75th Congress, 2d Session - - - - - - - - - - House Document No. 437

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Frances Perkins, *Secretary*
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Isador Lubin, *Commissioner*
in cooperation with
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

✦

Family Income and Expenditure in Nine Cities of the East Central Region, 1935–36

VOLUME I
Family Income

✦

Prepared by
A. D. H. KAPLAN and FAITH M. WILLIAMS
assisted by
RICHARD HELLMAN

Bulletin No. 644

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1939

STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES: URBAN SERIES

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONTENTS

	Page
PREFACE	VII
CHAPTER I.—Introduction	1
CHAPTER II.—Family income	8
CHAPTER III.—Family income by occupational group	22
CHAPTER IV.—Family income by family composition	40
CHAPTER V.—Sources of family income: Money income	53
CHAPTER VI.—Housing and income	79
CHAPTER VII.—Family income structure by cities	96
CHAPTER VIII.—Summary	112
TABULAR SUMMARY:	
Section A.—All families: Tables 1–3	120
Section B.—Native white families and in Columbus native Negro families including both husband and wife: Tables 1–19	134
Section C.—Foreign, Negro, and incomplete native white families; Columbus incomplete Negro families: Tables 1–7	442
APPENDIX A.—Sampling procedure in nine cities of the East Central region	503
APPENDIX B.—Schedule forms and glossary	517
APPENDIX C.—Communities and racial groups covered by the samples taken in the Study of Consumer Purchases	538

List of Text Tables

Chapter II

TABLE 1.—Cumulative percentage distribution of families by income class, and median income	10
2.—Percentage distribution of families by income class, and median income	11
3.—Percentage of families receiving relief during the year, by nativity and color groups	14
4.—Percentage of families in nativity and color groups	15
5.—Income of native and foreign-born white families, percentage distribution, and median income	16
6.—Income of Negro families, percentage distribution, and median income	17
7.—Percentage of native white families which did not contain both husband and wife	19
8.—Median income of complete and incomplete families	19
9.—Income of native white complete families, percentage distribution, and median income	20

Chapter III

TABLE 10.—Percentage distribution of families by occupational group	24
11.—Median income of families by occupational group	25
12.—Percentage distribution by income of specified occupational groups	28

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Page

TABLE 13.—Percentage of families in each occupational group receiving relief during the year ... 30
14.—Percentage of families of specified nativity and color in each occupational group ... 31
15.—Median income of occupational groups among native white, foreign-born white, and Negro families ... 31
16.—Native white complete and incomplete families distributed by occupational group ... 32
17.—Median income of native white complete and incomplete families, by occupational group ... 33
18.—Median income of nonrelief native white complete families, by occupational group ... 34
19.—Income of families of wage earners, percentage distribution, and median income ... 35
20.—Income of families of clerical workers, percentage distribution, and median income ... 36
21.—Income of families in the independent business group, percentage distribution, and median income ... 37
22.—Income of families in the business and professional groups, percentage distribution, and median income ... 38

Chapter IV

TABLE 23.—Percentage of complete and incomplete families among native and foreign-born white families ... 41
24.—Percentage of complete and incomplete native white families receiving relief during the year ... 41
25.—Percentage distribution by income of complete and incomplete families ... 43
26.—Percentage distribution of native white complete families, by family type ... 45
27.—Percentage distribution of foreign white complete families, by family type ... 46
28.—Average number of persons in economic families, by income class ... 48
29.—Average number of children in economic families, by income class ... 48
30.—Average number of persons 16 years and over in economic families, by income class ... 49
31.—Average size and age composition of Negro families, by income class, Columbus, Ohio ... 50
32.—Percentage of families of specified type receiving incomes under $1,000 ... 51
33.—Percentage of families of specified type receiving incomes of $3,000 or more ... 51

Chapter V

TABLE 34.—Aggregate income and percentage distribution, by sources ... 55
35.—Income: Earned, nonearned, and nonmoney as percentage of total, by nativity and color groups ... 56
36.—Percentage of total earnings derived from principal or supplementary earners and from keeping roomers and boarders, by nativity and color groups ... 57

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Page

TABLE 37.—Percentage of earnings of complete and incomplete families derived from specified sources 58
38.—Earned income, nonearned income, and nonmoney income as a percentage of total income, by occupational group 59
39.—Percentage of earnings from specified sources, by occupational group 59
40.—Percentage of one-earner and multiple-earner families among each color and nativity group 61
41.—Percentage of complete and incomplete families containing one earner and two or more earners 61
42.—Median income of one-earner and multiple-earner families, by nativity and color groups 62
43.—Median income of complete and incomplete families containing one earner and two or more earners 63
44.—Percentage of one-earner and multiple-earner families having incomes below $1,000 and incomes of $3,000 or more 63
45.—Median income of one-earner and multiple-earner families, by occupational group 65
46.—Average number of earners per earner family, by occupational group and income, among native white and Negro families in Columbus 66
47.—Percentage of one-earner and multiple-earner families having incomes of specified amounts, by occupational group 67
48.—Percentage of male and female earners who are supplementary earners, by occupational group 68
49.—Percentage of principal earners who are females, by occupational group 68
50.—Percentage distribution of male and female principal earners, by occupational group 69
51.—Average earnings of principal and supplementary earners, by sex 70
52.—Percentage of all earners who are females, percentage of earnings derived from female workers, and average earnings of male and female earners 71
53.—Percentage of husbands and wives who are principal, supplementary, or nonearners 72
54.—Average earnings of husbands who are principal earners, by age group 73
55.—Average earnings of wives who are principal earners, by age group 73
56.—Median age of husbands and wives classified as principal, supplementary, and nonearners 74
57.—Percentage of complete and incomplete families reporting money income from sources other than earnings 75
58.—Percentage of families in each occupational group reporting money income other than earnings 76
59.—Percentage of families receiving money income other than earnings from specified sources and average amounts received by such families 76

Chapter VI

TABLE 60.—Percentage of home owners among nativity and color groups 79
61.—Percentage of home owners among complete and incomplete families 80

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Page

TABLE 62.—Percentage of home owners, by income class ... 81
63.—Percentage of home owners, by family type and income class in Columbus ... 82
64.—Median income of renters and home owners ... 83
65.—Average amount of nonmoney income from housing imputed to home owners, by income class ... 84
66.—Average monthly rent reported by renting families, by income class ... 86
67.—Rent as a percentage of income for nativity and color groups, by income class in Columbus ... 87
68.—Rent as a percentage of income for complete and incomplete families, by income class in Columbus ... 88
69.—Rent as a percentage of income, by income class ... 89
70.—Rent as a percentage of income among occupational groups, by income class ... 90
71.—Rent as a percentage of income, by family type and income class in Columbus ... 92
a. Nonrelief native white complete families.
b. Nonrelief Negro complete families.
72.—Average monthly rental value of owned home, by income class ... 93
73.—Rental value as a percentage of income, by income class ... 93

List of Figures

FIGURE 1.—Distribution of families by income class in 9 East Central cities, 1935–36 ... 12
2.—Distribution of families by occupational group in 9 cities of the East Central region, 1935–36 ... 23
3.—Median income of families, by occupational group, in 9 cities of the East Central region, 1935–36 ... 27
4.—Family types for income study ... 44
5.—Median income of wage-earner families containing one earner and two or more earners, 9 cities of the East Central region, 1935–36 ... 64

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

PREFACE

This volume on "Family Income in Nine Cities of the East Central Region" 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. The reports which have already been released deal with family income in Chicago and in selected cities of the Pacific Northwest, New England, and Southeastern regions of the United States.[1]

The study of family income in nine East Central cities 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, Hildegarde 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 the East Central cities deals with the distribution of the families according to income, occupation, and family composition. It serves as a necessary background for the concluding volumes 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 business units or public agencies which have sponsored them. A number of surveys of income and expenditures have been undertaken

[1] Family Income in Chicago, 1935–36, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bull. 642; Family Income in Five New England Cities, 1935–36, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bull. 645; Family Income in Five Southeastern Cities, 1935–36, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bull. 647; and Family Income in Four Urban communities of the Pacific Northwest, 1935–36, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bull. 649.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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 with all of its important implications for the more rational operation of the economic system.

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.

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 Charles H. Chase and Elizabeth Champe, associate regional directors; G. H. Pittenger who served as check editor; and the following persons who served as supervisors in the various cities: Helen R. Stearns, Columbus; Minnie Landau, Muncie; Helen B. Dodani, Logansport; J. F. Arnston, Peru; Deryl J. Case and John M. Posegate, Mattoon; Margaret Teopfer, New Castle; Le Roy Clements, Springfield; Maude Butterton, Connellsville; Louisa K. Fast, Beaver Falls.

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; Marie Bloch, Ethel Cauman, Verna Mae Feuerhelm, and Lenore A. Epstein, who were in charge of editing and review.

The present volume on East Central communities is concerned with the distribution of the families by income, occupation, and family composition. The succeeding volume will analyze the manner in which the family incomes were spent.

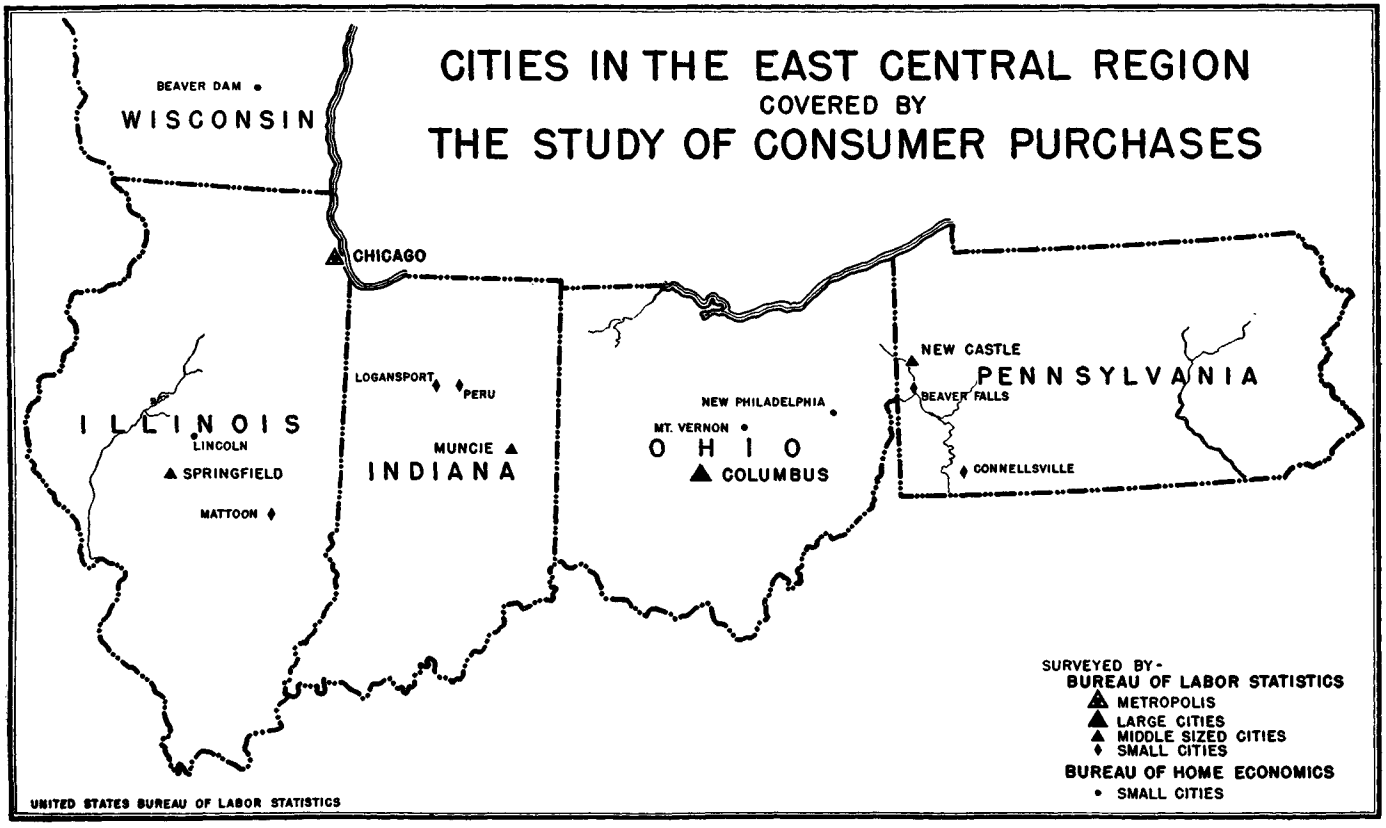
The Bureau of Labor Statistics wishes to acknowledge the assistance received from interested individuals and civic bodies, both within and outside the Government, in addition to the agencies mentioned above. Particular acknowledgment is due to two groups whose collaboration must be recognized as having 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.

ISADOR LUBIN,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

JUNE 1939.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis



Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Bulletin 644 (Vol. I) of the

United States Bureau of Labor Statistics

Family Income in Nine Cities of the East Central Region, 1935–36

Chapter I

Introduction

Lying between the highly industrialized and urbanized East and the sparsely settled and preponderantly agricultural West, the East Central area as defined for this study partakes of the character of each. Beaver Falls, Connellsville, and New Castle, in the southwestern corner of Pennsylvania, are situated within one of America's most highly industrialized regions, an area dominated by the iron and steel industry which centers at Pittsburgh. The six other cities, Columbus, Ohio; Springfield and Mattoon, Ill.; and Muncie, Logansport, and Peru, Ind., lie in the corn-producing belt of America.

The Nation-wide Study of Consumer Purchases, which included both urban and rural families, covered 2 metropolitan communities; 6 large cities averaging 300,000 inhabitants (of which Columbus is one); 14 middle-sized cities of 30,000 to 75,000 population (of which Springfield, New Castle, and Muncie are examples); 29 small cities of from 8,000 to 20,000 persons (included in this group are Beaver Falls, Connellsville, Logansport, Mattoon, and Peru); 140 villages; and 77 farm counties.[1]

Altogether 18 income classes are differentiated in the analysis of the populations, ranging from families having less than $250 in current annual income, to those with $10,000 a year and more. In addition to the wage-earner, clerical, and farm groups, which have been the subject of previous investigations, the current study included professional and business categories, both salaried and self-employed, as well as families whose incomes were not dependent upon an occupation. Families have been classified according to their composition into types varying from single individuals to families containing seven or eight persons, account being taken not only of the family size but also the ages of its members.

The plan to classify the information obtained by the Study of Consumer Purchases into these major groups has determined both the number and types of families interviewed. In Columbus, income

[1] A list of all communities covered by the Study of Consumer Purchases and a description of the techniques employed in the conduct of the investigation will be found in appendix A and appendix C.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

information was secured from a random sample equivalent to 40 percent of the family population. In the three middle-sized communities the survey covered 50 percent, and in the five small cities all of the resident families were interviewed.[2]

The East Central region.—The States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, in which these nine East Central cities are located, represent the western section of that broad region located north of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi River. Outside this region, to the west and the south, the country is predominantly agricultural. Within the region, in general, the States become more highly urban and industrialized as one moves toward the eastern seaboard.

Besides serving as urban trading centers for surrounding farm country, some of the cities surveyed are also highly industrialized. Lying at the crossroads of shipping lanes of the South, East, and West, the East Central area is covered by a dense network of railroads. As a result, numerous cities in the region contain railroad shops and serve as major shipping points. In five of the cities studied in the region over one-eighth of the workers in 1930 were employed by the steam and street railroads. Bituminous-coal mining is also found in several sections and exerts an important influence on two of the nine cities.

The cities surveyed.—The cities selected for study in the East Central region provide diversity of size and type of industrialization. It is important to bear in mind their relative positions in the region. For while there are nine cities, the population of Columbus alone is greater than the combined populations of all the others. The smallest five cities together constitute only one-seventh of the aggregate populations of the nine cities.

[2] The addresses of families selected for interview were drawn from the address list of the most recent city directories in these nine East Central cities (see appendix A, Sampling Procedure in Nine Cities of the East Central Region). All white families interviewed which contained a husband and a wife both of whom were born in the United States, who had been married at least 1 year, and who maintained housekeeping quarters, were asked to give the information on income and related items listed on the family schedule. In Columbus, Negro families having these characteristics also were requested to give the income information (see appendix A for eligibility requirements). In addition, a small random sample of all of the remaining families, i. e., foreign born, those not containing husband and wife (including one-person households), and other color groups, was also asked to give the income information. (See appendix A for discussion of the comprehensive sample.) In order to compute the estimates of income for the community as a whole, it was necessary to weight the income data of this small sample to take account of the different sampling ratio from that used for native white families containing both husband and wife. In the present report, therefore, the distributions for all nativities combined represent estimated figures, but, as is indicated in the sampling discussion of the appendix, there is reason to feel that these estimates are fairly close to the true distribution.

Method of investigation.—While the detailed analysis of collection procedure and the problems arising therein will be the subject of a separate publication, it is desirable to include a brief explanation at this point.

The information was secured by the schedule method, through visits to families. Following the interview, the information obtained was carefully checked for consistency as well as for accuracy and completeness. A random sample of the schedules of every agent was also rechecked by members of the supervisory staff who reinterviewed the families.

The total family income figure was obtained by summing up the figures reported on income received from specific sources. Specific questions bearing on the positions held by each employed member of the family, the number of weeks of employment, the rate of pay, the dividends from securities held, interest from property, and the amounts received from roomers and boarders and the nonmoney value of owned homes, yielded the figures from which the total family income was built up.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

City	Population 1930	Percentage of total
Columbus, Ohio	290,564	54.4
Springfield, Ill	71,864	13.5
New Castle, Pa	48,674	9.1
Muncie, Ind	46,548	8.7
Logansport, Ind	18,508	3.5
Beaver Falls, Pa	17,147	3.2
Mattoon, Ill	14,631	2.7
Connellsville, Pa	13,290	2.5
Peru, Ind	12,730	2.4
Total, 9 cities	533,956	100.0

Two capital cities.—Columbus, Ohio, and Springfield, Ill., are both State capitals and have many characteristics in common.

Columbus, Ohio, with its 75,621 families (1930 census), is not only the capital of the State, but it is the location of Ohio State University. Many national firms maintain branch or main offices in this city. Thus the number of white-collar workers employed in this city runs high as compared with all other communities surveyed in this region except Springfield.

Approximately one-third of the gainful workers enumerated in the 1930 census were classified in the manufacturing and mechanical industries of which the metal industries were very important. One-fourth were in clerical, professional, and public service while another fourth engaged in trade, communication, and transportation.[3]

Columbus is located in a predominantly rural area—84 percent of the urban family population of the county in which this city is located reside in Columbus.

As to nativity and color composition of this city, 8 out of every 10 families are native white, while the foreign white and Negro groups each constitute about 1 out of every 10 families (1930 census). No one foreign group predominates—the Germans, Italians, Russians, and British all are well represented in the foreign segment of the population of this city.

Springfield, Ill., like Columbus, is the capital of its State, and as such has many characteristics in common with the other capital city, despite the fact that it contains only one-fourth as many families (18,745 in 1930). It is located in the center of the State and is surrounded by a rural area in which horse and cattle breeding is an important source of revenue. Comprising two-thirds of the total population of the county in which it is located, Springfield contains the entire urban population of the county.

Besides serving as a trading center for the farm population, Springfield also contains a well diversified group of industries. Situated in the midst of the Sangamon County bituminous-coal mining area, 9 percent of the gainful workers of this city were classified as coal-mine operatives. Twenty-eight percent engaged in manufacturing and

[3] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Population, vol. IV, Occupations.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

mechanical industries, and as in Columbus, 25 percent were associated with trade, transportation, and communication. Professional service, public service, and clerical occupations likewise engaged 25 percent of the gainful workers in 1930.[4]

As in Columbus, four-fifths of the families enumerated in 1930 were white with male heads born in the United States. There were relatively more foreign born, however, and fewer Negroes in Springfield than in Columbus. Approximately 16 percent of the families were foreign born, primarily of German or British origin, while 5 percent were Negroes.

Muncie, Ind., sometimes referred to as a "typical small American city," is highly industralized although located in a predominantly agricultural region. The 46,548 inhabitants enumerated in the 1930 census comprise the entire urban population of the county in which Muncie is located.

Over one-half (51 percent) of the gainful workers were associated with the manufacturing and mechanical industries in 1930. The automobile, iron and steel, clay, glass, and stone works were the most important of these industries. Trade, transportation, and communication accounted for 22 percent of the gainful workers while clerical, professional service, and public service engaged approximately 17 percent of the workers.[5]

Except for 6 percent Negro and 2 percent foreign-born white families, the residents of Muncie were native white according to the 1930 census.

Three industrial cities.—New Castle, Beaver Falls, and Connellsville (located in the Pittsburgh coal and iron region) have many characteristics in common despite the fact that New Castle is a middle-sized community with approximately three times the population of the other two communities. These three cities will be referred to as the "industrial cities" because such a large portion of their working population is associated with the basic iron and steel and coal industries. The surrounding area, also, is highly industralized with an urban population.

New Castle, Pa., the largest of the three Pennsylvania cities studied, contained 11,715 families in 1930.

One-fourth of the gainful workers in 1930 were attached to the heavy metal industries. The railroad industries and wholesale and retail trade each engaged another 13 percent of the workers. Clay, glass, and stone works provided employment for approximately 6 percent of the gainful workers.

Two-thirds of the families enumerated in 1930 were native-born white persons while slightly less than one-third were foreign-born.

[4] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Population, vol. IV, Occupations.
[5] *Ibid.*

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

The Italians, Poles, English, Czechs, and Rumanians were the most prevalent of the various nationalities living in this city. Only 3 percent of all persons were Negroes.

Beaver Falls, Pa., is located about 10 miles from New Castle in the Beaver Valley district. Strictly speaking, this district, which includes Beaver Falls, New Brighton, Rochester, Beaver, and adjacent villages, should be considered as one community, since their economic and social interdependence is so pronounced. One system of each public utility supplies the entire valley. Furthermore, many workers live in one town and work in another. A number of the more highly paid executives in Beaver Falls, for example, live in the suburb of Patterson Heights. On the other hand, a great many persons living in Beaver Falls are employed in the other communities in the valley. Also, Pittsburgh, which is 30 miles distant, draws several hundred commuters every day from Beaver Falls and the rest of the cities in this area for employment there.

According to the 1930 census, 26 percent of all gainful workers were attached to the heavy metal industries. Six percent were associated with the railroad industry. The Beaver River is not navigable, but on each bank a four-track railroad system has been built. Two main railroads thus serve the city, while the passenger-train yards provide employment to many of the inhabitants. Another 5 percent of the gainful workers were attached to the clay, glass, and stone industries, while 4 percent engaged in lumber planing and furniture manufacturing. Altogether, approximately half of the workers in Beaver Falls were associated with manufacturing, building, and mining industries.

In 1930 Beaver Falls contained 4,145 families. As in New Castle, two-thirds of these families were native-born white while the remainder were largely foreign born (29 percent). Only 4 percent of the families were Negroes. The most prevalent foreign nationalities were the Italians, Poles, Germans, Czechs, and Hungarians.

Connellsville, Pa., situated in the coke and coal-mining section of southwestern Pennsylvania, is, like Beaver Falls and New Castle, a highly industrialized community. Its population in 1930 numbered 3,190 families—with more than three-fourths of the heads of families born in the United States and the remaining fourth primarily foreign born—both southern and northern Europeans being represented. Less than 4 percent of all families were Negroes.

Twenty-three percent of all gainful workers enumerated in 1930 belonged to the railroad industry. Five percent engaged in mining, while another 10 percent were in the steel, clay, glass, and stone industries. Of the remaining three-fifths of the gainful workers, the largest element was engaged in wholesale and retail trade. The beehive coke ovens, closed since 1929, reopened about December 1936, so that the

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

coke industry for which Connellsville became known employed more persons than was indicated by the 1930 census enumeration.

Three small cities in agricultural areas.—Logansport and Peru in Indiana and Mattoon, Ill., have sufficiently similar economic structure, population composition, and location to warrant their being referred to as a unit in some of the analyses of this volume. All three cities are situated in predominantly rural regions, and serve as the commercial centers for the surrounding country. Each city has one dominant industry—the railroad—while wholesale and retail trade engage as large a proportion of the workers in these small cities as in the large cities of Columbus and Springfield.

Logansport, Ind., a city with slightly more than 5,000 families, is a railroad trade and manufacturing center located in a predominantly rural setting in North Central Indiana. The railroad industry claimed one-fifth of its gainful workers in 1930. Another large group (16 percent) of the workers were engaged in wholesale and retail trade. A number of plants manufacturing corsets, electrical equipment, wire, coil springs, and machines employed 100 to 500 workers each during the year of the Study.

The great majority of families (92 percent) enumerated in 1930 were native white, while 6 percent were foreign born—chiefly Germans and Italians, and less than 2 percent were Negroes.

Mattoon, Ill., like Logansport, is a railroad center situated in a rural area. During the period between March 1 and December 1 there is a good demand for farm labor, and from the middle of August to the middle of October the broom-corn cutting requires all labor which is available locally. For this reason, the proportion of families in Mattoon, as well as in Logansport depending primarily upon farm occupations is much larger than in the other cities surveyed in this region.

Fifteen percent of all gainful workers enumerated in 1930 in Mattoon were attached to wholesale and retail trade. This city serves as a distributing center for strawberries which have been shipped there by railroad. Inspection and re-icing of the strawberries as well as routing to various points is thus an important seasonal occupation in this community.

Of the 3,854 families reported in the 1930 census, 97 percent were native-born white families. Thus the foreign-born and Negro groups were not sufficient in number to warrant any analysis in the present report.

Peru, Ind., a small city of 3,557 families (in 1930), resembles Mattoon and Logansport in several respects. It is located in an agricultural region in North Central Indiana along the Wabash River. Also, it is a converging point for railway lines. One-seventh of the gainful

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

workers enumerated in 1930 were associated with the railroad industry. As in the other two cities, approximately 15 percent were engaged in wholesale and retail trade. Metal industries, to which 7 percent of the workers belong, were also as important in Peru as in the other two cities. Peru differed from them, however, in that the lumber industry was much more important—engaging approximately 8 percent of all gainful workers as contrasted with less than 1 percent in the other two communities in 1930.

Ninety-four percent of all families reported in the census were classified as native-born white. Five percent were foreign, primarily of German origin, while only 1 percent was Negro.

77792°—39——2

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Chapter II

Family Income

An understanding of the economic structure of our society, particularly of consumption and distribution, presupposes a knowledge of how income is apportioned among the family population since a major portion of consumer goods are purchased for the family as an economic unit. Through data collected in the Study of Consumer Purchases it is possible to describe in considerable detail for a particular year, 1935–36, the distribution of families among income classes ranging from less than $250 to over $10,000.

Family income is closely related to a number of factors, which must be considered in its interpretation. Thirty dollars a week for a family of seven holds a meaning somewhat different from the same thirty dollars for a family consisting of husband and wife. Again, thirty dollars a week in a community where fresh fruits and vegetables are abundant and cheap, or where land is plentiful and housing costs relatively low, is not exactly the same as thirty dollars in a congested city where food and housing take larger shares of income.

The innumerable factors which interact with income may be divided into those internal and those external to the family. Family size, the number of supplementary earners, nativity and color, and the presence or absence of both husband and wife are internal factors; while local price structures, housing conditions, and the like are external factors which ultimately determine the real meaning of dollar incomes. The relation of income to internal family differences forms the subject matter for this bulletin.

Family income requires careful definition. A bond sold or money drawn from the principal of bank savings to provide for the family living obviously gives rise to receipts of money, but of a kind different from wages. Similarly families may enhance their current purchasing power by borrowing. Family income as analyzed in the Study of Consumer Purchases is current income, consisting mainly of wages and salaries, the earnings of the self-employed, interest and dividends,

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

and nonmoney income imputed from equity in owned home (like interest and dividends, essentially a return on savings).[1]

While family incomes as high as $10,000 were found in the nine cities of the region, the great majority lay in the so-called lower income classes. Taking as the average a point (the median) above or below which half of the families in a city fall, the average income was slightly above $20 a week, or about $1,000 annually. In the five small cities with populations of 13,000 to 19,000, the median income ranged from $936 (in Mattoon) to $1,098 (in Beaver Falls); in the three middle-size communities with populations of 47,000 to 72,000, the medians amounted to $1,069 in New Castle, $1,226 in Muncie, and $1,274 in Springfield; but in the largest city, Columbus (population 291,000) the median income was $1,316.

As indicated earlier, city size as a factor in family income must be considered along with an analysis of industrial structure. The population of Columbus, for example, is four times that of Springfield, but its median income is only $42 greater. Conversely, Muncie and New Castle have approximately the same size of population (47,000 and 49,000) but the median income of the former ($1,226) is over $150 higher than the average of the other ($1,069). Furthermore, Muncie's median income fairly approximates the averages in Springfield and Columbus, while that of New Castle falls in line with those of the small cities containing less than half as many inhabitants.

Grouping the nine cities of the region by the four industrial types described in the introductory chapter, the consistency of the median incomes is so marked that the highest average of cities of one structure is lower than the lowest of another. Columbus and Springfield, the "capital" cities, have the highest median incomes ($1,316 and $1,274). The median incomes of New Castle, Beaver Falls, and Connellsville, "industrial" cities, ranging from $1,043 to $1,098, are followed by those of Logansport, Mattoon and Peru, "agricultural" cities, which rank from $936 to $1,033. Muncie, with $1,226 average income,

[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 from stocks and bonds and savings accounts; net rent (after deduction of maintenance expense) from real estate other than the home; profits actually received by the family from businesses owned but not operated by members of the family; amounts received on 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 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 minister, 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. See glossary, appendix B, for further definition of income.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

occupies an intermediate position between the "capital" and "industrial" cities.

