounted to as much as \$824 more for white than for Negro principal earners at the income level of \$3,000 to \$5,000.

The lower remuneration of these Negroes is not attributable to fewer weeks of employment, since at practically every income level the chief earners in Negro families worked, on the average, as many or more weeks than did the white principal earners.

Distribution of nonrelief clerical families by income in the Native Area.—The clerical group is an extremely heterogeneous one. The classification included families of salesmen, both on salary and commission basis, real estate agents, insurance agents, and other white collar workers who are somewhat better paid than the stenographers and store clerks who are usually thought to comprise this occupational group. This heterogeneity explains the fact that there is no intense concentration of families within a narrow range of incomes.

Approximately three-tenths of the native white nonrelief complete families in the Native Area depended mainly upon clerical occupations for their support. Their median income of \$2,190 reflects less concentration at the bottom of the income scale than was the case with wage-earner families. In fact, fewer than 4 percent of the clerical families received incomes under \$1,000; the proportion of comparable wage-earner families in these low income brackets was approximately three times as great. The explanation of this difference may be found in the greater stability of clerical employment as compared with wage-earner work, which particularly at the low income levels is frequently of a casual nature. Another factor of importance, especially in accounting for the small percentage of clerical families in the income levels of \$500 to \$1,000, is the fact that many stenographers, salesgirls, and the like are women whose earnings do not represent the chief source of family income and whose earnings may be supplementary income in families analyzed under an occupational classification other than clerical. The proportion of clerical families securing \$3,000 or more in annual income (22 percent) was more than double the percentage of wage-earner families which attained incomes of this magnitude. One-half (49 percent) of the families in the Native Area in New York City in the clerical classification received incomes within the range of \$1,750 to \$3,000. (See table 13.)

TABLE 13.—White families of the clerical group distributed by income class; average total income; and earnings and weeks of employment of principal earners

[Nonrelief native white complete families]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	Percentage of all families	Average total family income	Principal earners		
			Average earnings ¹		Average number of weeks employed ²
			Amount	Percentage of total family income	
All families.....	100.0	\$2,421	\$2,016	83.3	51
Under \$500.....	.4	305	240	78.7	20
\$500-\$749.....	.9	612	516	84.3	37
\$750-\$999.....	2.5	885	825	93.2	45
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	6.0	1,133	1,032	91.1	49
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	8.2	1,363	1,235	90.6	50
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	10.9	1,601	1,454	90.8	51
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	12.3	1,858	1,685	90.7	51
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	23.4	2,208	1,977	89.5	52
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	13.5	2,703	2,233	82.6	52
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	17.4	3,636	2,799	77.0	52
\$5,000 and over.....	4.5	6,557	4,670	71.2	52

¹ Average earnings per family.² Represents weeks during which there was some employment.

The employment of the principal earner in clerical families was more regular than in wage-earner families. The 59 percent of the clerical families which secured incomes of at least \$2,000 averaged 52 weeks of employment for the principal earner, while the 4 percent with incomes under \$1,000 reported an average of no more than 45 weeks and as few as 20 weeks during which the chief breadwinner was working. Thus the low incomes of clerical families were definitely associated with irregular employment of the chief earner.

The principal earner in clerical families receiving less than \$3,000 provided between eight- and nine-tenths of family income. But supplementary earners were less essential in attaining income levels over \$3,000 to families classified as clerical than to wage-earner families; the principal earners in clerical families which secured incomes of \$3,000 and over contributed from seven- to eight-tenths of all income.

Of the native Negro families which were self-supporting throughout the year of the survey, 13 percent secured their earnings primarily from clerical and kindred pursuits. Their median income was \$1,980 for the year—or approximately \$200 below that of white families in the clerical group. As compared with Negro families of wage-earner and business and professional groups, however, the Negro clerical occupational group appears to be favorably situated economically. Families with incomes below \$1,000 were only three-tenths to four-tenths as frequent proportionately among the clerical as among the other two occupational classes. About 6 percent of the nonrelief

Negro families whose incomes were derived from clerical occupations obtained less than \$1,000 during the year of the survey. About 20 percent secured between \$1,000 and \$1,500, nearly 24 percent had from \$1,500 to \$2,000, while almost 50 percent obtained \$2,000 or more.

The high incomes of the clerical groups were accounted for primarily by relatively large earnings of the chief breadwinner in these families. From 64 to 93 percent of their total family income was contributed by the principal earner. At almost every income level the percentage of family income attributable to the main earner in the clerical families was greater than for the principal earner in the other occupational groups. The higher annual earnings of the chief contributor were partly due to steadier employment—practically all principal earners in these nonrelief Negro clerical families were employed during every week of the year.

TABLE 13a.—*Negro families of the clerical group distributed by income class; average total income; and earnings and weeks of employment of principal earners*

[Nonrelief native Negro complete families]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	Percent- age of all families	Average total family income	Principal earner		Average number of weeks employed ²
			Average earnings ¹		
			Amount	Percentage of total family income	
All families.....	100.0	\$2,005	\$1,620	80.8	52
Under \$500.....					
\$500-\$749.....					
\$750-\$999.....	6.5	891	739	82.9	51
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	8.6	1,101	923	83.8	52
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	11.8	1,371	1,171	85.4	52
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	15.0	1,624	1,300	80.0	52
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	8.6	1,893	1,652	87.3	52
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	29.0	2,153	1,994	92.6	52
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	10.8	2,708	1,880	69.4	51
\$3,000 and over.....	9.7	3,790	2,439	64.4	52

¹ Average earnings per family.

² Represents weeks during which there was some employment.

Distribution of nonrelief families of business and professional persons by income in the Native Area.—One out of every four of the native white complete families living in the Native Area in New York City which were not on relief engaged in the business and professional occupations. Their median income for the year was \$2,920, a figure over \$1,100 higher than the median income of wage earners and more than \$750 higher than that of clerical families. Approximately one-fifth of the

white business and professional families secured annual incomes of \$5,000 or more. (See table 14.) Low-income families, on the other hand, were just as numerous in the business and professional classification as they were in the clerical group; 4 percent of the families in this group received less than \$1,000 income.

TABLE 14.—White families of the business and professional group distributed by income class; average total income; and earnings and weeks of employment of principal earners

[Nonrelief native white complete families]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	Percentage of all families	Average total family income	Principal earners		Average number of weeks employed ²
			Average earnings ¹		
			Amount	Percentage of total family income	
All families	100.0	\$4,121	\$3,462	84.0	51
Under \$500 .....	.8	317	164	51.7	42
\$500-\$749	1.4	602	384	63.8	47
\$750-\$999	1.9	860	530	61.6	42
\$1,000-\$1,249	3.9	1,112	942	84.7	47
\$1,250-\$1,499	3.7	1,362	1,136	83.4	50
\$1,500-\$1,749	5.0	1,606	1,399	87.1	50
\$1,750-\$1,999	6.9	1,856	1,665	89.7	51
\$2,000-\$2,499	15.3	2,220	1,992	89.7	51
\$2,500-\$2,999	13.0	2,691	2,396	89.0	52
\$3,000-\$4,999	27.3	3,732	3,234	86.7	52
\$5,000 and over	20.8	10,035	8,106	80.8	52

¹ Average earnings per family.

² Represents weeks during which there was some employment.

Although the business and professional group as a whole represents an income level which is above that of wage-earner and clerical families, it must be remembered that the inclusion of independent business families inevitably results in a fairly substantial representation in the lower income classes. Many of these self-employed businessmen are tailors, grocers, barbers, taxi drivers, or cobblers whose incomes are close to the subsistence level or who are operating on the verge of bankruptcy. It is probable that some of these families were drawing upon the stock of their stores for food and clothing without properly evaluating such goods as income. Some families were classified as independent business solely because, in the face of unemployment, they took in roomers and boarders who provided the chief income. Not all independent business families, of course, received low incomes. Included in this classification were owners and partners of large department stores and financial houses, and proprietors of other enterprises which were large even though unincorporated. Families with

incomes of \$5,000 and over were approximately five times as numerous in this classification as in the clerical group.⁷

The relationship of average earnings of the principal earners to total family income was different for the composite business and professional group than for either the wage-earner or clerical groups. At the highest income levels more than eight-tenths of all income was provided by the chief breadwinner. As later analysis will show, the remaining income came, in large part, not from supplementary earners but from sources of nonearned income.⁸ But at the income levels below \$1,000 from 36 to 48 percent of family income was derived from sources other than the principal earner. Here again the influence of the independent business group is felt. Many of these families operate small stores as a cooperative family undertaking with family members serving as supplementary earners.

The independent business group may also explain the relatively high average number of weeks of employment of the principal earner among low income business and professional families. Even at the under \$500 class, the chief earner averaged 42 weeks of employment. Self-employed businessmen frequently are "on the job" throughout most of the year even though their net income is irregular and low.

Slightly more than half of the native-born complete nonrelief Negro families in the Native Area with incomes from business and professional occupations secured their incomes from the operation of their own business enterprises. Approximately 12 percent of the nonrelief Negro families surveyed were classed in the business and professional group; 7 percent were in the independent business group. Thus the median income of \$1,590 for self-supporting families in the combined group is heavily weighted by the income of the business entrepreneurs. This median is only about half as large as that secured by nonrelief

⁷ In line with the above discussion, it is of interest to note the income distribution and median income of native white complete families (nonrelief) in the independent business groups living in the Native Area in New York City:

Income class:	<i>Percent- age of all families</i>
All families.....	100.0
Under \$500.....	1.8
\$500-\$749.....	3.2
\$750-\$999.....	4.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	7.7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7.9
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	7.7
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	15.5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	12.7
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	17.3
\$5,000 and over.....	15.2
Median income.....	\$2,280

⁸ See ch. IV: Sources of Family Income.

white families in these occupations. The chief explanation of the difference may be found in the lower earnings of the principal earner in the Negro families. The average earnings of the chief contributor in Negro families amounted to \$1,316 for the year as compared with \$3,522 received by the principal earners in white business and professional families. At every income level, also, the earnings of the main supporter in Negro families fell below those of the white group. The lower earnings of the Negroes were not associated with fewer weeks of employment since the average number of weeks during which principal earners were employed equaled or exceeded the average among white earners in comparable income and occupational groups. Since Negroes as a whole had such a high dependency rate accompanied by relatively low income, it seems probable that the independent groups, whether business or professional, charged lower fees or prices and had greater difficulty collecting from their clients or customers than did the white.

Slightly less than two-thirds (63 percent) of the family funds of nonrelief Negro business and professional families represented earnings of the chief breadwinner.⁹ Among white families earnings of the principal earner comprised 84 percent of the income of these occupational groups.

TABLE 14a.—*Negro families of the business and professional group distributed by income class; average total income; and earnings and weeks of employment of principal earners*

[Nonrelief native Negro complete families]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	Percentage of all families	Average total family income	Principal earners ¹		Average number of weeks employed ²
			Average earnings ¹		
			Amount	Percentage of total family income	
All families.....	100.0	\$1,879	\$1,183	63.0	51
Under \$500.....	1.1	(³)			
\$500-\$749.....	7.9	654	236	36.1	52
\$750-\$999.....	7.9	831	465	56.0	46
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	19.0	1,115	736	66.0	50
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	7.9	1,372	1,106	80.6	49
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	16.8	1,628	1,090	67.0	52
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	13.5	1,867	1,468	78.6	51
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	7.9	2,280	1,023	44.9	52
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	4.5	2,741	1,654	60.3	52
\$3,000 and over.....	13.5	4,528	2,700	59.6	52

¹ Average earnings per family.

² Represents weeks during which there was some employment.

³ Insufficient number of cases for computation of average.

⁹ This percentage is lower than it would be if families without individual earners—such as those deriving their earnings from keeping roomers and boarders—were eliminated in deriving this figure. Ten percent of the families classified as business and professional had no individual earners and thus did not contain principal earners.

Chapter III

Family Composition and Income

In all occupational groups, the size of family income is partially determined by the number of persons contributing to the family exchequer. Among certain groups, particularly, large family incomes are obtained only through the pooled contributions of several family members. Thus, the number, age, and relationship of family members must be taken into account in interpreting family income differences among various groups in the population.

Mention has already been made of the incidence of families which did not contain both a husband and a wife.¹ We saw, for example, that 28 percent of the native white families and 43 percent of the native Negro families in the entire city were classified as incomplete. It was also shown that the median income of all families, complete and incomplete combined, was less than that of complete families only, demonstrating the inferior economic position (on the average) of the incomplete families.

The relationship between income and family composition is still of importance when the analysis is confined to various family types among families containing a married couple. For this analysis, complete families were classified into nine types—taking into account the number and age of family members.²

These types are pictorially represented in figure 3, while their relative frequency is shown in table 15.³

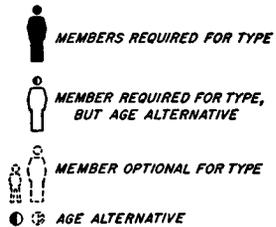
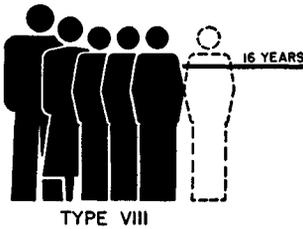
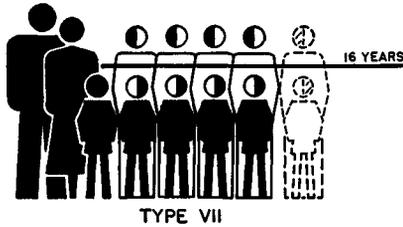
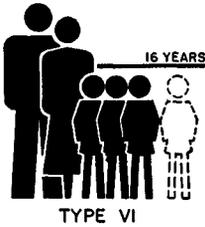
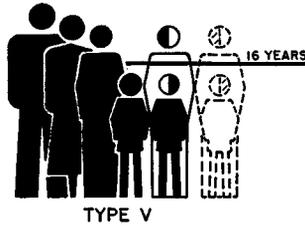
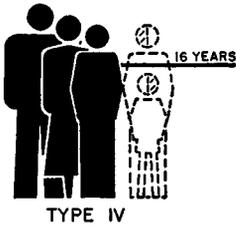
¹ See ch. I, p. 4.

² The family types are economic families (i. e., any group of persons including a husband and wife, living in the same household, using and pooling incomes). The number in the family is determined by the number of equivalent weeks with the family. More than 26 weeks in the family was necessary for persons to be regarded as equal to one full-time member. A child age 15 living with the family for 12 weeks only and another, age 12, living with the family 15 weeks, would equal one equivalent person under 16 years. (See glossary for further discussion of this method.)

³ A special tabulation permitting the classification of native white complete families in the Native Area by more detailed family composition types was made. The tabulation likewise shows changes in average composition of the variable family types distinguished above with changes in income level. It is given in appendix C, p. 243.

Fig. 3

FAMILY TYPES FOR INCOME STUDY



U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

TABLE 15.—Percentage distribution by family type of native white complete families, by areas

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Family type ¹	Native-born white families		
	Combined areas	Native Area	Foreign Area
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type I.....	24.3	26.4	16.8
II.....	20.3	19.1	25.1
III.....	14.6	13.5	19.0
IV.....	18.6	19.6	14.5
V.....	8.1	8.3	7.2
VI.....	7.2	6.8	8.6
VII.....	3.1	3.0	3.4
VIII and Other.....	3.8	3.3	5.4

¹ The family types are distinguished on the basis of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

Type

- I No other persons (families of 2).
- II 1 child under 16 (families of 3).
- III 2 children under 16 (families of 4).
- IV 1 person 16 or over and 1 or no other person, regardless of age (families of 3 or 4).
- V 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 others regardless of age (families of 5 or 6).
- VI 3 or 4 children under 16 (families of 5 or 6).
- VII 1 child under 16, and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age (families of 7 or 8).
- VIII 3 or 4 persons 16 or over (families of 5 or 6).
- Other Any combination containing husband and wife not described above.

The most prevalent type consisted of a husband and wife only (type I). Almost one-fourth of all native white complete families in the city contained just these two members. This type was of heterogeneous age composition, however, since it included young couples who had not yet had children, childless middle-aged couples, as well as old parents whose children had left their parental homes.

Families with one child under 16 years (type II) and families with one adult and possibly one other person of any age in addition to the husband and wife (type IV) each comprised about one-fifth of all native white complete families. Type III—with two children—and type VI—with three or four children—have often been referred to as the "typical" American families, but together they constituted only one-fifth of all the complete native white families in New York City. None of the remaining types which contain 5 or more persons represented as many as one-tenth of all complete families.

The two sampling areas in the table were not distinctive economic areas. The criterion for separation was the proportion of foreign-born. In fact, however, the Foreign Area averaged substantially lower incomes and rents. It is therefore significant to note the higher proportion of native-born families in the Foreign Area with young children (types II, III, VI).

We shall have occasion to amplify the discussion of the influence of family size on family income. At this point attention is called to the fact that the average size of the native-born complete families in the Foreign Area was larger at every income class than similar families living in the Native Area. In general, it is the smaller families at any income level that are able to escape from the predominantly low-rent areas that are also largely occupied by the foreign-born. This is presumably also true of foreign-born families, though on this point there are no data from this study in New York City.

TABLE 16.—Average number of persons per economic family among native white complete families, by income class, by areas

Income class	Combined areas	Native area	Foreign Area
All families.....	3.62	3.58	3.79
Relief.....	4.19	4.09	4.42
Nonrelief.....	3.52	3.49	3.63
Under \$500.....	2.98	2.85	3.50
\$500-\$999.....	3.11	3.10	3.14
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	3.29	3.27	3.34
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	3.49	3.46	3.58
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	3.62	3.57	3.87
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3.84	3.72	4.64
\$5,000 and over.....	3.73	3.72	(1)

¹ Fewer than 3 cases in sample.

Comparisons of the family types of relief and nonrelief families can be attempted only for the Native Area, which was more intensively surveyed. Families receiving relief during the year had a greater representation in the types with five or more members than did the nonrelief group. (See table 17.) Whereas 34 percent of the native white complete families receiving public assistance during the year contained no less than five persons (types V, VI, VII, VIII, and Other), 19 percent of the comparable nonrelief families were this large. Families with three or four children and no adults other than the parents (type VI) were about twice as numerous, proportionately, among relief as compared with nonrelief families.

TABLE 17.—Percentage distribution of relief and nonrelief native complete families, by family type

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Family type ¹	White			Negro		
	Relief and nonrelief	Relief	Nonrelief	Relief and nonrelief	Relief	Nonrelief
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type I.....	26.4	18.1	27.7	39.5	31.4	45.7
II.....	19.1	18.6	19.2	12.4	12.5	12.4
III.....	13.5	15.9	13.1	8.9	10.0	8.0
IV.....	19.6	13.6	20.6	15.8	14.7	16.8
V.....	8.3	10.5	7.9	5.3	6.7	4.2
VI.....	6.8	12.9	5.8	7.4	11.2	4.4
VII.....	3.0	6.8	2.4	5.7	7.4	4.4
VIII.....	2.1	1.0	2.3	1.7	1.4	2.0
Other.....	1.2	2.6	1.0	3.3	4.7	2.1

¹ The family types are distinguished on the basis of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

Type

- I No other persons (families of 2).
- II 1 child under 16 (families of 3).
- III 2 children under 16 (families of 4).
- IV 1 person 16 or over and 1 or no other person, regardless of age (families of 3 or 4).
- V 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 others regardless of age (families of 5 or 6).
- VI 3 or 4 children under 16 (families of 5 or 6).
- VII 1 child under 16, and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age (families of 7 or 8).
- VIII 3 or 4 persons 16 or over (families of 5 or 6).
- Other Any combination containing husband and wife not described above.

The distribution of Negro families was somewhat different from that of the white families although in both racial groups families with only the husband and wife were the most prevalent type. Nearly 40 percent of all the native Negro complete families living in the Native Area consisted of the married couple only. This is a much higher percentage than was found among the white group. Families with one or two children and no adults other than the parents (types II and III) comprised 21 percent of the Negro as compared with 33 percent of the white families. On the other hand, families with three or four children and no adults other than the parents (type VI) were slightly more prevalent among the Negro than among the white families. Type VII also, with its seven or eight members, constituted a larger percentage of the Negro group.

Nonrelief Negro families concentrated in three types—Types I, II, and IV. These types accounted for three-fourths of all Negro nonrelief families, type I alone representing almost one-half.

Income by family type.—The economic status of native white families in New York City is closely related to family type. Thus, the median incomes of families consisting of husband and wife without children or with one or two children under 16 (types I, II, and III) differed by little. However, as might be expected, about twice as large a proportion of the families with children received relief at some time during the year.

Families with an additional adult (types IV and V) had significantly higher median incomes, although the difference between types IV and V may be caused by the character of the sample. However, here again the larger families bulk larger in the relief load.

The family of five or six adults (type VIII) combined with various other types of large family has a median income about \$400 larger than types IV and V, though it appears on relief with relatively great frequency.

Finally, the large families with numbers of young children (types VI and VII) have the lowest median incomes of any of the family types distinguished and the highest proportions on relief.

TABLE 18.—Median income and percentage receiving relief, native white complete families, by family type

[Relief and nonrelief families]

NEW YORK (ENTIRE CITY)

Family type ¹	Combined areas	
	Median income	Percentage receiving relief
All families.....	\$1, 810	15. 9
Type I.....	1, 740	9. 6
II.....	1, 700	16. 2
III.....	1, 800	18. 8
IV.....	2, 090	10. 1
V.....	1, 970	20. 3
VI.....	1, 520	30. 6
VII.....	1, 730	31. 0
VIII and Other.....	2, 470	22. 6

¹ The family types are distinguished on the basis of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

Type

- I No other persons (families of 2).
- II 1 child under 16 (families of 3).
- III 2 children under 16 (families of 4).
- IV 1 person 16 or over and 1 or no other person, regardless of age (families of 3 or 4).
- V 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 others regardless of age (families of 5 or 6).
- VI 3 or 4 children under 16 (families of 5 or 6).
- VII 1 child under 16, and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age (families of 7 or 8).
- VIII 3 or 4 persons 16 or over (families of 5 or 6).
- Other Any combination containing husband and wife not described above.

These relationships of income and family type may be indicated in greater detail for the native white families in the Native Area alone. In examining the data in table 19, it must be borne in mind that different proportions of the families of the various types lived in this area, though almost exactly 80 percent of all native white complete families in the city were being sampled.

TABLE 19.—Income characteristics of native white complete families of specified family types

[Relief and nonrelief families]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Family type ¹	Income			Percentage receiving relief	Percentage of families which had incomes of—	
	First quartile	Median	Third quartile		Under \$1,000	\$5,000 and over
Type I.....	\$1,151	\$1,809	\$2,638	9.7	19.3	5.4
II.....	1,206	1,839	2,574	13.7	17.2	4.7
III.....	1,243	1,936	2,693	16.6	16.7	5.8
IV.....	1,453	2,167	3,139	9.8	11.9	8.5
V.....	1,368	2,080	2,953	17.9	14.2	6.1
VI.....	949	1,654	2,375	26.6	26.6	3.7
VII.....	978	1,843	2,879	31.7	25.7	7.1
VIII.....	2,092	2,988	4,275	6.4	4.7	16.9
Other.....	1,133	2,125	3,413	30.3	22.4	13.3

¹ The family types are distinguished on the basis of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

Type

- I No other persons (families of 2).
- II 1 child under 16 (families of 3).
- III 2 children under 16 (families of 4).
- IV 1 person 16 or over and 1 or no other person, regardless of age (families of 3 or 4).
- V 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age (families of 5 or 6).
- VI 3 or 4 children under 16 (families of 5 or 6).
- VII 1 child under 16, and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age (families of 7 or 8).
- VIII 3 or 4 persons 16 or over (families of 5 or 6).
- Other Any combination containing husband and wife not described above.

High incomes of \$5,000 or more were more prevalent among families consisting of several adults than among those having only one or two potential earners. For example, one in six families of type VIII with their 5 or 6 adults obtained \$5,000 or more in family income. In contrast, only one in 27 families of type VI, with the two parents and three or four children, obtained as much as \$5,000.

Among Negro families, family composition affected income in much the same manner as among the white group. The differences in incomes of the various family types, however, were not so pronounced among the Negro families. The lowest median income—\$668—was received by families with three or four children and no adults other than the parents (type VI). At the other extreme, the highest median income (\$1,417) was obtained by families of type VIII—with five or six adults. Although these two types were of identical size, the families in which adults predominated had a median income about \$750 higher.

As compared with the median income of white families, the Negro median incomes run lower for every family type; the smallest difference—almost \$800—existed in the median for families of husband and wife only (type I) while the greatest difference (\$1,571) was found in type VIII which was comprised of five or six adults.

TABLE 19a.—Income characteristics of native Negro complete families of specified family types

[Relief and nonrelief families]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Family type ¹	Income			Percentage receiving relief	Percentage of families which had incomes of—	
	First quartile	Median	Third quartile		Under \$1,000	\$3,000 and over
Type I.....	\$564	\$1,015	\$1,423	34.7	49.0	1.8
II.....	622	995	1,349	43.9	50.3	1.3
III.....	612	868	1,306	49.1	58.9	1.8
IV.....	593	1,196	1,750	40.5	41.0	5.5
V.....	540	1,021	1,674	55.2	49.3	4.5
VI.....	340	868	1,021	66.7	74.2	-----
VII.....	554	750	1,278	56.9	59.7	-----
VIII.....	875	1,417	1,875	36.4	27.3	4.5
Other.....	631	946	1,741	63.4	53.7	4.9

¹ The family types are distinguished on the basis of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

Type

- I No other persons (families of 2).
- II 1 child under 16 (families of 3).
- III 2 children under 16 (families of 4).
- IV 1 person 16 or over and 1 or no other person, regardless of age (families of 3 or 4).
- V 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age (families of 5 or 6).
- VI 3 or 4 children under 16 (families of 5 or 6).
- VII 1 child under 16, and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age (families of 7 or 8)
- VIII 3 or 4 persons 16 or over (families of 5 or 6).
- Other Any combination containing husband and wife not described above.

Families with several children received public assistance relatively more frequently than did families comprised primarily of adults. Two-thirds of the Negro families of type VI (with three or four children), for instance, received relief during the year. On the other hand, only about one-third of the Negro families of type VIII, which was of identical size but composed entirely of adults, obtained assistance.

Occupation and family type in the Native Area.—The relationship between family composition in the various occupational groups and income may be noted from the figures in table 20. Among all occupational groups, the two-person family (type I) was the most common; it comprised from 23 percent of the wage-earner families to 32 percent of the families of salaried business and professional workers, and 59 percent of the nonrelief group classified as "Other." Among the nonrelief families with incomes below \$1,000, the husband-wife family was even more prevalent in each occupational group. Approximately 40 percent of the families at this broad income level contained only these two persons, while at the highest income level (\$5,000 and over) there were proportionately only about half as many families of type I (23 percent) as at the lower level.

TABLE 20.—Percentage distribution of native white complete families in specified occupational groups, by family type

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

A. ALL INCOMES							
Family type ¹	Nonrelief families						Relief families
	All occupational groups	Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried business and professional	Other	
All families.....	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0
Type I.....	27.7	23.0	28.5	29.8	31.8	58.9	18.1
II.....	19.2	18.5	19.9	19.9	21.4	7.4	18.6
III.....	13.1	14.3	12.8	12.9	12.2	3.5	15.9
IV.....	20.6	19.7	21.6	20.2	20.9	21.9	13.6
V.....	7.9	9.7	6.9	7.4	6.1	4.5	10.5
VI.....	5.8	7.9	4.4	5.0	4.0	3.2	12.9
VII.....	2.4	3.4	2.0	1.9	1.4	-----	6.8
VIII.....	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.6	1.7	.3	1.0
Other.....	1.0	1.2	1.1	.3	.5	.3	2.6

B. UNDER \$1,000							
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type I.....	43.5	40.0	39.8	42.8	40.0	58.3	20.0
II.....	18.2	20.8	19.1	18.0	20.0	8.8	20.0
III.....	9.3	10.9	9.2	6.7	12.0	5.3	16.0
IV.....	17.0	13.2	23.4	19.9	24.0	20.6	11.3
V.....	4.0	4.7	2.1	4.8	4.0	2.9	8.9
VI.....	5.4	7.1	5.7	1.0	-----	3.5	14.3
VII.....	1.4	2.1	-----	2.0	-----	-----	6.7
VIII.....	.8	.8	.7	2.9	-----	-----	.4
Other.....	.4	.4	-----	1.0	-----	.6	2.4

C. \$5,000 AND OVER							
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----
Type I.....	22.8	4.5	13.9	22.3	29.2	38.4	-----
II.....	14.4	4.5	9.6	16.0	16.2	23.1	-----
III.....	12.4	2.3	13.9	13.7	12.5	-----	-----
IV.....	26.5	34.1	24.1	27.7	25.5	30.8	-----
V.....	8.1	6.8	9.6	9.0	6.7	7.7	-----
VI.....	4.0	2.3	2.4	5.7	3.8	-----	-----
VII.....	3.5	15.9	7.2	2.0	1.4	-----	-----
VIII.....	5.8	15.9	11.5	3.3	4.1	-----	-----
Other.....	2.5	13.7	7.8	.3	.6	-----	-----

¹ The family types are distinguished on the basis of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

Type

- I No other persons (families of 2).
- II 1 child under 16 (families of 3).
- III 2 children under 16 (families of 4).
- IV 1 person 16 or over and 1 or no other person, regardless of age (families of 3 or 4).
- V 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 others regardless of age (families of 5 or 6).
- VI 3 or 4 children under 16 (families of 5 or 6).
- VII 1 child under 16, and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age (families of 7 or 8).
- VIII 3 or 4 persons 16 or over (families of 5 or 6).
- Other Any combination containing husband and wife not described above.

² Only 44 families of wage earners in sample at this income level.

The shift in family type distributions with rise in income levels was most striking for wage-earner families among which the attainment of an income as high as \$5,000 depended almost entirely upon the presence of two or more earners in the family. Types II, III, and VI, which included no adults other than the parents, and which contained one to four children under 16 years, comprised 39 percent of the wage-

earner families whose current incomes amounted to less than \$1,000, while only 9 percent of the families in this occupational group whose incomes reached \$5,000 were classified in these family type groups. Type IV (which had at least one extra adult) and type VIII (comprised entirely of adults) together represented approximately four times as large a segment of the wage-earner families with incomes of \$5,000 and over as they did of families in this occupational group whose incomes fell below \$1,000 (50 percent as compared with 14 percent). The other occupational groups also contained proportionately more families of adults at the higher income levels, but the difference was not so marked as in the case of the wage-earner group.

The composition of Negro families varied less among the different occupational groups than did that of white families. The two-person family of husband and wife (type I) comprised from four to five-tenths of the nonrelief Negro complete families in each occupation. Type IV, however, with one or two adults in addition to the

TABLE 20a.—Percentage distribution of native Negro complete families in specified occupational groups, by family type

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Family type ¹	Nonrelief families				Relief families
	All occupational groups	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	
	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0
All families.....					
Type I.....	45.7	45.3	47.3	43.9	31.4
II.....	12.4	13.7	5.4	11.2	12.5
III.....	8.0	6.9	13.9	9.0	10.0
IV.....	16.8	14.9	17.2	29.2	14.7
V.....	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	6.7
VI.....	4.4	5.2	4.3	-----	11.2
VII.....	4.4	5.4	2.2	1.1	7.4
VIII.....	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.1	1.4
Other.....	2.1	2.3	3.2	-----	4.7

¹ The family types are distinguished on the basis of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

- Type
 I No other persons (families of 2).
 II 1 child under 16 (families of 3).
 III 2 children under 16 (families of 4).
 IV 1 person 16 or over and 1 or no other person, regardless of age (families of 3 or 4).
 V 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 others regardless of age (families of 5 or 6).
 VI 3 or 4 children under 16 (families of 5 or 6).
 VII 1 child under 16, and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age (families of 7 or 8).
 VIII 3 or 4 persons 16 or over (families of 5 or 6).
 Other Any combination containing husband and wife not described above.

married pair, was proportionately almost twice as prevalent in the business and professional as in the wage-earner group. In general, the larger families—those with 5 or more persons—were most numerous, proportionately, among wage earners, next most frequent among the clerical group, and least prevalent among the families of business and professional persons.

Size of family in the Native Area.—The average native white complete family in the Native Area contained 3.6 persons. There was a marked difference, however, between the size of relief families and of families which were self-supporting. Families receiving public assistance averaged 4.1 members and the nonrelief families, 3.5. But this must not be interpreted to mean that small families are better situated economically than are larger families. Instead the figures merely reflect the likelihood that, at low income levels, large families will show a greater need for aid than will small families.

That large families are not restricted to the relief group is obvious from the figures in table 21. Among the nonrelief group average family size increased consistently with rises in the income scale up to the level of \$5,000. The average nonrelief family with less than \$250 income contained only 2.8 persons; average family size increased to 3.3 persons at the \$1,250 to \$1,500 level; to 3.6, at the \$2,250 to \$2,500 class; and to 4.0, at the \$4,500 to \$5,000 level. It is not until this last mentioned income class is reached that the average size of the self-supporting family approximates the size of relief families.

TABLE 21.—Average size and composition of economic families among native white complete families, by income class

[Relief and nonrelief families]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	Percentage of all families	Average number of persons per family	Average number of persons ¹ other than husband and wife	
			16 years and over	Under 16 years
All families.....	100.0	3.6	0.54	1.04
Relief.....	14.1	4.1	.49	1.60
Nonrelief.....	85.9	3.5	.54	.95
Under \$250.....	.7	2.8	.27	.56
\$250-\$499.....	.9	2.9	.33	.54
\$500-\$749.....	1.9	2.9	.30	.60
\$750-\$999.....	3.5	3.2	.31	.90
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	6.3	3.2	.33	.87
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	7.4	3.3	.37	.96
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	8.9	3.5	.42	1.05
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	9.3	3.5	.43	1.03
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	9.0	3.5	.48	1.01
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	6.4	3.6	.56	1.05
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	11.3	3.6	.60	1.00
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	6.4	3.6	.74	.89
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	3.8	3.7	.82	.89
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	2.4	3.8	.96	.84
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1.5	4.0	1.05	.92
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	3.9	3.8	.98	.86
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	1.0	3.6	.94	.68
\$10,000 and over.....	1.3	3.4	.65	.77

¹ Equivalent persons (see glossary for method of computation).

Classifying families by the number of members under and over 16 years of age, we find that the large families attaining the high income levels and the large relief families are of very different composition. Whereas the relief group contained an average of 2.49 adults, families at the \$4,500 to \$5,000 level which are approximately the same size as the families receiving relief, included 3.05 persons 16 years or older. Children, as would be expected, were more prevalent among the relief group than at the higher income levels. An average of 1.60 children was found among the families obtaining relief, while the average number among nonrelief families at the \$4,500 to \$5,000 bracket was 0.92 per family. At the top income class (\$10,000 and over) the average number of children was even lower—0.77 per family.

Negro complete families had the same average number of members as did the white. At comparable income levels, however, Negro families tended to be smaller than the white families. The difference was due, not as much to fewer adults but rather to fewer children at each income level. Among the relief group the difference was particularly noticeable—the average number of children being 1.45 for the Negro and 1.60 for white families, while the average number of adults was 2.50 for the Negro and 2.49 for the white families.

TABLE 21a.—Average size and composition of economic families among native Negro complete families, by income class

[Relief and nonrelief families]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	Percentage of all families	Average number of persons per family	Average number of persons ¹ other than husband and wife	
			16 years and over	Under 16 years
All families.....	100.0	3.6	0.48	1.08
Relief.....	43.7	3.9	.50	1.45
Nonrelief.....	56.3	3.2	.47	.79
Under \$250.....	.2	2.7	.33	.33
\$250-\$499.....	.6	2.0	.....	.....
\$500-\$749.....	2.3	3.1	.55	.52
\$749-\$999.....	8.9	3.2	.26	.95
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	12.2	3.0	.23	.79
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	9.7	3.2	.42	.73
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	8.0	3.4	.66	.76
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	5.2	3.2	.45	.77
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	3.0	3.7	.47	1.18
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1.8	3.6	.70	.87
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1.9	4.0	1.46	.62
\$3,000 and over.....	2.5	3.7	1.13	.60

¹ Equivalent persons (see glossary for method of computation).

Family size of occupational groups.—Additional evidence of the need of several contributions for wage-earner families to reach the higher income levels is presented in table 22. Whereas families deriv-

ing their incomes from wage-earner pursuits averaged 2.28 adults when the family income was below \$1,000, an average of 4.39 adults per wage-earner family was found at the income level of \$5,000 or more. The increase in number of adults with rise in income occurs among the other occupational groups also, but to a much lesser extent. Clerical families with \$5,000 or more income averaged 3.55 adults, almost one person per family less than the wage earners. The

TABLE 22.—Average number of persons under 16 years and 16 years and over, in addition to husband and wife, by occupational group

[Nonrelief native white complete families]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	Wage earner		Clerical		Independent business	
	16 years and over	Under 16 years	16 years and over	Under 16 years	16 years and over	Under 16 years
All families.....	0.58	1.12	0.58	0.85	0.53	0.89
Under \$1,000.....	.28	.88	.35	.61	.46	.69
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	.40	1.17	.39	.79	.41	.82
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	.72	1.16	.50	.93	.38	1.04
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	1.24	1.08	.94	.83	.80	.90
\$5,000 and over.....	2.39	.75	1.55	.87	.78	.86

Income class	Independent professional		Salaried business		Salaried professional	
	16 years and over	Under 16 years	16 years and over	Under 16 years	16 years and over	Under 16 years
All families.....	0.40	0.88	0.47	0.92	0.42	0.70
Under \$1,000.....	.17	.50	.33	.44	.38	.62
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	.35	.81	.37	.96	.28	.69
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	.30	.73	.37	1.05	.27	.75
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	.31	1.02	.55	.92	.48	.67
\$5,000 and over.....	.56	.91	.56	.77	.68	.69

independent professional and salaried business groups averaged only 2.56 adults at this income level—or almost 2 fewer than the wage earners. At income levels above \$2,000 families of white-collar workers contained fewer persons over 16 years of age than did the wage earners. Also, except for the highest income class (\$5,000 and over), the average number of children in families of wage earners exceeded the average found among the other occupational groups at each income level. It is interesting to note that while wage-earner and clerical families had more adults (other than the husband and wife) at the income levels from \$3,000 and upward, the other occupational groups contained more children than adults at these levels, indicating that the earning capacity of the chief breadwinner in families of business and professional persons was more significant in determining the economic level of the family than was the number of potential earners.

Chapter IV

Sources of Family Income

So far we have been primarily concerned with family income as distinct from earnings of individuals, but it is important to see what part the contributions of individuals constitute of the composite funds of the family. It is also desirable to know the extent to which sources other than earnings yield income which finds its way into the family exchequer.

In the present chapter three main sources of family income have been differentiated: (1) Money earnings, (2) sources of money income other than earnings, such as receipts from rents, interest from investments, annuities, pensions and cash gifts, and (3) nonmoney income from housing. This last enumerated source will be discussed in greater detail in the following chapter, which deals with housing.¹

Although family income is derived from several sources, the data of the present study show that roughly 90 percent of it was attributable to earnings—wages, salaries, fees of professional persons, and profits withdrawn for family use from owner-operated businesses.²

Income: Money and nonmoney, earned and nonearned.—By far the most important single source of income for the native white complete families was the principal earner.³ His contribution represented 83 percent of all family funds while earnings of supplementary workers made up only 7 percent of the aggregate. (See table 23.) In succeeding pages of this chapter it will become evident, however, that the latter source of earnings was relatively significant in building up the family income of certain occupational and family type groups.

The combined earnings of all family members accounted for more than 91 percent of the aggregate income of native white complete families. Money income from sources other than earnings constituted almost 6 percent of the total while the remaining 3 percent represented nonmoney income from housing.

¹ See glossary for concept of income used in this study.

² The discussion presented in this chapter is based entirely on the sample taken in the Native Area. Because of the type of material presented, little difference between sample results in the Native and Foreign Areas is to be expected. The general conclusions, then, though based on the restricted sample of 80 percent of all native white complete and 85 percent of all native Negro complete families, may fairly be regarded as representative of conditions in the city as a whole.

³ The principal earner is, by definition, the family member having the largest amount of earnings for the year.

TABLE 23.—Sources of aggregate income of native white and native Negro families, percentage distribution

[Complete families, relief and nonrelief]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Source of income	Native white	Native Negro
Total income	100.0	100.0
Money income	(97.1)	(97.9)
Earnings	(91.5)	(95.8)
Principal earner	83.3	77.7
Supplementary earner	7.4	12.9
Roomers and boarders and work in home .....	.8	5.2
Other money income	5.6	2.1
Nonmoney income from housing	2.9	2.1

Earnings formed a slightly larger proportion of the aggregate income of native Negro families than of the native white group (96 percent as compared with about 91 percent). The Negro families were more dependent upon supplementary earners and upon revenue from family enterprises such as keeping roomers and boarders. Of the income of Negro families, 13 percent was derived from the former source and 5 percent from the latter. The concentration of housing for Negro families within limited areas, as well as the high cost of independent housing in relation to their income, results in more "doubling up" among Negro families which include both husband and wife than among the white families of similar composition. As may be seen from a comparison of the figures in table 23, both earnings of the chief breadwinner and money income from sources other than earnings comprised smaller portions of the aggregate income of the Negro than of the white families.

Sources of income of occupational groups.—Money income other than salaries or profits proved to be a more important source of revenue to business and professional families than to the wage-earner or clerical groups; 7 percent of all income of families classified as business or professional but only 2 and 3 percent, respectively, of the income of families in the wage-earner and clerical groups was derived from this source.

Supplementary earners contributed the largest proportion of income in the clerical group (11 percent) and the smallest in the business and professional group (5 percent) among native white complete families.

Differences in the importance of various sources to the aggregate income of families in the wage-earner, clerical, and business and professional groups is, of course, insignificant relative to the differences between sources of income of families in these occupational groups as compared with families which contained no gainfully employed members. Of the income of native white complete families in the "Other" group, 88 percent was money income derived from sources other than earnings while the remaining 12 percent was nonmoney income from housing. (See table 24.) Not more than 3 percent of the funds of families having earned income was nonmoney income imputed to home owners. That this source of income provided a larger proportion of the aggregate income of the nonemployed than of gainfully employed families is due to the greater incidence of home ownership in the former group as well as to the fact that their total incomes were lower.⁴

TABLE 24.—*Percentage distribution, by sources, of aggregate income of native white families in specified occupational groups*

[Complete families, relief and nonrelief]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Source of income	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other
Total income.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Money income.....	(97.0)	(97.4)	(97.4)	(88.0)
Earnings.....	(94.8)	(94.6)	(90.1)	.....
Principal earner.....	86.0	83.3	84.0	.....
Supplementary earner.....	7.9	10.6	5.3	.....
Roomers and boarders and work in home..	.9	.7	.8	.....
Other money income.....	2.2	2.8	7.3	88.0
Nonmoney income from housing.....	3.0	2.6	2.6	12.0

The Negro families surveyed were even more dependent upon earnings as a source of income than were the white families in every occupational group. The role of the principal earner was, however, less important among the Negro group. In fact, among the business and professional Negro families, less than two-thirds of the income was supplied by the chief earner. In this occupational group were many families whose funds were derived from keeping roomers and boarders, and from casual work in the home; 14 percent of the income of business and professional families, but only 3 and 4 percent of the aggregate income of clerical and wage-earner families respectively, represented earnings from such joint family enterprises. (See table 24a).⁵

⁴ See Tabular Summary, sec. B, table 2a, for number of families receiving income from this source.

⁵ It will be remembered that families whose only earned income resulted from keeping roomers and boarders were classified as in independent business.

TABLE 24a.—Percentage distribution, by sources, of aggregate income of native Negro families in specified occupational groups¹

[Complete families, relief and nonrelief]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Source of income	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional
Total income.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Money income.....	(98.4)	(97.4)	(95.4)
Earnings.....	(96.8)	(96.7)	(93.0)
Principal earner.....	78.3	80.8	63.0
Supplementary earner.....	14.2	12.8	15.7
Roomers and boarders and work in home.....	4.3	3.1	14.3
Other money income.....	1.6	.7	2.4
Nonmoney income from housing.....	1.6	2.6	4.6

¹ Insufficient number of cases classified as "Other" for distribution.

Supplementary earners made significant contributions to the income of all occupational groups among the Negroes. The relative importance of supplementary earners in the Negro business and professional group reflects the prevalence of independent business families in this classification; many of these entrepreneurs operate small stores in which several family members are employed.

Sources of money earnings by family type.—Although the omission from this analysis of families which are most dependent upon women workers—the incomplete families—results in an underestimation of the contributions which women earners make to family funds, it is interesting to note that among complete families by far the greatest part of earned income is supplied by the husband. Husbands who were the principal earners in these nonrelief native white complete families contributed 87 percent of all earnings, while supplementary-earner husbands (any husband whose earned income for the year was exceeded by that of some other family member) provided an additional 1 percent of aggregate earnings. Wives and other adults who were principal earners supplied only 4 percent of the total earned income, while supplementary earners other than husbands contributed 7 percent of family earnings. The remaining 1 percent of earned income represented revenue from joint family enterprises such as roomers and boarders and casual work done for pay in the home. (See table 25.)

TABLE 25.—Percentage distribution, according to source, of total money earnings of native white families, by family type

[Nonrelief complete families]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Source of earnings	Family types ¹					
	All	I	II and III	IV and V	VI and VII	VIII and Other
	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0
All earnings.....						
Principal earners.....	91.0	92.8	97.9	86.0	92.1	64.6
Husband.....	86.7	88.9	97.2	78.6	89.4	51.1
Wife.....	1.6	3.9	7	1.1	0	.3
Other.....	2.7	0	0	6.3	2.7	13.2
Supplementary earners.....	8.2	5.9	1.5	13.1	7.5	34.4
Husband.....	1.3	1.5	4	2.0	.8	3.5
Wife.....	2.1	4.4	1.1	1.7	1.0	.6
Other.....	4.8	0	0	9.4	5.7	30.3
Roomers and boarders and work in home.....	.8	1.3	.6	.9	.4	1.0

¹ The family types are distinguished on the basis of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

Type

- I No other persons (families of 2).
- II 1 child under 16 (families of 3).
- III 2 children under 16 (families of 4).
- IV 1 person 16 or over and 1 or no other person, regardless of age (families of 3 or 4).
- V 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age (families of 5 or 6).
- VI 3 or 4 children under 16 (families of 5 or 6).
- VII 1 child under 16, and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age (families of 7 or 8).
- VIII 3 or 4 persons 16 or over (families of 5 or 6).
- Other Any combination containing husband and wife not described above.

The share of earnings contributed by members of different status in the family is definitely related to the family composition. Wives are relatively most important as earners in families of type I, which is composed of only the married couple. This is to be expected since this family type includes the older couples in which the wife works because the children have grown up and no longer require her presence in the home, as well as the very young couples in which the wife's earnings are required to supplement the wages of the husband who has just started out in economic life. Husbands working as principal earners supplied 97 percent of all earnings in families composed of one or two children in addition to the married couple; in such families (types II and III), the wife's contribution was negligible. Grown children and members of the family other than the husband and wife provided a relatively large proportion of the earnings of families classified as "Other" (44 percent). This heterogeneous type includes large families of 5 or more persons composed primarily of adults or potential earners. When these members other than the husband and wife acted as principal earners, they provided 13 percent of the earned income of families classified as "Other"; when supplementing the chief breadwinner's earnings, 30 percent.

In general, family type differences in sources of income among Negro families were very similar to those among the white except that earnings of wives, as noted above, formed a larger proportion of the incomes of Negro families of all types. Among nonrelief Negro families with one or two children, wives contributed 9 percent of the earnings of their families while among comparable white families less than 2 percent of the family earnings were derived from the wives.

TABLE 25a.—Percentage distribution, according to source, of total money earnings of native Negro families, by family type

[Nonrelief complete families]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Source of earnings	Family types ¹					
	All	I	II and III	IV and V	VI and VII	VIII and Other
	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0
All earnings.....	81.1	79.8	88.5	72.6	88.1	60.9
Principal earnings.....	74.4	72.9	83.8	63.8	86.4	51.8
Husband.....	4.8	6.9	4.7	5.1	.4	2.0
Wife.....	1.9			3.7	1.3	7.1
Other.....	13.5	12.1	6.0	22.2	10.8	37.8
Supplementary earnings.....	2.5	2.5	2.1	3.1	.8	5.8
Husband.....	6.2	9.6	3.9	8.1	2.1	2.2
Wife.....	4.8	(²)		11.0	7.9	29.8
Other.....	5.4	8.1	5.5	5.2	1.1	1.3
Roomers and boarders and work in home.....						

¹ The family types are distinguished on the basis of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

Type

- I No other persons (families of 2).
- II 1 child under 16 (families of 3).
- III 2 children under 16 (families of 4).
- IV 1 person 16 or over and 1 or no other person, regardless of age (families of 3 or 4).
- V 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 others regardless of age (families of 5 or 6).
- VI 3 or 4 children under 16 (families of 5 or 6).
- VII 1 child under 16, and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age (families of 7 or 8).
- VIII 3 or 4 persons 16 or over (families of 5 or 6).
- Other Any combination containing husband and wife not described above.

² 0.04 percent.

Wives as earners, by family types.—As noted above, the proportion of aggregate family earnings contributed by wives in the complete families surveyed was not very large. The small percentage of wives who worked outside their homes, as well as their relatively low earnings, were responsible for this low contribution. In table 26 the percentage of wives who received wages or salaries is shown by family types for the native white complete families surveyed.

TABLE 26.—Percentage of wives who are earners among nonrelief native white complete families, by family type and income class

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	Family types ¹														
	I			II and III			IV and V			VI and VII			VIII and Other		
	Either	Principal earners	Supplementary earners	Either	Principal earners	Supplementary earners	Either	Principal earners	Supplementary earners	Either	Principal earners	Supplementary earners	Either	Principal earners	Supplementary earners
All families.....	17.9	6.0	11.9	3.5	1.0	2.5	6.7	1.8	4.9	2.1	0	2.1	3.4	0.8	2.6
Under \$500.....	15.8	8.8	7.0	11.1	11.1	0	4.3	0	4.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$500-\$749.....	12.0	10.9	1.1	21.8	0	1.8	8.5	2.1	6.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$750-\$999.....	13.1	7.2	5.9	2.6	.6	1.9	4.6	1.1	3.4	2.2	0	2.2	0	0	0
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	15.8	7.9	7.9	3.7	1.7	2.0	8.9	4.7	4.2	1.8	0	1.8	(3)	(3)	(3)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	14.7	7.2	7.5	3.5	1.3	2.1	6.4	3.0	3.4	0	0	0	(3)	(3)	(3)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	12.4	4.4	8.0	1.2	.5	.7	4.3	2.0	2.3	3.3	0	3.3	0	0	0
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	12.4	4.6	7.8	2.4	.9	1.5	6.4	1.2	5.2	2.8	0	.8	3.6	3.6	0
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	18.3	5.0	13.3	3.3	.7	2.6	4.9	1.5	3.4	2.2	0	2.2	3.6	0	3.6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	21.9	4.5	17.4	1.8	.2	1.6	8.5	1.4	7.1	2.8	0	.8	0	0	0
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	30.0	8.0	22.0	4.1	.8	3.3	7.2	1.7	5.5	2.8	0	2.8	4.0	.8	3.2
\$5,000 and over.....	17.6	4.1	13.5	13.9	3.9	10.0	8.5	1.4	7.1	6.2	0	6.2	2.8	0	2.8

¹ The family types are distinguished on the basis of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

Type

- I No other persons (families of 2).
- II 1 child under 16 (families of 3).
- III 2 children under 16 (families of 4).
- IV 1 person 16 or over and 1 or no other person, regardless of age (families of 3 or 4).
- V 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age (families of 5 or 6).
- VI 3 or 4 children under 16 (families of 5 or 6).
- VII 1 child under 16, and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age (families of 7 or 8)
- VIII 3 or 4 persons 16 or over (families of 5 or 6).
- Other Any combination containing husband and wife not described above.

² Only 1 or 2 wives were earners in these income classes in the sample.

³ Insufficient number of cases in income level upon which to base percentage.

In family type I, which consists of only two members, husband and wife, a larger proportion of the wives were earners than in the other types. As many as 3 in 10 wives in this type of family at the income level \$3,000-\$5,000 contributed to the family's money income; more than two-thirds of these working wives were supplementary earners. At the lower income levels wives in these husband-wife families tended to earn more than their husbands if the wives received any wages. However, only between 12 and 16 percent of the wives in families of type I reporting incomes of less than \$2,000 received any earnings. Among the other types rarely did as many as 10 percent of the wives in given income classes hold paid positions, and in most income classes fewer than 5 percent were earners.

Number of earners by income and occupation.—When nonrelief native white complete families of all incomes are grouped together, there is little difference between the average number of earners per family with earners in the wage-earner and in the business and professional groups (1.23 and 1.21 respectively) while the clerical group leads with an average of 1.31 earners per earner family. From the figures in table 27, however, we see that the average number of earners increases with rise in income much more rapidly in the wage-earner group—where the principal earners tend to have relatively low earnings—than in the other two occupational groups. Thus, although only 105 earners in every 100 wage-earner families contributed to money income in families receiving less than \$500 annual income, 115 per 100 were required to place wage-earner families in the income class of \$1,750 to \$2,000, and as many as 252 to place 100 of them in the \$5,000 and over class. The increase in average number of earners per family in the business and professional group was smaller, as well as less consistent.

At most income levels, clerical families contained more earners than did either wage-earner or business and professional families, but the average number of earners per clerical family attaining the highest income classes of \$3,000 and over was midway between the averages for the other two occupational groups.

TABLE 27.—Average number of earners per native white family with earners, by occupational group and income class

[Nonrelief complete families]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	All occupational groups	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional
All families.....	1.25	1.23	1.31	1.21
Under \$500.....	1.10	1.05	1.20	1.20
\$500-\$749.....	1.09	1.09	1.18	1.00
\$750-\$999.....	1.09	1.08	1.12	1.13
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1.13	1.11	1.17	1.14
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1.12	1.09	1.19	1.12
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1.14	1.13	1.16	1.12
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1.15	1.15	1.18	1.09
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	1.21	1.28	1.19	1.15
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1.29	1.28	1.39	1.19
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	1.46	1.67	1.58	1.27
\$5,000 and over.....	1.50	2.52	1.93	1.31

Among the Negro families, the role which multiple earners play in placing families in the highest income brackets is even more striking.

(See table 27a.) Except for the lowest income brackets, the average number of earners per family tends to increase with income, particularly among wage-earner families. To achieve the income level of \$3,000 and over, an average of 2.44 earners was required among wage-earner families—considerably more than the corresponding figures for clerical and business and professional families (1.89 and 1.83, respectively).

TABLE 27a.—Average number of earners per native Negro family with earners, by occupational group and income class

[Nonrelief complete families]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	All occupational groups	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional
All families.....	1.49	1.48	1.49	1.52
Under \$500.....	1.44	1.44		
\$500-\$749.....	1.52	1.57		1.25
\$750-\$999.....	1.32	1.32	1.17	1.50
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1.35	1.33	1.50	1.41
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1.48	1.49	1.55	1.29
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1.58	1.56	1.64	1.62
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1.52	1.57	1.38	1.42
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	1.47	1.74	1.19	1.60
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2.08	2.30	2.00	1.75
\$3,000 and over.....	2.03	2.44	1.89	1.83

Principal and supplementary earnings by income and occupational group.—Families attaining the top income brackets differed from those at the bottom of the scale not only with respect to the higher average earnings of their chief breadwinners and the presence of more supplementary earners per family but also with respect to the higher earnings received by supplementary earners. Thus, among nonrelief native white complete families in the wage-earner group the average wage or salary of the supplementary earner at the top income class was more than 13 times that of the supplementary earner in wage-earner families receiving less than \$500 income for the year; it was almost four times that of principal earners in these low-income families. Similar differences in the average earnings of supplementary workers in clerical and business and professional families at the extremes of the income scale may be noted. In many of the income classes the average earnings per supplementary earner in wage-earner families exceeded those for business and professional families, and were approximately as high as or higher than those for clerical families. (See table 28.)

TABLE 28.—Average earnings of principal earners and supplementary earners in native white families, by occupational group and income class

[Nonrelief complete families]
NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	Wage earner		Clerical		Business and professional	
	Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Principal earner	Supplementary earner
All families.....	\$1, 674	\$670	\$2, 016	\$827	\$3, 522	\$1, 041
Under \$500.....	313	93	240	179	214	137
\$500-\$749.....	513	148	516	111	470	-----
\$750-\$999.....	803	191	825	175	676	170
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1, 034	249	1, 037	269	974	274
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1, 260	351	1, 235	309	1, 187	329
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1, 482	391	1, 454	450	1, 427	341
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1, 678	511	1, 685	534	1, 697	508
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	1, 926	573	1, 977	667	2, 005	652
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2, 416	729	2, 233	796	2, 420	688
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	2, 671	915	2, 799	1, 022	3, 242	992
\$5,000 and over.....	3, 774	1, 236	4, 670	1, 304	8, 118	1, 623

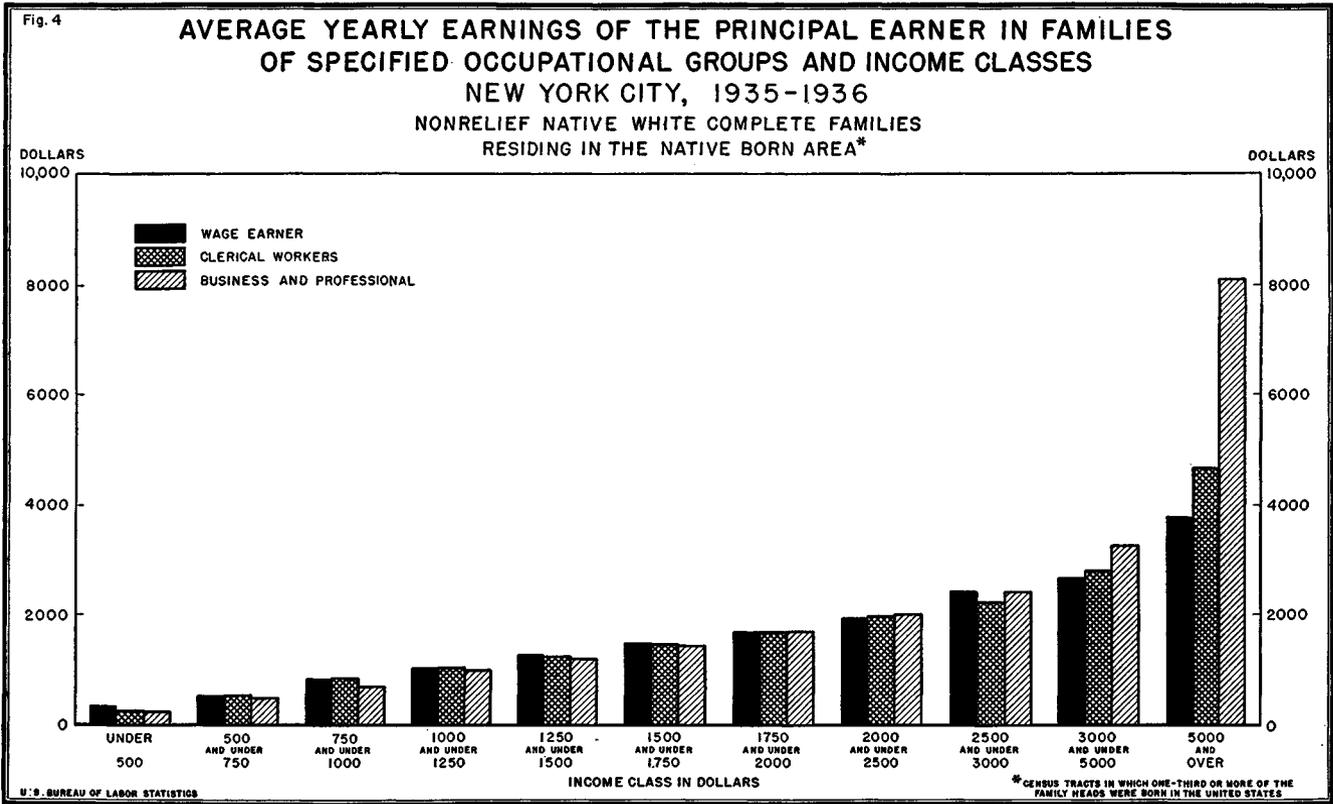
TABLE 28a.—Average earnings of principal earners and supplementary earners in native Negro families, by occupational group and income class

[Nonrelief complete families]
NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	Wage earner		Clerical		Business and professional	
	Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Principal earner	Supplementary earner
All families.....	\$1, 061	\$399	\$1, 620	\$520	\$1, 316	\$624
Under \$500.....	290	90	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$500-\$749.....	543	132	-----	-----	412	1 100
\$750-\$999.....	756	204	739	1 312	542	290
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	952	282	923	320	736	251
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1, 094	318	1, 171	276	1, 106	1 182
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1, 252	443	1, 300	332	1, 258	406
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1, 450	508	1, 652	643	1, 468	321
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	1, 542	674	1, 994	333	1, 432	851
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1, 682	689	1, 880	517	1, 654	625
\$3,000 and over.....	1, 847	842	2, 439	1, 112	2, 700	1, 384

¹ Fewer than 3 cases.

The average earnings of principal breadwinners differed more by occupational groups than did supplementary earnings. Principal earners in business and professional families with incomes of less than \$1,750 had lower average net earnings than did principal earners in the corresponding clerical and wage-earner families. At the higher income levels, however, the remuneration of the chief earners in business and professional families was greater than that of the main contributors in the other occupational groups. (See fig. 4.) This was to be expected, since, as was pointed out above, the lower income



groups among business and professional families were primarily small shopkeepers who enlisted the services of several family members. At the upper income levels, the families in this group were more likely to depend on professional persons whose compensation was greater than that of wage earners.

If the amount earned by the principal earner is expressed as a percentage of total family income (table 29), it may be seen that about 85 percent of the family income was derived from the principal worker in each occupational group. Generally speaking, it is families in the middle income brackets which depend most, proportionately, upon the wages or salary of the main earner in the family for their incomes.