These relationships of income and industrial structure in large part are due to differences in the occupational composition of the cities.[2] While wage-earner families occur less frequently in Columbus and Springfield, for instance, professional and salaried business families are more numerous. As the average income of the latter group of occupations exceeds materially that of the wage-earner classification, the higher median incomes of the "capital" cities result (see table 1 below).

TABLE 1.—*Cumulative percentage distribution of families by income class, and median income*

[All families, relief and nonrelief]

Income class	Columbus	Springfield, Ill.	Muncie	New Castle	Beaver Falls	Connellsville	Logansport	Mattoon	Peru
Under $500	13.5	15.2	12.6	18.3	16.8	24.5	19.1	28.4	18.9
Under $1,000	36.1	37.4	37.6	46.4	43.9	48.2	48.5	53.2	49.8
Under $1,500	57.2	58.7	64.1	69.2	68.8	68.3	69.8	72.2	71.4
Under $2,000	74.4	74.0	80.8	84.3	83.8	82.6	84.8	84.1	83.8
Under $3,000	90.3	89.9	94.8	96.1	94.0	95.1	95.6	95.1	96.2
Under $5,000	97.7	97.9	99.0	99.3	99.1	99.0	99.3	99.3	99.8
Median income	$1,316	$1,274	$1,226	$1,069	$1,098	$1,043	$1,033	$936	$1,004

While the median indicates roughly the division of families, a more detailed distribution by income reveals that the families which received less than $500 of current income for the year of the Study represented roughly from one-eighth to slightly over one-fourth of all families in the various cities of the region. Adding to this group those receiving up to $1,000, the combined groups comprise three-eighths to one-half of the total. Families with incomes of $5,000 or more compose a distinctly smaller group, aggregating at the most 1 in 50 of all families (in Columbus and Springfield), and as few as 1 in 500 families (in Peru).

Families with annual incomes of less than $1,000, or slightly under $20 a week, comprised 44 to 53 percent of the families in six of the nine cities. In the remaining three cities—Columbus, Springfield, and Muncie—relatively fewer families, varying from 36 to 38 percent, received these low incomes. The striking similarity in the income distributions of Columbus and Springfield continues to the higher income levels. Somewhat more than a quarter of the families have incomes of $2,000 or more; about one tenth, incomes equalling or exceeding $3,000; and slightly more than 2 percent, incomes of $5,000 and over.

Muncie, as has been noted, has a distribution of income resembling that of Columbus and Springfield as regards incomes under $1,000.

[2] Discussed in ch. III.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

It differs from them chiefly in a greater concentration of incomes at the level of $1,000 to $1,500 and a correspondingly smaller proportion of families with incomes of $3,000 or more. Whereas in Columbus and Springfield about 10 percent of the families have incomes of more than $3,000, in Muncie only 5 percent have this high an income. In respect to these higher incomes, the distribution in Muncie resembles that in the six other cities in which 4 to 6 percent of the families have incomes of $3,000 or more, and 1 percent or less of the families have incomes as high as $5,000. Numerically, the high income groups comprise a small segment of the population; but their aggregate income, and economic influence no doubt, are notably greater.

TABLE 2.—*Percentage distribution of families by income class, and median income*

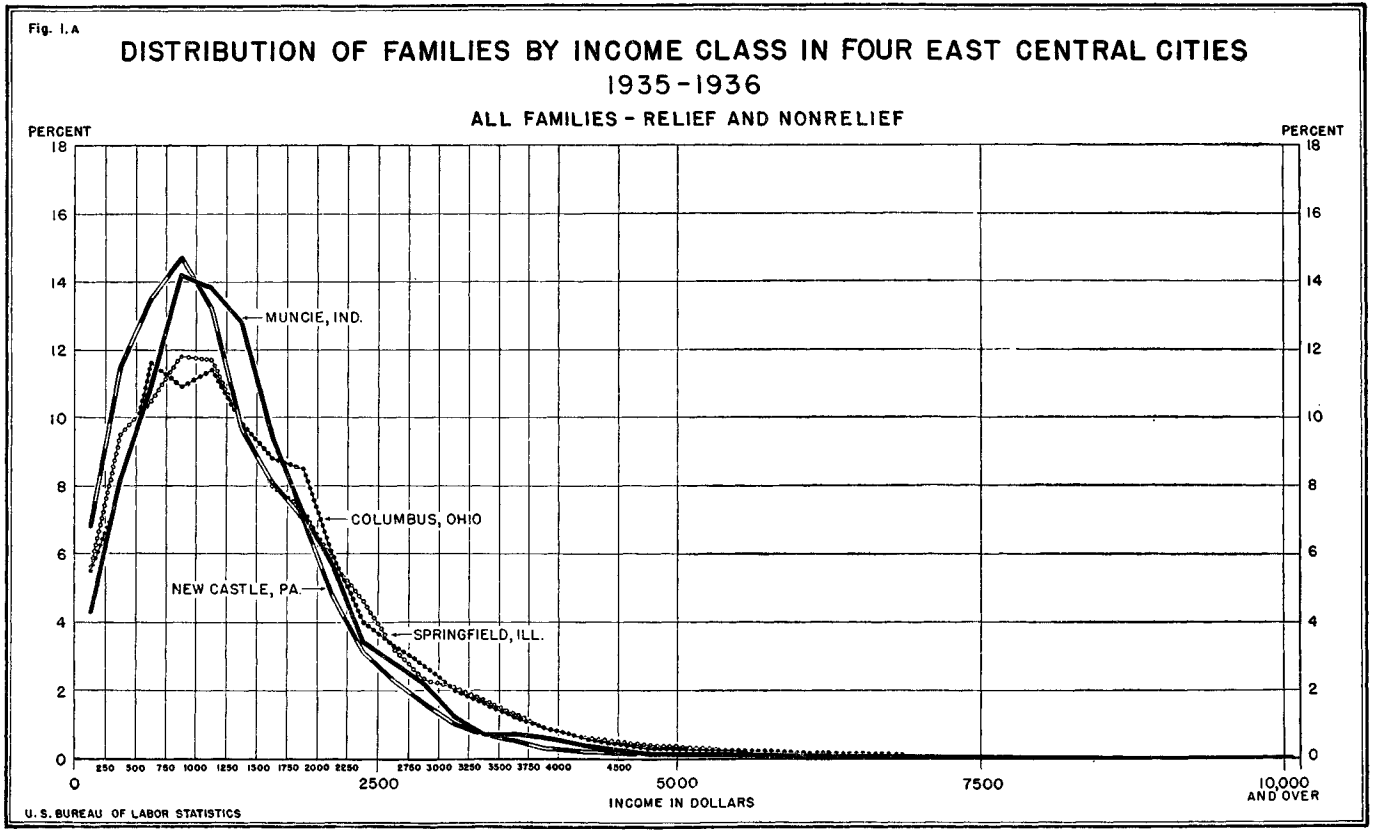
[All families, relief and nonrelief]

Income class	Columbus	Springfield, Ill.	Muncie	New Castle	Beaver Falls	Connellsville	Logansport	Mattoon	Peru
All families	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500	13.5	15.2	12.6	18.3	16.8	24.5	19.1	28.4	18.9
$500–$999	22.6	22.2	25.0	28.1	27.1	23.7	29.4	24.8	30.9
$1,000–$1,499	21.1	21.3	26.5	22.8	24.9	20.1	21.3	19.0	21.6
$1,500–$1,999	17.2	15.3	16.7	15.1	15.0	14.3	15.0	11.9	12.4
$2,000–$2,999	15.9	15.9	14.0	11.8	10.2	12.5	10.8	11.0	12.4
$3,000–$4,999	7.4	8.0	4.2	3.2	5.1	3.9	3.7	4.2	3.6
$5,000 and over	2.3	2.1	1.0	.7	.9	1.0	.7	.7	.2
Median income	$1,316	$1,274	$1,226	$1,069	$1,098	$1,043	$1,033	$936	$1,004

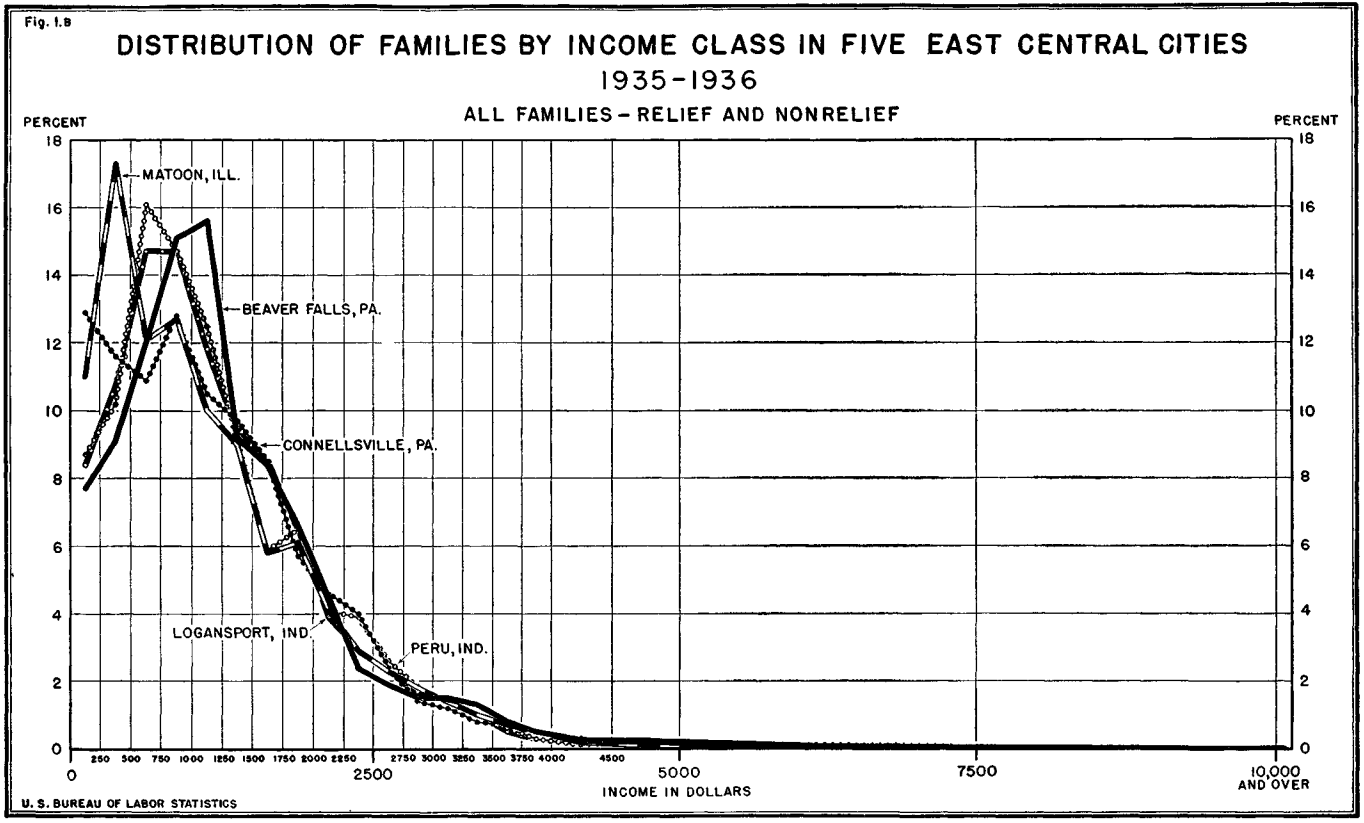
The significance of these distributions in terms of concentration of buying power of the community may be gleaned from the Columbus figures. A rough estimate of the aggregate family income in Columbus has been built up by multiplying the estimated number of families at each income level by the average income received at each income class. The figure resulting from this procedure amounted to approximately $125,270,000—the family buying power in Columbus. Comparing the distribution of families by income class with the proportion of the aggregate income held by families in each income class, we find that the families in the lowest third (36 percent) of the income scale had only about 13 percent of the family buying power. The top 10 percent of families (with about 28 percent of the purchasing power) had more than twice the resources of the lowest third. The middle 38 percent of the families, with incomes between $1,000 and $2,000, obtained approximately 35 percent of the aggregate income of the city, and the 16 percent receiving between $2,000 and $3,000 secured about 24 percent.

The total income of both the lowest and highest income groups is actually greater than these estimates indicate. The aggregate income of families with annual incomes of less than $1,000 would have been

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis



Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis



Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

larger had information been requested on the value of direct relief received by families securing public assistance. A more important underestimation results from the failure of families in the highest income classes to report all income from sources other than earnings.[3] However, this understatement of the income for these families at the upper limits does not seriously affect the broad outline of the distribution of family income in the communities.

In recent years families on public relief rolls have become an important element in the economic structure of the country. As their income patterns differ substantially from those of nonrelief families in a number of respects, the two groups have been analyzed separately at many points in order to provide a picture of their individual characteristics. In the present study, no attempt has been made to determine amounts received by families in the form of direct relief, either in cash or in goods, because the irregularity of such receipts makes it difficult to obtain this information; therefore this item is not included in the income of relief families.[4] Wages received from work relief, however, are included. The percentage of all families receiving relief at some time in the year of the Study comprised from 13 percent of the families in Muncie to as many as 23 percent in Beaver Falls, 27

TABLE 3.—*Percentage of families receiving relief during the year, by nativity and color groups*

[All families]

Cities	All families	White families			Negro
		All white	Native born	Foreign born	
Columbus	18.1	14.8	14.8	14.7	46.4
Springfield, Ill.	14.5	12.2	11.7	15.4	55.2
Muncie	12.8	11.2	11.2	(*)	34.0
New Castle	27.8	26.8	25.1	30.1	53.1
Beaver Falls	23.0	21.2	18.6	27.0	57.8
Connellsville	27.8	26.5	26.2	27.6	60.0
Logansport	16.1	16.1	16.4	12.5	(*)
Mattoon	27.0	27.0	27.0	(*)	(*)
Peru	17.3	17.3	17.2	20.0	(*)

*Insufficient number of cases to permit the computation of significant percentages.

[3] 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. While the number of returns showing family incomes of more than $3,000 may be slightly underestimated, due to inability of agents to find such families at home as well as to refusals of the families to give the requested information, the actual aggregate income reported is probably significantly under reported.

[4] From the point of view of estimating the degree of economic well-being of the community it is obviously desirable to include all families, those which remained completely self-supporting and those which received relief either in the form of direct grants or through employment on work-relief projects. Accordingly, the figures given in this chapter on the distribution of families by income include the relief group. From the point of view of interpreting the position in the community of the groups covered in the family expenditure survey, it is desirable to consider only that group of families whose incomes were drawn from normal economic activity of one sort or another, segregating those families whose incomes for the year were dependent at least in part upon established need. This is especially true 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. In many tables therefore, in the present study, the income distribution shown is limited to the families which were self-dependent throughout the year

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

percent in Mattoon, and 28 percent in New Castle and Connellsville (see table 3). Except for Mattoon, the three cities having the greatest percentage of families on relief rolls during the year were situated in the industrial area of western Pennsylvania. Mattoon, it will be recalled, had the lowest median income of the nine cities in the East Central region.

Native white, foreign-born, and Negro families.—Before turning to the analysis of income among the various nativity groups we shall examine their relative frequency in the population of the various cities. Numerically, native white families as defined in the Study of Consumer Purchases, predominate in the population of these East Central cities. In none of the nine cities surveyed did they comprise fewer than six of every ten households, and they represented as many as 97 percent in Mattoon. They comprised a larger segment of the population in the small cities located in rural areas—Logansport, Mattoon, and Peru—where they made up 94 to 97 percent of the total than they did in the larger cities located in rural areas—Columbus, Springfield, and Muncie. While still a majority, however, the native white families were found to be proportionately least frequent in the industrial cities located in the coal and iron region of southwestern Pennsylvania—New Castle (64 percent), Beaver Falls (66 percent), and Connellsville (77 percent).

Conversely, foreign-born families were most frequent, proportionately, in the three industrial cities, making up 19 to 32 percent of all families. Substantially fewer of the families in the remaining cities belonged to the foreign-born group; in Muncie, Logansport, Mattoon, and Peru less than 6 percent of all families were classified as foreign born. In Columbus and Springfield, 9 and 13 percent, respectively, fell in this group.

Negro families were most prevalent in Columbus, the largest of the nine East Central cities studied, where they comprised approximately a tenth of the total. The details may be seen in table 4.

TABLE 4.—*Percentage of families in nativity and color groups* [1]

[All families]

City	Total	White families		Negro and other color
		Native	Foreign	
Columbus	100.0	80.9	8.5	10.6
Springfield, Ill.	100.0	81.2	13.5	5.3
Muncie	100.0	90.8	2.4	6.8
New Castle	100.0	63.7	32.4	3.9
Beaver Falls	100.0	65.9	29.2	4.9
Connellsville	100.0	77.3	19.0	3.7
Logansport	100.0	93.6	5.3	1.1
Mattoon	100.0	97.1	2.0	0.9
Peru	100.0	95.6	3.2	1.2

[1] Based on material collected and classification used by Study of Consumer Purchases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Families which were classified as native born tend to have higher incomes than do foreign-born families, as may be seen from table 5. Of the seven cities of the East Central area where available data permit the comparison, this tendency is marked in the large cities and in communities situated in industrial areas. In Columbus, Springfield, New Castle, Beaver Falls, and Connellsville, the median incomes of foreign-born families were from one-eighth to over a fourth less than those of native white families. In the small city of Logansport, situated in a rural area, however, virtually no difference was to be found between the median incomes of the two groups.

TABLE 5.—*Income of native and foreign-born white families, percentage distribution, and median income*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class	Columbus		Springfield, Ill.		Muncie		New Castle		Beaver Falls	
	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born
All families	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(*)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500	11.3	12.4	12.1	21.0	11.2	(*)	15.9	20.2	16.4	13.9
$500–$999	19.6	28.9	20.4	28.2	23.2	(*)	26.1	31.7	22.3	34.2
$1,000–$1,499	21.3	22.7	21.4	23.1	27.4	(*)	22.6	23.4	25.4	26.3
$1,500–$1,999	18.7	16.9	16.5	13.3	17.5	(*)	16.3	13.8	16.4	13.9
$2,000–$2,999	17.9	13.3	18.0	9.7	15.0	(*)	13.5	9.6	12.9	6.0
$3,000–$4,999	8.6	4.0	9.4	2.6	4.6	(*)	4.4	1.3	5.7	4.6
$5,000 and over	2.6	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.1	(*)	1.2	-------	.9	1.1
Median income	$1,447	$1,181	$1,402	$1,017	$1,277	(*)	$1,146	$972	$1,186	$1,028

Income class	Connellsville		Logansport		Mattoon		Peru	
	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born
All families	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(*)	100.0	(*)
Under $500	22.2	27.6	18.8	23.2	28.4	(*)	18.7	(*)
$500–$999	23.1	26.7	29.6	25.0	24.8	(*)	31.1	(*)
$1,000–$1,499	19.5	23.8	21.3	21.4	19.0	(*)	21.4	(*)
$1,500–$1,999	16.4	6.7	15.1	14.3	11.9	(*)	12.8	(*)
$2,000–$2,999	13.8	9.5	10.6	12.5	11.0	(*)	12.2	(*)
$3,000–$4,999	4.4	2.9	3.8	3.6	4.2	(*)	3.6	(*)
$5,000 and over	.6	2.8	.8	----------	.7	(*)	.2	(*)
Median income	$1,123	$906	$1,033	$1,036	$936	(*)	$1,003	(*)

* Insufficient number of foreign-born cases in sample upon which to base percentage distribution or median.

While in the nine cities of the region, the median income of native white families was as low as $936 (in Mattoon) and as high as $1,447 (in Columbus), a well-defined clustering of incomes by industrial structure may again be noted. The highest median incomes ($1,447 and $1,402) were found in Columbus and Springfield respectively, the two capital cities, and the lowest in Mattoon, Peru, and Logansport, the three cities in agricultural areas. The industrial cities—Connellsville, New Castle, and Beaver Falls—ranked between these extremes with median incomes for native white families from $1,123 to $1,186.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

There is a marked tendency for foreign families to concentrate in the lower incomes and to be less well represented than the native white families in the higher income classes. In Columbus, for instance, incomes under $1,000 were received by 3 out of 10 native white but by 4 in 10 foreign-born families, and incomes $3,000 or more by 1 in 9 and 1 in 17 families, respectively.

Negro incomes strike a sharp contrast with those of white groups. The median income of Negro families was approximately one-half that of native white families, ranging from as high as 60 percent (in Muncie) to as low as 30 percent (in Connellsville) of the corresponding averages for native white families

The medians are shown in table 6.

TABLE 6.—*Income of Negro families, percentage distribution, and median income* [1]

[Relief and nonrelief]

Income class	Columbus	Springfield, Ill.	Muncie	New Castle	Beaver Falls	Connellsville
All families	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500	31.0	46.6	30.2	40.8	40.0	60.0
$500–$999	40.6	34.5	49.0	30.6	48.9	20.0
$1,000–$1,499	18.8	17.2	15.1	20.4	8.9	12.0
$1,500–$1,999	6.3	1.7	5.7	6.1	2.2	8.0
$2,000 and over	3.3			2.1		
Median income	$698	$533	$718	$625	$587	$344

[1] Insufficient number of cases in sample in Logansport, Mattoon, and Peru upon which to base percentage distribution.

The Negro families are concentrated in the lower income groups; none of the Negro families studied in Springfield, Muncie, Beaver Falls, and Connellsville received more than $2,000 for the year of the Study. In New Castle, 2 percent of the Negro families fell in the $2,000 to $3,000 group, but none were found to have higher incomes. In Columbus three in one hundred of the Negro families studied had incomes which exceeded $2,000. In 90 to 98 percent of the cases, Negro family incomes were under $1,500 for the year of the Study, and the great mass did not exceed $1,000; 30 to 60 percent fell short of $500.

Whether the Negro and foreign-born workers received lower wages than the native in comparable types of work or whether the more unskilled and lower-paid occupations within the broad occupational categories were held by the Negro and foreign groups cannot be ascertained from the data at hand. It is true, however, that the wage-earner occupations were proportionately most prevalent among the Negro group, second in importance among the foreign families, and least frequent among the native white group. The Negro workers not only had lower earnings per week; they were also more subject to unemployment. The number of weeks in which the principal earners in Negro families had work was definitely below that in white families.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

There is a two-way relationship between the low incomes of the Negro families and the percentage having received relief during the year. Even in Muncie, where they were best situated in terms of income, a third of the Negro families were recorded as having been on relief during the year. Among white families, however, the proportion of households receiving public assistance was substantially fewer, varying from one-ninth to slightly more than a fourth of the total. Differences in the relief ratio between foreign-born and native white groups were not very great, although the former were found with greater relative frequency in the relief group in five of the cities; in Columbus and Connellsville the percentage receiving relief was practically the same for the two nativity groups. The comparisons may be made from table 3 above.

Complete and incomplete native white families.—Among the more important internal family differences related to income is the absence of husband or wife. In common usage the presence of both is associated with the term "family." After such "complete" families have been counted among the native white group about a fourth of the families still remain.[5] These, defined here as incomplete families, consist of single individuals living in their own quarters, widowed or separated persons, and additional groups which, not necessarily related, nevertheless pool incomes and share expenses.[6] Thus the family as defined in the Study of Consumer Purchases is primarily an economic group.

While the proportion which incomplete families constitute of the entire native white group varies from 22 percent in Springfield to 28 percent in Beaver Falls, at the lower income levels the percentage is considerably higher. In the income class under $500, for example, from four-tenths (in Springfield and Mattoon) to more than six-tenths (in Muncie) did not contain both a husband and a wife. The percentage declines with rise in income level until at the $3,000 and over income group incomplete families comprised only between one and two-tenths of all native white families.

Median incomes of incomplete families on the average are little more than half those of complete families among the native white group. In the East Central cities complete families have median incomes ranging from $1,155 to $1,622, while those of corresponding incomplete families range from $595 to $1,035. In seven of the cities, the medians of the latter group of families are from 42 to 48 percent less than those of the complete families. The other two cities, Springfield and Logansport showed less proportional difference, the

[5] The proportion of families which do not contain both husband and wife is usually higher in the Negro group than in the native white group; in Columbus, for example, 30 percent of the Negro families lacked a married couple.

[6] Single individuals living as lodgers and not maintaining their own housekeeping quarters were not included in this analysis of family income.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

median incomes of incomplete families being 32 and 38 percent less, respectively, than those of the complete group. The medians may be seen in table 8.

TABLE 7.—*Percentage of native white families which did not contain both husband and wife*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class	Columbus	Springfield, Ill.	Muncie	New Castle	Beaver Falls	Connellsville	Logansport	Mattoon	Peru
All families	25.4	21.5	22.7	22.1	28.2	25.5	26.7	25.5	23.2
Under $500	59.7	39.6	62.6	48.8	58.9	45.4	50.5	40.0	51.7
$500–$999	37.1	27.7	33.8	28.8	34.0	28.9	27.8	26.9	26.1
$1,000–$1,499	21.7	21.9	12.8	10.5	16.1	16.0	20.2	23.1	14.6
$1,500–$1,999	18.9	17.9	9.3	14.5	18.2	16.4	13.4	11.2	4.5
$2,000–$2,999	11.8	13.7	16.2	10.6	18.5	17.8	15.0	10.8	9.5
$3,000 and over	9.6	8.5	(*)	(*)	22.2	(*)	22.5	(*)	(*)

* Insufficient number of cases in sample upon which to compute percentage distribution.

TABLE 8.—*Median income of complete and incomplete families*

[Native white families, relief and nonrelief]

Cities	Complete	Incomplete	Cities	Complete	Incomplete
Columbus	$1,622	$885	Connellsville	$1,259	$731
Springfield, Ill.	1,518	1,035	Logansport	1,155	721
Muncie	1,395	768	Mattoon	1,065	598
New Castle	1,258	719	Peru	1,164	605
Beaver Falls	1,303	722			

Nonrelief families.—In the computation of the above medians, families receiving relief during the year were allocated to various income intervals in accordance with their nonrelief income and their earnings from work relief. When the nonrelief families are considered by themselves, the average incomes are obviously found to be much higher than in the group as a whole. Among native white complete families, for example, families which were entirely self-supporting during the year secured median incomes between $75 and $300 higher, roughly, than did all native white families containing both husband and wife—relief and nonrelief combined (see table 9). The midpoint of the income distribution relating to families which remained independent of relief for the year ranged from $1,303 (in Logansport) to $1,751 (in Columbus). The three small cities located in agricultural regions ranked below the three industrial cities which in turn had lower medians than did the two capital cities of Columbus and Springfield.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 9.—*Income of native white complete families, percentage distribution, and median income*

Income class	Columbus		Springfield, Ill.		Muncie		New Castle		Beaver Falls	
	Relief and non-relief	Non-relief	Relief and non-relief	Non-relief	Relief and non-relief	Non-relief	Relief and non-relief	Non-relief	Relief and non-relief	Non-relief
All families	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500	6.1	2.1	9.2	3.7	5.4	2.7	10.5	2.8	9.4	2.8
$500–$999	16.5	12.9	18.8	17.0	19.9	16.4	23.8	17.3	20.5	17.3
$1,000–$1,499	22.3	23.7	21.3	23.1	30.9	33.0	26.0	30.6	29.7	32.7
$1,500–$1,999	20.4	22.4	17.3	19.1	20.5	22.4	17.9	21.8	18.7	21.7
$2,000–$2,999	21.1	23.6	19.8	22.0	16.3	17.9	15.5	19.5	14.6	17.1
$3,000 and over	13.6	15.3	13.6	15.1	7.0	7.6	6.3	8.0	7.1	8.4
Median income	$1,622	$1,751	$1,518	$1,657	$1,395	$1,468	$1,258	$1,486	$1,303	$1,449

Income class	Connellsville		Logansport		Mattoon		Peru	
	Relief and nonrelief	Non-relief	Relief and nonrelief	Non-relief	Relief and nonrelief	Non-relief	Relief and nonrelief	Non-relief
All families	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500	16.2	4.5	12.7	7.7	22.8	7.3	11.8	6.9
$500–$999	22.0	18.3	29.1	25.3	24.4	23.8	29.9	24.9
$1,000–$1,499	22.1	26.7	23.2	26.2	19.6	24.8	23.7	27.3
$1,500–$1,999	18.4	23.2	17.9	20.7	14.2	18.7	15.9	18.8
$2,000–$2,999	15.2	19.5	12.3	14.4	13.2	17.6	14.4	17.0
$3,000 and over	6.1	7.8	4.8	5.7	5.8	7.8	4.3	5.1
Median income	$1,259	$1,509	$1,155	$1,303	$1,065	$1,373	$1,164	$1,322

The exclusion of the relief group tends, as would be expected, to reduce the proportion of families at the lowest income brackets and to increase the percentage in the upper income classes. The proportion of families in the highest income group of $3,000 or more, however, was only slightly greater among nonrelief than among all native white complete families.

Since the succeeding bulletins on family expenditures relate to this restricted sample of nonrelief native white families containing both husband and wife and since certain of the more detailed discussions of sources of income in the present volume are confined to this sample, it is important to keep in mind the economic level of this group.

Summary

The median incomes of all families in the nine East Central cities ranged from $936 in Mattoon to $1,316 in Columbus. In six of these cities, roughly one-half (44 to 53 percent) of the families received incomes of less than $20 a week or $1,000 annually. In the other three cities—Columbus, Springfield, and Muncie—only a little over a third (36 to 38 percent) of the families had correspondingly low incomes. Besides having the smallest percentage of families at

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

e bottom of the income scale, Columbus and Springfield contained oportionately more high income families. In Columbus and ringfield, 10 percent of the families obtained incomes of $3,000 or ore; only 4 to 6 percent of the families in the remaining seven cities cured incomes of this magnitude.

For those cities in which there were sufficient foreign-born and egro families to justify analysis, clear-cut nativity and racial differ- ıces were apparent. In five cities, the median incomes of foreign- orn white families amounted to only between 73 and 87 percent of ıe corresponding medians for native-born white families. In the ixth city, Logansport, the foreign white median was slightly higher han that of the native white families. In the six cities where com- arisons on the basis of race were possible, Negro families received nedian incomes which were roughly one-third to one-half as large as hose secured by native white families.

As may be surmised from the median incomes, foreign-born families were relatively more numerous at the lower income levels than were native-born families. The distribution of incomes of Negro families, however, presents a striking departure from this pattern; no fewer than 90 percent, and in two cities as many as 98 percent of all Negro families received incomes of less than $1,500 for the year.

The absence of a married couple from the family is associated with relatively low incomes. In several of the cities, native white complete families obtained incomes which were approximately double those of families lacking a husband and wife; in the other cities the difference was only slightly less great. The median incomes of native white families which contained both husband and wife ranged from $1,155 in Logansport to $1,622 in Columbus; the median incomes of native white incomplete families varied from $595 (Mattoon) to $1,035 (Springfield).

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Chapter III

Family Income by Occupational Group

Of the many factors associated with differences in family income perhaps the most important is the occupation from which the family derives the major share of its earnings. The day laborer's annual wage, as a rule, falls short of the salary of a city school teacher or the fees of an established medical practitioner. The differences in the occupational make-up of various nativity and race groups and among families of different composition will aid in explaining the income disparities which have already been observed for native white, Negro, and foreign-born white families and for complete and incomplete families.[1]

For purposes of analysis, the specific occupations from which family income was derived have been classified in the following seven broad groups: (1) wage earner; (2) clerical and kindred pursuits; (3) independent business; (4) independent professional; (5) salaried business; (6) salaried professional; and (7) other—i. e., primarily those families whose incomes were not derived from an occupation.[2]

When several employed members of a family belonged to a different occupational classification, the family was assigned to the group from which the major portion of its earned income was obtained. 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

[1] While the occupational classification used in this study cannot be expected to reveal the influence of such factors as age, training and opportunity on the rate of pay for specific occupations, it serves our purpose of disclosing significant differences in the income patterns and thus in the expenditures of family funds.

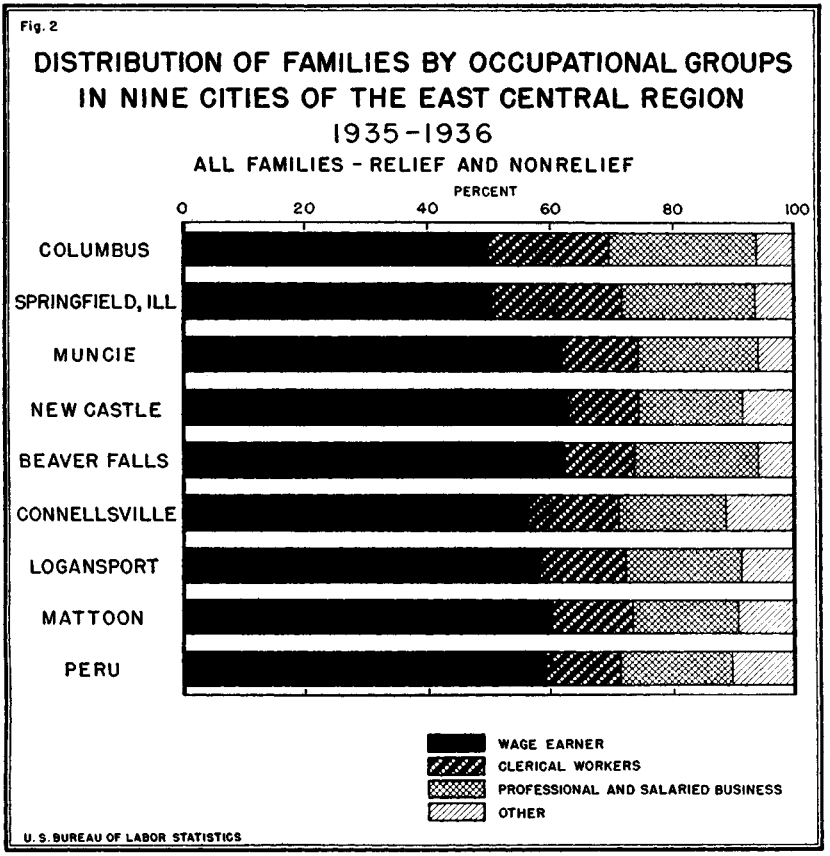
[2] A description of the specific occupations included within each of these seven categories will be found in the glossary, appendix B. The occupational classes used in the present study are based upon the Works Progress Administration's *Manual of Work Division Procedure, Section 2—Occupational Classification* (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 by the hour, day, or week, 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. Included in the independent business group were families which derived the major portion of their earned income from roomers and boarders. The salaried business category consisted mainly of salaried managers, and officials; chief officers of corporations who draw salaries, as well as minor executives, were thus classified in the salaried business rather than the independent business group. The seventh category, which is referred to as "other" consisted of families which had no earnings from any occupation, whether due to retirement, receipt of a pension, nonemployment, or other causes; it also included families with incomes from farming but residing within the corporate limits of the cities surveyed.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

breadwinner in the family. For example, if the husband provided $1,000 of the household revenue for the year through his employment as a watchman (wage earner), while his two daughters working as salesgirls (clerical) brought in $800 apiece, or $1,600 together, this family would be classified in the clerical occupational group.

Occupational composition.—An examination of the relative frequency of the various occupational elements of the population in the East

Fig. 2



Central cities serves as a background for the later analysis of the income pattern of the several occupational groups.

One-half or more of the families in each of the nine East Central cities derived the major part of their earnings from such wage-earner pursuits (in the employ of others) as carpentry, bricklaying, ditch digging, machine tending, mining, and the tending of blast furnaces. That the proportion of wage-earner families varied from 50 percent in Columbus and Springfield to 62 or 63 percent in Muncie, New

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Castle, and Beaver Falls is due largely to differences in the economic or industrial activity of these urban centers. The three last-mentioned cities, which are highly industrialized, contain several iron, steel, and automobile factories and thus might be expected to have a large proportion of families classified in the wage-earner group. In Columbus and Springfield, on the other hand, where the State capitals as well as main and branch offices of large companies are located, earners engaged in the unskilled and manual occupations were proportionately less frequent while families in the clerical, salaried business, and professional classifications were relatively more numerous. In these two cities, clerical families comprised 20 and 21 percent of the households. Not more than 15 percent (Connellsville) and as few as 11 percent (New Castle) of the families in the other seven East Central cities derived their chief earnings from clerical occupations (see table 10).

TABLE 10.—*Percentage distribution of families, by occupational group*
[All families, relief and nonrelief]

Occupational group	Columbus	Springfield, Ill.	Muncie	New Castle	Beaver Falls	Connellsville	Logansport	Mattoon	Peru
All families	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage earner	49.7	50.4	61.9	63.1	62.2	56.1	58.1	60.1	59.0
Clerical	20.0	21.4	12.5	11.4	11.6	15.0	14.3	13.3	12.4
Independent business	11.5	10.3	10.1	9.6	11.7	10.5	11.1	10.6	10.3
Independent professional	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.3	.9	.9	.9	.8	1.0
Salaried business	5.3	5.5	4.2	2.7	2.5	2.3	3.3	3.4	3.9
Salaried professional	5.7	4.6	4.4	3.4	5.1	3.8	3.6	2.5	3.2
Other	6.2	6.3	5.9	8.5	6.0	11.4	8.7	9.3	10.2

Independent business families constituted a relatively fixed proportion of the population, falling within the narrow limits of 10 and 12 percent. It appears that regardless of the industrial characteristics of the city, about one out of every ten families receives its living through the activities of a self-employed worker—a butcher, grocer, boarding-house keeper, realtor, department-store owner, or an entrepreneur in some other capacity.

Greater divergence between cities, however, was apparent in the relative number in professional and in the salaried business occupational groups. Families in the salaried business classification, for instance, comprised more than 5 percent of all families in Columbus and Springfield but as few as 2 percent in Connellsville and Beaver Falls. Salaried professional families were approximately equally numerous—the range being from less than 3 percent in Mattoon to almost 6 percent in Columbus. The least frequent occupational group was that of independent professional. In the majority of the cities, 1 percent or less of the families were in this classification but in Columbus and Springfield almost 2 percent of the families received their major earned income from independent professional occupations.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

The remaining families, from 6 percent in Columbus, Springfield, Muncie, and Beaver Falls to 11 percent in Connellsville, were classed as "other" because they had no earnings from an occupation or because the major portion of the earnings was derived from farming.[3]

Median incomes of various occupational groups.—While it is generally known that the average wage-earner income is decidedly less than that of a professional worker, the data of the Consumer Purchases Study make it possible to define numerically the income relationships of families classified in different occupational groups.

Families of wage earners in these nine East Central cities received median annual incomes ranging from $826 (Mattoon) to $1,135 (Muncie). Reduced to a weekly income this would amount to only between $16 and $22. These figures do not, in any sense, represent the average weekly pay check of individual wage earners, since they include in the case of many families the wages of several earners not to mention income from sources other than wage earnings.

Incomes of clerical families were higher than the incomes of wage-earner families by between $232 and $703 if the medians are compared (see table 11). Peru, where the difference between incomes of wage-earner and clerical families was the least, had the lowest median income for clerical families ($1,221) while Springfield, with a difference of over $700 between the average incomes of the two occupational groups, showed the highest clerical incomes ($1,728).

TABLE 11.—*Median income of families, by occupational group*

[All families, relief and nonrelief]

Occupational group	Columbus	Springfield, Ill.	Muncie	New Castle	Beaver Falls	Connellsville	Logansport	Mattoon	Peru
All families	$1,316	$1,274	$1,226	$1,069	$1,098	$1,043	$1,033	$936	$1,004
Wage earner	1,111	1,025	1,135	1,048	1,047	1,013	965	826	989
Clerical	1,696	1,728	1,573	1,302	1,504	1,463	1,247	1,413	1,221
Business and professional	1,857	1,989	1,810	1,605	1,530	1,451	1,370	1,405	1,324
Other	354	417	435	370	296	231	448	349	306

Although considerably greater than wage-earner incomes, the median incomes of business and professional families in the nine East

[3] Data are available on the proportion which farmers comprised of the "other" classification for the nonrelief families in the native white complete group. Of these highly selected "other" families the following percentages engaged in farming even though living within the city limits:

Columbus	*Springfield, Ill.*	*Muncie*	*Logansport*	*Mattoon*	*Peru*
1.3	8.7	8.1	20.8	15.7	7.6

As might be expected farmers constituted a negligible part of this classification in the large city of Columbus and did not appear at all in the sample in the highly industrialized cities of New Castle, Beaver Falls, and Connellsville. It is only when the urban center is located in a rural area that farmers form a relatively significant part of the seventh occupational group; even in these cities, however, they constitute such a small proportion of all nonrelief native white complete families that it was not feasible to make separate tabulations for the farm groups living in cities.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Central cities ranged only between $1,324 and $1,989. The inclusion of the independent business families—whose median income is not unlike that of wage-earner families—brings the relatively high incomes of professional and of salaried business families down to this level. Connellsville and Mattoon had the lowest percentages of professional and salaried business families. In these cities business and professional families considered as a whole received lower average incomes than did the clerical families.

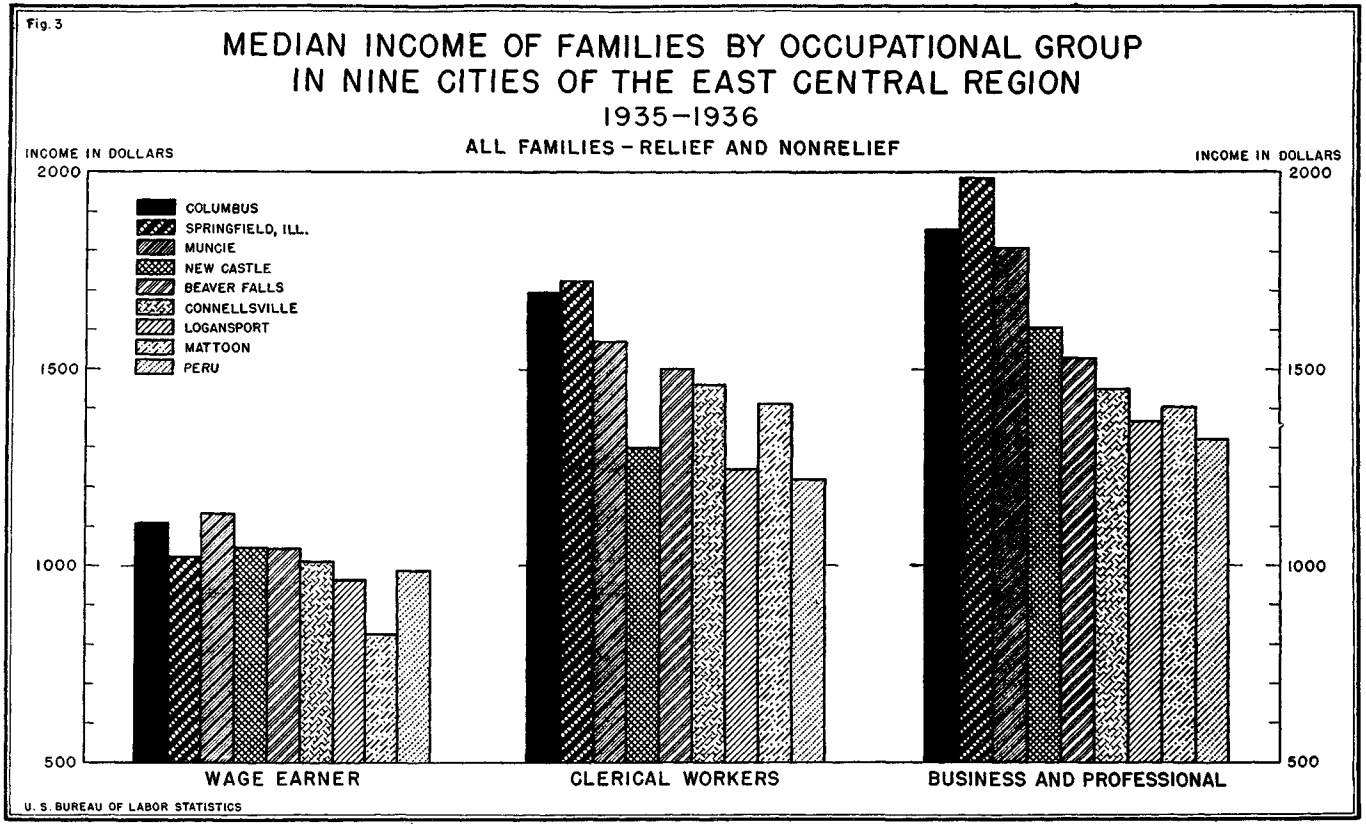
The other families, which had no gainfully employed members except for a few farmers, secured only between $231 (Connellsville) and $448 (Logansport) as a median income for the year.[4]

Income distribution of occupational groups.—A distribution by income of the various occupational groups (see table 12) permits further occupational comparisons and aids in an explanation of the median income differences discussed above. As might be expected, the concentration in the income level of under $500 is greatest for the wage-earner group. Considerable intercity variation is apparent, however; from approximately one in ten (Muncie) to three in ten (Mattoon) of the wage-earner families received annual incomes of less than $500. In each city a smaller proportion of clerical families than of business and professional families, secured incomes under $500 despite the generally lower medians of the clerical group. Again the explanation lies in the presence in the business and professional classification of the heterogeneous group of independent business families—many of which received low incomes from such entrepreneurial activities as small grocery stores, peddling, and the keeping of one or two roomers and boarders. Business and professional families with incomes of less than $500 were from one and a half to four times as frequent, proportionately, as were clerical families with correspondingly low incomes. On the other hand, business and professional families attaining incomes of $3,000 and more were also one and a half to five times more numerous, relatively, than were clerical families with incomes of this magnitude. As many as two out of every eight business and professional families in the capital cities of Columbus and Springfield had at least $3,000 annual income as compared with one out of eight clerical families. In the other cities between 10 and 17 percent of the business and professional families and between 3 and 9 percent of the clerical group were in the highest income class. Not more than 3 percent of the wage-earner families in any of the nine cities received annual incomes as high as $3,000.

[4] For these families, the income figure frequently does not represent all of the funds to which the family had access for living expenses during the year. In particular, the income of those families which were dependent primarily on direct relief, and of families which were voluntarily retired does not reflect funds actually available since it was regarded as impractical to secure data on direct relief in the present study, and any sums withdrawn from past savings by the voluntarily retired cannot be treated as current income.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Fig. 3



Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 12.—*Percentage distribution by income of specified occupational groups*

[All families, relief and nonrelief]

Income class	Columbus			Springfield, Ill.			Muncie			New Castle			Beaver Falls		
	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500	13.7	3.4	8.9	18.7	3.8	6.6	10.9	2.8	10.9	15.6	7.3	14.3	14.7	8.1	12.3
$500–$999	30.5	12.5	15.4	30.0	12.9	14.3	30.6	14.5	13.2	31.3	31.9	14.2	31.5	16.2	22.6
$1,000–$1,499	24.5	25.1	14.6	23.3	25.6	15.9	31.0	29.3	15.2	26.8	19.0	18.2	30.2	25.5	14.0
$1,500–$1,999	16.2	24.1	16.4	14.8	20.6	13.4	16.8	21.8	17.5	15.9	19.9	15.1	13.4	24.7	17.4
$2,000–$2,999	12.3	22.9	20.9	10.5	24.7	23.3	9.1	25.0	26.2	9.4	18.7	21.1	7.0	16.6	19.1
$3,000 and over	2.8	12.0	23.8	2.7	12.4	26.5	1.6	6.6	17.0	1.0	3.2	17.1	3.2	8.9	14.6

Income class	Connellsville			Logansport			Mattoon			Peru		
	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
Under $500	23.7	7.7	12.6	18.3	8.5	12.9	32.8	6.2	12.2	16.0	4.0	12.4
$500–$999	25.6	19.1	21.1	33.9	25.1	18.9	26.3	21.5	23.7	34.7	31.6	24.4
$1,000–$1,499	22.3	25.5	17.5	20.4	28.0	24.7	18.7	27.3	17.9	23.0	25.9	21.7
$1,500–$1,999	14.1	23.5	15.8	15.4	19.4	16.7	10.5	20.4	15.3	11.6	19.1	15.8
$2,000–$2,999	11.4	16.7	20.5	10.0	14.9	14.5	8.7	19.8	16.7	12.4	14.9	15.3
$3,000 and over	2.9	7.5	12.5	2.0	4.1	12.3	3.0	4.8	14.2	2.3	4.5	10.4

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Families receiving relief in various occupational groups.—The median incomes of families in the wage-earner group and of families classified as "other" tended to be low partly because of the inclusion of a large proportion of relief families in these two classifications. Families which had no earnings from occupation and which were dependent upon direct relief would, of course, fall into the group termed "other." Families which received work relief were classified on the basis of the occupation from which the major portion of earned income was derived—no differentiation was made as to whether the earnings came from work relief occupation or from private enterprises or both. A larger proportion of families of individuals whose usual occupation is in the wage-earner classification, as compared with any other urban occupational group, are dependent on relief, due to the larger percentage of unemployment among wage earners and their relatively low weekly earnings which make it impossible to build up large savings reserves.[5] In addition, since most work relief is limited to the occupations classified as "wage earning," except for a few clerical and professional projects, earners who had previously engaged in independent business enterprises, for example, might become wage earners when working on relief projects. It may seem, then, that the likelihood of classifying families whose chief earnings came from work relief in the wage-earner category, results in an overestimation of the proportion of wage earners receiving relief as compared with other occupations. The procedure is, however, consistent with that followed for nonrelief families. The occupational distribution as given 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 chief earners regarded themselves as capable of doing or had previously engaged in. The classification used portrays the current occupational situation.

In view of the above considerations, it is not surprising to find a significant percentage of families in both the wage-earner and in the "other" classification receiving relief. In seven of the East Central cities, the "other" classification contained the largest proportion of relief recipients; from one out of four (Peru) to more than two out of four (Connellsville) of these families had been dependent upon relief at some time during the year. In the other two cities, Logansport and Mattoon, relief families represented a slightly larger segment of the wage-earner group than of the "other" group. It will be remembered that this heterogeneous classification in these two cities included—at least for the native white complete families—a larger proportion of farmers than was found in the "other" classification of the

[5] See Urban Workers on Relief, part I—The Occupational Characteristics of Workers on Relief in Urban Areas, May 1934. Works Progress Administration.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

remaining cities and a correspondingly smaller proportion of families without earnings.[6] Between 15 and 37 percent of the wage-earner group in these East Central cities had been on relief during the year (see table 13).

TABLE 13.—*Percentage of families in each occupational group receiving relief during the year*

[All families]

Occupational group	Columbus	Springfield, Ill.	Muncie	New Castle	Beaver Falls	Connellsville	Logansport	Mattoon	Peru
All families	18.1	14.5	12.8	27.8	23.0	27.8	16.1	27.0	17.3
Wage earner	25.5	21.5	15.0	31.3	28.6	31.7	21.6	36.6	22.5
Clerical	8.2	3.4	7.0	15.3	11.4	15.1	10.8	8.4	4.7
Business and professional	5.4	4.0	3.2	11.8	8.3	7.0	3.6	8.9	5.1
Other	40.2	32.2	33.5	51.0	36.7	56.4	15.7	25.5	24.2

The proportion of relief cases among these two occupational groups was in marked contrast to that found for families of the clerical and the business and professional persons. In six of the cities, the business and professional group contained the smallest percentage of relief families, from 3 to 12 percent, but the incidence of relief was similar for clerical families, from 3 to 15 percent of which had sought public aid.

Occupational composition and incomes of nativity and color groups.—The lower incomes of foreign-born white and of Negro families may be explained in large measure by widely differing occupational composition. We found in chapter II that in Columbus, for instance, the median income of Negroes was $698; of foreign-born white families, $1,181; and of native white households, $1,447. And now a partial explanation is suggested by the figures for Columbus in table 14; four-fifths of the Negro families and approximately three-fifths of the foreign-born group were concentrated in the wage-earner occupation as compared with slightly over two-fifths of the native white families. Likewise, in the other cities of the East Central region proportionately fewer of the native white than of the Negro and foreign-born families were classified as wage earners. Correspondingly larger proportions of the native white families than of the Negro and foreign born, derived their incomes primarily from the more remunerative clerical and business and professional occupations.

[6] See footnote 3, p. 25 of this chapter.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 14.—*Percentage of families of specified nativity and color in each occupational group*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

City	Native white				Foreign white				Negro			
	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other
Columbus	44.9	22.9	26.3	5.9	58.2	13.8	20.9	7.1	79.6	2.8	9.8	7.8
Springfield, Ill	45.7	24.5	24.1	5.7	70.3	8.2	13.3	8.2	72.4	6.9	10.3	10.4
Muncie	60.1	13.4	20.8	5.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	86.8	------	5.7	7.5
New Castle	53.4	15.2	22.4	9.0	79.8	5.1	7.4	7.7	81.6	2.1	10.2	6.1
Beaver Falls	56.6	14.9	21.5	7.0	70.5	6.0	18.5	5.0	86.7	------	13.3	------
Connellsville	54.3	17.4	16.8	11.5	62.9	7.6	20.9	8.6	60.0	4.0	12.0	24.0
Logansport	58.0	14.7	19.2	8.1	58.9	7.1	14.3	19.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Mattoon	60.1	13.3	17.3	9.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Peru	58.6	12.7	18.5	10.2	72.0	4.0	16.0	8.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

*Insufficient cases for computation of percentages.

Equally significant were disparities of income among the native and color groups within the same occupational classification (see table 15). Again in Columbus, wage-earner families in the native white group received a median income of $1,236 as compared with that of $1,058 for foreign born and $725 for Negroes in the wage-earner classification. In the clerical and business and professional groups also the median incomes secured by native white families exceeded those of Negro and foreign-born white families. While it is possible that differences in remuneration for identical work existed, it is more likely that Negro workers engaged in the least skilled jobs and foreign-born workers, to some extent also, in less skilled employment than did native white workers within each broad occupational group.

TABLE 15.—*Median income of occupational groups among native white, foreign-born white, and Negro families*

[Relief and nonrelief]

City	Native-born white			Foreign-born white			Negro		
	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional
Columbus	$1,236	$1,712	$1,930	$1,058	$1,575	$1,708	$725	$1,212	$725
Springfield, Ill	1,107	1,759	2,127	993	1,438	1,250	550	1,125	(*)
Muncie	1,188	1,573	1,839	------	------	------	750	------	(*)
New Castle	1,094	1,343	1,708	1,019	958	1,208	694	(*)	208
Beaver Falls	1,113	1,568	1,659	1,034	1,062	1,375	587	------	(*)
Connellsville	1,073	1,508	1,679	875	(*)	1,083	562	(*)	(*)
Logansport	956	1,246	1,371	1,156	(*)	(*)	------	------	------
Mattoon	826	1,413	1,405	------	------	------	------	------	------
Peru	989	1,214	1,329	1,000	(*)	(*)	------	------	------

*Median not computed for less than 10 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Occupational composition and income of native white complete and incomplete families.—Confining the analysis to native white families, we note that in each city, a larger proportion of the complete families than of the incomplete families belonged to the wage-earner group. Conversely, the classification which included families with no gainfully employed members claimed a significant number of incomplete families (from 14 to 32 percent) but less than 5 percent of the families with both husband and wife. The relative proportion of families deriving their chief earnings from clerical or business and professional occupations did not differ markedly or consistently for the complete and incomplete groups (see table 16).

TABLE 16.—*Native white complete and incomplete families distributed by occupational group*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Occupational group	Columbus		Springfield, Ill.		Muncie		New Castle		Beaver Falls	
	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete
All families	100.0	100.0	100.0	100,0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage earner	47.9	36.3	47.2	40.0	63.1	50.0	60.7	27.6	62.9	40.8
Clerical	22.5	24.1	23.3	29.1	13.5	13.1	15.0	16.0	15.1	14.5
Business and professional	26.4	25.9	26.2	16.6	21.2	19.0	20.9	27.7	19.5	26.3
Other	3.2	13.7	3.3	14.3	2.2	17.9	3.4	28.7	2.5	18.4

Occupational group	Connellsville		Logansport		Mattoon		Peru	
	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete
All families	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage earner	60.9	35.1	62.2	46.5	63.3	50.9	65.2	36.7
Clerical	17.3	17.5	14.5	15.1	13.9	11.4	12.6	13.3
Business and professional	17.1	15.8	19.5	18.4	18.0	15.4	18.2	19.2
Other	4.7	31.6	3.8	20.0	4.8	22.3	4.0	30.8

In the previous chapter we indicated that the median incomes of native white complete families were approximately one and one-half to two times as large as those of native white families which lacked a married couple. Similar discrepancies also exist within given occupational groups. From the figures in table 17, it may be seen that in the business and professional group complete families tended to have incomes which were at least twice as large as those of the incomplete families but in the other occupational groups the difference was less pronounced. Thus in Columbus, the median income of $2,223 for complete business and professional families was more than double that of $989 for the incomplete. In the wage-earner group, the families containing husband and wife received a median income of $1,345, a figure not quite twice as great as that for the families which lacked

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

husband or wife; and in the clerical group a difference of only $500 existed between the two medians ($1,851 and $1,346).

TABLE 17.—*Median income of native white complete and incomplete families, by occupational group*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Occupational group	Columbus		Springfield, Ill.		Muncie		New Castle		Beaver Falls	
	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete
All occupations	$1,622	$885	$1,518	$1,035	$1,395	$768	$1,258	$719	$1,303	$722
Wage earner	1,345	721	1,183	732	1,259	827	1,104	1,000	1,158	725
Clerical	1,851	1,346	1,823	1,462	1,595	1,188	1,535	828	1,662	1,125
Business and professional	2,223	989	2,307	1,104	1,982	750	1,917	917	1,896	750

Occupational group	Connellsville		Logansport		Mattoon		Peru	
	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete
All occupations	$1,259	$731	$1,155	$721	$1,065	$595	$1,164	$604
Wage earner	1,125	792	1,024	681	916	471	1,071	639
Clerical	1,535	1,417	1,420	1,000	1,516	1,167	1,309	1,000
Business and professional	1,817	875	1,544	958	1,608	844	1,587	719

Various explanations may be suggested for the marked differences in income received by complete and incomplete families in comparable occupational groups. Many of the incomplete families have lost the male breadwinner and are dependent on family members whose earning power is low because of such factors as age, inadequate training, inexperience, etc. In addition, the incomplete group includes single individual householders—here the number of potential earners contributing to family income is necessarily limited to one. Furthermore many of the families of business and professional persons in the incomplete group include widows whose earned income is derived primarily from roomers and boarders. Such activity is rarely the main source of earnings in complete families.

Median incomes of nonrelief families in various occupational groups.—In table 18 median incomes are shown for nonrelief native white families. This table is chiefly significant in that it indicates the differences between various types of professional and business families. It will be recalled that the median income of all business and professional families in the native white complete group (relief and nonrelief) was only slightly higher than that of clerical workers. It becomes evident when these occupational classifications are considered in more detail that the relatively low income of the combined business and professional group is due primarily to the inclusion of the independent business classification. Among the self-supporting

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

families, the median incomes of independent business families tended to fall midway between those of wage-earner and clerical families; the intercity variation ranged from $1,250 in Peru to $1,626 in the large city of Columbus. As has been mentioned previously, the business entrepreneurial class included groups such as hucksters, rooming-house keepers, small confectionary store owners, tailors, and others maintaining very small establishments, often in the same building as their living quarters. It is possible also, that such families were drawing upon the store goods (particularly food and clothing) for family use which were not properly evaluated in estimating the family income.