TABLE 29.—*Earnings of principal earner as a percentage of total family income of native white families, by occupational group and income class*

[Nonrelief complete families]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and pro- fessional
All families.....	86.0	83.3	84.0
Under \$500.....	82.0	78.6	51.9
\$500-\$749.....	81.8	84.4	63.9
\$750-\$999.....	90.4	93.2	61.6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	91.5	91.1	84.7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	92.3	90.6	83.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	92.3	90.8	87.1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	90.0	90.7	89.7
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	86.9	89.5	89.7
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	87.8	82.6	89.0
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	74.3	77.0	86.7
\$5,000 and over.....	62.1	71.2	80.8

This occupational difference between the earnings of principal earners was not so apparent, however, among Negro families. (See table 28a.) The average earnings of the chief breadwinner in Negro clerical families (\$1,620) exceeded that of the principal earner in wage-earner families (\$1,061) by less than \$600, while the average for principal earners in business and professional families fell midway between the two (\$1,316). The earnings of the main contributor in business and professional families were lower than in clerical families and about as low as or lower than in wage-earner families at each income class up to \$3,000. As a matter of fact, well over half the Negro families classified as business and professional were operating small businesses such as bootblacking and peddling enter-

prises which did not differ from wage-earner occupations in the type of skill required. At the top level of \$3,000 and over more professional people were included. Consequently, the average of \$2,700 reached by principal earners in business and professional families at this level was significantly larger than the average earnings of principal earners in wage-earner and clerical families. The gap between the earnings of principal and supplementary earners in the business and professional families of the Negro group was much less great than for the white. Among Negro clerical families, however, the average earnings of the principal earner were more than three times as high as those of the supplementary earner; this difference was considerably greater than the divergence found among earners in white clerical families.

Husbands and wives as earners.—The tendency for husbands of relatively advanced ages to be supplanted as principal earners by other family members and thus to retire or to enter the role of supplementary earners is apparent for the white group from the figures in tables 30a and 30b. Among the husbands who were principal earners, more than five out of every 10 (53 percent) were under 40 years of age while less than two in ten (18 percent) were 50 years of age or older. Among the husbands acting as supplementary earners, on the other hand, 34 percent were under 40 years of age while 43 percent were 50 years or older. There was almost nine years difference in the median age of principal-earner husbands (39 years) and supplementary-earner husbands (47 years).

TABLE 30a.—Percentage distribution, by age group, of husbands and of wives who were principal and supplementary earners in native white families

[Complete families, relief and nonrelief]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Age group	Husbands		Wives	
	Principal earners	Supplementary earners	Principal earners	Supplementary earners
All ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20.....	(1)			.3
20-24.....	1.9	1.0	6.9	13.6
25-29.....	13.0	11.1	19.3	30.0
30-34.....	18.4	11.1	22.4	19.1
35-39.....	19.7	10.5	15.1	15.4
40-44.....	17.1	9.7	14.5	10.2
45-49.....	11.9	13.7	8.5	6.5
50-54.....	8.6	16.4	7.6	3.4
55-59.....	4.6	10.9	3.5	.9
60-64.....	2.9	8.2	1.3	.3
65 and over.....	1.9	7.4	.9	.3

¹ Less than 0.1 percent.

The opposite situation existed, however, among wives who were earners in these native white complete families. The median age of wives who were supplementary earners was only 32 years as compared with 35 years for wives who occupied the role of principal earner. Only 5 percent of the married women who were supplementary earners had reached the age of 50 whereas 78 percent were less than 40 years of age. But of the wives classified as principal earners, 13 percent were 50 years of age or over while 64 percent were under 40 years old. The figures in table 30b illustrate the tendency for a larger proportion of the wives who contribute to family earnings to become principal rather than supplementary earners as they become older.

TABLE 30b.—*Earner status of husbands and wives in specified age groups, among native white families*

[Complete families, relief and nonrelief]
NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Age group	Husbands				Wives			
	All husbands	Principal earners	Supplementary earners	Non-earners	All wives	Principal earners	Supplementary earners	Non-earners
All ages.....	100.0	87.9	3.7	8.4	100.0	2.3	4.9	92.8
Under 20.....	100.0	66.7		33.3	100.0		4.3	95.7
20-29.....	100.0	93.9	3.2	2.9	100.0	2.4	8.4	89.2
30-39.....	100.0	94.5	2.3	3.2	100.0	2.4	4.7	92.9
40-49.....	100.0	91.0	3.1	5.9	100.0	2.3	3.6	94.1
50-59.....	100.0	81.0	7.1	11.9	100.0	2.4	2.0	95.6
60-64.....	100.0	66.8	8.0	25.2	100.0	1.1	.5	98.4
65 and over.....	100.0	37.7	6.1	56.2	100.0	.9	.6	98.5

Distributions by age for husbands and wives in the complete native Negro families show differences similar to those found for the white families with respect to the age trends as between principal and supplementary earners. (See tables 30c and 30d.) It may be pointed out, however, that whereas the median age of principal-earner husbands in both the white and Negro groups was 39 years, husbands in a supplementary-earner capacity averaged only 41 years of age in the Negro group as compared with 47 years in the white. A partial explanation is suggested by the figures of table 30d. Of Negro husbands between the ages of 60 and 65, 29 percent were nonearners and at the age level of 65 and over, 64 percent made no contribution to family earnings. Since Negro earners are engaged predominantly in manual work, advanced age forces a large proportion of them completely out of employment, rather than into employment in the capacity of supplementary earners.

TABLE 30c.—Percentage distribution, by age groups, of husbands and wives who were principal and supplementary earners in native Negro families

[Complete families, relief and nonrelief]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Age group	Husbands		Wives	
	Principal earners	Supplementary earners	Principal earners	Supplementary earners
All ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20.....		1.4		.4
20-24.....	2.5	1.4	5.1	9.7
25-29.....	14.2	5.6	12.6	25.4
30-34.....	19.1	16.9	21.5	19.3
35-39.....	19.5	22.6	24.1	21.1
40-44.....	16.8	14.1	15.2	13.2
45-49.....	10.9	16.9	11.4	7.0
50-54.....	7.5	7.1	3.8	3.5
55-59.....	5.0	4.2	3.8	.4
60-64.....	3.3	5.6	2.5	
65 and over.....	1.2	4.2		

TABLE 30d.—Earner status of husbands and wives in specified age groups, among native Negro families

[Complete families, relief and nonrelief]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Age group	Husbands				Wives			
	All husbands	Principal earners	Supplementary earners	Non-earners	All wives	Principal earners	Supplementary earners	Non-earners
All ages.....	100.0	79.8	5.6	14.6	100.0	6.3	18.1	75.6
Under 20.....			(1)		100.0		(1)	85.7
20-29.....	100.0	84.0	2.5	13.5	100.0	3.9	22.2	73.9
30-39.....	100.0	84.0	6.1	9.9	100.0	7.6	19.5	72.9
40-49.....	100.0	80.6	6.4	13.0	100.0	7.4	16.3	75.3
50-59.....	100.0	79.6	5.1	15.3	100.0	6.2	9.3	84.5
60-64.....	100.0	63.5	7.7	28.8	100.0	(1)		91.3
65 and over.....	100.0	28.6	7.1	64.3	100.0			100.0

¹ Fewer than 3 cases.

Earnings by age.—Among husbands who were the principal earners in native white complete families, average earnings rose steadily with increase of age up to 45 years; thereafter, the increase was not consistent, but another peak was reached at the age group of 60 to 65. (See table 31.) The explanation of these variations in earnings probably lies in occupational differences in the age level at which maximum earnings were attained. Wage earners, for example, reach their maximum earning capacity at an earlier age than do professional persons, where a long training period supplemented by experience is important. At successive age levels therefore, the occupational composition differs, and the pattern of earnings is correspondingly affected.

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For the wives who earned more than the other workers in their families, earnings increased with each rise in age level up to 50 years after which a drop occurred, but at the age level of 55 to 60, the highest average earnings of women who were the principal earners in this New York City group were attained.

TABLE 31.—Average earnings of husbands and wives as principal and supplementary earners in native white families, by age group

[Complete families, relief and nonrelief]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Age group	Principal earners		Supplementary earners	
	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives
All ages.....	\$2, 144	\$1, 481	\$795	\$890
Under 20.....	(1)			(1)
20-24.....	1, 121	876	564	708
25-29.....	1, 656	1, 277	733	823
30-34.....	2, 022	1, 532	841	1, 040
35-39.....	2, 131	1, 604	902	1, 072
40-44.....	2, 335	1, 623	961	1, 046
45-49.....	2, 333	1, 653	754	730
50-54.....	2, 460	1, 339	666	674
55-59.....	2, 293	2, 510	819	291
60-64.....	2, 922	(1)	763	(1)
65 and over.....	1, 953	(1)	839	(1)

¹ Fewer than 5 cases.

The largest earnings of native white husbands working as supplementary earners were reported by those between the ages of 40 and 45. As we should expect from our foregoing analysis of age, maximum earnings were reached at an earlier age level (35 to 40) among supplementary-earner wives. Of the supplementary earners, wives had higher average earnings than did husbands. This was not the case, however, with the principal earner. At only one age level (55 to 60 years) did the earnings of principal-earner wives exceed those of husbands acting as chief breadwinners, and at most age levels the earnings of the former were considerably lower.

Earnings among the Negro workers reached a maximum at a much younger age than among the native white earners; the predominantly wage-earner composition of the Negro population accounts for this difference. In the Negro families, the amount by which the earnings of husbands as principal earners exceeded the earnings of wives who were principal earners was less than in the white group. In addition, Negro husbands who were supplementary earners received higher average wages than did wives who occupied a subordinate earning position, which is contrary to the situation found among native white secondary earners.

TABLE 31a.—Average earnings of husbands and wives as principal and supplementary earners in native Negro families, by age group

[Complete families, relief and nonrelief]
NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Age group	Principal earners		Supplementary earners	
	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives
All ages.....	\$956	\$779	\$495	\$352
Under 20.....			(1)	(1)
20-24.....	742	(1)	(1)	302
25-29.....	894	772	(1)	301
30-34.....	1,018	921	461	362
35-39.....	991	849	576	490
40-44.....	950	941	505	298
45-49.....	954	495	492	296
50-54.....	1,138	(1)	280	317
55-59.....	866	(1)	(1)	(1)
60-64.....	850	(1)	(1)	
65 and over.....	858		(1)	

¹ Fewer than 3 cases.

Other sources of money income.—Because earnings constitute an exceedingly large proportion of all income, the emphasis in the present chapter has been placed on revenue from this source. But nonearned income, although comprising only 6 percent of the aggregate received by native white complete families and 2 percent of the income of native Negro complete families (see table 23), nevertheless represents an important portion of the income of families in certain income classes and occupational groups.⁶

The proportion of families which reported having received nonearned money income at different income levels is shown in table 32. Among native white complete families almost one in four families obtained nonearned money income, while among Negroes only one in ten reported such income. Beginning at the \$1,000 income level, and going upward in the income scale, a progressively larger proportion of native white complete families secured part of their incomes from sources other than earnings. At the top income bracket, for example, almost three fourths of the families reported having received interest, dividends, pensions, annuities, etc. Nonrelief native white families whose current incomes for the year were less than \$1,000 derived income from such sources more frequently than did families in some higher income brackets. This fact has been brought out several times throughout this report when accounting for the deviations from the general patterns of occupational composition, earning characteristics, and family composition which this low income group displays. Among Negro families, the percentage of families having resources other than earnings upon which to draw for family funds was consistently lower at every income level than for white families. Unlike the case of the

⁶ We have already seen that 88 percent of the income of native white complete families classified as "Other" was nonearned money income (table 24 of this chapter, p. 43).

white group, however, nonrelief Negro families with incomes below \$1,000 had nonearned income relatively less frequently than did Negro families at higher levels.

TABLE 32.—Percentage of families receiving money income from sources other than earnings, by income class

[Native complete families]
NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	White	Negro
All families.....	23.9	10.2
Relief.....	9.2	3.6
Nonrelief.....	26.3	15.4
Under \$1,000.....	27.3	11.2
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	17.9	15.8
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	24.2	18.8
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	33.5	(1)
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	41.7	(1)
\$5,000-\$9,999.....	50.7	(1)
\$10,000 and over.....	72.4	-----

¹ Fewer than 5 families in sample received nonmoney income.

Among the most important items of nonearned money income in the present study were pensions and annuities, dividends and interest from securities, and rents from investment properties.⁷ Of the three sources specified, the average amount reported by native white complete families which obtained pensions and annuities was the largest, but the proportion of families having income from this source was the smallest. The receipt of pensions or annuities was reported by a larger proportion of the families having between \$250 and \$750 annual income than of the families at the succeeding income levels. The income from pensions or annuities averaged only \$26 to \$43 a month for these families at the bottom of the income scale, however, and more than \$350 per month among families with incomes of \$10,000 and over which received revenue from this source. While pensions and annuities are lumped in this analysis, it is evident that in the lower income brackets they represent mainly industrial pensions while, in the upper income brackets, this type of income more often represents receipts from purchased annuities.

Interest and dividends, the most frequently reported sources of nonearned money income, were received by 12 percent of all native

⁷ It must again be emphasized that the nonearned money income reported here does not represent the total nonearned money income of the community. The important omissions must be kept in mind. To begin with, capital gains are not included in our presentation of nonearned family income. Entrepreneurial profits are treated as earned income for the family, and were incorporated in the schedule only insofar as they were represented by drawing accounts actually accruing to the family. What was left in the business was not regarded as part of available family purchasing power. Similarly, large amounts of realized gains which found their way into investments, trust holdings, or special estate funds, and were not made available for current family use, were not reported as part of the family income. The primary purpose of the Study of Consumer Purchases was to examine the manner in which families spent family incomes; hence no attempt has been made to estimate the amount of income which did not run through the mill of family disbursements (whether for consumers' goods or for items like life insurance, additions to homes, and family savings).

white families containing both husband and wife. (See table 33.) The proportion of nonrelief families having such income decreased steadily with each rise in income up to \$1,250 and then began a consistent increase. Among families securing incomes of \$5,000 to \$7,500, more than one-third received interest and dividends, while more than two-thirds of the families with incomes of \$10,000 and over reported revenue from this source. The relatively high proportion of nonrelief families which had income-yielding securities but reported less than \$750 per year for current income reflects the presence of families living in large part on past savings. Current income of these families may therefore not be a true measure of their economic status.

TABLE 33.—Percentage of native white families reporting nonearned money income from specified sources and average annual amount per family having each source of income

[Complete families, relief and nonrelief]
NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	Percentage of families reporting income from—			Average annual amount reported from—		
	Rent from property	Interest and dividends	Pensions and annuities	Rent from property	Interest and dividends	Pensions and annuities
All families	3.4	12.1	2.9	\$246	\$516	\$932
Relief.....	.6	.3	1.0	156	38	383
Nonrelief.....	3.8	14.0	3.2	250	517	961
Under \$250.....	4.0	22.2	.....	(1)	17	.....
\$250-\$499.....	10.7	14.9	6.6	128	74	307
\$500-\$749.....	8.0	10.6	9.1	187	158	516
\$750-\$999.....	4.9	4.7	4.1	242	54	680
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3.0	2.7	3.8	142	277	519
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	2.7	4.5	3.6	142	34	718
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	2.7	6.1	3.6	184	92	833
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3.1	7.4	3.2	179	82	886
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	3.5	11.4	2.4	211	46	622
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	4.3	12.9	2.5	165	40	943
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	3.5	15.7	2.1	272	108	1,030
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	4.1	18.9	2.5	244	117	946
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	5.0	23.1	4.2	258	73	1,228
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	6.4	29.2	2.7	163	221	1,403
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	4.9	26.5	3.9	363	391	1,253
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	4.2	36.9	3.7	625	411	2,034
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	6.2	49.0	5.5	884	1,080	706
\$10,000 and over.....	3.9	68.5	2.2	777	4,614	(1)

¹ Fewer than 5 cases.

The amount of income received in the form of interest and dividends was considerably less than the average amount from pensions or annuities at all income levels up to \$7,500 and tended to be less than the amount received as rent from investment property at the income levels up to \$4,000. Of the families with incomes of \$7,500 and above, however, interest and dividends yielded more revenue to families receiving such income than did rents or pensions and annuities.

One family out of every thirty in the native white complete group reported net rents from investment property. Families with annual

incomes between \$250 and \$750 received this type of income more frequently than did families at any other income level. A larger proportion of families with incomes of \$2,000 or more received income from this source than from pensions and annuities, although the average amount received per family was considerably less. Net rents averaged only \$246 for the year as compared with \$516 received as interest and dividends when all native white complete families having such income are considered, but at almost all the income levels up to \$4,000 the average return per family from real property was greater than the income from interest and dividends.

The number of Negro families in the sample receiving income from the above sources was too small to warrant analysis.

Distribution of nonearned money income.—The figures in table 34 substantiate the universally accepted belief that the bulk of nonearned money income is concentrated in the high income groups. Although such forms of nonearned money income as partnership earnings left in the business were not included as family income, the top 1.3 percent of the native white complete families accounted for over one-third of all family funds from sources other than earnings. Families receiving relief and families with incomes of less than \$2,000 represented more than half of all native white complete families but they obtained less than one-fifth of all money income from sources other than earnings.

TABLE 34.—Percentage distribution, by income class, of all native white complete families, and of families reporting nonearned money income; and percentage of aggregate nonearned money income received by families in each income class

[Complete families]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	Percentage of all native white complete families	Families reporting nonearned money income	Percentage of aggregate nonearned money income
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relief.....	14.1	5.4	2.5
Nonrelief.....	85.9	94.6	97.5
Under \$1,000.....	7.0	8.1	3.7
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	32.0	24.0	13.5
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	26.7	27.1	12.6
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	10.1	14.2	8.3
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	3.8	6.7	5.7
\$5,000-\$9,999.....	5.0	10.5	16.6
\$10,000 and over.....	1.3	4.0	37.1

In the Negro group, families receiving relief and families with incomes below \$2,000 constituted 91 percent of the total and obtained 83 percent of the aggregate money income from sources other than earnings. (See table 34a.) Anticipating figures to be presented below, it may be pointed out that more than half (55 percent) of the

income from this source among the Negro families was held by the wage-earner group; and reference to table 10, section B, of the Tabular Summary, indicates that pensions and annuities were the greatest source of this type of revenue. Since these pensions and annuities were concentrated in the relatively low income groups among Negroes, it appears probable that they were largely industrial pensions.

TABLE 34a.—*Percentage distribution, by income class, of all native Negro complete families and of families reporting nonearned money income; and percentage of aggregate nonearned money income received by families in each income class*

[Complete families]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	Percentage of all native Negro complete families	Families reporting nonearned money income	Percentage of aggregate nonearned money income
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relief.....	43.7	15.5	29.2
Nonrelief.....	56.3	84.5	70.8
Under \$1,000.....	12.1	13.2	11.0
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	35.1	54.3	42.5
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	6.7	12.4	15.3
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	1.8	1.5	.9
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	.2	.8	.9
\$5,000-\$9,999.....	.4	2.3	.2
\$10,000 and over.....			

Our consideration of the relative importance of the sources of aggregate income indicated that other money income comprised a larger proportion of the total income of families in the business and professional groups and in the group of families with no gainfully employed members than it did in wage-earner and clerical families. (See tables 24 and 24a.) Of all nonearned money income received by nonrelief native white complete families in the Native Area, more than half (52 percent) was obtained by the business and professional group and somewhat less than one-fourth (22 percent) went to the "Other" families, many of whom were voluntarily retired on income from interest, dividends, annuities, etc. The percentage of nonearned money income reported as going to each occupational group among nonrelief complete families in the Native Area is presented below for both the native white and native Negro groups:⁸

Occupational group	White	Negro
All families.....	100.0	100.0
Wage earner.....	11.8	55.0
Clerical.....	13.9	6.3
Business and professional.....	52.0	20.0
Other.....	22.3	18.7

⁸ See table 10, p. 17, for percentage distribution of native white and Negro families in the Native Area by occupational groups.

Chapter V

Home Ownership and Rent in Relation to Income

The housing data secured from the random sample of families in New York City were limited to a few general questions, bearing on home tenure, monthly rent, and type of dwelling. The details of housing expenditure, and items included in the rental payment, were obtained only from the controlled sample of families which furnished data on all expenditures. Thus the analysis of rent in the present bulletin will not emphasize housing as an item of consumption, which is discussed in the succeeding volume on Expenditures, but will treat home tenure only as it is related to income, and rent as it may be used in estimating income.

Frequency of home ownership.—The proportion of home owners is lower in New York City than in any other large city of the United States. In 1930, 20 percent of all families were home owners.¹ The Study of Consumer Purchases, while it was confined to native complete families in New York and covered only seven other cities of more than 200,000 population, confirms this conclusion. Almost exactly one-sixth of the complete native white families reported home ownership in 1935–36.²

The comparison in table 35 of home ownership in the Native Area and Foreign Area is of incidental interest, emphasizing as it does the influence of type of housing, as well as income, on home ownership. The Foreign Area contains a larger proportion of tenements than the Native Area. At every income level for which comparison can be made there is a lower proportion of home ownership than in the Native Area.

¹ U. S. Census 1930, vol. VI, Families, p. 57.

² In other cities for which more adequate data are available on the foreign-born, the proportion of home ownership was found to be higher among the foreign-born than among the native-born. In the so-called Foreign Area in New York City where a sample of the foreign-born was studied, only 5.8 percent of the native-born complete and incomplete families were home owners, as against 9.1 percent of the foreign-born. Greater home ownership in this area was reported by the foreign-born than by the native-born at every income level for which the comparison is possible for:

Nonrelief	Native-born	Foreign-born
Under \$1,000	6.1	8.4
\$1,000–\$1,999	5.4	8.5
\$2,000–\$2,999	9.3	13.9
\$3,000 and over	19.4	25.6

TABLE 35.—Percentage of home owners among native white complete families, by income class and by areas

Income class	Combined areas	Native Area	Foreign Area
All families.....	16.7	19.4	6.2
Relief.....	5.9	8.3	-----
Nonrelief.....	18.7	21.3	8.0
Under \$500.....	20.5	23.8	-----
\$500-\$999.....	11.6	15.0	4.9
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	10.3	12.0	6.1
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	12.4	14.7	4.7
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	18.8	20.6	9.1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	24.3	25.6	12.5
\$3,000 and over.....	31.8	32.9	21.2

While only one-sixth of the native white families containing both a husband and a wife reported ownership of their homes, the percentage of home owners varied at different income levels. From \$1,000 upward there was a consistent rise in the proportion possessing their homes; about 1 in 10 families receiving \$1,000 to \$1,500 were home owners; at \$2,000 to \$2,500, 2 in 10 reported home ownership; while at the \$3,000 and over level more than 3 in 10 possessed their dwellings. In respect of this upward movement in the proportion of home owners with rise of income level, the data for New York City present the same pattern as seen for other large cities.

New York City differs from the other large cities studied in that this rise does not continue to the higher incomes. As a matter of fact, a slight drop in home ownership seems to occur above the \$5,000 level.³ This is probably due to the fact that families at the upper levels tend to move to the suburbs when they buy homes. There are relatively few opportunities within the city limits to buy houses valued above \$10,000. A few cooperative apartments, well equipped and well located, are occasionally for sale, but in general the families in the highest income groups who live in New York City are renters rather than owners.

As has been pointed out elsewhere in this report, a large proportion of the families with the lowest incomes, who did not obtain relief during the year, drew upon assets accumulated during years when their incomes were high. Thus their current incomes are not indicative of their plane of living. An indirect measure of this fact is to be found in the high incidence of home ownership in the income class under \$500 as compared with the levels between \$1,000 and \$2,000. This is more clearly shown in table 36 covering the Native Area, where a more intensive coverage permits of a finer classification by income. The proportion of home owners among families in the Native Area with

³ See table 12, Tabular Summary, sec. B, set 1.

incomes below \$500 was more than double that of families with current funds amounting to \$1,000 to \$1,250.

TABLE 36.—Percentage of native white and Negro complete families owning their homes, by income class

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	White families	Negro families
All families.....	19.4	4.1
Relief.....	8.3	1.3
Nonrelief.....	21.3	6.3
Under \$500.....	23.8	
\$500-\$749.....	18.3	
\$750-\$999.....	13.2	2.8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	10.8	2.0
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	12.9	4.2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	14.1	5.0
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	15.3	4.6
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	20.6	14.8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	25.6	30.4
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	33.7	30.0
\$5,000 and over.....	30.9	

As might be expected, very few families which received relief during the year were home owners.⁴

Home ownership was much less prevalent among the Negro than among the white families in New York City. While part of this difference could be attributed to the low income of the Negro group, this is not the primary explanation. Within each income class (except for the top brackets, in which few Negro families are found) the percentage of home owners among Negroes was well below that of the white families. In fact, nonrelief Negro families had a lower percentage of home owners than did relief families in the white group. The bulk of all New York City Negro families live in Manhattan, where land values are high and where even among white families fewer than 3 percent owned their homes in 1930.⁵ The difference in home tenure of the white and Negro group appears to be due chiefly to the location of most Negroes in certain restricted areas of Manhattan where there are few private residences.

Home ownership by occupational group in the Native Area.—Families of business and professional persons collectively owned their homes relatively more frequently than did families of wage earners and clerical workers. Partly, of course, this reflects the higher income of the group, but it was also true of business and professional families at every income level up to \$2,000. Above \$2,000, however, families of

⁴ The ownership of a home by families receiving relief in 1935-36 should not be taken to indicate economic status of such families since it may safely be assumed that the purchase of the home had occurred during more prosperous years in the life of the family. The figures of the present study do not show the status of the ownership among these relief families during the year of the study, i. e., whether taxes, interest, and insurance had been paid or how much equity families had in their homes.

⁵ U. S. Census 1930, vol. VI, Families, p. 903.

wage earners had higher proportions of home owners than did the other occupational groups.

This latter difference may be a result of age composition of the families rather than an occupational difference. As earlier analyses have shown, wage earners reach the higher income levels largely through the contributions of several earners. Since multiple-earner families tend to be those with grown children, wage-earner families at the upper income levels tend to be older than white-collar groups with comparable incomes. The correlation of home ownership with age of family head has been demonstrated in other reports⁶ and will be taken up later in this chapter under the family type analysis. Since rise in income tends to be associated with increasing age among all occupations, a general trend toward home ownership occurs with rise in income in all occupational groups, although not to such a marked extent among the white-collar groups as among the wage earners.⁷

TABLE 37.—Percentage of home owners among native white families in specified occupational groups, by income class

[Nonrelief complete families]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	All occupational groups	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional
All families.....	21.3	18.9	19.8	24.2
Under \$500.....	23.8	5.2	¹ 14.3	20.8
\$500-\$749.....	18.3	10.7	18.2	26.2
\$750-\$999.....	13.2	8.1	10.1	29.8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	10.8	7.1	10.7	21.7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	12.9	10.2	9.5	24.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	14.1	11.4	13.2	21.3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	15.3	15.8	12.2	17.5
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	20.6	22.7	19.0	19.2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	25.6	27.6	26.3	19.9
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	33.7	38.0	30.7	28.1
\$5,000 and over.....	30.9	55.8	34.5	28.0

¹ Only 14 families in sample at this income level.

While the proportion of wage-earner families owning their own homes is lower than in other occupations, there are so many more wage-earner families even in the Native Area than there are in any other occupation that at all income levels excepting the lowest (under \$500) and the two highest (\$3,000 to \$5,000 and \$5,000 and over) there are more home-owning families whose incomes come from wage-earner pursuits than from white-collar occupations.

Income of owners and renters.—In comparable occupational groups, the median income of home owners exceeded that of renters by several hundred dollars. In the Native Area, the difference between the

⁶ See U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bull. No. 642, "Family Income in Chicago, 1935-36," ch. V, and Bull. No. 644, "Family Income in Nine Cities of the East Central Region, 1935-36," ch. VI.

⁷ No comparison of home ownership by occupation and income is presented for the Negro families since there are relatively few Negro families in occupations other than wage earners.

medians of the two home tenure groups among wage-earner families amounted to \$694, among clerical families \$487, and among the business and professional groups \$540.

TABLE 38.—Home-owning families at specified income levels, classified by occupational group

[Nonrelief native white complete families]
NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	All occupational groups	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other
All owning families.....	100.0	36.0	28.6	29.7	5.7
Under \$500.....	100.0	7.8	3.9	9.8	78.5
\$500-\$749.....	100.0	31.9	12.8	23.4	31.9
\$750-\$999.....	100.0	38.7	14.5	27.4	19.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	100.0	37.6	24.7	28.0	9.7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	100.0	45.4	21.5	21.5	11.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	100.0	42.4	30.6	18.8	8.2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	100.0	49.5	27.6	18.9	4.0
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	100.0	40.7	37.0	20.8	1.5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	100.0	45.4	32.5	19.8	2.3
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	100.0	32.7	29.9	36.2	1.2
\$5,000 and over.....	100.0	9.0	21.3	67.4	2.3

Since the purchase of a home is not undertaken unless families have attained sufficient income to make the initial down payment and to give some assurance that subsequent payments can be met, this higher income among owners than among renters is to be expected. Furthermore, when the income of families purchasing their homes on the installment plan falls too low—especially if the low level is maintained over several years—the payments on the home cannot be made and the mortgage is foreclosed. Whereas 3 in 10 owners had current

TABLE 39.—Owning and renting families in specified occupational groups, by income class

[Nonrelief native white complete families]
NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	Percentage of families in each income class							
	All occupational groups		Wage earner		Clerical		Business and professional	
	Renters	Owners	Renters	Owners	Renters	Owners	Renters	Owners
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	1.8	2.0	1.9	.4	.4	.3	.8	.7
\$500-\$749.....	2.3	1.9	3.3	1.7	.9	.8	1.3	1.5
\$750-\$999.....	4.4	2.5	7.1	2.7	2.8	1.3	4.1	2.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	8.3	3.7	11.9	3.9	6.6	3.2	4.1	3.5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	9.5	5.2	13.5	6.6	9.2	3.9	3.7	3.8
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	11.2	6.8	14.6	8.0	11.9	7.3	5.1	4.3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	11.8	7.9	13.5	10.8	13.4	7.6	7.5	5.0
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	18.0	17.4	15.5	19.6	23.6	22.4	16.4	12.2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	12.4	15.8	12.2	20.0	12.4	18.0	13.5	10.6
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	13.8	26.1	6.0	23.6	15.1	27.2	25.9	31.7
\$5,000 and over.....	6.5	10.7	.5	2.7	3.7	8.0	20.0	24.4
Median income.....	\$2,017	\$2,582	\$1,711	\$2,405	\$2,101	\$2,588	\$2,847	\$3,387

incomes of less than \$2,000, 5 in 10 renters received incomes below this amount. Among wage earners the disparity in income of the two home tenure groups was even more marked—the percentage of renting families receiving less than \$2,000 was approximately double the percentage of owners in this income level. Families of business and professional persons, on the other hand, differed less in this respect—roughly a fourth of the renters and one-fifth of the owners secured less than \$2,000. At \$5,000 and over these ratios were reversed.

TABLE 40.—Percentage of home owners among native white families, by family type and income class

[Nonrelief complete families]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	Family types ¹				
	I	II and III	IV and V	VI and VII	VIII and Other
All families.....	16	14	32	22	40
Under \$500.....	26	9	34	(2)	.....
\$500-\$749.....	16	12	27	(2)	(2)
\$750-\$999.....	16	5	26	6	.....
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	14	4	19	2	(2)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	12	8	24	8	(2)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	11	9	24	11	(2)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	15	9	23	13	(2)
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	16	16	30	24	26
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	20	18	37	22	37
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	19	24	44	46	50
\$5,000 and over.....	16	20	41	49	47

¹ The family types are distinguished on the basis of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

Type

- I No other persons (families of 2).
- II 1 child under 16 (families of 3).
- III 2 children under 16 (families of 4).
- IV 1 person 16 or over and 1 or no other person, regardless of age (families of 3 or 4).
- V 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 others regardless of age (families of 5 or 6).
- VI 3 or 4 children under 16 (families of 5 or 6).
- VII 1 child under 16, and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age (families of 7 or 8).
- VIII 3 or 4 persons 16 or over (families of 5 or 6).
- Other Any combination containing husband and wife not described above.

² Fewer than 30 cases in base.

Home ownership by family type.—The tendency for home ownership to become more common with increase in income level appears among families of different composition. (See table 40.) The trend is least pronounced for families of a husband and wife only (type I)—due perhaps to the heterogeneous age composition of this group. A very striking rise in home ownership occurs in family types VI and VII, which contain from 5 to 8 members. At the income level of \$1,000 to \$1,250 only 2 percent were home owners; at

\$2,000 to \$2,500, 24 percent owned their homes; while at the top income bracket (\$5,000 and over) 49 percent possessed their dwellings.

Relatively few families which contained one or two children and no adults other than the parents (types II and III) were home owners. The chief explanation of the low percentage of home ownership among such families is perhaps to be found in the young age composition of the heads of these families. At every income level up to \$2,500, types IV and V, which contained at least one person over 16 years in addition to the husband and wife, had a higher percentage of home ownership than did the other types.

Types of dwellings.—About 60 percent of the native white complete tenant families surveyed in the Native Area in New York City lived in dwellings housing five or more families. Beginning with the \$750 income level the percentage of renting families living in apartments tended to increase with rise in income level. At \$5,000, 74 percent of the renters were apartment dwellers; and at \$10,000 and over, 92 percent lived in apartments.

Unfortunately, the time available for the random sample survey made it impossible to secure data on housing facilities and equipment. Thus the five or more family-dwelling units represent both apartments with modern conveniences and tenements without them. Were the two groups separated the correlation with income would undoubtedly be much more pronounced.

TABLE 41.—*Types of dwellings occupied by native white renting families containing both husband and wife, by income class*

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	All renters	1-family house	2-family house	3-4-family house	5 or more family house	Other, and dwelling in business unit
All families.....	100.0	11.1	18.4	7.7	59.0	3.8
Relief.....	100.0	8.8	16.9	13.0	54.6	6.7
Nonrelief.....	100.0	11.6	18.6	6.7	59.9	3.2
Under \$500.....	100.0	9.2	14.7	9.8	61.4	4.9
\$500-\$749.....	100.0	8.1	18.1	11.0	57.5	5.3
\$750-\$999.....	100.0	7.9	17.1	14.7	52.3	8.0
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	100.0	9.4	20.3	10.6	53.3	6.4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	100.0	6.4	21.4	10.2	57.4	4.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	100.0	10.5	20.1	7.5	58.6	3.3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	100.0	11.0	21.6	6.5	57.9	3.0
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	100.0	12.3	19.8	6.6	58.7	2.6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	100.0	15.3	21.4	4.8	57.0	1.5
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	100.0	14.6	15.1	2.5	66.5	1.3
\$5,000-\$9,999.....	100.0	15.9	7.2	1.8	73.8	1.3
\$10,000 and over.....	100.0	5.3	.8	.8	92.3	.8

One-family residences also became increasingly popular with rises in income, although at no income level did more than 16 percent of all native white tenants live in single-family dwellings. Three- and four-family houses were less prevalent at the upper than at the lower income levels. This was also true of homes in business buildings or over private garages.

Three-fourths of the native Negro complete families lived in dwellings for five or more families. The three- or four-family dwellings housed about 10 percent of these Negro complete families, while less than 5 percent lived in one-family residences.

Due to the fact that residences for Negroes tend in general to be restricted by custom to certain definite neighborhoods, it is probable that Negroes, even though they may have the necessary funds, cannot obtain the types of dwellings which they desire. Thus there seems to be no correlation among them between income and type of dwelling such as is found among white families.

TABLE 41a.—Types of dwellings occupied by native Negro renting families containing both husband and wife, by income class

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	All renters	1-family house	2-family house	3-4-family house	5 or more family house	Other, and dwelling in business unit
All families.....	100	4.5	8.0	10.1	74.8	2.6
Relief.....	100	3.2	8.6	11.6	73.8	2.8
Nonrelief.....	100	5.6	7.5	8.8	75.7	2.4
Under \$500 ¹	100	(1)			(1)	
\$500-\$749.....	100	7.2	7.1	10.7	75.0	
\$750-\$999.....	100	2.9	14.3	10.5	70.4	1.9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	100	4.1	6.7	6.7	81.2	1.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	100	5.2	5.2	7.3	80.2	2.1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	100	11.3	4.8	14.5	69.4	
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	100	1.9	11.6	5.8	76.9	3.8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	100		6.2	6.2	87.6	
\$3,000 and over.....	100	9.5		9.5	71.5	9.5

¹ Only 10 renters in sample at this income level.

Nonmoney income from housing.—The data on home ownership and nonmoney income from this source serve to complete the picture of sources of family income begun in the preceding chapter. Among families with the same money income, home owners and rent-free tenants tend to have some advantage over renters in purchasing power. Generally speaking, the proportion of a given money income available to tenants for family use after rent has been paid tends to be less than that available to home owners after the expenses of home ownership have been met. Therefore, in order to place home owners and renters on comparable consumption levels, the current income of home owners was adjusted by adding to their money income the

“nonmoney income from owned homes.”⁸ This figure was obtained by subtracting from the estimated rental value of the owned home the interest paid on mortgages, together with other estimated expenses of home ownership.⁹

In the preceding chapter, we saw that 3 percent of the aggregate income of native white complete families in the Native Area represented nonmoney income from housing. Since rent received as pay occurs very infrequently, the major portion of nonmoney income was that imputed to home owners. An average of \$61 was added to the family income of the native white complete group (owners and renters combined) by this method of imputing income to home owners. Due to the increasing percentage of home ownership at the higher income levels, as well as to greater equities in owned homes, the average amount imputed was much greater for the upper income classes. At \$5,000 and over, for example, more than \$200 was added to average family income.

TABLE 42.—Average amount of nonmoney income from owned home, by income class¹
[Native complete families]
NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	White families	Negro families
All families.....	\$61	\$12
Relief.....	17	3
Nonrelief.....	69	19
Under \$500.....	56	0
\$500-\$999.....	35	5
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	31	6
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	61	58
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	123	203
\$5,000 and over.....	204	22

¹ Average based on all families—owners plus renters.

⁸ This does not mean that in the long run home ownership is necessarily more economical than tenancy. It merely assumes that housing is the return on an investment comparable with the interest return which is obtained from investments in bonds. In estimating the current expenses on owned homes no account was taken of interest on funds invested in the owners' equity, as it was assumed that such interest was received in the form of nonmoney income from housing. To be sure, no account was taken of depreciation or of increase in value of owned homes, but neither were such changes in investments in stocks or bonds taken into account when determining current income. It should be emphasized at this point that family income as shown in this study relates to funds received by the family during the single year, and does not take into account changes in assets and liabilities which affect the net worth of the family.

Since rental value of owned homes is in itself only an estimate (checked, to be sure, by the agent's estimate of what renters are paying for comparable types of quarters in the same neighborhood), there is a possibility that home owners consistently overestimated the value of their housing. Since, however, some home owners might have suspected that the data obtained would be used for tax assessment purposes, there is also the likelihood that undervaluation took place.

⁹ For the purpose of cutting down the interview time, certain devices had to be employed for deriving the figure for imputed income from housing for home owners. While the rental value and the actual amount paid as mortgage interest were obtained from the family owning the dwelling, other current expenses (taxes, insurance, and repairs) were calculated from the rental value in accordance with an experience table based upon previous detailed studies of housing by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Thus home owners who made very extensive repairs during the schedule year incurred expense higher than the estimate and actually had less imputed income from housing than was attributed to them. On the other hand, there were undoubtedly some owners, at least in the lowest income brackets, who did not, during the year, pay the normal expenses of ownership attributed to them, such as taxes, insurance, and repairs. For these families, the imputed income from housing for the schedule year was actually greater than the estimated figure.

Basing the averages on home owners only, the amount imputed was, of course, much greater. Nonrelief native white families received an average of \$323 in the form of nonmoney income from home ownership. As income increased, the amount of imputed income arose. Home owners with \$5,000 or more in income secured almost three times as much nonmoney income from housing as did families in the income brackets under \$1,000.

TABLE 43.—Average amount of nonmoney income from owned home received by native white home owners in specified occupational groups, by income class¹

[Nonrelief complete families]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	All home-owning families ²	Home-owning families in the—		
		Wage-earner group	Clerical group	Business and professional groups
All families.....	\$323	\$249	\$307	\$420
Under \$1,000.....	232	187	166	221
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	229	215	234	220
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	267	242	260	312
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	364	302	381	399
\$5,000 and over.....	659	394	537	720

¹ These averages were computed by dividing the aggregate net imputed income of each group by the number of home-owning families in the group.

² Includes families having no earnings from an occupation.

At comparable income levels, families of business and professional persons had higher imputed incomes from home ownership than did the other occupational groups. Wage earners generally received the least income from this source. Since the imputed income represents the difference between rental value and expenses of ownership, the higher income imputed to the business and professional group may reflect both the more expensive quarters and lower current expenses (particularly interest charges on mortgages) of this occupational group.¹⁰

The number of home owners among the Negro group in the Native Area was so small that nonmoney income from home ownership amounted to an average of only \$12 for the year. Among nonrelief Negro families the average imputed income was \$19. For home owners, however, imputed income was a significant item in their budget, amounting to \$292 for the year.

¹⁰ Since the business and professional group have more opportunities to accumulate savings, it is possible for this group to make larger down payments on homes. The interest payments on the mortgage will, therefore, tend to be lower for this group than for wage-earner families whose mortgages are perhaps greater at comparable income levels.

TABLE 43a.—Average amount of nonmoney income from owned home received by native Negro home owners, by income class ¹

[Nonrelief complete families]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	All home-own- ing families
All families	\$292
Under \$1,000	219
\$1,000-\$1,999	164
\$2,000-\$2,999	304
\$3,000 and over	576

¹ These averages were computed by dividing the aggregate net imputed income of each group by the number of home-owning families in the group.

Housing Expenditures

Nature of data on rent and rental value.—In order to interpret the figures which follow on amount of rent and relation of rent to income, the qualifications of the data should be kept in mind. Rent, as used in this investigation, refers to the rental rate reported by the tenant at the date of the interview. It is the rental value payable to the landlord rather than the amount actually paid. The relation of rent to income has relatively little meaning, therefore, for those families which did not pay the rent bill during the reported year. Among the lowest income brackets, particularly when rent represents almost as much as yearly income, it is likely that many families did not pay the rent due. The other families were depending largely on withdrawals from past savings to finance their current living.

A second point to keep in mind is that rent sometimes includes fuel, light, refrigeration, furnishings, and special services. At the middle and upper rent levels, especially, these items are more likely to be included than at the lower. Also, apartments rather than houses tend to cover these charges in the rent. Intercity as well as intracity comparisons of rents should, therefore, take type of dwelling into account for a more refined analysis of differences.

The rental value reported for owned home is the amount for which families estimate their quarters would rent, in the light of rents paid for similar accommodations in the same neighborhood.

Monthly rent and income.—Rents of complete native white families in New York City averaged \$39.80 a month in 1935-36. This is higher than the average rents reported in other cities surveyed, though some allowance must be made for facilities furnished in multiple-family dwellings.

TABLE 44.—Average monthly rent reported by renters among native white complete families, by income class and by areas

Income class	Combined areas	Native Area	Foreign Area
All families.....	\$39. 80	\$42. 60	\$30. 30
Relief.....	25. 00	25. 80	23. 20
Nonrelief.....	43. 00	45. 90	32. 50
Under \$500.....	31. 50	32. 40	(1)
\$500-\$999.....	26. 00	28. 40	21. 80
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	29. 90	31. 60	25. 90
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	35. 90	36. 70	33. 60
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	42. 20	42. 70	40. 10
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	47. 30	48. 20	41. 80
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	56. 60	58. 70	44. 40
\$5,000 and over.....	115. 40	116. 10	(1)

1 Fewer than 5 renting families.

Above the \$500 to \$1,000 income class, average rents increased with rises in income level until at the \$5,000 and over level rents were approximately four times as high as for the lower income group. Since nonrelief families with incomes below \$500 were, for the most part, families whose income for the year 1935-36 did not represent the normal income for such families, their expenditures for rent appear out of proportion to their current incomes. White families with less than \$500 income, for example, averaged a higher monthly rent than did families receiving \$1,000 to \$1,500 for the year. Families which received relief during the year reported an average rent of \$25, or about \$15 less than nonrelief families.

The subsequent discussion is based almost exclusively on the larger sample taken in the Native Area. It is important, therefore, to note the relationship of rents in the Native and Foreign Areas as shown in table 44. Not only are rents lower in the Foreign Area, thus affecting the average for the city as a whole by nearly \$3, but at each income level families average less rent in the Foreign than in the Native Area. It will be well to bear in mind, then, that the rents discussed in subsequent tables are somewhat too high for a true average, especially among low income families.

Comparing Negro with white families, it is seen that native Negro complete families averaged about \$31.70 per month rent in the Native Area—roughly \$11 less than similar white families. However, it is interesting to note that at practically every level from \$500 to \$5,000 the average rents of Negro families exceeded those of white families by a dollar or two, even if comparison is made with white families in the Native Area. This difference is largely due to the restriction of Negroes to certain sections of the city, as mentioned above.

TABLE 45.—Average monthly rent and rent as a percentage of income of white and Negro families, by income class

[Native complete families]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	White families		Negro families	
	Average monthly rent	Rent as a percentage of income	Average monthly rent	Rent as a percentage of income
All families.....	\$42.60	23.3	\$31.70	37.1
Relief.....	25.80	44.6	25.70	60.5
Nonrelief.....	45.90	22.2	36.60	30.4
Under \$500.....	32.40	160.8	24.90	89.6
\$500-\$749.....	28.60	55.6	30.50	55.0
\$750-\$999.....	28.30	38.6	29.90	40.9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	30.70	32.7	33.60	36.0
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	32.40	28.6	36.90	32.5
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	36.70	25.4	38.90	27.2
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	42.70	23.3	43.10	23.6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	48.20	21.4	47.90	20.9
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	58.70	19.4	60.40	21.5
\$5,000 and over.....	116.10	15.7	(1)	(1)

1 Only 4 renting families in sample.

Rent as a percentage of income.—The white families surveyed in the Native Area of New York City allocated on the average 23 percent of their incomes to the rent item. The percentage varied, however, at different income levels—being greater than current income at the under \$500 income bracket, and becoming progressively lower with each rise in the income scale until at \$5,000 and over 16 percent of family income was set aside for rent. The nonrelief families with less than \$500 per year current funds were obviously either drawing on reserve capital to meet their rent bills or were not paying the rent charges. At \$500 to \$750, rent accounted for slightly more than half of current income. Families in this bracket also were probably supplementing current income either by reducing assets accumulated in better years or by increasing liabilities. At \$1,000 to \$1,250 about one-third, at \$1,500 to \$2,000 approximately one-fourth, and at \$2,500 to \$3,000 one-fifth of the family funds went to rent.

For the combined income classes, rent accounted for well over a third of the current funds of the Negroes surveyed. As among the white families, rents of Negroes increased with rises in income level, but the ratio of rent to income declined. Whereas, Negro families receiving \$500 to \$750 for the year reported rents which averaged more than half of such incomes, families obtaining \$3,000 to \$5,000 lived in quarters which rented for only about one-fifth of their incomes. As in the case of actual rents, the ratios of rent to income were higher for Negroes than for white families at practically every income level.

Rents by occupational groups.—At every income level above \$750, nonrelief native white complete families of business and professional persons had higher average monthly rents than did the other occupational groups. Wage-earner families rented the least expensive

quarters, and families of clerical workers occupied an intermediate position with respect to rent. (See fig. 5.) Both the average rents

TABLE 46.—Average monthly rent and rent as a percentage of income of native white families in specified occupational groups, by income class

[Nonrelief complete families]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	Wage earner		Clerical		Business and professional	
	Average monthly rent	Rent as a percentage of income	Average monthly rent	Rent as a percentage of income	Average monthly rent	Rent as a percentage of income
All families.....	\$34. 90	23. 2	\$44. 70	23. 3	\$65. 30	20. 2
Under \$500.....	26. 80	(1)	33. 90	(1)	31. 30	(1)
\$500-\$749.....	26. 10	50. 0	32. 10	63. 2	29. 70	59. 3
\$750-\$999.....	26. 60	36. 2	29. 90	40. 6	34. 60	48. 4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	28. 80	30. 7	33. 00	34. 9	33. 40	38. 2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	30. 20	26. 6	34. 60	30. 5	38. 90	34. 5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	32. 80	24. 5	37. 30	28. 1	40. 50	30. 4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	34. 80	22. 4	39. 40	25. 5	44. 00	28. 5
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	39. 20	21. 3	44. 00	24. 0	46. 20	25. 1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	44. 00	19. 3	49. 90	22. 3	51. 80	23. 3
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	48. 00	16. 3	57. 30	19. 0	63. 60	20. 7
\$5,000 and over.....	60. 70	12. 1	84. 30	15. 5	124. 40	15. 7

¹ Percentage is not given because net current incomes under \$500 formed only a fraction of current receipts which included borrowings, drawings on savings, etc.

and ratio of rent to income showed the same pattern by occupations. Since families of business and professional persons at any given income level tend to contain fewer members than do the wage-earner groups, the per person income of the former group is obviously larger than that of the latter, and, as may be judged from these rent data, the plane of living is correspondingly higher.

Among Negroes, wage earners tend to have higher rents than do clerical families at comparable income levels. Families of business and professional persons, however, devote a larger share of their incomes to rent than do either of the other groups.

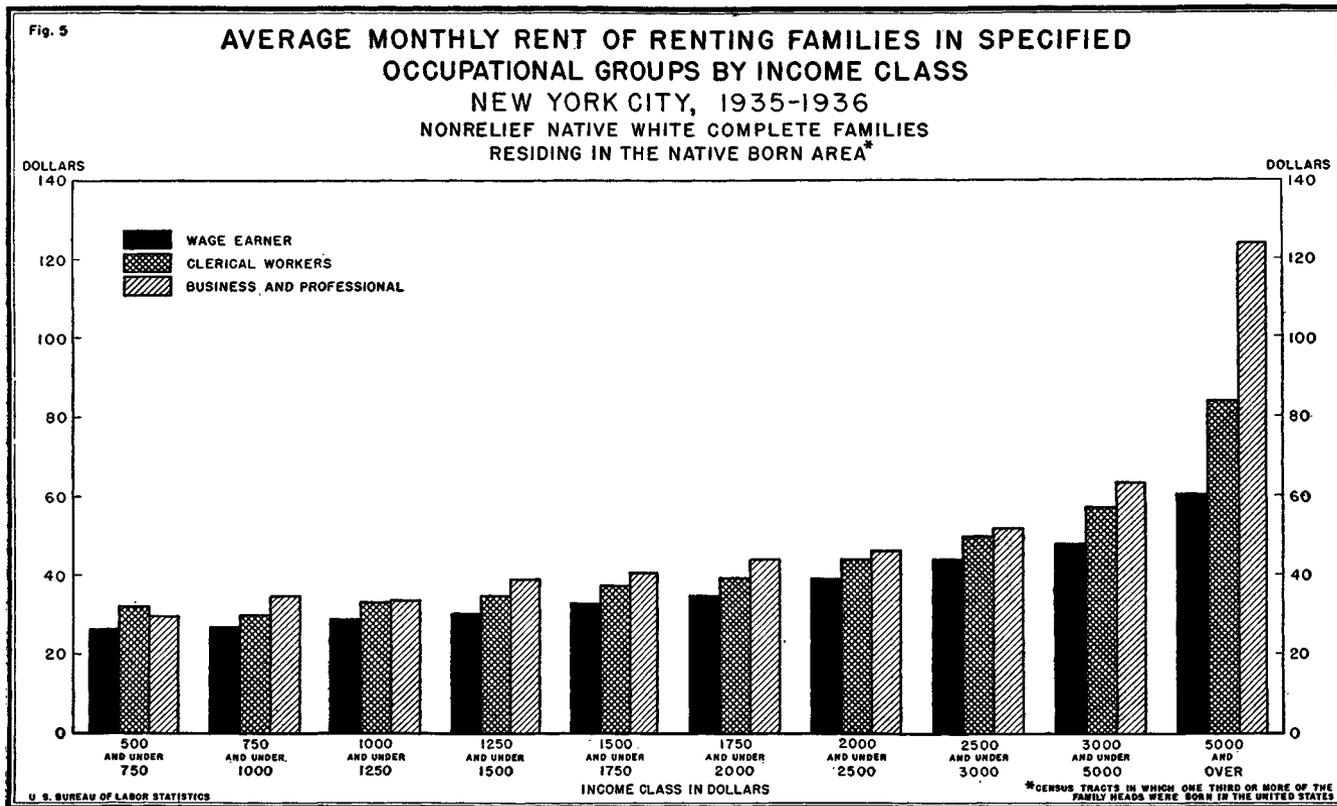
TABLE 46a.—Average monthly rent and rent as a percentage of income of native Negro families in specified occupational groups, by income class

[Nonrelief complete families]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	Wage earner		Clerical		Business and professional	
	Average monthly rent	Rent as a percentage of income	Average monthly rent	Rent as a percentage of income	Average monthly rent	Rent as a percentage of income
All families.....	\$35. 30	31. 6	\$38. 70	25. 4	\$43. 70	29. 2
Under \$500.....	20. 50	62. 1	-----	-----	(1)	(1)
\$500-\$749.....	27. 20	49. 0	-----	-----	41. 40	76. 0
\$750-\$999.....	29. 60	40. 4	27. 80	38. 2	38. 30	54. 8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	33. 40	35. 8	32. 10	35. 0	37. 70	40. 5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	37. 00	32. 6	32. 40	28. 4	44. 20	38. 3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	37. 80	28. 1	39. 50	29. 2	39. 40	29. 1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	39. 60	25. 6	37. 60	23. 8	44. 30	28. 6
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	44. 50	23. 9	40. 40	22. 7	46. 20	25. 5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	44. 80	19. 5	55. 80	24. 9	(1)	(1)
\$3,000 and over.....	60. 30	21. 4	49. 50	17. 8	71. 80	25. 1

¹ Fewer than 3 cases.



Rents by family type.—Other conditions being equal, one would expect that larger families would require more space, and so would have to devote a larger share of their incomes to rents. The data in table 47, however, do not bear out this expectation. It appears, rather, that large family size is associated with a smaller expenditure for rent at most income levels. This probably means that in large families a greater proportion of the family income must be allocated to food and clothing and less to rent. Family type I, consisting of a husband and wife only, spent a larger percentage of income for rent than did the other family types at most income levels. Types VI–VII and “Other,” which contained a minimum of five members and generally more, tended to have the lowest average rent.

TABLE 47.—Average monthly rent of native white families, by family type and income class

[Nonrelief complete families]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	Average rent paid by family type ¹					
	All	I	II and III	IV and V	VI and VII	VIII and other
All families.....	\$45. 90	\$46. 20	\$44. 40	\$49. 30	\$40. 20	\$46. 10
Under \$500.....	32. 40	31. 70	32. 20	32. 90	45. 40	(?)
\$500–\$749.....	28. 60	29. 00	27. 90	29. 10	27. 20	(?)
\$750–\$999.....	28. 30	30. 10	26. 50	30. 50	23. 60	35. 90
\$1,000–\$1,249.....	30. 70	32. 20	28. 50	33. 00	28. 70	25. 50
\$1,250–\$1,499.....	32. 40	35. 30	30. 80	33. 50	28. 20	29. 10
\$1,500–\$1,749.....	35. 40	38. 10	34. 30	35. 40	31. 00	34. 90
\$1,750–\$1,999.....	38. 00	40. 60	37. 20	37. 70	34. 70	35. 20
\$2,000–\$2,499.....	42. 70	44. 40	42. 60	43. 00	39. 70	35. 80
\$2,500–\$2,999.....	48. 20	49. 80	48. 30	47. 60	45. 60	46. 40
\$3,000–\$4,999.....	58. 70	59. 10	62. 10	58. 00	53. 70	46. 50
\$5,000 and over.....	116. 10	114. 90	112. 80	128. 60	117. 40	77. 60

¹ The family types are distinguished on the basis of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

Type

- I No other persons (families of 2).
- II 1 child under 16 (families of 3).
- III 2 children under 16 (families of 4).
- IV 1 person 16 or over and 1 or no other person, regardless of age (families of 3 or 4).
- V 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 others regardless of age (families of 5 or 6).
- VI 3 or 4 children under 16 (families of 5 or 6).
- VII 1 child under 16, and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age (families of 7 or 8).
- VIII 3 or 4 persons 16 or over (families of 5 or 6).
- Other Any combination containing husband and wife not described above.

¹ Insufficient number of cases in sample to compute average.

Among all types, the progressive increase in average rent with rise in income level may be noted. Generally speaking, rents at the \$3,000 to \$5,000 income bracket were approximately double those found at the \$500 to \$750 level.

Substantially the same pattern of rents by family type existed for the Negro as for the white group—the more family members, the lower the rent. Comparing families of the same income class and of the same family type, however, the rents of the Negro group tended to be higher than those of the white. The explanation of this phenome-

non has been suggested above—namely, that most Negroes in New York City reside in a restricted section of Manhattan, while only about one-fourth of the white families live in this high rent borough.

TABLE 47a.—Average monthly rent of native Negro families, by family type and income class

[Nonrelief complete families]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	Average rent paid by family type ¹					
	All	I	II and III	IV and V	VI and VII	VIII and other
All families	\$36. 60	\$36. 70	\$34. 30	\$40. 10	\$32. 40	\$38. 00
Under \$500	24. 91	27. 00	-----	(²)	-----	-----
\$500-\$749	30. 50	31. 30	(²)	32. 00	29. 70	-----
\$750-\$999	29. 90	28. 40	28. 00	43. 30	30. 70	30. 00
\$1,000-\$1,249	33. 60	33. 70	33. 50	37. 00	27. 90	(²)
\$1,250-\$1,499	36. 90	39. 50	32. 00	36. 00	32. 60	40. 00
\$1,500-\$1,749	38. 20	41. 10	35. 40	37. 50	35. 90	33. 80
\$1,750-\$1,999	40. 10	43. 70	39. 40	37. 80	(²)	36. 70
\$2,000-\$2,499	43. 15	45. 50	41. 20	43. 80	40. 00	36. 00
\$2,500-\$2,999	47. 90	50. 00	(²)	45. 70	(²)	44. 00
\$3,000-\$4,999	55. 71	59. 20	(²)	61. 70	-----	(²)
\$5,000 and over	52. 56	45. 70	-----	(²)	-----	-----

¹ The family types are distinguished on the basis of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

Type

- I No other persons (families of 2).
- II 1 child under 16 (families of 3).
- III 2 children under 16 (families of 4).
- IV 1 person 16 or over and 1 or no other person, regardless of age (families of 3 or 4).
- V 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 others regardless of age (families of 5 or 6).
- VI 3 or 4 children under 16 (families of 5 or 6).
- VII 1 child under 16, and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age (families of 7 or 8).
- VIII 3 or 4 persons 16 or over (families of 5 or 6).
- Other Any combination containing husband and wife not described above.

² Fewer than 3 renting families in the sample.

Rental value of owned homes, by income classes.—In comparing rents of rented dwellings with rental value of owned dwellings by income classes, the reader should bear in mind that the income of home owners includes the estimated figure of imputed income from owned home, and that the rental value represents an estimate of what the homes would rent for if they were rented. With these two sets of estimated figures, the data on rental value by income classes should be interpreted with caution. The fact that the average rental value follows such a consistent pattern, both in relation to rent and by income levels, gives some assurance, however, of the validity of the estimates.

As may be seen in table 48, monthly rental values of owned homes of native white complete families in the Native Area were about \$11 higher than rents on the average. Since, however, the income distribution of owners differed materially from that of renters, the comparison should be made by income levels. In comparable income

brackets, also, rental values of owned homes exceeded rents of rented dwellings. In the lower and middle income ranges, the disparity amounted to from \$5 to \$12 and would be even greater if the data covered the city as a whole. From \$2,000 to \$5,000 the difference was negligible. At the \$5,000 and over income level, the situation was reversed—rents exceeded rental values of owned homes. The explanation may perhaps lie in the fact that more than three-fourths of the renters at this income level resided in apartments, where items such as heat and refrigeration were probably included in the rent charge.

TABLE 48.—Average monthly rental value of owned homes and rental value as a percentage of income, by income class

[Native white complete families]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	Average monthly rental value	Rental value as a percentage of income
All families.....	\$53. 60	20. 4
Relief.....	38. 50	39. 2
Nonrelief.....	54. 60	20. 0
Under \$500.....	37. 30	174. 4
\$500-\$749.....	40. 70	78. 8
\$750-\$999.....	40. 40	54. 6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	40. 10	42. 5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	42. 60	37. 1
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	43. 00	29. 5
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	46. 60	25. 1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	49. 00	21. 3
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	59. 10	19. 3
\$5,000 and over.....	101. 60	13. 5

If expressed as a percentage of income, the rental value of owned homes amounted to about 20 percent of the current funds of the native white complete families surveyed. Up to \$2,500, rental value formed a slightly larger share of the income of owners than did the rent of tenant families. Above this level the opposite situation existed. The difference was small, however, at every income level.

Rental value by occupational groups.—The average rental value of owned homes and the percentage this figure formed of income among the different occupational groups followed about the same pattern as did rent when considering tenant families. The owned homes of business and professional groups had a higher rental value than did the homes of clerical families. These in turn had a higher rental value than the homes of wage earners. At most comparable income levels, a higher percentage of the income of the white-collar groups than of the wage-earner groups was represented by rental values.

TABLE 49.—Average monthly rental value of owned homes and rental value as a percentage of income of families in specified occupational groups, by income class

[Nonrelief native white complete families]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	Wage earner		Clerical		Business and professional	
	Average monthly rental value	Rental value as a percentage of income	Average monthly rental value	Rental value as a percentage of income	Average monthly rental value	Rental value as a percentage of income
All families.....	\$45. 00	21. 4	\$52. 90	21. 9	\$68. 70	16. 9
Under \$500.....	37. 50	(¹)	(²)	(²)	37. 00	(¹)
\$500-\$749.....	35. 30	68. 0	39. 20	74. 9	35. 40	70. 4
\$750-\$999.....	34. 40	46. 1	42. 70	57. 0	43. 20	59. 9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	40. 40	42. 8	37. 80	40. 4	43. 00	45. 7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	41. 90	36. 3	42. 40	37. 2	43. 40	37. 4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	38. 70	28. 7	44. 90	32. 8	42. 20	31. 1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	41. 40	26. 6	46. 60	29. 6	47. 00	30. 0
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	44. 00	23. 5	46. 50	24. 7	51. 10	27. 0
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	46. 40	20. 0	49. 10	21. 5	53. 80	23. 3
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	50. 70	16. 6	60. 90	19. 8	66. 40	20. 7
\$5,000 and over.....	59. 00	11. 6	80. 20	14. 5	108. 90	11. 5

¹ Percentage not given since current net income at this level formed only a fraction of current receipts, which included borrowings, drawing on savings, etc.

² Fewer than three cases.

The increase in rental value and corresponding decrease in the ratio of rental value to income with rises in the income scale occurred for each occupational group.

Chapter VI

Summary

Families in New York City were equally divided between families receiving more and those receiving less than \$1,570 during the year 1935-36. Families which did not obtain relief received a median income of about \$1,850. These figures are higher than the medians obtained by families in any of the other 31 cities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Study of Consumer Purchases.

Approximately one-third of the families in New York City either received relief or were classified in the income groups under \$1,000. Another third secured between \$1,000 and \$2,000, while the top third obtained \$2,000 or more during the year of the survey.

Less than half of the native white families containing both husband and wife were dependent primarily upon wage-earning occupations for their incomes. Clerical occupations provided the main portion of family earnings for about 27 percent of all native white complete families, while persons in the business and professional occupations produced the earnings of about 21 percent of the families. Families without earnings from occupations, whether relief or nonrelief, comprised a relatively small segment of the native white complete families (5 percent).

Families residing in the census tracts of the city which contained one-third or more native-born family heads tended to have higher incomes than did families living in the areas which were populated by predominantly foreign-born groups. Not only were incomes higher in the Native Area, but proportionately fewer wage-earner occupational groups were found here. Among native white complete families, for example, 44 percent of those residing in the Native Area derived their incomes primarily from wage-earner occupations while 57 percent of such families in the Foreign Area were so classified. Conversely, families of clerical and business and professional groups were relatively more frequent in the Native Area.

Proportionately more Negro than white families fell in the wage-earner group. Approximately three-fourths of the native-born Negro families containing both a husband and a wife which were surveyed depended primarily on earnings from wage-earner occupations.

Wide differences were found in annual income received by families in the various occupational groups among native white families

containing both husband and wife. The median income of wage-earner families was \$1,500, while at the other extreme were the business and professional groups whose median family income amounted to about \$2,690 for the year. Families of clerical workers obtained a median of about \$2,060 for the year.

Families in New York City, like those in the other 31 cities surveyed by the Study of Consumer Purchases, derived about 90 percent of their incomes from wages, salaries, and other earnings. Other money income such as pensions, annuities, interest and dividends, rents from investment property, and the like accounted for a relatively small fraction of the current funds of families. Similarly, nonmoney income, such as imputed income from home ownership, formed only a minor portion of family income.

The bulk of all family income was derived from the principal earner. While the earnings of supplementary earners played an important role in bringing up the level of family income among families containing more than one earner, about 8 percent of the income of all native white complete families, and 13 percent of that of the native Negro complete families, was derived from secondary earners.

Between one-fourth and one-fifth of the income of renting families in the native white complete group was allocated to rent. Among Negro families rent represented almost two-fifths of income. In both color groups, the ratio of rent to income declined with rise in income level despite the fact that the average rents increased at each higher income bracket.

While family income tended to be higher in New York City than in the other cities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Study of Consumer Purchases, the general pattern of income distribution, occupational composition, and relationship between family income and its sources paralleled that found in the other cities.

TABULAR SUMMARY

Tables on the following pages present the basic data obtained by the Urban Study of Consumer Purchases regarding the distribution of families in New York City according to such factors as income, occupation, family composition, nativity, and race. Data on sources of family income, numbers and types of earners, and housing are shown according to these major classifications. The tables are presented in three sections.

Section A tables show the estimated distribution of all families in New York City according to race, nativity, and family composition, the estimated distributions of all families in New York City according to their incomes, and the estimated aggregate income of all families combined, by family income classes. The latter two tables are only in part the result of actual sampling of the population, much of the information given being derived with the assistance of secondary materials. The data are presented, and are to be regarded, as rough approximations only. The methods used in deriving the estimates are described in detail in appendix B, page 226.

Section B tables present data for white and Negro families containing husband and wife, both native-born. At the beginning of the present survey New York City was divided into two areas, the Native Area, consisting of all census tracts in the city where one-third or more of the family heads were native-born as determined from the 1930 census, and the Foreign Area, comprising the balance of the census tracts. (See appendix A, p. 213.) The main sample was limited to the Native Area, but a smaller sample was later taken in the Foreign Area.

Set 1 presents the tables for white families containing a husband and wife, both native-born, residing in the Native Area. Set 2 presents the tables for such families residing in the Foreign Area. Both sets of tables represent material taken directly from the field sample. It is estimated that, of all native-born complete white families in New York City, 78 percent resided in the Native Area and the balance of 22 percent in the Foreign Area.

Set 3 presents tables for Negro families containing husband and wife, both native-born, residing in the Native Area. It is estimated that 85 percent of all Negro families of the type specified resided in this area.

The collection of expenditure data (presented in part II) was limited to native-born white and Negro complete families residing in the Native Area. The size of these samples (sets 1 and 3), from which families were selected to give expenditure data, was therefore made substantially larger than any other samples taken in New York City, and the tables in these sets are accordingly more complete and in greater detail than any others presented.

Section C tables present data for native white incomplete and foreign-born white complete and incomplete families residing in the Foreign Area of New York City. These data form in part the basis for the estimated frequency distributions of all families as shown in the section A tables.

Averages.—Unless otherwise specified on the table, averages reported in the tables are based on all families scheduled at the given income level regardless of whether each family reporting data contributed to the particular average. In order to obtain an average pertaining only to families reporting data for a specific item, multiply the average for all families by the total number of families in the income class and divide the resulting aggregate by the number of families in the income class reporting the specific item.

A discussion of the sampling methods employed in securing the data reported in these tables will be found in appendix A, p. 213.

SECTION A.—ALL FAMILIES

Estimated Distribution by Income, Family Composition, Nativity, and Race, 1935-36

The first three tables in this section show the division of families according to race, nativity, and composition in the Native Area, the Foreign Area, and in New York City as a whole, as estimated from the record card sample. The numbers of record cards in the Native Area and Foreign Area were stepped up by 25.465935 and 254.763775 respectively. The original sample consisted of 1 out of every 25 addresses in the Native Area, and 1 out of every 250 addresses in the Foreign Area. The step-up figures shown are somewhat greater than 25 and 250 since it was not found possible in every case to secure the desired information regarding the nativity, race, or composition of families residing at the selected addresses. The difference adjusts for those cases where no information was obtained.

The fourth table in this section presents an estimated distribution according to income of all families combined in New York City. This table is only partly the result of actual sampling of the population, much of the information given being derived with the assistance of collateral materials. The distributions given are frankly approximations and must be treated as such.

The last table in this section estimates the distribution of aggregate income among all families in New York City according to income classes. Qualifications on the use of these data are the same as those given for the preceding table and apply with even greater force. The methods used in deriving these tables are described in detail in appendix B, p. 226.

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TABLE 1.—*Estimated distribution of families according to nativity, color, and composition, 1935-36*¹

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Nativity ² and color (1)	All fam- ilies (2)	Family composition		
		Complete ³ (3)	Single person ⁴ (4)	Incomplete ⁵ (5)
Total.....	1, 300, 799	972, 111	96, 643	232, 045
Native-born, white.....	592, 592	413, 643	54, 650	124, 299
Foreign-born, white.....	618, 007	505, 447	30, 152	82, 408
Native-born, Negro.....	60, 507	33, 717	6, 952	19, 838
Foreign-born, Negro.....	26, 459	17, 445	4, 507	4, 507
Other color.....	3, 234	1, 859	382	993

¹ Record card sample weighted upward by 25.465935, representing the ratio of the number of record cards completed to the number of addresses from which the sample was drawn. Data are not accurate to the number of figures shown, but are so given for the sake of internal consistency.

² Family classed as foreign-born if either husband or wife was of alien nativity.

³ Families including both husband and wife.

⁴ Single persons not joined with any other individuals to form a family unit.

⁵ Families of 2 or more persons not containing both husband and wife.

TABLE 2.—*Estimated distribution of families according to nativity, color, and composition, 1935-36*¹

NEW YORK CITY: FOREIGN AREA

Nativity ² and color (1)	All fam- ilies (2)	Family composition		
		Complete ³ (3)	Single person ⁴ (4)	Incomplete ⁵ (5)
Total.....	641, 750	538, 061	26, 750	76, 939
Native-born, white.....	130, 439	106, 491	5, 095	18, 853
Foreign-born, white.....	499, 337	422, 908	20, 381	56, 048
Native-born, Negro.....	8, 662	5, 860	1, 019	1, 783
Foreign-born, Negro.....	2, 548	2, 293	-----	255
Other color.....	764	509	255	-----

¹ Record card sample weighted upward by 254.763775, representing the ratio of the number of record cards completed to the number of addresses from which the sample was drawn. Data are not accurate to the number of figures shown, but are so given for the sake of internal consistency.

For footnotes 2, 3, 4, and 5, see table 1, above.

TABLE 3.—*Estimated distribution of families according to nativity, color, and composition, 1935-36*¹

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AND FOREIGN AREAS COMBINED

Nativity ² and color (1)	All fam- ilies (2)	Family composition		
		Complete ³ (3)	Single person ⁴ (4)	Incomplete ⁵ (5)
Total.....	1, 942, 549	1, 510, 172	123, 393	308, 984
Native-born, white.....	723, 031	520, 134	59, 745	143, 152
Foreign-born, white.....	1, 117, 344	928, 355	50, 533	138, 456
Native-born, Negro.....	69, 169	39, 577	7, 971	21, 621
Foreign-born, Negro.....	29, 007	19, 738	4, 507	4, 762
Other color.....	3, 998	2, 368	637	993

¹ Sum of 2 preceding tables. Data are not accurate to the number of figures shown, but are so given for the sake of internal consistency.

For footnotes 2, 3, 4, and 5, see table 1, above.

TABLE 4.—Distribution by income: *Estimated percentage distribution of all families in New York City, by amounts of their annual incomes, 1935-36*¹

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AND FOREIGN AREAS COMBINED

Income class	Relief and nonrelief families combined ²	Nonrelief families only	Income class	Relief and nonrelief families combined ²	Nonrelief families only
Total.....	100.0	100.0	\$2,000-\$2,499.....	12.7	16.0
			\$2,500-\$2,999.....	8.1	10.2
Under \$500.....	12.4	3.4	\$3,000-\$3,999.....	7.4	9.4
\$500-\$999.....	15.2	10.5	\$4,000-\$4,999.....	2.7	3.5
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	20.0	20.5	\$5,000-\$9,999.....	2.8	3.6
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	17.9	21.9	\$10,000 and over.....	.8	1.0

¹ Figures in this table are largely estimated, and came only in part from a direct sample of the population. They should be regarded as approximations only. Description of methods used to derive this table given in appendix B, p. 226.

² Percentage of relief families, 21.5; percentage of nonrelief families, 78.5.

TABLE 5.—Aggregate income by income classes: *Estimated aggregate income of all families in New York City, by income classes, 1935-36*¹

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AND FOREIGN AREAS COMBINED

Income class	Estimated number of families (thousands)	Estimated aggregate income (millions of dollars)
All families.....	1,943	3,700
Relief.....	418	252
Nonrelief.....	1,525	3,448
Nonrelief families with incomes:		
\$0-\$499.....	52	13
\$500-\$999.....	159	125
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	313	389
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	334	578
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	400	963
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	196	718
\$5,000 and over.....	71	662

¹ Figures in this table are largely estimated, and came only in part from direct sample of the population. Data are presented as approximations only, and are to be regarded as such.

NOTE.—Since the basic data on which this and other tables in this bulletin are constructed was gathered by the questionnaire method, upper income families are especially likely to be underrepresented. While this does not introduce much error into the frequency distribution of families by amounts of their incomes, it may prove a serious factor in the estimating of aggregate incomes. However, it does not confuse the broad outlines of the distribution of aggregate family income in the community.

**SECTION B.—NATIVE-BORN WHITE AND NEGRO
COMPLETE FAMILIES**

Sources of Income, Number, and Earnings of Principal and Supplementary Earners, Rent or Rental Value, and Size of Family, by Family Income, Occupation, and Family Type, 1935-36

The tables in this section are divided into three sets. Set 1 tables present data on family size, family income, earners, and housing for native white families including both husband and wife residing in the Native Area of New York City. Set 2 tables present data for similar families living in the Foreign Area. (See appendix A, p. 218.) Both sets of tables are based on random samples of families in the two areas. However, these samples were of different coverage.

The original sample drawn in the Native Area consisted of 1 out of every 25 addresses listed in the directory used (the Real Property Inventory of 1934), equivalent to a sample coverage of 4 percent. In the Foreign Area, only 1 out of every 250 addresses was drawn, a sample coverage of 0.4 percent. Refusals, incomplete schedules, and other causes reduced actual coverage to an estimated 3.35 percent of all native white complete families in the Native Area, and an estimated 0.38 percent of all similar families in the Foreign Area.

To convert the frequencies for native white complete families in the Native Area sample to a basis of 100-percent coverage, they should be weighted by the factor 29.853. The corresponding step-up ratio for the Foreign Area is 262.29. The two samples may be brought to a basis of equivalent coverage by multiplying the frequencies found in the Foreign Area by 8.7861.

Because of the small size of the sample of native white complete families obtained in the Foreign Area, subdivision of the data into the finer break-downs becomes meaningless. Accordingly, a number of tables shown in Set 1 are omitted from Set 2. The tables in Set 2 are in general confined to those covering all family types and occupational groups combined.

The tables in Set 3 present data on family size, family income, earners, and housing for Negro families including husband and wife, both native-born, residing in the Native Area. The sample drawn was 1 out of every 25 addresses (4 percent), but refusals, incomplete information, and the like reduced actual coverage to an estimated 3.74 percent of all native-born Negro complete families in the Native Area.

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Table	Page		
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SECTION B, SET 1.—WHITE FAMILIES INCLUDING HUSBAND AND WIFE, BOTH NATIVE-BORN

Sources of Income, Number and Earnings of Principal and Supplementary Earners, Rent or Rental Value, and Size of Family, by Family Income, Occupation, and Family Type, 1935-36

New York City: Native Area Only

TABLE 1.—Family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by income, 1935-36

[White families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class (1)	Number of families of type ¹ —										Average number of persons per family ²		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All mem- bers (12)	Other than husband and wife	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		Un- der 16 (13)	16 and over (14)
All families ³	13,856	3,646	2,649	1,869	2,715	1,150	946	420	296	165	3.6	1.1	0.5
Relief families.....	1,955	355	364	311	265	206	252	133	19	50	4.1	1.6	.5
Nonrelief families.....	11,901	3,291	2,285	1,558	2,450	944	694	287	277	115	3.5	1.0	.5
\$0-\$249.....	99	49	12	9	21	4	4	-----	-----	-----	2.8	.6	.3
\$250-\$499.....	121	63	17	7	21	8	2	-----	2	1	2.9	.6	.3
\$500-\$749.....	264	125	42	21	54	3	11	3	3	2	2.9	.6	.3
\$750-\$999.....	489	186	106	53	69	24	36	11	3	1	3.2	.9	.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	875	310	199	103	144	52	41	16	8	2	3.2	.9	.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,030	307	242	134	175	66	73	21	11	1	3.3	1.0	.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,227	355	252	162	212	100	97	26	11	12	3.5	1.1	.4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,295	358	273	187	242	89	95	23	15	13	3.5	1.1	.4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,241	321	265	185	242	93	73	34	19	9	3.5	1.0	.5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	886	206	171	145	172	89	51	25	20	7	3.6	1.0	.6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,568	363	295	220	361	142	99	33	39	16	3.6	1.0	.6
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	882	221	145	109	212	86	35	24	37	13	3.6	.9	.7
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	523	115	77	58	155	51	17	19	24	7	3.7	.9	.8
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	329	71	43	30	89	47	13	11	20	5	3.8	.8	1.0
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	204	43	21	27	51	20	12	11	15	4	4.0	.9	1.1
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	542	114	81	65	136	45	23	25	35	18	3.8	.9	1.0
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	145	38	17	20	40	12	3	4	9	2	3.6	.7	.9
\$10,000 and over ⁴	181	46	27	23	54	13	9	1	6	2	3.4	.8	.6
Medians of nonrelief families.....	\$2,110	\$1,925	\$2,000	\$2,139	\$2,315	\$2,343	\$1,968	\$2,345	\$3,101	\$2,797	-----	-----	-----
									\$3,010				

¹ Family type:

- I 2 persons. Husband and wife only.
- II 3 persons. Husband, wife, 1 child under 16 and no others.
- III 4 persons. Husband, wife, 2 children under 16 and no others.
- IV 3 or 4 persons. Husband, wife, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or no other person regardless of age.
- V 5 or 6 persons. Husband, wife, 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 other persons regardless of age.
- VI 5 or 6 persons. Husband, wife, 3 or 4 children under 16 and no others.
- VII 7 or 8 persons. Husband, wife, 1 child under 16, 4 or 5 other persons regardless of age.
- VIII 5 or 6 persons. Husband, wife, 3 or 4 persons 16 or over.
- Other 7 or more persons. All types not included in I through VIII.

² These are year-equivalent persons. The sum of columns (13) and (14) plus 2 (husband and wife) does not always equal column (12). For the methods used in deriving these averages see glossary.

³ Families which reported a net loss are excluded from this and subsequent tables. These are families which had gross business expense and losses exceeding their gross earnings and other income.

⁴ Largest income reported between \$35,000 and \$90,000.

TABLE 1A.—Family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families including husband and wife both native-born]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type ¹ —										Average number of persons per family ²		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
<i>Wage earner</i>													
Relief families.....	1,242												
All nonrelief families.....	4,824	1,108	891	690	951	468	383	164	110	59	3.7	1.1	0.6
\$0-\$249.....	13	8	1	2	2						2.5	.4	.1
\$250-\$499.....	67	33	10	5	11	4	2		2		2.9	.6	.3
\$500-\$749.....	143	66	25	13	24	1	9		2	1	3.0	.7	.3
\$750-\$999.....	309	106	75	38	33	20	27	9			3.3	1.0	.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	502	160	126	71	64	34	28	14	5		3.3	1.0	.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	591	134	153	80	100	45	58	17	3	1	3.5	1.1	.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	648	159	117	111	107	58	64	18	7	7	3.7	1.3	.4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	619	123	126	101	123	54	60	15	7	10	3.7	1.2	.5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	453	82	77	78	101	47	32	17	13	6	3.8	1.2	.6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	333	59	38	55	79	45	25	16	12	4	4.0	1.2	.8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	659	116	106	100	151	84	52	17	24	9	3.9	1.2	.7
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	243	40	23	26	79	36	11	9	11	8	4.1	1.0	1.1
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	105	12	7	5	38	17	7	11	5	3	4.4	1.2	1.2
\$4,000-\$4,299.....	59	6	4	3	16	12	5	6	6	1	4.6	1.1	1.5
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	36	2	1	1	8	8	2	6	6	2	5.2	1.1	2.1
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	40	2	1	1	14	3	1	6	7	5	5.1	.8	2.3
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	3				1			1		1	6.0	.3	3.7
\$10,000 and over ³	1		1								(*)	(*)	
<i>Clerical</i>													
Relief families.....	291												
All nonrelief families.....	3,664	1,043	728	468	793	254	162	73	101	42	3.4	.8	.6
\$0-\$249.....	6	3	1	1	1						2.6	.5	.1
\$250-\$499.....	9	6		1	1		1				2.8	.5	.3
\$500-\$749.....	34	11	6	4	12		1				2.9	.5	.4
\$750-\$999.....	92	36	20	7	19	2	7			1	3.0	.7	.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	220	74	48	23	53	9	8	2	3		3.1	.7	.4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	302	114	66	44	46	15	10	1	6		3.1	.8	.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	400	131	93	38	74	31	21	6	3	3	3.3	.9	.4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	449	154	100	59	77	23	23	4	6	3	3.2	.8	.4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	522	134	130	73	106	28	32	12	4	3	3.4	1.0	.4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	335	84	77	54	64	31	15	5	4	1	3.4	.9	.5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	493	132	88	64	123	43	19	8	9	7	3.5	.9	.6
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	306	71	50	40	74	23	14	10	19	5	3.7	.9	.8
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	177	39	21	24	55	12	4	6	15	1	3.7	.8	.9
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	101	18	10	8	32	15	3	4	7	4	4.0	.8	1.2
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	52	13	2	5	16	5	1	3	5	2	4.0	.7	1.3
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	130	14	13	17	30	13	4	11	16	12	4.6	.9	1.7
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	28	8		5	9	2		1	2	1	3.8	.6	1.2
\$10,000 and over ⁴	8	1	3	1	1	1		1			3.6	.7	.9

For footnotes 1 and 2, see table 1 on p. 93.

² Largest income reported between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

⁴ Largest income reported between \$20,000 and \$25,000.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 1A.—Family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, 1935-36—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type ¹ —										Average number of persons per family ²		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
<i>Independent business</i>													
Relief families.....	33												
All nonrelief families.....	1,047	302	213	124	216	82	51	23	31	5	3.4	0.9	0.5
\$0-\$249.....	5	2	3								2.6	.6	
\$250-\$499.....	14	9	1		2	2					2.8	.4	.4
\$500-\$749.....	34	14	8		7	2		1	1	1	3.2	.8	.4
\$750-\$999.....	46	17	6	6	11	1	1	2	2		3.3	.7	.6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	81	35	14	5	16	6	3			2	3.2	.8	.4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	69	28	12	5	17	3	1	1	2		3.1	.6	.5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	83	24	22	8	17	3	7		1	1	3.3	.9	.4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	81	24	12	13	19	4	7	2			3.4	1.0	.4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	103	34	23	16	11	9	5	3	2		3.4	1.0	.4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	58	15	13	7	8	4	7	3	1		3.6	1.2	.4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	133	35	36	15	24	9	9	4	1		3.4	1.0	.4
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	91	23	22	11	15	9	3	2	6		3.5	.8	.7
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	48	8	7	10	13	7		1	2		3.7	.8	.9
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	29	3	7	4	4	7	1		3		4.0	1.1	.9
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	13	2	1	3				1	3		4.1	.9	1.2
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	89	18	16	11	21	10	6	3	4		3.6	.9	.7
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	23	5	4	2	8	2			2		3.6	.5	1.1
\$10,000 and over ³	47	6	6	8	20	4	1		1	1	3.7	.9	.8
<i>Independent professional</i>													
Relief families.....	5												
All nonrelief families.....	383	123	71	61	73	24	21	4	6		3.3	.9	.4
\$0-\$249.....											(*)	(*)	
\$250-\$499.....	1		1								2.8		
\$500-\$749.....	4	2		1	1						(*)	.5	.3
\$750-\$999.....	1	1									(*)		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	9	4	2		2	1					2.8	.5	.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	5	2		2		1					3.6	1.2	.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	12	6	2	2	1		1				3.0	.8	.2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	17	7	4		2	3		1			3.3	.8	.5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	27	17	4	2	4			1			2.5	.3	.2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	21	9	3	5	1	2	1				3.2	1.0	.2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	40	9	10	6	9	1	3		2		3.3	.9	.4
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	30	10	4	7	4	3	1		1		3.3	.9	.4
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	29	8	8	6	4	1	2				3.3	1.1	.2
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	22	5	6	3	7		1				3.2	.7	.5
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	24	5	5	7	4	1	2				3.5	1.2	.3
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	62	20	12	5	14	5	2	2	2		3.4	.8	.6
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	24	5	3	8	4	2	1		1		3.6	1.0	.6
\$10,000 and over ⁴	55	13	7	7	16	4	7	1			3.6	1.0	.6

For footnotes 1 and 2, see table 1 on p. 93.
³ Largest income reported between \$40,000 and \$45,000.
⁴ Largest income reported between \$85,000 and \$90,000.
^{*}Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 1A.—Family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, 1935-36—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type ¹ —										Average number of persons per family ²		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
<i>Salaried business</i>													
Relief families.....	8												
All nonrelief families.....	794	205	180	96	182	61	41	15	9	5	3.4	0.9	0.5
\$0-\$249.....	1	1									(*)		
\$250-\$499.....					1						2.3		.3
\$500-\$749.....	3	2									3.2	.8	.4
\$750-\$999.....	5	2	2			1					3.5	1.1	.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	14	4	2	3	2		2				3.6	.8	.8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	9	3	2	2				2			3.6	1.1	.5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	28	8	8	1	3	2	3			1	3.1	.8	.3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	54	19	13	5	12	2	3				3.3	1.0	.3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	62	20	16	9	8	5	3	1			3.4	1.0	.4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	59	10	22	11	8	3	1	1	2	1	3.5	1.1	.4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	109	27	21	14	27	4	11	4	1		3.3	.9	.4
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	108	30	25	16	22	10	3	2			3.6	.9	.7
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	74	15	15	5	27	9	1			2	3.5	1.0	.5
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	47	9	11	6	11	6	3	1			3.6	1.0	.6
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	30	4	6	6	7	4	2		1		3.4	.8	.6
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	105	23	25	10	26	9	7	1	3	1	3.3	.7	.6
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	42	14	6	3	13	2	2	1	1		3.1	.6	.5
\$10,000 and over ³	44	14	6	7	13	3			1				
<i>Salaried professional</i>													
Relief families.....	77												
All nonrelief families.....	878	327	179	108	167	41	26	8	19	3	3.1	0.7	0.4
\$0-\$249.....	4	2		1	1						2.8	.5	.3
\$250-\$499.....	1				1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	3	2	1								2.3	.3	
\$750-\$999.....	8	1	2	2	3						3.3	.8	.5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	18	8	7		3						2.6	.4	.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	33	15	8	3	5	1	1				2.9	.7	.2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	31	14	9	1	4	3					2.8	.5	.3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	62	22	17	9	6	3	2	1	2		3.2	.9	.3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	69	32	15	7	11	2	1	1			2.9	.6	.3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	76	25	18	13	12	4	2		1	1	3.2	.9	.3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	121	41	32	21	20	1	5		1		3.0	.8	.2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	101	45	21	9	17	5	3	1			2.9	.6	.3
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	85	30	19	8	17	4	3	1	2	1	3.2	.8	.4
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	68	27	5	6	19	7			4		3.1	.5	.6
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	44	13	6	5	12	2	5	1			3.5	.9	.6
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	110	36	13	21	27	5	3	2	3		3.3	.8	.5
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	23	6	3	2	5	3		1	3		3.7	.7	1.0
\$10,000 and over ⁴	21	8	3		4	1	1		3	1	3.3	.3	1.0

For footnotes 1 and 2, see table 1 on p. 93.
³ Largest income reported between \$85,000 and \$90,000.
⁴ Largest income reported between \$25,000 and \$30,000.
^{*} Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 1A.—Family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, 1935-36—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type ¹ —										Average number of persons per family ²		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
<i>No gainfully employed members</i>													
Relief families.....	299												
All nonrelief families.....	311	183	23	11	68	14	10		1	1	2.7	0.4	0.3
\$0-\$249.....	70	33	7	5	17	4	4				2.9	.6	.3
\$250-\$499.....	29	15	5	1	6	1				1	2.9	.7	.2
\$500-\$749.....	43	28	2	3	9		1				2.5	.3	.2
\$750-\$999.....	28	23	1		3		1				2.3	.2	.1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	31	25		1	4		1				2.3	.1	.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	21	11	1		5		1	3			3.0	.7	.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	25	13	1	1	6		3	1			3.0	.5	.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	13	9	1		3						2.3	.1	.2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	5	2			1		2				3.6	.8	.8
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	4	4									2.0		
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	13	3	2		7				1		3.0	.2	.8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	3	2			1						2.7		.7
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	5	3			1		1				2.8	.4	.4
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	3	3									2.0		
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	5	4			1						2.4		.4
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	6	1	1		4						3.0	.3	.7
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	2		1		4		1				(*)	(*)	(*)
\$10,000 and over ³	5	4	1								2.2	.2	

For footnotes 1 and 2 see table 1 on p. 93.
³ Largest income reported between \$25,000 and \$30,000.
 *Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 1B.—Number of relief families,¹ by income class, 1935-36

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class	Number of families	Income class	Number of families
Total.....	1,955	\$1,750-\$1,999.....	33
Under \$250.....	412	\$2,000-\$2,249.....	25
\$250-\$499.....	270	\$2,250-\$2,499.....	15
\$500-\$749.....	395	\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6
\$750-\$999.....	316	\$3,000-\$3,499.....	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	277	\$3,500-\$3,999.....	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	132	\$4,000-\$4,499.....	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	68	\$4,500 and over.....	

¹ This table covers families who had been on relief at any time during the schedule year. Reported incomes therefore include income from sources other than relief, but do not include amount of direct relief received in cash or in kind. See p. 264.

TABLE 2.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by income, 1935-36

[White families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
All families.....	13,856	13,232	3,306	3,049	2,706	343
Relief families.....	1,955	1,649	179	257	160	97
Nonrelief families.....	11,901	11,583	3,127	2,792	2,546	246
\$0-\$249.....	99	29	27	18	17	1
\$250-\$499.....	121	90	43	45	35	10
\$500-\$749.....	264	220	100	69	43	21
\$750-\$999.....	489	460	96	87	64	23
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	875	843	144	139	99	40
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,030	1,008	174	171	135	36
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,227	1,202	224	203	173	30
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,295	1,282	251	226	200	26
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,241	1,236	268	231	218	13
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1,886	1,882	254	222	218	11
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,568	1,555	394	412	400	12
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	882	879	268	287	280	7
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	523	518	203	178	174	4
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	329	326	139	135	131	4
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	204	199	83	84	81	3
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	542	535	267	180	177	3
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	145	143	81	47	46	1
\$10,000 and over.....	181	176	131	51	50	1

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."

² Includes 3,154 families, 2,980 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings and no business losses met from family funds; 88 families, 85 of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds and no money income other than earnings; and 63 families, 61 of which were nonrelief, which had both money income and business losses met from family funds. There were, therefore, 3,217 families, 3,041 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings, whether or not they had business losses met from family funds; and there were 151 families, 146 of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds, whether or not they had money income other than earnings. These latter 146 families were found in the following income classes: \$0-\$249, 1; \$250-\$499, 1; \$500-\$749, 2; \$750-\$999, 6; \$1,000-\$1,249, 11; \$1,250-\$1,499, 12; \$1,500-\$1,749, 10; \$1,750-\$1,999, 16; \$2,000-\$2,249, 8; \$2,250-\$2,499, 11; \$2,500-\$2,999, 13; \$3,000-\$3,499, 13; \$3,500-\$3,999, 10; \$4,000-\$4,499, 7; \$4,500-\$4,999, 3; \$5,000-\$7,499, 15; \$7,500-\$9,999, 5; \$10,000 and over, 2.

See glossary for definitions of money earnings other than income and business losses.

³ The total of the numbers of families in columns (6) and (7), since no family reported nonmoney income from both sources.

⁴ Includes families with losses from owned homes, as well as families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period. There were 27 families, 25 of which were nonrelief, with losses from owned homes (i. e., families whose estimated rental value was less than estimated expenses). The latter 25 families were found in the following income classes: \$500-\$749, 2; \$750-\$999, 3; \$1,000-\$1,249, 4; \$1,250-\$1,499, 2; \$1,500-\$1,749, 2; \$1,750-\$1,999, 1; \$2,000-\$2,249, 1; \$2,250-\$2,499, 2; \$2,500-\$2,999, 2; \$3,000-\$3,499, 3; \$5,000-\$7,499, 2; \$10,000 and over, 1.

TABLE 2.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by income. 1935-36¹—Continued

[White families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Total family income (2)	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
All families ⁵	\$2,375	\$2,306	\$2,173	\$133	\$69	\$59	\$10
Relief families	734	706	683	23	28	16	12
Nonrelief families ⁶	2,645	2,568	2,418	150	77	69	8
\$0-\$249	82	51	46	5	31	30	(*)
\$250-\$499	403	312	256	56	91	74	17
\$500-\$749	618	553	441	112	65	44	21
\$750-\$999	881	839	775	64	42	28	14
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,126	1,094	1,034	60	32	19	13
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,363	1,322	1,272	50	41	30	11
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,604	1,564	1,505	59	40	32	8
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,861	1,816	1,762	54	45	38	7
\$2,000-\$2,249	2,105	2,057	2,013	44	48	44	4
\$2,250-\$2,499	2,367	2,296	2,230	66	71	64	7
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,721	2,645	2,571	74	76	71	5
\$3,000-\$3,499	3,189	3,087	2,998	89	102	96	6
\$3,500-\$3,999	3,728	3,605	3,463	142	123	116	7
\$4,000-\$4,499	4,220	4,039	3,870	169	181	168	13
\$4,500-\$4,999	4,721	4,527	4,291	236	194	175	19
\$5,000-\$7,499	5,825	5,673	5,324	349	152	146	6
\$7,500-\$9,999	8,403	8,168	7,369	799	235	218	(*)
\$10,000 and over	19,845	19,473	15,719	3,754	372	365	(*)

¹ The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2) of table 2, whether or not they received income from the specified source. Averages in columns (2), (3), (5), (6), and (7) are net figures, after deduction for all families of business losses met from family funds or expenses for owned homes.

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

³ Includes money income other than earnings, after deduction of business losses met from family funds. See glossary for definitions of money income other than earnings and business losses.

⁴ Represents the estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period.

⁵ Median income for all families was \$1,930; for nonrelief families, \$2,110.

⁶ Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 2A.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by occupation and income, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native-born: All family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
<i>Wage earner</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	4, 824	4, 819	917	1, 093	914	179
\$0-\$499.....	80	78	17	14	5	9
\$500-\$749.....	143	143	41	30	15	15
\$750-\$999.....	309	308	42	44	25	19
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	502	501	58	73	38	35
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	591	590	81	92	61	31
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	648	648	86	101	74	27
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	619	619	119	119	99	20
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	786	786	161	190	177	13
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	659	659	131	186	180	6
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	443	443	161	220	216	4
\$5,000 and over.....	44	44	20	24	24	-----
<i>Clerical</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	3, 664	3, 664	834	758	732	26
\$0-\$499.....	15	15	2	2	2	-----
\$500-\$749.....	34	34	7	7	6	1
\$750-\$999.....	92	92	12	9	9	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	220	220	32	26	24	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	302	302	46	35	31	4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	400	400	67	55	52	3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	449	449	73	57	55	2
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	857	857	187	171	163	8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	493	493	128	131	129	2
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	636	636	201	204	201	3
\$5,000 and over.....	166	166	79	61	60	1
<i>Business and professional</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	3, 102	3, 100	1, 126	793	755	38
\$0-\$499.....	26	26	10	6	5	1
\$500-\$749.....	44	43	11	16	11	5
\$750-\$999.....	60	60	15	21	18	3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	122	122	22	29	26	3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	116	116	26	28	28	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	154	154	46	33	33	4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	214	214	47	42	38	4
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	475	475	145	93	90	3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	403	403	122	96	82	4
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	843	843	315	252	241	11
\$5,000 and over.....	645	644	367	187	183	4
<i>No gainfully employed members</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	311	-----	250	148	145	3

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."

² Includes families having money income other than earnings, families having business losses, met from family funds, and families having both such income and such losses. See glossary for definitions of money income other than earnings and business losses.

³ The total of the numbers of families in columns (5) and (7), since no family reported a nonmoney income from both sources.

⁴ Includes families with losses from owned homes, as well as families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period.

TABLE 2A.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by occupation and income, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native-born: All family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and occupational group (1)	Total family income (2)	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
<i>Wage earner</i>							
All nonrelief families ⁵	\$1,943	\$1,885	\$1,842	\$43	\$58	\$46	\$12
\$0-\$499.....	362	333	312	21	29	12	17
\$500-\$749.....	627	578	538	40	49	21	28
\$750-\$999.....	883	852	833	19	31	13	18
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,125	1,091	1,074	17	34	14	20
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,363	1,323	1,300	23	40	22	18
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,606	1,569	1,548	21	37	24	13
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,865	1,818	1,775	43	47	36	11
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2,218	2,158	2,109	49	60	53	7
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,752	2,680	2,639	41	72	66	6
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,594	3,443	3,306	137	151	144	7
\$5,000 and over.....	6,075	5,887	5,674	213	188	188	7
<i>Clerical</i>							
All nonrelief families ⁵	2,421	2,358	2,290	68	63	61	2
\$0-\$499.....	305	276	275	(*)	(*)	(*)	-----
\$500-\$749.....	612	573	537	36	39	32	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	885	871	854	17	14	14	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,133	1,111	1,092	19	22	21	(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,363	1,338	1,307	31	25	22	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,601	1,568	1,542	26	33	30	3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,858	1,827	1,797	30	31	29	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2,208	2,160	2,120	40	48	46	2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,703	2,627	2,562	65	76	71	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,636	3,516	3,414	102	120	116	4
\$5,000 and over.....	6,557	6,367	5,895	472	190	184	(*)
<i>Business and professional</i>							
All nonrelief families ⁵	4,120	4,013	3,712	301	107	99	8
\$0-\$499.....	317	266	250	16	51	42	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	602	523	484	39	79	49	30
\$750-\$999.....	860	778	718	60	82	67	15
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,112	1,082	1,029	53	30	21	9
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,362	1,303	1,258	45	59	59	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,606	1,556	1,479	77	50	50	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,856	1,804	1,759	45	52	46	6
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2,220	2,163	2,107	56	57	53	4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,691	2,618	2,551	67	73	68	5
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,732	3,609	3,523	86	123	112	11
\$5,000 and over.....	10,035	9,824	8,640	1,184	211	201	10
<i>No gainfully employed members</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	1,453	1,280	-----	1,280	173	170	3

¹ The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2) of table 2A, p. 100, whether or not they received income from the specified source. Averages in columns (2), (3), (5), (6), and (7) are net figures after deduction for all families of business losses met from family funds or expenses for owned homes.

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

³ Includes money income other than earnings, after deduction of business losses met from family funds. See glossary for definitions of "money income other than earnings" and "business losses."

⁴ Represents the estimated rental value of owned home for the period of ownership and occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period.

⁵ Median incomes were as follows: Wage-earner families, \$1,810; clerical families, \$2,190; business and professional families, \$2,920.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 2B.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by family type and income, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families including husband and wife both native-born: All occupational groups combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and family type (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
<i>Type I</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	3, 291	3, 104	967	592	527	65
\$0-\$499.....	112	63	37	33	29	4
\$500-\$749.....	125	96	54	29	20	9
\$750-\$999.....	186	162	50	34	28	6
\$1, 000-\$1, 249.....	310	285	68	59	44	15
\$1, 250-\$1, 499.....	307	296	59	46	36	10
\$1, 500-\$1, 749.....	355	342	81	45	38	7
\$1, 750-\$1, 999.....	358	349	67	58	55	3
\$2, 000-\$2, 499.....	527	521	142	89	83	6
\$2, 500-\$2, 999.....	363	360	109	76	73	3
\$3, 000-\$4, 999.....	450	438	177	90	88	2
\$5, 000 and over.....	198	192	123	33	33	-----
<i>Types II and III</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	3, 843	3, 807	908	605	531	74
\$0-\$499.....	45	27	15	7	4	3
\$500-\$749.....	63	58	19	13	7	6
\$750-\$999.....	159	158	20	16	9	7
\$1, 000-\$1, 249.....	302	300	31	22	11	11
\$1, 250-\$1, 499.....	376	374	48	40	30	10
\$1, 500-\$1, 749.....	414	412	59	49	37	12
\$1, 750-\$1, 999.....	460	459	72	54	43	11
\$2, 000-\$2, 499.....	766	766	168	128	121	7
\$2, 500-\$2, 999.....	515	513	135	96	92	4
\$3, 000-\$4, 999.....	510	510	203	131	129	2
\$5, 000 and over.....	233	230	138	49	48	1
<i>Types IV and V</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	3, 394	3, 311	958	1, 188	1, 109	79
\$0-\$499.....	54	25	18	20	18	2
\$500-\$749.....	57	48	20	19	15	4
\$750-\$999.....	93	90	19	31	23	8
\$1, 000-\$1, 249.....	196	191	34	50	40	10
\$1, 250-\$1, 499.....	241	235	51	69	58	11
\$1, 500-\$1, 749.....	312	303	65	85	77	8
\$1, 750-\$1, 999.....	331	328	82	85	76	9
\$2, 000-\$2, 499.....	596	593	155	184	175	9
\$2, 500-\$2, 999.....	503	496	119	190	185	5
\$3, 000-\$4, 999.....	711	707	239	330	318	12
\$5, 000 and over.....	300	295	156	125	124	1

See p. 103 for footnotes.

TABLE 2B.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by family type and income, 1935-36—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and family type (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
<i>Types VI and VII</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	981	971	195	239	220	19
\$0-\$499.....	6	2	-----	2	1	1
\$500-\$749.....	14	13	4	4	3	1
\$750-\$999.....	47	46	6	6	4	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	57	57	10	5	2	3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	94	91	15	12	8	4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	123	122	14	16	13	3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	118	118	25	18	15	3
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	183	183	31	44	43	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	132	132	19	30	30	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	142	142	40	70	69	1
\$5,000 and over.....	65	65	31	32	32	-----
<i>Types VIII and Other</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	392	390	99	168	159	9
\$0-\$499.....	3	2	-----	1	-----	1
\$500-\$749.....	5	5	3	4	3	1
\$750-\$999.....	4	4	1	-----	-----	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	10	10	1	3	2	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	12	12	1	4	3	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	23	23	5	8	8	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	28	28	5	11	11	-----
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	55	55	6	15	14	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	55	54	12	20	20	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	125	125	34	63	62	1
\$5,000 and over.....	72	72	31	39	36	3

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."

² Includes families having money income other than earnings, families having business losses met from family funds, and families having both such losses and such income. See glossary for definitions of "money income other than earnings" and "business losses."

³ The total of the numbers of families in columns (6) and (7), since no family reported nonmoney income from both sources.

⁴ Includes families with losses from owned homes as well as families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period.

TABLE 2B.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by family type and income, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and family type (1)	Total family income (2)	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ¹ (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
<i>Type I</i>							
All nonrelief families ⁵	\$2,434	\$2,376	\$2,178	\$198	\$58	\$51	\$7
\$0-\$499.....	258	199	167	32	59	55	4
\$500-\$749.....	611	546	404	142	65	44	21
\$750-\$999.....	871	820	712	108	51	41	10
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,127	1,081	963	118	46	29	17
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,360	1,315	1,247	68	45	31	14
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,602	1,568	1,480	88	34	26	8
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,862	1,817	1,745	72	45	43	2
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2,204	2,155	2,089	66	49	42	7
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,702	2,632	2,526	106	70	65	5
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,610	3,527	3,339	188	83	79	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....	9,974	9,834	8,159	1,675	140	140	-----
<i>Types II and III</i>							
All nonrelief families ⁵	2,471	2,424	2,328	96	47	40	7
\$0-\$499.....	252	220	180	40	32	22	10
\$500-\$749.....	629	585	508	77	44	23	21
\$750-\$999.....	884	863	841	22	21	10	11
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,127	1,112	1,101	11	15	7	8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,360	1,334	1,312	22	26	18	8
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,604	1,578	1,553	25	26	16	10
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,857	1,827	1,801	26	30	21	9
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2,212	2,170	2,139	31	42	38	4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,709	2,658	2,609	49	51	46	5
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,615	3,528	3,427	101	87	83	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....	8,592	8,469	7,501	968	123	120	(*)
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
All nonrelief families ⁵	2,951	2,836	2,647	189	115	106	9
\$0-\$499.....	265	170	134	36	95	85	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	620	539	434	105	81	61	20
\$750-\$999.....	876	812	750	62	64	39	25
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,122	1,083	1,030	53	39	26	13
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,371	1,308	1,241	67	63	52	11
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,611	1,547	1,463	84	64	56	8
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,865	1,804	1,731	73	61	54	7
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2,221	2,141	2,070	71	80	76	4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,736	2,627	2,542	85	109	101	8
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,712	3,541	3,415	126	171	156	8
\$5,000 and over.....	9,583	9,286	8,040	1,246	297	287	(*)

See p. 105 for footnotes.

TABLE 2B.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by family type and income, 1935-36—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and family type (1)	Total family income (2)	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
<i>Types VI and VII</i>							
All nonrelief families ⁵	\$2, 617	\$2, 544	\$2, 455	\$89	\$73	\$68	\$5
\$0-\$499.....	168	(*)	(*)	.....	59	(*)	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	614	667	519	48	47	35	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	923	890	861	29	33	16	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1, 135	1, 109	1, 074	35	26	(*)	16
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1, 361	1, 329	1, 258	71	32	19	13
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1, 596	1, 569	1, 539	30	27	21	6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1, 806	1, 836	1, 793	43	30	24	6
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2, 218	2, 154	2, 107	47	64	60	(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2, 746	2, 699	2, 647	52	47	47	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3, 786	3, 593	3, 476	117	173	169	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....	9, 258	9, 008	8, 443	565	250	250	.....
<i>Types VIII and Other</i>							
All nonrelief families ⁵	3, 536	3, 380	3, 267	113	156	142	14
\$0-\$499.....	446	(*)	(*)	.....	(*)	.....	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	628	449	377	.....	179	.....	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	854	854	704	72	.....	131	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1, 124	1, 080	1, 078	(*)	44	(*)	(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1, 394	1, 331	1, 301	(*)	63	53	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1, 619	1, 499	1, 483	.....	16	120	.....
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1, 862	1, 767	1, 652	115	95	95	.....
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2, 244	2, 177	2, 114	63	67	65	(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2, 746	2, 644	2, 551	93	102	102	.....
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3, 777	3, 596	3, 471	125	181	177	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....	7, 142	6, 849	6, 635	214	293	236	57

¹ The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2), of table 2B, p. 102, whether or not they received income from the specified source. Averages in columns (2), (3), (5), (6), and (7) are net figures, after deduction for all families of business losses met from family funds or expenses for owned home.

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

³ Includes money income other than earnings, after deduction of business losses met from family funds. See glossary for definitions of "money income other than earnings" and "business losses."

⁴ Represents the estimated rental value of owned home for the period of ownership and occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period.

⁵ Median incomes were as follows: Families of type I, \$1,925; families of types II and III, \$2,067; families of types IV and V, \$2,325; families of types VI and VII, \$2,086; families of types VIII and other, \$3,010.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 3.—Money earnings: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by income, 1935-36

[White families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from 1—		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders ² (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work ³ (9)
All families.....	13,856	13,232	13,164	738	62	\$2,173	\$2,154	\$19
Relief families.....	1,955	1,649	1,637	59	11	683	676	7
Nonrelief families.....	11,901	11,583	11,527	679	51	2,418	2,399	19
\$0-\$249.....	99	29	27	1	1	46	45	(*)
\$250-\$499.....	121	90	84	11	1	256	237	19
\$500-\$749.....	264	220	213	24	5	441	418	23
\$750-\$999.....	489	460	446	45	4	775	741	34
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	875	843	837	56	4	1,034	1,015	19
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,030	1,008	1,003	71	7	1,272	1,252	20
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,227	1,202	1,199	73	3	1,505	1,489	16
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,295	1,282	1,278	78	6	1,762	1,738	24
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,241	1,236	1,234	53	4	2,013	1,996	17
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	886	882	881	59	3	2,230	2,211	19
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,568	1,555	1,551	74	2	2,571	2,552	19
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	882	879	878	44	4	2,998	2,972	26
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	523	518	517	34	1	3,463	3,437	26
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	329	326	326	17	1	3,870	3,840	30
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	204	199	199	7	2	4,291	4,282	9
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	542	535	535	26	2	5,324	5,295	29
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	145	143	143	5	1	7,369	7,361	8
\$10,000 and over.....	181	176	176	1	-----	15,719	15,717	(*)

¹ The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2), whether or not they received money earnings from the specified source.² Includes only families which had net money earnings from roomers and boarders (i. e., whose gross income from roomers and boarders exceeded estimated expenses). In addition, there were a few families which had roomers and boarders but which received from them no net money earnings.³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in home such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all nonrelief families from other work not attributable to individuals were \$1. Note that the corresponding counts of families in columns (5) and (6) are not mutually exclusive.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 3A.—Money earnings: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by occupation and income, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native-born: All family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from—		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders ² (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work ³ (9)
<i>Wage earner</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	4, 824	4, 819	4, 815	277	20	\$1, 842	\$1, 825	\$17
\$0-\$499.....	80	78	76	6	2	312	302	10
\$500-\$749.....	143	143	143	13	3	538	527	11
\$750-\$999.....	309	308	307	20	4	833	814	19
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	502	501	500	29	3	1,074	1,058	16
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	591	590	590	29	3	1,300	1,289	11
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	648	648	648	34	1	1,548	1,534	14
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	619	619	619	38	2	1,775	1,755	20
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	786	786	786	50	1	2,109	2,087	22
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	659	659	659	30	1	2,639	2,623	16
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	443	443	443	25	-----	3,306	3,285	21
\$5,000 and over.....	44	44	44	3	-----	5,674	5,656	18
<i>Clerical</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	3, 664	3, 664	3, 663	200	9	2, 290	2, 273	17
\$0-\$499.....	15	15	15	-----	-----	275	275	-----
\$500-\$749.....	34	34	34	-----	1	537	536	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	92	92	92	6	-----	854	845	9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	220	220	219	16	1	1,092	1,079	13
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	302	302	302	24	2	1,307	1,293	14
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	400	400	400	23	1	1,542	1,529	13
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	449	449	449	20	1	1,797	1,782	15
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	857	857	857	39	1	2,120	2,107	13
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	493	493	493	26	-----	2,562	2,543	19
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	636	636	636	39	2	3,414	3,389	25
\$5,000 and over.....	166	166	166	7	-----	5,895	5,875	20
<i>Business and professional</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	3, 102	3, 100	3, 049	202	22	3, 712	3, 679	33
\$0-\$499.....	26	26	20	6	-----	250	186	64
\$500-\$749.....	44	43	36	11	1	484	385	99
\$750-\$999.....	60	60	47	19	-----	718	547	171
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	122	122	118	11	-----	1,029	980	49
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	116	116	111	18	2	1,258	1,174	84
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	154	154	151	16	1	1,479	1,441	38
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	214	214	210	20	3	1,759	1,707	52
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	475	475	472	23	5	2,107	2,087	20
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	403	403	399	18	1	2,551	2,527	24
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	843	843	841	38	6	3,523	3,497	26
\$5,000 and over.....	645	644	644	22	3	8,640	8,620	20
<i>No gainfully employed members</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	311	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2), whether or not they received money earnings from the specified source.

² Includes only families which had net money earnings from roomers and boarders (i. e., whose gross income from roomers and boarders exceeded estimated expenses). In addition, there were some families which had roomers and boarders but which had no net money earnings from them.

³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in home such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all nonrelief families from other work not attributable to individuals were as follows: wage earner families, \$1; clerical families, \$0.50 or less; business and professional families, \$4. Note that the corresponding counts of families in columns (5) and (6) are not mutually exclusive.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 3B.—Money earnings: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by family type and income, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and family type (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from ¹ —		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders ² (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work ³ (9)
<i>Type I</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	3, 291	3, 104	3, 064	233	18	\$2, 178	\$2, 149	\$29
\$0-\$499.....	112	63	57	9	1	167	153	14
\$500-\$749.....	125	96	92	13	1	404	381	23
\$750-\$999.....	186	162	153	22	-----	712	659	53
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	310	285	279	28	2	963	935	28
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	307	296	292	30	4	1, 247	1, 216	31
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	355	342	339	23	2	1, 480	1, 459	21
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	358	349	347	26	-----	1, 745	1, 713	32
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	527	521	519	25	4	2, 089	2, 074	15
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	363	360	356	22	1	2, 526	2, 496	30
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	450	438	437	29	1	3, 339	3, 303	36
\$5,000 and over.....	198	192	193	6	2	8, 159	8, 139	20
<i>Types II and III</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	3, 843	3, 807	3, 803	173	17	2, 328	2, 316	12
\$0-\$499.....	45	27	27	1	-----	180	177	(*) 18
\$500-\$749.....	63	58	57	5	1	508	490	21
\$750-\$999.....	159	158	156	11	4	841	820	21
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	302	300	300	14	-----	1, 101	1, 093	8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	376	374	374	23	2	1, 312	1, 300	12
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	414	412	412	18	-----	1, 553	1, 545	8
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	400	459	458	26	4	1, 801	1, 777	24
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	766	766	766	39	1	2, 139	2, 124	15
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	515	513	513	18	-----	2, 609	2, 598	11
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	510	510	510	16	5	3, 427	3, 413	14
\$5,000 and over.....	233	230	230	2	-----	7, 501	7, 492	(*) 14
<i>Types IV and V</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	3, 394	3, 311	3, 301	212	14	2, 647	2, 623	24
\$0-\$499.....	54	25	23	2	1	134	121	(*) 29
\$500-\$749.....	57	48	47	5	2	434	405	29
\$750-\$999.....	93	90	87	12	-----	750	708	42
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	196	191	191	14	2	1, 030	1, 001	29
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	241	235	235	12	-----	1, 241	1, 226	15
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	312	303	303	26	1	1, 463	1, 439	24
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	331	328	327	20	2	1, 731	1, 712	19
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	596	593	592	39	2	2, 070	2, 046	24
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	503	496	496	26	1	2, 542	2, 523	19
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	711	707	706	40	2	3, 415	3, 389	26
\$5,000 and over.....	300	295	294	16	1	8, 040	8, 002	38

See p. 109 for footnotes.

TABLE 3B.—Money earnings: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by family type and income, 1935-36—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and family type (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from ¹ —		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders ² (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work ³ (9)
<i>Types VI and VII</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	981	971	971	33	1	\$2,455	\$2,445	\$10
\$0-\$499.....	6	2	2			(*)	(*)	
\$500-\$749.....	14	13	13		1	519	518	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	47	46	46			861	861	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	57	57	57			1,074	1,074	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	94	91	91	4		1,258	1,248	10
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	123	122	122	5		1,539	1,529	10
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	118	118	118	6		1,793	1,778	15
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	183	183	183	5		2,107	2,098	9
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	132	132	132	4		2,647	2,633	14
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	142	142	142	8		3,476	3,461	15
\$5,000 and over.....	65	65	65	1		8,443	8,440	(*)
<i>Types VIII and Other</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	392	390	388	28	1	3,267	3,232	35
\$0-\$499.....	3	2	2			(*)	(*)	
\$500-\$749.....	5	5	4		1	377	301	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	4	4	4			704	704	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	10	10	10			1,078	1,078	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	12	12	11		1	1,301	1,152	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	23	23	23	1		1,483	1,444	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	28	28	28			1,652	1,652	
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	55	55	55	4		2,114	2,096	18
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	55	54	54	4		2,551	2,524	27
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	125	125	125	9		3,471	3,433	38
\$5,000 and over.....	72	72	72	7		6,635	6,599	36

¹ The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2), whether or not they received money earnings from the specified source.

² Includes only families which had net money earnings from roomers and boarders (i. e., whose gross income from roomers and boarders exceeded estimated expense). In addition, there were some families which had roomers and boarders but which had no net money earnings from them.

³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in home, such as laundry and sewing.) Average net money earnings of all nonrelief families from other work not attributable to individuals were as follows: Family type I, \$2; family types II and III, \$1; family types IV and V, \$1; family types VI and VII, \$0.50 or less; family types VIII and other, \$4. Note that the corresponding count of families in columns (5) and (6) are not mutually exclusive.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 4.—Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners, classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by income, 1935-36

[White families including husband and wife, both native-born: All family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

ALL OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS¹

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ² (3)	Hus- bands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All families.....	13,856	13,164	12,172	317	430	245
Relief families.....	1,955	1,637	1,497	30	78	32
Nonrelief families.....	11,901	11,527	10,675	287	352	213
\$0-\$249.....	99	27	26	-----	1	-----
\$250-\$499.....	121	84	72	8	4	-----
\$500-\$749.....	264	213	189	11	8	5
\$750-\$999.....	489	446	408	13	14	11
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	875	837	760	37	19	21
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,030	1,003	920	33	24	26
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,227	1,199	1,116	23	34	26
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,295	1,278	1,196	25	32	25
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,241	1,234	1,171	18	28	17
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	886	881	817	22	32	10
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,568	1,551	1,461	24	41	25
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	882	878	814	20	34	10
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	523	517	473	16	20	8
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	329	326	292	11	13	10
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	204	199	176	5	12	6
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	542	535	477	18	30	10
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	145	143	134	1	5	3
\$10,000 and over.....	181	176	173	2	1	-----

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ³ (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ⁴				
		All (10)	Hus- bands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All families.....	49	\$2,084	\$2,144	\$1,481	\$1,357	\$1,166
Relief families.....	41	763	772	677	676	636
Nonrelief families.....	50	2,271	2,336	1,565	1,508	1,245
\$0-\$249.....	22	162	160	-----	(*)	-----
\$250-\$499.....	29	325	330	273	338	-----
\$500-\$749.....	37	506	514	412	440	494
\$750-\$999.....	44	794	810	573	654	660
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	48	1,026	1,050	774	803	814
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	50	1,245	1,270	1,034	877	934
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	51	1,466	1,497	1,029	1,102	989
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	51	1,684	1,718	1,256	1,153	1,135
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	51	1,900	1,935	1,345	1,257	1,119
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	51	2,054	2,105	1,552	1,379	1,173
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	52	2,359	2,409	1,691	1,644	1,269
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	52	2,666	2,725	2,223	1,892	1,342
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	52	3,004	3,085	2,469	1,951	1,936
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	52	3,301	3,403	3,029	2,367	1,823
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	52	3,619	3,781	3,284	2,368	2,246
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	52	4,560	4,777	3,161	2,641	2,488
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	52	6,705	6,911	(*)	3,322	4,035
\$10,000 and over.....	52	15,745	15,858	(*)	(*)	-----

¹ Includes 311 families classified in the occupational group "No gainfully employed members," who are not included in table 4A, pp. 111 to 113.

² The total number of principal earners given in column (3) is equivalent to the total number of families having individual earners, since a family can have only one principal earner. The difference between the totals in columns (2) and (3) is explained by the fact that column (2), number of families, includes cases in which none of the family income was attributable to individual earners.

³ Averages in this column are based on the number of principal earners reporting weeks of employment.

⁴ Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in columns (3) through (7). *Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 4A.—Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners, classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by occupation and income, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native-born: All family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: WAGE EARNER

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Hus- bands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	4,824	4,815	4,585	59	143	28
\$0-\$499.....	80	76	68	6	2	-----
\$500-\$749.....	143	143	128	8	5	2
\$750-\$999.....	309	307	291	9	5	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	502	500	475	12	10	3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	591	590	562	8	15	5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	648	648	626	6	13	3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	619	619	599	4	13	3
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	786	786	753	1	26	6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	659	659	638	2	17	2
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	443	443	410	2	31	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	44	44	35	1	6	2

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Hus- bands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	49	\$1,674	\$1,697	\$763	\$1,444	\$917
\$0-\$499.....	24	313	313	282	(*)	-----
\$500-\$749.....	34	513	519	474	443	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	43	803	815	571	677	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	48	1,034	1,053	615	811	491
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	49	1,260	1,278	882	925	835
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	50	1,482	1,501	781	1,043	841
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	51	1,678	1,694	1,127	1,284	850
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	51	1,926	1,954	(*)	1,347	957
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	51	2,416	2,437	(*)	1,888	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	51	2,671	2,715	(*)	2,138	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	52	3,774	4,113	(*)	2,398	(*)

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see 2, 3, 4, of table 4 on p. 110.

³Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 4A.—Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners, classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by occupation and income, 1935-36—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: CLERICAL

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	3,664	3,663	3,212	145	154	152
\$0-\$499.....	15	15	12	2	1	-----
\$500-\$749.....	34	34	27	2	2	3
\$750-\$999.....	92	92	75	3	6	8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	220	219	175	20	6	18
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	302	302	257	21	6	18
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	400	400	346	15	18	21
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	449	449	394	20	16	19
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	857	857	784	26	29	18
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	493	493	435	18	19	21
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	636	636	564	18	33	21
\$5,000 and over.....	166	166	143	-----	18	5

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Husbands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	51	\$2,016	\$2,121	\$1,271	\$1,416	\$1,125
\$0-\$499.....	20	240	241	(*)	(*)	-----
\$500-\$749.....	37	516	537	(*)	(*)	554
\$750-\$999.....	45	825	835	622	857	780
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	49	1,037	1,076	890	883	868
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	50	1,235	1,272	1,073	952	993
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	51	1,454	1,514	1,161	1,136	964
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	51	1,685	1,756	1,285	1,084	1,144
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	52	1,977	2,045	1,274	1,259	1,179
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	52	2,233	2,344	1,578	1,397	1,260
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	52	2,799	2,929	2,014	1,858	1,457
\$5,000 and over.....	52	4,670	5,084	-----	2,162	1,854

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 110.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 4A.—Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners, classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by occupation and income, 1935-36—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Hus- bands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	3, 102	3, 049	2, 878	83	55	33
\$0-\$499.....	26	20	18	.....	2	.....
\$500-\$749.....	44	36	34	1	1	.....
\$750-\$999.....	60	47	42	1	3	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	122	118	110	5	3	.....
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	116	111	101	4	3	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	154	151	144	2	3	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	214	210	203	1	3	3
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	475	472	451	13	5	3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	403	399	388	4	5	2
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	843	841	781	32	15	13
\$5,000 and over.....	645	644	606	20	12	6

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Hus- bands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	51	\$3, 522	\$3, 594	\$2, 648	\$1, 932	\$2, 081
\$0-\$499.....	42	214	207	.....	(*)	.....
\$500-\$749.....	47	470	478	(*)	207	.....
\$750-\$999.....	42	676	728	(*)	.....	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	47	974	996	694	618	.....
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	50	1, 187	1, 223	1, 138	483	747
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	50	1, 427	1, 441	(*)	1, 154	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	51	1, 697	1, 715	(*)	962	1, 360
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	51	2, 005	2, 020	1, 822	1, 556	1, 262
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	52	2, 420	2, 434	2, 320	1, 746	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	52	3, 242	3, 292	2, 817	2, 329	2, 308
\$5,000 and over.....	52	8, 118	8, 378	4, 268	3, 614	3, 753

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 110.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 4B.—Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners, classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by family type and income, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

FAMILY TYPE I

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Hus- bands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families	3, 291	3, 064	2, 879	185		
\$0-\$499	112	57	52	5		
\$500-\$749	125	92	82	10		
\$750-\$999	186	153	142	11		
\$1,000-\$1,249	310	279	257	22		
\$1,250-\$1,499	307	292	271	21		
\$1,500-\$1,749	355	339	324	15		
\$1,750-\$1,999	358	347	331	16		
\$2,000-\$2,499	527	519	493	26		
\$2,500-\$2,999	363	356	340	16		
\$3,000-\$4,999	450	437	402	35		
\$5,000 and over	198	193	185	8		

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employ- ment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Hus- bands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families	50	\$2, 172	\$2, 214	\$1, 516		
\$0-\$499	26	281	284	253		
\$500-\$749	36	503	510	450		
\$750-\$999	43	780	794	604		
\$1,000-\$1,249	48	1, 009	1, 025	821		
\$1,250-\$1,499	50	1, 232	1, 246	1, 052		
\$1,500-\$1,749	51	1, 476	1, 492	1, 138		
\$1,750-\$1,999	51	1, 703	1, 724	1, 280		
\$2,000-\$2,499	52	1, 982	2, 008	1, 494		
\$2,500-\$2,999	51	2, 348	2, 382	1, 618		
\$3,000-\$4,999	52	3, 053	3, 099	2, 520		
\$5,000 and over	52	7, 990	8, 134	4, 666		

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 110.