TABLE 18.—*Median income of nonrelief native white complete families, by occupational group*

Occupational group	Columbus	Springfield, Ill.	Muncie	New Castle	Beaver Falls	Connellsville	Logansport	Mattoon	Peru
Wage earner	$1,496	$1,329	$1,340	$1,293	$1,268	$1,404	$1,208	$1,261	$1,262
Clerical	1,897	1,859	1,627	1,655	1,717	1,619	1,478	1,574	1,335
Independent business	1,626	1,584	1,517	1,588	1,606	1,344	1,337	1,315	1,250
Independent professional	2,913	3,361	3,000	3,250	3,125	3,333	1,812	2,800	1,875
Salaried business	2,728	2,766	2,349	2,413	2,250	2,196	1,944	2,229	1,964
Salaried professional	2,521	2,656	2,326	2,208	2,139	2,042	1,644	1,839	1,841

In seven of the cities the highest median incomes were attained by families in the independent professional classification. For these cities the median incomes of families of professional persons maintaining their own practices ($2,800–$3,361) were at least double those of wage earners. In the other two cities, Logansport and Peru, families obtaining their chief earned income from salaried business occupations received slightly higher average incomes than did the independent professional group. This does not mean, however, that the incomes of salaried business families in Logansport and Peru were higher than in the other cities; in fact, their medians of slightly under $2,000 were the lowest. In the other seven cities, salaried business families received median incomes between $2,196 (Connellsville) and $2,766 (Springfield). Families in the fourth business and professional group (salaried professional) secured incomes which were only slightly lower than those of salaried business families, the range in the medians being from $1,644 in Logansport to $2,656 in Springfield.

The median income secured by nonrelief families in the wage-earner classification varied between $1,208 and $1,496, which may be contrasted with the range of $916 to $1,345 obtained when wage earners receiving relief are included (see table 17). The exclusion of relief families in computing the median income for clerical families did not effect such a drastic change since families securing public assistance

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

comprised a smaller portion of the clerical group. The median incomes of nonrelief clerical families ranged between $1,335 and $1,897, as compared with $1,309 and $1,851, for both relief and nonrelief families in this occupational group.

Wage-earner families.—We have already seen that the native white families containing both husband and wife represent a slightly favored economic group, not so much because of nativity but largely because of the exclusion of the relatively low income families which lacked a married couple. Within the native white complete group, however, intercity variation in income distribution is apparent for the different occupational groups.

Only three-tenths of the wage-earner families in Columbus and Muncie—the two cities with the highest median incomes for this occupational group—received incomes under $1,000 for the year (see table 19). In the other cities, from 37 percent (Beaver Falls) to 55 percent (Mattoon) of the wage-earner families had less than $1,000 annual income, a figure which, if averaged over the year, would amount to $19 per week. Many of these families received direct relief since, unlike business and professional families, wage earners are seldom able to acquire sufficient assets in more prosperous years to carry them through leaner years. Another large segment of the wage-earner group, between 32 percent in Mattoon and 56 percent in Muncie, secured incomes of $1,000 to $2,000. Thus the proportion of wage earners obtaining incomes of $2,000 or more was relatively low. Between 12 and 17 percent of the native white complete wage-earner families in the middle-sized and small cities received at least $2,000 income for the year while in Columbus as many as 20 percent of the families were in receipt of incomes of this amount.

TABLE 19.—*Income of families of wage earners, percentage distribution, and median income*

[Native white complete families, relief and nonrelief]

Income class	Columbus	Springfield, Ill.	Muncie	New Castle	Beaver Falls	Connellsville	Logansport	Mattoon	Peru
All families	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500	6.7	12.5	5.1	12.4	11.0	18.3	14.1	27.1	12.0
$500–$999	23.5	26.6	24.8	29.9	25.6	25.3	34.7	27.6	34.1
$1,000–$1,999	49.3	44.1	56.5	44.8	50.5	40.9	38.8	31.7	37.7
$2,000–$2,999	16.0	13.1	11.3	11.5	10.6	12.6	9.8	10.2	13.7
$3,000 and over	4.5	3.7	2.3	1.4	2.3	2.9	2.6	3.4	2.5
Median income	$1,345	$1,183	$1,259	$1,104	$1,158	$1,125	$1,024	$916	$1,071

Of the families with incomes amounting to $2,000 and over, the majority secured less than $3,000. Even with the pooled earnings of several members the family incomes of wage earners seldom reached $3,000 for the year. Families attaining current incomes of $3,000

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

comprised only 1 percent in New Castle, and slightly higher percentages in the other cities, but no more than 5 percent (in Columbus) of the wage-earner groups.

Clerical families.—In four of the cities (Columbus, Springfield, Muncie, and Beaver Falls) only about one-tenth to one-seventh of the clerical families were included in the income classes under $1,000. In the other five cities these low income families comprised roughly two to three-tenths of the clerical group (see table 20).

TABLE 20.—*Income of families of clerical workers, percentage distribution, and median income*

[Native white complete families, relief and nonrelief]

Income class	Columbus	Springfield, Ill.	Muncie	New Castle	Beaver Falls	Connellsville	Logansport	Mattoon	Peru
All families	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500	2.0	3.0	1.1	3.8	2.2	6.9	5.4	6.5	5.3
$500–$999	10.0	11.9	10.8	17.7	8.5	16.2	22.4	17.7	25.9
$1,000–$1,999	45.3	43.8	58.0	52.5	59.0	50.9	49.4	49.9	52.3
$2,000–$2,999	28.4	27.3	24.3	21.0	20.3	16.6	18.5	19.7	14.3
$3,000 and over	14.3	14.0	5.8	5.0	10.0	9.4	4.3	6.2	2.2
Median income	$1,851	$1,823	$1,595	$1,535	$1,662	$1,535	$1,420	$1,516	$1,309

The bulk of the clerical families (from 44 percent in Springfield to 59 percent in Beaver Falls) received annual incomes ranging between $1,000 and $2,000. Moreover, in Columbus and Springfield, families with incomes of $2,000 and over were approximately as numerous as those having $1,000 to $2,000 for the family exchequer during the year.

Except in Peru, families of clerical workers attaining the income level of $3,000 and over were proportionately two to four times as frequent as were wage earners with comparable incomes. These figures must not be interpreted to mean, however, that the average clerical worker normally earns much more than does the wage earner. A large proportion of the lower paid clerical workers such as typists and store clerks are women workers whose earnings do not represent the chief source of family income; many families containing such supplementary earners may not be classified as clerical.[7] On the other hand, the clerical category includes families of salesmen (both on salary and commission basis), real estate agents, insurance agents, and firm representatives whose positions may be more similar to salaried business than to the store clerks and office workers mentioned above.

Business and professional families.—It has been pointed out above that the independent business group—because of the inclusion of families of small-scale enterprisers such as hucksters, cobblers, corner

[7] As was pointed out on p. 22 above, the occupation of a family is determined by the occupational source of the greatest part of the family income.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

grocers, and boarding-house keepers—has a median income only a little higher than that obtained by wage earners. But an analysis of the figures in table 21 reveals that the distribution by income classes of independent business families differs markedly from that of either the wage-earner or clerical groups.

TABLE 21.—*Income of families in the independent business group, percentage distribution, and median income*

[Native white complete families, relief and nonrelief]

Income class	Columbus	Springfield, Ill.	Muncie	New Castle	Beaver Falls	Connellsville	Logansport	Mattoon	Peru
All families	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500	7.9	7.8	9.4	8.0	7.2	15.7	13.8	13.1	9.3
$500–$999	18.2	20.4	18.8	17.1	19.6	21.5	19.4	27.6	29.1
$1,000–$1,999	39.9	37.6	41.0	45.5	41.2	38.0	44.5	34.2	41.8
$2,000–$2,999	18.8	17.7	19.3	21.7	22.2	17.4	14.1	15.3	14.3
$3,000 and over	15.2	16.5	11.5	7.7	9.8	7.4	8.2	9.8	5.5
Median income	$1,545	$1,522	$1,472	$1,492	$1,581	$1,228	$1,319	$1,228	$1,228

Independent business families tended to be rather evenly distributed over the entire income range. Balancing the small-scale entrepreneurs who are living close to the subsistence level are owners or partners in manufacturing and industrial plants and department stores, as well as building contractors. In the two capital cities of Columbus and Springfield, in Muncie and in two of the industrialized cities, New Castle and Beaver Falls, the proportion of families with incomes of $2,000 and higher exceeded the proportion having incomes under $1,000. In these cities, between 25 and 28 percent of the families received less than $1,000 while 29 to 34 percent obtained incomes of $2,000 or more.

Families attaining incomes of at least $3,000, as well as those receiving less than $500 income for the year were proportionately more numerous in the independent business group than in the clerical. As mentioned above, some of the low-income entrepreneurial families were probably drawing on their store supplies of food and clothing for family use and did not properly evaluate such goods consumed by their families when estimating their income. Others, of course, may have had a "bad year" and were drawing on their capital for maintenance of the family.

Although business and professional families were in the minority in the occupational distribution, they represented a significant group at the higher income levels.[8] As shown by the figures in table 22, an

[8] The independent business group has been analyzed separately from the professional and the salaried business group both because it constituted a sufficiently large group to warrant a detailed distribution and because its income pattern differed significantly from that of the other business and professional groups. It will now be combined with other business and professional families because of its similarity to these groups at the higher income levels.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

important part of business and professional families secured incomes of $2,000 or more, ranging from three-tenths in Logansport to six-tenths in Springfield of native white families containing both husband and wife.

TABLE 22.—*Income of families in the business and professional groups, percentage distribution, and median income*

[Native white complete families, relief and nonrelief]

Income class	Columbus	Springfield, Ill.	Muncie	New Castle	Beaver Falls	Connellsville	Logansport	Mattoon	Peru
All families	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500	3.4	3.5	4.7	4.1	3.7	8.7	8.7	9.2	5.2
$500–$999	8.8	9.9	10.3	10.3	12.6	12.4	16.4	20.0	18.9
$1,000–$1,999	30.8	27.1	35.7	39.0	38.0	36.9	44.5	34.4	43.3
$2,000–$2,999	26.1	27.1	27.4	24.6	24.6	27.0	17.7	21.4	19.9
$3,000 and over	30.9	32.4	21.9	22.0	21.1	15.0	12.7	15.0	12.7
Median income	$2,223	$2,307	$1,982	$1,917	$1,896	$1,817	$1,544	$1,608	$1,587

Between 12 and 16 percent of the business and professional families in Columbus, Springfield, Muncie, New Castle, and Beaver Falls and from 21 to 29 percent of the business and professional groups in the other East Central cities covered by this report received less than $1,000 annual income. Families with incomes under $500 were proportionately only half as numerous among all native white complete business and professional families as they were among independent business families alone. Further indication of the more favorable economic position of the families in the four business and professional groups as compared with the independent business group alone, is the greater concentration of the combined occupations at the income level of $3,000 and over. All business and professional families securing incomes of at least $3,000 were approximately twice as frequent, proportionately, as were independent business families alone.

Summary

Despite intercity variations associated with differences in the industrial and economic activities of these nine urban communities in the East Central region, similar patterns of occupational composition were apparent. Of every 100 families, from 50 to 63 derived their chief earnings from wage-earner pursuits; between 11 and 21 were families of clerical workers; from 17 to 24 were in the business and professional groups; and the remaining 6 to 11 families had no gainfully employed members, or else engaged in farming while living within city limits.

Relatively more of the foreign-born white families and of Negroes than of native white families were wage earners. Approximately

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

six- to eight-tenths of the foreign-born and six- to almost nine-tenths of the Negro families derived their incomes primarily from wage-earner occupations.

Differences in occupational distribution were apparent also within the native white group. Only 28 to 51 percent of the families which lacked a married couple received their chief earnings from wage-earner occupations as compared with 47 to 65 percent of the complete families. Concentration of the incomplete families in the classification which includes retired and nonemployed families, however, was marked. Between 14 and 32 percent of the native white incomplete families, but only 2 to 5 percent of the husband-wife families were in the group that had no gainfully employed members or engaged in farming.

Native-born white families obtained higher median incomes than did foreign-born families or Negro families. In part, this was due to the greater concentration of the Negroes and foreign-born whites in the wage-earner classification which tends to be less well remunerated than the white-collar occupations. But even within the same occupational classifications, the median incomes secured by native white families generally exceeded those of Negroes and foreign white families.

Of the native white group, those families which contained both husband and wife secured higher incomes. Complete families in the business and professional group received median incomes of $1,544 to $2,307, amounts approximately twice as large as the average income of families which lacked a married pair; in the wage-earner group complete families secured median incomes of $916 to $1,345 as compared with $471 to $1,000 in the incomplete wage-earner group; clerical families containing a married couple obtained between $1,309 and $1,851 as median incomes for the year while only $828 to $1,462 was received by clerical families lacking a husband or wife.

The highest median incomes among nonrelief native white complete families were attained in the independent professional classifications (except in Logansport and Peru); the range in median income of these families was between $1,812 (Logansport) and $3,361 (Springfield). Next came salaried business families with median incomes of $1,944 to $2,766 and then salaried professionals with $1,644 to $2,656 with the same cities at the extremes of the ranges. Families engaged in independent business received median incomes of $1,250 to $1,626, which were usually higher than the average incomes of wage-earner ($1,208 to $1,496) but lower than those of clerical families ($1,335 to $1,897).

77792°—39——4

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Chapter IV

Family Income by Family Composition

The emphasis of the present report has so far been on family income rather than on the incomes of individuals, but an analysis of the membership composition of the family is an essential part of our treatment in that it provides an understanding of how many persons contribute to and share in the family exchequer. When to the basic family combination of husband and wife there is added an adult who serves as a supplementary earner, family revenues increase. If a nine-year-old child be added instead, income is likely to remain unaffected. In a household where the husband dies, the traditional source of support has also been eliminated, and the effect on money receipts is drastically downward.

Complete and incomplete families.—The presence of both husband and wife is commonly associated with the term "family." There are, however, many economic families of other types designated in the present study as "incomplete" families.[1] These incomplete families consist of widowed or separated persons, single individuals maintaining their own quarters, and other groups not necessarily related, which live together, pool their incomes and share expenses.

Although some intercity variation exists, approximately three-fourths of the native white families surveyed in the East Central region contained both husband and wife. Referring to table 23, we see that the proportion of complete families ranged from 72 percent in Beaver Falls to 78 percent in Springfield and New Castle. Families containing both husband and wife were even more prevalent among the foreign-born group. For the cities having sufficient foreign-born families to justify analysis, complete families comprised between 77 percent (Logansport) and 87 percent (New Castle) of this group. The comparative lack of foreign single individual householders accounts for the larger proportion of complete families among the foreign born. Census figures indicate that foreign-born one-person householders are less prevalent, proportionately, than are the native born

[1] The designation "incomplete family" should not be confused with that used by demographers to refer to couples which are still in the child-bearing years and therefore may be incomplete with respect to the final number of their children.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 23.—*Percentage of complete and incomplete families among native and foreign-born white families*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

City	Native white			Foreign-born white		
	All	Complete	Incomplete	All	Complete	Incomplete
Columbus	100.0	74.6	25.4	100.0	84.4	15.6
Springfield, Ill	100.0	78.5	21.5	100.0	84.6	15.4
Muncie	100.0	77.3	22.7	(*)	(*)	(*)
New Castle	100.0	77.9	22.1	100.0	86.9	13.1
Beaver Falls	100.0	71.8	28.2	100.0	84.0	16.0
Connellsville	100.0	74.5	25.5	100.0	79.0	21.0
Logansport	100.0	73.3	26.7	100.0	76.8	23.2
Mattoon	100.0	74.5	25.5	(*)	(*)	(*)
Peru	100.0	76.8	23.2	100.0	80.0	20.0

* Insufficient number of foreign-born families in sample upon which to base percentages.

Generally speaking the presence of a married couple in the family indicates a more favorable income status than is attained by broken families. In the native white group, the median incomes received by incomplete families amounted to only about one-half or two-thirds of the incomes obtained by complete families (see discussion in ch. II). In Columbus, for example, the families which contained both husband and wife secured a median income of $1,622 for the year; the median for incomplete families was only $885 (see table 8, ch. II).

A comparison of the proportions of complete and incomplete families which received relief at some time during the year lends support to the statement that husband-wife families are a favored group economically. In most of these East Central cities relief recipients were one and a half to two times as numerous, proportionately, among the incomplete families as among the complete. In the three cities in the agricultural area, Logansport, Mattoon, and Peru, the percentage difference was smallest. Considerable variation between cities is evident from the figures in table 24. Whereas 9 to 25 percent of the families containing both husband and wife had recourse to public assistance, 17 to 39 percent of the incomplete families received aid.

TABLE 24.—*Percentage of complete and incomplete native white families receiving relief during the year*

City	Complete families	Incomplete families	City	Complete families	Incomplete families
Columbus	12.0	23.2	Connellsville	22.9	36.0
Springfield, Ill	10.3	16.6	Logansport	15.4	18.9
Muncie	9.2	17.9	Mattoon	25.3	32.0
New Castle	21.1	39.4	Peru	15.8	21.7
Beaver Falls	15.3	27.0			

As a further measure of the relative income status of these two major family composition groups, it is of interest to compare the pro-

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

portion which received incomes of less than $500 for the year (see table 25). The cities showed considerable variation in this respect; families receiving incomes below $500 were from two to six times more numerous, proportionately, in the incomplete group than in the group of families containing both husband and wife. Comparing the different cities, the proportion of low-income families was highest among both family composition groups in Mattoon; 23 percent of the complete families and 45 percent of the incomplete families had less than $500 annual income. In Muncie only 5 percent of the husband-wife families, as compared with over 30 percent of incomplete families, reported incomes under $500. The smallest proportion of low income families in the incomplete group was found in Springfield (22 percent) but even here this percentage was more than double that for the complete families.

Significant, also, was the greater frequency of high-income families in the complete group. In six of the cities, the proportion of families containing both husband and wife which attained the income level of $3,000 and over was two to seven times greater than the percentage of incomplete families securing incomes of this magnitude. In the other three cities, the difference was less marked but was still in favor of the complete families.

As pointed out above, one reason for the lower incomes of broken families, as compared with complete families, is that many of them were dependent on the relatively low earnings of children just entering their economic life or on the meager earnings of a woman whose training and ability were not adapted for employment outside of the home. The greater dependence of the broken families upon the earnings of women is apparent from the following figures which show the proportion of female principal earners among complete and incomplete native white families (relief and nonrelief):

	Columbus	Springfield, Ill.	Muncie	New Castle	Beaver Falls	Connellsville	Logansport	Mattoon	Peru
Complete families	5.0	4.6	2.6	1.7	3.9	4.5	5.1	3.7	3.3
Incomplete families	59.9	54.1	51.6	43.1	45.5	41.2	46.2	44.9	57.4

Only 5 percent or less of the families containing a married pair received the major part of their earned income from female principal earners. But of the incomplete families, between two and three out of every five were dependent upon female principal earners. Insofar as a sex differential exists in wage rates and in types of work undertaken, a lower income for the group which relies primarily upon women as chief breadwinners may be expected.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 25.—*Percentage distribution by income of complete and incomplete families*

[Native white families, relief and nonrelief]

Income class	Columbus		Springfield, Ill.		Muncie		New Castle		Beaver Falls	
	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete
All families	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500	6.1	26.6	9.2	22.3	5.4	31.0	10.5	35.1	9.4	34.2
$500–$999	16.5	28.6	18.8	26.3	19.9	34.5	23.8	34.1	20.5	27.0
$1,000–$1,499	22.3	18.2	21.3	21.7	30.9	15.5	26.0	10.6	29.7	14.5
$1,500–$1,999	20.4	14.0	17.3	13.7	20.5	7.1	17.9	10.6	18.7	10.5
$2,000–$2,999	21.1	8.3	19.8	11.4	16.3	10.7	15.5	6.4	14.6	8.5
$3,000–$4,999	10.5	3.2	10.9	4.0	5.6	1.2	4.8	3.2	6.1	4.6
$5,000 and over	3.1	1.1	2.7	.6	1.4	----	1.5	----	1.0	.7

Income class	Connellsville		Logansport		Mattoon		Peru	
	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete
All families	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500	16.2	39.5	12.7	35.7	22.8	44.6	11.8	41.7
$500–$999	22.0	26.3	29.1	30.8	24.4	26.3	29.9	35.0
$1,000–$1,499	22.1	12.3	23.2	16.2	19.6	17.1	23.7	13.3
$1,500–$1,999	18.4	10.5	17.9	7.6	14.2	5.1	15.9	2.5
$2,000–$2,999	15.2	9.6	12.3	5.9	13.2	4.6	14.4	5.0
$3,000–$4,999	5.3	1.8	4.1	2.7	4.9	2.3	4.0	2.5
$5,000 and over	.8	----	.7	1.1	.9	----	.3	----

An additional reason for the relatively low incomes of incomplete families may be found in the large proportion of one-person householders; in such economic families, the number of potential earners was necessarily restricted to one.

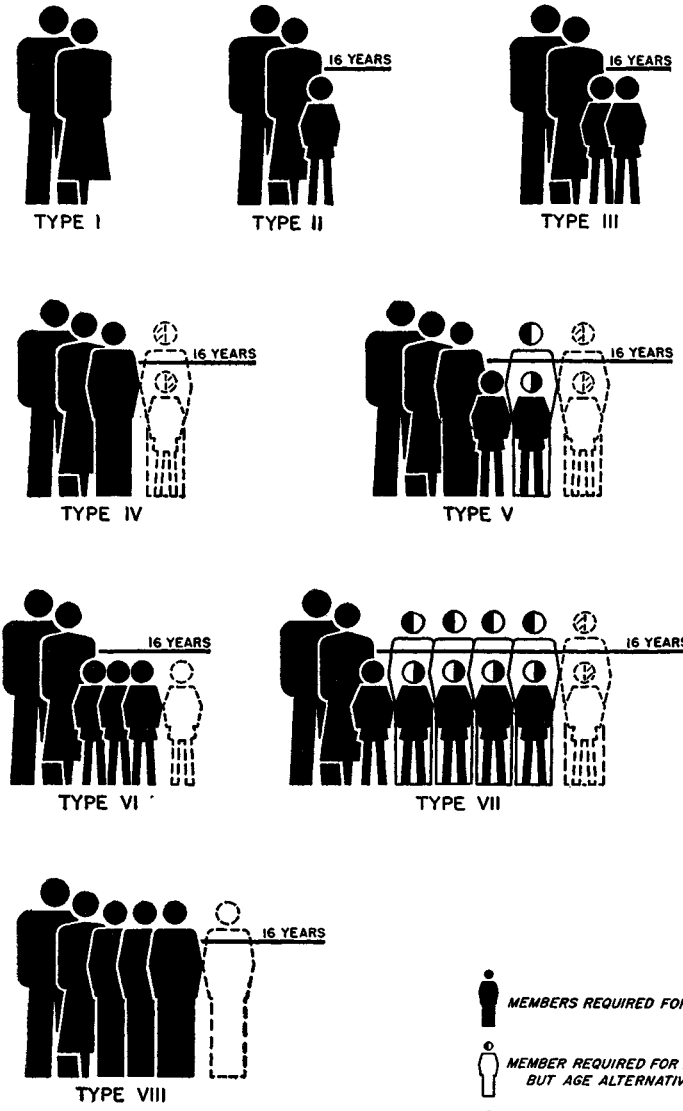
One more explanation for income differences between complete and incomplete families lies in the occupational composition of these two groups. It will be remembered from the discussion in chapter III that families classified as "other occupations" in which families with no gainfully employed members predominate were from four to eight times as numerous proportionately, in the incomplete group as they were in the group of families containing both husband and wife (see ch. III, table 16).

Family type.—The number of adults and children who contribute to and share in the family income is of considerable importance in determining the level of living of the family. For the purpose of taking into account the membership composition, both in respect to

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Fig. 4

FAMILY TYPES FOR INCOME STUDY



U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

age and number of members, complete families were classified into nine major groups:[2]

Family type	Persons in addition to husband and wife			Total, including husband and wife
	Persons under 16 years of age	Persons 16 years and over*	Additional persons of any age*	
Type I				2
Type II	1			3
Type III	2			4
Type IV		1	1 or 0	3 or 4
Type V	1	1	1 or 2	5 or 6
Type VI	3 or 4			5 or 6
Type VII	1		4 or 5	7 or 8
Type VIII		3 or 4		5 or 6
Type "Other"	Any combination containing husband and wife not described above.			

*Not including husband and wife.

Figure 4 which represents these types pictorially should assist the reader in visualizing the above groups.

The most frequent of these family types in the native white complete group is that which consists of a husband and wife and no additional members. Such families comprised approximately two- to three-tenths of all native white complete families (see table 26). The family type made up of only husbands and wives includes couples of widely varying age groups and of differing income levels. Because it contains the young newly married couple, the childless middle-aged husband and wife, and the older parents whose adult children have

TABLE 26.—*Percentage distribution of native white complete families, by family type*

Family type	Columbus	Springfield, Ill.	Muncie	New Castle	Beaver Falls	Connellsville	Logansport	Mattoon	Peru
All families	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type I	30.4	26.9	29.0	23.4	24.2	17.8	30.3	26.2	29.0
Type II	14.7	16.0	15.7	17.5	15.3	14.9	13.2	14.6	14.4
Type III	9.9	10.5	11.8	12.1	11.5	10.6	8.2	9.8	10.2
Type IV	22.8	23.2	20.5	21.1	22.7	21.6	25.1	20.4	21.2
Type V	8.4	8.7	8.0	9.3	9.7	10.7	8.8	10.9	9.1
Type VI	6.3	7.1	7.3	8.9	7.4	10.3	6.3	7.8	7.9
Type VII	4.1	4.0	4.7	4.7	4.8	8.1	4.7	6.5	5.0
Type VIII	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.8	2.8	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.9
Type "Other"	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.6	3.2	1.3	2.0	1.3

left the home, some of the families of this type have just started their economic life, others have reached the point of peak earning capacity, while still others are retired.

[2] The above family types represent economic families; i. e., any group ofp ersons living together, using the same housing facilities, and pooling their 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 1 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. (See glossary for further discussion of this method). The number of children per family does not refer to the number of children ever born to the husband and wife, but to the number dependent on the family income in the year covered by the survey.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

The next most numerous type among the native-born group is that which includes one person over 16 and possibly one other person in addition to the husband and wife (type IV). In fact in Connellsville, where 22 percent of the native white complete families were of this composition, this type occurred with greater frequency than did the husband-wife only type (type I). In the other cities, family type IV constituted between 20 and 25 percent of the group.

In five of the six East Central cities which had sufficient cases to permit analysis, foreign-born families including one or two persons in addition to the husband and wife (type IV) were more numerous than were families containing only the married pair. From 20 percent (New Castle) to 37 percent (Logansport) of the foreign-born complete families included an additional adult; family type I comprised between 14 percent (Beaver Falls) and 28 percent (Logansport) of the group. Great intercity variation is immediately apparent from the figures in table 27; whereas almost two out of every three foreign complete families in Logansport were of either type I or IV, only slightly more than one out of three Beaver Falls families fell in these classifications.

TABLE 27.—*Percentage distribution of foreign white complete families, by family type*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Family type	Columbus	Springfield, Ill.	New Castle	Beaver Falls	Connellsville	Logansport
All families	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type I	27.4	21.8	18.1	13.5	16.9	27.9
Type II	8.4	7.3	5.9	8.1	7.2	9.3
Type III	12.1	9.1	8.5	8.9	6.0	4.6
Type IV	21.1	23.0	20.3	22.9	21.7	37.2
Type V	10.5	17.6	11.8	14.8	7.2	2.3
Type VI	4.7	5.4	9.2	8.9	9.7	4.7
Type VII	7.9	6.1	14.8	12.3	15.7	7.0
Type VIII	5.3	5.5	3.7	5.1	6.0	----
Type "Other"	2.6	4.2	7.7	5.5	9.6	7.0

Further comparison of the family type distributions of the two nativity groups reveals that families containing three or four persons over 16 in addition to the married couple were about twice as frequent, proportionately, among the foreign born of five East Central cities as among the native born. On the other hand, in the same five cities, families having one child under 16 years of age were proportionately only about half as numerous in the foreign-born group as in the native group.

The explanation for these differences in age composition lies in the fact that the foreign-born population, because of post-war stoppage of immigration, is considerably older than the native, and would consequently be concentrated to a greater extent in the family types

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

consisting of adults. The nativity differences stand out when we compare the proportion of families which are composed primarily of husband and wife and children under 16 years with the proportion of complete families which are predominantly adult:

	Columbus		Springfield, Ill.		New Castle		Beaver Falls		Connellsville		Logansport	
	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign
Families with children (type II, III, and VI)	30.9	25.2	33.6	21.8	38.5	23.6	34.2	25.9	35.8	22.9	27.7	18.6
Families predominantly adult (type IV and VIII)	24.8	26.4	25.2	28.5	22.9	24.0	25.5	28.0	24.4	27.7	27.2	37.2

The greater concentration of the native complete families in the types with children is shown by proportions ranging from 28 to 38 percent as compared with only 19 to 26 percent for the foreign group. Conversely, the foreign-born white families containing at least one person over 16 in addition to the married couple had a consistently higher percentage than the native families in these predominantly adult family groups.