TABLE 4B.—Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners, classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by family type and income, 1935-36—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

FAMILY TYPES II and III

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	3,843	3,803	3,764	39		
\$0-\$499.....	45	27	24	3		
\$500-\$749.....	63	57	57			
\$750-\$999.....	159	156	155	1		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	302	300	295	5		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	376	374	369	5		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	414	412	410	2		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	460	458	454	4		
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	766	766	761	5		
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	515	513	512	1		
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	510	510	506	4		
\$5,000 and over.....	233	230	221	9		

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Husbands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	50	\$2,304	\$2,311	\$1,611		
\$0-\$499.....	29	292	290	306		
\$500-\$749.....	38	538	538			
\$750-\$999.....	44	832	835	(*)		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	49	1,090	1,097	695		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	50	1,299	1,304	983		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	51	1,546	1,549	(*)		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	51	1,773	1,777	1,345		
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	52	2,101	2,107	1,177		
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	52	2,591	2,593	(*)		
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	52	3,366	3,371	2,680		
\$5,000 and over.....	52	7,282	7,454	3,067		

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 110.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 4B.—Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners, classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by family type and income, 1935-36—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

FAMILY TYPES IV and V

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Hus- bands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	3,394	3,301	2,826	60	243	172
\$0-\$499.....	54	23	19	-----	4	-----
\$500-\$749.....	57	47	35	1	7	4
\$750-\$999.....	93	87	64	1	11	11
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	196	191	144	9	18	20
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	241	235	188	7	18	22
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	312	303	245	6	29	23
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	331	327	277	4	26	20
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	596	592	523	9	38	22
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	503	496	440	7	28	21
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	711	706	625	12	46	23
\$5,000 and over.....	300	294	266	4	18	6

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Hus- bands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	50	\$2,340	\$2,498	\$1,708	\$1,444	\$1,229
\$0-\$499.....	26	275	272	-----	289	-----
\$500-\$749.....	37	469	481	(*)	444	513
\$750-\$999.....	43	715	740	(*)	648	690
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	47	947	996	672	804	842
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	48	1,169	1,223	1,017	927	958
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	50	1,346	1,415	779	1,164	987
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	50	1,532	1,606	1,102	1,154	1,081
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	51	1,818	1,888	1,515	1,315	1,137
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	51	2,153	2,220	1,860	1,810	1,301
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	52	2,754	2,838	2,507	2,084	1,956
\$5,000 and over.....	52	7,420	7,849	5,734	2,663	3,768

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 110.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 4B.—Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners, classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by family type and income, 1935-36—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

FAMILY TYPES VI and VII

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Hus- bands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	981	971	932		32	7
\$0-\$499.....	6	2	2			
\$500-\$749.....	14	13	12		1	
\$750-\$999.....	47	46	46			
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	57	57	56			1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	94	91	87		3	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	123	122	121		1	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	118	118	116		1	1
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	183	183	173		9	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	132	132	131		1	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	142	142	129		12	1
\$5,000 and over.....	65	65	59		4	2

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employ- ment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Hus- bands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	50	\$2,282	\$2,308		\$1,722	\$1,424
\$0-\$499.....	(*)	(*)	(*)			
\$500-\$749.....	33	559	571		(*)	
\$750-\$999.....	44	874	874			
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	48	1,066	1,080			(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	50	1,286	1,318		663	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	51	1,511	1,516		(*)	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	52	1,772	1,774		(*)	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	51	1,974	1,999		1,521	(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	51	2,524	2,535		(*)	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	51	2,955	3,055		2,048	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....	51	7,431	7,915		2,726	(*)

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 110.
 *Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 4B.—Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners, classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by family type and income, 1935-36—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY
FAMILY TYPES VIII AND OTHER

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Hus- bands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families	392	388	274	3	77	34
\$0-\$499	3	2	1		1	
\$500-\$749	5	4	3			1
\$750-\$999	4	4	1		3	
\$1,000-\$1,249	10	10	8	1	1	
\$1,250-\$1,499	12	11	5		3	3
\$1,500-\$1,749	23	23	16		4	3
\$1,750-\$1,999	28	28	18	1	5	4
\$2,000-\$2,499	55	55	38		13	4
\$2,500-\$2,999	55	54	38		12	4
\$3,000-\$4,999	125	125	93	1	21	10
\$5,000 and over	72	72	53		14	5

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Hus- bands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families	50	\$2, 131	\$2, 389	\$1, 128	\$1, 623	\$1, 290
\$0-\$499	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	
\$500-\$749	26	376	361			(*)
\$750-\$999	50	686	(*)		672	
\$1,000-\$1,249	49	859	884	(*)	(*)	
\$1,250-\$1,499	49	985	1, 129		787	945
\$1,500-\$1,749	50	1, 218	1, 385		708	1, 005
\$1,750-\$1,999	51	1, 376	1, 500	(*)	1, 057	1, 273
\$2,000-\$2,499	49	1, 442	1, 566		1, 205	1, 033
\$2,500-\$2,999	51	1, 716	1, 910		1, 306	1, 105
\$3,000-\$4,999	52	2, 202	2, 336	(*)	2, 005	1, 469
\$5,000 and over	52	4, 004	4, 550		2, 703	1, 854

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. —.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 5.—Number of earners in family: Number of families with specified number of individual earners, family relationship of sole earners, and average number of supplementary earners per family, by income, 1935-36

[White families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners								Families with more than one earner as percentage of families with any individual earner ¹ (11)	Average number of supplementary earners per family ² (12)	
		One only						Two (8)	Three (9)			Four or more (10)
		Any family member (3)	Husband (4)	Wife (5)	Other							
					Male (6)	Female (7)						
All families.....	13,856	10,676	10,348	99	158	71	2,007	387	94	19	0.23	
Relief families.....	1,955	1,475	1,407	18	37	13	139	17	6	10	.12	
Nonrelief families.....	11,901	9,201	8,941	81	121	58	1,868	370	88	20	.25	
\$0-\$249.....	99	26	25	---	1	---	1	---	---	(†)	.04	
\$250-\$499.....	121	74	67	4	3	---	10	---	---	12	.12	
\$500-\$749.....	264	194	178	6	7	3	19	---	---	9	.09	
\$750-\$999.....	489	406	384	6	11	5	38	2	---	9	.09	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	875	733	697	17	9	10	96	8	---	12	.13	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,030	889	853	12	13	11	107	6	1	11	.12	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,227	1,044	1,012	9	15	8	142	11	2	13	.14	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,295	1,098	1,073	6	15	4	167	12	1	14	.15	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,241	1,033	1,016	4	9	4	177	21	3	16	.18	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	886	696	677	6	10	3	148	34	3	21	.26	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,568	1,182	1,165	3	12	2	295	62	12	24	.29	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	882	614	601	3	7	3	209	50	5	30	.37	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	523	323	315	2	4	2	149	37	8	38	.48	
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	329	189	185	3	1	---	99	30	8	42	.57	
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	204	119	118	---	1	---	42	28	10	40	.65	
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	542	333	329	---	2	2	121	52	29	38	.60	
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	145	99	97	---	1	1	27	14	3	31	.45	
\$10,000 and over.....	181	149	149	---	---	---	21	3	3	15	.22	

¹ This percentage was computed by dividing the sum of columns (8), (9), (10) by column (4) of table 3 on p. 106.

² Based on the number of families with individual earners, column (4) of table 3 on p. 106.

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

TABLE 6.—Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners; number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; and average earnings of family from supplementary earners; by income, 1935-36

[White families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners				Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners ¹					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (17)
		Any (3)	One only		More than one ³ (6)	All (7)	Husbands (8)	Wives (9)	Others ⁴		All (12)	Husbands (13)	Wives (14)	Others ⁵		
			Any family member (4)	Husband (5)					Male (10)	Female (11)				Male (15)	Female (16)	
All families.....	13,856	13,164	10,676	10,348	2,488	3,079	513	675	1,089	802	\$787	\$795	\$890	\$746	\$750	\$175
Relief families.....	1,955	1,637	1,475	1,407	162	191	60	22	72	37	365	384	300	377	350	36
Nonrelief families.....	11,901	11,527	9,201	8,941	2,326	2,888	453	653	1,017	765	815	850	910	772	769	198
\$0-\$249.....	99	27	26	25	1	1		1			(*)		(*)			(*)
\$250-\$499.....	121	84	74	67	10	10	5	4	1		138	136	161	(*)		11
\$500-\$749.....	264	213	194	178	19	19	8	5	2	4	136	174	124	(*)		10
\$750-\$999.....	489	446	406	384	40	42	14	16	9	3	184	213	198	(*)	76	16
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	875	837	733	697	104	112	33	38	24	17	250	306	225	250	246	33
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,030	1,003	889	853	114	122	36	39	25	22	329	392	307	306	292	39
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,227	1,199	1,044	1,012	155	170	38	41	57	34	409	478	491	308	400	57
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,295	1,278	1,098	1,073	180	194	40	52	65	37	521	584	512	501	499	78
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,241	1,234	1,033	1,016	201	229	29	62	83	55	584	763	582	563	522	108
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1,886	1,881	1,696	1,677	185	225	40	53	66	66	656	728	734	559	645	166
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,568	1,551	1,182	1,165	369	455	53	106	174	122	751	865	853	684	708	218
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	882	878	614	601	264	324	40	72	109	103	872	984	1,091	755	820	320
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	523	517	323	315	194	248	30	46	101	71	977	1,073	1,150	905	927	463
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	329	326	189	185	137	185	22	29	72	62	1,021	1,153	1,319	981	880	574
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	204	199	119	118	90	129	17	13	63	36	1,188	1,540	1,424	1,092	1,105	751
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	542	535	333	329	202	320	40	49	129	102	1,342	1,851	2,008	1,126	1,085	793
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	145	143	99	97	44	65	6	16	22	21	1,967	2,572	2,257	1,636	993	747
\$10,000 and over.....	181	176	149	149	27	38	2	11	15	10	1,934	(*)	3,151	1,504	1,098	406

¹ Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in the preceding section: "Number of supplementary earners."

² Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class, column (2).

³ Families that have supplementary earners.

⁴ Includes 5 males and 1 female under 16 years of age.

⁵ Average earnings of persons under 16 years of age amounted to: Males, \$119; females (*).

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 6A.—Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners; number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; and average earnings of family from supplementary earners; by occupation and income, 1935-36

[Nonrelief white families including husband and wife, both native-born: All family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners						Average earnings of supplementary earners ¹					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (16)
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one ³ (5)	All (6)	Hus- bands (7)	Wives (8)	Others ⁴		All (11)	Hus- bands (12)	Wives (13)	Others			
								Male (9)	Female (10)				Male (14)	Female (15)		
<i>Wage earner</i>																
All nonrelief families	4,824	4,815	3,929	886	1,103	111	216	460	316	\$670	\$683	\$647	\$683	\$662	\$153	
\$0-\$499	80	76	72	4	4	3	-----	1	-----	93	104	-----	(*)	-----	4	
\$500-\$749	143	143	130	13	13	6	3	2	2	148	182	125	(*)	-----	14	
\$750-\$999	309	307	283	24	25	7	13	4	1	191	245	191	122	(*)	15	
\$1,000-\$1,249	502	500	448	52	57	14	21	10	12	249	304	202	256	260	28	
\$1,250-\$1,499	591	590	538	52	52	8	18	13	13	351	471	343	331	308	31	
\$1,500-\$1,749	645	648	570	78	86	12	21	33	20	391	426	435	316	449	52	
\$1,750-\$1,999	619	619	533	86	95	9	27	38	21	511	654	495	483	523	79	
\$2,000-\$2,499	786	786	611	175	220	13	39	95	73	573	596	661	546	557	160	
\$2,500-\$2,999	659	659	510	149	187	8	35	89	55	729	753	859	694	696	207	
\$3,000-\$4,999	443	443	225	218	297	23	35	145	94	915	1,092	1,122	881	848	614	
\$5,000 and over	44	44	9	35	67	8	4	30	25	1,236	1,821	2,226	1,212	921	1,883	
<i>Clerical</i>																
All nonrelief families	3,664	3,663	2,785	878	1,140	246	226	364	304	827	751	879	826	850	257	
\$0-\$499	15	15	12	3	3	2	1	-----	-----	179	(*)	(*)	-----	-----	36	
\$500-\$749	34	34	28	6	6	2	2	-----	2	111	(*)	(*)	-----	-----	20	
\$750-\$999	92	92	82	10	11	6	3	1	1	175	160	232	(*)	(*)	21	
\$1,000-\$1,249	220	219	193	36	38	16	9	8	5	269	316	212	274	214	46	
\$1,250-\$1,499	302	302	251	51	57	24	16	10	7	309	376	236	284	282	58	
\$1,500-\$1,749	400	400	338	62	66	24	15	19	8	450	523	537	303	415	74	
\$1,750-\$1,999	449	449	372	77	81	29	18	22	12	534	550	488	553	532	96	
\$2,000-\$2,499	857	857	712	145	165	47	43	39	36	667	796	662	577	604	128	
\$2,500-\$2,999	493	493	341	152	193	38	44	61	50	796	905	926	682	739	312	
\$3,000-\$4,999	636	636	374	262	366	47	64	132	123	1,022	1,102	1,280	934	951	583	
\$5,000 and over	166	166	92	74	154	11	11	72	60	1,304	1,530	2,177	1,254	1,161	1,209	

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see table 6 on p. 120.

⁴ Includes persons under 16 years of age, as follows: Wage-earner families, 1 male and no females; clerical families, 2 males and 1 female.

² Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 6A.—Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners; number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; and average earnings of family from supplementary earners; by occupation and income, 1935-36—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners ¹					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (16)
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one ³ (5)	All (6)	Husbands (7)	Wives (8)	Others ⁴		All (11)	Husbands (12)	Wives (13)	Others		
								Male (9)	Female (10)				Male (14)	Female (15)	
<i>Business and professional</i>															
All nonrelief families.....	3,102	3,049	2,487	562	645	96	211	193	145	\$1,041	\$1,296	\$1,213	\$882	\$834	\$216
\$0-\$499.....	26	20	16	4	4		4			137		137			21
\$500-\$749.....	44	36	36												17
\$750-\$999.....	60	47	41	6	6	1		4	1	170	(*)		115	(*)	37
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	122	118	102	16	17	3	8	6	2	274	261	299	246	403	38
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	116	111	100	11	13	4	5	2	2	329	323	403	(*)	(*)	37
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	154	151	136	15	18	2	5	5	6	341	(*)	588	278	216	40
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	214	210	193	17	18	2	7	5	4	508	(*)	638	412	277	43
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	475	472	406	66	69	9	33	15	12	652	674	629	617	742	95
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	403	399	331	68	75	7	27	24	17	688	743	725	655	654	128
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	843	841	646	195	223	39	61	68	55	992	1,132	1,098	914	871	262
\$5,000 and over.....	645	644	480	164	202	29	61	64	48	1,623	2,227	2,235	1,205	1,039	508
. No gainfully employed members															
All nonrelief families.....	311														

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see table 6 on p. 120.

⁴ Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Business and professional families, 1 male and no females.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 6B.—Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners; number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; and average earnings of family from supplementary earners; by family type and income, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and family type (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners ¹					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (16)
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one ³ (5)	All (6)	Husbands (7)	Wives (8)	Others ⁴		All (11)	Husbands (12)	Wives (13)	Others		
								Male (9)	Female (10)				Male (14)	Female (15)	
<i>Family type I</i>															
All nonrelief families.....	3, 291	3, 064	2, 575	489	489	121	365	3		\$861	\$876	\$859	\$393		\$128
\$0-\$499.....	112	57	50	7	7	3	4			156	175	142			10
\$500-\$749.....	125	92	86	6	6	5	1			219	253	(*)			10
\$750-\$999.....	186	153	139	14	14	5	9			232	234	230			17
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	310	279	249	30	30	8	22			281	335	262			27
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	307	292	256	36	36	14	22			372	416	344			44
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	355	339	305	34	34	7	27			505	525	500			48
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	358	347	308	39	39	11	27	1		561	600	563	(*)		61
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	527	519	431	88	88	19	69			718	871	676	(*)		120
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	363	356	280	76	76	13	62	1		926	1, 047	906	(*)		194
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	450	437	313	124	124	28	96			1, 229	1, 277	1, 215			339
\$5,000 and over.....	198	193	158	35	35	8	26	1		1, 952	2, 288	1, 904	(*)		345
<i>Family types II and III</i>															
All nonrelief families.....	3, 843	3, 803	3, 669	134	135	33	96	3	3	990	1, 109	997	163	258	35
\$0-\$499.....	45	27	26	1	1	1				(*)	(*)				(*)
\$500-\$749.....	63	57	56	1	1		1			(*)		(*)			
\$750-\$999.....	159	156	152	4	4	1	3			148	(*)	117			4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	302	300	289	11	11	4	6		1	255	377	200		(*)	9
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	376	374	362	12	12	3	8	1		234	284	223			7
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	414	412	406	6	6	2	3	1		369	(*)	425	(*)		5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	490	458	448	10	10	3	7			505	464	523			11
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	766	766	740	26	27	5	20	1	1	625	1, 066	575	(*)	(*)	22
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	515	513	504	9	9	1	8			914	(*)	963			16
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	510	510	488	22	22	4	17		1	1, 085	1, 014	1, 127		(*)	47
\$5,000 and over.....	233	230	198	32	32	9	23			2, 215	2, 390	2, 146			304

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see table 6 on p. 120.

⁴ Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Families of types II and III, 1 male and 1 female.

² Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 6B.—Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners; number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; and average earnings of family from supplementary earners; by family type and income, 1935-36—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and family type (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners ¹					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (16)
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one ³ (5)	All (6)	Husbands (7)	Wives (8)	Others ⁴		All (11)	Husbands (12)	Wives (13)	Others ⁵		
								Male (9)	Female (10)				Male (14)	Female (15)	
<i>Family types IV and V</i>															
All nonrelief families.....	3,394	3,301	2,011	1,290	1,546	228	182	660	496	\$762	\$781	\$947	\$733	\$731	\$347
\$0-\$499.....	54	23	21	2	2	—	1	1	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)	—	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	57	47	35	12	12	3	3	2	4	86	43	112	76	76	18
\$750-\$999.....	93	87	69	18	20	8	3	6	3	178	196	233	132	171	38
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	196	191	138	53	58	19	8	19	12	266	285	143	282	293	79
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	241	235	178	57	61	17	8	17	19	340	391	309	362	287	86
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	312	303	207	96	107	25	7	49	26	385	486	473	311	402	132
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	331	327	213	114	127	24	17	56	30	517	610	448	517	481	198
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	596	592	387	205	237	32	20	104	81	602	682	665	554	616	239
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	503	496	267	229	279	32	35	122	90	725	814	769	705	703	402
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	711	706	322	384	483	50	39	213	181	963	1,085	1,192	935	912	654
\$5,000 and over.....	300	294	174	120	160	18	21	71	50	1,374	1,960	2,425	1,180	997	733
<i>Family types VI and VII</i>															
All nonrelief families.....	981	971	838	133	212	23	20	103	66	850	830	1,172	816	813	184
\$0-\$499.....	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500-\$749.....	14	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750-\$999.....	47	46	44	2	2	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)	—	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	57	57	53	4	5	—	1	—	3	97	—	(*)	(*)	140	8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	94	91	88	3	3	—	—	3	—	98	—	—	88	—	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	123	122	113	9	9	1	4	3	1	413	(*)	513	104	(*)	30
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	118	118	115	3	3	1	1	1	—	240	(*)	(*)	(*)	—	6
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	183	183	154	29	40	5	4	16	15	562	389	744	660	466	123
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	132	132	119	13	22	1	1	14	6	667	(*)	(*)	629	820	111
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	142	142	95	47	84	12	4	41	27	860	874	526	856	909	509
\$5,000 and over.....	65	65	42	23	44	3	4	23	14	1,486	1,639	4,021	1,228	1,154	1,006

Family types VIII and Other

All nonrelief families.....	392	388	108	280	506	48	10	248	200	870	943	824	870	856	1,124
\$0-\$499.....	3	2	1	1	1	1				(*)	(*)				(*)
\$500-\$749.....	5	4	4												
\$750-\$999.....	4	4	2	2	2			2		(*)			(*)		(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	10	10	4	6	8	2	1	4	1	236	(*)	(*)	206	(*)	188
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	12	11	5	6	10	2	1	4	3	298	(*)	(*)	266	326	248
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	23	23	13	10	14	3		4	7	373	323	(*)	428	362	227
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	28	28	14	14	15	1		7	7	515	(*)		442	577	276
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	55	55	17	38	62	8	2	28	24	579	694	(*)	549	601	653
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	55	54	12	42	69	6		37	26	668	712		639	698	838
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	125	125	27	98	173	15	4	91	63	887	1,102	949	866	862	1,228
\$5,000 and over.....	72	72	9	63	152	10	2	71	69	1,230	1,598	(*)	1,284	1,109	2,597

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see table 6 on p. 120.

⁴ Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: families of types IV and V, 3 males and no females.

⁵ Average earnings of persons under 16 years of age were as follows: families of types IV and V, males \$182.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 7.—Earnings of supplementary earners: Number of supplementary earners with earnings of specified amount, by family income, 1935-36

[White families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of families with any supplementary earners (2)	Average earnings of supplementary earners (3)	Number of supplementary earners with earnings of—														
			Any amount (4)	Under \$50 (5)	\$50- \$99 (6)	\$100- \$199 (7)	\$200- \$299 (8)	\$300- \$399 (9)	\$400- \$499 (10)	\$500- \$599 (11)	\$600- \$699 (12)	\$700- \$799 (13)	\$800- \$899 (14)	\$900- \$999 (15)	\$1,000- \$1,499 (16)	\$1,500- \$1,999 (17)	\$2,000 and over (18)
All families	2,488	\$787	3,079	97	115	223	205	188	182	230	194	374	173	189	625	164	120
Relief families	162	365	191	20	18	28	26	18	18	24	12	10	4	7	6		
Nonrelief families	2,326	815	2,888	77	97	195	179	170	164	206	182	364	169	182	619	164	120
\$0-\$249	1	(*)	1		1												
\$250-\$499	10	138	10		4	4	2										
\$500-\$749	19	136	19	3	6	4	6										
\$750-\$999	40	184	42	5	5	14	8	10									
\$1,000-\$1,249	104	259	112	10	11	21	26	20	14	9	1						
\$1,250-\$1,499	114	329	122	10	10	22	8	23	17	23	6	3					
\$1,500-\$1,749	155	409	170	7	9	20	28	24	12	24	20	23	3				
\$1,750-\$1,999	180	521	194	4	9	19	20	15	18	15	24	45	16	9			
\$2,000-\$2,249	201	584	229	10	6	16	12	20	23	17	26	47	16	20	16		
\$2,250-\$2,499	185	656	225	6	7	9	18	11	22	17	15	47	15	21	37		
\$2,500-\$2,999	369	751	455	7	6	31	22	18	18	36	37	72	42	46	120		
\$3,000-\$3,499	264	872	324	6	5	12	9	13	13	20	18	36	22	33	125	12	
\$3,500-\$3,999	194	977	248	1	3	7	4	5	8	15	11	31	19	20	95	29	
\$4,000-\$4,499	137	1,021	185	2	3	2	2	4	10	13	10	23	13	11	58	34	2
\$4,500-\$4,999	80	1,188	129		3		2	1	2	5	7	14	8	3	50	28	6
\$5,000-\$7,499	202	1,342	320	5	5	10	9	4	5	10	6	21	11	15	101	49	69
\$7,500-\$9,999	44	1,667	65	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	13	7	26
\$10,000 and over	27	1,934	38		3		2	2	2	1			1	1	6	5	17

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 8.—Husbands as earners: Number and average yearly earnings of husbands classified as principal or supplementary earners, by age and family income, 1935-36

[White families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Family income class (1)	Principal earners by age groups											Supplementary earners by age groups														
	Any	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Any	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)		
	Number of husbands ¹																									
All families	12,170	2	231	1,586	2,244	2,384	2,087	1,443	1,043	563	352	235	513	5	57	57	54	50	70	84	56	42	38			
Relief families	1,497	2	50	211	257	326	259	171	104	60	34	23	60	1	5	5	8	8	13	8	3	4	5			
Nonrelief families	10,673		181	1,375	1,987	2,058	1,828	1,272	939	503	318	212	453	4	52	52	46	42	57	76	53	38	33			
\$0-\$249	26		2	1	5	3	2	3	4	1	2	3														
\$250-\$499	72		6	5	10	14	10	7	7	6	3	4	5		1	1			1	1	1					
\$500-\$749	189		9	19	21	30	28	30	24	11	8	9	8		2	2		3	2	8	2					
\$750-\$999	408		31	78	75	79	54	26	24	22	8	11	14		2	3			1	5	1	2				
\$1,000-\$1,249	760		37	169	135	113	109	66	53	33	25	20	33		1	2	4	4	6	8	2	3	1			
\$1,250-\$1,499	920		37	186	193	154	131	92	48	39	20	20	36		9	4	7	3	1	4	4	1	3			
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,116		20	188	231	229	175	96	87	38	33	19	38		1	4	3	2	3	4	10	5	2	4		
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,196		7	191	256	241	210	118	76	49	32	16	40		2	9	2	3	1	6	7	5	3	2		
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,170		10	163	238	239	197	150	92	41	26	14	29		5	4	5	2	4	4	2	3				
\$2,250-\$2,499	817		8	96	173	150	160	107	59	26	20	18	40		7	4	4	4	6	9	2	2	2			
\$2,500-\$2,999	1,461		8	123	309	358	248	179	128	56	31	21	53		4	7	6	3	9	6	8	7	3			
\$3,000-\$3,499	813		2	67	133	167	153	107	94	43	31	16	40		4	6	4	5	8	5	4	3	1			
\$3,500-\$3,999	473		1	34	56	88	95	78	63	31	19	8	30		1	7	3	2	1	5	5	2	4			
\$4,000-\$4,499	292		2	21	41	45	54	48	48	18	8	7	22		1	3	2	2	1	4	3	2	4			
\$4,500-\$4,999	176			8	25	24	41	31	21	18	6	2	17		2	3	1	1		5	1	2	2			
\$5,000-\$7,499	477			19	60	83	89	82	56	42	33	13	40		1	1	5	7	6	3	5	6	6			
\$7,500-\$9,999	134		1	4	9	20	32	22	24	10	7	5	6					1	1		4					
\$10,000 and over	173			3	17	21	40	30	31	19	6	6	2					1					1			
	Average earnings of husbands ²																									
All nonrelief families	\$2,336		\$1,274	\$1,804	\$2,189	\$2,341	\$2,550	\$2,537	\$2,639	\$2,473	\$3,154	\$2,075	\$850		\$530	\$776	\$894	\$978	\$1,074	\$816	\$708	\$843	\$795	\$927		

¹ Excludes 2 principal earners who did not report age.

² Averages for each age group are based on the corresponding numbers of husbands in the upper section of the table; the two averages for all age groups combined are based on the corresponding total numbers of husbands, including those who did not report age.

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TABLE 9.—Wives as earners: Number and average yearly earnings of wives classified as principal or supplementary earners, by age and family income, 1935-36

[White families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Family income class (1)	Principal earners by age groups													Supplementary earners by age groups												
	Any	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Any	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)		
	Number of wives																									
All families.....	317		22	61	71	48	46	27	24	11	4	3	675	2	92	202	129	104	69	44	23	6	2	2		
Relief families.....	30		2	5	5	3	9		2	3	1		22		1	3	5	4	4	1						
Nonrelief families.....	287		20	56	66	45	37	27	22	8	3	3	653	2	91	199	124	100	65	40	22	6	2	2		
\$0-\$249.....	8		1	1		1	1						1									1				
\$250-\$499.....	11		1	2	1	1	4	1	3				4		1		1		1					1		
\$500-\$749.....	13		1	1	2	2	3	3	2				5		2	6	1	3								
\$750-\$999.....	13									3			16													
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	37		3	6	11	3	5	7	1	1			38			9	9	4	3	3	2	2	2			
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	33		4	6	8	4	3	3	1				36			9	9	5	4	4	4	2	2	1		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	23		2	4	4	4	3	3	2				39	1		12	9	7	3	2	2	1	1	1		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	25		6	6	5	3	2	1	1	4	1		41			9	7	5	3	2	2	1	1	1		
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	18		1	1	5	6	4	1				1	52		11	17	8	6	5	2	2	2	1	1		
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	22		1	7	7	3	3	4	3				52		14	24	10	5	5	2	2	2	2	2		
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	24		1	7	7	3	4	2	2	2			53		19	23	26	11	6	4	2	2	2	1		
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	20			4	8	3	2	2	2	1			106		9	23	28	19	10	6	4	2	2	1		
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	16			3	4	3	2	1	2	2	1		72		3	15	18	11	6	5	2	2	2	1		
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	11			1	4	3	2	2	4				46		3	15	18	9	6	5	2	2	2	1		
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	5			1	1	1	1	2	4				13		3	13	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1		
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	18			1	5	1	4	3			1		40			5	19	6	13	4	2	2	1	1		
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	1				1	1	1						16			2	1	3	2	2	1					
\$10,000 and over.....	2						1			1			11			1	3	4	3							
	Average earnings of wives ¹																									
All nonrelief families.....	\$1,565		\$928	\$1,332	\$1,595	\$1,639	\$1,867	\$1,653	\$1,400	\$3,288	\$633	\$1,410	\$910	(*)	\$708	\$831	\$1,067	\$1,102	\$1,090	\$789	\$699	\$291	(*)	(*)		

¹ Averages for each age group are based on the corresponding numbers of wives in the upper section of the table; the two averages for all age groups combined are based on the corresponding total numbers of wives.
 * Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 10.—Money income other than earnings: *Number of families receiving money income other than earnings, and average amount received, by source and total income, 1935-36*¹

[White families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from—					Average money income, other than earnings, received from ² —					
		Any source (3)	Rent from property (net) (4)	Interest and dividends (5)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (6)	Gifts for current use (7)	All sources (8)	Rent from property (net) (9)	Interest and dividends (10)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (11)	Gifts for current use (12)	Miscellaneous sources ³ (13)
All families.....	13, 856	3, 217	470	1, 672	405	675	\$135	\$9	\$63	\$28	\$13	\$22
Relief families.....	1, 955	176	12	6	20	73	23	1	(**)	4	3	15
Nonrelief families.....	11, 901	3, 041	458	1, 666	385	602	153	10	7½	32	14	23
\$0-\$249.....	99	27	4	22	.....	2	12	2	9	.....	(*)	(*)
\$250-\$499.....	121	42	13	18	8	12	57	14	11	20	12	.....
\$500-\$749.....	264	99	21	28	24	36	113	15	17	47	30	4
\$750-\$999.....	489	91	24	23	20	37	66	12	3	29	19	3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	875	138	26	24	33	58	65	5	8	34	14	4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1, 030	167	28	46	37	56	53	4	2	27	11	9
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1, 227	218	33	75	44	71	61	5	6	33	10	7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1, 295	237	40	96	41	54	56	6	6	29	5	10
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1, 241	261	44	141	30	56	46	8	5	16	6	11
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	836	228	38	114	22	44	69	7	5	24	8	25
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1, 568	385	55	246	33	63	75	10	17	22	8	18
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	882	263	36	167	22	28	92	10	23	24	5	30
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	523	196	26	121	22	22	153	14	18	56	9	56
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	329	136	21	96	9	12	176	11	66	40	15	44
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	204	81	10	54	8	13	241	18	105	50	20	48
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	542	261	23	200	20	19	356	27	155	76	31	67
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	145	80	9	71	8	6	810	56	538	40	92	84
\$10,000 and over.....	181	131	7	124	4	13	3, 763	28	3, 171	98	202	264

¹ See glossary for definition of "money income other than earnings."

² Averages are based on all families, column (2), whether or not they received money income other than earnings.

³ Includes money income other than earnings from sources other than those specified, including profits from business enterprises partially or wholly owned but not operated by family members. See glossary for further definition of profits.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

**\$.50 or less.

TABLE 11.—Nonmoney income from owned homes: Number of families owning homes with and without mortgages; average rental value, average expense, and average nonmoney income from home ownership; by income, 1935-36

[White families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY; NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of families		Homes free from mortgage					Mortgaged homes						
	All (2)	Owning homes ¹ (3)	Families owning homes free from mortgage		Average rental value ² (6)	Average expense ³ (7)	Average non-money income ⁴ (8)	Families owning mortgaged homes		Average rental value ² (11)	Average expense ³		Average non-money income ⁴ (14)	Interest as per-centage of rental value (15)
			Number (4)	Percent-age ⁵ (5)				Number (9)	Percent-age ⁵ (10)		Interest (12)	Other (13)		
All families	13,856	2,706	485	18	\$663	\$153	\$510	2,221	82	\$630	\$216	\$147	\$266	34
Relief families	1,955	160	31	19	412	109	302	129	81	471	174	120	177	37
Nonrelief families	11,901	2,546	454	18	680	156	524	2,092	82	639	219	149	271	34
\$0-\$249	99	17	2	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(†)	468	174	120	174	37
\$250-\$499	121	35	18	51	382	104	279	17	49	501	146	126	229	29
\$500-\$749	264	48	12	25	367	102	265	36	75	528	164	130	234	31
\$750-\$999	489	64	12	19	422	112	310	52	81	494	180	124	190	36
\$1,000-\$1,249	875	99	16	16	480	122	358	83	84	473	216	120	137	46
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,030	135	27	20	412	110	301	108	80	523	184	129	211	35
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,227	173	25	14	418	110	308	148	86	576	177	128	211	34
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,295	200	34	17	488	123	364	166	83	534	189	131	214	35
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,241	218	28	13	511	126	384	190	87	559	195	136	228	35
\$2,250-\$2,499	886	218	33	15	499	125	374	185	85	576	197	138	240	34
\$2,500-\$2,999	1,568	400	67	17	600	142	458	333	83	583	206	140	238	35
\$3,000-\$3,499	882	280	44	16	628	147	479	236	84	638	219	149	269	34
\$3,500-\$3,999	623	174	28	16	745	166	579	146	84	691	225	158	308	32
\$4,000-\$4,499	329	131	17	13	946	202	744	114	87	801	250	177	374	31
\$4,500-\$4,999	204	81	20	25	825	181	644	61	75	804	258	178	367	32
\$5,000-\$7,499	542	177	39	22	864	187	677	138	78	854	296	185	372	35
\$7,500-\$9,999	145	46	11	24	1,192	242	950	35	76	1,198	336	246	616	28
\$10,000 and over	181	50	21	42	2,257	429	1,828	29	58	1,995	660	378	957	33

¹ Includes all families occupying owned homes at any time during the report year.² Based on estimate made by home owner for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. This period averages, in general, approximately twelve months.³ Expense for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Expense other than interest, columns (7) and (13), estimated on basis of average relationship between rental value and expense.⁴ Nonmoney income for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Obtained by deducting estimated expense (including interest) from rental value.⁵ Based on number of families owning homes, column (3).

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

TABLE 12.—Monthly rental value: Number of home-owning families having homes with specified monthly rental value, by income, 1935-36¹

[White families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families (2)		Home-owning families (3) (4)		A average monthly rental value of owned homes ² (5)	Number of home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of—														
	Number (3)	Per-cent- age ³ (4)	Under \$5 (6)	\$5- \$9 (7)		\$10- \$14 (8)	\$15- \$19 (9)	\$20- \$24 (10)	\$25- \$29 (11)	\$30- \$34 (12)	\$35- \$39 (13)	\$40- \$44 (14)	\$45- \$49 (15)	\$50- \$54 (16)	\$55- \$64 (17)	\$65- \$74 (18)	\$75- \$99 (19)	\$100 and over (20)		
All families.....	13,630	2,651	19		\$53.60			2	14	40	101	157	282	385	323	480	330	168	203	166
Relief families.....	1,917	160	8		38.50			2	2	11	16	20	19	34	25	21	5	2	2	1
Nonrelief families.....	11,713	2,491	21		54.60				12	29	85	137	263	351	298	459	325	166	201	165
\$0-\$249.....	95	17	18		37.00				1	1	3	1	3	4		2	1	1		
\$250-\$499.....	119	34	29		37.60				1	1	4	7	8	3	1	7	1	1	1	
\$500-\$749.....	257	47	18		40.70				1	1	7	12	3	5	7	3	3	1	3	1
\$750-\$999.....	471	62	13		40.40				2	2	13	3	12	13	2	5	5	1	3	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	858	93	11		40.10					2	11	9	26	17	7	10	5	3		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,006	130	13		42.60					7	8	12	27	22	15	19	8	2	5	2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,204	170	14		41.80				2	3	9	20	34	38	13	34	12	3	3	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,281	196	15		44.20				1	5	8	18	27	37	25	45	16	6	7	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,224	215	18		46.20				2	1	8	19	33	33	36	36	28	12	7	2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	872	217	25		47.20					4	7	6	15	52	35	46	24	15	9	2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,538	394	26		49.00				2		4	19	39	53	67	90	70	19	19	3
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	874	270	31		53.60					1	3	19	37	46	52	48	31	28	5	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	518	170	33		59.00					2	1	3	19	37	46	52	48	31	28	5
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	328	128	39		68.80						1	2	3	6	8	18	37	33	18	11
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	204	81	40		67.40						1	2	3	6	8	18	37	33	18	11
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	539	172	32		73.00								5	2	4	5	4	21	14	9
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	144	45	31		101.70								1	3	9	8	27	29	21	39
\$10,000 and over.....	181	50	28		186.70											1	1	3	3	42

¹ Includes only those families that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Families are classified as home-owning families or as renting families according to their status at the date of interview.

² Based on estimate made by home owner for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Averages are based on the number of home-owning families, as of end of report year, column (3).

³ Based on the number of home-owning and renting families, column (2).

TABLE 13.—Monthly rent: Number of renting families reporting specified monthly rent, by income, 1935-36¹

[White families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families (2)	Renting families		Average monthly rent ² (5)	Number of renting families reporting monthly rent of—																
		Number (3)	Percentage ³ (4)		Under \$5	\$5-\$9	\$10-\$14	\$15-\$19	\$20-\$24	\$25-\$29	\$30-\$34	\$35-\$39	\$40-\$44	\$45-\$49	\$50-\$54	\$55-\$64	\$65-\$74	\$75-\$99	\$100 and over	Rent free ⁴	
					(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
All families.....	13,630	10,979	81	\$42.60	3	4	134	604	952	1,117	1,297	1,654	1,411	981	793	817	407	403	378	24	
Relief families.....	1,917	1,757	92	25.80	---	1	90	322	417	349	272	160	76	34	10	10	7	1	3	5	
Nonrelief families.....	11,713	9,222	79	45.90	3	3	44	282	535	768	1,025	1,494	1,335	947	783	807	400	402	375	19	
\$0-\$249.....	95	78	82	37.60	---	---	---	4	8	12	9	13	12	6	3	5	4	2	---	---	
\$250-\$499.....	119	85	71	27.60	---	---	8	13	14	13	10	15	8	1	---	---	---	---	1	1	
\$500-\$749.....	257	210	82	28.60	---	1	11	22	55	27	30	28	11	10	8	1	---	1	1	4	
\$750-\$999.....	471	409	87	28.30	---	---	3	64	77	79	81	50	27	14	8	---	---	1	1	1	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	858	765	89	30.70	---	1	12	69	114	147	153	118	75	30	19	16	5	---	1	4	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,006	876	87	32.40	---	---	5	52	102	164	165	173	121	43	28	17	4	1	1	---	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,204	1,034	86	35.40	---	---	1	24	73	143	192	280	156	73	49	21	9	9	1	2	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,281	1,085	85	38.00	---	---	1	21	43	82	160	292	240	111	67	49	11	5	2	1	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,224	1,009	82	41.60	---	---	1	9	26	43	98	216	238	168	91	81	19	14	3	---	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	872	655	75	44.50	---	---	---	3	12	23	47	113	120	125	99	70	28	9	4	2	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,538	1,144	74	48.20	---	---	2	1	5	21	45	127	211	216	214	192	64	36	7	3	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	874	604	69	54.40	---	---	---	3	8	24	37	60	87	98	157	69	49	12	---	---	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	518	348	67	58.60	---	---	---	---	3	1	6	23	37	29	50	75	56	56	11	1	
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	328	200	61	64.70	---	---	---	---	---	2	3	2	10	24	14	48	39	46	12	---	
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	204	123	60	70.80	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	3	3	1	13	31	22	33	16	---	
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	539	367	68	85.50	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	4	5	9	22	40	60	107	117	---	
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	144	99	69	124.10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	6	24	67	---	---	
\$10,000 and over.....	181	131	72	195.70	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	2	9	118	---	

¹ Includes only those families that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Families are classified as home-owning families or as renting families according to their status at date of interview.² Rent reported at date of interview. Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class, column (3).³ Based on the number of home owning and renting families, column (2).⁴ Consists of families receiving rent as gift.

TABLE 14A.—Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent: Number of home-owning and renting families, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by occupation and income, 1935-36¹

[White nonrelief families, including husband and wife, both native-born: All family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class	Occupational group: Wage earner						Occupational group: Clerical						Occupational group: Business and professional					
	Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—		Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—		Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Rental value ³	Rent ⁴	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Rental value ³	Rent ⁴	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Rental value ³	Rent ⁴
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
All nonrelief families ⁵	897	3,843	19	81	\$45.00	\$34.90	713	2,895	20	80	\$52.90	\$44.70	739	2,317	24	76	\$68.70	\$65.30
\$0-\$499	4	73	5	95	37.50	26.80	2	12	(†)	(†)	(*)	33.90	5	19	(†)	(†)	37.00	31.30
\$500-\$749	15	125	11	89	35.30	26.10	6	27	18	82	39.20	32.10	11	31	26	74	35.40	29.70
\$750-\$999	24	274	8	92	34.40	26.60	9	80	10	90	42.70	29.90	17	40	30	70	43.20	34.60
\$1,000-\$1,249	35	457	7	93	40.40	28.80	23	192	11	89	37.80	33.00	26	94	22	78	43.00	33.40
\$1,250-\$1,499	59	518	10	90	41.90	30.20	28	266	10	90	42.40	34.60	28	86	25	75	43.40	38.90
\$1,500-\$1,749	72	562	11	89	38.70	32.80	52	343	13	87	44.90	37.30	32	118	21	79	42.20	40.50
\$1,750-\$1,999	97	517	16	84	41.40	34.80	54	389	12	88	46.60	39.40	37	174	18	82	47.00	44.00
\$2,000-\$2,499	176	599	23	77	44.00	39.20	160	683	19	81	46.50	44.00	90	379	19	81	51.10	46.20
\$2,500-\$2,999	179	469	28	72	46.40	44.00	128	358	26	74	49.10	49.90	78	313	20	80	53.80	51.80
\$3,000-\$4,999	212	230	48	52	50.70	48.00	194	437	31	69	60.90	57.30	235	600	28	72	66.40	63.60
\$5,000 and over	24	19	56	44	59.00	60.70	57	108	34	66	80.20	84.30	180	463	28	72	108.90	124.40

¹ Includes only those families that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Families are classified as home-owning families or as renting families according to their status at the date of interview.

² Based on the number of home-owning and renting families in the respective occupational groups.

³ Based on estimate made by home owner for period of ownership and occupancy during the report year. Averages are based on the number of home-owning families as of end of report year.

⁴ Rent as reported at date of interview. Averages in this column are based on the number of families reporting monthly rent, including families receiving rent as gift, the amount of which is estimated by the family.

⁵ Of the families classified in the occupational groups, "no gainfully employed member," 309 did not change their living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Of the latter group 142 families, or 46 percent, were owning families. Their average monthly rental value was \$50.80. The remaining 167 families, or 54 percent, were renting families. Their average monthly rent was \$49.10.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

TABLE 14B.—Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent: Number of home-owning and renting families, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by family type and income, 1935-36¹

[White nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Family type I						Family types II and III						Family types IV and V					
	Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—		Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—		Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning (2)	Rent-ing (3)	Home-owning (4)	Rent-ing (5)	Rental value ³ (6)	Rent ⁴ (7)	Home-owning (8)	Rent-ing (9)	Home-owning (10)	Rent-ing (11)	Rental value ³ (12)	Rent ⁴ (13)	Home-owning (14)	Rent-ing (15)	Home-owning (16)	Rent-ing (17)	Rental value ³ (18)	Rent ⁴ (19)
All nonrelief families.....	515	2,714	16	84	\$51.40	\$46.20	516	3,246	14	86	\$54.30	\$44.40	1,091	2,270	32	68	\$55.80	\$49.30
\$0-\$499.....	28	81	26	74	35.90	31.70	4	39	9	91	37.50	32.20	18	35	34	66	40.00	32.90
\$500-\$749.....	19	102	16	84	42.60	29.00	7	54	12	88	38.60	27.90	15	41	27	73	43.20	29.10
\$750-\$999.....	28	152	16	84	43.20	30.10	8	143	5	95	39.00	26.50	23	66	26	74	38.00	30.50
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	42	263	14	86	37.80	32.20	11	282	4	96	43.60	28.50	37	157	19	81	41.20	33.00
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	35	265	12	88	43.90	35.30	29	337	8	92	41.70	30.80	56	179	24	76	42.60	33.50
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	37	309	11	89	41.20	38.10	36	367	9	91	39.10	34.30	76	235	24	76	42.60	35.40
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	54	300	15	85	45.20	40.60	41	412	9	91	44.40	37.20	75	254	23	77	44.70	37.70
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	82	437	16	84	45.20	44.40	119	632	16	84	46.80	42.60	174	416	30	70	47.30	43.00
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	72	281	20	80	50.30	49.80	91	414	18	82	49.60	48.30	182	314	37	63	49.30	47.60
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	86	359	19	81	63.80	59.10	123	382	24	76	60.90	62.10	313	396	44	56	58.30	58.00
\$5,000 and over.....	32	165	16	84	111.70	114.90	47	184	20	80	102.20	112.80	122	177	41	59	104.50	128.60

See p. 135 for footnotes.

TABLE 14B.—Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent: Number of home-owning and renting families, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by family type and income, 1935-36—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

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Income class (1)	Family types VI and VII						Family types VIII and Other					
	Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families		Average monthly		Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families		Average monthly	
	Home-owning (2)	Renting (3)	Home-owning (4)	Renting (5)	Rental value (6)	Rent (7)	Home-owning (8)	Renting (9)	Home-owning (10)	Renting (11)	Rental value (12)	Rent (13)
All nonrelief families.....	212	759	22	78	\$54.80	\$40.20	157	233	40	60	\$57.40	\$46.10
\$0-\$499.....	1	5	(†)	(†)	(*)	45.40	3	3	(†)	(†)	26.70	26.70
\$500-\$749.....	3	11	(†)	(†)	30.00	27.20	3	2	(†)	(†)	31.70	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	3	44	6	94	36.70	23.60	4	4	(†)	(†)	35.80	35.80
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1	55	2	98	(*)	28.70	2	8	(†)	(†)	(*)	25.50
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	7	86	8	92	39.30	28.20	3	9	(†)	(†)	43.30	29.10
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	13	109	11	89	38.00	31.00	8	14	(†)	(†)	55.00	34.90
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	15	102	13	87	37.00	34.70	11	17	(†)	(†)	45.30	35.20
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	43	138	24	76	45.10	39.70	14	41	26	74	51.80	35.80
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	29	101	22	78	43.80	45.60	20	34	37	63	46.50	46.40
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	65	75	46	54	61.20	53.70	62	63	50	50	57.90	46.50
\$5,000 and over.....	32	33	49	51	88.30	117.40	34	38	47	53	73.80	77.60

¹ Includes only those families that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Families are classified as home-owning families or as renting families according to their status at the date of interview.

² Based on the number of home owning and renting families in the respective family types.

³ Based on estimate made by home owner for period of ownership and occupancy during the report year. Averages are based on the number of home-owning families as of end of report year.

⁴ Rent as reported at date of interview. Averages in this column are based on the number of families reporting monthly rent, including families receiving rent as gift, the amount of which is estimated by the family.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

TABULAR SUMMARY

TABLE 15.—Type of living quarters: Number and percentage of owning families occupying specified types of living quarters, by income, 1935-36 ¹

[White families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of owning families (2)	Number of owning families occupying—								
		1-family house		2-family house		Apartment building for—			Dwelling unit in business building (10)	Other (11)
		De-tached (3)	At-tached (4)	Side by side (5)	2-decker (6)	3 fami-lies (7)	4 fami-lies (8)	5 or more families (9)		
Number										
All families.....	2, 651	1, 606	495	21	436	38	10	23	17	5
Relief families.....	160	122	22	1	13			2		
Nonrelief families.....	2, 491	1, 484	473	20	423	38	10	21	17	5
\$0-\$249.....	17	8	4		4	1				
\$250-\$499.....	34	12	7		12	1			2	
\$500-\$749.....	47	20	4	1	16	5	1			
\$750-\$999.....	62	24	8		26	1		3		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	93	48	8	1	30	4	1		1	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	130	72	22	1	30	4	1			
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	170	101	24	2	31	6	2	2	2	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	198	101	42	2	41	2	1	2	5	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	215	122	43	2	36	7	1	3	1	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	217	141	33	1	37	2		1	2	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	394	256	68	4	62	2	1	1		
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	270	177	57	4	29			2	1	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	170	99	44		23	1		1	1	1
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	128	73	34		19	1			1	
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	81	56	16	1	6	1	1			
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	172	108	41	1	19	1		1		1
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	45	35	7		2				1	
\$10,000 and over.....	50	31	11					5		3
Percentage										
All families.....	100	61	19	1	16	1	(††)	1	1	(††)
Relief families.....	100	76	14	1	8			1		
Nonrelief families.....	100	60	19	1	17	1	(††)	1	1	(††)
\$0-\$249.....	100	(†)	(†)		(†)	(†)				
\$250-\$499.....	100	35	21		35	3			6	
\$500-\$749.....	100	43	8	2	34	11	2			
\$750-\$999.....	100	38	13		42	2		5		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	100	52	9	1	32	4	1		1	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	100	55	17	1	23	3	1			
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	100	60	14	1	18	4	1	1	1	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	100	52	21	1	21	1	(††)	1	3	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	100	57	20	1	17	3	(††)	1	(††)	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	100	65	15	(††)	17	1		(††)	1	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	100	65	17	1	16	(††)	(††)	(††)		
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	100	66	21	1	11			1	(††)	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	100	58	25		13	1		1		1
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	100	57	26		15	1			1	
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	100	70	20	1	7	1	1			
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	100	62	23	1	11	(†)		1		1
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	100	78	16		4				2	
\$10,000 and over.....	100	62	22					10		6

¹ Includes only those families that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

†† 0.5 percent or less.

TABLE 16.—Type of living quarters: Number and percentage of renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by income, 1935-36¹

[White families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of renting families (2)	Number of renting families occupying—								Other (11)
		1-family house		2-family house		Apartment building for—			Dwelling unit in business building (10)	
		De-tached (3)	At-tached (4)	Side by side (5)	2-decker (6)	3 families (7)	4 families (8)	5 or more families (9)		
Number										
All families.....	10, 979	931	292	141	1, 875	507	343	6, 481	370	39
Relief families.....	1, 757	130	25	25	273	130	99	957	112	6
Nonrelief families.....	9, 222	801	267	116	1, 602	377	244	5, 524	258	33
\$0-\$249.....	78	7	-----	1	9	6	2	48	5	-----
\$250-\$499.....	85	4	4	-----	14	7	1	52	2	1
\$500-\$749.....	210	16	1	4	34	13	10	121	10	1
\$750-\$999.....	409	26	6	7	63	38	22	214	28	5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	765	57	15	18	137	49	32	408	41	8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	876	43	13	11	177	50	39	503	35	5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1, 034	89	20	10	198	41	36	606	31	3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1, 085	85	35	19	215	44	26	628	33	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1, 009	90	23	7	196	38	31	596	25	3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	655	72	20	7	119	26	14	382	15	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1, 144	129	46	16	229	38	17	652	13	4
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	604	48	26	6	91	10	6	408	7	2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	348	41	15	5	50	8	3	223	3	-----
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	200	25	13	2	26	2	1	130	1	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	123	11	7	1	11	1	1	88	3	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	367	45	20	2	31	5	1	259	4	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	99	8	1	-----	1	1	1	85	1	1
\$10,000 and over.....	131	5	2	-----	1	-----	1	121	1	-----
Percentage										
All families.....	100	9	3	1	17	5	3	59	3	(††)
Relief families.....	100	8	1	1	16	7	6	55	6	(††)
Nonrelief families.....	100	9	3	1	17	4	3	60	3	(††)
\$0-\$249.....	100	9	-----	1	12	8	3	61	6	-----
\$250-\$499.....	100	5	5	-----	17	8	1	81	2	1
\$500-\$749.....	100	8	(††)	2	16	6	5	57	5	(††)
\$750-\$999.....	100	6	2	2	15	9	5	53	7	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	100	8	2	2	18	6	4	54	5	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	100	5	2	1	20	6	4	57	4	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	100	9	2	1	19	4	3	59	3	(††)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	100	8	3	2	20	4	2	58	3	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	100	9	2	1	19	4	3	59	3	(††)
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	100	11	3	1	18	4	2	59	2	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	100	12	4	1	20	3	2	57	1	(††)
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	100	8	4	1	15	2	1	68	1	(††)
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	100	12	4	1	15	2	1	64	1	-----
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	100	13	6	1	13	1	(††)	65	(††)	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	100	9	6	1	9	1	1	71	2	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	100	13	5	(††)	8	1	(††)	71	1	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	100	8	1	-----	1	1	1	86	1	1
\$10,000 and over.....	100	4	1	-----	1	-----	1	92	1	-----

¹ Includes only those families that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview.
††0.5 percent or less.

TABLE 17.—Members of household not in economic family: Number of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by income, 1935-36

[White families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families having in the household nonfamily members of specified type ¹								Average number of nonfamily members of specified type ² (based on families having such members)							
		Any non-family member (3)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (8)	Tourists and transients (9)	Guests (10)	All non-family members (11)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (16)	Tourists and transients (17)	Guests (18)
			Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (4)	Other roomers with board (5)	Roomers without board (6)	Paid help (7)					Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (12)	Other roomers with board (13)	Roomers without board (14)	Paid help (15)			
All families.....	13,856	1,886	118	398	247	573	15	-----	705	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.5	-----	0.2
Relief families.....	1,955	89	9	28	22	1	3	-----	30	.8	.8	.9	1.4	(*)	.8	-----	.2
Nonrelief families.....	11,901	1,797	109	370	225	572	12	-----	675	.9	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.7	-----	.2
\$0-\$249.....	99	5	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	4	.8	-----	(*)	-----	(*)	-----	-----	.4
\$250-\$499.....	121	12	1	5	5	-----	-----	-----	2	.8	(*)	1.2	.6	-----	-----	-----	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	264	32	5	15	6	1	-----	-----	9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.4	(*)	-----	-----	.2
\$750-\$999.....	489	57	12	19	16	-----	-----	-----	13	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	-----	-----	-----	.2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	875	85	7	30	24	4	-----	-----	26	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	.8	-----	-----	.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,030	102	13	39	24	7	-----	-----	28	.9	1.4	1.0	1.0	.8	-----	-----	.2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,227	116	9	40	25	5	3	-----	40	.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	.4	1.7	-----	.2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,295	133	10	45	24	7	3	-----	50	.9	1.3	1.2	1.4	.9	2.3	-----	.2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,241	124	7	37	13	12	-----	-----	60	.7	1.1	1.1	1.3	.7	-----	-----	.2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	886	122	9	25	25	16	1	-----	47	.7	1.0	1.1	1.2	.6	(*)	-----	.2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,568	191	12	44	19	44	-----	-----	82	.8	1.6	1.2	1.9	.8	-----	-----	.2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	882	154	9	26	14	56	1	-----	61	.8	1.5	1.1	2.3	.8	(*)	-----	.1
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	523	124	7	17	8	53	2	-----	47	.8	1.4	1.2	2.2	.8	(*)	-----	.2
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	329	71	4	10	4	34	-----	-----	28	.9	1.7	1.5	1.0	.9	-----	-----	.2
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	204	51	1	3	3	19	-----	-----	29	.7	(*)	2.0	1.7	1.0	-----	-----	.2
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	542	212	-----	12	11	140	2	-----	78	.9	-----	8	3.5	.9	(*)	-----	.2
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	145	67	1	2	3	47	-----	-----	27	.9	(*)	(*)	1.0	1.1	-----	-----	.2
\$10,000 and over.....	181	139	2	-----	1	126	-----	-----	46	1.4	(*)	-----	(*)	1.4	-----	-----	.3

¹ Excludes a small number of families which had nonfamily members in the household but which did not report the duration of their membership.

² Averages in each column are based on the corresponding counts of families, in columns (3) through (10). The number of nonfamily members is expressed in terms of year-equivalent persons. This figure is computed for each family by dividing by 52 the total number of weeks of residence in the household for all nonmembers of the economic family.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 18.—Age of husbands and wives: Number of husbands and number of wives, by age and family income, 1935-36

[White families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Family income class (1)	Number reporting age ¹ (2)	Number with ages of—								
		Under 20 (3)	20-29 (4)	30-39 (5)	40-49 (6)	50-59 (7)	60-64 (8)	65-69 (9)	70-74 (10)	75 and over (11)
Husbands										
All families.....	13,850	3	1,936	4,899	3,878	1,983	527	331	179	114
Percentage.....	100.0	(†)	14.0	35.4	28.0	14.3	3.8	2.4	1.3	0.8
Relief families.....	1,954	2	309	701	561	236	55	48	27	15
Nonrelief families.....	11,896	1	1,627	4,198	3,317	1,747	472	283	152	99
\$0-\$249.....	99	.....	5	19	26	20	11	5	10	3
\$250-\$499.....	120	.....	13	27	28	29	7	9	1	6
\$500-\$749.....	264	.....	29	57	74	45	20	18	7	14
\$750-\$999.....	489	.....	111	159	91	70	21	16	12	9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	875	.....	212	264	199	113	39	23	12	13
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,029	.....	235	367	238	110	27	30	17	5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,226	.....	213	467	288	160	43	30	16	9
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,295	.....	212	505	339	159	48	16	11	5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,240	.....	178	488	360	149	35	17	5	8
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	886	.....	111	332	282	101	28	18	13	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,568	1	136	686	446	207	50	26	12	4
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	881	.....	73	310	274	153	38	20	5	8
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	523	.....	36	154	178	107	26	11	7	4
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	323	.....	24	91	106	73	13	10	6	1
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	204	.....	10	53	74	47	9	7	3	1
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	542	.....	20	151	185	110	43	15	12	6
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	145	.....	6	30	57	38	7	5	1	1
\$10,000 and over.....	181	.....	3	38	72	51	7	7	2	1
Wives										
All families.....	13,837	46	3,495	4,931	3,176	1,475	370	210	93	41
Percentage.....	100.0	0.3	25.2	35.6	23.0	10.7	2.7	1.5	0.7	0.3
Relief families.....	1,954	13	533	705	436	181	34	30	16	6
Nonrelief families.....	11,883	33	2,962	4,226	2,740	1,294	336	180	77	35
\$0-\$249.....	99	1	9	26	24	21	9	6	2	1
\$250-\$499.....	120	1	21	30	30	20	8	3	4	3
\$500-\$749.....	263	2	40	70	67	42	16	10	12	4
\$750-\$999.....	489	6	155	149	82	49	19	22	5	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	875	11	298	242	176	95	29	11	9	4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,028	5	381	337	173	101	25	16	9	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,225	1	366	439	239	112	34	23	6	5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,294	2	381	484	269	108	28	15	4	3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,237	2	339	486	269	101	23	11	3	3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	886	1	225	323	232	71	20	11	3	.....
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,565	1	340	654	364	155	33	13	5	.....
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	880	.....	163	328	241	112	20	9	5	2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	522	.....	79	188	146	83	18	7	.....	1
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	323	.....	59	94	108	47	12	5	1	2
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	204	.....	28	67	59	38	4	5	3	.....
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	542	.....	60	197	150	89	27	10	6	3
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	145	.....	17	45	49	26	6	1	.....	1
\$10,000 and over.....	181	.....	21	67	62	24	5	2	.....	.....

¹ Excludes 6 husbands and 19 wives who did not report age.
†0.05 percent or less.

TABLE 19.—Report year: Number and percentage distribution of families by date of end of report year, by occupation, 1935-36

[White families including husband and wife, both native-born: All family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Date of end of report year (1)	All families (2)	Relief families (3)	Occupational groups									No gainfully employed members (12)
			All (4)	Wage earner (5)	Clerical (6)	Business and professional				All business and professional (7)		
						Independent		Salaried				
						Business (8)	Professional (9)	Business (10)	Professional (11)			
Number of families												
All dates.....	13,856	1,955	11,901	4,824	3,664	3,102	1,047	383	794	878	311	
Dec. 31, 1935.....	2,726	403	2,323	943	685	614	191	99	147	177	81	
Jan. 31, 1936.....	14	5	9	5	1	2	1	-----	-----	1	1	
Feb. 29, 1936.....	190	47	143	65	41	32	4	5	10	13	5	
Mar. 31, 1936.....	664	161	503	260	137	91	30	12	23	26	15	
Apr. 30, 1936.....	2,010	399	1,611	741	509	322	131	33	60	98	39	
May 31, 1936.....	2,668	428	2,240	1,015	719	456	157	36	130	133	50	
June 30, 1936.....	2,027	263	1,764	752	588	392	152	33	101	106	32	
July 31, 1936.....	743	84	659	266	211	161	69	10	34	48	21	
Aug. 31, 1936.....	555	50	505	199	140	154	55	13	37	49	12	
Sept. 30, 1936.....	527	28	499	165	139	187	57	23	53	54	8	
Oct. 31, 1936.....	514	33	481	149	133	184	58	26	62	38	15	
Nov. 30, 1936.....	1,210	54	1,156	262	360	502	141	90	137	134	32	
Unknown.....	8	-----	8	2	1	5	1	3	-----	1	-----	
Percentage												
All dates.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Dec. 31, 1935.....	20	21	19	20	18	20	19	25	18	20	26	
Jan. 31, 1936.....	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	-----	-----	(††)	(††)	
Feb. 29, 1936.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	(††)	1	1	2	2	
Mar. 31, 1936.....	5	8	4	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	5	
Apr. 30, 1936.....	14	20	14	15	14	10	12	9	8	11	12	
May 31, 1936.....	19	22	19	22	19	15	15	9	16	15	16	
June 30, 1936.....	15	14	15	16	16	13	14	9	13	12	10	
July 31, 1936.....	5	4	6	6	6	5	7	3	4	6	7	
Aug. 31, 1936.....	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	3	5	6	4	
Sept. 30, 1936.....	4	1	4	3	4	6	5	6	7	6	3	
Oct. 31, 1936.....	4	2	4	3	4	6	6	7	8	4	5	
Nov. 30, 1936.....	9	3	10	5	10	16	14	24	17	15	10	
Unknown.....	(††)	-----	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	1	-----	(††)	-----	

††0.5 percent or less.

SECTION B, SET 2.—WHITE FAMILIES, INCLUDING HUSBAND AND WIFE, BOTH NATIVE-BORN

Sources of Income, Number and Earnings of Principal and Supplementary Earners, Rent or Rental Value, and Size of Family, by Family Income, Occupation, and Family Type, 1935-36

New York City: Foreign Area Only

TABLE 1.—Family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by income, 1935-36

[White families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups combined]

NEW YORK CITY: FOREIGN AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of families of type 1—									Average number of persons per family 2		
	Any (2)	I (3)	II (4)	III (5)	IV (6)	V (7)	VI (8)	VII (9)	Other (10)	All members (11)	Other than husband and wife	
											Under 16 (12)	16 and over (13)
All families.....	406	68	102	77	59	29	35	14	22	3.8	0.5	1.3
Relief families.....	93	6	24	19	7	9	15	4	9	4.4	.5	2.0
Nonrelief families.....	313	62	78	58	52	20	20	10	13	3.6	.5	1.1
\$0-\$249.....	2		1				1			(*)	(*)	(*)
\$250-\$499.....	2	1		1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	13	4	3		3		3			3.4	.2	1.2
\$750-\$999.....	28	11	7	7	1		2			3.1	.1	1.0
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	41	14	13	4	3	1	3	3		3.3	.2	1.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	41	6	11	9	12	1	2			3.4	.4	1.0
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	38	10	10	7	3	4	2	1	1	3.4	.4	1.0
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	47	4	16	13	6	4	2	1	1	3.7	.4	1.4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	25	3	5	7	6	1	2		1	3.7	.5	1.2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	19	1	5	3	6	1		1	2	3.8	.8	1.0
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	24	5	3	1	6	4	2	2	1	4.1	.7	1.4
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	16	2		2	2	2	1	2	5	5.1	1.9	1.2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	9		3	3	1	1			1	4.0	.9	1.1
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	5		1		2	1			1	5.0	2.0	1.0
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1	1								(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	2			1	1					(*)	(*)	(*)
\$7,500-\$9,999.....												
\$10,000 and over.....												

1 Family types:

- I 2 persons. Husband and wife only.
- II 3 persons. Husband, wife, 1 child under 16 and no others.
- III 4 persons. Husband, wife, 2 children under 16 and no others.
- IV 3 or 4 persons. Husband, wife, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or no other person regardless of age.
- V 5 or 6 persons. Husband, wife, 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 other persons regardless of age.
- VI 5 or 6 persons. Husband, wife, 3 or 4 children under 16 and no others.
- VII 7 or 8 persons. Husband, wife, 1 child under 16, 4 or 5 other persons regardless of age.
- Other All types not included in I through VII.

2 These are year-equivalent persons. The sum of columns (12) and (13) plus two (husband and wife) does not always equal column (11). For the methods used in deriving these averages see glossary.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 1A.—Family type: Number of families of specified types, by occupation and income, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families, including husband and wife, both native-born]

NEW YORK CITY: FOREIGN AREA ONLY

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type 1—								
	Any (2)	I (3)	II (4)	III (5)	IV (6)	V (7)	VI (8)	VII (9)	Other (10)
<i>Wage earners</i>									
Relief families.....	60								
All nonrelief families.....	171	31	46	30	26	11	16	4	7
\$0-\$249.....	1						1		
\$250-\$499.....	2	1		1					
\$500-\$749.....	9	2	3		2		2		
\$750-\$999.....	24	8	7	6	1		2		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	25	8	8	4		1	3	1	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	30	4	9	6	8	1	2		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	16	3	5	4		1	2		1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	29	3	9	8	2	3	2	1	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	5		2	1	2				
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	8	1	2		2			1	2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	11		1		5	3	1		1
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	9	1			2	2	1	1	2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....									
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	1				1				
\$4,500-\$4,999.....									
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	1				1				
\$7,500-\$9,999.....									
\$10,000 and over.....									
<i>Clerical</i>									
Relief families.....	13								
All nonrelief families.....	82	18	22	14	16	4	1	2	5
\$0-\$249.....									
\$250-\$499.....									
\$500-\$749.....									
\$750-\$999.....									
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	10	4	5		1				
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	9	2	2	1	4				
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	15	6	3	1	2	2		1	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	9	1	3	3	2				
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	15	2	3	5	3		1		1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	7		2	1	3	1			
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	7	3	2	1				1	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	3			1					2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	3		2						1
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	3				1	1			1
\$4,500-\$4,999.....									
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	1			1					
\$7,500-\$9,999.....									
\$10,000 and over.....									

For footnote 1, see table 1, p. 141.

TABLE 1A.—Family type: Number of families of specified types, by occupation and income, 1935-36—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: FOREIGN AREA ONLY

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type ¹ —								
	Any (2)	I (3)	II (4)	III (5)	IV (6)	V (7)	VI (8)	VII (9)	Other (10)
<i>Business and professional</i>									
Relief families.....	4								
All nonrelief families.....	56	11	9	14	10	5	3	3	1
\$0-\$249.....									
\$250-\$499.....									
\$500-\$749.....	4	2			1		1		
\$750-\$999.....	2	1		1					
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	5	2			2			1	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	2			2					
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7	1	2	2	1	1			
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	9		4	2	2	1			
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	5	1		1	1	1	1		
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	4		1	2	1				
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	2			1		1		
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	4	1		1				1	1
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	6		1	3	1	1		1	
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	1		1						
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1	1							
\$5,000-\$7,499.....									
\$7,500-\$9,999.....									
\$10,000 and over.....									
<i>No gainfully employed members</i>									
Relief families.....	16								
All nonrelief families.....	4	2	1					1	
\$0-\$249.....	1		1						
\$250-\$499.....									
\$500-\$749.....									
\$750-\$999.....	2	2							
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1							1	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....									
\$1,500-\$1,749.....									
\$1,750-\$1,999.....									
\$2,000-\$2,249.....									
\$2,250-\$2,499.....									
\$2,500-\$2,999.....									
\$3,000-\$3,499.....									
\$3,500-\$3,999.....									
\$4,000-\$4,499.....									
\$4,500-\$4,999.....									
\$5,000-\$7,499.....									
\$7,500-\$9,999.....									
\$10,000 and over.....									

For footnote 1, see table 1, p. 141.

TABLE 1B.—Number of relief families,¹ by income class, 1935-36

NEW YORK CITY: FOREIGN AREA ONLY

Income class	Number of families	Income class	Number of families
Total.....	93	\$1,250-\$1,499.....	5
		\$1,500-\$1,749.....	3
Under \$250.....	27	\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3
\$250-\$499.....	7	\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1
\$500-\$749.....	18	\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1
\$750-\$999.....	15	\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	12	\$3,000 and over.....	1

¹ This table covers families who had been on relief at any time during the schedule year. Reported incomes therefore include income from sources other than relief, but do not include amount of direct relief received in cash, or in kind. See p. 264.

TABLE 2.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by income, 1935-36

[White families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: FOREIGN AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
All families.....	406	383	53	47	27	20
Relief families.....	93	75	6	5	—	5
Nonrelief families.....	313	308	47	42	27	15
\$0-\$249.....	2	1	2	—	—	—
\$250-\$499.....	2	1	1	1	—	1
\$500-\$749.....	13	13	—	2	—	2
\$750-\$999.....	28	26	3	2	2	—
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	41	40	4	4	2	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	41	41	4	9	4	5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	38	38	3	1	1	—
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	47	47	3	5	3	2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	25	25	5	4	3	1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	19	19	7	1	1	—
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	24	24	4	4	3	1
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	16	16	3	5	4	1
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	9	9	5	1	1	—
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	5	5	1	2	2	—
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1	1	—	—	—	—
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	2	2	2	1	1	—
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."² See glossary for definitions of "money income other than earnings" and "business losses."³ The total of the numbers of families in columns (6) and (7), since no family reported nonmoney income from both sources.⁴ Includes families with losses from owned homes, as well as families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period.

TABLE 2.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by income, 1935-36¹—Continued

[White families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: FOREIGN AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Total family income (2)	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
All families ⁵	\$1,558	\$1,524	\$1,484	\$40	\$34	\$20	\$14
Relief families.....	716	706	679	27	10	—	10
Nonrelief families ⁵	1,808	1,766	1,723	43	42	26	16
\$0-\$249.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$250-\$499.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	592	562	562	—	30	—	30
\$750-\$999.....	870	852	786	66	18	—	18
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,109	1,077	1,058	19	32	20	12
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,362	1,299	1,281	18	63	16	47
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,590	1,585	1,534	51	5	5	—
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,856	1,826	1,815	11	30	14	16
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2,093	2,043	2,013	30	50	28	22
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2,356	2,335	2,210	116	21	21	—
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,694	2,642	2,611	31	52	32	20
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	3,250	3,160	3,086	74	90	83	7
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	3,708	3,669	3,486	183	39	39	—
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	4,241	4,069	4,068	1	172	172	—
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$10,000 and over.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

¹ The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2) of table 2, whether or not they received income from the specified source. Averages in columns (2), (3), (5), (6) and (7) are net figures, after deduction for all families of business losses met from family funds or expenses for owned homes.

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

³ Includes money income other than earnings, after deduction of business losses met from family funds. See glossary for definitions of "money income other than earnings" and "business losses."

⁴ Represents the estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period.

⁵ Median income for all families was \$1,460; for nonrelief families, \$1,694.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 3.—Money earnings: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by income, 1935-36

[White families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: FOREIGN AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from ¹ —		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders ² (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work ³ (9)
All families	406	383	381	14	1	\$1,484	\$1,475	\$9
Relief families	93	75	74	2	-----	879	676	(*)
Nonrelief families	313	308	307	12	1	1,723	1,713	10
\$0-\$249	2	1	1	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----
\$250-\$499	2	1	1	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----
\$500-\$749	13	13	12	1	-----	562	533	29
\$750-\$999	28	26	26	1	-----	786	783	3
\$1,000-\$1,249	41	40	40	-----	-----	1,058	1,058	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499	41	41	41	2	-----	1,281	1,273	9
\$1,500-\$1,749	38	38	38	2	1	1,534	1,519	15
\$1,750-\$1,999	47	47	47	2	-----	1,815	1,808	7
\$2,000-\$2,249	25	25	25	-----	-----	2,013	2,013	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499	19	19	19	1	-----	2,219	2,199	20
\$2,500-\$2,999	24	24	24	3	-----	2,611	2,563	48
\$3,000-\$3,499	16	16	16	-----	-----	3,086	3,086	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999	9	9	9	-----	-----	3,486	3,486	-----
\$4,000-\$4,499	5	5	5	-----	-----	4,068	4,068	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999	1	1	1	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499	2	2	2	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2), whether or not they received money earnings from the specified source.² Includes only families which had net money earnings from roomers and boarders (i. e., whose gross income from roomers and boarders exceeded estimated expenses). In addition, there were a few families which had roomers and boarders but which received from them no net money earnings.³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in home, such as laundry and sewing). Note that the corresponding counts of families in columns (5) and (6) are not mutually exclusive.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 4.—Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners, classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by income, 1935-36

[White families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: FOREIGN AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Hus- bands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All families.....	406	381	358	7	11	5
Relief families.....	93	74	68		4	2
Nonrelief families.....	313	307	290	7	7	3
\$0-\$249.....	2	1	1			
\$250-\$499.....	2	1	1			
\$500-\$749.....	13	12	12			
\$750-\$999.....	28	26	25		1	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	41	40	40			
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	41	41	40			1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	38	38	36	1		1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	47	47	46	1		
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	25	25	23		1	1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	19	19	16	1	2	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	24	24	22	2		
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	16	16	12	1	3	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	9	9	8	1		
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	5	5	5			
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1	1	1			
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	2	2	2			
\$7,500-\$9,999.....						
\$10,000 and over.....						

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Hus- bands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All families.....	49	\$1,439	\$1,464	\$1,334	\$1,011	\$724
Relief families.....	43	808	828		755	(*)
Nonrelief families.....	50	1,591	1,613	1,334	1,157	1,040
\$0-\$249.....	52	(*)	(*)			
\$250-\$499.....	13	(*)	(*)			
\$500-\$749.....	38	560	560			
\$750-\$999.....	45	836	842			
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	50	1,065	1,065			
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	51	1,220	1,231			(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	51	1,480	1,509	(*)		(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	52	1,765	1,785	(*)		
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	52	1,962	2,020		(*)	(*)
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	52	1,936	2,083	(*)		
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	52	2,222	2,274	(*)		
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	52	2,120	2,356	(*)	1,201	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	52	3,110	3,334	(*)		
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	52	3,044	3,044			
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	52	(*)	(*)			
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	52	(*)	(*)			
\$7,500-\$9,999.....						
\$10,000 and over.....						

¹ The total number of principal earners given in column (3) is equivalent to the total number of families having individual earners, since a family can have only one principal earner. The difference between the totals in columns (2) and (3) is explained by the fact that column (2), number of families, includes cases in which none of the family income was attributable to individual earners.

² Averages in this column are based on the number of principal earners reporting weeks of employment.

³ Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in columns (3) through (7).

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 5.—Number of earners in family: Number of families with specified number of individual earners, family relationship of sole earners, and average number of supplementary earners per family, by income, 1935-36

[White families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: FOREIGN AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners								Families with more than one earner as percent of families with any individual earner ¹ (11)	Average number of supplementary earners per family ² (12)
		One only					Two (8)	Three (9)	Four or more (10)		
		Any family member (3)	Husband (4)	Wife (5)	Other						
					Male (6)	Female (7)					
All families.....	406	319	314	.....	2	3	44	10	8	16.3	0.24
Relief families.....	93	69	66	.....	1	2	3	1	1	6.8	.11
Nonrelief families.....	313	250	248	.....	1	1	41	9	7	18.6	.28
\$0-\$249.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$250-\$499.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$500-\$749.....	13	11	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8.3	.08
\$750-\$999.....	28	24	24	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	7.7	.08
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	41	36	36	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	10.0	.10
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	41	35	35	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	14.6	.15
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	38	33	33	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	13.2	.21
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	47	43	43	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	8.5	.08
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	25	21	20	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	16.0	.24
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	19	14	13	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	26.3	.42
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	24	15	15	.....	.....	.....	7	1	1	37.5	.50
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	16	5	5	.....	.....	.....	6	3	2	68.8	1.31
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	9	7	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	22.2	.56
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	60.0	1.20
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	(*)	(*)
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$10,000 and over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ This percentage was computed by dividing the sum of columns (8), (9), (10) by column (4), table 3, p. 146.

² Averages in this column are based on the number of families with individual earners, column (4), table 3, p. 146.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 6.—Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners; number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; and average earnings of family from supplementary earners; by income, 1935-36

[White families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: FOREIGN AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners				Number of supplementary earners						Average earnings of supplementary earners ¹					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (17)
		Any (3)	One only		More than one ³ (6)	All (7)	Hus- bands (8)	Wives (9)	Others		All (12)	Hus- bands (13)	Wives (14)	Others			
			Any family member (4)	Hus- band (5)					Male (10)	Fe- male (11)				Male (15)	Fe- male (16)		
All families.....	406	381	319	314	62	93	16	20	35	22	\$547	\$726	\$303	\$628	\$510	\$125	
Relief families.....	93	74	69	66	5	8	3	1	2	2	385	717	104	144	268	33	
Nonrelief families.....	313	307	250	248	57	85	13	19	33	20	562	728	314	658	534	153	
\$0-\$249.....	2	1	1	1													
\$250-\$499.....	2	1	1	1													
\$500-\$749.....	13	12	11	11	1	1		1			(*)		(*)			16	
\$750-\$999.....	28	26	24	24	2	2			1		(*)		(*)	(*)		6	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	41	40	36	36	4	4		4			189		189			18	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	41	41	35	35	6	6	1	4	1		360		280	(*)		53	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	38	38	33	33	5	8	2	1	2	3	183		(*)	(*)	81	38	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	47	47	43	43	4	4	1	2	1		502	(*)	(*)	(*)		43	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	25	25	21	20	4	6	1	3	1	1	212		231	(*)	(*)	51	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	19	19	14	13	5	8	1	2	3	2	624	(*)	(*)	806	(*)	263	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	24	24	15	15	9	12	2	2	6	4	684	(*)	(*)	757	546	342	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	16	16	5	5	11	21	4	---	10	7	736	1,023	(*)	653	683	966	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	9	9	7	7	2	5	1	---	2	2	677	(*)	(*)	721	(*)	376	
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	5	5	2	2	3	6	---	1	4	1	853		(*)		(*)	1,024	
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1	1	1	1													
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	2	2	1	1	1	2			2		(*)		(*)		(*)	(*)	
\$7,500-\$9,999.....																	
\$10,000 and over.....																	

¹ Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in the preceding section: "Number of supplementary earners."

² Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class, column (2).

³ Families that have supplementary earners.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 10.—Money income other than earnings: Number of families receiving money income other than earnings, and average amount received, by source and total income, 1935-36¹

[White families, including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: FOREIGN AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from—					Average money income, other than earnings, received from ² —					
		Any source (3)	Rent from property (net) (4)	Interest and dividends (5)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (6)	Gifts for current use (7)	All sources (8)	Rent from property (net) (9)	Interest and dividends (10)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (11)	Gifts for current use (12)	Miscellaneous sources ³ (13)
All families.....	406	52	8	20	2	8	\$40	\$5	\$3	\$3	\$7	\$22
Relief families.....	93	6	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	27
Nonrelief families.....	313	46	8	20	2	8	43	6	4	4	8	21
\$0-\$249.....	2	2	—	1	—	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$250-\$499.....	2	1	—	—	—	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750-\$999.....	28	3	1	2	—	1	66	9	28	—	29	—
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	41	4	2	2	—	1	19	12	(**)	—	7	—
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	41	3	2	—	—	—	18	7	—	—	—	11
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	38	3	—	—	—	1	51	—	—	—	32	19
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	47	3	—	1	—	1	11	—	(**)	—	(**)	11
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	25	5	1	3	1	—	30	2	1	27	—	—
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	19	7	—	3	1	—	116	—	9	38	—	68
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	24	4	—	2	—	1	31	—	5	—	1	25
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	16	3	1	2	—	—	74	25	5	—	—	44
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	9	5	—	3	—	—	183	—	10	—	—	173
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	5	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	2	2	1	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ See glossary for definition of "money income other than earnings."

² Averages are based on all families, column (2), whether or not they received money income other than earnings.

³ Includes money income other than earnings from sources other than those specified, including profits from business enterprises partially or wholly owned but not operated by family members. See glossary for further definition of "profits".

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

** \$0.50 or less.

TABLE 12.—Monthly rental value: Number of home-owning families having homes with specified monthly rental value, by income, 1935-36¹

[White families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: FOREIGN AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes ² (5)	Number of home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of—																
	Number (3)	Percentage ² (4)		Under \$5 (6)	\$5-\$9 (7)	\$10-\$14 (8)	\$15-\$19 (9)	\$20-\$24 (10)	\$25-\$29 (11)	\$30-\$34 (12)	\$35-\$39 (13)	\$40-\$44 (14)	\$45-\$49 (15)	\$50-\$54 (16)	\$55-\$64 (17)	\$65-\$74 (18)	\$75-\$99 (19)	\$100 and over (20)		
All families.....	406	25	6	\$49.29			1		2	1	3	5	1	6	2		2	2		
Relief families.....	93																			
Nonrelief families.....	313	25	8	49.20			1		2	1	3	5	1	6	2		2	2		
\$0-\$249.....	2																			
\$250-\$499.....	2																			
\$500-\$749.....	13																			
\$750-\$999.....	28	2	7	(*)					1					1						
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	41	1	2	(*)													1			
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	41	4	10	33.20					1	1	1	1								
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	38	1	3	(*)										1						
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	47	3	6	36.70							2	1								
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	25	3	12	46.70										2						
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	19	1	5	(*)																
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	24	3	12	50.00									1			1				
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	16	4	25	54.20				1					1			1				
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	9	1	11	(*)										1						
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	5	1	20	(*)													1			
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1																			
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	2	1	50	(*)														1		
\$7,500-\$9,999.....																				
\$10,000 and over.....																				

¹ Includes only those families that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Families are classified as home-owning families or as renting families according to their status at the date of interview.

² Based on the number of home-owning and renting families, column (2).

³ Based on estimate made by home owner for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Averages are based on the number of home-owning families as of end of report year.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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TABLE 13.—Monthly rent: Number of renting families reporting specified monthly rent, by income, 1935-36¹

[White families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: FOREIGN AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families		Average monthly rent ³	Number of renting families reporting monthly rent of—																
	Number	Percentage ²		Under \$5	\$5-\$9	\$10-\$14	\$15-\$19	\$20-\$24	\$25-\$29	\$30-\$34	\$35-\$39	\$40-\$44	\$45-\$49	\$50-\$54	\$55-\$64	\$65-\$74	\$75-\$99	\$100 and over	Rent free ⁴	
All families.....	406	381	94	\$30.30	-----	1	29	56	53	54	50	48	34	25	12	12	2	3	1	1
Relief families.....	93	93	100	23.20	-----	-----	12	22	20	19	10	7	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nonrelief families.....	313	288	92	32.50	-----	1	17	34	33	35	40	41	32	25	12	11	2	3	1	1
\$0-\$249.....	2	2	100	(*)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$250-\$499.....	2	2	100	(*)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$500-\$749.....	13	13	100	20.80	-----	-----	1	4	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$750-\$999.....	28	26	93	22.30	-----	-----	5	4	7	4	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	41	40	98	23.60	-----	-----	3	10	9	6	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	41	37	90	28.30	-----	-----	2	7	5	7	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	38	37	97	34.60	-----	-----	-----	3	2	6	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	47	44	94	32.70	-----	1	2	3	2	3	11	8	9	4	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	25	22	88	40.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	2	3	5	4	4	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	19	18	95	40.30	-----	-----	-----	2	1	-----	1	5	2	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	24	21	88	41.80	-----	-----	1	1	-----	1	1	1	4	7	1	3	2	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	16	12	75	37.40	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	1	-----	1	1	1	2	1	-----	-----	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	9	8	89	55.60	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	1	1	1	2	1	-----	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	5	4	80	43.20	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1	1	100	(*)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	2	1	50	(*)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Includes only those families that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Families are classified as home-owning families or as renting families according to their status at the date of interview.

² Based on the number of home-owning and renting families, column (2).

³ Rent reported at date of interview. Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class, column (3).

⁴ Consists of families receiving rent as gift.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 15.—Type of living quarters: Number* of owning families occupying specified types of living quarters, by income, 1935-36¹

[White families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: FOREIGN AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of owning families (2)	Number of owning families occupying—									Other (11)
		1-family house		2-family house		Apartment building for—			Dwell- ing unit in busi- ness build- ing (10)		
		De- tached (3)	At- tached (4)	Side by side (5)	2- decker (6)	3 fam- ilies (7)	4 fam- ilies (8)	5 or more families (9)			
Number											
All families.....	25	12	3		7	1	1	1			
Relief families.....											
Nonrelief families.....	25	12	3		7	1	1	1			
\$0-\$249.....											
\$250-\$499.....											
\$500-\$749.....											
\$750-\$999.....	2				2						
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1	1									
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	4				3	1					
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1		1								
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3	2			1						
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	3	2					1				
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1	1									
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	3	1	1		1						
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	4	3						1			
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	1	1									
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	1	1									
\$4,500-\$4,999.....											
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	1		1								
\$7,500-\$9,999.....											
\$10,000 and over.....											

¹ Includes only those families that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview.

*Insufficient number of cases to warrant computation of percentage distribution.

TABLE 16.—Type of living quarters: Number and percentage of renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by income, 1935-36 ¹

[White families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: FOREIGN AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of renting families (2)	Number of renting families occupying—								Other (11)
		1-family house		2-family house		Apartment building for—			Dwell- ing unit in business building (10)	
		De- tached (3)	At- tached (4)	Side by side (5)	2- decker (6)	3 fam- ilies (7)	4 fam- ilies (8)	5 or more families (9)		
Number										
All families.....	381	13	4	1	53	25	14	263	8	-----
Relief families.....	93	5	1	-----	7	6	5	67	2	-----
Nonrelief families.....	288	8	3	1	46	19	9	196	6	-----
\$0-\$249.....	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----
\$250-\$499.....	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----
\$500-\$749.....	13	2	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	10	-----	-----
\$750-\$999.....	26	-----	-----	-----	7	2	1	15	1	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	40	-----	-----	-----	1	3	-----	36	-----	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	37	2	1	-----	8	2	2	21	1	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	37	-----	-----	-----	6	2	3	25	1	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	44	-----	-----	1	9	6	-----	27	1	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	22	1	-----	-----	4	2	2	13	-----	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	18	-----	-----	-----	3	1	-----	14	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	21	-----	1	-----	3	1	-----	16	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	12	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	7	2	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	8	1	1	-----	2	-----	1	4	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	4	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	2	-----	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Percentage										
All families.....	100	3	1	(††)	14	7	4	69	2	-----
Relief families.....	100	5	1	-----	8	7	5	72	2	-----
Nonrelief families.....	100	3	1	(††)	16	7	3	68	2	-----
\$0-\$249.....	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(†)	-----	-----
\$250-\$499.....	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(†)	-----	-----
\$500-\$749.....	100	15	-----	-----	8	-----	-----	77	-----	-----
\$750-\$999.....	100	-----	-----	-----	27	7	4	58	4	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	100	-----	-----	-----	3	7	-----	90	-----	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	100	5	3	-----	22	5	5	57	3	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	100	-----	-----	-----	16	5	8	68	3	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	100	-----	-----	2	20	14	-----	62	2	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	100	5	-----	-----	18	9	9	59	-----	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	100	-----	-----	-----	17	5	-----	78	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	100	-----	5	-----	14	5	-----	76	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	100	9	8	-----	8	-----	-----	58	17	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	100	13	-----	-----	25	-----	12	50	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	100	25	-----	-----	25	-----	-----	50	-----	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(†)	-----	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(†)	-----	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(†)	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over.....	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Includes only those families that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview.

† Percentage not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

†† 0.5 percent or less.

TABLE 19.—Report year: Number and percentage distribution of families by date of end of report year, by occupation, 1935–36

[White families including husband and wife, both native-born: All family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: FOREIGN AREA ONLY

(1)	(2)	(3)	Occupational groups								(12)
			(4)	(5)	(6)	Business and professional					
						(7)	Independent		Salaried		
							Busi-ness	Profes-sional	Busi-ness	Profes-sional	
Number of families											
All dates	406	93	313	171	82	56	27	3	15	11	4
Nov. 30, 1936	27	9	18	14	1	3	2	---	---	1	---
Dec. 31, 1936	364	79	285	153	76	52	24	3	15	10	4
Jan. 31, 1937	14	5	9	4	4	1	1	---	---	---	---
Feb. 28, 1937	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mar. 31, 1937	1	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Percentage											
All dates	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Nov. 30, 1936	6	10	5	8	1	5	7	---	---	9	---
Dec. 31, 1936	90	85	91	90	93	93	89	100	100	91	100
Jan. 31, 1937	4	5	4	2	5	2	4	---	---	---	---
Feb. 28, 1937	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mar. 31, 1937	(††)	---	(††)	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---

††0.5 percent or less.

SECTION B, SET 3.—NEGRO FAMILIES INCLUDING HUSBAND AND WIFE, BOTH NATIVE-BORN

Sources of Income, Number and Earnings of Principal and Supplementary Earners, Rent or Rental Value, and Size of Family, by Family Income, Occupation, and Family Type, 1935-36

New York City: Native Area Only

TABLE 1.—Family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by income, 1935-36

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2		
	Any (2)	I (3)	II (4)	III (5)	IV (6)	V (7)	VI (8)	VII (9)	VIII (10)	Other (11)	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16 (13)	16 and over (14)
All families.....	1,262	498	157	112	200	67	93	72	22	41	3.6	1.1	0.5
Relief families.....	552	173	69	55	81	37	62	41	8	26	3.9	1.4	.5
Nonrelief families.....	710	325	88	57	119	30	31	31	14	15	3.2	.8	.5
\$0-\$249.....	3	2	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.7	.4	.3
\$250-\$499.....	8	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.0	-----	-----
\$500-\$749.....	29	17	1	2	5	1	1	2	-----	-----	3.1	.5	.6
\$750-\$999.....	112	57	15	13	7	2	11	4	-----	-----	3.2	1.0	.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	154	76	30	12	17	4	5	8	-----	-----	3.0	.8	.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	122	61	10	9	22	4	5	8	2	3	3.2	.8	.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	101	43	12	4	20	6	5	3	3	5	3.4	.8	.7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	66	24	13	7	15	2	1	1	1	2	3.2	.8	.4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	38	14	1	6	7	3	3	2	1	1	3.7	1.2	.5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	23	10	3	1	4	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.6	.9	.7
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	24	4	1	1	10	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.0	.6	1.5
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	16	4	1	1	6	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.9	.7	1.2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	7	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.6	.6	1.0
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	4	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.8	.5	1.3
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$10,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

1 Family type:

- I 2 persons. Husband and wife only.
 II 3 persons. Husband, wife, 1 child under 16 and no others.
 III 4 persons. Husband, wife, 2 children under 16 and no others.
 IV 3 or 4 persons. Husband, wife, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or no other person, regardless of age.
 V 5 or 6 persons. Husband, wife, 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 other persons regardless of age.
 VI 5 or 6 persons. Husband, wife, 3 or 4 children under 16 and no others.
 VII 7 or 8 persons. Husband, wife, 1 child under 16, 4 or 5 other persons, regardless of age.
 VIII 5 or 6 persons. Husband, wife, 3 or 4 persons 16 or over.
 Other 7 or more persons. All types not included in I through VIII.

2 These are year-equivalent persons. The sum of columns (13) and (14) plus 2 (husband and wife) does not always equal column (12). For the methods used in deriving these averages see glossary.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 1A.—Family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, 1935-36

[Negro nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native-born]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2		
	Any	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
<i>Wage earner</i>													
All nonrelief families...	523	237	72	36	78	22	27	28	11	12	3.3	0.8	0.5
\$0-\$249	1				1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$250-\$499	8	8									2.0		
\$500-\$749	21	11	1	1	5		1	2			3.2	0.6	0.6
\$750-\$999	98	50	15	10	4	2	10	4			3.3	1.0	.2
\$1,000-\$1,249	127	60	24	10	15	4	5	8		3	3.1	.9	.4
\$1,250-\$1,499	104	54	9	5	18	4	5	7	2		3.1	.7	.8
\$1,500-\$1,749	72	25	12	2	13	6	5	3	2	4	3.7	.9	.5
\$1,750-\$1,999	46	18	9	5	10			1	1	2	3.2	.7	.7
\$2,000-\$2,249	15	4		2	4	3	1		1		3.6	.9	.5
\$2,250-\$2,499	12	4	2		2	1		2			4.2	1.3	.7
\$2,500-\$2,999	10	1		1	2	1		1	3	1	5.1	.9	2.2
\$3,000-\$3,499	7	1			3	1				1	5.0	1.0	2.0
\$3,500-\$3,999	2	1			1						(*)		(*)
\$4,000-\$4,499													
\$4,500-\$4,999													
\$5,000-\$7,499													
\$7,500-\$9,999													
\$10,000 and over													
<i>Clerical</i>													
All nonrelief families...	93	44	5	13	16	4	4	2	2	3	3.3	.8	.5
\$0-\$249													
\$250-\$499													
\$500-\$749													
\$750-\$999	6	2		3			1				3.4	1.4	
\$1,000-\$1,249	8	6	1	1							2.4	.4	
\$1,250-\$1,499	11	6		2	2				1		2.9	.4	.5
\$1,500-\$1,749	14	10			2				1	1	3.0	.5	.5
\$1,750-\$1,999	8	3	2	1	1		1				3.0	.9	.1
\$2,000-\$2,249	21	8	1	4	3		2	2		1	3.8	1.5	.3
\$2,250-\$2,499	6	3		1	1	1					3.2	.5	.7
\$2,500-\$2,999	10	3	1		4	2					3.3	.5	.8
\$3,000-\$3,499	6	2		1	2	1					3.2	.5	.7
\$3,500-\$3,999	1	1									(*)		
\$4,000-\$4,499													
\$4,500-\$4,999	1				1						(*)		(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499	1									1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$7,500-\$9,999													
\$10,000 and over													

For footnotes 1 and 2, see table J on p. 156.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 1A.—Family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, 1935-36—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ²		
	Any (2)	I (3)	II (4)	III (5)	IV (6)	V (7)	VI (8)	VII (9)	VIII (10)	Other (11)	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16 (13)	16 and over (14)
<i>Independent business</i>													
All nonrelief families...	52	25	7	3	13	3		1			2.8	0.4	0.4
\$0-\$249	1	1									(*)		
\$250-\$499													
\$500-\$749	7	5		1		1					2.7	.4	.3
\$750-\$999	5	4			1						2.4		.4
\$1,000-\$1,249	11	5	3	1	2						2.7	.5	.2
\$1,250-\$1,499	4	1			2			1			3.8	1.0	.8
\$1,500-\$1,749	8	3		1	4						2.6	.2	.4
\$1,750-\$1,999	6	3	1		1	1					2.8	.5	.3
\$2,000-\$2,249	1	1									(*)		
\$2,250-\$2,499	4	2	1		1						2.5	.2	.3
\$2,500-\$2,999	1		1								(*)		(*)
\$3,000-\$3,499	1				1						(*)		
\$3,500-\$3,999	2				1	1					(*)	(*)	(*)
\$4,000-\$4,499	1		1								(*)	(*)	
\$4,500-\$4,999													
\$5,000-\$7,499													
\$7,500-\$9,999													
\$10,000 and over													
<i>Independent professional</i>													
All nonrelief families...	9	5			4						2.6		.6
\$0-\$249													
\$250-\$499													
\$500-\$749													
\$750-\$999	2				2						(*)		(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249	1	1									(*)		
\$1,250-\$1,499													
\$1,500-\$1,749	2	2									(*)		
\$1,750-\$1,999													
\$2,000-\$2,249													
\$2,250-\$2,499	1	1									(*)		
\$2,500-\$2,999	1				1						(*)		(*)
\$3,000-\$3,499	1				1						(*)		(*)
\$3,500-\$3,999													
\$4,000-\$4,499													
\$4,500-\$4,999													
\$5,000-\$7,499	1	1									(*)		
\$7,500-\$9,999													
\$10,000 and over													

For footnotes 1 and 2, see table 1 on p. 156.
 *Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 1A.—Family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, 1935-36—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ²		
	Any (2)	I (3)	II (4)	III (5)	IV (6)	V (7)	VI (8)	VII (9)	VIII (10)	Other (11)	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16 (13)	16 and over (14)
<i>Salaried business</i>													
All nonrelief families...	4	1	1		2						2.9	0.2	0.7
\$0-\$249													
\$250-\$499													
\$500-\$749													
\$750-\$999													
\$1,000-\$1,249													
\$1,250-\$1,499											(*)	(*)	
\$1,500-\$1,749	2	1			1						(*)		(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999													
\$2,000-\$2,249													
\$2,250-\$2,499													
\$2,500-\$2,999	1				1						(*)		(*)
\$3,000-\$3,499													
\$3,500-\$3,999													
\$4,000-\$4,499													
\$4,500-\$4,999													
\$5,000-\$7,499													
\$7,500-\$9,999													
\$10,000 and over													
<i>Salaried professional</i>													
All nonrelief families...	24	8	2	5	7	1				1	3.2	0.7	0.5
\$0-\$249													
\$250-\$499													
\$500-\$749													
\$750-\$999													
\$1,000-\$1,249	5	3	1						1		2.8	0.2	0.6
\$1,250-\$1,499	2			2							(*)	(*)	
\$1,500-\$1,749	3	1		1	1						3.0	0.7	0.3
\$1,750-\$1,999	6		1	1	3	1					3.8	1.0	0.8
\$2,000-\$2,249	1	1									(*)		
\$2,250-\$2,499													
\$2,500-\$2,999	1				1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$3,499	1	1									(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,500-\$3,999	2			1	1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$4,000-\$4,499													
\$4,500-\$4,999													
\$5,000-\$7,499	2	2									(*)		
\$7,500-\$9,999	1				1						(*)		(*)
\$10,000 and over													

For footnotes 1 and 2, see table 1 on p. 156.
 *Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 1A.—Family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, 1935-36—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2		
	Any (2)	I (3)	II (4)	III (5)	IV (6)	V (7)	VI (8)	VII (9)	VIII (10)	Other (11)	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16 (13)	16 and over (14)
<i>No gainfully employed members</i>													
All nonrelief families	5	4	1								2.2	0.2	
\$0-\$249	1	1									(*)		
\$250-\$499													
\$500-\$749	1	1									(*)		
\$750-\$999	1	1									(*)		
\$1,000-\$1,249													
\$1,250-\$1,499	2	1	1								(*)	(*)	
\$1,500-\$1,749													
\$1,750-\$1,999													
\$2,000-\$2,249													
\$2,250-\$2,499													
\$2,500-\$2,999													
\$3,000-\$3,499													
\$3,500-\$3,999													
\$4,000-\$4,499													
\$4,500-\$4,999													
\$5,000-\$7,499													
\$7,500-\$9,999													
\$10,000 and over													

For footnotes 1 and 2, see table 1 on p. 156.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 2.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by income, 1935-36

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
All families	1, 262	1, 138	129	96	51	45
Relief families	552	433	20	21	7	14
Nonrelief families	710	705	109	75	44	31
\$0-\$249	3	2				
\$250-\$499	8	8	1	3		3
\$500-\$749	29	28	6	3		3
\$750-\$999	112	111	10	10	3	7
\$1,000-\$1,249	154	152	18	13	3	10
\$1,250-\$1,499	122	122	17	9	5	4
\$1,500-\$1,749	101	101	20	7	5	2
\$1,750-\$1,999	66	66	15	4	3	1
\$2,000-\$2,249	38	38	6	4	4	
\$2,250-\$2,499	23	23	4	5	5	
\$2,500-\$2,999	24	24	6	7	7	
\$3,000-\$3,499	16	16	2	4	4	
\$3,500-\$3,999	7	7		3	2	1
\$4,000-\$4,499	1	1		1	1	
\$4,500-\$4,999	1	1	1	1	1	
\$5,000-\$7,499	4	4	2	1	1	
\$7,500-\$9,999	1	1	1			
\$10,000 and over						

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."

² Includes 123 families, 103 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings and no business losses met from family funds; 4 families, all of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds, and no money income other than earnings, and 2 families, both of which were nonrelief, which had both money income and business losses met from family funds. There were, therefore, 125 families, 105 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings, whether or not they had business losses met from family funds; and there were 6 families, all of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds, whether or not they had money income other than earnings. These latter 6 families were found in the following income classes: \$1,250-\$1,499, 1; \$1,500-\$1,749, 1; \$2,000-\$2,249, 2; \$2,500-\$2,999, 1; \$3,000-\$3,499, 1. See glossary for definitions of "money income other than earnings" and "business losses."

³ The total of the numbers of families in columns (6) and (7), since no family reported nonmoney income from both sources.

⁴ Includes families with losses from owned homes, as well as families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period. There was 1 family, which was nonrelief, with losses from owned home (i. e., family whose estimated rental value was less than estimated expenses). This family was found in income class \$1,250-\$1,499.

TABLE 2.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by income, 1935-36¹—Con.

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Total family income (2)	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
All families ⁴	\$1,070	\$1,047	\$1,025	\$22	\$23	\$12	\$11
Relief families.....	518	510	495	15	8	3	5
Nonrelief families ⁴	1,500	1,467	1,430	28	33	18	15
\$0-\$249.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$250-\$499.....	422	361	352	(*)	61	.....	61
\$500-\$749.....	655	619	586	33	46	.....	46
\$750-\$999.....	877	855	840	15	22	6	16
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,119	1,094	1,062	32	25	2	23
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,364	1,347	1,330	17	17	5	.....
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,616	1,599	1,561	38	17	11	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,862	1,846	1,827	19	16	5	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2,107	2,075	2,039	36	32	32	.....
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2,366	2,312	2,288	24	54	54	.....
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,735	2,636	2,538	98	99	99	.....
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	3,278	3,150	3,134	(*)	128	128	.....
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	3,676	3,393	3,393	.....	283	(*)	(*)
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	.....	(*)	(*)	.....
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	.....	(*)	(*)	.....
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	5,729	5,701	5,695	(*)	(*)	(*)	.....
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.....	.....	.....
\$10,000 and over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ The averages in each column are based on all families, column 2 of table 2, p. 161, whether or not they received income from the specified source. Averages in columns (2), (3), (5), (6), and (7) are net figures, after deduction for all families of business losses met from family funds or expenses for owned homes.

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

³ Includes money income other than earnings, after deduction of business losses met from family funds. See glossary for definitions of "money income other than earnings" and "business losses."

⁴ Represents the estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period.

⁵ Median income for all families was \$980; for nonrelief families, \$1,350.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 2A.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by occupation and income, 1935-36

[Negro nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native-born: All family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
<i>Wage earner</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	523	523	64	39	13	26
\$0-\$499.....	9	9	1	3		3
\$500-\$749.....	21	21	2	1		1
\$750-\$999.....	98	98	6	8	1	7
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	127	127	10	9	1	8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	104	104	13	7	4	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	72	72	14	5	3	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	46	46	9	2	1	1
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	27	27	5	2	2	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	10	10	3	1	1	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	9	9	1	1		1
\$5,000 and over.....			1			
<i>Clerical</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	93	93	16	15	15	
\$0-\$499.....						
\$500-\$749.....						
\$750-\$999.....	6	6	2	1	1	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	8	8	1			
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	11	11	4			
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	14	14	2			
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	8	8	1			
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	27	27	3	5	5	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	10	10	1	4	4	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	8	8	2	4	4	
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1		1	1	
<i>Business and professional</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	89	89	25	21	16	5
\$0-\$499.....	1	1				
\$500-\$749.....	7	7	3	2		2
\$750-\$999.....	7	7	1	1	1	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	17	17	5	4	2	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	7	7	2	2	1	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	15	15	4	2	2	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	12	12	5	2	2	
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	7	7	2	2	2	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	4	4	2	2	2	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	8	8	2	4	4	
\$5,000 and over.....	4	4	3			
<i>No gainfully employed members</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	5		4			

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."

² Includes families having money income other than earnings, families having business losses met from family funds, and families having both such income and such losses. See glossary for definitions of "money income other than earnings" and "business losses."

³ The total of the numbers of families in columns (6) and (7), since no family reported nonmoney income from both sources.

⁴ Includes families with losses from owned homes, as well as families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period.

TABLE 2A.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by occupation and income, 1935-36—Continued

[Negro nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native-born: All family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and occupational group (1)	Total family income (2)	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
<i>Wage earner</i>							
All nonrelief families ⁵	\$1,353	\$1,332	\$1,310	\$22	\$21	\$4	\$17
\$0-\$499.....	396	342	334	(*)	54		54
\$500-\$749.....	666	649	647	(*)	(*)		(*)
\$750-\$999.....	881	861	855	6	20	(*)	19
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,121	1,097	1,085	12	24	(*)	23
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,362	1,344	1,327	17	18	7	11
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,613	1,597	1,569	28	16	6	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,855	1,834	1,812	22	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2,236	2,218	2,156	62	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,760	2,744	2,578	166	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,374	3,242	3,202	(*)	(*)		(*)
\$5,000 and over.....							
<i>Clerical</i>							
All nonrelief families ⁵	2,005	1,953	1,939	14	52	52	
\$0-\$499.....							
\$500-\$749.....							
\$750-\$999.....	891	851	823	(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,101	1,101	1,099	(*)			
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,371	1,371	1,349	22			
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,624	1,624	1,605	(*)			
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,893	1,893	1,893	(*)			
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2,153	2,106	2,106	(**)	47	47	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,708	2,557	2,516	(*)	151	151	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,506	3,392	3,275	(*)	214	214	
\$5,000 and over.....	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)	
<i>Business and professional</i>							
All nonrelief families ⁵	1,879	1,792	1,747	45	87	70	17
\$0-\$499.....	(*)	(*)	(*)				
\$500-\$749.....	654	569	485	84	(*)		(*)
\$750-\$999.....	831	790	773	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,115	1,058	1,000	58	57	(*)	(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,372	1,329	1,329	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,628	1,589	1,493	96	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,867	1,848	1,828	20	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2,280	2,175	2,148	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,741	2,568	2,486	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,602	3,181	3,181		421	421	
\$5,000 and over.....	6,379	6,379	6,360	19			
<i>No gainfully employed members</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	741	741		741			

¹ The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2) of table 2A, p. 163, whether or not they received income from the specified source. Averages in columns (2), (3), (5), (6), and (7) are net figures, after deduction for all families of business losses met from family funds or expenses for owned homes.

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

³ Includes money income other than earnings, after deduction of business losses met from family funds. See glossary for definitions of "money income other than earnings" and "business losses."

⁴ Represents the estimated rental value of owned home for the period of ownership and occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period.

⁵ Median incomes were as follows: Wage-earner families, \$1,270; clerical families, \$1,960; business and professional families, \$1,590.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

** \$0.50 or less.

TABLE 2B.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by family type and income, 1935-36

[Negro nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and family type (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
<i>Type I</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	325	321	47	33	16	17
\$0-\$499.....	10	9	1	3		3
\$500-\$749.....	17	16	3	1		1
\$750-\$999.....	57	56	7	7	2	5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	76	75	8	6	1	5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	61	61	6	4	3	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	43	43	10	4	3	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	24	24	5	2	2	
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	24	24	4	3	3	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	4	4	1	1	1	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	6	6		2	1	1
\$5,000 and over.....	3	3	2			
<i>Types II and III</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	145	144	21	15	6	9
\$0-\$499.....						
\$500-\$749.....	3	3				
\$750-\$999.....	28	28	1	2		2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	42	41	8	4	1	3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	19	19	4	2		2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	16	16	1	1		1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	20	20	5	1		1
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	11	11	2	2	2	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	2				
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	4	4		3	3	
\$5,000 and over.....						
<i>Types IV and V</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	149	149	32	19	15	4
\$0-\$499.....	1	1				
\$500-\$749.....	6	6	2	2		2
\$750-\$999.....	9	9	1			
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	21	21	1	2	1	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	26	26	7	1		1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	26	26	5	1	1	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	17	17	5	1	1	
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	16	16	3	3	3	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	13	13	4	5	5	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	13	13	3	4	4	
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	1			

See p. 168 for footnotes.

TABLE 2B.—Source of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by family type and income, 1935-36—Continued

[Negro nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and family type (1)	Total family income (2)	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
<i>Type I</i>							
All nonrelief families ⁵	\$1, 373	\$1, 344	\$1, 319	\$25	\$29	\$11	\$18
\$0-\$499.....	356	308	300	(*)	48		48
\$500-\$749.....	654	636	560	76	(*)		(*)
\$750-\$999.....	872	840	814	26	32	(*)	25
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1, 115	1, 093	1, 059	34	22	(*)	20
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1, 356	1, 337	1, 319	18	19		10
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1, 613	1, 587	1, 579	8	26		16
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1, 869	1, 856	1, 841	15	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2, 212	2, 183	2, 165	18	29		29
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2, 566	2, 522	2, 422	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3, 335	3, 055	3, 055		(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....	5, 619	5, 619	5, 613	(*)			
<i>Types II and III</i>							
All nonrelief families ⁵	1, 425	1, 382	1, 361	21	43	22	21
\$0-\$499.....							
\$500-\$749.....	647	647	647				
\$750-\$999.....	876	861	858	(*)	(*)		(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1, 118	1, 089	1, 036	53	29	(*)	26
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1, 365	1, 335	1, 328	7	(*)		(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1, 630	1, 612	1, 612	(*)	(*)		(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1, 852	1, 813	1, 782	31	(*)		(*)
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2, 174	2, 152	2, 152	(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	(*)	(*)	(*)				
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3, 659	2, 978	2, 978		681	681	
\$5,000 and over.....							
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
All nonrelief families ⁵	1, 821	1, 772	1, 728	44	49	38	11
\$0-\$499.....	(*)	(*)	(*)				
\$500-\$749.....	680	575	566		(*)		(*)
\$750-\$999.....	839	839	839	(*)			(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1, 124	1, 080	1, 079	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1, 387	1, 376	1, 343	33	(*)		(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1, 624	1, 614	1, 557	57	(*)		(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1, 854	1, 847	1, 830	17	(*)		(*)
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2, 222	2, 140	2, 062	78			82
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2, 762	2, 605	2, 453	152	157		157
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3, 530	3, 385	3, 346	39	145		145
\$5,000 and over.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)			

See p. 169 for footnotes.

TABLE 2B.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by family type and income, 1935-36—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and family type (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
<i>Type VI and VII</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	62	62	7	5	4	1
\$0-\$499.....	3	3	1			
\$500-\$749.....	15	15	1	1	1	
\$750-\$999.....	13	13	1	1		1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	13	13		2	2	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	8	8	2			
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	2	2				
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	7	7	1	1	1	
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	1	1	1			
\$2,500-\$2,999.....						
\$3,000-\$4,999.....						
\$5,000 and over.....						
<i>Types VIII and Other</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	29	29	2	3	3	
\$0-\$499.....						
\$500-\$749.....	3	3				
\$750-\$999.....	2	2				
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3	3				
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	3	3				
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	8	8	2	1	1	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3	3				
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	3	3				
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	4	4		1	1	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	2	2				
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1		1	1	

¹See glossary for definition of "earnings."

²Includes families having money income other than earnings, families having business losses met from family funds, and families having both such losses and such income. See glossary for definitions of "money income other than earnings" and "business losses."

³The total of the number of families in columns (6) and (7), since no family reported nonmoney income from both sources.

⁴Includes families with losses from owned homes as well as families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period.

TABLE 2B.—Source of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by family type and income, 1935-36—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and family type (1)	Total family income (2)	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
<i>Types VI and VII</i>							
All nonrelief families ⁵	\$1,334	\$1,322	\$1,315	\$7	\$12	\$11	(*)
\$0-\$499.....	713	713	709	(*)			
\$500-\$749.....	902	886	880	(*)		(*)	
\$750-\$999.....	1,126	1,119	1,116	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,361	1,350	1,350	(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,584	1,584	1,581	(*)			
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	2,203	2,166	2,137	(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)			
\$2,000-\$2,499.....							
\$2,500-\$2,999.....							
\$3,000-\$4,999.....							
\$5,000 and over.....							
<i>Types VIII and Other</i>							
All nonrelief families ⁵	2,007	1,993	1,927	(*)	14	14	
\$0-\$499.....							
\$500-\$749.....							
\$750-\$999.....	975	975	975				
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	(*)	(*)	(*)				
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,318	1,318	1,318				
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,613	1,595	1,358	(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,888	1,888	1,888				
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2,174	2,174	2,174				
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,779	2,740	2,740		(*)	(*)	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	(*)	(*)	(*)				
\$5,000 and over.....	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)	

¹ The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2), of table 2B, whether or not they received income from the specified source. Averages in columns (2), (3), (5), (6), and (7) are net figures, after deduction for all families of business losses met from family funds or expenses for owned home.

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

³ Includes money income other than earnings, after deduction of business losses met from family funds. See glossary for definitions of "money income other than earnings" and "business losses."

⁴ Represents the estimated rental value of owned home for the period of ownership and occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period.

⁵ Median incomes were as follows: Families of type I, \$1,260; families of types II and III, \$1,247; families of types IV and V, \$1,611; families of types VI and VII, \$1,250; families of types VIII and Other, \$1,703.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 3.—Money earnings: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by income, 1935-36

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from 1—		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders ² (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work ³ (9)
All families	1,262	1,138	1,115	278	12	\$1,025	\$969	\$56
Relief families	552	433	420	73	3	495	477	18
Nonrelief families	710	705	695	205	9	1,439	1,353	86
\$0-\$249	3	2	1	1	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$250-\$499	8	8	8	1	1	352	347	(*)
\$500-\$749	29	28	25	10	1	586	509	77
\$750-\$999	112	111	110	23	1	840	797	43
\$1,000-\$1,249	154	152	151	45	1	1,062	1,005	57
\$1,250-\$1,499	122	122	122	37	1	1,330	1,252	78
\$1,500-\$1,749	101	101	99	30	—	1,561	1,471	90
\$1,750-\$1,999	66	66	66	23	2	1,827	1,734	93
\$2,000-\$2,249	38	38	37	10	1	2,039	1,932	107
\$2,250-\$2,499	23	23	22	9	1	2,288	2,042	246
\$2,500-\$2,999	24	24	24	6	—	2,538	2,429	109
\$3,000-\$3,499	16	16	16	6	—	3,134	2,957	177
\$3,500-\$3,999	7	7	7	1	—	3,393	3,150	(*)
\$4,000-\$4,499	1	1	1	1	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$4,500-\$4,999	1	1	1	1	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499	4	4	4	1	—	5,695	5,626	(*)
\$7,500-\$9,999	1	1	1	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$10,000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2), whether or not they received money earnings from the specified source.² Includes only families which had net money earnings from roomers and boarders (i. e., whose gross income from roomers and boarders exceeded estimated expenses). In addition, there were a few families which had roomers and boarders but which received from them no net money earnings.³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in home, such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all nonrelief families from other work not attributable to individuals were \$4. Note that the corresponding counts of families in columns (5) and (6) are not mutually exclusive.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 3A.—Money earnings: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by occupation and income, 1935-36

[Negro nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native-born: All family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from—		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders ¹ (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work ² (9)
<i>Wage earner</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	523	523	522	145	5	\$1,310	\$1,250	\$.60
\$0-\$499.....	9	9	9	1	1	334	330	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	21	21	21	4	1	647	619	28
\$750-\$999.....	98	98	98	18	1	855	820	35
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	127	127	126	35	1	1,085	1,038	47
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	104	104	104	33	1	1,327	1,249	78
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	72	72	72	20	—	1,569	1,500	69
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	46	46	46	18	—	1,812	1,738	74
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	27	27	27	12	—	2,156	2,042	114
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	10	10	10	—	—	2,578	2,578	—
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	9	9	9	4	—	3,202	3,064	138
\$5,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Clerical</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	93	93	93	19	—	1,939	1,877	62
\$0-\$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500-\$749.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750-\$999.....	6	6	6	1	—	823	791	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	8	8	8	1	—	1,099	1,082	(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	11	11	11	2	—	1,349	1,323	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	14	14	14	5	—	1,605	1,514	91
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	8	8	8	—	—	1,893	1,893	—
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	27	27	27	4	—	2,106	2,054	52
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	10	10	10	4	—	2,516	2,397	119
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	8	8	8	2	—	3,275	3,110	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	1	—	—	(*)	(*)	—
<i>Business and professional</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	89	89	80	41	4	1,747	1,479	268
\$0-\$499.....	1	1	—	1	—	(*)	—	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	7	7	4	6	—	485	251	234
\$750-\$999.....	7	7	6	4	—	773	588	185
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	17	17	17	9	—	1,000	838	162
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	7	7	7	2	—	1,329	1,159	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	15	15	13	5	—	1,493	1,307	186
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	12	12	12	5	2	1,828	1,604	224
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	7	7	5	3	2	2,148	1,389	759
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	4	4	4	2	—	2,486	2,122	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	8	8	8	3	—	3,181	2,653	548
\$5,000 and over.....	4	4	4	1	—	6,360	6,290	(*)
<i>No gainfully employed members</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2), whether or not they received money earnings from the specified source.

² Includes only families which had net money earnings from roomers and boarders (i. e., whose gross income from roomers and boarders exceeded estimated expenses). In addition, there were some families which had roomers and boarders but which had no net money earnings from them.

³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in home such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all nonrelief families from other work not attributable to individuals were as follows: Wage-earner families, \$3; business and professional families, \$47. Note that the corresponding counts of families in columns (5) and (6) are not mutually exclusive.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 3B.—Money earnings: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by family type and income, 1935-36

[Negro nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and family type (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from 1—		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders? ² (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work ³ (9)
<i>Type I</i>								
All nonrelief families	325	321	312	115	5	\$1,319	\$1,213	\$106
\$0-\$499	10	9	8	2	1	300	277	(*)
\$500-\$749	17	16	13	9	—	560	436	124
\$750-\$999	57	56	55	15	—	814	755	59
\$1,000-\$1,249	76	75	74	25	1	1,059	987	72
\$1,250-\$1,499	61	61	61	24	1	1,319	1,211	108
\$1,500-\$1,749	43	43	42	17	—	1,579	1,455	124
\$1,750-\$1,999	24	24	24	11	—	1,841	1,682	159
\$2,000-\$2,499	24	24	22	9	2	2,165	1,900	265
\$2,500-\$2,999	4	4	4	—	—	2,422	2,422	—
\$3,000-\$4,999	6	6	6	2	—	3,055	2,902	(*)
\$5,000 and over	3	3	3	1	—	5,613	5,523	(*)
<i>Types II and III</i>								
All nonrelief families	145	144	144	38	—	1,361	1,285	76
\$0-\$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500-\$749	3	3	3	1	—	647	637	(*)
\$750-\$999	28	28	28	4	—	858	838	20
\$1,000-\$1,249	42	41	41	12	—	1,036	994	42
\$1,250-\$1,499	19	19	19	6	—	1,328	1,283	45
\$1,500-\$1,749	16	16	16	3	—	1,612	1,511	101
\$1,750-\$1,999	20	20	20	6	—	1,782	1,719	63
\$2,000-\$2,499	11	11	11	3	—	2,152	2,013	139
\$2,500-\$2,999	2	2	2	1	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999	4	4	4	2	—	2,978	2,309	(*)
\$5,000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Types IV and V</i>								
All nonrelief families	149	149	148	44	3	1,728	1,637	91
\$0-\$499	1	1	1	—	—	(*)	(*)	—
\$500-\$749	6	6	6	—	1	566	549	(*)
\$750-\$999	9	9	9	4	—	839	752	87
\$1,000-\$1,249	21	21	21	7	—	1,079	1,016	63
\$1,250-\$1,499	26	26	26	3	—	1,343	1,289	54
\$1,500-\$1,749	26	26	25	9	—	1,557	1,486	71
\$1,750-\$1,999	17	17	17	6	2	1,830	1,769	61
\$2,000-\$2,499	16	16	16	5	—	2,062	1,964	98
\$2,500-\$2,999	13	13	13	5	—	2,453	2,293	160
\$3,000-\$4,999	13	13	13	5	—	3,346	3,088	258
\$5,000 and over	1	1	1	—	—	(*)	(*)	—

See p. 173 for footnotes.

TABLE 3B.—Money earnings: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by family type and income, 1935-36—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and family type (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from 1—		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders 2 (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work 3 (9)
<i>Types VI and VII</i>								
All nonrelief families	62	62	62	5	1	\$1,315	\$1,302	\$13
\$0-\$499								
\$500-\$749	3	3	3			709	709	
\$750-\$999	15	15	15		1	880	871	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249	13	13	13			1,116	1,116	
\$1,250-\$1,499	13	13	13	3		1,350	1,316	34
\$1,500-\$1,749	8	8	8			1,581	1,581	
\$1,750-\$1,999	2	2	2			(*)	(*)	
\$2,000-\$2,499	7	7	7	2		2,137	2,093	(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999	1	1	1			(*)	(*)	
\$3,000-\$4,999								
\$5,000 and over								
<i>Types VIII and Other</i>								
All nonrelief families	29	29	29	3		1,927	1,903	24
\$0-\$499								
\$500-\$749								
\$750-\$999	3	3	3			975	975	
\$1,000-\$1,249	2	2	2	1		(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499	3	3	3	1		1,318	1,242	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749	8	8	8	1		1,358	1,331	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999	3	3	3			1,888	1,888	
\$2,000-\$2,499	3	3	3			2,174	2,174	
\$2,500-\$2,999	4	4	4			2,740	2,740	
\$3,000-\$4,999	2	2	2			(*)	(*)	
\$5,000 and over	1	1	1			(*)	(*)	

¹ The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2), whether or not they received money earnings from the specified source.

² Includes only families which had net money earnings from roomers and boarders (i. e., whose gross income from roomers and boarders exceeded estimated expense). In addition, there were some families which had roomers and boarders but which had no net money earnings from them.

³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in home such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all nonrelief families from other work not attributable to individuals were as follows: Family type I, \$15; Family types IV and V, \$2; family types VI and VII, \$1. Note that the corresponding counts of families in columns (5) and (6) are not mutually exclusive.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 4.—Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners, classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by income, 1935-36

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native-born: All family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY
ALL OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS¹

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ² (3)	Hus- bands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All families.....	1,262	1,115	1,006	79	18	12
Relief families.....	552	420	384	19	11	6
Nonrelief families.....	710	695	622	60	7	6
\$0-\$249.....	3	1	1			
\$250-\$499.....	8	8	8			
\$500-\$749.....	29	25	21	4		
\$750-\$999.....	112	110	95	13		2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	154	151	138	12		1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	122	122	115	7		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	101	99	89	7	1	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	66	66	59	7		
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	38	37	34	2	1	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	23	22	20	1	1	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	24	24	18	3	3	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	16	16	13	3		
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	7	7	6			1
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	1	1	1			
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1	1	1			
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	4	4	2	1	1	
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	1	1	1			
\$10,000 and over.....						

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ³ (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ⁴				
		All (10)	Hus- bands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All families.....	47	\$941	\$956	\$779	\$958	\$701
Relief families.....	40	571	575	421	761	439
Nonrelief families.....	51	1,165	1,192	892	1,268	964
\$0-\$249.....	(*)	(*)	(*)			
\$250-\$499.....	44	302	302			
\$500-\$749.....	50	522	505	612		
\$750-\$999.....	49	744	776	554		(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	51	926	960	571		(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	51	1,101	1,135	546		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	51	1,260	1,310	937	(*)	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	51	1,478	1,497	1,315		
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	52	1,794	1,847	(*)	(*)	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	52	1,647	1,683	(*)	(*)	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	52	1,760	1,781	1,953	1,437	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	50	2,009	2,163	1,343		
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	52	2,566	2,480			(*)
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	(*)	(*)	(*)			
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	(*)	(*)	(*)			
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	51	3,366	(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	(*)	(*)	(*)			
\$10,000 and over.....						

¹ Includes 5 families classified in the occupational group "No gainfully employed members," who are not included in tables 4A, pp. 175 to 177.

² The total number of principal earners given in column (3) is equivalent to the total number of families having individual earners, since a family can have only one principal earner. The difference between the totals in columns (2) and (3) is explained by the fact that column (2), number of families, includes cases in which none of the family income was attributable to individual earners.

³ Averages in this column are based on the number of principal earners reporting weeks of employment.