An additional comparison on the basis of color is possible in Columbus where a sample of Negro families was surveyed. The distribution by family type of the Negro complete families (both relief and nonrelief) follows:

[All families=100.0 percent]

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other
36.2	10.8	6.8	19.2	7.7	7.9	6.2	1.7	3.5

The proportion of families comprised of a husband and wife only was even greater in the Negro group than in the native white group in Columbus (36 percent versus 30 percent). Large families (those containing five or more persons) also occurred with greater frequency, proportionately, among Negroes than among native whites. Families containing at least five members accounted for 27 percent of all complete Negro families, as compared with 22 percent of the native white and 31 percent of the foreign-born families in Columbus.

Family size.—The average number of persons in native white complete families ranged from a low point of 3.57 members in the large city of Columbus to a high point of 4.16 persons in Connellsville. For the other seven cities, the variation in family size of the native white families containing both husband and wife was relatively small, ranging only between 3.59 and 3.84 persons per family. In general, children under 16 years of age were approximately one and one-half to two times as numerous as adult members other than the married couple (see tables 29 and 30). Thus, in Columbus there were, on the average

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

357 people per 100 families. Of these 96 were children and 60 were adults other than the husband and wife.[3]

Families which received public assistance during the year were significantly larger, on the average, than were self-supporting families. In eight of the cities, the size of relief families averaged between 4.20 and 4.41 members whereas the nonrelief group contained between 3.46 and 3.65 persons per native white complete family. In the ninth city, Connellsville, relief families had an average size of 4.62 members while the self-supporting group averaged 4.02 persons per family. We should expect the incidence of relief to be greater among large families than among small if the large families are composed primarily of children rather than of adults who are potential earners. And from the figures in tables 28, 29, and 30 it is apparent that the larger families of the relief group do reflect the presence of more children rather than of more persons 16 years of age and older. Whereas the number of adults in the relief and nonrelief group is approximately the same, families having recourse to public assistance contained, on the average from 0.59 to 0.80 more children than did the self-supporting families.

TABLE 28.—*Average number of persons in economic families, by income class*

[Native white complete families]

Income class	Columbus	Springfield, Ill.	Muncie	New Castle	Beaver Falls	Connellsville	Logansport	Mattoon	Peru
All families	3.57	3.64	3.63	3.74	3.76	4.16	3.59	3.84	3.65
Relief families	4.35	4.36	4.35	4.25	4.39	4.62	4.31	4.41	4.20
Nonrelief families	3.46	3.56	3.55	3.60	3.64	4.02	3.46	3.65	3.55
Under $500	2.57	2.67	2.70	2.89	2.73	3.93	2.92	2.94	2.90
$500–$999	3.17	3.40	3.42	3.39	3.47	3.67	3.47	3.45	3.42
$1,000–$1,499	3.39	3.51	3.55	3.56	3.51	3.96	3.44	3.78	3.68
$1,500–$1,999	3.44	3.50	3.59	3.71	3.79	4.05	3.56	3.68	3.70
$2,000–$2,999	3.57	3.77	3.62	3.77	3.82	4.24	3.63	3.95	3.63
$3,000 and over	3.81	3.82	3.90	3.78	4.11	4.40	3.51	3.79	3.59

TABLE 29.—*Average number of children in economic families, by income class*

[Native white complete families]

Income class	Columbus	Springfield, Ill.	Muncie	New Castle	Beaver Falls	Connellsville	Logansport	Mattoon	Peru
All families	0.96	1.02	1.11	1.16	1.09	1.35	0.95	1.19	1.06
Relief families	1.58	1.74	1.65	1.66	1.60	1.90	1.62	1.75	1.57
Nonrelief families	.88	.94	1.06	1.03	.99	1.19	.83	1.00	.96
Under $500	.32	.42	.45	.61	.45	1.21	.60	.57	.55
$500–$999	.84	.93	1.09	1.08	1.03	1.15	.98	1.02	1.04
$1,000–$1,499	1.00	1.05	1.19	1.14	1.05	1.32	.94	1.19	1.13
$1,500–$1,999	.93	.93	1.07	1.09	1.11	1.24	.79	1.03	1.00
$2,000–$2,999	.84	1.02	.91	.91	.85	1.11	.67	1.02	.80
$3,000 and over	.79	.81	.90	.75	.88	.82	.52	.68	.66

[3] Because the averages used are year-equivalent persons, the sum of the number of children under 16 (table 29) and the number of persons 16 years and over (table 30) plus 2 (husband and wife) does not always equal the average size of family as shown in table 28. For the methods used in deriving these averages, see glossary.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 30.—*Average number of persons 16 years and over* [1] *in economic families, by income class*

[Native white complete families]

Income class	Columbus	Springfield, Ill.	Muncie	New Castle	Beaver Falls	Connellsville	Logansport	Mattoon	Peru
All families	0.60	0.62	0.51	0.58	0.66	0.80	0.64	0.65	0.59
Relief families	.75	.61	.69	.61	.79	.72	.69	.64	.64
Nonrelief families	.58	.62	.49	.57	.63	.82	.63	.65	.58
Under $500	.25	.25	.26	.28	.26	.73	.33	.37	.35
$500–$999	.33	.46	.31	.32	.43	.51	.49	.44	.37
$1,000–$1,499	.38	.45	.35	.42	.44	.64	.51	.58	.54
$1,500–$1,999	.50	.55	.51	.60	.66	.81	.76	.65	.70
$2,000–$2,999	.72	.74	.70	.86	.96	1.13	.95	.93	.81
$3,000 and over	1.01	1.01	.99	1.02	1.20	1.57	.98	1.11	.92

[1] Excluding husband and wife.

Family size and income.—Large families are not, however, confined to the relief group but are found also at the high income levels. Thus, for each city, the number of persons per family increased with rises in the income scale among the nonrelief group. There is presumably some selection of the larger families for relief, such as would lower the average size of the family in the low-income nonrelief group. It is significant, however, that in the cities other than Logansport and Peru, families with incomes of $1,500 to $2,000 are smaller than those with $2,000 or more. It is further significant that in six of the cities families with incomes equalling or exceeding $3,000 are larger than the average native white complete family.

Substantiating the claim that increase in family income is associated with the presence of a greater number of adults contributing to the family exchequer, we find, among families with incomes of $3,000 and over, an average of between 0.92 (Peru) and 1.57 (Connellsville) adults in addition to the married couple.

In Columbus, nonrelief families included, on the average, 25 adults other than husband and wife for every 100 families in the income class under $500; 38 per 100 at the $1,000 to $1,500 level; and 101 per 100 at the $3,000 and over level. For each of the other cities, too, the trend in number of adults is steadily upward with increase of family income.

Since children under 16 years of age rarely contribute to family income, we should not expect a similar correlation between income and the number of children in the family. In fact, families attaining $3,000 or more income contained fewer persons under 16 years of age, on the average, than did families with slightly lower incomes. The average number of children in families receiving public assistance was considerably higher than the average number of children in nonrelief families at every income level.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

For the large city of Columbus, it is possible to compare family size in the Negro sample with that of the native white group (see table 31). Although the Negro complete families contained more members, on the average, than did the comparable native white families (3.73 as compared with 3.57 members), very little difference in the average number of adults of the two color groups was found. While nonrelief families in the two color groups were approximately the same size (3.48 members for the Negroes and 3.46 for the whites), the Negro families receiving relief contained, on the average, only 4.11 persons as compared with 4.35 members per native white family. The average nonrelief Negro family included 0.52 adults other than the husband and wife. Adults were slightly more numerous in the white group; families had an average of 0.58 persons over 16 years of age in addition to the married couple. But at the highest income level, Negro families were considerably larger than white families, the difference being due entirely to the inclusion of a greater number of adults. To attain annual incomes of $3,000 and over, Negro families required an average of 3.86 adults; native white families securing comparable incomes contained only 3.01 persons 16 years of age and over.

TABLE 31.—*Average size and age composition of Negro families, by income class, Columbus, Ohio*

[Complete families]

Income class	Average number of persons per family		
	All ages	Under 16 years	16 years and over [1]
All families	3.73	1.15	0.57
Relief families	4.11	1.45	.65
Nonrelief families	3.48	.95	.52
Under $500	2.96	.70	.24
$500–$999	3.48	1.13	.34
$1,000–$1,499	3.42	.85	.57
$1,500–$1,999	3.79	.88	.88
$2,000–$2,999	3.55	.71	.84
$3,000 and over	4.39	.57	1.86

[1] Excluding husband and wife.

Income by family type.—Since our preceding analysis has shown that the size and the age composition of the family is closely associated with income, we should expect to find variation with respect to income between the family types distinguished in this study. Data presented in tables 32 and 33 permit a comparison by family type of the proportions of families receiving annual incomes under $1,000 and of $3,000 and more respectively. As measured by the relative infrequency of low-income families as well as the frequency of high-income families, families containing five or six adults (type VIII)

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

occupy the most advantageous position. Since family income is affected by the number of earners contributing to the family exchequer and since the number of potential earners is high in this family type, it is not surprising that families of type VIII attained the income level of $3,000 and over about two to five times as frequently, proportionately, as did native white complete families as a whole. Similarly, in all but two of the cities, families receiving incomes of less than $1,000 were only about one-third to two-thirds as numerous in type VIII as in all types combined.

TABLE 32.—*Percentage of families of specified type receiving incomes under $1,000*

[Native white complete families, relief and nonrelief]

Cities	All families	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other
Columbus	22.6	27.2	21.0	22.6	17.0	18.1	30.6	28.3	8.8	27.1
Springfield, Ill	28.0	32.8	26.0	27.4	23.1	22.9	39.8	29.6	14.7	34.0
Muncie	25.3	31.0	24.0	21.8	20.6	19.4	26.6	33.3	10.0	36.2
New Castle	34.3	36.8	36.6	33.2	24.4	34.7	45.4	45.4	20.0	31.4
Beaver Falls	29.9	37.1	25.1	32.0	23.9	29.3	32.3	34.1	15.7	39.3
Connellsville	38.2	41.1	43.1	40.8	31.9	28.5	49.7	36.4	22.2	49.0
Logansport	41.8	43.2	46.4	48.1	32.8	37.2	54.5	52.0	33.3	46.5
Mattoon	47.2	52.3	47.1	52.4	39.4	37.6	56.3	52.7	20.0	58.8
Peru	41.7	45.8	46.1	40.9	33.4	34.2	50.6	45.7	22.5	53.6

TABLE 33.—*Percentage of families of specified type receiving incomes of $3,000 or more*

[Native white complete families, relief and nonrelief]

Cities	All families	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other
Columbus	13.6	9.6	10.5	11.0	19.4	18.2	8.3	13.1	38.2	18.8
Springfield, Ill	13.6	10.8	10.4	11.6	18.7	13.6	8.6	14.8	36.7	21.3
Muncie	7.0	4.6	3.9	7.1	10.5	10.6	3.8	4.8	34.0	11.6
New Castle	6.3	6.4	3.1	5.0	9.9	6.9	2.8	5.4	16.0	11.4
Beaver Falls	7.1	4.1	5.8	5.3	8.9	10.3	6.0	7.1	25.5	7.1
Connellsville	6.1	5.3	4.6	1.2	10.1	2.9	2.4	10.1	15.6	9.8
Logansport	4.8	4.3	3.6	3.1	7.4	3.9	2.0	3.3	13.6	4.7
Mattoon	5.8	5.9	1.9	2.8	9.9	5.5	3.6	3.0	26.7	5.9
Peru	4.3	3.7	2.3	1.9	7.8	5.2	3.6	1.9	7.5	3.6

Incomes under $1,000 were less frequent also among families of types IV and V than among all native white complete families; these types included one and possibly two adults in addition to the married couple. Type IV consistently ranked high in proportion of families securing $3,000 or more in annual income, but type V showed considerable intercity variation in this respect.

Families consisting of only a husband and wife and families whose additional members were children rather than adults showed much greater concentration in the income levels under $1,000 than at the level of $3,000 and over. The relatively low incomes of families of type I may be partially accounted for on the basis of the inclusion of many young couples who had not yet reached their maximum earning capacity as well as of older persons who had passed the peak earning

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

period. Families containing young children, on the other hand, may fall in the low income classes because the wife is not likely to be a supplementary earner.

Summary

Approximately three-fourths of the native white families in the nine cities of the East Central region contained both husband and wife. Not only did these complete families receive median incomes which were about one and a half to two times as large as the incomes of incomplete families, but relief recipients were much less numerous, proportionately, among the families which included a married pair.

Intercity differences in the average number of members per native white complete family were strikingly small. In eight of the cities the average family contained from 3.6 to 3.8 persons and in the ninth, Connellsville, the average size was slightly over 4 persons. Large families were found both among the relief group and among families attaining relatively high income. There was, however, a marked difference in the composition of the large families at these two levels; families receiving public assistance were large primarily because they contained several children, while the large average size of families at the top of the income scale reflected the presence of additional adults.

An analysis by family type emphasized the relationship of family size and age composition to income. Families containing five or six adults—in other words, those families in which the number of potential earners was high—attained the income level of $3,000 and over about two to five times as frequently, proportionately, as did native white complete families in general. Similarly, families receiving less than $1,000 income were relatively less numerous in this "adult" family type in five cities. The other family types containing additional adults also had relatively high incomes. Families with only a husband and wife and families in which the additional persons were children were found much more frequently at the bottom of the income scale than at the level of $3,000 and over.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Chapter V

Sources of Family Income: Money Income

The analysis of family income has shown distinct difference between the various social groupings of the population, both in the pattern of the distribution and in the average incomes. In chapter IV, an association was noted between the number of adults in the economic family and size of income. Now, in the present chapter, it is possible to demonstrate that this pattern of increasing family revenues is due primarily to the contributions of supplementary earners.

To this point, except for occasional mention, sources of family income have not been particularized. To take a concrete example, a college instructor and his family together may have had an income of $3,500. Of this, his salary constituting the principal earnings of the family, contributed $2,800. A son, going to school, worked Saturdays and afternoons for $5 a week except during the summer and added $200 to the family revenues. His wife, selling an occasional story to children's magazines, brought in an additional $150 for the year of the Study. Their combined earnings were thus $3,150. The teacher was 42 years old. At age 34 he had bought a home and invested $4,000 to the date of the Study, so that his housing expense for the year 1935–36 was $250 less than if he had no equity. This $250, designated as nonmoney income from housing, therefore is added to the family earnings to give a total of $3,400. In addition to the savings invested in the home, the family had also laid aside $5,000 in a savings account which yielded $100 a year in interest, the balance of the $3,500 family income.

The only forms of nonmoney income covered in the present bulletin are those connected with housing; that arising mainly from equity (i. e., investment) in an owned home and that occasionally occurring in the form of rent received as pay by janitors, resident managers, and others in similar employment.[1]

For most families, income is derived mainly from wages, salaries, and earnings of the self-employed. Earnings from roomers and boarders (frequently a joint family enterprise) contributed materially

[1] The most important source of nonmoney income to most families is the unpaid labor of the housewife and, because of the inherent difficulties involved in assigning a value to these services, they are not included in the estimates of income presented herewith. Income received directly in the form of food and fuel was not ascertained in the extensive survey of families covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Consumer Purchases Study, but does apply in computation of "adjusted income" and of "total expenditures" in the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports on family expenditures.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

to the revenues of incomplete families. Among the retired, and persons, generally in the higher income groups, who had accumulated substantial investments, interest and dividends contributed an important and often major fraction of the family revenues.

Income as defined in this study, it must be remembered, includes only amounts actually available to the household. Profits left in a business are excluded, but if withdrawn for family use are included. This concept of income is functionally somewhat different from the broader definition of national income which takes in the net revenues of business enterprises. These last-mentioned incomes fall within the definition used in this bulletin only to the extent that they actually make their way into household funds.

Income received as direct relief is not included in the term as used here, but wages received on work relief projects are counted in computing family income.

With these qualifications it is possible to define numerically the sources from which the family revenues were derived for the year of the Study in these nine East Central cities and to ascertain the relationship between income and the number of earners in the family and various other internal family factors.

Income: Money and nonmoney, earned and nonearned.—The proportions contributed by the major sources of family revenue to the aggregate of family income followed a strikingly rigid pattern in the nine East Central cities studied. The bulk of income (86 to 90 percent) was brought in by principal [2] and supplementary earners or derived from earnings from roomers and boarders.[3] The contributions of the principal earner are by far the most important of any of the sources, comprising no less than three-fourths of all family income in these nine cities. Dividends, interest, and similar "nonearned" revenues amounted to from 4 to 9 percent of the total. The remainder, 5 to 7 percent, took the form of nonmoney housing income. The details may be seen in table 34.

Differences in the relative importance of various sources of income among native white, foreign-born, and Negro families were often small and generally erratic. In seven cities where comparisons were possible 86 to 89 percent of the total native white income was in the form of earned money revenue, compared with 75 to 91 percent among foreign-born families.[4]

[2] The family member having the largest amount of earnings for the year is designated as the "principal earner."

[3] Receipts from "roomers and boarders" include also payments made by members of the natural family who are not members of the economic family. Thus, there are cases where adult children are working but do not pool their earnings. Instead, they may make a regular payment for lodging and food. If the income of such members of the household could not be determined, they were classified as roomers and boarders rather than as members of the economic family in the present study of family income.

[4] The Logansport figure of 75 percent is weighted by one foreign family which received a large windfall in the form of nonearned money income; if this family were omitted, 80 rather than 75 percent of the income of foreign families would be derived from earnings.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 34.—*Aggregate income*[1] *and percentage distribution, by sources*

[All families, relief and nonrelief]

Sources of income	Columbus	Springfield, Ill.	Muncie	New Castle
Estimated aggregate income:				
Amount	$125,270,000	$32,665,000	$18,936,000	$14,615,000
Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Money income	(94.3)	(92.7)	(94.1)	(93.3)
Earnings	(88.1)	(87.5)	(89.7)	(87.9)
Principal earners	75.2	75.5	78.1	79.6
Supplementary earners	10.9	10.3	9.8	6.4
Roomers and boarders, and work in home	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.9
Other money income	6.2	5.2	4.4	5.4
Nonmoney income from housing	5.7	7.3	5.9	6.7

Sources of income	Beaver Falls	Connellsville	Logansport	Mattoon	Peru
Estimated aggregate income:					
Amount	$5,380,000	$3,989,000	$6,704,000	$4,385,000	$4,085,000
Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Money income	(92.9)	(93.0)	(94.2)	(94.6)	(94.5)
Earnings	(87.7)	(87.3)	(85.5)	(87.8)	(89.1)
Principal earners	75.2	76.2	75.0	78.9	80.6
Supplementary earners	10.7	9.7	9.3	7.4	7.1
Roomers and boarders, and work in home	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.4
Other money income	5.2	5.7	8.7	6.8	5.4
Nonmoney income from housing	7.1	7.0	5.8	5.4	5.5

[1] See ch. II, p. 11 ff, for the qualifications to which these aggregates are subject.

Nonearned money income made up 4 to 8 percent of total income among native white households compared with 2 to 8 percent (excluding Logansport) among foreign-born families. Because of the large proportion of home owners among the foreign born, the nonmoney income from housing represented a larger share of the income of foreign than of native families in four of the cities, and equaled that of the native in the other three.

In four of six cities where comparisons were possible, Negroes had smaller fractions of nonearned revenue (4 percent or less) and corresponding larger proportions from earnings (93 to 98 percent). In Springfield and Connellsville, however, positions were reversed, Negro households receiving larger proportions (6 and 10 percent) of nonearned income and smaller fractions (85 and 82 percent) of earned income than either native white or foreign-born families.

The Negro picture with respect to nonmoney income from housing was erratic; in three cities only 2 percent of total income was that imputed from housing, while the 7 to 9 percent in three other cities slightly exceeded corresponding fractions received by the native white group.

While nativity and color differences in sources of income were not consistent, wide disparities are found in the income sources of complete and incomplete families. (See p. 57 ff.) Several consistent differences are revealed, however, in the proportions of earnings

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

derived from principal and supplementary earners and roomers and boarders by the various nativity and color groups.

TABLE 35.—*Income: Earned, nonearned, and nonmoney, as percentage of total, by nativity and color groups*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

City	Earned money income			Nonearned money income			Nonmoney housing income		
	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro
Columbus	88	86	94	6	8	4	6	6	2
Springfield, Ill.	88	87	85	5	3	6	7	10	9
Muncie	90	(*)	93	4	(*)	(1)	6	(*)	7
New Castle	89	88	95	5	5	3	6	7	2
Beaver Falls	86	91	98	7	2	(1)	7	7	2
Connellsville	88	84	82	5	7	10	7	9	8
Logansport	86	[2] 75	(*)	8	[2] 16	(*)	6	9	(*)
Mattoon	88	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)
Peru	89	89	(*)	6	4	(*)	5	7	(*)

[1] Less than 1 percent.
[2] 1 family with a large amount of nonearned money income significantly affects this percentage.
* Insufficient number of cases in sample for analysis.

Earnings of nativity and color groups.[5]—Since the bulk of family income arises from earnings, a detailed consideration of this source of income is worthwhile. Our figures indicate that between 86 and 91 percent of all earnings in the families of the cities studied are attributable to one person, the principal earner. Only 7 to 12 percent of all earnings is added by secondary earners, and about 2 percent by the family enterprise of keeping roomers and boarders. This does not mean, however, that families having secondary earners and keeping roomers and boarders receive such a low percentage of their earnings from such sources, but rather that if spread over all families in these communities, the contributions of the supplementary workers together with those of roomers and boarders amount to less than 15 percent of all earnings.

Except in Logansport, foreign-born families had substantially larger fractions of supplementary earnings than native white households and correspondingly smaller percentages of principal earnings. Since foreign families tend to be relatively more frequent among family types containing several adults than do the native (see ch. IV, tables 26 and 27), it is not surprising to find a greater number of earners per family in the foreign group. The Negro pattern was erratic, the proportions of principal as well as supplementary earnings being approximately equal to those of the native white group in Columbus, Springfield, and Muncie, but markedly greater in the three "industrial" cities of New Castle, Beaver Falls, and Connellsville. Table 36 contains the detailed data.

[5] In the percentage discussion following, total earnings equal 100 percent.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 36.—*Percentage of total earnings derived from principal or supplementary earners and from keeping roomers and boarders, by nativity and color groups*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

City	Principal earnings				Supplementary earnings				Earnings from roomers and boarders			
	All	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro	All	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro	All	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro
Columbus	86	86	82	85	12	12	16	12	2	2	2	3
Springfield, Ill	86	88	75	86	12	10	24	11	2	2	1	3
Muncie	87	87	(*)	87	11	11	(*)	10	2	2	(*)	3
New Castle	91	92	86	98	7	6	11	(1)	2	2	3	2
Beaver Falls	86	87	82	94	12	11	16	4	2	2	2	2
Connellsville	87	88	81	97	11	10	18	------	2	2	1	3
Logansport	88	87	88	(*)	11	11	11	(*)	1	2	1	(*)
Mattoon	89	89	(*)	(*)	9	9	(*)	(*)	2	2	(*)	(*)
Peru	90	90	(*)	(*)	8	8	(*)	(*)	2	2	(*)	(*)

[1] Less than 1 percent.
* Insufficient number of cases in sample for analysis.

Complete and incomplete families.—Nonmoney income from housing and earnings from roomers and boarders are more important elements in the livelihood of broken than of complete families. The higher percentage of housing income among the former was due in large measure to the greater prevalence of home ownership. In Springfield and Beaver Falls, for instance, about three-fifths of the incomplete native white families lived in owned homes contrasted with two-fifths of complete households.[6] Some association between home ownership and the keeping of roomers and boarders may exist. The greater share of income afforded by these sources to broken households is also due to the fact that incomplete families receive smaller incomes, which tends to magnify the proportion of income from housing and roomers and boarders.

Among the native white families studied in the nine East Central cities 4 to 6 percent of the total income of complete families compared with 9 to 14 percent among the incomplete families represented nonmoney housing income. The proportion of income derived from housing is presented below for native white complete and incomplete families (relief and nonrelief):

	Columbus	Springfield	Muncie	New Castle	Beaver Falls	Connellsville	Logansport	Mattoon	Peru
Complete families	5.3	6.1	5.3	5.8	5.2	5.7	4.6	4.3	4.6
Incomplete families	8.8	11.6	9.1	11.4	14.3	11.0	9.6	10.3	10.2

The fraction of earnings from roomers and boarders was uniformly 1 percent among complete families but 5 to 8 percent of all earned income of incomplete families was derived from this source.

[6] See ch. VI on housing, table 61.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

In view of the sharply lower incomes of incomplete families, it is interesting to note that contributions from supplementary workers nevertheless were relatively more significant in this group than in families containing both husband and wife. Among the latter 5 to 11 percent of total earnings were received from secondary earners compared with 11 to 19 percent among the former. Reciprocally, incomplete families obtained smaller proportions of their income from the principal earners, from 73 to 83 percent, as compared with 88 to 94 percent in the complete families.

TABLE 37.—*Percentage of earnings of complete and incomplete families derived from specified sources*

[Native white families, relief and nonrelief]

City	Sources of earnings					
	Principal earner		Supplementary earner		Roomers and boarders and other work in home	
	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete
Columbus	87.8	73.4	10.9	18.8	1.3	7.8
Springfield, Ill	89.1	78.1	9.5	15.3	1.4	6.6
Muncie	88.9	74.6	9.9	18.2	1.2	7.2
New Castle	93.7	81.4	4.8	13.0	1.5	5.6
Beaver Falls	89.2	76.4	9.5	17.4	1.3	6.2
Connellsville	90.5	77.4	8.6	16.5	.9	6.1
Logansport	89.6	77.9	9.6	17.2	.8	4.9
Mattoon	90.9	83.4	8.1	11.0	1.0	5.6
Peru	93.0	73.3	6.3	18.6	.7	8.1

Income sources by occupationalg roups.—Slight, consistent differences from the general pattern of sources of income exist in the various occupational groups. These differences are related to the fact that, at the higher incomes, home ownership and nonearned income from investments are apt to be more considerable than at the lower. Therefore business and professional groups may be expected to exceed clerical and wage-earner families in these respects. In seven of these cities, native white complete nonrelief business and professional families received 6 percent of total income in the form of nonmoney income, while the clerical and wage-earner groups averaged 4 or 5 percent. In every city studied in this region the proportion of income derived from sources such as interest or dividends, net rent from property other than the owned home, pensions, annuities, etc., was greater for the business and professional than for the clerical and wage-earner groups. Whereas between 92 and 94 percent of the income of wage-earner and clerical families came from earnings in these cities, only from 88 to 91 percent of the income of the business and professional groups was attributable to earnings.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 38.—*Earned income, nonearned income, and nonmoney income as a percentage of total income, by occupational group*

[Nonrelief native white complete families]

City	Earned money income			Nonearned money income			Nonmoney housing income		
	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional
Columbus	93	92	89	3	3	5	4	5	6
Springfield, Ill	92	93	90	2	2	3	6	5	7
Muncie	93	92	89	2	3	5	5	5	6
New Castle	94	93	88	1	3	5	5	4	7
Beaver Falls	94	93	89	2	2	5	4	5	6
Connellsville	93	92	91	2	3	3	5	5	6
Logansport	93	93	88	3	3	6	4	4	6
Mattoon	94	92	88	2	4	6	4	4	6
Peru	94	94	90	2	2	4	4	4	6

Differences were even more marked as between the occupational groups in the proportion of earnings coming from principal and supplementary workers. Supplementary earners contributed a lower percentage of total earnings in business and professional households than they did of earnings of the clerical and wage-earner groups. In no one of the nine cities did earnings from secondary workers amount to over 9 percent of all earnings received by business and professional families, but among clerical and wage-earner groups, supplementary earnings frequently accounted for 11 to 13 percent of all earnings. In view of the fact that the business and professional group included a large percentage of independent business families among which several family members often assisted in the family enterprise, the relatively low contribution of supplementary earners reported for this occupational group is noteworthy. Were this independent business group excluded from the general class of the business and professional occupational group, the contributions of supplementary workers would undoubtedly be very small.

TABLE 39.—*Percentage of earnings from specified sources, by occupational group*

[Nonrelief native white complete families]

City	Sources of earnings								
	Principal earner			Supplementary earner			Roomers and boarders and other work in home		
	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional
Columbus	86.1	86.0	91.0	12.6	12.9	7.7	1.3	1.1	1.3
Springfield, Ill	86.8	86.7	92.4	11.5	12.2	6.3	1.7	1.1	1.3
Muncie	87.4	88.1	91.8	11.5	10.9	6.8	1.1	1.0	1.4
New Castle	93.9	93.2	93.7	4.7	6.1	4.6	1.4	.7	1.7
Beaver Falls	89.8	88.0	89.0	9.0	11.0	9.1	1.2	1.0	1.9
Connellsville	90.8	87.5	92.3	8.4	11.7	5.4	.8	.8	1.3
Logansport	88.3	89.4	92.4	11.1	9.9	6.6	.6	.7	1.0
Mattoon	90.6	88.2	93.5	8.2	11.5	5.1	.9	.3	1.4
Peru	92.6	94.3	93.1	6.8	5.1	6.1	.6	.6	.8

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Little occupational variation was found in the fractions of earnings derived from roomers and boarders, which amounted to about 1 percent in all but a few isolated instances (see table 39).

Number of earners among nativity and color groups.—Apparently, the great majority of families depend for their livelihood upon just one earner. Of every 10 native white families studied in the East Central region, 7 or 8 had only one earner.[7] Among the foreign born, 6 or 7 in every 10 families were supported by a single worker. Negro families were slightly more variable, from 6 to 8 out of every 10 depending on the pay of only one earner (see table 40). Of the remaining families, some had no earners whatsoever during the year, while the others received earnings from two or more workers. Except for families in Connellsville and New Castle, between 20 and 25 percent of all native white families depended upon several earners for the family income. In the two cities mentioned, 16 and 12 percent, respectively, drew upon the wages of two or more family members. In every city for which a sufficiently large sample is available the proportion of foreign families depending upon the contributions of two or more earners exceeds the percentage of native white multiple-earner families. Even among the foreign group, however, in no city did more than one-third of the families have several employed members. The greater relative incidence of the multiple-earner families among the foreign born is a function of several factors, chief of which is family composition. The foreign group has a larger representation of family types which contain several adults and thus of potential earners, than does the native white group. Furthermore, the wage-earner occupational group which tends to have more earners than do the white-collar occupations is more prevalent, proportionately, among the foreign-born than among the native group.

In the three largest cities where the number of Negro families in the sample is sufficient to warrant a comparison, the percentage of Negro families containing more than one earner is practically the same as that found among the native white group. Two counteracting influences probably affect the percentages for the Negro group. On the one hand, the family types which contain several adults are less prevalent, proportionately, in the Negro than in the white family population, thereby limiting the number of potential earners. On the other hand, the wage-earner groups which tend to call upon several

[7] This figure is higher than that which would result from the application of the census definition of a "gainfully occupied" person. The census classified a family as a two-worker family, even though one of the two has had no earnings for a year or more. In the present study the number of earners represents the number who have actually had earnings during the year scheduled.

In the second place the census "family" is the number of persons living together. The definition of the economic family used in the present report includes only persons who pool earnings. However, a related person who pays board and meets his remaining needs from the balance of his pay check is considered a member of the economic family for purposes of the income study if his total income can be determined.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

earners for the family support, comprise a larger segment of the Negro than of the white group.

TABLE 40.—*Percentage of 1-earner and multiple-earner families among each color and nativity group*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

City	One-earner			Multiple-earner		
	Native white	Foreign born	Negro	Native white	Foreign born	Negro
Columbus	66	61	64	25	29	26
Springfield, Ill	72	56	64	20	33	21
Muncie	69	(*)	62	23	(*)	26
New Castle	76	71	84	12	21	(*)
Beaver Falls	68	66	84	20	28	(*)
Connellsville	70	67	64	16	24	
Logansport	67	59	(*)	23	16	(*)
Mattoon	67	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)
Peru	67	72	(*)	20	16	(*)

*Insufficient number of cases in sample.

Number of earners among complete and incomplete families.—In earlier chapters, the wide disparities in income between complete and incomplete families were attributed in part to occupational differences. In the present chapter we find another explanation in variations in the number of earners (see table 41). Families without any earners comprised 5 percent or fewer of the complete families, but never less than 23 percent and as many as 43 percent of the incomplete families. The discrepancies between the two family composition groups are also reflected in the number of single-earner families. Whereas about three-fourths of the complete families depended upon one worker for the family earnings, only between a third and a half of the incomplete families had one earner. Multiple-earner families on the other hand, were only slightly less prevalent, relatively, among broken than among families containing a married couple.

TABLE 41.—*Percentage of complete and incomplete families containing 1 earner and 2 or more earners*

[Native white families, relief and nonrelief]

City	Number of earners			
	Complete families		Incomplete families	
	One	Two or more	One	Two or more
Columbus	70.0	25.9	54.3	21.6
Springfield, Ill	76.2	19.7	57.7	19.4
Muncie	73.4	23.5	52.4	21.4
New Castle	84.5	11.4	46.8	14.9
Beaver Falls	75.4	21.0	49.3	17.1
Connellsville	78.2	16.6	45.6	14.0
Logansport	72.3	23.9	51.4	18.9
Mattoon	72.3	22.5	49.7	17.7
Peru	76.1	19.6	35.0	21.7

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Income by number of earners for nativity and color groups.—Although families containing more than one earner represent roughly only about 2 or 3 in every 10 families, supplementary earners exercise a very significant influence on the incomes of the families to which they belong. A comparison of the nonrelief median incomes of families supported by a single earner with those receiving earnings from two or more workers may be made from the figures of table 42. Among the native-born white families, the presence of more than one earner in the family resulted in median incomes between $400 and $700 higher than those of families dependent upon a single earner (except in Peru, where the difference was only $218). In the case of the nonrelief foreign families, also, those with two or more earners received median incomes no less than $125 higher (in Logansport) and as much as almost $1,000 more (in Connellsville) than the medians obtained by families supported by one person only. Since the number of nonrelief Negro families receiving wages from two or more earners was too small to warrant the computation of medians in all cities except Columbus, the data for this community alone must be used to illustrate the relation between average income and number of earners. The midpoint of the income distribution of Negro families which obtained earnings from two or more family members was about $300 higher than was that of families containing only one earner.

TABLE 42.—*Median income of 1-earner and multiple-earner families, by nativity and color groups*
[Nonrelief families]

City	Native white		Foreign born		Negro	
	One earner	Two or more	One earner	Two or more	One earner	Two or more
Columbus	$1,516	$2,105	$1,231	$1,722	$896	$1,193
Springfield, Ill	1,499	2,025	1,009	1,714	688	(*)
Muncie	1,322	1,859	(*)	(*)	813	(*)
New Castle	1,393	1,954	1,185	1,792	1,089	(*)
Beaver Falls	1,331	1,933	1,091	1,681	875	(*)
Connellsville	1,428	2,095	1,034	2,031	(*)	(*)
Logansport	1,175	1,577	1,375	1,500	(*)	(*)
Mattoon	1,251	1,706	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Peru	1,210	1,428	1,083	(*)	(*)	(*)

*Insufficient number of cases in sample for analysis.

Income by number of earners among complete and incomplete families.—Among families containing both husband and wife those having more than one earner secured a median income almost $700 higher (in Connellsville) than did the families supported by one worker. The least difference occurred in Peru, where the median income of the multiple-earner group exceeded that of sole-earner families by approximately $250. The differences were also pronounced among the incomplete group, those with two or more earners had mediums ranging from about $630 to $910 higher in six of the nine

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

cities, and between $320 and $560 more in the other three. It should be kept in mind that the additional income contributed by supplementary workers is not necessarily commensurate with the added expense of supporting these family members.

TABLE 43.—*Median income of complete and incomplete families containing 1 earner and 2 or more earners*

[Nonrelief native white families]

City	Complete		Incomplete	
	One earner	Two or more	One earner	Two or more
Columbus	$1,643	$2,163	$1,073	$1,875
Springfield, Ill	1,585	2,140	1,163	1,800
Muncie	1,383	1,871	906	1,313
New Castle	1,445	2,028	1,021	1,813
Beaver Falls	1,361	1,984	1,167	1,844
Connellsville	1,457	2,136	1,208	2,000
Logansport	1,225	1,600	925	1,375
Mattoon	1,322	1,750	944	1,500
Peru	1,297	1,551	800	1,125

TABLE 44.—*Percentage of 1-earner and multiple-earner families having incomes below $1,000 and incomes of $3,000 or more*

[Nonrelief native white complete families]

City	Below $1,000		$3,000 and over	
	One earner	Two or more earners	One earner	Two or more earners
Columbus	16.3	6.5	12.8	23.5
Springfield, Ill	21.2	10.9	12.7	26.6
Muncie	20.7	8.5	5.9	13.4
New Castle	20.2	5.8	7.0	16.6
Beaver Falls	21.1	8.4	6.8	15.3
Connellsville	22.7	7.2	5.3	21.1
Logansport	36.3	18.2	4.8	8.6
Mattoon	32.7	18.3	6.5	13.0
Peru	31.8	22.0	4.6	7.8

Aside from the comparison of median incomes of the sole-earner and multiple-earner families, it is interesting to examine the distribution of these two groups at the upper and lower ends of the income scale. Of the nonrelief native white complete families containing only one earner, between 16 percent (in Columbus) and 36 percent (in Logansport) received current incomes below $1,000. When two or more workers contributed to the family income, however, the proportion falling below $1,000 for the year ranged from only 6 to 22 percent. At the upper income class of $3,000 or higher the situation is reversed. Never more than 13 percent of sole-earner families secured as much as $3,000 and in most cities only 5 to 7 percent reached incomes of this magnitude with earnings of a single contributor. When several earners assisted in producing the family income as many as 27 percent (Springfield) and no less than 8 percent (Peru) of the families received $3,000 or more.

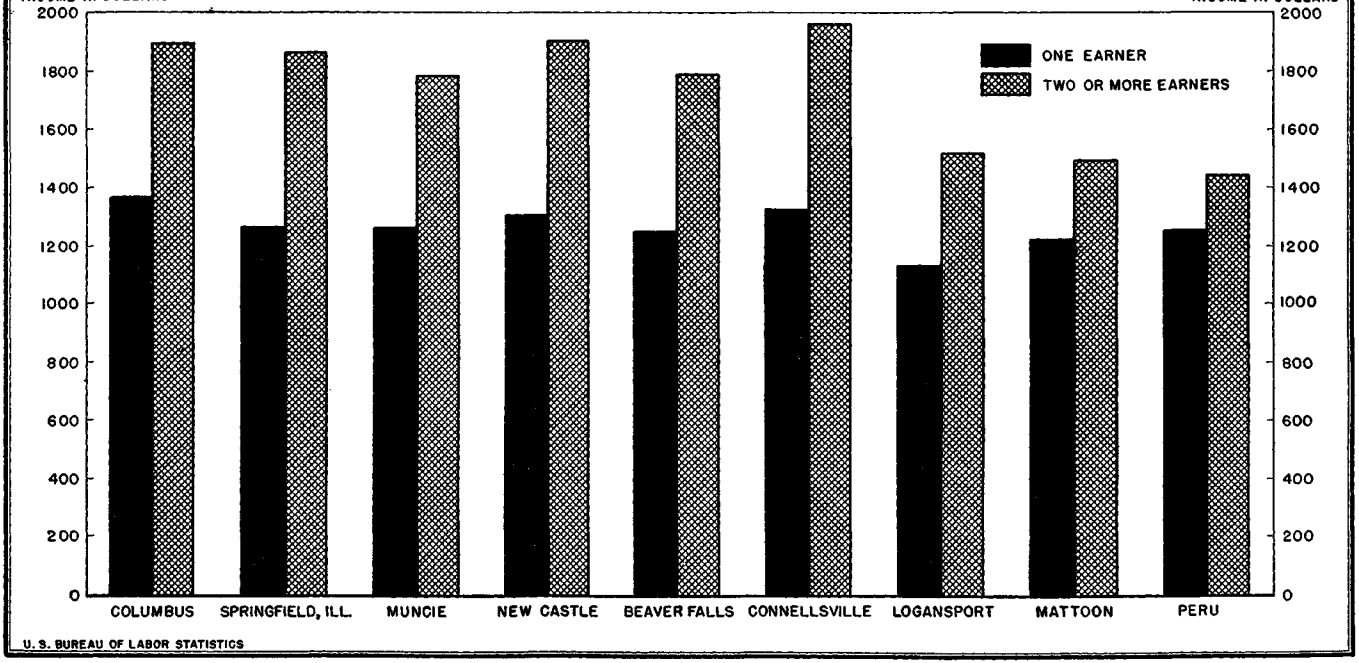
Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Fig. 5

MEDIAN INCOME OF WAGE EARNER FAMILIES CONTAINING ONE EARNER AND TWO OR MORE EARNERS, NINE CITIES OF THE EAST CENTRAL REGION

1935-1936

NONRELIEF NATIVE WHITE COMPLETE FAMILIES



U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Income by number of earners among occupational groups.—In the foregoing analysis of the effect of additional earners upon the income of the various nativity and family composition groups it might appear that a concealed occupational difference was involved. But, as may be noted from the figures of table 45, even within given occupational groups, families supported by only one earner have median incomes several hundred dollars below those containing two or more earners. In the wage-earner group, for example, in six of the cities families deriving their earnings from one member obtained about $500 or $600 less in median income than did the families receiving the wages of at least two workers. In the other three cities, the difference was about $200 to $400. Among clerical and business and professional groups also, the addition of earners in the family resulted in significantly higher incomes.

TABLE 45.—*Median income of 1-earner and multiple-earner families, by occupational group*

[Nonrelief native white complete families]

City	Wage earner		Clerical		Business and professional	
	One earner	Two or more earners	One earner	Two or more earners	One earner	Two or more earners
Columbus	$1,367	$1,899	$1,751	$2,297	$2,193	$2,730
Springfield, Ill	1,264	1,864	1,742	2,258	2,380	2,851
Muncie	1,262	1,782	1,577	1,897	1,988	2,426
New Castle	1,308	1,905	1,609	1,942	1,957	2,545
Beaver Falls	1,250	1,792	1,668	2,239	1,886	2,385
Connellsville	1,327	1,964	1,556	2,400	1,825	2,531
Logansport	1,135	1,521	1,391	1,686	1,528	1,773
Mattoon	1,224	1,496	1,425	1,913	1,648	1,964
Peru	1,257	1,443	1,344	1,375	1,545	1,852

Another way of viewing the effect of several earners upon the income pattern is to examine the number of earners found among families at different income levels. Data of this type appear in table 46 for Columbus native white and Negro nonrelief complete families. Here we see that white wage earners who attain the income level of $3,000 have an average of 2.23 earners per family as contrasted with 1.13 earners at the income level under $500 and 1.21 earners at $1,000 to $1,500. Thus, progressively more earners are required to raise the level of wage-earner family incomes to each higher bracket. For business and professional groups the salaries or earned income of only 1.39 persons per family brings them to the $3,000 and higher level. At the lowest income class (under $500), the business and professional groups have practically the same number of earners, on the average, as do the wage-earner groups; but from $500 upward in the income scale, the business and professional groups consistently required fewer earners to reach incomes comparable with those of wage earners. Families of clerical workers occupy an intermediate position between

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

those of the other two occupational groups being discussed. At every income level from $500 upward the average number of workers contributing to the income of clerical workers was higher than that of wage earners and lower than that of business and professional groups.

TABLE 46.—*Average number of earners per earner family, by occupational group and income, among native white and Negro families in Columbus*

[Nonrelief complete families]

Income class	Native white families				Negro families			
	All occupations	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	All occupations	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional
All families	1.35	1.36	1.40	1.28	1.42	1.43	1.32	1.36
Under $500	1.14	1.13	1.16	1.14	1.19	1.19	----	1.20
$500–$999	1.14	1.15	1.14	1.10	1.23	1.23	1.25	1.22
$1,000–$1,499	1.19	1.21	1.19	1.15	1.46	1.48	1.39	1.32
$1,500–$1,999	1.31	1.35	1.31	1.21	1.76	1.85	1.50	1.40
$2,000–$2,999	1.48	1.60	1.51	1.30	1.86	2.28	1.18	1.84
$3,000 and over	1.62	2.23	1.79	1.39	2.07	3.33	----	1.12

The income of Negro families also was influenced significantly by the assistance of several earners. The same general pattern existed as in the case of the whites, the number of earners increasing at each successively higher income level, and the wage-earner families having more earners than the other occupational groups at comparable income levels above $1,000. A major difference, however, may be noted. At practically every income level, within the same occupational category, the average number of earners among the Negro group exceeded the averages for the native white families. The difference is particularly striking in the upper income brackets of the wage-earner groups: whereas among native white wage-earner families there were 2.23 earners per family with income of $3,000 or more, among Negro wage-earner families with incomes of this magnitude there were 3.33 earners.

Another way of measuring the relationship between supplementary earnings and income is to compare the proportion of families found at the upper and lower ends of the income distribution among families having one earner and two or more earners (see table 47). Taking first the wage-earner families with only one earner, we find that from 23 percent (in Columbus) to 43 percent (in Logansport) received less than $1,000, while only 1 to 4 percent secured as much as $3,000. The proportion of wage-earner families with the assistance of one or more supplementary earners falling below $1,000 during the year ranged from 9 to 25 percent while the percentage obtaining $3,000 or more varied from 6 to 16 percent in the East Central cities. All of these figures exclude the relief group, which, if included, would increase the proportion of families in the lowest brackets.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 47.—*Percentage of 1-earner and multiple-earner families having incomes of specified amounts, by occupational group* [1]

[Nonrelief native white complete families]

	Wage earner			Clerical			Business and professional		
	Percentage of families with incomes—								
	Under $1,000	$1,000–$2,999	$3,000 or more	Under $1,000	$1,000–$2,999	$3,000 or more	Under $1,000	$1,000–$2,999	$3,000 or more
Columbus									
One earner	23.1	74.9	2.0	11.3	77.4	11.3	10.0	60.2	29.8
Two or more earners	9.3	76.9	13.8	3.9	72.4	23.7	3.8	53.8	42.4
Springfield, Ill.									
One earner	32.2	66.5	1.3	13.4	76.8	9.8	10.6	57.5	31.9
Two or more earners	14.2	69.7	16.1	8.8	63.5	27.7	7.0	46.7	46.3
Muncie									
One earner	26.2	73.2	.6	10.0	86.2	3.8	12.3	66.8	20.9
Two or more earners	10.3	81.4	8.3	6.2	82.2	11.6	4.4	62.7	32.9
New Castle									
One earner	26.4	72.2	1.4	13.4	82.8	3.8	10.6	67.2	22.2
Two or more earners	8.7	84.8	6.5	5.9	76.5	17.6	-------	64.3	35.7
Beaver Falls									
One earner	27.4	71.2	1.4	8.4	83.7	7.9	12.9	65.8	21.3
Two or more earners	11.2	80.2	8.6	1.7	78.0	20.3	6.8	64.8	28.4
Connellsville									
One earner	27.7	70.7	1.6	15.5	78.8	5.7	16.3	69.3	14.4
Two or more earners	8.7	76.2	15.1	2.1	68.7	29.2	-------	71.4	28.6
Logansport									
One earner	42.6	55.6	1.8	28.2	68.6	3.2	25.4	61.2	13.4
Two or more earners	21.0	71.1	7.9	15.4	76.5	8.1	10.4	77.4	12.2
Mattoon									
One earner	37.4	59.1	3.5	25.2	71.3	3.5	25.6	58.6	15.8
Two or more earners	22.1	67.1	10.8	8.1	77.8	14.1	18.3	63.4	18.3
Peru									
One earner	34.7	62.9	2.4	30.0	67.6	2.4	24.3	62.9	12.8
Two or more earners	24.9	68.7	6.4	26.7	71.1	2.2	10.0	75.0	15.0

[1] 1-earner families of all incomes equal 100.0 percent for each occupational group. Percentages derived in same manner for families with 2 or more earners.

Similar patterns were observed among the families of white-collar workers with the introduction of supplementary earners in the family, but the net effect was not so pronounced as for the wage-earner group. Whereas, between 13 and 32 percent of the sole-earner business and professional groups received $3,000 or more, from 12 to 46 percent of the multiple-earner families obtained incomes of this magnitude.

Principal and supplementary earners.—We have shown how families differ with respect to number of earners. Earners may be further classified into principal and supplementary, who in turn may be classified into male and female earners. Among the families with which we are dealing in this section (those having both husbands

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

and wives), we have a selected group in which, in accordance with American custom, husbands will usually be the principal support of the family and the wives, if they work at all, will ordinarily be less important supplementary earners. In previous sections of this bulletin we have shown that a substantial portion of native white families lack a married couple. In these families there would often be a great dependence upon female earners for support.

The great majority of male earners in nonrelief native white complete families are the principal earners in their families in each of various occupational groups. The male workers in clerical families, however, tend to belong to the secondary earner category to a slightly greater extent than do the male earners in the other occupational classes.

TABLE 48.—*Percentage of male and female earners who are supplementary earners by occupational group*

[Nonrelief native white complete families]

City	Male				Female			
	All occupations	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	All occupations	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional
Columbus	15.3	15.6	17.9	12.5	78.7	86.4	69.0	77.7
Springfield, Ill	13.7	14.0	17.7	9.7	72.7	85.3	58.5	76.8
Muncie	12.8	13.3	13.3	11.1	86.8	92.3	76.3	80.5
New Castle	7.2	6.5	8.4	7.8	79.8	94.3	66.7	69.1
Beaver Falls	14.3	12.2	20.0	15.6	74.1	87.6	51.1	65.5
Connellsville	11.7	11.2	15.4	9.6	70.6	79.5	61.7	64.1
Logansport	13.3	14.2	14.6	10.4	77.9	80.8	73.0	73.4
Mattoon	14.9	15.3	18.4	11.3	77.8	87.5	64.0	72.7
Peru	11.9	12.0	11.7	11.9	79.4	87.3	51.2	76.7

In no city were more than 5 percent of the principal earners females, and in one city (New Castle) only 2 percent were women. Since we are dealing with families in which there are both husband and wife, however, this situation is not unexpected. Women in such families either do not work at all or if they do their earnings are not so large as those of their husbands or fathers. As a matter of fact, working wives, whether principal or supplementary earners, comprised less than 11 percent of all wives in these families (see table 53 below).

TABLE 49.—*Percentage of principal earners who are females, by occupational group*

[Nonrelief native white complete families]

City	All families	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional
Columbus	4.8	2.9	9.1	4.0
Springfield, Ill	4.7	2.2	11.4	2.8
Muncie	2.4	1.3	6.0	2.9
New Castle	1.8	.4	4.7	3.2
Beaver Falls	3.8	1.6	8.8	6.2
Connellsville	4.7	2.6	9.5	5.6
Logansport	4.8	4.5	6.9	4.2
Mattoon	3.9	1.9	9.7	4.3
Peru	3.2	1.9	7.8	3.8

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

The sex difference in the occupational group to which the principal earners belong may be more clearly illustrated if we consider each sex separately, as presented in table 50. Women who are the chief contributors belonged to clerical families more frequently than to families classified in the wage-earner group. As many as 62 percent of all women principal earners (in Springfield) engaged in clerical occupations. The proportions found in the clerical group were smaller in the other cities, but in no city did fewer than 24 percent of the women who were the chief earners belong to clerical families. Not over 56 percent and as few as 13 percent of female chief supporters engaged in wage-earner occupations.[8] Men, on the other hand, who were principal earners were predominantly in wage-earner occupations; from almost one-half to two-thirds of them belonged to wage-earner occupations. The clerical group claimed less than one-fourth of the male chief earners. In most of the cities proportionately less than half as many men as women who were the main earners in their families derived their incomes from clerical pursuits.

TABLE 50.—*Percentage distribution of male and female principal earners, by occupational group*

[Nonrelief native white complete families]

City	Male					Female				
	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other
Columbus	100.0	46.9	23.8	29.3	-------	100.0	27.8	47.5	24.7	-------
Springfield, Ill	100.0	46.6	24.0	29.2	0.2	100.0	21.0	62.0	17.0	-------
Muncie	100.0	63.4	14.1	22.4	.1	100.0	34.9	37.4	27.7	-------
New Castle	100.0	58.3	16.8	24.9	-------	100.0	12.8	43.6	43.6	-------
Beaver Falls	100.0	62.5	16.1	21.4	-------	100.0	25.0	39.3	35.7	-------
Connellsville	100.0	59.5	19.5	21.0	-------	100.0	32.7	41.8	25.5	-------
Logansport	100.0	59.9	16.4	22.9	.8	100.0	55.6	23.8	19.8	0.8
Mattoon	100.0	59.3	17.1	23.0	.6	100.0	28.6	45.7	25.7	-------
Peru	100.0	64.1	14.2	21.4	.3	100.0	38.2	36.4	25.4	-------

Earnings of principal and supplementary earners.—Since more than 95 percent of all the principal contributors to family income are men, and since more than 75 percent of all family income is derived from the chief earner, the earnings of men who are principal earners account for the bulk of all family income. The earnings of this last mentioned group averaged between $1,259 (in Logansport) and $1,710 (in Columbus) among nonrelief native white complete families. If converted to a weekly basis, this is equivalent to between $24 and $33 per week over the year. The average remuneration received by women workers who are the chief earners in their families amounts to only one-half or at the most two-thirds of that obtained by male

[8] Throughout this discussion we refer to the occupation by which the family was classified. In most cases, this occupation coincided with that of the principal earner, but the reader should be aware that the tables presented are not the same as occupational distributions of principal earners.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

principal earners. Whether this disparity in compensation between men and women supporters is due to lower wages received by women for comparable types of work or to the fact that women engage in different types of work than do men even when classified in the same broad categories cannot be ascertained from the tabulated data. Still another factor which is not taken into account in this connection is the regularity and period of employment of the two sexes. It is quite possible, in these families containing a husband, that some of the women entered the labor market only during the period their husbands were unemployed, and the earnings reported may, therefore, represent wages for only part of the year. The yearly earnings of the female principal earners varied from $630 (in Logansport) to $1,017 (in Columbus). It is interesting to note that the different cities occupied very much the same rank position for average earnings of female as for male principal earners, the larger cities tending to have higher average earnings than the smaller.

TABLE 51.—*Average earnings of principal and supplementary earners, by sex*

[Nonrelief native white complete families]

City	Principal earners		Supplementary earners	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Columbus	$1,710	$1,017	$595	$591
Springfield, Ill	1,654	956	617	651
Muncie	1,435	859	564	500
New Castle	1,513	929	534	526
Beaver Falls	1,413	895	551	540
Connellsville	1,458	785	551	591
Logansport	1,259	630	419	411
Mattoon	1,380	840	410	370
Peru	1,339	700	354	352

By definition, the average earnings of supplementary earners are necessarily lower than those of principal earners. This difference was considerable, as may be seen from the figures in table 51, partly because wages received in temporary positions, pin money earnings and earnings of children are more apt to be found in the category of supplementary earnings than in that of principal earnings. The average earnings of males who were secondary earners in their families amounted to as little as $354 (in Peru) and not more than $617 (in Springfield) per earner, or about three- to four-tenths that received by the male principal contributors. Although the remuneration of male supplementary earners did not differ significantly from that of the female secondary earners, the earnings of the former group were slightly higher than those of the latter group in seven of the nine cities. It should be recalled that our present analysis relates only to families containing both husband and wife. Thus the men who are supplementary earners in such families are probably adult children who are

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

not yet earning enough to establish their own homes, or are husbands who may have been partially unemployed or who may have passed the peak of their earning years and thus have been supplanted by other members of their families as chief supporters. Supplementary earners of each sex contributed roughly between $7 and $13 per week over the year to family income. Since most families which contained earners in addition to the chief breadwinner [9] had only one additional earner, these average earnings per supplementary worker represent approximately the average income per family from minor contributors.

Earnings by sex of earner.—Disregarding for the moment the question of principal or supplementary earners, we shall focus our attention upon the place of women workers in building up the family income among complete families. Since the major contributions of female earners are made in families which lack a husband, the monetary contributions of women as a whole cannot be gaged from this analysis of complete families. It is of interest, however, to examine the role of women workers in these families containing both husband and wife. The proportion of female earners varies from 7 percent in New Castle to 16 percent in Columbus and Logansport, while the proportion of total earnings made by females varies from 3 percent in New Castle to 8 percent in Columbus. Conversely, from 84 to 93 percent of all earners were male, and from 92 to 97 percent of all earnings were made by males.

Thus the females compared with the males have relatively small earnings. The average earnings of women varied from $396 for the year of the survey to $711, compared with the range from $1,023 to $1,432 earned by the males. Taking average female earnings as a percentage of average male earnings in the nine East Central cities, we find that the ratio varies from 36 percent in Peru to 52 percent in Connellsville.

TABLE 52.—*Percentage of all earners who are females, percentage of earnings derived from female workers, and average earnings of male and female earners*

[Native white complete families, relief and nonrelief]

City	Females as a percentage of all earners	Earnings of females as a percentage of all earnings	Average female earnings	Average male earnings
Columbus	16.2	7.9	$655	$1,432
Springfield, Ill.	13.1	6.9	711	1,412
Muncie	13.7	6.1	525	1,253
New Castle	7.2	3.2	565	1,251
Beaver Falls	11.2	5.9	589	1,161
Connellsville	11.8	6.4	590	1,143
Logansport	16.1	7.4	434	1,040
Mattoon	12.9	5.6	409	1,023
Peru	12.1	4.7	396	1.106

[9] The term "chief breadwinner" is synonymous with the designation "principal earner" and may be defined as the family member having the largest amount of earnings for the year.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Husbands and wives as earners.—In these native white complete families most husbands are the principal earners in their families while most wives are nonearners. In contrast to the 87 to 92 percent of the husbands who provide the major portion of family earnings, from less than 1 to 3 percent of the wives occupy the role of principal earner (see table 53).

TABLE **53.**—*Percentage of husbands and wives who are principal, supplementary, or nonearners*

[Native white complete families, relief and nonrelief]

City	Principal		Supplementary		Nonearner	
	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife
Columbus	87.5	2.8	4.8	8.6	7.7	88.6
Springfield, Ill	88.0	2.0	4.1	4.5	7.9	93.5
Muncie	91.1	1.6	3.7	9.1	5.2	89.3
New Castle	92.5	.5	1.6	1.9	5.9	97.6
Beaver Falls	88.5	1.6	4.2	3.5	7.3	94.9
Connellsville	87.4	1.5	3.4	1.4	9.2	97.1
Logansport	88.3	3.2	4.1	7.7	7.6	89.1
Mattoon	88.7	1.9	3.6	5.9	7.7	92.2
Peru	90.2	1.3	3.1	5.2	6.7	93.5

While most husbands were principal earners, it is significant to note that in 7 to 11 percent of the families some person other than the husband or wife was the principal earner. In some cases the husband appears as a supplementary earner to either the wife or some other person; from 3 to 5 percent of the husbands in cities other than New Castle were in this category. More frequently, when the husband was not the principal earner, he reported no earnings. This was true of 5 to 9 percent of the husbands in the families covered.

While the proportion of wives acting as supplementary earners was somewhat higher than that of husbands in seven of the nine cities the maximum percentage of wives so engaged did not exceed 9 percent in any city, and was as low as 1 percent in Connellsville (see table 53). Of the wives who were remuneratively employed, however, the majority (in eight of the cities) were supplementary rather than principal earners.