⁴ Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in columns (3) through (7). * Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 4A.—Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners, classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by occupation and income, 1935-36

[Negro nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native-born: All family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: WAGE EARNER

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Hus- bands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families	523	522	472	40	5	5
\$0-\$499	9	9	9			
\$500-\$749	21	21	18	3		
\$750-\$999	98	98	83	13		2
\$1,000-\$1,249	127	126	116	9		1
\$1,250-\$1,499	104	104	98	6		2
\$1,500-\$1,749	72	72	65	4	1	
\$1,750-\$1,999	46	46	43	3		
\$2,000-\$2,499	27	27	24	1	2	
\$2,500-\$2,999	10	10	8		2	
\$3,000-\$4,999	9	9	8	1		
\$5,000 and over						

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Hus- bands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families	50	\$1,061	\$1,102	\$658	\$955	\$540
\$0-\$499	42	290	290			
\$500-\$749	49	543	531	616		
\$750-\$999	49	736	735	554		(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249	51	952	984	592		(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499	50	1,094	1,125	581		(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749	51	1,252	1,313	829	(*)	
\$1,750-\$1,999	52	1,450	1,479	1,031	(*)	
\$2,000-\$2,499	52	1,542	1,595		(*)	
\$2,500-\$2,999	52	1,682	1,814		(*)	
\$3,000-\$4,999	49	1,847	1,952	(*)		
\$5,000 and over						

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see 2, 3, 4, of table 4 on p. 174.
 * Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 4A.—Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners, classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by occupation and income, 1935-36—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: CLERICAL

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Hus- bands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	93	93	85	6	2	
\$0-\$499.....						
\$500-\$749.....						
\$750-\$999.....	6	6	6			
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	8	8	7	1		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	11	11	11			
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	14	14	13	1		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	8	8	6	2		
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	27	27	27			
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	10	10	7	2	1	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	8	8	8			
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1			1	

Income clas (8)	Average weeks o. employ- ment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Hus- bands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	52	\$1,620	\$1,614	\$1,567	(*)	
\$0-\$499.....						
\$500-\$749.....						
\$750-\$999.....	51	739	739			
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	52	923	943			
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	52	1,171	1,171	(*)		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	52	1,300	1,305	(*)		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	52	1,652	1,686	(*)		
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	52	1,994	1,994			
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	51	1,880	1,785	(*)	(*)	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	52	2,481	2,481			
\$5,000 and over.....	(*)	(*)			(*)	

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4, of table 4 on p. 174.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 4A.—Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners, classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by occupation and income, 1935-36—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Hus- bands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	89	80	65	14		1
\$0-\$499.....	1					
\$500-\$749.....	7	4	3	1		
\$750-\$999.....	7	6	6			
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	17	17	15	2		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	7	7	6	1		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	15	13	11	2		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	12	12	10	2		
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	7	5	3	2		
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	4	4	3	1		
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	8	8	5	2		1
\$5,000 and over.....	4	4	3	1		

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Hus- bands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	51	\$1,316	\$1,298	\$1,274		(*)
\$0-\$499.....						
\$500-\$749.....	52	412	350	(*)		
\$750-\$999.....	46	542	542			
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	50	736	734	(*)		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	49	1,106	1,234	(*)		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	52	1,258	1,302	(*)		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	51	1,468	1,461	(*)		
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	52	1,432	1,453	(*)		
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	52	1,654	1,685	(*)		
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	52	2,130	2,187	(*)		(*)
\$5,000 and over.....	51	3,841	3,877	(*)		

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. I74.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 4B.—Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners, classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by family type and income, 1935-36

[Negro nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational group types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY**FAMILY TYPE I**

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Hus- bands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	325	312	281	31		
\$0-\$499.....	10	8	8			
\$500-\$749.....	17	13	11	2		
\$750-\$999.....	57	55	46	9		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	76	74	68	6		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	61	61	57	4		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	43	42	41	1		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	24	24	21	3		
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	24	22	20	2		
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	4	4	2	2		
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	6	6	5	1		
\$5,000 and over.....	3	3	2	1		

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Hus- bands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	50	\$1,098	\$1,114	\$955		
\$0-\$499.....	44	302	302			
\$500-\$749.....	49	508	498	(*)		
\$750-\$999.....	48	694	710	617		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	51	874	903	545		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	50	1,103	1,144	533		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	52	1,257	1,258	(*)		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	51	1,462	1,491	1,257		
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	52	1,897	1,946	(*)		
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	52	2,240	(*)	(*)		
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	52	2,252	2,358	(*)		
\$5,000 and over.....	51	3,788	(*)	(*)		

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 174.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 4B.—Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners, classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by family type and income, 1935-36—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

FAMILY TYPES II AND III

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Hus- bands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	145	144	133	11		
\$0-\$499.....						
\$500-\$749.....	3	3	3			
\$750-\$999.....	28	28	26	2		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	42	41	39	2		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	19	19	18	1		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	16	16	12	4		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	20	20	18	2		
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	11	11	11			
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	2	2			
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	4	4	4			
\$5,000 and over.....						

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Hus- bands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	51	\$1,212	\$1,243	\$842		
\$0-\$499.....						
\$500-\$749.....	48	429	429			
\$750-\$999.....	52	827	856	(*)		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	51	989	1,004	(*)		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	52	1,141	1,166	(*)		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	52	1,371	1,509	957		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	51	1,572	1,610	(*)		
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	52	1,913	1,913			
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	(*)	(*)	(*)			
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	52	2,309	2,309			
\$5,000 and over.....						

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of tables 4 on p. 174.
 *Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 4B.—Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners, classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by family type and income, 1935-36—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

FAMILY TYPES IV AND V

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Hus- bands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	149	148	126	15	4	3
\$0-\$499.....	1	1	1			
\$500-\$749.....	6	6	4	2		
\$750-\$999.....	9	9	7	1		1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	21	21	16	4		1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	26	26	25	1		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	26	25	24	1		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	17	17	15	2		
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	16	16	13	1	2	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	13	13	10	1	2	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	13	13	10	2		1
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	1			

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Hus- bands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	51	\$1,261	\$1,301	\$878	\$1,403	\$1,323
\$0-\$499.....	(*)	(*)	(*)			
\$500-\$749.....	52	544	484	(*)		
\$750-\$999.....	45	622	685	(*)		(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	52	877	985	548		(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	50	1,053	1,081	(*)		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	52	1,237	1,245	(*)		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	51	1,364	1,348	(*)		
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	52	1,380	1,440	(*)		
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	51	1,762	1,805	(*)	(*)	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	50	2,207	2,330	(*)		(*)
\$5,000 and over.....	(*)	(*)	(*)			

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 174.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 4B.—Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners, classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by family type and income, 1935-36—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

FAMILY TYPES VI AND VII

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Hus- bands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families	62	62	59	1		2
\$0-\$499						
\$500-\$749	3	3	3			
\$750-\$999	15	15	13	1		1
\$1,000-\$1,249	13	13	13			
\$1,250-\$1,499	13	13	13			
\$1,500-\$1,749	8	8	7			1
\$1,750-\$1,999	2	2	2			
\$2,000-\$2,499	7	7	7			
\$2,500-\$2,999	1	1	1			
\$3,000-\$4,999						
\$5,000 and over						

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Hus- bands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families	51	\$1,160	\$1,194	(*)		(*)
\$0-\$499						
\$500-\$749	51	633	633			
\$750-\$999	51	804	803	(*)		(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249	50	1,093	1,092			
\$1,250-\$1,499	52	1,155	1,155			
\$1,500-\$1,749	52	1,471	1,392			(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999	(*)	(*)	(*)			
\$2,000-\$2,499	52	1,841	1,841			
\$2,500-\$2,999	(*)	(*)	(*)			
\$3,000-\$4,999						
\$5,000 and over						

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 174.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 4B.—Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners, classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by family type and income, 1935-36—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY
FAMILY TYPES VIII AND OTHER

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Hus- bands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	29	29	23	2	3	1
\$0-\$499.....						
\$500-\$749.....						
\$750-\$999.....	3	3	3			
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	2	2	2			
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	3	3	2	1		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	8	8	5	1	1	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3	3	3			
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	3	3	3			
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	4	4	3		1	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	2	2	2			
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1			1	

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Hus- bands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	50	\$1,174	\$1,258	(*)	\$1,088	(*)
\$0-\$499.....						
\$500-\$749.....						
\$750-\$999.....	52	927	927			
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	(*) 52	(*) 999	(*)	(*)		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	52	908	1,186	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	45	1,628	1,628			
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	52	1,633	1,633			
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	52	1,258	1,339		(*)	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	(*) 52	(*)	(*)			
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	
\$5,000 and over.....	(*)	(*)			(*)	

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 174.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 5.—Number of earners in family: Number of families with specified number of individual earners, family relationship of sole earners, and average number of supplementary earners per family, by income, 1935-36

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners							Families with more than one earner as percentage of families with any individual earner ¹ (11)	Average number of supplementary earners per family ² (12)	
		One only					Two (8)	Three (9)			Four or more (10)
		Any family member (3)	Husband (4)	Wife (5)	Other						
					Male (6)	Female (7)					
All families.....	1,262	750	721	19	7	3	307	49	9	33	0.39
Relief families.....	552	341	328	7	4	2	66	12	1	19	.22
Nonrelief families.....	710	409	393	12	3	1	241	31	8	41	.49
\$0-\$249.....	3	1	1								
\$250-\$499.....	8	4	4				4			(†)	.50
\$500-\$749.....	29	13	10	3			11	1		(†)	.52
\$750-\$999.....	112	77	74	3			31	2		30	.32
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	154	99	97	2			51	1		34	.35
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	122	73	71	2			40	8		40	.48
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	101	52	50	1	1		37	10	1	48	.58
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	66	36	35	1			26	4		45	.52
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	38	26	25		1		10	1		30	.32
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	23	8	8				13			(†)	.73
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	24	9	8		1		6	7	1	(†)	1.08
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	16	6	6				6	1	2	(†)	1.12
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	7	4	3			1	2	1	3	(†)	.57
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	1	1	1							(†)	(*)
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1						1			(†)	(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	4						3			(†)	1.50
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	1							1	1	(†)	(*)
\$10,000 and over.....											

¹ This percentage was computed by dividing the sum of columns (8), (9), (10) by column (4) of table 3 on p. 170.

² Based on the number of families with individual earners, column (4) of table 3 on p. 170.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 6.—Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners; number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; and average earnings of family from supplementary earners; by income, 1935-36
 [Negro families, including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners				Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners ¹					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (17)
		Any (3)	One only		More than one ³ (6)	All (7)	Husbands (8)	Wives (9)	Others		All (12)	Husbands (13)	Wives (14)	Others		
			Any family member (4)	Husband (5)					Male (10)	Female (11)				Male (15)	Female (16)	
All families.....	1,262	1,115	750	721	365	433	71	228	69	65	\$403	\$459	\$352	\$526	\$390	\$138
Relief families.....	552	420	341	328	79	93	19	42	17	15	256	313	187	315	307	43
Nonrelief families.....	710	695	409	393	286	340	52	186	52	50	443	512	390	595	414	212
\$0-\$249.....	3	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	1	2	90	90	90			45
\$250-\$499.....	8	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	2	130	155	155	(*)	(*)	58
\$500-\$749.....	29	25	13	10	12	13	10	10	1	3	214	247	247	(*)	(*)	67
\$750-\$999.....	112	110	77	74	33	35	11	19	2	3	214	154	247	(*)	241	67
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	154	151	99	97	52	53	10	38	1	4	281	318	292	(*)	109	96
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	122	122	73	71	49	59	5	41	8	5	310	420	292	358	263	150
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	101	99	52	50	47	57	7	34	7	9	421	416	454	473	259	237
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	66	66	36	35	30	34	5	17	7	5	493	545	478	516	457	254
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	38	37	26	25	11	12	2	5	4	1	582	(*)	573	535	(*)	184
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	23	22	8	8	14	16	2	5	4	5	669	(*)	723	728	425	466
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	24	24	9	8	15	26	5	6	7	8	615	710	578	792	429	666
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	16	16	6	6	10	18	3	3	6	6	844	1,210	609	1,019	605	950
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	7	7	4	3	3	4	1	1	3	1	1,020	(*)	860			583
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	4	4	4	4	4	6	2	2	1	1	1,510	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2,264
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$10,000 and over.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

¹ Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in the preceding section: "Number of supplementary earners."

² Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class, column (2).

³ Families that have supplementary earners.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 6A.—Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; and average earnings of family from supplementary earners; by occupation and income, 1935-36
 [Negro nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native-born: All family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners ¹					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (16)
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one ³ (5)	All (6)	Hus- bands (7)	Wives (8)	Others		All (11)	Hus- bands (12)	Wives (13)	Others		
								Male (9)	Female (10)				Male (14)	Female (15)	
<i>Wage earner</i>															
All nonrelief families	523	522	311	211	252	34	142	39	37	\$399	\$398	\$342	\$616	\$393	\$192
\$0-\$499	9	9	5	4	4		4			90		90			40
\$500-\$749	21	21	10	11	12		9	1	2	132		161		(*)	75
\$750-\$999	98	98	69	29	31	11	15	2	3	204	154	234	(*)	(*) 241	64
\$1,000-\$1,249	127	126	85	41	42	7	31	1	3	282	363	284	(*)	115	93
\$1,250-\$1,499	104	104	62	42	51	5	34	7	5	318	420	294	406	263	156
\$1,500-\$1,749	72	72	39	33	40	5	25	5	5	443	462	488	413	233	246
\$1,750-\$1,999	46	46	24	22	26	2	14	5	5	508	(*)	475	588	457	287
\$2,000-\$2,499	27	27	10	17	20	2	8	5	5	674	(*)	636	747	623	499
\$2,500-\$2,999	10	10	4	6	13	1	1	7	4	689	(*)	(*)	792	550	895
\$3,000-\$4,999	9	9	3	6	13	1	1	6	5	842	(*)	(*)	1,053	663	1,216
\$5,000 and over															
<i>Clerical</i>															
All nonrelief families	93	93	54	39	46	7	25	7	7	\$520	\$585	\$480	\$657	\$458	\$257
\$0-\$499															
\$500-\$749															
\$750-\$999	6	6	5	1	1		1			(*)		(*)			(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249	8	8	4	4	4		1			320	(*)	336			160
\$1,250-\$1,499	11	11	5	6	6	1	6			276		276			151
\$1,500-\$1,749	14	14	7	7	9		1			332	(*)	390	(*)	(*)	213
\$1,750-\$1,999	8	8	5	3	3	1	5	1	2	643	(*)	(*)			241
\$2,000-\$2,499	27	27	22	5	5		2		1	1	(*)	(*)	439	(*)	62
\$2,500-\$2,999	10	10	3	7	10	3	4	3	3	517		416	732	331	517
\$3,000-\$4,999	8	8	3	5	5		3		1	1,010		1,005			631
\$5,000 and over	1	1		1	3	1		1	1	1,283	(*)		(*)	(*)	(*)

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see table 6 on p. 184.

¹Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 6A.—Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; and average earnings of family from supplementary earners; by occupation and income, 1935-36—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners ¹					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (16)
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one ³ (5)	All (6)	Hus- bands (7)	Wives (8)	Others		All (11)	Hus- bands (12)	Wives (13)	Others		
								Male (9)	Female (10)				Male (14)	Female (15)	
<i>Business and professional</i>															
All nonrelief families.....	89	80	44	36	42	11	19	6	6	\$624	\$820	\$628	\$383	\$492	\$294
\$0-\$499.....	1									(*)		(*)			(*)
\$500-\$749.....	7	4	3	1	1		1			(*)		(*)			(*)
\$750-\$999.....	7	6	3	3	3		3			290		290			124
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	17	17	10	7	7	2	4		1	251	(*)	324		(*)	103
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	7	7	6	1	2		1	1		(*)		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	15	13	6	7	8	1	4	1	2	406	(*)	442	(*)	(*)	217
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	12	12	7	5	5	2	1	2		321	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	134
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	7	5	2	3	3	2	1			851	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	364
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	4	4	2	2	3	1	1		1	625	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	8	8	5	3	5	2		2	1	804	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	503
\$5,000 and over.....	4	4		4	5	1	3		1	1,963	(*)	1,994	(*)	(*)	2,454

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see table 6 on p. 184.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 6B.—Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners; number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; and average earnings of family from supplementary earners; by family type and income, 1935-36

[Negro nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and family type (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners ¹					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (16)
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one ³ (5)	All (6)	Husbands (7)	Wives (8)	Others		All (11)	Husbands (12)	Wives (13)	Others		
								Male (9)	Female (10)				Male (14)	Female (15)	
<i>Type I</i>															
All nonrelief families.....	325	312	180	132	133	23	108		2	\$389	\$461	\$380		(*)	\$159
\$0-\$499.....	10	8	14	4	4		4			90		90			36
\$500-\$749.....	17	13	7	6	6		6			133		133			47
\$750-\$999.....	57	55	33	22	22	6	16			221	117	260			85
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	76	74	40	34	34	5	29			304	268	311			136
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	61	61	40	21	21	3	18			314	371	305			227
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	43	42	22	20	21	1	19		1	464	(*)	492		(*)	108
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	24	24	14	10	10	2	8			530	(*)	494			221
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	24	22	15	7	7	2	4		1	553	(*)	591		(*)	161
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	4	4	2	2	2	2				(*)	(*)				(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	6	6	3	3	3	1	2			1,302	(*)	(*)			651
\$5,000 and over.....	3	3		3	3	1	2			1,736	(*)	(*)			1,736
<i>Types II and III</i>															
All nonrelief families.....	145	144	110	34	34	10	24			349	413	322			82
\$0-\$499.....															
500-749.....	3	3		3	3		3			207		207			207
750-999.....	28	28	25	3	3	2	1			101	(*)	(*)			11
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	42	41	35	6	6	2	4			199	(*)	158			28
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	19	19	10	9	9	1	8			300	(*)	259			142
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	16	16	10	6	6	3	3			375	490	260			141
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	20	20	15	5	5	2	3			584	(*)	548			146
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	11	11	10	1	1		1			(*)	(*)	(*)			(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	2	1	1	1		1			(*)	(*)	(*)			(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	4	4	4												
\$5,000 and over.....															

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see table 6 on p. 184.

¹Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 6B.—Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners; number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; and average earnings of family from supplementary earners; by family type and income, 1935-36—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and family type (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners ¹					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (16)
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one ³ (5)	All (6)	Husbands (7)	Wives (8)	Others		All (11)	Husbands (12)	Wives (13)	Others		
								Male (9)	Female (10)				Male (14)	Female (15)	
<i>Types IV and V</i>															
All nonrelief families.....	149	148	62	86	112	13	45	31	23	\$511	\$617	\$462	\$581	\$451	\$384
\$0-\$499.....	1	1	1	1	1					(*)				(*)	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	6	6	5	4	1					(*)				(*)	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	9	9	5	4	5		2	2	1	234	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	130
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	21	21	11	10	11		3	4	3	265	426	286	(*)	115	139
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	26	26	11	15	20		3	4	2	307		300	281	(*)	236
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	26	25	11	14	19		1	13	5	406		457	336	(*)	298
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	17	17	4	13	16		1	10	4	406	(*)	423	489	(*)	296
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	16	16	4	12	13		2	6	5	430	(*)	423	489	(*)	405
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	13	13	6	7	12		2	4	2	720	(*)	561	686	(*)	585
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	13	13	4	9	12		2	1	2	575	(*)	621	(*)	308	530
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1		1	3		1	1	2	884	(*)	(*)	952	(*)	884
<i>Types VI and VII</i>															
All nonrelief families.....	62	62	48	14	25	2	5	6	12	353	(*)	347	514	279	142
\$0-\$499.....															
\$500-\$749.....	3	3	1	2	3		1	1	1	77		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	15	15	12	3	4		1	1	3	256	(*)	(*)	(*)	241	68
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	13	13	12	1	1		1	1		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	13	13	10	3	7		2	2	3	299	(*)	(*)	(*)	161	161
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	8	8	7	1	2		1	1		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	2	2	1	1	2			1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	7	7	5	2	4		1	1	3	439	(*)	(*)	(*)	325	(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1	1		1	2			1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....															
\$5,000 and over.....															

For foot notes 1, 2, 3, see table 6 on p. 184.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 6B.—Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners; number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; and average earnings of family from supplementary earners; by family type and income, 1935-36—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class and family group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners ¹					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (16)
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one ³ (5)	All (6)	Hus- bands (7)	Wives (8)	Others		All (11)	Hus- bands (12)	Wives (13)	Others		
								Male (9)	Female (10)				Male (14)	Female (15)	
<i>Types VIII and Other</i>															
All nonrelief families.....	29	29	9	20	36	4	4	15	13	\$587	\$808	\$307	\$656	\$526	\$729
\$0-\$499.....															
\$500-\$749.....															
\$750-\$999.....	3	3	2	1	1			1		(*)			(*)		(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	2	2	1	1	1				1	(*)			(*)		(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	3	3	2	1	2	1				(*)	(*)		(*)		(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	3	3	2	1	2	1		1		376	(*)	(*)	(*)		258
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	8	8	2	6	9	1	2	2		4	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	3	3	2	1	1			3		(*)			(*)		(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3	3		3	3			1		540			540		540
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	3	3		3	3			3		650	(*)	(*)	787	525	1,482
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	4	4		4	9	1	1	4	3	659	(*)	(*)		621	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	2	2		2	7		1	2	4						
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1		1	3	1		1	1	1,283	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see table 6 on p. 184.
¹ Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 7.—Earnings of supplementary earners: Number of supplementary earners with earnings of specified amount, by family income, 1935-36

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of families with any supplementary earners (2)	Average earnings of supplementary earners (3)	Number of supplementary earners with earnings of—														
			Any amount (4)	\$50 (5)	\$50-99 (6)	\$100-199 (7)	\$200-299 (8)	\$300-399 (9)	\$400-499 (10)	\$500-599 (11)	\$600-699 (12)	\$700-799 (13)	\$800-899 (14)	\$900-999 (15)	\$1,000-1,499 (16)	\$1,500-1,999 (17)	\$2,000 and over (18)
All families	365	\$403	433	23	30	73	61	74	39	37	31	28	7	7	15	5	3
Relief families	79	256	93	10	13	22	12	19	6	1	5	4	1				
Nonrelief families	286	443	340	13	17	51	49	55	33	36	26	24	6	7	15	5	3
\$0-\$249																	
\$250-\$499	4	90	4	1	1	2											
\$500-\$749	12	130	13	3	2	5	1	2									
\$750-\$999	33	214	35	1	6	11	4	10	3								
\$1,000-\$1,249	52	281	53	2	2	13	11	11	8	6							
\$1,250-\$1,499	49	310	59	1	5	9	15	13	6	5	5						
\$1,500-\$1,749	47	421	57	3		6	8	10	6	9	5	7					
\$1,750-\$1,999	30	493	34		1	4	2	3	5	8	4	4					
\$2,000-\$2,249	11	582	12			1	1	3	1	2	1	3	3				
\$2,250-\$2,499	15	669	16	2			2	1	1	2	3	4					
\$2,500-\$2,999	15	615	26				5	2	3	4	1	2		2	2		
\$3,000-\$3,499	10	844	18					3	1	1	3	2		2	4	1	
\$3,500-\$3,999	3	1,020	4							1	1	1		1	5	1	
\$4,000-\$4,499																	
\$4,500-\$4,999	1	(*)	1														
\$5,000-\$7,499	4	1,510	6							1		1					
\$7,500-\$9,999	1	(*)	2													2	2
\$10,000 and over																1	1

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 8.—Husbands as earners: Number and average yearly earnings of husbands classified as principal or supplementary earners, by age and family income, 1935-36

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Family income class (1)	Principal earners by age groups												Supplementary earners by age groups											
	Any	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Any	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Number of husbands ¹																								
All families.....	1,005		25	143	192	196	169	110	75	50	33	12	71	1	1	4	12	16	10	12	5	3	4	3
Relief families.....	383		12	59	64	71	73	44	19	17	18	6	19											
Nonrelief families.....	622		13	84	128	125	96	66	56	33	15	6	52	1	1	3	10	11	7	7	4	2	4	2
\$0-\$249.....	1		1																					
\$250-\$499.....	8					3	3	2																
\$500-\$749.....	21			2	3	5	1	4	2	4														
\$750-\$999.....	95		4	20	17	16	12	12	6	3	3	2	11			2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	138		3	25	36	29	18	9	12	4	2		10	1		3	2			1	1	1	1	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	115		2	18	28	23	16	12	9	3	2	2	5				1	2	1					1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	89		2	11	11	19	16	10	7	8	3	2	7			4	1		1				1	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	59			5	17	11	12	7	2	2	3		5			2	2				1			
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	34		1		6	7	6	4	6	2	2		2			1			1					
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	20			2	4	3	3	3	3	2	2		2				1		1					
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	18			1	4	2	4		4	3			5				2	1	1	1				
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	13				1	3	3	1	3	2			3		1		1							
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	6					1	2	2	1								1		1					
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	1					1																		
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1																							
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	2				1		1						2					1					1	
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	1					1																		
\$10,000 and over.....																								
Average earnings of husbands ²																								
All nonrelief families.....	\$1,192		\$970	\$1,023	\$1,234	\$1,220	\$1,248	\$1,213	\$1,327	\$1,066	\$1,137	\$1,035	\$512	(*)	(*)	\$299	\$434	\$687	\$605	\$584	\$335	(*)	\$598	(*)

¹ Excludes 1 principal earner who did not report age.

² Averages for each age group are based on the corresponding numbers of husbands in the upper section of the table; the 2 averages for all age groups combined are based on the corresponding total numbers of husbands, including the one who did not report age.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 9.—Wives as earners: Number and average yearly earnings of wives classified as principal or supplementary earners, by age and family income, 1935-36

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Family income class (1)	Principal earners by age groups												Supplementary earners by age groups												
	Any (2)	Under 20 (3)	20-24 (4)	25-29 (5)	30-34 (6)	35-39 (7)	40-44 (8)	45-49 (9)	50-54 (10)	55-59 (11)	60-64 (12)	65 and over (13)	Any (14)	Under 20 (15)	20-24 (16)	25-29 (17)	30-34 (18)	35-39 (19)	40-44 (20)	45-49 (21)	50-54 (22)	55-59 (23)	60-64 (24)	65 and over (25)	
	Number of wives																								
All families.....	79		4	10	17	19	12	9	3	3	2		228	1	22	58	44	48	30	16	8	1			
Relief families.....	19		1	3	2	6	4	3					42		2	16	5	8	5	3	3				
Nonrelief families.....	60		3	7	15	13	8	6	3	3	2		186	1	20	42	39	40	25	13	5	1			
\$0-\$249.....													4				3			1					
\$250-\$499.....													10	1			2								
\$500-\$749.....	4		1		1		1			1			19		1	1	3	2	2						
\$750-\$999.....	13		1	1	1	1	2	2		1	2		41		4	8	11	11	4	4	4				
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	12		1	2	1	4	1	2		1			38		5	12	8	4	6	3	1				
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	7				3		2	1					41			8	5	4	5	5	4				
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7				4	3							34		3	9	5	4	9	5	4				
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	7				4	2							17		1	8	1	1	2	1					
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2			1	4								5			1	1	1	4						
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1			1									6				1		2						
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	3					3							3			2	1		2						
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	3			1			1	1					3			1			1						
\$3,500-\$3,999.....													1												
\$4,000-\$4,499.....																									
\$4,500-\$4,999.....																									
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	1						1						2			2									
\$7,500-\$9,999.....													1					1							
\$10,000 and over.....																									
	Average earnings of wives ¹																								
All nonrelief families.....	\$892		\$546	\$882	\$982	\$1,042	\$1,136	\$642	\$483	\$712	(*)		\$390	(*)	\$311	\$354	\$373	\$555	\$331	\$313	\$351	(*)			

¹Averages for each age group are based on the corresponding numbers of wives in the upper section of the table; the 2 averages for all age groups combined are based on the corresponding total numbers of wives.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 10.—Money income other than earnings: Number of families receiving money income other than earnings, and average amount received, by source and total income, 1935-36¹

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from—					Average money income, other than earnings, received from—					
		Any source (3)	Rent from property (net) (4)	Interest and dividends (5)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (6)	Gifts for current use (7)	All sources (8)	Rent from property (net) (9)	Interest and dividends (10)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (11)	Gifts for current use (12)	Miscellaneous sources ³ (13)
All families.....	1,262	125	14	32	28	33	\$23	\$1	\$1	\$13	\$2	\$6
Relief families.....	552	20		1	8	5	14		(*)	9	(**)	5
Nonrelief families.....	710	105	14	31	20	28	29	3	1	15	2	8
\$0-\$249.....	3											
\$250-\$499.....	8	1				1	(*)				(*)	
\$500-\$749.....	29	6			2	3	46			(*)	2	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	112	10	2	2	3	2	15	(*)		12	(*)	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	154	18	3	3	4	5	31	3	(**)	19	2	7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	122	16	1	5	3	5	17	(*)	(**)	9	6	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	101	19	2	7	3	6	40	(*)	2	23	3	11
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	66	15	1	1	1	4	20	(*)	2	(*)	2	12
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	38	5	2	2	1		43	(*)	(*)	(*)		
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	23	4	1	1		1	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	24	6	1	1	2	1	101	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	67
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	16	1			1		(*)		(*)	(*)		
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	7				1							
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	1											
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1	1	1				(*)	(*)	(*)			
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	4	2		2			(*)		(*)			
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	1	1		1			(*)		(*)			
\$10,000 and over.....												

¹ See glossary for definition of "money income other than earnings."

² Averages are based on all families, column (2), whether or not they received money income other than earnings.

³ Includes money income other than earnings from sources other than those specified, including profits from business enterprises partially or wholly owned but not operated by family members. See glossary for further definition of "profits."

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

** \$0.50 or less.

TABLE 11.—Nonmoney income from owned homes: Number of families owning homes with and without mortgages; average rental value, average expense, and average nonmoney income from home ownership; by income, 1935–36

(Negro families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined)

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of families		Homes free from mortgage					Mortgaged homes						
	All (2)	Owning homes ¹ (3)	Families owning homes free from mortgage		Average rental value ² (6)	Average expense ³ (7)	Average non-money income ⁴ (8)	Families owning mortgaged homes		Average rental value ² (11)	Average expense ³		Average non-money income ⁴ (14)	Interest as percentage of rental value (15)
			Number (4)	Percent-age ⁵ (5)				Number (9)	Percent-age ⁵ (10)		Interest (12)	Other (13)		
All families.....	1,262	51	6	12	\$800	\$177	\$623	45	88	\$538	\$158	\$132	\$248	29
Relief families.....	552	7		(†)				7	(†)	514	160	128	226	31
Nonrelief families.....	710	44	6	14	800	177	623	38	86	543	158	133	252	29
\$0–\$249.....	3													
\$250–\$499.....	8													
\$500–\$749.....	29													
\$750–\$999.....	112	3						3	(†)	460	123	119	219	27
\$1,000–\$1,249.....	154	3						3	(†)	360	116	101	143	32
\$1,250–\$1,499.....	122	5						5	(†)	432	181	114	137	42
\$1,500–\$1,749.....	101	5	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(†)	441	116	115	210	26
\$1,750–\$1,999.....	66	3						3	(†)	389	143	106	139	37
\$2,000–\$2,249.....	38	4	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(†)	580	135	139	305	23
\$2,250–\$2,499.....	23	5	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(†)	480	219	122	138	46
\$2,500–\$2,999.....	24	7						7	(†)	668	175	154	339	26
\$3,000–\$3,499.....	16	4	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(†)	940	154	202	584	16
\$3,500–\$3,999.....	7	2	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	56
\$4,000–\$4,499.....	1	1	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)							
\$4,500–\$4,999.....	1	1						1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
\$5,000–\$7,499.....	4	1						1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	52
\$7,500–\$9,999.....	1													
\$10,000 and over.....	1													

¹ Includes all families occupying owned homes at any time during the report year.

² Based on estimate made by home owner, for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. This period averages, in general, approximately 12 months.

³ Expense for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Expense other than interest, columns (7) and (13), estimated on basis of average relationship between rental value and expense.

⁴ Nonmoney income for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Obtained by deducting estimated expense (including interest) from rental value.

⁵ Based on number of families owning homes, column (3).

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

TABLE 12.—Monthly rental value: Number of home-owning families having homes with specified monthly rental value, by income, 1935-36¹

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families (2)	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes ² (5)	Number of home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of—															
		Number (3)	Percentage ³ (4)		Under \$5 (6)	\$5-9 (7)	\$10-14 (8)	\$15-19 (9)	\$20-24 (10)	\$25-29 (11)	\$30-34 (12)	\$35-39 (13)	\$40-44 (14)	\$45-49 (15)	\$50-54 (16)	\$55-64 (17)	\$65-74 (18)	\$75-100 (19)	\$100 and over (20)	
All families.....	1,238	51	4	\$47.40							4	5	16	7	3	6	2	1	4	3
Relief families.....	540	7	1	42.80							1		2		1	2	1			
Nonrelief families.....	698	44	6	48.20							3	5	14	7	2	4	1	1	4	3
\$0-\$249.....	3		(†)																	
\$250-\$499.....	7		(†)																	
\$500-\$749.....	28		(†)																	
\$750-\$999.....	108	3	3	38.30									2		1					
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	152	3	2	30.00							1	1	1							
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	120	5	4	36.00								1	2	2						
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	101	5	5	35.40								3	1		1					
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	65	3	5	32.30							1		2							
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	38	4	10	45.00									2		1			1		
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	23	5	(†)	47.00									2						1	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	23	7	(†)	55.70							1			1	1				1	1
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	16	4	(†)	67.50									1	3		1				1
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	7	2	(†)	(*)									1			1			1	1
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	1	1	(†)	(*)																1
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1	1	(†)	(*)															1	
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	4	1	(†)	(*)										1						
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	1		(†)																	
\$10,000 and over.....																				

¹ Includes only those families that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Families are classified as home-owning families or as renting families according to their status at the date of interview.

² Based on estimate made by home owner for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Averages are based on the number of home-owning families, as of end of report year column (3).

³ Based on the number of home-owning and renting families, column (2).

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

TABLE 13.—Monthly rent: Number of renting families reporting specified monthly rent, by income, 1935-36 ¹

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families		Renting families Number (3)	Percentage ³ (4)	Number of families reporting monthly rent (5)	Average monthly rent ² (6)	Number of renting families reporting monthly rent of—																Rent free ⁴ (22)	
	Number (2)	Percentage ³ (4)					Under \$5	\$5-9	\$10-14	\$15-19	\$20-24	\$25-29	\$30-34	\$35-39	\$40-44	\$45-49	\$50-54	\$55-64	\$65-74	\$75-99	\$100 and over			
							(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)			
All families.....	1,238	1,187	96		1,187	\$31.70	-----	3	40	132	154	226	197	149	111	53	33	52	23	11	2	1		
Relief families.....	540	533	99		533	25.70	-----	2	33	93	110	133	72	42	26	5	7	9	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Nonrelief families.....	698	654	94		654	36.60	-----	1	7	39	44	93	125	107	85	48	26	43	22	11	2	1		
\$0-\$249.....	3	3	(†)		3	30.30	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$250-\$499.....	7	7	(†)		7	22.60	-----	-----	-----	1	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$500-\$749.....	28	28	(†)		28	30.50	-----	-----	-----	5	4	6	-----	3	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$750-\$999.....	108	105	97		105	29.90	-----	-----	3	16	10	20	27	10	12	3	3	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	152	149	98		149	33.60	-----	-----	2	7	16	32	28	27	14	7	9	9	6	1	-----	-----	-----	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	120	115	96		115	36.90	-----	-----	-----	5	5	21	23	17	16	9	7	6	4	4	-----	-----	-----	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	101	96	95		96	38.20	-----	-----	1	4	7	7	19	18	16	7	4	9	3	3	-----	-----	-----	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	65	62	95		62	40.10	-----	-----	-----	-----	7	4	13	14	12	2	2	4	4	3	-----	-----	-----	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	38	34	90		34	43.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	6	8	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	-----	-----	-----	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	23	18	(†)		18	43.40	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	4	3	3	5	5	2	2	1	-----	-----	-----	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	23	16	(†)		16	47.90	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	-----	-----	-----	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	16	12	(†)		12	57.30	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	7	5	(†)		5	68.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	1	-----	-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1	-----	-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	4	3	(†)		3	45.70	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	1	1	(†)		1	(*)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Includes only those families that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Families are classified as home-owning families or as renting families according to their status at the date of interview.

² Rent reported at date of interview. Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent, column (5).

³ Based on the number of home-owning and renting families, column (2).

⁴ Consists of families receiving rent as gift.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

TABLE 14A.—Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent: Number of home-owning and renting families, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by occupation and income, 1935-36¹

[Negro nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native-born: All family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Occupational group: Wage earner						Occupational group: Clerical						Occupational group: Business and professional					
	Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—		Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—		Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Rental value ³	Rent ⁴	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Rental value ³	Rent ⁴	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Rental value ³	Rent ⁴
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
All nonrelief families ⁴	13	501	2	98	\$34.80	\$35.30	15	76	16	84	\$52.00	\$38.70	16	72	18	82	\$55.40	\$43.70
\$0-\$499.....		8		(†)		20.50								1		(†)		(*)
\$500-\$749.....		20		(†)		27.20								7		(†)		41.40
\$750-\$999.....	1	93	1	99	(*)	29.60	1	5	(†)	(†)	(*)	27.80	1	6	(†)	(†)	(*)	38.30
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1	125	1	99	(*)	33.40		7	(†)	(†)		32.10	2	15	(†)	(†)	(*)	37.70
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	4	99	4	96	35.00	37.00		11	(†)	(†)		32.40	1	5	(†)	(†)	(*)	44.20
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	3	69	4	96	32.30	37.80		14	(†)	(†)		39.50	2	13	(†)	(†)	(*)	39.40
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1	44	2	98	(*)	39.60		8	(†)	(†)		37.60	2	10	(†)	(†)	(*)	44.30
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2	25	(†)	(†)	(*)	44.50	5	22	(†)	(†)	47.00	40.40	2	5	(†)	(†)	(*)	48.20
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1	9	(†)	(†)	(*)	44.80	4	5	(†)	(†)	60.00	55.80	2	2	(†)	(†)	(*)	48.00
\$3,000-\$4,999.....		9		(†)		60.30	4	4	(†)	(†)	57.50	49.50	4	4	(†)	(†)	96.20	71.80
\$5,000 and over.....							1		(†)		(*)			4		(†)		54.20

¹ Includes only those families that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Families are classified as home-owning families or as renting families according to their status at the date of interview.

² Based on the number of home-owning and renting families in the respective occupational groups.

³ Based on estimate made by home owner for period of ownership and occupancy during the report year. Averages are based on the number of home-owning families as of end of report year.

⁴ Rent as reported at date of interview. Averages in this column are based on the number of families reporting monthly rent, including families receiving rent as gift, the amount of which is estimated by the family.

⁵ Of the families classified in the occupational group "no gainfully employed members," 5 did not change their living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. The 5 families were renting families. Their average monthly rent was \$23.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

TABLE 14B.—Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent: Number of home-owning and renting families, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by family type and income, 1935-36¹

[Negro nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class	Family type I						Family types II and III						Family types IV and V					
	Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—		Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—		Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning (2)	Rent-ing (3)	Home-own-ing (4)	Rent-ing (5)	Rental value ³ (6)	Rent ⁴ (7)	Home-own-ing (8)	Rent-ing (9)	Home-own-ing (10)	Rent-ing (11)	Rental value ³ (12)	Rent ⁴ (13)	Home-own-ing (14)	Rent-ing (15)	Home-own-ing (16)	Rent-ing (17)	Rental value ³ (18)	Rent ⁴ (19)
All nonrelief families....	16	304	5	95	\$38.20	\$36.70	6	133	4	96	\$70.00	\$34.30	15	133	10	90	\$54.80	\$40.10
\$0-\$499.....		9		(†)		27.00							1		(†)			(*)
\$500-\$749.....		17		(†)		31.30		2					6		(†)			32.00
\$750-\$999.....	2	54	4	96	(*)	28.40		25		(†)		28.10	9		(†)			43.30
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1	74	1	99	(*)	33.70	1	40	2	98	(*)	28.10	1	20	(†)			37.00
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	3	57	5	95	36.70	39.50		18		(†)		32.00	26		(†)			36.00
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	3	40	7	93	37.30	41.10		16		(†)		35.40	1	25	(†)			37.50
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	2	21	(†)	(†)	(*)	43.70		20		(†)		39.40	1	16	(†)			37.80
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	3	21	(†)	(†)	36.70	45.50	2	9	(†)	(†)	(*)	41.20	3	13	(†)			63.30
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1	3	(†)	(†)	(*)	50.00		2		(†)			5	7	(†)			62.00
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	1	5	(†)	(†)	(*)	59.20	3	1	(†)	(†)		108.30	4	9	(†)			62.00
\$5,000 and over.....		3		(†)		45.70							1	1	(†)			57.50
																		61.70
																		(*)

See p. 199 for footnotes.

TABLE 14B.—Average monthly rental value and monthly rent: Number of home-owning and renting families, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by family type and income, 1935-36¹—Continued

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Family types VI and VII						Family types VIII and Other					
	Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—		Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning (2)	Rent-ing (3)	Home-owning (4)	Rent-ing (5)	Rent-al value ³ (6)	Rent ⁴ (7)	Home-owning (8)	Rent-ing (9)	Home-owning (10)	Rent-ing (11)	Rent-al value ³ (12)	Rent ⁴ (13)
All nonrelief families	4	58	6	94	\$37.50	\$32.40	3	26	(†)	(†)	\$38.30	\$38.00
\$0-\$499												
\$500-\$749		3		(†)		29.70				(†)		
\$750-\$999	1	14	(†)	(†)	(*)	30.70		3		(†)		30.00
\$1,000-\$1,249		15		(†)		27.90		2		(†)		(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499	2	11	(†)	(†)	(*)	32.00		3		(†)		40.00
\$1,500-\$1,749		8		(†)		35.90	1	7	(†)	(†)	(*)	33.80
\$1,750-\$1,999		2		(†)		(*)		3		(†)		36.70
\$2,000-\$2,499	1	6	(†)	(†)	(*)	40.00		3		(†)		36.00
\$2,500-\$2,999		1		(†)		(*)	1	3	(†)	(†)	(*)	44.00
\$3,000-\$4,999								2		(†)		(*)
\$5,000 and over							1		(†)	(†)	(*)	(*)

¹ Includes only those families that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Families are classified as home-owning families or as renting families according to their status at the date of interview.

² Based on the number of home-owning and renting families in the respective family types.

³ Based on estimate made by home owner for period of ownership and occupancy during the report year. Averages are based on the number of home-owning families at end of report year.

⁴ Rent as reported at date of interview. Averages in this column are based on the number of families reporting monthly rent, including families receiving rent as gift, the amount of which is estimated by the family.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

TABLE 15.—Type of living quarters: Number and percentage of owning families occupying specified types of living quarters, by income, 1935-36¹

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of owning families (2)	Number of owning families occupying--								Other (11)
		1-family house		2-family house		Apartment building for--			Dwelling unit in business building (10)	
		De-tached (3)	At-tached (4)	Side by side (5)	2-decker (6)	3 fam-ilies (7)	4 fam-ilies (8)	5 or more families (9)		
Number										
All families.....	51	18	13	2	14	3	1			
Relief families.....	7	3	2		2					
Nonrelief families.....	44	15	11	2	12	3	1			
\$0-\$249.....										
\$250-\$499.....										
\$500-\$749.....										
\$750-\$999.....	3	1			2					
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3				3					
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	5	4	1							
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	5	1			3	1				
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3	2	1							
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	4		1		1	2				
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	5	3	1		1					
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	7	3	3		1					
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	4	1	1	1	1					
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	2		1				1			
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	1			1						
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1		1							
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	1		1							
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	1									
\$10,000 and over.....										
Percentage										
All families.....	100	35	26	4	27	6	2			
Relief families.....	100	(†)	(†)		(†)					
Nonrelief families.....	100	34	25	5	27	7	2			
\$0-\$249.....	100									
\$250-\$499.....	100									
\$500-\$749.....	100									
\$750-\$999.....	100	(†)			(†)					
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	100				(†)					
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	100	(†)	(†)							
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	100	(†)			(†)	(†)				
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	100	(†)	(†)			(†)				
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	100	(†)	(†)		(†)	(†)				
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	100	(†)	(†)		(†)	(†)				
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	100	(†)	(†)		(†)	(†)				
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	100	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)					
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	100	(†)	(†)				(†)			
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	100			(†)						
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	100		(†)							
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	100		(†)							
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	100									
\$10,000 and over.....	100									

¹ Includes only those families that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

TABLE 16.—Type of living quarters: Number and percentage of renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by income, 1935-36¹

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of renting families (2)	Number of renting families occupying—								Other (11)
		1-family house		2-family house		Apartment building for—			Dwelling unit in business building (10)	
		De-tached (3)	At-tached (4)	Side by side (5)	2-decker (6)	3 families (7)	4 families (8)	5 or more families (9)		
Number										
All families	1, 187	37	17	11	84	88	32	887	28	3
Relief families.....	533	14	3	5	41	46	16	393	14	1
Nonrelief families.....	654	23	14	6	43	42	16	494	14	2
\$0-\$249	3							3		
\$250-\$499	7	1			2			6		
\$500-\$749	28	1	1				3	21		
\$750-\$999	105	3		3	12	8	3	74	2	
\$1,000-\$1,249	149	5	1		10	8	2	118	3	2
\$1,250-\$1,499	115	5	5	1	6	10	2	83	3	
\$1,500-\$1,749	96	2	3	1	4	6	1	77	2	
\$1,750-\$1,999	62	5	2		3	7	2	43		
\$2,000-\$2,249	34	1		1	4	2		25	1	
\$2,250-\$2,499	18				1		1	15	1	
\$2,500-\$2,999	16					1		14		
\$3,000-\$3,499	12		1				2	9		
\$3,500-\$3,999	5		1					4		
\$4,000-\$4,499										
\$4,500-\$4,999										
\$5,000-\$7,499	3							1	2	
\$7,500-\$9,999	1							1		
\$10,000 and over										
Percentage										
All families	100	3	1	1	7	8	3	75	2	(††)
Relief families.....	100	3	1	1	8	8	3	73	3	(††)
Nonrelief families.....	100	4	2	1	7	6	2	76	2	(††)
\$0-\$249	100							(†)		
\$250-\$499	100	(†)						(†)		
\$500-\$749	100	(†)	(†)		(†)		(†)	(†)		
\$750-\$999	100	3		3	11	8	3	70	2	
\$1,000-\$1,249	100	3	1		7	5	1	80	2	1
\$1,250-\$1,499	100	4	4	1	5	9	2	72	3	
\$1,500-\$1,749	100	2	3	1	4	6	1	81	2	
\$1,750-\$1,999	100	8	3		5	11	3	70		
\$2,000-\$2,249	100	3		3	12	6		73	3	
\$2,250-\$2,499	100				(†)		(†)	(†)	(†)	
\$2,500-\$2,999	100				(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	
\$3,000-\$3,499	100		(†)				(†)	(†)	(†)	
\$3,500-\$3,999	100		(†)				(†)	(†)	(†)	
\$4,000-\$4,499	100							(†)	(†)	
\$4,500-\$4,999	100								(†)	
\$5,000-\$7,499	100							(†)	(†)	
\$7,500-\$9,999	100							(†)	(†)	
\$10,000 and over	100							(†)	(†)	

¹ Includes only those families that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

†† 0.5 percent or less.

TABLE 17.—Members of household not in economic family: Number of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by income, 1935-36

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families having in the household nonfamily members of specified type ¹								Average number of nonfamily members of specified type ² (based on families having such members)							
		Any non-family member (3)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (8)	Tourists and transients (9)	Guests (10)	All non-family members (11)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (16)	Tourists and transients (17)	Guests (18)
			Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (4)	Other roomers with board (5)	Roomers without board (6)	Paid help (7)					Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (12)	Other roomers with board (13)	Roomers without board (14)	Paid help (15)			
All families.....	1,262	304	5	38	234	2	9	1	32	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.4	(*)	1.0	(*)	0.2
Relief families.....	552	78		7	65		4		6	.9		1.3	.9		.4		.2
Nonrelief families.....	710	226	5	31	169	2	5	1	26	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	(*)	1.5	(*)	.2
\$0-\$249.....	3	1			1					(*)			(*)				
\$250-\$499.....	8	2			1				1	(*)			1.6				(*)
\$500-\$749.....	29	11	1	2	7		1		1	1.4	(*)	(*)	1.6				(*)
\$750-\$999.....	112	24		2	21		1		1	1.3		(*)	1.4				(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	154	48	1	5	39	1	1		3	1.3	(*)	1.4	1.3	(*)			.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	122	41		3	35				7	1.3		1.3	1.4				.2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	101	31		7	24				2	1.8		.8	2.1				(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	66	28	2	5	14		2	1	6	1.4		1.2	1.7	(*)	(*)		.2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	38	11	1	1	8				2	1.1	(*)		1.1				(*)
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	23	10	1	2	7				1	1.8			1.9				(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	24	6		2	4					2.4			3.2				(*)
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	16	7		1	5				1	2.0			2.2				(*)
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	7	2			1				1								(*)
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	1	1			1												(*)
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1	1			1												(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	4	2		1	1	1						(*)		(*)			(*)
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	1																(*)
\$10,000 and over.....																	(*)

¹ Excludes a small number of families which had nonfamily members in the household but which did not report the duration of their membership.

² Averages in each column are based on the corresponding counts of families, in columns (3) through (10). The number of nonfamily members is expressed in terms of year-equivalent persons. This figure is computed for each family by dividing by 52 the total number of weeks of residence in the household for all nonmembers of the economic family.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 18.—Age of husbands and wives: Number of husbands and number of wives, by age and family income, 1935-36

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native-born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Family income class (1)	Number reporting age ¹ (2)	Number with ages of—								
		Under 20 (3)	20-29 (4)	30-39 (5)	40-49 (6)	50-59 (7)	60-64 (8)	65-69 (9)	70-74 (10)	75 and over (11)
Husbands										
All families.....	1,260	1	200	462	346	157	52	25	8	9
Percentage.....	100.0	0.1	15.9	36.7	27.5	12.4	4.1	2.0	0.6	0.7
Relief families.....	551	97	184	160	56	28	15	7	4	
Nonrelief families.....	709	1	103	278	186	101	24	10	1	5
\$0-\$249.....	3	1	1		1					
\$250-\$499.....	8		3		5					
\$500-\$749.....	29	3	9		7	1	2			1
\$750-\$999.....	112	26	35		27	13	6	3	1	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	154	1	29	69	31	20	3	1		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	122	20	53		32	12	2	2		1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	100	13	35		29	16	5	2		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	66	5	34		19	5	3			
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	38	2	13		12	8	2			1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	23	2	8		8	5				
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	24	1	8		6	8				1
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	16	1	5		5	5				
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	7		1		4	1	1			
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	1		1							
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1				1					
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	4		2		1		1			
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	1		1							
\$10,000 and over.....										
Wives										
All families.....	1,261	7	361	471	283	97	23	13	5	1
Percentage.....	100.0	0.6	28.6	37.4	22.4	7.7	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.1
Relief families.....	551	4	166	196	115	39	17	10	3	1
Nonrelief families.....	710	3	195	275	168	58	6	3	2	
\$0-\$249.....	3	1	1		1					
\$250-\$499.....	8		5		3					
\$500-\$749.....	29	1	5		8	5		1	1	
\$750-\$999.....	112	1	41	31	24	11	3	1		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	154		51	60	29	14				
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	122	1	37	51	28	5				
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	101		24	42	25	11	1			
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	66		19	32	12	3				
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	38		5	15	14	4				
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	23		4	8	10	1				
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	24		4	12	5	2			1	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	16		2	7	5	2				
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	7			1	4		1	1		
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	1			1						
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1				1					
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	4		2		1		1			
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	1			1						
\$10,000 and over.....										

¹ Excludes 2 husbands and 1 wife who did not report age.

TABLE 19.—Report year: Number and percentage distribution of families by date of end of report year, by occupation, 1935–36

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native-born: All family types combined]

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA ONLY

Date of end of report year (1)	All families (2)	Relief families (3)	Occupational groups								No gainfully employed members (12)
			All (4)	Wage earner (5)	Clerical (6)	Business and professional					
						All business and professional (7)	Independent		Salaried		
							Business (8)	Professional (9)	Business (10)	Professional (11)	
Number of families											
All dates.....	1,262	552	710	523	93	89	52	9	4	24	5
Dec. 31, 1935.....	272	114	158	118	18	22	11	2	2	7	
Jan. 31, 1936.....	3	1	2	2							
Feb. 29, 1936.....	49	24	25	19	2	4	1			3	
Mar. 31, 1936.....	77	51	26	16	7	3	1		1	1	
Apr. 30, 1936.....	248	132	116	94	14	7	6			1	1
May 31, 1936.....	301	151	150	113	18	16	11		1	4	3
June 30, 1936.....	139	46	93	65	14	13	10	1		2	1
July 31, 1936.....	55	13	42	36	4	2	1			1	
Aug. 31, 1936.....	49	7	42	25	7	10	5	2		3	
Sept. 30, 1936.....	13	2	11	6	1	4	4				
Oct. 31, 1936.....	21	5	16	9	4	3	2	1			
Nov. 30, 1936.....	35	6	29	20	4	5		3		2	
Unknown.....											
Percentage											
All dates.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dec. 31, 1935.....	22	21	22	22	20	24	20	(†)	(†)	(†)	
Jan. 31, 1936.....	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)							
Feb. 29, 1936.....	4	4	4	4	2	5	2			(†)	
Mar. 31, 1936.....	6	10	4	3	8	3	2		(†)	(†)	
Apr. 30, 1936.....	20	24	16	18	15	8	12			(†)	(†)
May 31, 1936.....	23	28	21	22	19	18	21		(†)	(†)	(†)
June 30, 1936.....	11	8	13	12	15	15	19	(†)		(†)	(†)
July 31, 1936.....	4	2	6	7	4	2	2			(†)	
Aug. 31, 1936.....	4	1	6	5	8	11	10	(†)		(†)	
Sept. 30, 1936.....	1	(††)	2	1	1	5	8				
Oct. 31, 1936.....	2	1	2	2	4	3	4				
Nov. 30, 1936.....	3	1	4	4	4	6		(†)		(†)	
Unknown.....											

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

†† 0.5 percent or less.

SECTION C.—NATIVE-BORN WHITE INCOMPLETE AND FOREIGN-BORN WHITE COMPLETE AND INCOMPLETE FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE FOREIGN AREA OF NEW YORK CITY

Sources of Income, Number of Principal and Supplementary Earners, Rent or Rental Value, and Size of Families, by Family Income, Occupation, and Family Type, 1935-36

The tables in this section present summarized data for native white incomplete and foreign-born white complete and incomplete families residing in the Foreign Area of New York City. These data form in part the basis for the estimated frequency distributions of all families shown in section A tables. In making up this sample, 1 out of every 250 addresses in the Foreign Area of New York City was drawn, equivalent to a sample coverage of 0.4 percent. However, refusals, incomplete information, and the like reduced the actual coverage to the following estimated proportions:

	<i>Percent</i>
Native white incomplete	0.33
Foreign white complete39
Foreign white incomplete38

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TABLE 1.—Nativity groups by income: Number of families scheduled of specified nativity, by income, 1935-36 ¹

NEW YORK CITY: FOREIGN AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Native white, incomplete ² (2)	Foreign-born white		
		All (3)	Complete (4)	Incomplete (5)
Relief and nonrelief families ³				
All families.....	90	1, 945	1, 656	289
\$0-\$249.....	24	220	133	87
\$250-\$499.....	7	76	49	27
\$500-\$749.....	5	170	134	36
\$750-\$999.....	15	228	195	33
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	10	266	229	37
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	8	207	183	14
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7	190	172	18
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	4	161	155	6
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2	130	123	7
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	3	80	70	10
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	96	94	2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	2	62	57	5
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	.....	24	21	3
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	1	16	15	1
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	.....	12	9	3
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	.....	7	7	.....
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$10,000 and over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nonrelief families				
All families.....	49	1, 439	1, 268	171
\$0-\$249.....	2	26	13	13
\$250-\$499.....	5	42	24	18
\$500-\$749.....	3	79	58	21
\$750-\$999.....	11	151	126	25
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3	196	168	28
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6	184	173	11
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7	181	163	18
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	2	157	151	6
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2	129	122	7
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	3	80	70	10
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	93	91	2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	2	62	57	5
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	.....	24	21	3
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	1	16	15	1
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	.....	12	9	3
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	.....	7	7	.....
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$10,000 and over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ See the introductory note to section A for a comparison of the samples represented in this and subsequent tables. A family is classified as native if both husband and wife are native-born (or, in the case of an incomplete family if the head is native-born); otherwise, the family is classified as foreign-born. A family is classified as a complete family if it includes both husband and wife; as an incomplete family if it does not include both husband and wife. Single individuals are included in the incomplete families. See glossary for further definitions. There are 21 Negro families and 3 of other color not shown on this or any of the subsequent tables, due to their relative infrequency.

² For tabular analysis of native white complete families see the following sections:

Native Area only—Section B, Set 1
Foreign Area only—Section B, Set 2

³ Relief families are distributed according to their income, which excludes direct relief received in cash or kind.

TABLE 2.—Occupational Groups: Number of families of specified occupational groups, by nativity and income, 1935-36

NEW YORK CITY: FOREIGN AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Occupational groups				
	All (2)	Wage earner (3)	Clerical (4)	Business and prof- essional ¹ (5)	Other ² (6)
Native white incomplete families					
All families.....	90	41	17	7	25
Relief families.....	41	16	7	—	18
Nonrelief families.....	49	25	10	7	7
\$0-\$499.....	7	2	—	—	5
\$500-\$749.....	3	1	1	—	1
\$750-\$999.....	11	5	3	3	—
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3	3	—	—	—
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6	4	2	—	—
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7	4	2	1	—
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	2	1	1	—	—
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	5	3	1	1	—
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	1	—	—	1
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3	1	—	2	—
Foreign-born white families ³					
All families.....	1,945	1,109	281	350	205
Relief families.....	506	271	39	38	158
Nonrelief families.....	1,439	838	242	312	47
\$0-\$499.....	68	31	2	11	24
\$500-\$749.....	79	52	4	15	8
\$750-\$999.....	151	115	14	19	3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	196	131	34	27	4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	184	123	32	26	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	181	118	28	33	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	157	78	33	45	1
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	209	110	44	55	—
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	93	37	20	35	1
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	114	43	30	40	1
\$5,000 and over.....	7	—	1	6	—

¹ The business and professional families are classified as follows:

	All families	
	Native white incomplete	Foreign- born
Independent business.....	3	255
Independent professional.....	—	17
Salaried business.....	1	30
Salaried professional.....	3	48

² This group contains families with no gainfully employed members, with the exception of 1 foreign-born white family whose principal earnings were derived from farming.

³ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

TABLE 3.—Family types: Number of foreign-born white families of specified types, by income, 1935-36

NEW YORK CITY: FOREIGN AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	All (2)	Complete families of type ¹									Incomplete families (12)
		Any (3)	I (4)	II (5)	III (6)	IV (7)	V (8)	VI (9)	VII (10)	Other (11)	
Foreign-born white families											
All families.....	1, 945	1, 656	239	207	191	366	258	146	126	123	289
Relief families.....	506	388	72	30	43	74	60	44	42	23	118
Nonrelief families.....	1, 439	1, 268	167	177	148	292	198	102	84	100	171
\$0-\$499.....	68	37	20	4	2	9	-----	-----	1	1	31
\$500-\$749.....	79	58	17	7	5	15	1	10	1	2	21
\$750-\$999.....	151	126	28	20	10	33	13	11	7	4	25
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	196	158	30	29	22	43	17	17	8	2	28
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	184	173	19	29	30	38	21	19	9	8	11
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	181	163	18	34	22	24	29	12	13	11	18
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	157	151	13	18	22	40	23	10	8	17	6
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	209	192	14	24	26	42	37	13	15	21	17
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	93	91	5	5	5	25	27	7	7	10	2
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	114	102	3	7	4	21	27	3	15	22	12
\$5,000 and over.....	7	7	-----	-----	-----	2	3	-----	-----	2	-----

¹ For definitions of family types, see footnote 1 of table 1 of section B on p. 93.

TABLE 4.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving specified kinds of income, by nativity and income, 1935-36

NEW YORK CITY: FOREIGN AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving			Average ¹			
		Money income from—		Non-money income from housing ²	Total family income	Money income from—		Non-money income from housing ³
		Earnings (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ⁴ (4)			Earnings (7)	Other sources (positive or negative) ⁵ (8)	
Native white incomplete families								
All families.....	90	65	24	9	\$985	\$862	\$108	\$15
Relief families.....	41	23	6	5	516	450	45	21
Nonrelief families.....	49	42	18	4	1,377	1,205	161	11
\$0-\$499.....	7	2	5	1	313	75	229	9
\$500-\$749.....	3	2	1	—	561	361	200	—
\$750-\$999.....	11	11	3	2	850	727	87	36
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3	3	1	—	1,162	1,161	1	—
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6	6	2	1	1,394	1,271	113	10
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7	7	2	—	1,624	1,453	171	—
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	2	2	1	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	—
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	5	5	—	—	2,301	2,301	—	—
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	1	1	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	—
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3	3	2	—	3,542	3,467	75	—
Foreign-born white families ⁶								
All families.....	1,945	1,736	383	280	\$1,385	\$1,308	\$42	\$35
Relief families.....	506	347	36	47	570	537	14	19
Nonrelief families.....	1,439	1,389	347	233	1,671	1,578	52	41
\$0-\$499.....	68	42	33	20	111	172	-109	48
\$500-\$749.....	79	70	19	10	637	533	78	26
\$750-\$999.....	151	148	33	18	830	813	35	32
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	196	192	26	21	1,104	1,039	40	25
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	184	180	35	32	1,364	1,271	52	41
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	181	180	32	33	1,608	1,530	31	47
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	157	156	34	17	1,851	1,771	49	31
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	209	209	66	30	2,203	2,073	92	38
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	93	92	31	20	2,714	2,552	102	60
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	114	113	35	28	3,609	3,439	99	71
\$5,000 and over.....	7	7	3	4	5,920	5,721	6	193

¹ The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2), whether or not they received income from the specified source. See glossary for definition of terms.

² Includes all families that owned homes during the report year (see table 7, cols. 2 and 6) as well as 5 native white incomplete and 104 foreign-born white families who received rent as pay.

³ Represents the estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period; and the value of rent received as pay.

⁴ Includes families having money income other than earnings, families having business losses met from family funds, and families having both.

⁵ Includes money income other than earnings, after deduction of business losses met from family funds.

⁶ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 5.—Principal earners: Number of principal earners by sex, with average weeks of employment and average annual earnings, by nativity and income, 1935-36

NEW YORK CITY: FOREIGN AREA ONLY						
Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners			Average weeks of employment ² (6)	Average annual earnings ³ (7)
		All ¹ (3)	Male (4)	Female (5)		
Native white incomplete families						
All families.....	90	64	40	24	47	\$1,018
Relief families.....	41	23	13	10	44	656
Nonrelief families.....	49	41	27	14	49	1,221
\$0-\$499.....	7	2	-----	2	(*)	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	3	2	2	-----	(*)	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	11	10	5	5	46	689
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3	3	2	1	52	953
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6	6	3	3	52	1,272
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7	7	6	1	48	1,240
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	2	2	2	-----	(*)	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	5	5	4	1	49	1,879
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	1	1	-----	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3	3	2	1	52	2,955
Foreign-born white families ⁴						
All families.....	1,945	1,716	1,518	198	48	\$1,195
Relief families.....	506	333	297	36	45	731
Nonrelief families.....	1,439	1,383	1,221	162	48	1,306
\$0-\$499.....	68	39	21	18	38	253
\$500-\$749.....	79	68	55	13	42	540
\$750-\$999.....	151	147	122	25	45	755
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	196	192	168	24	47	958
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	184	180	167	13	49	1,175
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	181	180	165	15	50	1,328
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	157	156	146	10	50	1,514
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	209	209	191	18	50	1,640
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	93	92	81	11	51	1,842
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	114	113	98	15	51	2,108
\$5,000 and over.....	7	7	7	-----	52	3,983

¹ The total number of principal earners given in column (3) is equivalent to the total number of families having individual earners, since a family can have only one principal earner. The difference between the totals in columns (2) and (3) is explained by the fact that column (2), number of families, includes cases in which none of the family income was attributable to individual earners.

² Averages in this column are based on the number of principal earners reporting weeks of employment.

³ Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in column (3). Average earnings of principal earners according to sex were as follows:

	All families	
	Male	Female
Native white incomplete.....	\$1,091	\$896
Foreign-born.....	1,244	813

⁴ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

TABLE 6.—Number of earners in family: Number of families with specified number of individual earners, average number and average earnings of supplementary earners, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by nativity and income, 1935-36

NEW YORK CITY: FOREIGN AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with specified number of individual earners			Number of supplementary earners (6)	Average earnings of supplementary earners ¹ (7)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (8)
		Any (3)	One (4)	Two or more (5)			
Native white incomplete families							
All families.....	90	64	44	20	24	\$443	\$118
Relief families.....	41	23	15	8	10	314	77
Nonrelief families.....	49	41	29	12	14	535	153
\$0-\$499.....	7	2	2	—	—	—	—
\$500-\$749.....	3	2	2	—	—	—	—
\$750-\$999.....	11	10	8	—	2	(*)	9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3	3	2	1	1	(*)	208
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6	6	6	—	—	—	—
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7	7	3	4	5	226	161
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	2	2	1	1	1	(*)	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	5	5	3	2	3	708	422
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	1	—	1	1	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3	3	2	1	1	(*)	512
Foreign-born white families³							
All families.....	1,945	1,716	1,140	576	859	\$538	\$238
Relief families.....	506	333	274	59	80	300	47
Nonrelief families.....	1,439	1,383	866	517	779	562	304
\$0-\$499.....	68	39	37	2	3	110	5
\$500-\$749.....	79	68	57	11	13	180	30
\$750-\$999.....	151	147	113	34	40	228	60
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	196	192	142	50	58	273	81
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	184	180	132	48	56	356	108
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	181	180	117	63	80	433	191
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	157	156	99	57	85	462	250
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	209	209	106	103	156	554	414
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	93	92	38	54	94	709	717
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	114	113	24	89	183	826	1,327
\$5,000 and over.....	7	7	1	6	11	1,106	1,738

¹ Averages in this column are based on the number of supplementary earners, column (6).

² Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class, column (2).

³ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 7.—Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent: Number of home-owning and renting families, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by nativity and income, 1935-36¹

NEW YORK CITY: FOREIGN AREA ONLY

Income class (1)	Native white incomplete families				Foreign-born white families ²			
	Number of families		Average monthly—		Number of families		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Rental value ³	Rent ⁴	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Rental value ³	Rent ⁴
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
All families.....	4	86	\$29	\$23	176	1,769	\$40	\$29
Relief families.....	1	40	(*)	20	17	489	32	23
Nonrelief families.....	3	46	23	26	159	1,280	41	32
\$0-\$499.....	1	6	(*)	17	9	59	27	20
\$500-\$749.....		3		21	6	73	35	23
\$750-\$999.....	1	10	(*)	25	10	141	35	24
\$1,000-\$1,249.....		3		22	7	189	40	27
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1	5	(*)	25	22	162	35	30
\$1,500-\$1,749.....		7		28	20	161	36	30
\$1,750-\$1,999.....		2		(*)	12	145	41	35
\$2,000-\$2,499.....		5		32	22	187	40	37
\$2,500-\$2,999.....		2		(*)	20	73	47	42
\$3,000-\$4,999.....		3		33	27	87	50	50
\$5,000 and over.....					4	3	66	72

¹ Families are classified as home-owning or renting families according to their status at the date of interview.

² Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

³ Based on estimate made by home owner for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Averages are based on the number of home-owning families as of end of report year.

⁴ Rent reported at date of interview. Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent, including families receiving rent as gift, the amount of which is estimated by the family.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Appendix A

New York City Sampling Procedure

Since the findings presented in this study of New York City families are based upon data secured from a random sample of families, a detailed statement of the sampling procedures employed in ascertaining the community patterns with regard to family income, composition, and housing is presented. A statement of the sampling methods employed in the study of expenditures is included in volume II, of Family Income and Expenditures in New York City.

The major objective of the Consumer Purchases Study was to investigate the consumption characteristics of native-born families, using as primary controls family income, occupation, and composition.¹

A preliminary analysis showed that in 1930 the heads of about 54 percent of New York City's 1,723,000 families were foreign-born,² and that in many areas within the limits of its five boroughs the proportion was considerably higher. Since time and funds available for the study were limited, it was decided to concentrate the field investigation on the native-born families by eliminating from the main sample those areas where the proportion of foreign-born families was greatest.

To effect this, all census tracts in the city (a total of about 3,000) were classified on the basis of the 1930 census according to the proportion of foreign-born family heads to all family heads in each tract. The main sample was then confined to the area consisting of those census tracts (about two-thirds of the total in number) in which one-third or more of the family heads were born in the United States. For brevity, this area is termed the Native Area. The balance of the census tracts, from which a smaller random sample was later secured, is referred to as the Foreign Area.

¹ Among the considerations which prompted the decision to limit the study of native-born families the following may be listed:

1. It was desired to make comparisons between elements of the population residing in different sections of the country. Due to differing proportions of foreign-born families in different areas, it was felt that comparisons limited to native-born families would be more valid than those which included all the heterogeneous family groups residing in different regions.

2. Since immigration has been a small factor since the World War, and practically at a halt since 1924, the number of foreign-born families in the United States is steadily decreasing. To make the present study more comparable with future surveys, it was deemed advisable to eliminate this variable element.

3. In most parts of the country, native-born families constitute the predominant element in the population. Consequently, available funds being limited, it was felt that a relatively large sample of this one group would be more useful than a number of smaller samples of all groups.

² Decennial census, 1930.

A map showing the location of the Native and Foreign Areas in the city appears on page X. Proportions of families of the different nativity groups living in these areas, as estimated from the survey, are shown in tables 1, 2, and 3 of section A, Tabular Summary.

1. The Main Sample in the Native Area

a. The Directory Card Sample

The plan called for a 4-percent sample of all families living in the Native Area of New York City. Practical considerations required that insofar as possible the sample be drawn in the office under careful supervision rather than in the field by the agents. After examination of available sources it was decided that the Real Property Inventory of 1934, prepared under the direction of the New York City Housing Authority, provided the best directory to New York City families and family quarters which could be found.

The original sheets of the Real Property Inventory presumably provided an accurate listing of all occupied and unoccupied family quarters in New York City in 1934. Because of possible changes in occupancy it was decided to make the sample one of addresses rather than one of quarters occupied in 1934. Since it would have required entirely too much time to have drawn the sample consecutively from all sheets, the original sheets, furnished by the courtesy of the New York City Housing Authority, were divided into several groups. For each of these groups a number from 1 to 25 was chosen at random. Starting with the line on the first sheet corresponding to this number, the address selected and every twenty-fifth succeeding address was checked to the end of the block of sheets. Directory cards were then made out for each selected address. The information recorded on the card consisted of: The address of the selected family-dwelling unit, monthly rent of a rented dwelling or home evaluation of an owned dwelling as reported by the Real Property Inventory in 1934, race of family occupying quarters in 1934, and sufficient further information to permit ready reference back to the original sheets of the Real Property Inventory. Consecutive schedule numbers were assigned to all directory cards.

Although the plans called for a 4-percent sample of the total family population in the Native Area of New York City, there was some question as to whether time and funds available would permit the completion of a sample this size. It was deemed advisable, therefore, to draw a number of smaller samples, each as representative as possible of the family population. Since consecutive schedule numbers had been assigned to the schedule cards, this was easily done by segregating into subsamples those directory cards ending in different digits. There resulted, therefore, 10 smaller samples known as

“digit samples,” each estimated to cover 0.4 percent of all family dwelling units in the Native Area of New York City.

Since the Real Property Inventory was taken in 1934 and the present survey in 1935-36, there was a possibility of the sample being biased because of new family quarters constructed during the period. To compensate for this possibility of error, a list of buildings constructed since 1934 was compiled, and directory cards filled out for 1 out of every 25 family quarters therein. These were then added to the sample drawn from the Real Property Inventory.

The directory cards were retained in the office and served as a control of the sample assigned for investigation.

b. The Record Card Sample in the Native Area

Each address in the 4-percent random sample in the Native Area, together with sufficient other information to enable the investigator to identify the dwelling unit to be visited, was transcribed from the directory card to a “record card.” (See facsimile of record card, p. 254.) Each address listed was then visited by a field agent, who first determined whether the dwelling unit was occupied. If so, he attempted to interview the family and obtain the following information:

Items on the Record Card

Item 8.—Whether the family member interviewed appeared to be white, Negro, or other color.

Item 9.—Whether two or more persons were living together and dependent on a common income.

A one-person family was defined as a person who lives alone or who has others living in his household but not sharing his income or expenses. Two persons living in one household, but financially independent of each other, were regarded as two one-person families.

Items 10 and 11.—Whether or not the husband and wife, or male or female head of the family, was born in the continental United States or Alaska.

Item 12.—Whether the family maintained its own housekeeping quarters; that is, had use of kitchen facilities, or was rooming with another family, in a rooming house, hotel, or institution.

Item 13.—Whether the family included both a husband and wife. If so, whether they had been married less than 1 year.

The record cards, like the directory cards, were divided into 10 digit samples. Agents were first sent into the field with the record cards representing 1 of the 10 digit samples. The second field sample likewise consisted of 1 digit sample. Each digit sample comprised between 5,000 and 6,000 cards. The other field samples were larger—the third consisted of 5 digits while the fourth and last comprised the 3 remaining digits. This method of division into subsamples insured that a random sample would be available had the study terminated before the completion of the entire 4-percent sample.

If the dwelling unit visited proved to be uninhabited or if it was impossible to locate the address given on the record card, the agent returned the card to the office with a notation to that effect. In cases where the family was not willing or was unable to supply the information desired, or where the agent was unable to make contact with the particular family occupying the quarters, the card was returned to the office and listed as incomplete.

In order to assure further that a random sample was obtained, certain measures of control and appraisal were employed. All record cards of every agent were carefully checked by the supervisory staff in the office as soon as the cards were turned in. Further, a sample of each agent's work was checked through the reinterviewing of families by a supervisor. By reinterviewing families and shifting agents to areas of their greatest usefulness, the number of unacceptable schedules and refusals was kept at a minimum.

A total of 52,032 occupied family quarters were disclosed by the record card sample. Completed record cards were obtained from 51,080 of these, leaving only 952 families from whom partial or no information was obtained. Of these latter, 274 were listed as not willing and only 3 as willing but not able to supply information. A total of 675 were reported by agents as not subject to interview. Families were listed this way only when the agents, after repeated visits, had been unable to speak with any member of the family.

c. The Family Schedule Sample

The record card sample was designed to locate a random sample of the families from whom data on family income and expenditures were to be secured. Only those families having specified characteristics were asked to give the information shown on the family schedule. (See facsimile of family schedule, p. 255.) Of the total of 51,080 families from which the complete record card information was obtained, 16,886 were asked to give the income and related information appearing on the family schedule. The characteristics required are referred to as the "eligibility" requirements, and were as follows:

1. Only white and Negro families were to be studied. A total of 127 families of "Other" race were found.
2. The family was required to consist of two or more persons living in the same household pooling their incomes in order to be eligible. Two persons living in the same household, financially independent of each other, were regarded as two one-person families. A question on the record card was designed to eliminate all one-person families. Families rendered ineligible by this provision numbered 3,747.
3. Only families in which both husband and wife had been born in the continental United States or Alaska were eligible. Families not meeting this requirement numbered 25,307.

4. In order to be eligible, a family had to maintain its own housekeeping quarters; that is, have access to kitchen facilities. A total of 570 families not meeting this requirement were found.

5. It was required that an eligible family include a married couple. A total of 8,847 families not meeting this condition were found (exclusive of the single-person families eliminated by provision 2 above).

6. Finally, it was decided that in order to provide data that could easily be analyzed the married couple in a family must have been married for at least 1 year. A total of 700 families not married a full year preceding the date of interview were found.

It will be noted that the above given reasons for ineligibility were not mutually exclusive, since the total of the figures given above substantially exceeds 34,194, the number of families actually found ineligible. In making out the record cards, agents were instructed to fill in all blanks, even though the first might render the family ineligible for further study.

Of the 16,886 eligible families revealed by the record card sample, 15,603 were of the white race and 1,283 were Negro. From the total number of eligible white families interviewed, 13,856 completed family schedules were obtained. The Negro families yielded a total of 1,262 completed family schedules. The percentage of eligible families from which information was not obtained was thus 11.2 percent for white families and 1.6 percent for Negro families. In the bulk of these cases, the families refused cooperation with the agent, but in a number of instances the family was unable to supply the agent with all the desired information.

It was found at an early date that higher income families were more likely to refuse cooperation with the agent. Accordingly, use was made of the rent information from the Real Property Inventory which had been copied on the directory card. The most successful field agents were assigned to revisit the higher rent addresses. The schedules secured at these revisits served, at least in part, to compensate for a probable bias against upper income families.

Each completed family schedule upon being turned into the office was carefully checked and reviewed by supervisors. Families were reinterviewed to amplify and check items which appeared doubtful. In some cases, telephone calls to the families enabled the office editors to clarify or correct questionable entries. A sample of the work of each agent was check-interviewed.

The family schedule sample provided the basic data regarding incomes, occupations, and compositions of families in the Native Area of New York City and formed the background for the study of expenditures presented in volume II of the New York City Bulletin. Results of the family schedule sample for native-born white and Negro complete families in the Native Area form the tables presented in sets 1 and 3, section B, of the Tabular Summary (pp. 93 and 156).

2. The Foreign Area Sample

When the field work on the main sample in the Native Area was nearing completion, it was decided that it would be possible to take an additional sample in the Foreign Area. However, it was found necessary to limit coverage of the area to 0.4 percent of the family population, equivalent to one out of every 250 families.

The procedure employed was similar to that used in the Native Area, but with one important difference. It was found in sampling the Native Area that there had been little or no change in the total number of occupied family quarters between the time when the Real Property Inventory was taken (1934) and the date of the present study (1935-36). It was then assumed that there was no important change in the total number of occupied family quarters in the Foreign Area between the dates of the two studies. On this basis, the directory card sample consisted of one out of every 250 family quarter addresses listed by the Real Property Inventory as occupied in 1934.

Since shifts in occupancy undoubtedly occurred, even where the total number of family quarters occupied remained unchanged, it was necessary to substitute whenever an unoccupied family quarter was found. Under such circumstances, the agent was instructed to attempt to reach a family in adjacent quarters. Specific instructions as to how to select substitute families were given the agent, to insure that his choice would be random.

In the end, a total of 2,567 occupied family quarters were visited by agents.

Record cards were obtained from all but 48 families, resulting in a total of 2,519 completed record cards. In order to obtain some indication as to the status of foreign-born families in this predominantly foreign-born area, the race, nativity, and family composition eligibility requirements for family schedules were dropped in the Foreign Area. A total of 2,466 completed family schedules was obtained. Among the bulk of families in this area, one or both of the family heads was of alien nativity. The nativity of families from which schedules were obtained in this Foreign Area is shown in table 1.

TABLE 1.—*Race and nativity of families drawn in the record card sample in the Foreign Area*¹

Nativity	Number of families
Total	2,519
Native-born white families	512
Foreign-born white families	1,960
Native-born Negro families	34
Foreign-born Negro families	10
Other race	3

¹ Of the 2,519 families from which record cards were obtained, 17 had been married for less than 1 year and do not appear in the income tabulations shown in the Tabular Summary. Of the remaining 2,502 families interviewed, 2,466 gave the completed family schedule information.

A total of 406 completed family schedules for native-born white families containing both husband and wife was obtained in the Foreign Area. These were used in conjunction with the schedules for similar families in the Native Area to estimate the distribution of such families according to income, occupation, and family composition in New York City as a whole. Family schedules for the other nativity and family composition groups were used along with other material to derive an estimated distribution for all families in the City of New York. Methods employed are described in detail in appendix B, p. 226.

Step-Up Ratios

Data for native-born white complete families were taken in both the Native and Foreign Areas. In some cases, where the distributions obtained in the Foreign Area are large enough to permit, it will be desired to combine information from the two areas to represent native white complete families in New York City as a whole. Since the sample sizes in the two areas were not the same, it will be necessary to weight the data before this can be done. Had all families cooperated with the Study, the step-up ratios would have been the reciprocals of the sampling ratios, that is to say, 25 in the Native Area and 250 in the Foreign Area. Some modification of these figures is necessary to allow for families without housekeeping quarters or with a couple who had been married less than 1 year (who were not scheduled), and for families which would not or could not cooperate with the survey to the extent of furnishing the desired information.

Before deriving the step-up ratios, it is necessary to review briefly the sample results.

In the Native Area every twenty-fifth family-quarter address listed in the directory was checked off. A directory card was then filled out for each selected address, resulting in a total of 57,756 directory cards. The next step was to fill out record cards corresponding to each directory card, and place these in the hands of field agents. The agents went to the address indicated and ascertained first if the family quarters were occupied. It was found that 588 of the addresses visited constituted directory errors; that is, there was no such address as the one listed, or the address was that of a business building. Other record cards, totaling 5,136 in number, were found to represent vacant family quarters. The number of occupied family quarters located by the record card sample was thus 52,032. These occupied family quarters presumably contained one-twenty-fifth of all families living in the Native Area of New York City.

Ensuing steps in the field work were designed to locate types of families in which the Study was specially interested, and to obtain from them data in certain specified categories. The field agents at-

tempted to obtain information regarding the family's race, nativity, and composition from each of the 52,032 families located. However, certain families, numbering 952, could not be reached or refused to furnish the information desired. Of the remaining 51,080 families, it was found that 16,243 met the Study's primary eligibility requirements; that is, they were of the white race and contained a husband and wife, both native-born. However, even within this group certain families (640) were considered ineligible for further study because the family lacked housekeeping quarters or because the husband and wife had been married for less than 1 year. The remaining 15,603 were all requested to fill in "family schedules" giving detailed information on income, sources of income, occupations, numbers of earners, and the like. Not all were willing or able to comply. In the end, a total of 13,856 completed family schedules applying to native white complete eligible families living in the Native Area was obtained.

The above gives the sampling procedures employed in the Native Area. Slightly different methods were used in the Foreign Area. Sampling in the Foreign Area was not begun until that in the Native Area had been substantially completed. Time and money available for the Study were limited. Consequently, it was desired to reduce the amount of work necessary to the minimum compatible with a fairly representative sample. It was observed during the course of work in the Native Area that there had been very little change in the total number of occupied family quarters between the period of the Real Property Inventory in 1934 and the date of the present study in 1935-36. Accordingly, it was assumed that there had been no change in the total number of occupied quarters in the Foreign Area between the dates of the two studies.

On this basis, the directory card sample taken in the Foreign Area consisted of one out of every 250 family quarter addresses listed as occupied in 1934 by the Real Property Inventory. This resulted in 2,567 directory cards and a corresponding number of record cards.

When agents took the record cards into the field, they naturally found some quarters which had been occupied at the time of the Real Property Inventory but were then vacant. In such cases the agents were required to substitute an adjacent occupied family quarter for the one found vacant. Depending on the validity of the original assumption (that there had been no change in the total number of occupied family quarters between 1934 and the date of the Study) the 2,567 occupied family quarter addresses finally located constituted 1 out of every 250 occupied family quarters in the Foreign Area of the city at the time of the Study.

Subsequent sampling procedure was the same as in the Native Area. Only 48 of the families at the 2,567 selected addresses refused record card information, resulting in a total of 2,519 completed record cards.

Among these, 418 were found to refer to native white complete families. An additional 11 families were rejected because of lack of housekeeping quarters or because the couple had been married less than 1 year. Of the remaining 407 families, 406 furnished completed family schedules.

From the above figures, the step-up ratios may be derived.

The necessary operations may be indicated by letting a_1 and a_2 represent the numbers of families possessing a specific set of characteristics in the family schedule samples taken in the Native and Foreign Areas, respectively. Let A_1 and A_2 represent the total number of families having the specified characteristics in each area as a whole. Moreover, let it be assumed that families which failed to supply information would have been found to have been distributed according to characteristics in the same manner as those who did, had complete information been obtained. Then the frequencies A_1 and A_2 would be estimated as follows:

$$A_1 \text{ est.} = a_1 \cdot \frac{15,603}{13,856} \cdot \frac{52,032}{51,080} \cdot 25$$

$$A_2 \text{ est.} = a_2 \cdot \frac{407}{406} \cdot \frac{2,567}{2,519} \cdot 250$$

These relationships give estimates of the frequencies of eligible native white complete families possessing certain characteristics in each of the two areas. In using the study data a further assumption was usually made; that ineligible native white complete families (those without housekeeping quarters or a couple married less than 1 year) would have in general exhibited the same characteristics as eligible families had data for such ineligible families been secured. On the basis of this assumption, the above-given numerical relationships would be altered as follows to estimate the frequencies in the two areas of all native white complete families possessing the required characteristics:

$$A_1 \text{ est.} = a_1 \cdot \frac{16,243}{13,856} \cdot \frac{52,032}{51,080} \cdot 25$$

$$A_2 \text{ est.} = a_2 \cdot \frac{418}{406} \cdot \frac{2,567}{2,519} \cdot 250$$

It is convenient to summarize the numerical operations, so in the following we will let

$$S_1 = \frac{16,243}{13,856} \cdot \frac{52,032}{51,080} \cdot 25 = 29.853$$

$$S_2 = \frac{418}{406} \cdot \frac{2,567}{2,519} \cdot 250 = 262.29$$

The above expressions may then be simplified to

$$A_1 \text{ est.} = S_1 a_1$$

$$A_2 \text{ est.} = S_2 a_2$$

It is apparent that the values 29.853 and 262.29 found for S_1 and S_2 are modifications of the original step-up ratios of 25 and 250 to compensate for those families which could not be reached or refused to cooperate, and in addition for the small numbers of families which were considered ineligible for special reasons (lack of housekeeping quarters and/or a couple married less than 1 year).

A simple example will make the method of using the step-up ratios clear. Suppose we wish to estimate the total number of supplementary earners in native white complete families in New York City. From the Tabular Summary, section B, set 1, table 6, we learn that 3,079 supplementary earners were found in the sample taken in the Native Area. Multiplying this by 29.853 we estimate a total of 91,917 supplementary earners in native white complete families living in the Native Area. The corresponding table in set 2 gives us 93 supplementary earners in the sample in the Foreign Area. Multiplied by 262.29, this becomes 24,393. Adding this to the figure obtained above, we estimate that the native white complete families living in New York City in 1935-36 contained a total of about 116,000 supplementary workers.

The sample taken in the Foreign Area was so small that many of the frequency distributions obtained tended to be discontinuous, especially in the finer subdivisions of the data. When working with such distributions, smoothing would seem to be justified particularly in view of the necessity of stepping up the data before combination with the Native Area material. However, different individuals seldom smooth frequency distributions in the same manner. To avoid confusion, the question of smoothing has been left to the judgment of the individual using the data. Smoothing has not been applied to any of the figures presented in this bulletin.

Comparison of the Study of Consumer Purchases Sample in New York City with Population Estimates from Other Sources

The record card sample was designed principally to locate a group of families in the population eligible for further analysis by the Study of Consumer Purchases, and secondly, to relate the eligible group of families to the general family population. In this latter respect the record cards provided some figures of interest in themselves.

By stepping up the record card frequencies, estimates of the total family population, and of the frequency of different race, nativity, and family composition groups within it could be estimated. These estimates are shown in tables 1, 2, and 3 of section A in the Tabular Summary.

The Study of Consumer Purchases estimate of total family population in New York City may be examined in relation to previous estimates. The census estimated the number of families in New York City to be 1,723,000 in 1930. The Real Property Inventory gave an estimate of 1,890,000 in 1934. The Study of Consumer purchases estimate of 1,943,000 in 1935-36 does not appear unreasonable in relation to these other figures.

In considering this, one should keep in mind that the definition of what constitutes a family is relatively elastic, especially when information is to be secured by the questionnaire method. For example, two opposing influences operated during the depression period. On the one hand, faced by employment difficulties, persons undoubtedly tended to double up and pool their resources. This was accompanied by a tendency for younger persons to remain home, rather than leave to form new family units. On the other hand, and acting in the opposite direction, direct relief and work relief were frequently distributed on a family basis. Persons in the relief classification, then, had a motive for reporting themselves as independent family units even when such was not, in fact, the case. Despite assurances that material gathered by the Study of Consumer Purchases was confidential, families unquestionably tended to be biased in their replies. This factor should be kept in mind in appraising the schedule results.

Table 2 shows the distribution of all families in New York City according to race as estimated by the Study of Consumer Purchases and two earlier sources. The agreement is fairly good, although the Study of Consumer Purchases appears to have slightly overestimated the Negro population. The question of family definition again enters here and especially the known flexibility of the definition when interpreted by persons answering a field worker with a schedule.

The estimated distribution of white and Negro families according to nativity, as given by the record card sample, is shown in table 3. The high proportion of foreign-born families among both whites and Negroes will come as a surprise to many. It is to be remembered though, that the definition of nativity adopted by the Study of Consumer Purchases was quite stringent, the fact of either husband or wife being of alien nativity sufficing to classify the family as foreign-born. In order to compare the distribution of white families according to nativity with information given by the census, a special tabulation of a part of the record cards for foreign white families was made. This tabulation is shown in table 4. It is reduced to a percentage distribution applying to the entire city in table 5.

The census classifies a family as foreign-born according to the nativity of the family head. Since this is usually the husband, the Study of Consumer Purchases definition can be made roughly comparable to that used by the census by classifying the families in the third category of table 5 with the native white families. The results of such a tabulation are shown in table 6. On this basis a substantial decrease in the number of foreign-born white families in New York City between 1930 and the date of the Study of Consumer Purchases would be estimated. This is reasonable, since immigration has been slight since the period of the World War, and practically negligible since 1924. A steady decrease in the number of foreign-born families would thus be anticipated.

On the whole it may be concluded that the record card sample gave family population estimates for the city of New York which appeared to be reasonable in the light of such other demographic statistics as are available.

TABLE 2.—Percentage distribution of all families in New York City according to race

Race	Census, 1930	Real Property Inventory, 1934	Study of Consumer Purchases, 1935-36
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	95.3	95.6	94.7
Negro.....	4.5	4.3	5.1
Other race.....	.2	.1	.2

TABLE 3.—Nativity of all white and Negro families, New York City, Study of Consumer Purchases definition

Nativity	White	Negro
All families.....	100.0	100.0
Native-born.....	39.3	70.5
Foreign-born.....	60.7	29.5

TABLE 4.—Special tabulation of record cards for foreign-born white complete families according to nativities of husband and wife

Type of family	Number of families	
	Native Area	Foreign Area
Husband and wife both foreign-born.....	1,285	1,297
Husband foreign-born, wife native-born.....	444	232
Husband native-born, wife foreign-born.....	224	128
Total.....	1,953	1,657

TABLE 5.—*Percentage distribution of foreign-born white complete families according to nativities of husband and wife, New York City as a whole*

Type of family	Percentage of families
Husband and wife both foreign-born.....	71.48
Husband foreign-born, wife native-born.....	18.76
Husband native-born, wife foreign-born.....	9.76
All families.....	100.00

TABLE 6.—*Percentage distribution of all white families in New York City according to census definition of nativity*

Nativity	Census, 1930	Study of Consumer Purchases, 1935-36
All white families.....	100.00	100.00
Native-born.....	43.18	44.95
Foreign-born.....	56.82	55.05

Appendix B

Methods Used in Estimating the Distribution by Incomes of All Families in New York City

Interest in the manner in which all families in New York City are distributed according to the amounts of their annual incomes has been repeatedly expressed by groups applying to the Bureau of Labor Statistics for information. Accordingly, although the Study of Consumer Purchases in New York City was not originally designed to produce this information, an income distribution applying to the total family population has been prepared. This has necessarily involved the use of estimates of income for certain groups of the population from which no schedules showing income data were obtained, as well as for groups which were so infrequent in the population that the sample did not yield sufficient cases for analysis. In most cases, there have been no methods available by which the validity of these estimates could be independently checked, other than to say that they appeared reasonable in the light of experience gained in other cities where a complete sample of the family population was secured. The results can, therefore, in no way be guaranteed as to accuracy, but they appear to be the best estimates it was possible to prepare with the materials at hand.

As mentioned in appendix A, two samples of different coverage were obtained in New York City. In the census tracts where one-third or more of all family heads were native-born (the Native Area), income data were secured from a sample of families which contained a husband and wife, both of whom were native-born. This information referred to both white and Negro families. In this area, no income data were obtained from—

(a) Families which did not contain a husband and wife.

(b) Families in which either husband or wife was foreign-born. However, record data indicating the frequency of such families in the area were obtained.

The second sample was that drawn in census tracts in which more than two-thirds of the family heads were foreign-born (the Foreign Area). In this area, every family drawn in the sample was requested to furnish income information, irrespective of nativity or family composition.

It will be seen, then, that the preparation of an all-family income distribution involved estimating the incomes of those elements of the population in the Native Area from which no schedules were taken, and, after this, properly weighting and combining them with the results

from the field samples. The following sections describe the process in detail.

Derivation of Estimated Income Distribution for Native-Born White Complete Families in New York City

An income sample covering families of this type was taken in both the Native and Foreign Areas. Derivation of an income distribution covering such families in the city as a whole was then very easily accomplished. The distribution by incomes in the Foreign Area was first inflated by the factor 8.7861 (to bring this distribution to the same relative coverage as the sample taken in the Native Area). The resulting distribution was then added to the income distribution for families of the specified type found in the Native Area sample, and the whole put on a percentage basis.

Derivation of Estimated Income Distribution for Foreign-Born White Complete Families in New York City

Family schedules were taken for foreign-born white complete families in the Foreign Area only. A total of 1,656 family schedules were obtained, sufficing to give an income distribution for families of the type considered in this area. The distribution could not, however, be considered representative of all foreign white complete families in New York City, since it was taken in the relatively low rent, low income Foreign Area and covered only about 40 percent of all families of the type specified. The problem then resolved itself to deriving an estimate of the income distribution of foreign-born white complete families in the Native Area. The following data were available:

(1) Directory cards for one out of every 25 families in the Native Area, having on them the rent paid in 1934 for the same quarters in the case of rented property, and the value in 1934 for owned property as listed by the Real Property Inventory.

(2) Record cards corresponding to each directory card. The record cards had on them information as to the nativity, race, and family composition of families living at the addresses covered by the directory card sample.

As a first step, the record cards in one of the digit samples taken in the Native Area were sorted to segregate those referring to foreign-born white complete families. A total of 2,000 such record cards were thus obtained, providing a sample of foreign white complete families in the Native Area. Each of these record cards was then matched with its corresponding directory card.

The directory cards were then sorted into two groups according to whether the family quarters occupied by these families had been rented or owned in 1934. Those rented were then counted by rent intervals and those owned by value of home. 1,675 of the family

quarters had been rented in 1934. However, information was lacking in 181 cases. Therefore, the distribution of family quarters rented in 1934 contained 1,494 cases. Record cards were found for 325 family quarters which were owned in 1934. However, information was lacking for 11 of these, so the distribution by value of home was based on 314 cases. The distributions are shown in tables 1 and 2.

TABLE 1.—*Distribution of families by rent paid for family quarters at same address in 1934*

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Rent	Native-born white incomplete ¹	Foreign-born white complete ²	Foreign-born white incomplete ³	Foreign-born Negro complete ⁴
\$0-\$4.99			1	
\$5.00-\$9.99	6	3	10	1
\$10.00-\$14.99	27	26	83	20
\$15.00-\$19.99	71	69	136	43
\$20.00-\$24.99	105	133	161	68
\$25.00-\$29.99	139	183	205	97
\$30.00-\$34.99	138	189	174	113
\$35.00-\$39.99	177	203	204	84
\$40.00-\$44.99	163	176	155	61
\$45.00-\$49.99	132	136	122	30
\$50.00-\$54.99	112	120	96	19
\$55.00-\$64.99	133	102	100	26
\$65.00-\$74.99	67	51	56	12
\$75.00-\$99.99	113	52	56	7
\$100.00 and over	116	51	43	33
No information	164	181	150	65
Total	1,663	1,675	1,752	679

¹ 3 digit samples.

² 1 digit sample.

³ 5 digit samples.

⁴ All digit samples.

Source: Special tabulation of record cards against directory cards.

TABLE 2.—*Distribution of families by value of home at same address in 1934*

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Value of home	Native-born white incomplete ¹	Foreign-born white complete ²	Foreign-born white incomplete ³
\$0-\$999			
\$1,000-\$1,499	1	2	2
\$1,500-\$1,999	3		1
\$2,000-\$2,499	2	2	3
\$2,500-\$2,999	3	3	4
\$3,000-\$3,499	10	3	5
\$3,500-\$3,999	5	15	5
\$4,000-\$4,499	15	15	19
\$4,500-\$4,999	14	14	7
\$5,000-\$5,999	33	29	23
\$6,000-\$6,999	41	39	35
\$7,000-\$7,999	50	41	41
\$8,000-\$9,999	66	63	50
\$10,000-\$12,499	50	37	31
\$12,500-\$14,999	10	15	5
\$15,000-\$19,999	16	16	17
\$20,000 and over	19	17	17
No information		11	
Total	338	325	265

¹ 3 digit samples.

² 1 digit sample.

³ 5 digit samples.

Source: Special tabulation of record cards against directory cards.

The next step was to transform these distributions in terms of rent and value in 1934 to distributions referring to the period of the present study, 1935-36. At the same time, value of home as given by the Real Property Inventory had to be changed to rental value as used by the present study. To do this, the family schedules in three digit samples covering native white complete families in the Native Area of New York City were sorted out and matched with their corresponding directory cards. Two-way frequency distributions were then prepared; for renters, of rent reported by the Study of Consumer Purchases against rent paid for the same family quarters in 1934; and for owners, rental value as reported in the present study, against value of home as reported in 1934. (See tables 3 and 4.)

Some extreme changes in the period between the two studies will be noted in tables 3 and 4. These may represent depreciation or appreciation in the desirability for residential purposes of a neighborhood or particular dwelling. On the other hand, since the cross tabulation is between addresses, and not necessarily in every case between the same dwellings, some of the extreme variations may represent a change in the dwelling unit; for example, a new building bearing the address of an older building which was torn down in the time intervening between the two studies. It was assumed that any change affecting family quarters occupied by native white complete families would probably operate to about the same extent with regard to quarters occupied by foreign white complete families, since nativity of occupants over a relatively short period of time is, in most cases, a minor factor in setting rent scales.

The distribution of Study of Consumer Purchases rents by Real Property Inventory rent-intervals for the native white complete families was then applied to the distribution for the foreign white families occupying quarters which were rented in 1934, and the distribution of Study of Consumer Purchases rental values by Real Property Inventory value of home-intervals was applied to the foreign white families in quarters which were owner-occupied in 1934. Summing up, distributions of foreign white complete families according to corrected rents and rental values were derived. The adjustment presumably compensated for any changes in rents or property values which had occurred in the period between the Real Property Inventory and the Urban Study, and also for any bias in one study as compared with the other.

The problem now was to proceed from these corrected distributions of foreign-white complete families by rent and rental-value intervals to an income distribution covering foreign white families in the Native Area.

The most promising line of attack appeared to be from parallels between native white and foreign white complete families in the matter of incomes versus rents, since a cross tabulation of incomes against rents for native white complete families in the Native Area was available from the regular sample. With a view to finding such a relationship, the data for the city of Chicago, where a complete sample was taken, were examined.

TABLE 3.—Relation between rents found by Study of Consumer Purchases in 1935-36, and rents paid for family quarters at same address in 1934 as listed by the Real Property Inventory, native white complete renting families

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Rents listed by Real Property Inventory	Rents found by Study of Consumer Purchases												Total			
	\$0-\$4.99	\$5-\$9.99	\$10-\$14.99	\$15-\$19.99	\$20-\$24.99	\$25-\$29.99	\$30-\$34.99	\$35-\$39.99	\$40-\$44.99	\$45-\$49.99	\$50-\$54.99	\$55-\$64.99		\$65-\$74.99	\$75-\$99.99	\$100 and over
\$0-\$4.99				1												2
\$5.00-\$9.99				12	12	8	1	2	1	1						38
\$10.00-\$14.99		1	13	62	21	11	3	2	4	1						115
\$15.00-\$19.99			5	77	120	34	9	7	9	3	2	1				260
\$20.00-\$24.99			2	18	76	131	44	16	9	3	2	2				304
\$25.00-\$29.99			2	3	12	79	169	47	16	7	5	2	1	2		343
\$30.00-\$34.99			1	1	9	25	81	185	56	14	9	2	1	2		386
\$35.00-\$39.99				2	4	4	21	78	149	32	15	9	5	1		320
\$40.00-\$44.99			1		2	7	14	31	70	99	16	8	4	4		255
\$45.00-\$49.99				1	1	1	8	8	18	52	59	28	9	3		188
\$50.00-\$54.99					1	1	3	10	13	23	55	87	19	4	5	220
\$55.00-\$64.99								8	2	7	11	30	35	16		110
\$65.00-\$74.99				1					1	4	5	20	35	51	10	134
\$75.00-\$99.99					1	2	2	3			2	6	4	23	71	107
\$100.00 and over									1							
Total	1	37	178	256	295	356	395	341	243	182	194	112	105	87	2,782	

Source: Special tabulation of family schedules and directory cards for native white complete families in the Native Area, 3 digit samples. See text.

TABLE 4.—Relation between rental values assigned to owned homes by Study of Consumer Purchases in 1935-36, and value assigned family quarters at same address in 1934 as listed by the Real Property Inventory, native white complete home-owning families

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Value of home as given by Real Property Inventory	Rental values assigned by Study of Consumer Purchases											Total		
	\$0-\$14.99	\$15-\$19.99	\$20-\$24.99	\$25-\$29.99	\$30-\$34.99	\$35-\$39.99	\$40-\$44.99	\$45-\$49.99	\$50-\$54.99	\$55-\$64.99	\$65-\$74.99		\$75-\$99.99	\$100 and over
\$0-\$499														1
\$500-\$749			1											1
\$750-\$999			1											1
\$1,000-\$1,499				1	1		1				1			5
\$1,500-\$1,999			2	1	2		1		2			2		10
\$2,000-\$2,499				4	2	1	1	1	1					10
\$2,500-\$2,999		1	1				2							4
\$3,000-\$3,499			1	1	7	1	4							14
\$3,500-\$3,999			2	6	6	2	1	1						18
\$4,000-\$4,499			1	2	2	10	5	3	6					32
\$4,500-\$4,999					3	5	12	8	8	1	2			40
\$5,000-\$5,999				5	2	5	22	10	18	12	1	3		78
\$6,000-\$6,999			1	3	4	9	20	19	25	21	2	2	1	107
\$7,000-\$7,999			1		2	11	23	12	23	16	2	6		96
\$8,000-\$9,999					5	6	8	6	31	15	7	8	7	93
\$10,000-\$12,499				1		3	4	6	13	7	13	17	8	72
\$12,500-\$14,999									3	3	5	4	4	19
\$15,000-\$19,999									2	1	5	5	9	22
\$20,000 and over									2	1	1	1	12	17
Total	1	9	20	36	57	105	66	135	80	40	49	31	639	

Source: Special tabulation of family schedules and directory cards for native white complete families in the Native Area, 3 digit samples. See text.

It was found that in Chicago native and foreign white families differed in their distributions according to income and according to rent. They also differed when distributed by rents within income intervals. However, it was found that distributions by incomes within rent intervals for renting families and by incomes within rental-value intervals for home-owning families were very similar for the two nativity groups. That is to say, the proportion of all families in any rent or rental-value interval which were on relief or were at any specific income level was very nearly the same for the native-born as compared with the foreign-born white families.

A full analysis cannot be presented in this space, but since the income distributions within rent or rental-value intervals are similar in shape for the two nativity groups, a rough comparison between them can be made on the basis of the median incomes within each rent or rental-value interval (table 5).

The differences in median income between native-born and foreign-born white renting families are insignificant at every rent level, excepting perhaps the highest and the lowest. However, at these points the medians are based on a very small number of families, and so are most likely at these points to have been incorrectly estimated.

TABLE 5.—Median incomes within rent and rental-value intervals, all native-born and foreign-born

WHITE NONRELIEF FAMILIES: CHICAGO

Rent or rental value	Median incomes			
	Renting families		Home-owning families	
	Native-born	Foreign-born	Native-born	Foreign-born
\$10.00—\$14.99.....	\$940	\$1,030	\$1,060	\$1,080
\$15.00—\$19.99.....	1,110	1,110	1,240	1,240
\$20.00—\$24.99.....	1,220	1,240	1,470	1,370
\$25.00—\$29.99.....	1,400	1,340	1,550	1,600
\$30.00—\$34.99.....	1,570	1,580	1,680	1,740
\$35.00—\$39.99.....	1,810	1,700	2,000	1,880
\$40.00—\$44.99.....	1,980	2,020	2,160	2,080
\$45.00—\$49.99.....	2,220	2,180	2,260	1,940
\$50.00—\$54.99.....	2,430	2,330	2,630	2,250
\$55.00—\$64.99.....	2,850	2,850	2,960	2,380
\$65.00—\$74.99.....	3,140	3,200	3,400	2,630
\$75.00—\$99.99.....	3,900	3,450	3,760	3,630

Source: Study of Consumer Purchases in Chicago, Ill.

The agreement is less satisfactory in the case of home-owning families. Here the native-born white families appear to have a substantial advantage over foreign white families in the matter of incomes at the higher rental values, although the series are very similar at lower levels. For several reasons, however, the differences may be of no importance:

1. Relatively few home owners were found in the New York samples as compared to renters, and they were most infrequent at the higher rental values. Estimates of median income based on such small samples are then liable to substantial error.

2. Rental value is an estimated factor, and so liable to error. Since it is to be presumed that the foreign-born and native-born families tended to live in somewhat different areas, the differences in median incomes within rental-value intervals might well be in part traced to this factor.

3. The data of table 5 show no conclusive evidence of divergence in incomes between native-born and foreign-born families at the higher rental-value levels. In the face of the excellent agreement at lower rental-value intervals, and throughout the rent scale where more cases were available on which to base estimates, the differences might perhaps most logically be regarded as accidental and of no significance. Beyond the above reasons, and of greater importance to our present purpose, high rental-value home-owning families in any case are very infrequent in the population. Some error in estimating the incomes of this group would then have little weight on the accuracy of the final results.

It was decided that the metropolitan patterns of Chicago and New York City were sufficiently alike so that if the above relationships held

true in the former city they most probably would be valid in the latter. Such comparisons as could be made on the basis of the scanty data available for both native-born and foreign-born white families in the Foreign Area of New York City supported the hypothesis. Moreover, additional weight was added to the reasoning by the fact that in the two cities, distributions of native white complete nonrelief families within rent intervals and within rental-value intervals were remarkably alike. (See table 6.)

The similarity in distribution of native- and foreign-born white families by incomes within rent or rental-value intervals appeared then to offer the most reasonable means of proceeding from the rent and rental-value distributions to income distributions. Proceeding on this basis, the distributions by income within rent and rental-value intervals referring to native-white complete families in the Native Area were applied to the corrected distributions of foreign white complete families by rent and rental-value intervals. By these means the number of home-owning and renting foreign white complete families on relief, and the distribution of the nonrelief families by income, were estimated.

TABLE 6.—Median incomes within rent and rental-value intervals, all native white complete, nonrelief families, New York City and Chicago

Rent or rental value	Median incomes			
	Renting families		Home-owning families	
	New York	Chicago	New York	Chicago
\$15.00—\$19.99	\$1, 190	\$1, 150	(1)	-----
\$20.00—\$24.99	1, 200	1, 270	\$1, 540	\$1, 630
\$25.00—\$29.99	1, 440	1, 440	1, 320	1, 750
\$30.00—\$34.99	1, 590	1, 620	1, 750	1, 900
\$35.00—\$39.99	1, 820	1, 850	1, 880	2, 070
\$40.00—\$44.99	1, 990	2, 070	2, 240	2, 250
\$45.00—\$49.99	2, 270	2, 260	2, 500	2, 430
\$50.00—\$54.99	2, 550	2, 480	2, 550	2, 740
\$55.00—\$64.99	2, 810	2, 980	2, 940	3, 010
\$65.00—\$74.99	3, 390	3, 550	3, 360	3, 590
\$75.00—\$99.99	4, 200	4, 110	3, 790	3, 870

¹ Data inadequate to compute median.

Source: Study of Consumer Purchases, Chicago and New York City.

In order to combine these two distributions it was necessary to have some information regarding the proportions of foreign-born complete white families which were owners and which were renters. Lacking other data, it was assumed that the relative numbers would be the same as those found in the count of the record cards; that is, that families occupying quarters which had been occupied by owners in 1934 were most probably owners; and families occupying quarters which were rented in 1934 were probably renters in 1935–36. The distributions so far derived did not cover quite these numbers of cases since there were 181 renting and 11 owning families about which no

information regarding distribution by rent or by value of home had been available. Accordingly, the distribution for renters covering 1,494 cases was stepped up to 1,675 and the distribution for owners covering 314 cases was stepped up to 325. The two resulting distributions were then added to give an estimated income distribution for all foreign white complete families residing in the Native Area of New York City.

This final distribution was reduced to a percentage basis, as was the income distribution for foreign-born white complete families in the Foreign Area, obtained from the sample. It was estimated from the record card sample that 54.45 percent of all such families lived in the Native Area, and the balance of 45.55 percent in the Foreign Area. Accordingly, the two distributions mentioned above were weighted by these figures to give an estimated distribution of all foreign-born complete families in New York City according to their annual incomes.¹

Derivation of Estimated Income Distribution for Native-White Incomplete Families in New York City

The data available from which to estimate an income distribution for native white incomplete² families in New York City were about the same as in the case of foreign-white complete families, that is: (1) The distribution by incomes of a small sample of native white incomplete families in the Foreign Area (2) directory cards for 1 out of every 25 families in the Native Area having on them rent or value of property at the same address as reported by the Real Property Inventory of 1934 (3) record cards corresponding to each directory card.

The preliminary procedure was approximately the same as that employed with regard to foreign white complete families. The record cards for native white incomplete families in 3 of the 10 digit samples in the Native Area were sorted out and matched with their corresponding directory cards. The directory cards were then separated into 2 groups according to whether the family quarters at the specific address had been rented or owner-occupied in 1934. A total of 1,663 cards referred to rented quarters, of which 164 lacked information regarding the amount of rent paid. A total of 338 cards referred to quarters which were occupied by their owners in 1934. None of these lacked information regarding value of home (tables 1 and 2). The Real Property Inventory rents and values of property were adjusted to a 1935-36 basis by the same method of conversion applied to foreign white complete families. That is to say, changes applying to quarters occupied by native white complete families were

¹ Distribution in text table 2.

² Incomplete families include single individuals maintaining separate households.

assumed to be applicable to the quarters occupied by native white incomplete families.

The problem of converting these rent and rental-value distributions to income distributions was more complex than in the case of foreign white complete families. In the case of these latter, the income versus rent relationships applying to native white complete families afforded a basis for conversion. There was, however, no group of families in New York City for which sample data had been obtained which permitted the ready conversion of the rent and rental-value data for native white incomplete families in the Native Area to an income distribution. Again recourse was had to the Chicago data. Comparing native white complete families in New York and Chicago, it was found that while the distributions of families on relief by rent intervals were somewhat different, the distributions of nonrelief families by incomes within rent intervals were very similar (table 6). It was decided that this similarity might reasonably be presumed to also apply to the distributions of native white incomplete nonrelief families by incomes within rent or rental-value intervals in the two cities.

The rent data already derived for incomplete native white families in the Native Area comprised all such families, relief and nonrelief combined. Before proceeding further it was necessary to estimate the numbers of relief families at each rent or rental-value interval. A number of different methods were tried in attempting to derive this information, most of them unsuccessfully. The method finally adopted was as follows:

It was found that in Chicago the incidence of relief was 1.63 times greater among incomplete renting families as compared with complete renting families. Among home-owning families relief incidence was 1.16 times greater among the incomplete families. Lacking any other information whatsoever, these ratios were applied to New York City, and the estimates which resulted were adjusted to apply to the Native Area only. On this basis, it was estimated that in the Native Area 26.5 percent of all native white incomplete renting families and 6.5 percent of all native white incomplete home-owning families had a relief status.

These figures gave an estimate of the total numbers of families on relief in the derived distributions. It remained to estimate the number of relief families in each rent and rental-value interval. Again, examining the Chicago data it was found that the percentage distribution of all complete renting families on relief by rent intervals was approximately the same as the similar distribution for incomplete relief renting families. The distributions for complete relief families in New York City were therefore applied to the incomplete families to

give an estimate of the number of incomplete relief families at each rent or rental-value interval.

At this stage the original data had been converted to estimated distributions of native white nonrelief incomplete families by rents and rental values. Now, because of the similarity in income distributions within rent and rental-value intervals of native white complete nonrelief families in New York and Chicago, it was assumed that the distributions of incomplete nonrelief families would be the same in the two cities. Accordingly, the Chicago data were used to distribute the native white incomplete nonrelief families by incomes at each rent and rental-value interval. This resulted in a distribution of 1,499 native white incomplete renting families and 338 native white incomplete home-owning families according to their incomes. Since the distribution for renting families did not represent all those found on the record card sample, this distribution was stepped up to the proper figure; that is, from 1,499 to 1,663. The two distributions, one for home owners and one for renters, were then added to give an estimated distribution by incomes of all native white incomplete families in the Native Area of New York City.

It was estimated from the record-card sample that 88.08 percent of all native white incomplete families in New York City were in the Native Area and the balance of 11.92 percent in the Foreign Area. Accordingly, the derived distribution for the Native Area was weighted by the first figure, and the distribution by incomes for incomplete native white families in the Foreign Area obtained from the sample was weighted by the second figure. Combining, a final estimated distribution according to income of all native white incomplete families in New York City as a whole was obtained.²

Derivation of Estimated Income Distribution for Foreign-Born White Incomplete Families in New York City

The steps in deriving the income distribution for foreign white incomplete families were almost exactly analogous to those employed for the native white incomplete families. Record cards and directory cards were matched to derive rent and value of home distribution (tables 1 and 2). These were then corrected to a Study of Consumer Purchases basis by means of data from the regular sample exactly as in the case of foreign white complete and native white incomplete families. The same methods of estimating the number of families on relief by rent and rental values as were used in the case of native white incomplete families were employed here.

² This distribution and that for foreign white incomplete families, the derivation of which is described in the following section, are not shown separately any place in the present bulletin. Because of the many assumptions and approximations involved in their calculations, it was felt that neither of these distributions was especially reliable standing by itself. To guard against misuse, then, they have been omitted.

Rent versus income data for foreign white incomplete families were available in neither New York City nor in Chicago. However, the similarity between income within rent and rental-value interval distributions for foreign and native white families in New York and Chicago made it seem probable that the distribution for native white incomplete families in Chicago might be applied. This was done, and the resulting distributions for renters and home owners were combined. The estimated distribution for the Native Area and the distribution taken from the sample for the Foreign Area were then combined after stepping up by the amounts indicated from the record card sample.

Derivation of Estimated Income Distribution for Native-Born Negro Families in New York City

Data for native-born Negro complete families in the Native Area were available from the main sample. However, the sample in the Foreign Area, because of its small size, covered only 21 such families, 9 of which were nonrelief families. It was obvious that this small group could in no way be considered representative of native-born Negro complete families in the Foreign Area, nor could it be used to indicate whether such families were in a more or less favorable position as compared with those in the Native Area. It was estimated from the record card sample that 85.4 percent of all native-born Negro complete families resided in the Native Area. There being no reason to suspect that Negro families in the two areas were economically at different levels, the least error seemed to be involved in assuming that Negro complete families in the Foreign Area were distributed according to incomes in the same manner as those in the Native Area. Accordingly, the Native Area sample distribution was used to represent all native-born Negro complete families in New York City.

Derivation of Estimated Income Distribution for Foreign-Born Negro Families in New York City

The record card sample indicated that there was quite a substantial number of foreign-born Negro complete families living in the Native Area. An income distribution for such families was estimated as follows:

The record cards for all foreign-born complete Negro families in the Native Area were segregated and matched with their corresponding directory cards.

Since most Negroes in New York City lived in a few relatively restricted areas, it was decided that any changes in rents between

1934 and 1935-36 might be peculiar to such families and not at all the same as changes affecting white families. To estimate any such changes, the family schedules for native-born Negro complete families in 5 of the 10 digit samples taken in the Native Area were matched with their corresponding directory cards and the relationship between rent for the same family quarters as reported by the Real Property Inventory in 1934 and the Urban Study in 1935-36 was noted (table 7). This correction was applied to the estimated Real Property Inventory rent distribution for foreign-born complete Negro families obtained from the record card sample.

It was then assumed that foreign-born Negro complete families would probably be distributed by incomes within rent intervals in the same way as native-born Negro complete families. This latter data was available from the main sample. The resulting income distribution was assumed to be representative of foreign-born Negro complete families in the Native Area of New York City.³

TABLE 7.—*Relation between rents found by Study of Consumer Purchases in 1935-36, and rents paid for family quarters at same address in 1934 as listed by the Real Property Inventory, native-born Negro complete renting families*

Rents listed by Real Property Inventory	NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA											Total				
	Rents found by Study of Consumer Purchases															
	\$0-\$4.99	\$5-\$9.99	\$10-\$14.99	\$15-\$19.99	\$20-\$24.99	\$25-\$29.99	\$30-\$34.99	\$35-\$39.99	\$40-\$44.99	\$45-\$49.99	\$50-\$54.99		\$55-\$64.99	\$65-\$74.99	\$75-\$99.99	\$100 and over
\$0-\$4.99							1									3
\$5.00-\$9.99	1		1													18
\$10.00-\$14.99		10	4	2	1		1									42
\$15.00-\$19.99		3	26	6	5	2										69
\$20.00-\$24.99		1	18	31	16	2	1									100
\$25.00-\$29.99			8	18	50	17	12		1							92
\$30.00-\$34.99				6	26	37	15	5								80
\$35.00-\$39.99			2	3	10	23	33	9								40
\$40.00-\$44.99					2	5	12	10	9	1						34
\$45.00-\$49.99						1	3	9	18	5	1					18
\$50.00-\$54.99							1	2	4	3	2	1				27
\$55.00-\$64.99						1		3		2	18	3				12
\$65.00-\$74.99									1	2	5	3	1			6
\$75.00-\$99.99							3				1	2				1
\$100.00 and over																1
Total	1	14	59	66	111	91	75	43	33	10	28	10	1			542

Source: Special tabulations of family schedules and directory cards for native-born Negro complete families in the Native Area, 5 digit samples. See text.

It was estimated from the record card sample that 88.4 percent of all foreign-born Negro complete families in New York City resided in the Native Area. It was therefore decided that the estimated distribution for the Native Area could be considered representative of all foreign-born Negro complete families in the city of New York.

³ Distribution in text table 3.

Derivation of Estimated Income Distribution for all Families in New York City

In deriving an income distribution purporting to be representative of all families in New York City, the first step was to obtain the estimated numbers of families of the different nativity, race, and family composition groups in the city. This was obtained directly from the record card sample. (See tables 1, 2 and 3, sec. A, Tabular Summary.) The family distributions which were available from the regular sample or which had been estimated were then stepped up to these figures. This accounted for native white complete and incomplete families, foreign white complete and incomplete families, native-born Negro complete families, and foreign-born Negro complete families.

No income distributions were estimated for native-born or foreign-born Negro incomplete families. However, to omit completely these extremely low income groups from an all-family income distribution might have introduced some error, despite their relative infrequency in the population. The next lowest income groups were Negro complete families. Negro incomplete families were then assumed to be distributed in the same way as Negro complete families. In effect, this amounted to stepping up the Negro complete family distributions to new totals representing all Negro families, complete and incomplete combined.

No distribution by incomes was estimated for the one other group of about 4,000 families representing families of races other than white and Negro. This group was so small, estimated at less than 0.2 percent of the total family population, that it was disregarded. The income distributions for the different groups were then weighted as described and combined. The result was an income distribution estimated to represent all families combined in New York City as a whole. The final distribution is presented as table 4 of section A in the Tabular Summary.

It was decided to estimate an aggregate income distribution for all families in New York City. This might have been done by combining the numbers of families in each income interval as estimated with the midpoint of the income interval. However, from the regular sample it was noted that in most cases the actual mean income within an income interval was below the midpoint of that interval. Lacking any information regarding the actual mean income within income intervals for any large class of families excepting native white complete families, data for this latter group were used. This was applicable in the case of nonrelief families, but it was also necessary

to derive an estimate of the mean annual income of all relief families. Data from the sample were as follows:

Type of family	Mean income of relief families, New York City ¹	
	Native Area	Foreign Area
Native white complete.....	\$734	\$716
Native white incomplete.....		516
Foreign-born white complete and incomplete combined.....		570
Negro complete.....	518	

¹ Excluding an evaluation of relief received in kind.

It will be noted that the mean income of native white complete relief families was approximately the same in both the Native Area and Foreign Area. It might, therefore, be assumed that the mean incomes of families on relief would depend on nativity, family composition, or race but would be only in small part dependent on the area in which the family resided. Making this assumption and weighting the family groups according to their estimated frequencies, it was estimated that the mean annual income of relief families in New York City was about \$604. Using this figure for relief families, the mean income within income class intervals for native white complete families for nonrelief families, and combining with the estimated frequencies of families of all types in New York City, an estimated distribution of aggregate annual income in New York City covering all families was derived. This is presented in condensed form as table 5 of section A in the Tabular Summary.

This same reasoning was followed in estimating an over-all income distribution for New York City with the relief families distributed according to their incomes (given in table 4 of section A in the Tabular Summary). So far, no separate income distribution had been estimated for relief families. It was now assumed that relief families for whom sample data were not available would be distributed according to their incomes in the same way as the relief families of similar race, nativity, and family composition from whom schedules were taken.

Attention is called to the fact that all estimates employed in making up the all-family income distribution were subject to the same bias previously noted as applying to an income distribution derived from a field questionnaire; that is, upper income families tended to be less cooperative, and so were probably underrepresented in the final results. This source of error is probably of minor importance in the preparation of a distribution of families according to their frequencies at different income levels, but may be most significant when the upper income families are weighted by their incomes in the preparation of an aggregate income table. The purchasing power of the highest

income group of families may therefore be much underestimated in table 5. While this factor is to be kept in mind in interpreting the estimated aggregate income distribution, it does not confuse the broad outlines of the distribution of purchasing power throughout the community shown there.

Alternative Method of Deriving Income Distribution for all Families in New York City

In the course of deriving the estimated income distribution of all families in New York City which has just been described, a rent versus income distribution for renters and a rental value versus income distribution for home owners were compiled for all the more important elements of the family population. Weighting each element by its frequency in population, as estimated from the record card sample, an income versus rent tabulation for renters and income versus rental value tabulation for home owners, applying to the entire family population of New York City, could be computed. Combining this with an independent estimate of the manner in which families in New York City are distributed by rents in case of renting families, and rental values in the case of home-owning families, a distribution of all families by income might be computed which would be partly independent of the estimate already made.

The Real Property Inventory of 1934 was used to provide a distribution of renting families in New York City by amounts of rent paid. Since unquestionably some rent level changes occurred between 1934 and the later date of the Study of Consumer Purchases, the Real Property Inventory distribution was converted to a distribution with a 1935-36 basis by the same means used to adjust a distribution for foreign white complete families in the Native Area, that is to say, by means of a cross tabulation of family schedules against directory cards for native-born white complete families living in the Native Area.

It was necessary to go back some years further to obtain information regarding home-owning families. The distribution of owned nonfarm homes by value in New York City given by the 1930 census was used. Comparing the distribution of rented nonfarm homes by amounts of rent paid, as given by the 1930 census, with the distribution of occupied family quarters by amounts of rent paid in 1934, as listed by the Real Property Inventory, a considerable reduction in rent scales was apparent. Presumably, any factor operating to markedly reduce rent scales would probably result in a reduction in the value of owned property. The distribution of owned homes by value given by the census was scaled down by a percentage comparable to the reduction in the rent scale observed between 1930 and 1934. This distribution of owned homes by value corrected to 1934 was then

adjusted to a distribution by rental values in 1935-36 in the same manner as previously described in the case of foreign-born complete families living in quarters which were owner-occupied in 1934.

The rent and rental value versus income distributions for owners and renters previously compiled were then used to distribute, according to the amounts of their annual incomes, the derived distributions of renters by rents and owners by rental value. In this way, an estimated income distribution applying to all families in New York City was obtained. This estimate is shown in table 8, together with the estimate whose derivation was previously described.

A whole series of assumptions and approximations were involved in obtaining both estimates of the distribution of all families in New York City by income. Consequently, no claim of reliability can be attached to either estimate. The strongest point in favor of accepting these estimates is that they conform closely to what would be expected of an income distribution in New York City in view of the all-family income distributions obtained in other cities where a sample of all elements in the population was taken.

One partial check is possible. Both estimates put the number of families receiving relief at some time during the schedule year at about one-fifth of the total family population. Although no direct comparison is possible, since relief figures ordinarily include some duplication and are not usually expressed in terms of families, such data as are available indicate the figure is not far from correct.

TABLE 8.—*Estimated distributions of all families in New York City by amounts of their annual incomes, 1935-36*

Incomes	Estimate A ¹	Estimate B ²
All families.....	100.0	100.0
Relief.....	21.5	20.6
Nonrelief.....	78.5	79.4
Nonrelief families with incomes:		
Under \$1,000.....	10.9	10.1
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	33.3	32.7
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	20.6	21.0
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	7.4	8.0
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	2.7	3.2
\$5,000 and over.....	3.6	4.4

¹ Estimated by first method described, and used in text of bulletin.

² Estimated by alternative method, using Real Property Inventory distribution of renters by rent and 1930 census distribution of home owners by value of home as basis.