Although they held comparable roles in the financial set-up of their families the husbands who were principal earners received approximately twice as much in the way of earnings as did wives who were the chief supporters. The average earnings of the husbands varied between $1,155 (in Mattoon) and $1,611 (in Columbus) while the average compensation received by wives ranged from $553 (in Logansport) to $987 (in Columbus) (see tables 54 and 55).

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 54.—*Average earnings of husbands who are principal earners, by age group*

[Native white complete families, relief and nonrelief]

City	All ages	Under 35	35–49	50 and over
Columbus	$1,611	$1,381	$1,738	$1,659
Springfield, Ill	1,560	1,346	1,704	1,558
Muncie	1,373	1,311	1,503	1,261
New Castle	1,320	1,130	1,424	1,369
Beaver Falls	1,294	1,216	1,369	1,255
Connellsville	1,246	1,023	1,319	1,325
Logansport	1,158	989	1,218	1,216
Mattoon	1,155	952	1,242	1,221
Peru	1,222	1,013	1,279	1,300

TABLE 55.—*Average earnings of wives who are principal earners, by age group*

[Native white complete families, relief and nonrelief]

City	All ages	Under 35	35–49	50 and over
Columbus	$897	$950	$911	$761
Springfield, Ill	856	878	945	636
Muncie	783	843	711	794
New Castle	581	467	(*)	585
Beaver Falls	731	887	608	625
Connellsville	691	800	672	573
Logansport	553	540	559	558
Mattoon	694	848	784	347
Peru	562	754	520	447

*Fewer than 3 cases.

Aside from the question of principal or supplementary earnings of wives, it is interesting to note that from 1 in 50 (in New Castle) to 1 in 9 (in Columbus, Muncie, and Logansport) of all wives in these native white complete families were earners during the year. In seven of the cities more than 1 in every 20 wives were remuneratively employed; only in New Castle and Connellsville did the number earning fall below this ratio.

Age and earnings.—Apparently husbands assume a subordinate earning position in their families primarily because of age. Comparing the median ages of husbands who were principal earners with the ages of the supplementary earners, we find approximately a 10-year average difference. The husbands who were the principal supporters in their families tended to be in their early forties while those who were supplementary earners tended to be slightly over fifty years.

The opposite situation exists among wives; the principal earners were several years older, on the average, than were the supplementary earners. The median for the former group fell between 39 and 43 years (with the exception of one city in which the number of cases did not yield a reliable median), while the ages of the latter group of wives centered around 33 to 35 years.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 56.—*Median age of husbands and wives classified as principal, supplementary, and nonearners*

[Native white complete families, relief and nonrelief]

City	All		Principal earners		Supplementary earners		Nonearners	
	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives
Columbus	43	40	42	39	50	34	(1)	41
Springfield, Ill	43	40	42	39	53	33	64	40
Muncie	42	39	40	41	53	33	(1)	39
New Castle	43	40	42	33	53	34	(1)	40
Beaver Falls	43	40	42	40	52	33	(1)	40
Connellsville	45	41	43	43	53	34	61	41
Logansport	47	43	45	42	51	35	(1)	44
Mattoon	45	40	43	41	54	33	(1)	41
Peru	46	42	44	43	55	33	(1)	43

[1] Over 65 years of age.

The 5 to 9 percent of all husbands who did not receive any earnings during the year were for the most part in the ages commonly considered to be "retirable." One-half or more of the husbands who were nonearners were over 65 years in all but two of the cities. In Springfield and Connellsville the mid point of the age distribution of the nonemployed husbands fell at 64 and 61 years, respectively.

Turning now to the earnings received by principal earners at various age levels, we find that among the husbands, the highest average earnings were obtained in most cities by the age groups 35 to 49 years. This age group obtained average remuneration for the year ranging between $1,218 (in Logansport) and $1,738 (in Columbus). The age level at which the peak of earning capacity is reached in each city is, in part, a function of the occupational pattern of the community. This is to be expected since the longer period of training involved as well as the time required for building up professional practices and reputations tend to postpone the age of maximum earning capacity for the business and professional groups.

Wives occupying the positions of chief breadwinners in their families tend to reach their highest earning levels at relatively young ages. The group under 35 years in most of the cities studied received larger earnings on the average than did the older age groups (see table 55). In Columbus, for example, wives in the principal earner capacity who were less than 35 years old, earned an average of $950 during the year; at 35 to 40 years, $911; and at 50 years and over $761 represented their yearly compensation. The variations in earnings with age in the other communities were sometimes greater and sometimes less than these shown for Columbus principal earner wives, but in no city did the average earnings of wives at any age level reach $1,000 for the year.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Other sources of money income.—Although earnings form the bulk of all family income, other sources such as pensions and annuities, dividends and interest on securities, rents from investment property, gifts, etc., yield from 4 to 9 percent of all family income in these East Central communities (see table 34). It is necessary to emphasize again, that the nonearned money income considered here does not represent the total income from such sources in the communities studied.[10]

The greater importance of nonearned money income to families which lack a husband and wife as compared with complete families is indicated by the figures in table 57. Whereas generally fewer than 2 out of every 10 native white complete families derived money income from sources other than earnings, in most cities from 2 in 10 to as many as 5 in 10 of the incomplete families reported the receipt of such income.

TABLE 57.—*Percentage of complete and incomplete families reporting money income from sources other than earnings*

[Native white families, relief and nonrelief]

City	Complete	Incomplete	City	Complete	Incomplete
Columbus	20.2	33.3	Connellsville	17.6	24.6
Springfield, Ill	14.1	29.7	Logansport	16.1	36.2
Muncie	15.1	34.5	Mattoon	17.1	34.3
New Castle	16.8	22.3	Peru	15.3	36.7
Beaver Falls	20.4	47.4			

Limiting our analysis to the native white families which contain both husband and wife, we may examine the relationship between occupation and these other sources of money income. As might be expected, money income other than earnings was of the greatest importance in the occupational group "other" which includes retired and unemployed families. From seven-tenths of these families (Peru) to more than nine-tenths (Beaver Falls) received nonearned money income. Of the other occupational classifications, the business and professional group included a larger proportion of families which received nonearned money income than did the clerical group (except in Connellsville), which, in turn, exceeded the wage-earner group in this respect. Between 17 and 28 percent of the business and professional families, 11 and 23 percent of the clerical families, and from

[10] 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 are 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 study the manner in which families spent family incomes; hence what 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) is not included in the present discussion.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

10 to 17 percent of the wage earners reported receiving money income from sources other than earnings. Although these ranges tend to overlap among the various occupational groups when all cities are considered, an examination of table 58 indicates that, within each city, the relationship is clear-cut.

TABLE 58.—*Percentage of families in each occupational group reporting money income other than earnings*

[Native white complete families, nonrelief]

City	All occupations	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other
Columbus	21.0	15.4	18.9	25.8	89.1
Springfield, Ill	14.4	9.6	12.6	17.4	80.3
Muncie	15.7	11.8	15.3	21.6	79.0
New Castle	18.7	12.2	16.9	26.2	86.8
Beaver Falls	21.7	16.8	22.8	27.9	92.9
Connellsville	19.3	13.4	21.5	21.0	83.3
Logansport	15.9	10.8	11.5	22.0	77.2
Mattoon	19.1	13.2	17.3	26.1	72.9
Peru	15.9	11.7	11.0	21.9	69.7

Rents from property, interest and dividends, and pensions and annuities were the three major items of nonearned income. From the figures in table 59 it is apparent that, although money income from sources other than earnings formed only a small portion of the aggregate income of all families, such income was relatively important for those families receiving it. Between 4 and 7 percent of the native white families containing both husband and wife received net rents from investment in property other than the home; the average amount which they received ranged from $192 in Connellsville to $406 in Springfield.

TABLE 59.—*Percentage of families receiving money income other than earnings from specified sources and average amounts received by such families*

[Native white complete families, relief and nonrelief]

City	Rent from property		Dividends and interest		Pensions and annuities	
	Percentage of families	Average amount per family	Percentage of families	Average amount per family	Percentage of families	Average amount per family
Columbus	6.4	$305	4.3	$457	4.6	$598
Springfield, Ill	6.8	406	2.3	429	1.9	514
Muncie	6.6	305	3.0	342	2.4	481
New Castle	4.5	213	5.7	326	4.1	570
Beaver Falls	5.5	210	8.3	210	3.3	409
Connellsville	5.0	192	3.8	264	5.4	450
Logansport	4.1	251	2.5	280	6.3	602
Mattoon	7.0	322	2.3	228	3.6	425
Peru	6.1	212	2.1	170	3.3	527

There was great intercity variation in the proportion of families having dividends and interest from stocks, bonds, bank accounts, trust

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

funds, etc. In four of the cities (Springfield, Logansport, Mattoon, and Peru) only 2 percent of the families reported income from dividends and interest, but in Beaver Falls as many as 8 percent of the native white complete families received part of their income from this source. For families having such income, the amount of interest and dividends averaged only $170 in Peru but as much as $457 in Columbus.

Pensions and annuities formed a part of the income of only a small proportion of families (between 2 percent in Muncie and 6 percent in Logansport), but the average amounts received in this form were relatively high. In each of the nine East Central cities, families receiving income from pensions and annuities realized at least $400 from this source during the year while Columbus and Logansport families received about $600, or $50 a month.

Summary

Of every $100 income received by families in the nine East Central cities, between $86 and $90 was earned-money income. Of this amount, $75 to $81 was contributed by the chief breadwinner; $6 to $11 was earned by other members of the family; while $1 or $2 represented earnings from work not attributable to individual family members (i. e., the keeping of roomers and boarders, and casual work done in the home for pay). Between $4 and $9 of the remaining income was nonearned money income from such sources as interest, dividends, rents, gifts, etc.; while $5 to $7 represented nonmoney income imputed to home owners or resulting from housing received without direct money expense.

Analysis on the basis of nativity and color showed that principal earners contributed a larger portion of the income of native-born white families and of Negro families than of foreign-born white families. Conversely, supplementary earners were relatively more important in the foreign-born group than in the native white and Negro groups.

Within the native white group, too, there were differences in the relative importance of sources of earnings. The families which lacked a married couple were more dependent upon the earnings of secondary earners and upon the income from joint family enterprises than were native white complete families which received approximately nine-tenths of their earned income from the chief breadwinner.

Families without earners were from five to ten times more numerous, proportionately, in the native white incomplete group than in the group of families containing both husband and wife.

Of the principal earners in native white complete families (nonrelief), all but about 5 percent or fewer were males. When females served as chief breadwinners in complete families, they were found more fre-

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

quently in the clerical occupations than in the wage-earner or business and professional groups. The earnings of female principal earners amounted to little more than half the average contributions of males who served as the chief breadwinners of their families.

In all but one city 7 or 8 out of 10 women who worked merely supplemented the earnings of some other member of the family (in native white complete families). On the other hand, only 15 percent or fewer of the men who worked received earnings which were less than the earnings of some other family member. There was little difference between the average yearly earnings of males and females when they worked in the capacity of secondary earners rather than of chief breadwinners.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Chapter VI

Housing and Income

For a number of reasons a chapter on housing must comprise an essential part of a study of family income. Nonmoney income in the form of interest equivalent on the equity in an owned home often forms an important part of the home owner's income. From another point of view, in an age when housing for low income families is a dominant problem, it is essential to know what rents are actually being paid out by households with varying amounts of income in order to gage rent-paying capacities. The ratio of rent to income is particularly interesting because, where income distributions for a population are not available, income sometimes is calculated from known rents by assuming a given relationship. It is possible with the data collected in the Study of Consumer Purchases to illuminate each of these three points.

Home ownership among nativity and color groups.—An analysis of the frequency of home ownership in these East Central cities gives evidence of the approximate number of families receiving nonmoney income from housing. As may be seen in table 60, almost half the families surveyed owned their homes in 1935–36. Columbus families had the smallest percentage of home-owning families (37 percent) while Logansport families had the highest (51 percent). In general, the smaller the city and the more rural the location, the greater the percentage of home owners.

TABLE **60.**—*Percentage of home owners among nativity and color groups*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

City	All families	Native white	Foreign born	Negro
Columbus	36.9	37.8	52.9	17.9
Springfield, Ill.	47.8	44.1	70.8	44.8
Muncie	43.9	43.7	(*)	47.2
New Castle	48.9	45.3	60.6	10.2
Beaver Falls	47.7	44.8	59.8	15.6
Connellsville	45.6	41.3	64.8	36.0
Logansport	50.7	49.0	80.4	(*)
Mattoon	48.3	48.3	(*)	(*)
Peru	49.9	49.0	(*)	(*)

*Insufficient number of cases to warrant inclusion.

The proportions of home owners shown by the present study fell below those reported by the 1930 decennial census and the difference

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

in ownership was relatively uniform in every city. In fact, ranking the cities according to the percentage of home owners, in the two periods, we find only three of the nine cities (Beaver Falls, Logansport, and Mattoon) showing a distinctly different rank in 1935–36 from that held in 1930.[1]

In all cities for which the size of the foreign sample permits analysis, the foreign-born have higher percentages of home owners than do the native. This finding is in accordance with census figures and other studies on home ownership. From over one-half (in Columbus) to more than four-fifths (in Logansport) of all foreign-born families owned their homes. The greater prevalence of home ownership among the foreign-born may reflect the Old World tradition of real property ownership as signifying tangible evidence of economic and social status, as well as the relatively large proportion of independent businesses operated in premises also occupied as living quarters, and the prevalence of families of mature age in the present-day foreign-born group.[2]

The Negro families as a group tended to own homes relatively less frequently than did either the foreign or the native white groups, in four of the six cities where a comparison is possible. The low percentage of home owners among the Negro group seems to be a function of the low incomes of such families. Few Negroes have sufficient income to enable them to make the initial payments required for the purchase of homes.

Home ownership among complete and incomplete families.—Despite the fact that families without a married pair had lower incomes than did the complete families, home ownership was more common among the former than among the latter group of families. Except for families in Columbus, between 49 and 64 percent of the incomplete group were home owners while only 39 to 46 percent of the families containing both husband and wife in the eight cities owned their homes. In Columbus, very little difference was found between the two groups.

TABLE 61.—*Percentage of home owners among complete and incomplete families*

[Native white families, relief and nonrelief]

City	Complete	Incomplete	City	Complete	Incomplete
Columbus	37	39	Connellsville	39	49
Springfield, Ill	41	57	Logansport	44	64
Muncie	42	49	Mattoon	46	55
New Castle	42	59	Peru	46	58
Beaver Falls	39	60			

[1] The following percentage of all families owned their homes in 1930 according to the Census, vol. VI, Families: Columbus, 42.8; Springfield, 53.6; Muncie, 50.5; New Castle, 57.1; Beaver Falls, 55.0; Connellsville, 51.3; Logansport, 51.9; Mattoon, 62.0; and Peru, 57.1.

[2] See Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, vol. VI, Families, for age-distribution of foreign-born as compared with native white population.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Home ownership and income.—The proportion of home owners becomes progressively greater at each higher income class (see table 62). Even among families with incomes under $1,000, however, from 23 percent (in Columbus) to 34 percent (in Mattoon and Peru) owned their homes. Many of these owners were families of retired persons living wholly or partly on savings of which the owned home was an important element. Ownership increased sharply among families receiving $1,000 to $2,000; the percentage of owners averaged from 32 (Columbus) to 51 (Mattoon). At practically every income level Columbus and Springfield families had the lowest proportion of home owners while Mattoon and Peru families had the highest. At the $2,000 to $3,000 level between 50 and 71 percent of the native white complete families were home owners; at $3,000 to $5,000, 56 to 80 percent; and at $5,000 and over, 69 to 87 percent of all native white complete families possessed their dwellings.

TABLE 62.—*Percentage of home owners, by income class* [1]

[Native white complete families, relief and nonrelief]

City	Under $1,000	$1,000–$1,999	$2,000–$2,999	$3,000–$4,999	$5,000 and over
Columbus	22.6	32.1	49.5	57.0	71.4
Springfield, Ill	27.4	38.5	51.9	55.8	69.8
Muncie	30.6	39.7	57.3	67.3	74.1
New Castle	29.2	39.1	63.7	68.4	90.2
Beaver Falls	29.1	37.2	52.1	65.1	72.2
Connellsville	28.5	38.3	58.8	57.8	69.2
Logansport	32.6	46.4	61.6	70.2	72.7
Mattoon	33.9	50.8	65.2	73.9	87.0
Peru	33.8	46.3	71.3	79.8	(*)

[1] Relief families have been included with the families under $1,000 although a small percentage of them falls over $1,000.

*Fewer than 10 cases in base.

Home ownership by age and family type.—The older the heads of families the greater is the proportion of home owners.[3] It can be shown that increasing home ownership with age is predominantly due to a cumulative effect. A given number of families will purchase homes, for example, when the head is 25 to 35 years old. In the

[3] According to the census of 1930, for instance, as the age of the male head of the families in Columbus increased from under 25 years to 75 years and over, home ownership showed a parallel rise from 7 to 73 percent. This progression may be seen from the data tabulated below, which show the percentage of home owners at specified ages of the male family head:

Age	Percentage of home ownership
Under 25	7
25–34	23
35–44	41
45–54	53
55–64	62
65–74	69
75 and over	73

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

course of the next 10 years approximately the same number may continue to own homes while an additional number will have purchased homes. Thus when the group originally aged 25 to 34 reached the age 35 to 44 it will include those who retained home ownership from the earlier age plus those who had purchased homes during the subsequent 10 years.

This cumulative relationship may be inferred from the family-type data available for Columbus. It is shown that income being equal, the home ownership is more prevalent in those family types where the head is likely to be older.[4] The smallest proportion of home owners generally was found in family types II–III, which contain besides the husband and wife, one or two children under 16 years of age and no others and where, therefore, the age of the head is likely to be relatively young.

Conversely, home ownership was most frequent among family types IV–V and "all others"—families which contained several adults in addition to the husband and wife, and which insofar as the adults were grown children, represent rather old family heads.

For all family types, the increase of home ownership is correlated with the rise in income scale. This relationship is very clear cut among family types VI–VII, for example, where home ownership was proportionately more than seven times as frequent at the $5,000 level as at the income level under $1,000. The increase was not so pronounced for the other family types but was nevertheless very great.

TABLE 63.—*Percentage of home owners, by family type and income class in Columbus*

[Nonrelief native white complete families]

Income class	Family type [1]				
	I	II–III	IV–V	VI–VII	Other
All families	39.2	27.6	51.0	33.4	54.0
Under $1,000	38.2	10.0	31.7	11.2	19.4
$1,000–$1,999	33.8	21.0	43.5	26.1	45.1
$2,000–$2,999	45.7	43.2	55.8	47.2	56.3
$3,000–$4,999	49.1	47.4	64.6	57.4	62.0
$5,000 and over	64.5	66.3	75.0	80.6	71.9

[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 containing husband and wife not included in I through VIII.

Income of owners and renters.—In view of the increasing frequency of home ownership with rises in income level, it is not surprising to

[4] For figure showing family types, see ch. IV, p. 44.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

find that the median incomes of owners exceed those of renters in every city. Among native white complete families, the midpoints of the income distributions of renters fell between $802 (in Mattoon) and $1,397 (in Columbus), while those of owners varied from $1,382 to $1,993, (with the same two cities representing the extremes). Within given communities, the owners tended to average approximately $400 to $600 more in annual income than did the renters. Only a small part of this difference may be attributed to imputed income from owned home, as may be seen from the following analysis in this chapter. The chief explanation of this difference probably lies in the fact that families cannot undertake the purchase of a home until their incomes have attained a height which makes the financial risk a reasonable one. Furthermore, when the incomes of families fall too low, especially if the low level is maintained over a period of years, the payments on the home cannot be made and the mortgage is foreclosed.

TABLE 64.—*Median income of renters and home owners*

[Native white complete families, relief and nonrelief]

City	Renters	Owners	City	Renters	Owners
Columbus	$1,397	$1,993	Connellsville	$1,060	$1,549
Springfield, Ill	1,298	1,857	Logansport	979	1,386
Muncie	1,259	1,619	Mattoon	802	1,382
New Castle	1,083	1,586	Peru	971	1,455
Beaver Falls	1,166	1,561			

Nonmoney income from housing.—From 5 to 7 percent of total family income was shown, in the preceding chapter, to be in the form of nonmoney income either received as rent for pay or arising from equity in owned home. It has been assumed that home owners tend to have an advantage in purchasing power over renters receiving money income of the same magnitude since, generally speaking, in any given year the expenses of home ownership, i. e., repairs, insurance, taxes, and interest on mortgage tend to fall below the amounts paid by renters for rent in comparable types of living quarters.[5] Thus a nonmoney addition to money income of home owners was used in the computation of their family income. This imputed income was derived by subtracting the expenses of home owners from the estimated rental value of their quarters; the difference was then added to their money in-

[5] This does not mean that in the long run home ownership is necessarily more economical than tenancy. It merely assumes that the use of a house may be 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 the interest on funds invested in the owners equity was calculated in terms of nonmoney income from housing. To be sure, no account is taken of depreciation or of increase in value of owned homes, but neither are such changes on investments in stocks or bonds taken into account when determining current income. Since rental value of owned homes is in itself only an estimation (checked 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 homeowners might have suspected that the data obtained would be used for tax assessment purposes, there is also the likelihood that some under-evaluation took place.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

come.[6] Among native white complete households studied in these nine East Central cities, income imputed from home ownership ranged from $126 to $264 annually, or an average of $10.50 to $22.00 monthly for home owners (see table 65). Remarkably small variation is found among cities of the same economic grouping. For Logansport, Mattoon, and Peru, communities in an agricultural area, it averaged $126 to $139 yearly. For the cities of Muncie, New Castle, Beaver Falls, and Connellsville it amounted to $185 to $208; and for the capital cities of Columbus and Springfield, $264. These values thus are apparently related to differences in land values and housing congestion that characterize communities of varying economic structure and size.

TABLE 65.—*Average amount of nonmoney income from housing imputed to home owners, by income class* [1]

[Native white complete families]

Income class	Columbus	Springfield, Ill.	Muncie	New Castle	Beaver Falls	Connellsville	Logansport	Mattoon	Peru
All families	$264	$264	$196	$208	$185	$197	$139	$126	$132
Relief families	133	126	90	122	116	121	51	42	57
Nonrelief families	271	270	201	221	192	210	147	138	138
Under $500	175	174	139	178	174	172	93	98	106
$500–$999	169	175	133	146	137	181	97	84	96
$1,000–$1,999	198	209	164	182	169	186	136	112	123
$2,000–$2,999	260	286	237	241	220	244	181	175	173
$3,000–$4,999	372	397	339	335	286	243	263	253	230
$5,000 and over	652	561	471	530	294	426	345	392	245

[1] Averages based on families receiving nonmoney income from housing.

The amount of income imputed to home owners increased progressively with rises in the income scale. In Columbus, for example, home owners in the income class under $500 received an imputed income of $175; at the $1,000 to $1,999 level, $198; at $3,000 to $5,000, $372; and at the top income bracket of $5,000 or more an average of $652 was imputed to home owners. Similarly, in the other cities nonmoney income from housing varied between about $100 and $175 at the lowest income classes while at the top income brackets the estimated amounts received were two to four times as large.

The rental value of quarters occupied by families which received free housing in compensation for services rendered, such as janitors,

[6] For the purpose of cutting down the interview time necessary in an extensive random sample, certain devices had to be employed when deriving the figure for imputed income of home owners from housing. 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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

resident directors of institutions, or apartment-house managers was also added to the income of such families. Of the total nonmoney income from housing, from 95 to almost 100 percent arose from home ownership, while the residue which amounted to as little as 0.2 percent, consisted of rent received as pay. While this fraction is a small part of the total of nonmoney income, rent received as pay formed an important part of the income of those families receiving it.[7]

Housing Expenditures

Nature of data on rent and rental value.—Rent data in this bulletin must be qualified in a number of important respects. The rent of tenants is the amount payable to the landlord. According to the contract of occupancy, it might or might not include such items as fuel, refrigeration, or light. The lessee of a private house frequently purchases his own fuel and may even pay water rent and maintenance costs, all of which are generally included in the rents of an apartment house. To the extent that rent payments are in arrears the ratio of contracted rent to income is out of proportion to the place of actual rents in the income picture. It has been shown in various studies that this factor requires especial consideration in the lower income brackets, although present at all income levels. It is seen, therefore, that the definition of rent as used here is subject to a certain amount of indeterminate variation.

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 by income class.—Average rents of native white complete families ranged from $13.30 per month (in Peru) to $25.00 (in Springfield). The amount of mean monthly rent appears to be related to the size of community as well as to the degree of industrialization. At practically every income level the large cities had higher rents than did the smaller communities. In each city, however, there was a progressive rise in average rents (with a few minor exceptions) at each higher income class from $500 upward.

The average rents of the cities varied considerably at given income levels. Families at the $500 to $750 income level, for instance, rented homes in which the mean rent ranged from $11.00 (in Logansport) to $18.60 (in Columbus). The spread was still greater at the higher levels; thus at $3,000 to $5,000 average rents varied between $24.80 (in Logansport) and $43.00 (in Springfield).

As would be expected, rents of families which obtained relief during the year were well below those of the nonrelief group. The highest average was found in Columbus, $15.40, while the lowest $8.10 was

[7] See Tabular Summary, sec. B, table 2.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

reported by the Logansport relief group. The nonrelief families with current funds below $250 frequently reported higher rents than did families with more income. The explanation, as has been pointed out previously, is to be found in the fact that families with such low incomes and not resorting to public assistance, probably have savings and credit resources at their disposal. Thus these low income families probably maintain a substantially higher scale of living than would be expected from their income classification.

TABLE 66.—*Average monthly rent reported by renting families, by income class*

[Native white complete families]

Income class	Columbus	Springfield, Ill.	Muncie	New Castle	Beaver Falls	Connellsville	Logansport	Mattoon	Peru
All families	$24.40	$25.00	$19.40	$19.70	$18.90	$18.00	$13.90	$14.10	$13.30
Relief families	15.40	12.60	11.80	14.30	12.40	12.20	8.10	9.10	8.60
Nonrelief families	26.10	27.00	20.40	21.70	20.40	20.40	15.40	16.90	14.60
Under $250	24.50	16.70	16.30	18.00	12.70	13.30	9.30	13.20	11.90
$250–$499	19.30	17.40	15.00	16.40	16.20	14.90	10.80	14.00	9.80
$500–$749	18.60	16.90	13.90	16.90	14.50	16.20	11.00	12.70	11.60
$750–$999	18.30	18.10	14.50	16.60	16.30	14.70	11.80	12.90	12.60
$1,000–$1,249	21.00	21.00	17.80	18.50	17.40	17.10	13.90	13.90	13.60
$1,250–$1,499	22.30	24.40	19.00	20.30	19.10	19.30	15.20	16.60	14.30
$1,500–$1,749	24.90	26.90	21.50	23.00	21.10	22.00	18.30	20.20	17.00
$1,750–$1,999	26.90	28.80	23.80	24.60	24.40	24.30	20.20	21.20	16.40
$2,000–$2,499	29.70	32.80	26.90	27.00	25.70	25.10	22.10	22.70	20.20
$2,500–$2,999	32.20	36.50	29.50	31.30	28.60	28.70	24.00	24.90	23.40
$3,000–$4,999	40.50	43.00	36.20	39.20	33.40	31.00	24.80	27.30	26.30
$5,000 and over	58.50	60.60	40.80	55.00	33.60	38.80	34.20	28.30	(*)

*Fewer than 3 renters.

Rent as a percentage of income for nativity and color groups, Columbus.—The relation between rent and income is more pertinent to this study than average rents, which incidentally can be gaged from the rent-income ratio. For the comparison of the various nativity, color, and family composition groups we shall limit the analysis of rent-income to Columbus data which portray closely the relationship which we would find among these groups in other cities.

For all renting families in Columbus, 20 percent of income went to rent. Due to their lower incomes, relief households were obliged to pay out 29 percent in rent, contrasted with only 18 percent for the nonrelief group. Nonrelief families with incomes below $500 allocated 69 percent of their income to rent. This dropped in the $500 to $750 class to 33 percent and continued downward thereafter, reaching 10 percent for families with incomes above $5,000. Thus, although average rents were shown to increase with rises in income, the increase is not proportional to the rise in income.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 67.—*Rent as a percentage of income for nativity and color groups, by income class in Columbus*

Income class	All families	Native white	Foreign born	Negro
All families	19.6	19.2	20.3	23.4
Relief families	28.7	28.3	26.5	30.5
Nonrelief families	18.5	18.4	19.5	20.0
Under $500	68.6	73.0	90.8	49.4
$500–$749	33.3	35.0	33.3	26.8
$750–$999	24.6	25.4	23.4	21.7
$1,000–$1,249	22.4	22.9	23.8	18.2
$1,250–$1,499	19.4	19.6	20.8	15.5
$1,500–$1,749	18.5	18.7	18.8	14.5
$1,750–$1,999	17.9	18.0	20.5	11.5
$2,000–$2,499	16.1	16.2	16.7	12.8
$2,500–$2,999	13.8	14.1	10.5	(*)
$3,000–$4,999	13.5	13.5	(*)	7.2
$5,000 and over	9.7	9.7	(*)	(*)

*Fewer than 3 renters.

On the whole there is little difference between foreign-born and native white households (in Columbus) of the same income class in the fraction of income going to rent. The former allocated 20 percent of income to rent, while the latter assigned 19 percent of their income to rent. Among foreign-born relief families rent represented 26 percent of their funds compared with 28 percent for the corresponding native white group. The nonrelief foreign-born group contributed 20 percent of its income to rent, which was slightly more than the 18 percent for the corresponding native white households. Nonrelief foreign-born families with incomes under $500 were too few (four cases in sample) to afford a reliable picture of rents. Between $500 and $1,000 of income, rent assumed a slightly lower fraction of income of foreign than of native white families, but above $1,000 rent comprised a larger share of the income of the foreign group.