Appendix C

The Variability of Family Type with Income

Of the family types distinguished by the Study of Consumer Purchases, family types I, II, and III were fixed, consisting respectively of husband and wife only; husband, wife and 1 child under 16 years of age; and husband, wife and 2 children under 16 years of age. The remaining family types were less definite, some latitude in the composition of the family being possible in each classification. It was thus possible for two families classified in the same family type to be quite different in composition. To establish what differences in average composition might occur in these variable family types as the income level changed, a special tabulation was made of the family schedules in 3 of the 10 digit samples for native white complete families in the Native Area. Results of this tabulation are shown in tables 1 to 4 of this appendix. The results are reduced to averages in table 5. It will be seen that where some latitude in the age classification was permitted, more persons under 16 years were usually found at the lower income levels. As income increased, there was a tendency to fewer children and a greater number of persons 16 years or over. This tendency is most pronounced in the case of family type VII, where the greatest latitude was possible.

The reason for this effect was not, of course, that families with large numbers of minor children necessarily tend to have smaller incomes. The real correlation is probably with age. As the age of the family head increases, he tends to reach his maximum earning capacity. At the same time, children increase in age past the 16-year dividing line and may themselves become earners while remaining a part of the family. It is thus but natural that those families containing in addition to husband and wife a larger number of persons 16 years of age or more be found more frequently at the higher income levels. It is important to note these differences when comparisons according to income are made between family types or within the same family type.

The data from tables 1 to 4 in combination with the total family type frequencies found in the family schedule sample permit an analysis of the frequency distribution of families by more detailed types than those distinguished in the Study. This classification is shown in table 6. The data are presented without comment, except to note

that they refer to the Native Area only. Since somewhat larger families seemed to be the rule among native white complete families living in the Foreign Area, table 6 would refer only approximately to the distribution of native white complete families by type in New York City as a whole.

TABLE 1.—Distribution of 855 families of family type IV according to composition and income, native white complete families, 1935-36¹

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	Any composition	Persons in family in addition to husband and wife		
		One 16 or over, none under 16 years	One 16 or over, 1 under 16 years	Two 16 or over, none under 16 years
All incomes.....	855	417	232	206
Relief families.....	80	35	28	17
Nonrelief families.....	775	382	204	189
Nonrelief families with incomes:				
Under \$500.....	13	7	5	1
\$500-\$999.....	47	25	12	10
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	114	58	35	21
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	141	66	39	26
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	236	113	69	54
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	108	57	21	30
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	49	22	7	20
\$5,000 and over.....	67	34	16	17

¹ From special tabulation of family schedules in digit samples 1, 5, and 8, Native Area. Family type IV comprises families containing husband and wife, 1 person 16 years or older, and 1 or no other person of any age.

TABLE 2.—Distribution of 371 families of family type V according to composition and income, native white complete families, 1935-36¹

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	Any composition	Persons in addition to husband and wife				
		One 16 or over, 2 under 16 years	One 16 or over, 3 under 16 years	Two 16 or over, 1 under 16 years	Two 16 or over, 2 under 16 years	Three 16 or over, 1 under 16 years
All incomes.....	371	122	58	102	59	30
Relief families.....	60	27	10	11	9	3
Nonrelief families.....	311	95	48	91	50	27
Nonrelief families with incomes:						
Under \$500.....	2	1	—	1	—	—
\$500-\$999.....	14	6	3	2	3	—
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	47	19	15	6	5	2
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	65	20	8	23	13	1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	93	28	12	27	18	8
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	47	11	5	15	8	8
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	23	5	3	6	2	7
\$5,000 and over.....	20	5	2	11	1	1

¹ From special tabulation of family schedules in digit samples 1, 5, and 8, Native Area. Family type V comprises families containing husband and wife, 1 person under 16, 1 person 16 or older, and 1 or 2 other persons of any age.

TABLE 3.—Distribution of 277 families of family type VI according to composition and income, native white complete families, 1935-36¹

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	Any composition	Persons in addition to husband and wife	
		3 under 16 years	4 under 16 years
All incomes.....	277	207	70
Relief families.....	80	58	22
Nonrelief families.....	197	149	48
Nonrelief families with incomes:			
Under \$500.....	2	2	-----
\$500-\$999.....	10	9	1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	43	34	9
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	57	39	18
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	56	42	14
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	9	6	3
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	8	7	1
\$5,000 and over.....	12	10	2

¹ From special tabulation of family schedules in digit samples 1, 5, and 8, Native Area. Family type VI comprises families containing husband, wife, and 3 or 4 other persons under 16 years.

TABLE 4.—Distribution of 129 families of family type VII, according to composition and income, native white complete families, 1935-36¹

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income class	Any composition	Persons in addition to husband and wife										
		None 16 or over, 6 under 16 years	None 16 or over, 5 under 16 years	One 16 or over, 5 under 16 years	One 16 or over, 4 under 16 years	Two 16 or over, 4 under 16 years	Two 16 or over, 3 under 16 years	Three 16 or over, 3 under 16 years	Three 16 or over, 2 under 16 years	Four 16 or over, 2 under 16 years	Four 16 or over, 1 under 16 years	Five 16 or over, 1 under 16 years
All incomes.....	129	10	20	7	22	12	20	10	14	9	4	1
Relief families.....	32	5	4	4	7	2	5	2	2	1	-----	-----
Nonrelief families.....	97	5	16	3	15	10	15	8	12	8	4	1
Nonrelief families with incomes:												
Under \$500.....	5	-----	2	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$500-\$999.....	13	1	5	1	-----	-----	5	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	19	3	3	-----	6	3	3	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	24	1	2	1	4	2	4	2	4	2	2	-----
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	18	-----	2	-----	2	4	1	3	5	1	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	7	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1	1	-----	2	1	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	11	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	3	3	1	1
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ From special tabulation of family schedules in digit samples 1, 5, and 8, Native Area. Family type VII comprises families containing husband, wife, 1 person under 16 years, and 4 or 5 other persons of any age.

TABLE 5.—Number of persons per family other than husband and wife, native white complete families, by incomes and family type groups, 1935-36¹

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Income classes	Number of persons per family in addition to husband and wife											
	Family type IV			Family type V			Family type VI			Family type VII		
	Total	16 years or over	Under 16 years	Total	16 years or over	Under 16 years	Total	16 years or over	Under 16 years	Total	16 years or over	Under 16 years
All income classes.....	1.49	1.22	0.27	3.40	1.60	1.80	3.25	-----	3.25	5.39	1.72	3.67
Relief families.....	1.35	1.00	.35	3.36	1.43	1.93	3.28	-----	3.28	5.47	1.28	4.19
Nonrelief families.....	1.50	1.24	.26	3.47	1.63	1.84	3.24	-----	3.24	5.36	1.87	3.49
Nonrelief families with incomes:												
Under \$500.....	1.46	1.08	.38	-----	-----	-----	3.00	-----	3.00	-----	-----	-----
\$500-\$999.....	1.47	1.21	.26	3.42	1.36	2.07	3.10	-----	3.10	5.40	.80	4.60
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1.49	1.18	.31	3.45	1.32	2.15	3.21	-----	3.21	5.23	1.08	4.15
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1.54	1.26	.28	3.33	1.58	1.75	3.32	-----	3.32	5.37	1.11	4.26
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	1.52	1.23	.29	3.41	1.66	1.75	3.25	-----	3.25	5.34	2.13	3.21
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	1.47	1.28	.19	3.45	1.83	1.62	3.33	-----	3.33	5.44	2.22	3.22
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1.55	1.41	.14	3.63	1.96	1.57	3.13	-----	3.13	5.36	2.57	2.86
\$5,000 and over.....	1.49	1.25	.24	3.20	1.70	1.50	3.17	-----	3.17	5.36	3.00	2.36

¹ From special tabulation of family schedules in digit samples 1, 5, and 8, Native Area. For definitions of family types see glossary, appendix F, p. 253.

TABLE 6.—Percentage distribution of native white complete families according to family composition, 1935-36¹

NEW YORK CITY: NATIVE AREA

Number of persons in addition to husband and wife		Percentage of all complete families	Number of persons in addition to husband and wife		Percentage of all complete families
16 years and over	Under 16 years		16 years and over	Under 16 years	
None.....	None	26.31	None.....	3	5.10
1.....	None	9.55	1.....	3	1.30
2.....	None	4.72	2.....	3	.47
None.....	1	19.12	3.....	3	.24
1.....	1	5.32	None.....	4	1.73
2.....	1	2.28	1.....	4	.52
3.....	1	.67	2.....	4	.28
4.....	1	.09	None.....	5	.47
5.....	1	.02	1.....	5	.16
None.....	2	13.49	None.....	6	.24
1.....	2	2.73	All other.....	-----	3.33
2.....	2	1.32			
3.....	2	.33	Total.....	-----	100.00
4.....	2	.21			

¹ From special tabulation of family schedules in digit samples 1, 5, and 8, Native Area, and "regular" sample in Native Area.

Appendix D

Notes on Earlier Studies of Incomes and Expenditures in New York City

The problems of incomes and expenditures in New York City have engaged the attention of research workers for many years. As early as 1892 the question of food expenditures of families in New York City in relation to Engel's law was examined by the New York Bureau of Statistics of Labor.¹ A few years later another group examined incomes and expenditures of wage earners in the garment trades, covering 12 trades in New York City and 8 in Chicago. In New York City schedules were taken for 1,841 families.² About the same time the United States Department of Agriculture made a number of dietary studies.³

Several studies were made in 1907. The Russell Sage Foundation investigated the standard of living of workingmen's families in New York City taking schedules from 391 families,⁴ and Greenwich House examined standards of living and cost of living for wage earners on the basis of schedules taken from about 200 families.⁵

In 1917 an attempt was made to determine the lowest income on which a family of limited means could decently exist in New York City.⁶

Rent became the question of paramount interest a few years later. In 1922 the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce investigated rent expenditures of families in Brooklyn, basing its conclusions on schedules taken from 433 workers.⁷ The following year the State government collected data on the relationship between rent and income from 3,841 families in New York City.⁸

¹ New York (State) Bureau of Statistics of Labor, Tenth Annual Report, pt. 1, pp. 293-332, 1892.

² Isabel Eaton, "Receipts and Expenditures of Certain Wage Earners in the Garment Trades," 46 pp., Boston, 1895.

³ W. O. Atwater and C. D. Woods, "Dietary Studies in New York City in 1895 and 1896," U. S. Department of Agriculture, Official Experimental Station Bulletin 46, 1898.

⁴ Robert C. Chapin, "The Standard of Living Among Working Men's Families in New York City," Russell Sage Foundation, Charities Publication Committee, 1909.

⁵ Louise B. More, "Wage Earners' Budgets, Study of Standards and Cost of Living in New York City," Greenwich House, series Social Studies No. 1, New York, 1907.

⁶ Winifred S. Gibbs, "The Minimum Cost of Living: A Study of Families of Limited Income in New York," New York, 1917.

⁷ Brooklyn (New York) Chamber of Commerce Housing Committee, "Investigation of Rent Expenditures of 433 Families in 1922," Brooklyn, 1922 (mimeographed).

⁸ New York State Commission of Housing and Regional Planning, "Report on the Present Status of the Housing Emergency, December 22, 1923," pp. 32-36 and 70-73; Albany, 1924.

Rents and incomes were again examined in 1931 by the State government, but in this case expenditures for all other items were recorded as well. This report, though limited in scope, is especially interesting because of the detail in which results are presented.⁹

In 1933 a study examining housing conditions in relation to incomes and rents for 1,104 tenement families in New York City was published.¹⁰

The Department of Labor has on many occasions collected data regarding families in New York City as part of its inquiries into the cost of living for lower salaried workers. In 1904 a survey of retail food prices and cost of living conducted by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor covered New York City.¹¹ In 1918 and 1919 the Bureau of Labor Statistics studied wage-earner and clerical families in a number of cities, including New York, this data providing the basis for the cost-of-living index published by the Bureau after those dates. The information taken included sources of family income, expenditures and savings, size of dwelling, type of housing facilities, expenditures for fuel and light, and the like.¹²

The most recent study regarding expenditures of families in New York City was carried out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1935 and 1936 and was based on detailed schedules taken from 997 wage-earner and clerical families in New York City.¹³

⁹ Asher Achinstein, State Board of Housing on the Standard of Living of 400 families in a Model Housing Project. Amalgated Housing Corporation, New York, 1931.

¹⁰ Sidney Axelrad, "Tenements and Tenants; a Study of 1,104 Tenement Families," League of Mothers Clubs, New York, 1933 (mimeographed).

¹¹ "Cost of Living and Retail Prices of Food," Annual Report of Commissioner of Labor No. 18, pp. 15-631; 1904.

¹² Bulletin No. 357, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

¹³ Bulletin No. 637, vol. I., U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Appendix E

Classification of Census Tracts in New York City

As has been described, the first step taken by the Study of Consumer Purchases in sampling New York City was to divide all census tracts into two groups according to the nativity of family heads as given by the 1930 census. The Real Property Inventory sheets referring to the census tracts which comprised the Native Area were then segregated, and every twenty-fifth family quarter address transferred to a directory card. In the Foreign Area the sample was confined to family quarters listed as occupied by the Real Property Inventory, 1 out of every 250 being checked off. When the sample was completed, it was found that some census tracts had such a small number of families that they were passed over in the sampling. Census tracts in New York City thus fell in four groups:

1. Census tracts in which one-third or more of all family heads were listed as native-born by the 1930 census, and in which at least one directory card was obtained.
2. Census tracts which like (1) fell in the Native Area, but where there were so few families (necessarily less than 25) that no directory cards were obtained during the sampling process.
3. Census tracts in which more than two-thirds of all family heads were of alien nativity as listed by the 1930 census, and in which at least one directory card was drawn during the sampling.
4. Other census tracts which like (3) fell in the Foreign Area, but which contained so few families (necessarily less than 250) that no directory cards were drawn.

The classification of census tracts follows. Only the latter three of the above-given categories are listed. Any census tract not included in any of the following tabulations then fell in the Native Area and was included in the regular sample. For convenience the census tract classifications are broken down by boroughs and in the boroughs by health center districts.

Census Tracts Falling in the Foreign Area, and Included in the Foreign Area Sample

Manhattan

Lower East Side: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 46.

Lower West Side: 13, 25, 37, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 55, 65, 115.

Riverside: None.

Kips Bay: 110, 116, 124, 132, 134, 138, 146.

Central Harlem: None.

East Harlem: 152, 154, 162, 170, 172, 180, 182, 188, 192, 194.

Washington Heights: None.

Bronx

Fordham-Riverdale: 281, 387, 389, 391, 393.

Mott Haven: 27.1, 33, 63, 65, 73, 75, 77, 79, 83, 85, 87, 89, 97, 99, 101, 103, 115.1.

Morrisania: 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 161, 179, 181, 359, 361.

Pelham Bay: 324, 323, 330, 332, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 352, 368, 372, 374, 380, 382, 388, 390, 398, 404, 422, 424, 448.

Tremont: 165, 167, 169, 229, 381.

Westchester: 34, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 220, 228, 236, 238, 240, 280, 282, 284, 292.

Brooklyn

Williamsburg-Greenpoint: 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 497, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 533, 535, 539, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 563, 575, 579, 581.

Fort Green: 21, 29, 237, 239, 255, 259, 261, 281, 283, 289.

Red Hood-Gowanus: 49, 51, 63, 67, 115, 125, 131, 133.

Bedford: 347, 349, 351, 353, 357, 359, 361, 363.

Brownsville: 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 928, 934, 956, 958, 964, 994, 1008, 1012, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1112, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1194, 1198, 1200, 1204, 1210, 1212, 1220.

Flatbush: 440, 454, 458, 470, 472, 474, 476, 486, 498, 722, 728, 846, 864, 866, 868, 872, 878, 938.

Lower Flatbush: 298, 300, 302, 306, 308.0, 310, 314, 326, 328, 334, 336, 340, 342, 344, 346.1, 348.0, 348.1, 354.1, 358, 360.0, 360.1, 362, 364, 366, 370, 372, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414.0, 416, 418, 430, 432, 434, 436, 446, 588, 594, 608, 610.0.

Sunset Park: 6, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 99, 101, 104, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 116, 145, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240.

Bayridge: 120, 150, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 210, 212, 214, 216, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 264, 266, 268, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 468.

Bushwick: 257, 285, 289, 365.0, 365.1, 367, 391, 423, 425, 427, 429.

Queens

Astoria-Long Island City: 3, 5, 35, 39, 41, 43, 45, 67, 91, 95, 97, 101, 199.

Corona: 359, 401, 403, 405, 413, 415, 425, 427, 439, 443, 445.

Flushing: 1117, 1519.

Jamaica East: 252, 678.

Jamaica West: 114, 748, 956, 958, 970, 992, 994, 996, 1002, 1016.

Maspeth-Forest Hills: 523, 529, 531, 619.

Richmond

St. George: 77, 189, 237, 323, 371.

Tottenville: 64, 72, 74, 76, 86, 102, 116.

Census Tracts Falling in the Native Area, But Not Sampled Because of Small Number of Families

Manhattan

Lower East Side: None.
 Lower West Side: 7, 9, 11, 17.
 Riverside: None.
 Kips Bay: None.
 Central Harlem: None.
 East Harlem: None.
 Washington Heights: 257, 259, 299, 301, 305.

Bronx

Fordham-Riverdale: 259, 261, 271, 291, 299, 303, 305, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 334, 355, 395, 409, 417, 427, 433, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447.
 Mott Haven: 1, 3, 7, 13, 19, 29, 53, 55, 81, 93.0, 93.1, 109, 111.0, 111.1.
 Morrisania: 191.
 Pelham Bay: 276, 302, 304, 306, 326, 410, 440, 458, 460, 464.0, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 480, 482, 494, 496, 498, 500, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 520, 534, 538, 540.
 Tremont: 163, 171.
 Westchester: 16, 22, 24.0, 24.1, 26, 28, 38, 58, 74, 84, 96, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 116, 146, 148, 150, 152, 168, 170, 174, 176, 178, 190, 196, 210, 212, 222, 242, 262, 298.

Brooklyn

Williamsburg-Greenpoint: 457.0, 459.1, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 541, 561, 583, 585.
 Fort Green: 209, 543.
 Red Hook-Gowanus: 119.
 Bedford: 273, 812.
 Brownsville: 924, 932, 948.0, 948.1, 984, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1028, 1030, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1082, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1094, 1216.
 Flatbush: 632, 634, 652, 664, 668, 694, 704.0, 704.1, 710.1, 714, 716, 718, 742, 852, 942, 946.
 Lower Flatbush: 316, 320, 322, 324, 378, 380.0, 380.1, 610.2, 618, 622.1.
 Sunset Park: 2, 4, 8, 10, 16, 18, 24, 26, 86, 103, 105, 177, 211.
 Bayridge: 30.0, 164, 166, 466.
 Bushwick: 407, 1144, 1180.

Queens

Astoria-Long Island City: 1, 9, 13, 15, 33, 37.0, 37.1, 85, 99, 105, 129, 167, 173, 177, 195, 201, 203, 213, 217, 219, 223, 225, 229, 231, 233, 237.
 Corona: 303, 305, 307, 309, 315, 321, 333, 347, 385, 387, 389.0, 389.1, 391, 393, 395, 397, 417, 419, 421, 423, 431, 433, 435, 455.
 Flushing: 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 807, 809, 811, 815, 823, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 883, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 915, 939.1, 945.1, 959, 963, 979, 993, 997.0, 997.1, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007.0, 1007.1, 1009, 1015, 1019, 1049, 1063, 1065, 1071, 1073, 1085, 1097, 1111, 1197, 1209, 1211, 1215, 1219, 1227, 1247, 1249, 1261, 1273.0, 1279, 1281, 1285.0, 1285.1, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1305.0, 1309, 1311, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333.0, 1333.1, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1375, 1379, 1383, 1391, 1393, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1443, 1445, 1477, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1527, 1529, 1533, 1535, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1550, 1553, 1555, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581.0, 1581.1, 1583, 1585, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607.
 Jamaica East: 296, 312, 316, 318, 338, 340, 342, 408, 426, 490.1, 592, 594, 602, 612, 614, 622.1, 664.0, 676, 698, 700, 702, 706, 708, 710, 712.

Jamaica West: 50, 62, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 218, 224, 718, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 736, 738, 740, 744, 746, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 770, 772, 774, 778.0, 778.1, 780, 782.0, 782.1, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 822, 828, 830, 832, 850, 856, 872, 892, 898, 902, 906, 908, 910, 912, 918, 920, 952, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 1024, 1028, 1070.

Maspeth-Forest Hills: 519, 537, 541, 561, 563, 573, 575, 605, 609, 615, 617, 631, 643, 653, 671.1.

Richmond

St. George: 30, 44, 46, 53, 55, 153, 181, 185, 191, 193, 227, 229, 259, 267, 287, 291, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 311, 329, 333, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 349, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 367.

Tottenville: 90, 108, 128, 142, 146, 166, 224, 234, 278, 375.

Census Tracts Falling in the Foreign Area, but not Sampled Because of Small Number of Families

Manhattan

Lower East Side: None.

Lower West Side: 15, 19, 21, 23, 105.

Riverside: None.

Kips Bay: None.

Central Harlem: None.

East Harlem: None.

Washington Heights: None.

Bronx

Fordham-Riverdale: None.

Mott Haven: 5, 9, 21, 37, 49, 105, 107, 113.

Morrisania: 117.

Pelham Bay: 249, 318, 322, 346, 366, 370, 386.

Tremont: 203, 249.

Westchester: 44, 46, 136.

Brooklyn

Williamsburg-Greenpoint: 459.0, 595.

Fort Green: None.

Red Hook-Gowanus: 123.

Bedford: None.

Brownsville: 930, 950, 952, 954, 960, 980, 982, 996, 1026, 1064, 1080, 1084, 1092, 1108, 1110, 1114, 1206, 1208, 1214, 1218.

Flatbush: 720, 724, 844, 944.

Lower Flatbush: 308.1, 338.0, 338.1, 346.0, 368, 376, 570, 572.

Sunset Park: 97, 111, 175.

Bayridge: 154, 168.

Bushwick: None.

Queens

Astoria-Long Island City: 25, 49, 107, 127, 137, 165, 171, 197, 221, 227.

Corona: 299, 323, 331, 335, 343, 357.1, 383.1, 437, 449.

Flushing: 813, 817, 877, 885, 961, 1013, 1021, 1031, 1051, 1069, 1075, 1083, 1093, 1213, 1229, 1239, 1243, 1245, 1377, 1381, 1387, 1389, 1395, 1409, 1517, 1531, 1537, 1557.

Jamaica East: 418, 606, 624.

Jamaica West: 44, 60, 852, 900, 904.

Maspeth-Forest Hills: 607.

Richmond

St. George: 1, 22, 36, 61, 69, 167, 257, 261, 263, 265, 269, 275, 313, 327, 335, 351, 369.

Tottenville: 66, 70, 82, 92, 94, 232, 276, 280.

APPENDIX F
Schedule Forms and Glossary

253

Facsimile of Record Card
(Face)

CONFIDENTIAL—The information requested in this schedule is strictly confidential. Giving it in voluntary. It will not be seen by any except agents of the cooperating agencies and will not be available for transmittal purposes.

**STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES
A FEDERAL WORKS PROJECT
RECORD CARD—URBAN**

(City) (State)

B. L. S. 946 B
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
IN COOPERATION WITH
**NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**
WASHINGTON

Schedule No. _____
E. D. _____
Agent _____
Editor _____

1. Street and number _____
2. Type of structure¹ _____
3. Apartment or floor _____ Vacant
4. Name _____ Telephone _____

Visit	Date	Time of day	At home		Information obtained	Person interviewed
			Yes	No		
5. First						
6. Second						
7. Third						

8. Color: a. White b. Negro c. Other
9. Number in economic family: a. Two or more persons b. One person

BORN IN UNITED STATES
Yes No
10. Husband or male head
11. Wife or female head

12. Residence in (a) housekeeping quarters, or (b) rooms with another family, in rooming house, hotel, or institution:
a. Housekeeping quarters
b. Rooms only

13. Economic family includes husband and wife:²
a. Yes b. No
If yes:
c. Number of years married:
(1) Less than one
(2) One or more

If there is NO CHECK in any of the heavy boxes, request family schedule.

¹Specify one-family home, detached, semidetached or row; two-family house, side by side or two decker; three-, four-, five- or more family apartment building; business building; hotel; institution.
²In filing record cards for illegibles, file separately cards for families which are illegible only because they come under 13b.

The items set off by heavy boxes varied according to the eligibility requirements¹ or the family schedule sample in cities of different size and sections of the country.

(Back)

(FILL IN FOR ALL FAMILIES ELIGIBLE FOR ONE OR BOTH SCHEDULES)

	Family schedule	Expenditure schedule	CHECK LISTS			
			Food	Clothing	Furnishings	
14. Schedules completed (date)	1936	1936	1936	1936	1936	1936
15. Interview time	min.	min.	min.	min.	min.	min.
16. Person interviewed (relation to head of family)	(Check)	(Check)	(Check)	(Check)	(Check)	
17. Partial information (or none):						
Willing, not able						
Not willing						
Cannot be interviewed: Out of town						
Sick						
Not home						
Other (specify)						
Not Eligible for Family Schedule		Not Eligible for Expenditure Schedule		Food Records		
	(Check)		(Check)		First	Second
18. Color [see item (8)]		24. Family type		31. Completed		
19. Number in family (9)		25. Boarder- and/or lodger-years		32. Dates covered		
20. Nativity (10 and 11)		26. Residence in community		33. Requested, not obtained		
21. Housekeeping arrangements (12)		27. Occupancy of dwelling				
22. Family composition (13 b)		28. Income				
23. Married less than year (13 c)		29. Relief				
		30. Other				

Facsimile of Family Schedule

(Face)

CONFIDENTIAL—The information requested in this schedule is strictly confidential. Giving it to relatives, it will not be seen by any except agents of the cooperating agencies and will not be available for taxation purposes.

B. I. S. 887
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
 in cooperation with
NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 WASHINGTON

Code No. _____
Schedule No. _____
City _____ **Dist.** _____
Agent _____
Date of interview _____, 1936

I. YEAR COVERED BY SCHEDULE
 Twelve months beginning _____, 1936,
 and ending _____, 1936.

II. FAMILY COMPOSITION (during schedule year)

A	B	C	D	E
Members of economic family (all persons sharing family income, including those temporarily away from home)	Sex	Age at last birthday	In home	Away from home
1. Husband	M			
2. Wife	F			
Other Members of Family (give relationship)				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

If any member of family died during year, circle number in front of name. 14-4250

III. OTHER MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD (during schedule year)

Status	Persons	No. weeks
1. Sons and daughters boarding and rooming at home: Age _____, sex _____		
2. Other roomers with board		
3. Roomers without board		
4. Boarders without room		
5. Tourists or transients		
6. Guests		
7. Paid help living in _____		

IV. HOME OWNERSHIP

1. Number of months during schedule year living:
 a. As renter ____ b. As owner: 1st home ____ 2d home ____

IF AN OWNER:	1st home	2d home
2. Monthly rental rate.	\$ _____	\$ _____
3. Was home mortgaged (or being purchased on instalment)?	(a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. b. <input type="checkbox"/> No.	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. b. <input type="checkbox"/> No.
4. If mortgaged, listed as mortgage (or loan contract) for month expired _____	\$ _____	\$ _____

V. RESIDENCE IN THIS CITY
 For how many months of schedule year did the family live in this city? _____

VI. LIVING QUARTERS OCCUPIED (at date of interview)

1. Did family occupy these living quarters at end of schedule year? a. Yes. b. No.
 2. Does family own or rent these living quarters?
 3. Monthly rent \$ _____ if rented.
 4. Type of living quarters:
 One-family house:
 a. Detached.
 b. Attached.
 Two-family house:
 c. Side by side.
 d. Two decker.
 Apartment in building for:
 e. Three families.
 f. Four families.
 g. Five or more families.
 Dwelling unit in business bldg.:
 h.
 Room or rooms:
 i. With another family.
 j. In rooming house.
 Other:
 k.

VII. COLOR
 a. White. b. Negro.

(Back)

VIII. MONEY EARNINGS OF FAMILY FROM EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS OUTSIDE OF HOME OR AT HOME (during schedule year)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J
Members of family gainfully employed								
OCCUPATION during year								
Relationship	Line No. II A	Age	Kind of work (such as machinist, bookkeeper, merchant, author)	Nature of industry (such as cotton mill, bank, shoe store, independent)	Status of worker (S, X, O)	Rate of earnings per unit of time	Time employed (use same time unit as in col. G)	Total money earnings from employment or business
1.						\$ _____ per _____		\$ _____
2.						_____ per _____		
3.						_____ per _____		
4.						_____ per _____		
5.						_____ per _____		
6.						_____ per _____		
7.						_____ per _____		
8.						_____ per _____		
9.						_____ per _____		
10.						_____ per _____		

IX. OTHER MONEY INCOME

Total for year	IX. OTHER MONEY INCOME (continued)	Total for year
1. Income from roomers and boarders (gross).	7. Gifts in cash for current use from persons not members of economic family.	\$ _____
2. Income from work in home not entered in VIII above (specify) _____	8. Losses in business (subtract). \$ _____	x x x x x
3. Interest and dividends from stocks, bonds, bank accounts, trust funds, etc.	9. TOTAL money income.	\$ _____
4. Profits net included in III above, less expenses.	10. Has family received direct relief (in cash or kind), during schedule year? a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. b. <input type="checkbox"/> No.	
5. Rents from property, less expenses.	11. Has any member of family had work relief during schedule year? a. <input type="checkbox"/> Cash. b. <input type="checkbox"/> Kind. c. <input type="checkbox"/> None.	
6. Pensions, annuities, benefits.		

Section 1. Definition of Items on the Family Schedule

This section includes such definitions, numbered with the section and item numbers appearing on the family schedule, as are needed for the interpretation of the text and accompanying tables. It represents a summary of the more detailed instructions which were issued in connection with the field collection and editing of the data. The reader is referred to section 2 of this glossary for definitions used in the analysis of the data by income, occupation, and family type.

I. Year Covered by the Schedule Information

The information on family composition, income, and occupation pertains to the situation of the family over a yearly period, sometimes referred to on the tables as the "report year" or "schedule year." The family was asked to choose the period for which it could give the more accurate information; either the 1935 calendar year or the 12 months ending on the last day of the month immediately preceding the date of interview. Table 19, section B, of the Tabular Summary shows a distribution of the native white families including husband and wife by the schedule year period chosen.

II. Family Composition—The Economic Family

Since family income and other family characteristics refer to the economic family, it is important to have the definitions of this group clearly in mind.

The economic family is defined as a group of persons belonging to the same household and dependent upon a common income. In most cases the members of the economic family were related by blood, marriage, or adoption. Persons thus related and either living under the same roof or eating at least two meals daily with the family and whose income could be determined were considered members. Thus adult sons and daughters living in the household were regarded as members of the economic family, provided that their income could be determined, even though they paid a stipulated amount for room and board instead of pooling their earnings.

Related persons whose homes were with members of the economic family and who were dependent on the economic family for at least 75 percent of their support were considered members even though they were away at school or in an institution. Persons who were usually members of the economic family but who had been in an institution at no expense to the family for a period of a month or less at some time during the schedule year were considered members of the economic family away from home. If they were in an institu-

tion without expense to the family for more than a month continuously during the year, they were members of the economic family only during that part of the year which they spent at home. Persons not related but living together and pooling all of their earnings or receiving all of their support from the family fund (i. e., dependent on a common income) were considered members of an economic family. In an economic family consisting of more than one married couple, the oldest married male was designated as the head, or husband. It is always his wife who is referred to on the tables as "wife."

III. Other Members of the Household

The household includes, in addition to the members of the economic family, all persons who lived in the family home for 1 week or longer during the schedule year and who were not dependent upon the common income, and did not pool their income. These other members of the household might be roomers, boarders, tourists, transients, guests, or paid help living in the home.

1. *Sons and daughters boarding and rooming.*—Adult sons and daughters of members of the economic family were classified as roomers and boarders only if it was impossible to ascertain their income. When their income could be determined they were members of the economic family even though they paid for room and board rather than pooling their incomes.

2. *Other roomers with board.*—Persons who slept in the home and paid for their rooms were classified as roomers with board if they regularly took one or more meals daily in the home.

3. *Roomers without board.*—Roomers who took no meals with the family were included in this category. Adult sons and daughters who roomed but did not board with the family were classified as roomers without board if they were not members of the economic family.

4. *Boarders without room.*—Persons who took one or more meals daily in the home and paid for their board, but did not live in the household, were considered as boarders. (The number of equivalent weeks during which they were boarders was computed on the basis of 21 meals per week.)

5. *Tourists or transients.*—Classed as tourists or transients were persons who roomed and/or boarded in the home for less than a week, and who paid for such accommodations. Only families having tourists or transients for a total of 1 week or more during the year, were classified as households with such members.

6. *Guests.*—Persons related or unrelated who were not members of the economic family, but who lived in the household one or more

nights without payment for rent or food, were guests. The time spent in the household by all guests must total more than 1 week before the family was classified as one having guests. When a person described by the family as a guest remained in the household for 26 weeks or longer, without making payment for room or board, an attempt was made to determine this person's income so that he might be classified as a member of the economic family.

7. *Paid help living in.*—All servants sleeping under the family roof or in dwelling quarters provided free by the family were included in this category.

IV. Home Ownership

Home ownership refers to the ownership of the home by any member of the economic family. To make possible the computation of nonmoney income from home ownership,¹ information was obtained on the number of months during which the family occupied an owned home, the family's estimate of the monthly rental value, and the amount of interest incurred during occupancy of a mortgaged home. Because of the desirability of keeping the family schedule interview as brief as possible, no detailed information was obtained during this interview on expenses other than interest, which is usually the major expense of an owned home.

Rent as pay.—If the family lived for all or part of the year in a dwelling furnished as part of wages or salary (as in the case of a parsonage furnished to a minister or an apartment furnished to a janitor), the estimated monthly rental value and the number of months rent received as pay were written on the schedule. The value of rent received as pay was later included in computing total family income.

Rent as gift.—If the family occupied a home owned by a relative or a friend on a rent-free basis during the year, when it had no home of its own, the number of months so occupied and the estimated rental value of such residence were included in the agent's notes attached to the schedule, but the rental value was not included in the computation of total income.

VI. Living Quarters Occupied

Information on the type of living quarters relates to those quarters occupied at the date of interview but was tabulated only for those families which did not move between the end of the schedule year and the date of interview. Of the types specified on the schedule the dwelling unit in a business building and the "other" types have special meaning in this study.

¹ See "Imputed income from owned home." sec. 2, Terms Used in the Text and Tabular Summary, p. 266.

4-h. *Dwelling unit in business building* was a dwelling in a structure used also for business purposes. A building used for both dwelling and business was considered a business building if a third or more of the floor space (not counting the basement) was used for business.

4-k. *Other* included living quarters over a private garage, a house-keeping apartment in an institution, rooms without housekeeping facilities in a hotel; the classification "other" on the tables includes also rooms with another family or in a rooming house (4-i and 4-j). Since the sampling method was designed to select householders, schedules were obtained from very few families having rooms without housekeeping facilities in a hotel or with another family, or in a rooming house. These schedules were obtained only in the comprehensive sample.

VIII. Money Earnings From Employment

Employment.—Employment was any work for which persons while members of the economic family normally received, or expected to receive, money as compensation for services. Persons who had worked during the year but whose losses exceeded or equaled earnings were regarded as employed. Employment on work-relief projects was considered as gainful employment and money earnings from such sources were included in income.

Status of worker.—To facilitate coding of an individual's occupation, the symbol "s" was used for salaried workers and all wage earners; "o" for persons working on their own account; and "x" to indicate that employment was on a work-relief project. To determine status of certain workers, such as carpenters, dressmakers, etc., who represent borderline cases between wage earners and independent businessmen, it was necessary to set up the following qualifications, one or more of which the person classified as in independent business must meet:

(1) The investment of either his own or borrowed capital in his business, as in a truck, stock of materials, shop, or special equipment for his place of business, which might be in the home (the tools of a workman such as he would need in his capacity as a wage earner were not considered a capital investment); (2) the taking of business risks; (3) the employment of others to work for him in his own business; (4) the production of goods on the chance of finding a purchaser.

A person was considered as on work relief if he was required to demonstrate to the public or private agency granting the work that he had insufficient means to support his family according to the standards adopted by the agency concerned. Educational aid received by students under N. Y. A. and F. E. R. A., to permit them to complete their education, was not considered work relief.

Net money earnings.—The earnings entered on the family schedule were net earnings and were money earnings exclusively. Included in money earnings were all commissions, tips, and bonuses which were received during the schedule year. Money earnings of persons working on their own account represented the salary or profits drawn from the business for family use.

The following expenses were considered occupational expense and as such were deducted from gross earnings in arriving at net earnings: Union dues and fees; business and professional association dues; expense for technical books and journals directly related to the person's occupation; room rent paid out of family funds while a member was working away from home; the portion of operating expense for business use of automobile not covered by an expense account; and expense for workmen's tools which are frequently replaced.

The following items were not considered to be occupational expenses and consequently were not deducted from gross earnings: Clothing worn at work and food eaten at work; amounts deducted from pay checks for health and life insurance, retirement funds, etc.; and transportation to and from work.

Overhead expenses such as rent for business premises, office supplies, telephone, and large sums expended for tools and equipment which are in the nature of capital outlays, were treated as business expense rather than as occupational expense. The agent, with the cooperation of the family, deducted such business expenses from the earnings figure before entering it on the schedule.

Time employed.—Time employed, as entered on the schedule, represents the number of hours, days, weeks, or months during which the person had some employment. The unit chosen for reporting the length of time employed was usually the unit by which the individual was paid. When the length of time employed was reported in hours or days, it was reduced, for purposes of analysis, to equivalent weeks by using a 5-day or 40-hour week as the basis.

Since it was frequently impossible for the respondents to give the number of weeks employed full-time and the number of hours worked in periods of part-time employment, tables showing time employed in weeks do not distinguish between full-time and part-time employment.

Work not attributable to individuals—*Income from roomers and boarders and from work in the home.*—Although the schedule form provided for the entry of gross income from roomers and boarders and income from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in the home) under "other money income," in the analysis or tabulation of this item, net income from roomers and boarders and income from work in the home were considered as earnings. Income from work in the home which was irregular in nature was classified

on the schedule as "other money income"; had the work been regular, it would have been shown originally under earnings.

IX. Other Money Income

This consisted of money income from sources other than earnings which was available for the current use of the family during the schedule year. The value of income received in kind was not obtained in this survey. Direct relief or relief in kind, the eligibility for which was determined by a means test, was not included as other money income. Some other items not included in the money income figure are enumerated later on.

The components of other money income are:

3. *Interest and dividends.*—Only amounts received as interest and dividends from stocks, bonds, bank accounts, trust funds, etc., which could be drawn in cash for family use were reported on this schedule. Dividends received from paid-up insurance policies were also included in this category. If, however, these dividends were reinvested in the insurance policies they would not be reported.

4. *Profits.*—Net profits drawn from a business owned, but not managed, by the family were included as other money income. Profits drawn for family use from a business which was actively managed by the family were included under earnings.

5. *Rents from property.*—Net rents from property owned by the family were computed by deducting current expenses on the property from the gross rental income. Expenses for improvements or additions to the property or for payments on the principal of the mortgage were considered an investment and as such were not deducted from gross rent.

When the family owned a multifamily dwelling, occupying a portion of it and renting the remainder, only the proportion of the expenses which was applicable to the tenants' share of the home was deducted from rental receipts in arriving at net income from rents.

6. *Pensions, annuities, benefits.*—This included amounts received from veterans' pensions, pensions from employers, income from annuities, compensation under workmen's compensation laws, unemployment benefits from trade-unions, and benefits from sickness and accident insurance. Income from old-age pensions, mothers' pensions, and pensions for the blind, which are paid by local and Federal Governments only after demonstration of need, was not included in other money income. The receipt of such income classified a family with other families receiving relief.

7. *Gifts in cash.*—Included here are only those gifts in cash which were for current use of the family and which were made by persons other than members of the economic family. Amounts received from

relief agencies and the cash evaluation of income received in kind were not considered gifts in cash.

7-a. *Money income from other sources.*—Income received from sources other than those specified above was classified in this category. Such sources are: Money found or received as a prize or as a reward for finding a lost article, alimony, net gains from gambling, net income from the sale of home-produced foods; amounts received from the Government when members of the family are at C. C. C. camps; that amount of the soldiers' bonus which was spent for current living;² and money earned prior to the schedule year and received during the schedule year.

Items not included in income.—Some items which are commonly considered money income were not covered by the Study of Consumer Purchases because it was impossible in a survey of this sort to ascertain the amount of certain types of income. The procedures used in the study excluded the following sources of income: That share of profits to individuals participating in an entrepreneurial business, partnership, syndicate, or pool which was not withdrawn for family use; profits received from sales or exchanges of capital assets (real estate, stocks, bonds, investments in business, and other property), unless such transactions constituted the primary occupation of some member of the family; interest and dividends from stocks, bonds, bank accounts, trust funds, etc., which had accrued, but had not been received into the family funds; direct relief in cash or in kind; the value of income in kind, except income from owned homes; money received in a lump sum as a bequest or a gift in cash which was not used for current expenses. Withdrawals from assets, borrowings, and other non-income receipts were not covered on the family schedule.

8. *Losses in business.*—Classified here are only those net losses from real estate operations or other businesses during the year which were met from the family income, by an increase in the family's liabilities, or by a decrease in its assets. Among the cases included are those in which the actual expense for real estate held by any member of the economic family exceeded the actual income, and cases in which traveling expenses for business purposes exceeded the allowance provided by employers for such expenses.

Losses in business were charged against the specific type of family business. For example, if the family's net rents from property totaled \$500, but the family's expenses on other businesses owned but not managed by the family were \$500 more than the income from this

² A large proportion of the families were scheduled before payment of the soldiers' bonus began on June 15, 1936. Therefore, families which were entitled to a bonus but which gave schedule information for a year's period ending on or before May 31, 1936, would not have an opportunity to report receipts from this source. The number of native white complete families which were scheduled for a period extending beyond the date of bonus payment, some of which reported having received and cashed a bonus, may be determined from table 19, sec. B, of the Tabular Summary.

source, the family would appear on the "other money" income tables as a family having an income of \$500 from rents and would also appear as a family having a loss in business of \$500. These two figures cancel out in the computation of the figure for total money income for the family.

Apparently the losses in business which were reported by families were for the most part not entrepreneurial, but were instead losses incurred in the rental of owned property, etc. Although an entrepreneur might actually have had a net business loss for the year, any withdrawals from his business to support his family were considered as family income. When withdrawals from the family fund to meet business losses exceeded the contribution to the family income, families were classified as having suffered business losses for the enterprise in question.

10 and 11. *Relief*.—The family was classified as having received relief if at any time during the schedule year any member of the family received aid from a public or private agency and if, to prove eligibility for such aid, it was usually necessary to pass a means test. The inclusion as "relief families," of families who had received relief for as short a period as 1 day, and who may have had relatively high incomes during part of the schedule year, accounts for occasional relief families in the higher income brackets. Since occasionally churches and other organizations give support by a regular allotment to members who would otherwise have to apply for relief, or to members who are ineligible for public relief, such cash allotments were considered relief even though the family was not required to submit to a formal means test.

The Study covers a period during which first F. E. R. A. and then W. P. A. administered work relief. In most cities there was a lag between the separation of clients from F. E. R. A. work projects and their placement on W. P. A. work projects in the fall of 1935. During this lag, families were commonly carried on direct relief in cash or in kind. As a rule relief families distinguished F. E. R. A. from W. P. A. by the fact that the allotment from the latter was based on the occupational classification of the workers, while the former relief set-up budgeted the family on the basis of number and age of members. Families with members who had worked on P. W. A. projects were considered relief families only if their assignment to such projects was dependent upon the passing of a means test. Families of students who received educational aid under N. Y. A. and F. E. R. A., permitting them to complete their education, were not classified as relief families if this was the only aid received. Families with members attending C. C. C. camps were not classified as having received work relief unless some other members of the families had been assigned

to a work project. Persons in C. C. C. camps were not members of the economic family during their stay in camp and, consequently, the C. C. C. work was not shown as employment. C. C. C. enrollment was not in itself sufficient grounds for considering a family as on relief. In view of an executive order of April 1935, however, which instructed that men be sent to C. C. C. camps only from families on relief, it is apparent that the large majority of families with members in C. C. C. camps were also in the relief classification.

No figures on the amount of direct relief received in cash or in kind were requested from families. Earnings on work-relief projects were included with earnings from other sources, although families receiving work relief were classified with families receiving direct relief rather than with the nonrelief families.

Section 2. Terms Used in the Text and Tabular Summary

(With Particular Reference to Income, Occupation, and Family Type)

A. Income

Total income.—The income by which families were classified in the text and appendix tables represents net money income of all members of the economic family, as well as imputed income from owned home (see below for definition) and rental value of dwelling quarters received in payment for work rendered. Total income does not include money received as direct relief, or the value of goods received in kind.

Components of total family income—

1. *Net money income.*—Net money income included net earnings from gainful occupations of family members (wages, salaries, profits and other withdrawals from business for family use, tips, commissions, and bonuses) minus occupational expenses; net income from roomers, boarders, tourists, and transients; net income from casual work in the home; and income from all other sources indicated under the discussion of other money income on page 57. Of these items, the methods of computing net income from roomers and boarders, imputed income from owned home, and rent received as pay need to be explained.

In ascertaining the income from boarders and lodgers, an attempt was made to obtain the net income after deduction of business expenses—the income available for family spending. Since too much interview time would be required to obtain cost figures on the keeping of roomers and boarders, it was necessary to estimate this cost in the office, using data available from a previous study of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The estimates were for cost of food only and made no allowance for the costs attached to keeping lodgers and for costs other than food—such as the expense for service, table linen, etc. The cost of boarders' food, however, is probably the largest single item of expense in this type of enterprise. The cost estimates corresponding to given payments by *boarders with room* were based on Bureau of Labor Statistics data for 279 wage-earner families living in 10 cities. The line of relationship is represented by the equation Y equals 87.37 plus .1004 X , where X equals the annual payment by a boarder with room and Y the corresponding cost of food. This estimated cost of food was subtracted from the payment made to the family and the remainder was regarded as net income from boarders with room.

Obviously the same payment as above for board without room requires a different cost estimate. The line of relationship between total annual payment by *boarders without room* and the corresponding cost of food was based on data for 59 wage-earner families in 8 cities. The equation is Y equals 52.83 plus .2108 X , where X is the annual payment by a boarder without room and Y the corresponding cost of food. When, by the use of these corrections, the cost of boarders' food was greater than the gross income from boarders, a zero balance rather than a negative income was attributed to the family from this source.

2. *Imputed income from owned home.*—The incomes of home owners were adjusted to take into account their effective "purchasing power" incomes, rather than their money incomes alone. This adjustment had the net effect, in general, of placing the home owners one \$250 interval above the family income scale in which their money incomes alone would have placed them. The income which was attributed to home owners was the difference between the family's estimate of the rental value of the home and the expenses on the home for the period of occupancy. At the time of the family schedule interview the family was asked for information on the amount of interest on the mortgage or land contract. Other expenses on the owned home—taxes, special assessments, refinancing charges, repairs and replacements, insurance, etc.—were computed on the basis of existing data on the relationship between such expenses and rental value.

This procedure was followed for two reasons: First, because it was not feasible to obtain, during the brief family schedule interview, information on each type of expense of home ownership; and, second, because it seemed satisfactory, and possibly preferable, to use for expenses other than interest on mortgage, a figure which approximated an average for several years rather than a figure equal to the cash expenses for the schedule year itself.

The line of relationship which was derived between "other expenses" and rental value for this purpose was based on Bureau of Labor Statistics data for 949 home-owning families, including wage earners and low-salaried workers living in 10 cities, as well as Federal employees living in Washington. The equation for the line of relationship is Y equals 39.20 plus .1726 X where Y is annual other expenses and X is the annual rental value.

The estimated expenses were added to the interest figure obtained from the family and the whole was deducted from the rental value for the period of occupancy. The resultant figure was the income imputed to home owners. If the figure for "other expenses" was greater than the rental value of the home, the expenses other than interest were assumed to equal the rental value. In such a case the addition of an expense for interest to these other expenses, as they had been

calculated, resulted in a negative income from home ownership; the amount of the negative income was deducted from the combined money income figure and rent as pay (if any) in arriving at the net total income.

3. *Rent received as pay.*—When the free occupancy of the family dwelling was received as pay for services, as is frequently the case with janitors, ministers, etc., the monthly rental value and the number of months of rent as pay was obtained. The value of rent received as pay for the schedule year was later computed and included in total income.

B. Occupation

The classification of occupations prepared by the Works Progress Administration³ was used as a guide in classifying employment into occupational groups. The occupational grouping of the Study of Consumer Purchases is shown below, together with the Works Progress Administration classification:

<i>Consumer Purchases Study classification</i>	<i>W. P. A. classification</i>
Salaried professional and independent professional.	Professional and technical workers.
Salaried business and independent business.	Proprietors, managers, and officials. Farm managers.
Clerical.	Owners of nurseries and greenhouses. Office workers, salesmen, and kindred workers.
Wage earners.	Skilled workers and foremen in building and construction. Skilled workers and foremen in manufacturing and other industries. Farm foremen and overseers. Semiskilled workers in building and construction. Semiskilled workers in manufacturing and other industries. Unskilled laborers. Farm laborers.
Farm operators.	Domestic and personal service workers. Farm owners and tenants.

A further description of the occupational groupings used by the Study of Consumer Purchases follows:

Salaried professional.—The salaried professional category included all professional, semiprofessional, and technical workers who were employed by others on a salaried and/or commission basis. Apprentices to these occupations were also included in this classification.

³ Index of Occupations, Occupational Classification and Code, Works Progress Administration Circular No. 2-A, September 1935.

Besides lawyers, teachers, physicians, and dentists, this group included artists, chemists, clergymen, technical engineers, technicians, trained nurses, draftsmen, and journalists. Certain of the technicians and laboratory assistants included here were probably on the border line between professional and highly skilled wage earners.

Salaried business.—The salaried business category included persons employed by business and manufacturing firms in managerial or official positions, usually on a salaried and/or commission basis. Officials and inspectors employed by the city, State, or Federal governments were classified here. Persons employed as salaried executives of firms were also included. Office managers, as well as credit managers and advertising managers (except those managing establishments in these industries), were classified as clerical.

Independent professional.—Included in the independent professional group were professional, semiprofessional, and technical workers working on their own account. (See "Salaried professional" for a partial list of specific professional occupations.)

Independent business.—The independent business group included all entrepreneurs or nonprofessional persons who worked on their own account. Businesses owned but not managed by any member of the family were not included since such cases were included under "other money income" of the family. To be classified as an entrepreneur, one or more of the following qualifications were met: The investment of capital in materials, equipment, etc. (tools of workmen such as were needed by wage earners were not considered capital investments); the taking of business risks; the employment of others; the production of goods on the chance of finding a purchaser. The independent business group included: Retail dealers, wholesale dealers, importers and exporters, building contractors, brokers, bankers, hucksters, and peddlers. Independent business families in the low income levels were composed largely of small shopkeepers and lodging-house keepers, while most families in the upper income groups were engaged in large-scale enterprises. Income from roomers, boarders, tourists, or transients was classified as having been derived from independent business.

Clerical and kindred workers.—The clerical occupations included office workers, office and store clerks, commercial travelers, salesmen, and kindred workers. With the exception of office managers, persons exercising control over the work of others were generally excluded from this category. Persons in the clerical occupations are usually remunerated on a weekly, monthly, annual, and/or commission, rather than on an hourly or daily basis. Some of the higher paid clerical occupations which border on the salaried business classification were: Accountants (other than certified public accountants), auditors, chief clerks, purchasing agents, credit managers, office managers, and advertising managers (other than those in advertising agencies).

Wage earner.—In the wage-earner classification were included skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled manual occupations in building and construction, manufacturing, extraction, and transportation industries, etc. Apprentices to the skilled occupations and foremen were included in the wage-earner category. Also included were domestic and personal service workers and farm laborers.

Occupations in the wage-earner category usually involve manual skill and, with the exception of foremen, do not ordinarily involve control over the work of others. Remuneration is usually on an hourly, daily, or weekly, rather than a monthly or annual basis.

The inclusion of workers of the following types in the wage-earner classification resulted in a representation of the wage-earner group in the income brackets of \$3,000 to \$5,000: Foremen and inspectors, chief engineers, lithographers, engravers, sign painters, furriers, and watchmakers.

Other.—Families having no members engaged in gainful employment were classified in this group. An individual was considered gainfully employed even though his business losses exceeded or equaled his earnings. Those families with no earnings might be retired or unemployed; they might be supported by direct relief, or living on pensions, savings, interest, etc. The families of farm operators drawn in the sample were analyzed with this group because there were too few of them to justify a separate classification. With the exception of these families of farmers, if there was any income from earnings whatsoever, such as income from boarders and roomers, the family was not shown in this category, but in the category from which the earnings were derived.

Family occupation.—The occupation by which the family was classified was that one of six major occupational groups from which the largest proportion of the total earnings of the economic family was derived. The six occupational groupings are: Salaried professional, salaried business, independent professional, independent business, clerical, and wage earner.

When no member of the economic family had worked during the schedule year because of retirement, unemployment, or for any other reason, the family was classified as having "no gainfully employed members." If, however, someone had worked during the year but there were no earnings from occupation because losses exceeded or equaled earnings, the family was considered as having a gainfully employed member and the occupation was classified in the proper one of the six categories. A number of families who would otherwise have been classified as having "no gainfully employed member" were included in the independent business group because of some earnings from roomers or boarders.

Occupation refers to the occupation in which the individual actually worked during the schedule year and not necessarily to what he considered his "usual occupation" as determined by preference, experience, vocational training, etc. The occupation of persons on work-relief projects was confined primarily to wage-earner and clerical work. Obviously the occupational classifications of independent business and independent professional did not apply to relief work. If relief families were classified in these categories it was due to a non-relief position of some member other than the family head or the position held by the head before or after having been engaged on a work-relief project.

The procedure followed in determining family occupation was to combine the total earnings of a family from the four salaried and independent occupations (salaried business and professional, and independent business and professional) and to compare this combined total with the family's earnings from wage-earner occupations and with those from clerical occupations.⁴ If the earnings from the four salaried and independent groups combined were greater than the earnings from either of the other groups, the family was allocated to the particular salaried or independent occupational group from which the earnings were largest. For example, a physician derives \$1,600 from private practice (independent professional) and \$1,000 as salary from an insurance company for his medical services (salaried professional). His son has earnings of \$1,800 during the schedule year as a day laborer. The earnings of the father determine family occupation since, when combined, they are greater than the earnings of the son. Since the father's greater source of earnings is his private practice, the family occupation is independent professional.

For purposes of determining family occupation, net income from roomers and boarders was included in the earnings from independent business occupations. Income from casual work in the home was classified according to the occupational classification of the work (e. g., income from the occasional typing of letters or manuscripts was entered under clerical). Employment on work-relief projects was considered as gainful employment and was classified according to the type of work done. In most cases such work fell under the wage-earner or clerical occupations, but a few cases fell in the professional group. When rent was received as part payment of services, the value of such rent was included with the earnings of the individual who received it, in determining family occupation. If

⁴ Since the business and professional groups were classified into a four-fold grouping, while wage earners were classified as a single group, although they might equally well have been subdivided into skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled, it was decided to make the business and professional groups comparable with the wage earner by combining the earnings in these four occupations when determining family occupation. In the smaller cities, furthermore, the four business and professional groups were combined into a single occupational group for most tabulations.

equal amounts of earnings were derived from each of two or more types of occupation, the chief occupation (i. e., the occupation yielding the largest earnings) of the individual having the largest earnings was considered the family occupation. For example, if the husband in a family earned \$500 from an independent business, while the wife earned \$300 from a wage-earner occupation, and a son \$200 also as a wage earner, the family was classified as belonging to the independent business group.

When there were two or more earners in a family, each earning the same amount but from different occupations, the family was classified in the occupation engaged in by the individual who was the head or who was the most closely related to the head of the family or his wife; if the relationship of these members to the head was the same, the occupation of the eldest determined the family occupation. When the earner who determined the family occupation had more than one occupation the family was classified on the basis of the occupation from which he derived the largest portion of his earnings.

Earners.—An earner is a member of the economic family who has been gainfully employed at any time during the scheduled year. No minimum earnings or length of employment were arbitrarily set up as a basis for determining whether a person should be called an earner. Persons who worked during the year but who had no earnings from occupations because losses exceeded or equaled earnings were considered to be gainfully employed and were counted as earners.

The *principal earner* is that member of the economic family who has the largest earnings during the year, from all his occupations combined if he has more than one occupation. If the family head and another adult had equal earnings, the head is designated as the principal earner. If two persons other than the head have the largest and equal earnings, the principal earner is the one more closely related to the head of the family or his wife; if the degree of relationship is the same for the two persons, the older is designated as the principal earner.

Supplementary earners are all members of the economic family other than the principal earner who received any earnings during the year.

Individual earners are persons to whom earnings could be specifically allocated. The keeping of roomers and boarders, and other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in the home), usually is a family enterprise and as a consequence the earnings cannot be attributed to any one individual.

The category "*other male*" earners is comprised of all male members of the economic family, other than the oldest married male (or head), who were gainfully occupied during the schedule year.

The category "*other female*" earners is comprised of all female members of the economic family, other than the wife of the oldest married male, who were gainfully occupied during the schedule year.

C. Family Type

Families were classified into the following types based upon the membership composition of the economic family:

Family type

- I. Husband and wife, and no other persons in the economic family.
 - II. Husband, wife, and one child under 16 years, and no other persons in the economic family.
 - III. Husband, wife, and two children under 16 years, and no other persons in the economic family.
 - IV. Husband, wife, and one person 16 years or over, and one or no others in the economic family.
 - V. Husband, wife, one child under 16 years, one person 16 years or over, and one or two other persons regardless of age in the economic family.
 - VI. Husband, wife, and three or four children under 16 years, and no other persons in the economic family.
 - VII. Husband, wife, at least one child under 16 years, and four or five other persons regardless of age in the economic family.
 - VIII. Husband and wife, and in addition three or four persons over 16 years.
- Other complete families { All other economic families which contain both husband and wife and are not designated above.
- IX.⁵ Families of two or more members without both husband and wife in the economic family.
 - X.⁵ One-person economic families.

The above family types are based upon the equivalent number of persons under 16 years of age and the equivalent number 16 years or over in the economic family during the year. For example, if two children were members of the economic family for 26 weeks each, together they would represent the equivalent of one person for the entire year. Thus a family so constituted would be classified as type II (husband, wife, and one child under 16 years and no other persons in the economic family).

By the use of a conversion table, the number of weeks of membership of persons in the economic family for only a portion of the schedule year is expressed in terms of equivalent members. If the economic family contained only one person who was a member for 26 weeks or less, he was not regarded as an equivalent member; had he been in the family for 27 weeks he would have been classified as one equivalent member. If two persons, both of whom were under 16 years, were members of the economic family for a total of from 27 weeks through

⁵ Family schedules from types IX and X were obtained only from families drawn in the comprehensive sample. These two types are referred to in the text as "broken" or "incomplete" families.

78 weeks, together they counted as one equivalent member; had they been members for a total of from 79 through 130 weeks, they would have been counted as two equivalent members. The same method of computation applied to adults. If, however, the family contained an adult for 17 weeks and a child for 17 weeks, neither would be counted as a member of the economic family, although together they might equal 27 weeks or more. In other words, an individual under 16 years, or one 16 years and over, who was a family member less than 27 weeks was disregarded in the family type classification.

This computation of family types on the basis of equivalent members has resulted in the classification of married couples with an infant less than 6 months of age, into family type I, i. e., husband and wife, and no other persons in the economic family.

All weeks during which persons were members of the economic family, whether living in the home or temporarily away from home, were included in computing equivalent members.

Children under 16 years were not necessarily the children of the head and his wife, but might have been grandchildren, foster children, or other relatives.

Appendix G

Communities and Racial Groups Covered by the Samples Taken in the Study of Consumer Purchases

The cities covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Study of Consumer Purchases are as follows:

Region	Metropolitan and large cities	Middle-sized cities	Small cities
Northeast.....	New York, N. Y. ^{1 2} Providence, R. I.	Haverhill, Mass..... New Britain, Conn.	Wallingford, Conn. Willimantic, Conn.
Southeast.....	Atlanta, Ga. ¹	Columbia, S. C. ¹ Mobile, Ala. ²	Albany, Ga. ² Gastonia, N. C. ¹
East Central.....	Chicago, Ill. ¹ Columbus, Ohio. ¹	Muncie, Ind. New Castle, Pa. Springfield, Ill.	Beaver Falls, Pa. Connellsville, Pa. Logansport, Ind. Mattoon, Ill. Peru, Ind.
West Central - Rocky Mountain.	Omaha, Nebr. - Council Bluffs, Iowa. Denver, Colo.	Dubuque, Iowa. Springfield, Mo. Butte, Mont. Pueblo, Colo.	Billings, Mont.
Pacific Northwest.....	Portland, Oreg.....	Aberdeen - Hoquiam, Wash. Bellingham, Wash. Everett, Wash.	

¹ The metropolitan centers of Chicago and New York have been treated separately from the other large cities.

² Information obtained from both white and Negro families.

Communities in which the Bureau of Home Economics conducted studies of family income and expenditures are:

Region	Small cities	Villages	Farm counties
New England.....	Westbrook, Maine..... Greenfield, Mass.	6 in Vermont..... 8 in Massachusetts.	2 in Vermont.
Central.....	Mount Vernon, Ohio..... New Philadelphia, Ohio. Beaver Dam, Wis. Lincoln, Ill. Boone, Iowa. Moberly, Mo. Columbia, Mo.	7 in Pennsylvania..... 6 in Ohio. 8 in Michigan. 6 in Wisconsin. 8 in Illinois. 11 in Iowa.	3 in New Jersey. 1 in Pennsylvania. 3 in Ohio. 1 in Michigan. 1 in Wisconsin. 4 in Illinois. 5 in Iowa.
Mountain and Plains...	Dodge City, Kans..... Greeley, Colo. Logan, Utah. Provo, Utah.	6 in Kansas..... 9 in North Dakota. 4 in Colorado. 1 in Montana. 2 in South Dakota.	4 in Kansas. 4 in North Dakota. 3 in Colorado. 1 in Montana. 1 in South Dakota.
Pacific.....	Astoria, Oreg..... Eugene, Oreg. Klamath Falls, Oreg. Olympia, Wash.	12 in California..... 5 in Oregon. 7 in Washington.	1 in Central California. 2 in Southern California. 5 in Oregon. 1 in Washington.
Southeast: White and Negro families.	Griffin, Ga..... Sumter, S. C.	8 in Georgia..... 7 in South Carolina. 8 in North Carolina. 10 in Mississippi.	2 in North Carolina. 2 in Mississippi. 2 in South Carolina. 7 in Georgia.
White families only.			2 in North Carolina. 4 in South Carolina. 1 in Georgia. 2 in Mississippi.
Negro families only.		1 in Mississippi.	