Negro families paid rents which were about one-fourth smaller than those of white families of the same income.[8] Therefore, ratio of rent to income also fell below that of native and foreign-born groups at every income class. For Negroes as a whole, however, due to their low average incomes, the rent-income ratio was higher than for the white families. Rent assumed 23 percent of the incomes of Negro families. Since a very large element of the Negro family population received relief (46 percent) during the year, the situation among the relief families is most indicative of the Negro group in general. Rents of the relief group represented 30 percent of their incomes. This is slightly higher than the ratio found for the white families which received public assistance. The reader should bear in mind at this point that data on direct relief either in cash or kind was not secured from relief families, so these ratios are somewhat higher than would be found if such income were included. Furthermore, since our data

[8] See Tabular Summary, sec. B, table 13 and sec. C, table 7.

77792°—39——7

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

do not reveal whether rents were actually paid during the year, or were in arrears, it cannot be said that three-tenths of the income of these relief families was actually utilized for rent.

Rent as a percentage of income: Complete and incomplete families, Columbus.—Native white incomplete families as a whole assigned 24 percent of their income for rent compared with 18 percent allocated by complete families. The larger share of income going to rent among the incomplete group was due largely to the fact that they were concentrated in the lower incomes where the proportion of rent to income was greater than in the upper levels. In comparing the two family-composition groups at the same income levels, little consistent variation between them is found.

Among Negro families of Columbus, broken families were not sufficiently numerous above $1,250 to permit comparison with complete families. As a whole the incomplete group allocated 32 percent of income to rent compared with 21 percent by complete households. In the income class under $500 rents of the broken families constituted somewhat larger fractions of income. The two family-composition groups paid an equal amount (27 percent) in the $500 to $750 class while above $750 the complete families devoted a larger share of their income to rent than did the incomplete.

TABLE 68.—*Rent as a percentage of income for complete and incomplete families, by income class in Columbus*

[Native white and Negro families]

Income class	Native white		Negro	
	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete
All families	18.2	24.0	21.3	32.5
Relief families	27.5	29.7	26.8	40.4
Nonrelief families	17.6	22.7	18.9	25.9
Under $500	77.3	71.3	42.5	52.2
$500–$749	35.0	34.9	26.7	26.7
$750–$999	25.0	26.5	21.9	19.1
$1,000–$1,249	22.5	24.6	18.4	16.6
$1,250–$1,499	19.7	19.1	15.5	(*)
$1,500–$1,749	18.7	18.6	14.5	(*)
$1,750–$1,999	17.4	22.6	12.5	(*)
$2,000–$2,499	16.1	17.6	13.3	(*)
$2,500–$2,999	14.3	13.1	(*)	(*)
$3,000–$4,999	13.7	11.2	7.2	(*)
$5,000 and over	10.1	(*)	(*)	(*)

* Fewer than 3 renters.

Rent as a percentage of income in nine cities.—Having seen that the rent-income ratio of native white complete families does not differ significantly from that of other family composition and nativity groups among families at comparable income levels, we may turn to the analysis of the restricted sample in the other communities with some assurance that the data are not unrepresentative of the total family populations.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

In every city the ratio of rent to income decreased with practically every rise in the income scale. Substantial intercity variation in the percentage of income allocated to rent at the same income levels was found, however, in these East Central cities. For example, in the $1,000 to $1,250 class 15 percent of income was allotted to rent by the native white complete families of Peru, but 23 percent in Columbus. Similarly, at the $2,500 to $3,000 level 10 percent of income went to rent in Peru, but 16 percent in Springfield.

On the whole it is found that in Columbus and Springfield—the two capital cities—the percentage which rent forms of income (in given income classes) was very similar. Likewise, the three industrial cities in Western Pennsylvania, New Castle, Beaver Falls, and Connellsville were fairly close, while Logansport, Mattoon, and Peru were somewhat alike. At the $1,000 to $1,250 income group, for instance, the ratio of rent to income in Columbus and Springfield was 23 and 22 percent, respectively; in New Castle, Beaver Falls, and Connellsville, 20, 19, and 18 percent, respectively; and in Logansport, Mattoon, and Peru, 15 percent (see table 69).

TABLE 69.—*Rent as a percentage of income, by income class*

[Native white complete families]

Income class	Columbus	Springfield, Ill.	Muncie	New Castle	Beaver Falls	Connellsville	Logansport	Mattoon	Peru
All families	18	20	17	19	17	18	15	16	14
Relief families	28	33	23	30	26	32	17	26	20
Nonrelief families	18	19	17	18	16	16	14	15	14
Under $250	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
$250–$499	59	52	45	47	49	44	35	44	30
$500–$749	35	32	26	32	27	30	21	25	22
$750–$999	25	25	20	23	22	20	16	18	17
$1,000–$1,249	23	22	19	20	19	18	15	15	15
$1,250–$1,499	20	22	17	18	17	17	13	15	13
$1,500–$1,749	19	20	16	17	16	17	14	15	13
$1,750–$1,999	17	19	15	16	16	16	13	14	11
$2,000–$2,249	16	18	15	15	15	13	12	12	12
$2,250–$2,499	16	18	14	14	13	14	12	13	10
$2,500–$2,999	14	16	13	14	13	13	11	11	10
$3,000–$3,999	14	15	13	14	12	11	8	10	10
$4,000–$4,999	12	13	11	12	11	8	10	(*)	6
$5,000 and over	10	11	8	(*)	7	(*)	8	(*)	(*)

[1] Percentage is not given because net current incomes under $250 formed only a fraction of current receipts, which included borrowings, drawing on savings, etc.

*Fewer than 5 cases.

We may generalize the findings with respect to the rent-income ratio, by pointing out that rent represents from $14 to $20 of every $100 of income of the native white complete families in these East Central cities. At the lowest income bracket ($250 to $500) between $30 and $59 in every $100, at the $1,000 to $1,250 level from $15 to $23, and at the $5,000 and over level $7 to $11 in every $100 of family income goes to rent.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 70.—*Rent as a percentage of income among occupational groups, by income class*

[Nonrelief native white complete families]

Income class	Columbus			Springfield, Ill.			Muncie			New Castle			Beaver Falls		
	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional
All families	17	18	17	19	20	18	16	18	17	18	19	17	16	16	16
Under $500	58	94	86	45	73	76	53	53	46	45	80	75	57	45	72
$500–$999	26	31	36	25	27	34	20	20	28	24	28	33	22	28	27
$1,000–$1,499	20	23	25	21	24	24	16	21	24	18	22	21	17	20	22
$1,500–$1,999	16	20	20	17	21	22	14	18	20	15	17	19	14	17	19
$2,000–$2,999	13	16	17	14	18	19	12	14	16	13	15	16	13	12	15
$3,000–$4,999	10	14	14	10	15	15	9	12	14	11	12	13	11	11	12
$5,000 and over	6	10	11	10	9	12	----	----	8	----	8	13	7	6	8

Income class	Connellsville			Logansport			Mattoon			Peru		
	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional
All families	16	16	16	14	15	15	14	15	16	13	15	14
Under $500	45	67	63	37	36	48	49	44	64	42	35	46
$500–$999	22	24	26	17	21	22	18	19	27	17	21	22
$1,000–$1,499	17	17	20	13	16	17	13	16	20	13	14	18
$1,500–$1,999	15	18	18	12	14	17	12	17	15	11	13	13
$2,000–$2,999	12	13	15	11	12	11	11	11	14	10	12	12
$3,000–$4,999	10	11	11	7	9	9	9	9	10	10	----	9
$5,000 and over	----	----	8	----	9	7	----	6	7	----	----	4

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Rent-income ratio among occupational groups.—With very few exceptions, families of wage earners allocated a smaller percentage of their incomes for rent than did the other occupational groups at comparable income levels. Families of business and professional persons, on the other hand, tended to pay the largest percentage of their incomes for rent, while the clerical families occupied an intermediate position at most income levels in the nine cities (see table 70). These occupational differences may reflect real variations in the standard of living of wage-earner groups as compared with white-collar workers but in part, at least, the difference may be attributed to the fact that the wage-earner income has to be distributed among more members than does the income of the other occupational groups in the same income classes.[9] Therefore, less money is available for the housing expenditure than in the clerical and business and professional groups.

Ratio of rent to income by family type in Columbus.—Other conditions being equal, one would expect that the more members there were in families the greater space would be required and therefore the higher would be the rents. The data in table 71, however, do not bear out this expectation. Instead, they indicate that the opposite situation exists; namely, the larger the family the lower the expenditure for rent at given income levels. This probably means that the more members among whom the family income must be distributed, the more is required for food and clothing and the less is available for rent. Family type I consisting of husband and wife only, spent a larger percentage of income for rent than did the other family types at most income levels. This is probably due in part to the tendency of families of husband and wife only to live in apartments where payment for heat is usually included with payments for rent as such. Types VI–VII and "Other," which contained a minimum of five members and generally more, tended to have the lowest rent-income ratio. Here again this may be due to the tendency of large families to live in houses and not in apartments.

Among all types the progressive decline in the percentage rent comprised of income with each higher income class may be noted from the figures in table 71 A. In the income bracket $500 to $750 rent formed approximately one-third of the income while at the top income class roughly one-tenth of the family funds were allocated to rent.

[9] See Tabular Summary, sec. B, table 1A, for number of persons per family.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 71.—*Rent as a percentage of income, by family type and income class in Columbus*

A. NONRELIEF NATIVE WHITE COMPLETE FAMILIES

Income class	Family type [1]				
	I	II–III	IV–V	VI–VII	Other
All families	19.1	18.3	16.2	16.5	12.7
Under $500	85.6	67.5	67.7	(*)	(*)
$500–$749	37.0	33.1	36.1	31.2	32.4
$750–$999	26.1	23.4	27.4	23.6	24.6
$1,000–$1,249	23.0	21.7	24.1	20.2	22.0
$1,250–$1,499	21.0	19.4	20.0	17.3	17.3
$1,500–$1,749	20.1	19.0	17.9	16.2	16.1
$1,750–$1,999	18.5	17.6	16.9	15.2	16.4
$2,000–$2,499	16.5	16.5	15.8	14.7	13.6
$2,500–$2,999	14.8	15.4	13.5	14.5	11.0
$3,000–$4,999	14.8	14.8	13.0	13.0	9.9
$5,000 and over	9.6	12.1	9.6	12.0	10.0

B. NONRELIEF NEGRO COMPLETE FAMILIES

All families	20.0	19.4	18.3	18.2	13.8
Under $500	36.0	44.5	71.3	(*)	(*)
$500–$749	28.7	25.7	26.1	23.4	(*)
$750–$999	22.4	21.2	23.1	21.0	19.6
$1,000–$1,249	19.1	17.5	18.8	16.4	17.8
$1,250–$1,499	15.1	16.5	16.1	14.6	12.6
$1,500–$1,749	16.1	11.5	16.2	(*)	12.6
$1,750–$1,999	13.0	12.2	11.8	(*)	(*)
$2,000 and over	12.2	14.2	12.6	(*)	(*)

[1] See p. 82 for definition of family types.

*Fewer than 5 cases in sample.

Substantially the same generalizations hold for the Negro as for the white complete families in Columbus. The more family members, the lower the percentage which rent constitutes of income, and conversely, the fewer members the higher the rent-income ratio. Comparing families in the same income class and of the same family type, however, the rent-income ratio of the Negro group tends to fall below that of the native white families.

Rental value by income classes.—Since so many families are home owners (from 37 to 51 percent) in the East Central cities it is important to present the rental value figures as well as the rent-income ratio for this segment of the family population. The data on rental value represent estimates of what home owners believe their quarters would rent for if their homes were rented, so the figures are probably less reliable than the rent data furnished by tenants. The fact that the averages obtained follow such a consistent pattern from city to city and even within each city, however, gives us some assurance that these estimates of rental value conform to the true situation.

Among native white complete families, the average monthly rental value varied from $20.30 (in Logansport) to $39.20 (in Columbus), these averages were considerably higher than those obtained for

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

renters, but since home owners have larger incomes, on the average, than do tenants, a higher rental value is to be expected. At comparable income levels, however, the home owners appear to have higher rental values in most of these nine cities than do renters (compare table 66 with table 72).[10]

TABLE 72.—*Average monthly rental value of owned home, by income class*

[Native white complete families]

Income class	Columbus	Springfield, Ill.	Muncie	New Castle	Beaver Falls	Connellsville	Logansport	Mattoon	Peru
All families	$39.20	$34.20	$30.00	$32.20	$28.60	$27.30	$20.30	$23.00	$20.80
Relief families	24.90	18.90	16.90	24.00	21.30	19.10	10.60	11.70	12.90
Nonrelief families	40.00	34.90	30.70	33.50	29.30	28.70	21.20	24.70	21.50
Under $250	22.40	19.00	17.00	19.80	20.00	36.20	14.70	16.00	17.30
$250–$499	28.40	23.10	22.90	27.40	25.20	21.50	15.30	17.40	17.80
$500–$749	28.60	23.70	20.50	24.60	25.30	25.40	15.30	18.00	17.00
$750–$999	27.80	25.00	24.10	24.90	23.50	24.60	15.90	18.60	16.90
$1,000–$1,249	29.20	26.70	23.40	26.20	25.40	24.00	18.20	18.90	17.40
$1,250–$1,499	30.70	27.10	25.30	28.90	25.50	25.90	19.40	22.70	19.40
$1,500–$1,749	33.20	28.80	29.40	31.20	29.00	26.90	20.70	23.30	21.70
$1,750–$1,999	34.60	31.80	30.20	33.30	28.80	29.80	22.40	26.90	22.70
$2,000–$2,249	36.60	33.80	32.50	33.40	33.30	31.70	23.80	26.20	23.90
$2,250–$2,499	39.60	37.00	34.90	34.40	29.40	29.50	24.80	29.30	25.50
$2,500–$2,999	41.50	40.00	37.60	39.60	32.70	33.70	28.70	31.30	25.70
$3,000–$3,999	48.20	44.80	43.70	43.20	38.50	33.20	30.60	35.80	30.20
$4,000–$4,999	56.80	54.30	46.20	50.00	40.00	33.60	41.20	38.00	38.30
$5,000 and over	79.40	65.00	60.50	66.60	42.30	52.20	43.80	45.50	31.00

TABLE 73.—*Rental value as a percentage of income, by income classes*

[Native white complete families]

Income class	Columbus	Springfield, Ill.	Muncie	New Castle	Beaver Falls	Connellsville	Logansport	Mattoon	Peru
All families	20	19	19	21	19	20	16	17	16
Relief families	30	36	30	38	37	36	21	29	27
Nonrelief families	19	18	19	20	19	19	15	17	15
Under $250	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
$250–$499	89	68	71	80	78	67	46	57	54
$500–$749	54	45	38	47	46	49	30	34	32
$750–$999	37	34	33	34	31	33	22	25	23
$1,000–$1,249	31	28	25	28	27	26	20	20	19
$1,250–$1,499	27	24	22	25	22	23	17	20	17
$1,500–$1,749	24	21	22	23	21	20	15	17	16
$1,750–$1,999	22	20	19	21	19	19	14	17	14
$2,000–$2,249	21	19	18	19	19	18	13	15	14
$2,250–$2,499	20	19	18	17	15	15	13	15	13
$2,500–$2,999	18	18	16	17	14	15	13	14	11
$3,000–$3,999	17	16	15	15	14	12	11	13	11
$4,000–$4,999	16	15	13	13	11	9	12	10	10
$5,000 and over	13	10	8	11	8	10	8	8	5

[1] Percentage is not given because net current income under $250 formed only a fraction of current receipts, which included borrowing, drawing on savings, etc.

[10] Here several explanations may account for the differences. To begin with, home owners may tend to overestimate the rental value of their quarters. In the second place, since the income of home owners includes nonmoney income imputed to home owners, it is possible that the amount imputed was insufficient and that families are classified into income classes below the level into which they should have been grouped. Still it may be that home owners actually live in better quarters, as judged by rental value, than do renters in comparable income classes. Whether one or all of these factors operate cannot be ascertained from the data at hand.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Rental value—income ratio.—Despite the limitations of the rental value and income data of home owners, the rental value-income ratio is useful for estimating family income, and is presented, therefore, in table 73.

Rental value represented between 16 and 21 percent of the income of home-owning native white complete families in the nine cities surveyed in the East Central area. The proportion is greatest at the low income levels and decreases consistently with each rise in income level. Generally speaking, rental value formed from about five-tenths to as much as nine-tenths of the income of families receiving from $250 to $500. At $1,000 to $1,250 rental value comprised between 19 percent (in Peru) and 31 percent (in Columbus) of the income of home owners; at $2,000 to $2,250, the ratio declined from 13 to 21 percent; while at the highest income band rental value amounted to less than 11 percent of income in eight of the cities, and to 13 percent in the ninth city (Columbus). These ratios are, in general, slightly greater than those found for the rents of tenants, but the same patterns obtain for both home tenure groups. The larger and more industrialized cities tend to have higher rental value-income ratios than do the smaller communities.

Summary

Not only does the proportion of home-owning families vary with income but, within a given income class, there are variations associated with differences in nativity, race, and family composition. In all cities for which the size of the foreign-born sample permits analysis, at least one-half of the foreign families owned their homes; in Logansport as many as four-fifths of these families were owners. Among the native white group, however, the proportion of home owners was below one-half in all cities and even lower than two-fifths in Columbus. In four of the five cities for which racial comparisons were made, Negro families were home owners less frequently than were native white families.

Home ownership was more prevalent among the native white incomplete families than among the families containing both husband and wife; from 39 to 64 percent of the former, as compared with 37 to 46 percent of the latter group had the title to their dwelling quarters.

The relative frequency of home ownership increased with each rise in income level. Thus, we find that although home owners comprised only 23 to 34 percent of the native white families which received less than $1,000 income, they represented from 50 to 71 percent of the group obtaining incomes of $2,000 to $3,000 and from 69 to 90 percent of the families in the highest income class ($5,000 and over). Since home ownership appears to be associated with relatively high

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

incomes, it is not surprising that the median incomes of owners exceeded those of renters in the native white complete group by approximately $400 to $600. That this difference is not entirely due to the income imputed for home ownership is obvious from the figures which show that the amount of such nonmoney income averaged only between $126 and $264 per home owner.

The highest average rents reported by native white complete families were paid by tenants in the largest cities of Columbus and Springfield ($24.40 and $25.00 per month respectively) while the lowest average rent was paid by families in the small city of Peru ($13.30). In each city, the average amount of rent increased with rises in income until, at the level of $5,000 and over, families occupied homes for which the mean rent ranged between $28.30 (Mattoon) and $60.60 (Springfield). Despite this definite increase in average amount of rent, the relatively high income families allocated a much smaller proportion of their incomes for the housing item than did families at the bottom of the income scale. Thus, for all native white complete families, rent amounted to between 14 and 20 percent of income. For the nonrelief families with incomes between $250 and $500, rent absorbed from 30 to 59 percent of income; at the level of $2,000 to $2,250, the proportion had decreased to between 12 and 18 percent; but only 6 to 13 percent of total income was spent for rent by families which attained the $4,000 to $5,000 level.

The rent-income ratio of these native white complete families was not significantly different from that of other family composition and nativity groups at comparable income levels. Therefore, it was possible to confine the analysis to the native white complete families and to examine the relationship of occupation and family composition to rent. At a given income level, clerical families tended to spend a larger proportion of their income for rent than did wage earners but a smaller proportion than did families in the business and professional group. With respect to family composition, it was found that larger families alloted a smaller percentage of income to the housing item than did the small families which received the same amount of income.

For home owners in the native white complete group, the average monthly rental value varied between $20.30 (Logansport) and $39.20 (Columbus). At comparable income levels, owners reported higher rental values than did tenant families.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Chapter VII

Family Income Structure by Cities

In the preceding pages, emphasis has been placed upon similarities and contrasts in the income structure of the nine East Central cities. Because generalizations which pertain to the income data of the various social and economic groups have been made on a regional basis, the income pattern of each city has been obscured. Consequently the following restatement by cities is of value to those readers whose primary interest is in the family income structure of any or all of the nine East Central communities.

Columbus

Columbus, the largest of the nine cities covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the East Central region, has the most favorable income distribution of any of these cities. Half the families had annual incomes of more than $1,316. Of every 100 families, 36 received less than $1,000 for the year; 38 reported incomes between $1,000 and $2,000; 16 secured between $2,000 and $3,000; while only 10 had incomes equalling or exceeding $3,000.

Four-fifths of all families in Columbus are native white. Their median income ($1,447) is more than $250 greater than that of the foreign born ($1,181). There was a marked contrast between the incomes of families including husband and wife, and those without a married couple (the two groups have been called "complete" and "incomplete" families in this study). Native white families which contained both husband and wife obtained a median income of $1,622 while the incomplete families averaged $885. Nonrelief families in the complete group received a median income of $1,751; families with incomes of $3,000 or more comprised 15 percent of the nonrelief group and were equally as numerous as families having less than $1,000 income.

Income of occupational groups.—Although wage-earner families constituted a smaller proportion of the total population in Columbus than in all but one of the other eight cities, they still represented one-half of all families in this city. From the point of view of income, this group fell at the bottom of the occupational scale, having a median income of $1,111 for the year. Approximately one-fourth of the families in the wage-earner group received either direct or work relief at some time during the year.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Families in which clerical work provided the chief earnings represented one-fifth of all families and had a median income of $1,696. The business and professional occupational groups (median income, $1,857) totalled 24 percent of the family population; independent business families were approximately as numerous as the combined professional and salaried business groups.

Families classified as "other" comprised about 6 percent of all Columbus families. Their median income of $354 was markedly lower than the medians for the groups just enumerated.

Income of family composition groups.—Three out of every four native white families in Columbus contained both husband and wife. The relatively advantageous economic position occupied by these husband-wife families was indicated above with respect to median incomes; moreover, only 12 percent of the complete families had recourse to relief while 23 percent of the incomplete secured public assistance.

Of the native white complete families, three-tenths were composed of husband and wife only. The next largest group of families for which separate tabulations were made consisted of husband and wife, one other adult, and one or no other persons (type IV); more than two-tenths of the complete families (23 percent) were of this composition.

The average native white complete family was smaller in Columbus than in the other East Central cities, containing 3.57 persons. In the nonrelief group family size increased consistently with each rise in income level, but even at the highest level of $3,000 and over the average size of these families, 3.81, did not equal the average of 4.35 persons per relief family. Families consisting of five or six adults (type VIII) had the most favorable family-income distribution, as measured by the relative infrequency of low income families as well as by the frequency of high income families.

Sources of family income.—Of every $100 income which Columbus families obtained during the scheduled period, $88 was earned money income. Of this amount, $75 was contributed by the chief breadwinners; $11 was earned by other members of the family while $2 represented earnings from work not attributable to individual family members (i. e., the keeping of roomers and boarders and casual work for pay done in the home). Slightly more than $6 of the remaining reported income was money income from such sources as interest, dividends, rents, gifts, etc.; while almost $6 represented nonmoney income imputed to home owners or resulting from housing received without money expense.

A comparison of native white complete families with those which lacked a married couple reveals differences in the relative importance of sources of earnings to the two groups. The principal earner, for instance, supplied 88 percent of the earnings of complete families,

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

but only 73 percent of all earnings of incomplete families. Incomplete families received a larger proportion of their earnings from supplementary earners (19 percent as compared with 11 percent for the complete group) and from family enterprises (8 percent versus 1 percent for husband-wife families).

Home tenure and income.—Of the East Central cities studied, Columbus contained the lowest proportion of home owners (37 percent of all families). Home ownership was more frequent among the foreign born than among the native born. Approximately 53 percent of the foreign-born group as compared with 38 percent of the native white and 18 percent of the Negroes owned their living quarters. The presence or absence of a married couple in the native white families in Columbus appeared to have little effect upon the frequency of home ownership.

The proportion of owners in the native white complete group increased with each rise in income until, among families with incomes of $5,000 and over, more than seven-tenths of the families owned their homes.

Home owners among native white complete families received an average of $264 in nonmoney income from housing. That this imputed income alone does not account for the higher incomes of owners than of renters is evidenced by the great disparity between the median incomes of these two groups, $1,993 for owners as contrasted with $1,379 for renters.

Native white complete families which rented their dwellings paid an average of $24.40 for monthly rent. Although the average rent increased with rises in income level, the ratio of rent to income became progressively less at each higher income bracket. At the highest level only one-tenth of income was allocated to the housing item. For all renters in the native white complete group, rent amounted to almost two-tenths of family income but in the lowest income class rent assumed almost six-tenths of current income. This high proportion is possible because many of the nonrelief families in this income bracket were drawing on past savings or on credit for a considerable part of their current expenditures.

Springfield

Springfield families received a median income of $1,274, an amount which was exceeded in the other eight cities covered in this region by the Bureau of Labor Statistics only by the median for Columbus. The distribution of families by income class showed marked similarity to that for Columbus families: incomes of less than $1,000 were received by 37 percent of the group; another 37 percent had between $1,000 and $2,000; 16 percent secured incomes ranging from $2,000 to $3,000, while the remaining 10 percent obtained $3,000 or more.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

The contrast between the median income ($1,402) of the native-born families and that of the foreign-born ($1,017) was more marked in this city than in the others. If only the incomes of families containing husband and wife both native born are considered, the median income is $1,518. By excluding from this group the families which had received public assistance, the median income is raised to $1,657. Of these native white complete families which were self-supporting, 21 percent had incomes of less than $1,000 while 15 percent attained $3,000 or more.

Income of occupational groups.—The occupational distribution of Springfield families was also very much like that of the Columbus family population. Wage-earner occupations engaged one-half of the families and yielded a median income of $1,025. The clerical group made up 21 percent of all families; their median income of $1,728 was the highest found for this occupational classification in these nine East Central cities. Also the highest in the region was the median income of $1,989 obtained by the 22 percent of the families deriving their incomes from business and professional occupations.

Income of family composition groups.—Families headed by a married couple represented a slightly larger proportion (78 percent) of the native white group of Springfield than of most of the other East Central cities. Their median income ($1,518) was approximately $500 higher than the median income of incomplete families ($1,035). The most prevalent family type among the complete group was that composed of only a husband and wife. Such families constituted 27 percent of all complete families; another 23 percent of the families included one adult member and possibly one other person in addition to the married couple (type IV).

Springfield had an average size of 3.64 persons per native white complete family. As in the other cities increases in family size were definitely correlated with increases in family income among the non-relief group. The proportion of families of five or six adults (type VIII) which received incomes of less than $1,000 was only about half as great as the proportion among all native white complete families. Moreover, 37 percent of the families of this type secured incomes of at least $3,000 as compared with only 14 percent of complete families of all types.

Sources of family income.—As in Columbus, wages and salaries yielded 88 percent of the aggregate income of all families in Springfield. The principal earners of these families were responsible for approximately 76 percent of the total income; supplementary earners contributed 10 percent and 2 percent came from earnings not attributable to individual family members. Of the remaining family income, 5 percent was money income other than earnings and 7 percent represented nonmoney income from housing.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Marked differences were found in the relative importance of the components of the earnings of native white families headed by a married couple and of incomplete native white families. The chief breadwinner supplied nine-tenths of the earnings in the complete group and eight-tenths in the incomplete group. Conversely, supplementary earnings and earnings from joint family enterprises were more important to broken families than to families containing both husband and wife.

Home tenure and income.—Home owners, who comprised approximately one-half of Springfield's families, were more prevalent proportionately among the foreign than among the native white families. Only 44 percent of the native white families in contrast to 71 percent of the foreign-born white families owned the quarters in which they lived in 1935–36.

In the native white complete group, home ownership was more than twice as frequent proportionately among families with incomes of $5,000 and over as it was among nonrelief families receiving less than $1,000 in annual income. Of all native white families containing both husband and wife, 41 percent owned homes.

As in Columbus, there was a spread of almost $600 between the median income of Springfield home owners ($1,857) and of renters ($1,298) in the group of native white complete families. The average monthly rent of $25.00 of all renters amounted to 20 percent of their income but the average rent of $60.60 paid by renting families obtaining incomes of $5,000 and over represented only 11 percent of income

Muncie

Half the families of Muncie had incomes of $1,226. This was only $50 lower than the median for Springfield, Ill. Of the Muncie families, almost two-fifths had incomes of less than $1,000 and four-fifths received less than $2,000. Only 5 percent secured incomes of $3,000 or more.

Since only 2 percent of the families in this city were foreign-born white, there were too few cases in the sample to warrant a comparison with the native white families, whose median income was $1,277. If the median is computed for only those native white families which contained a married couple, the midpoint is found to be higher, $1,395. And with the exclusion of relief families, the median income becomes $1,468. Of this last group, less than one-fifth received annual incomes under $1,000; 8 percent obtained $3,000 or more.

Income of occupational groups.—Wage-earner families in Muncie obtained a slightly higher median income ($1,135) than did wage-earner families in the other eight cities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the East Central region; this occupational classi-

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

fication included 62 percent of all families. Families in the clerical group constituted 12 percent of the family population and received an average income of $1,573. Independent business enterprises provided the major source of earnings for one Muncie family in 10; the same proportion of families engaged in professional and salaried business occupations. The median income for the four business and professional groups combined was $1,810 (a figure more than $200 higher than the medians for these families in any of the other cities except Springfield and Columbus).

Income of family composition groups.—More than three-fourths (77 percent) of Muncie's native white families contained both husband and wife. They received a median income of $1,395 as compared with $768 for the incomplete group. Families consisting of only the married couple predominated among the native white complete group, comprising three-tenths of the families. Next in order of frequency were families with one or two persons in addition to the husband and wife; two-tenths of the families were of this type.

The average native white complete family in Muncie contained 3.63 members. Families attaining incomes of at least $3,000 averaged 3.90 members—a size considerably smaller than that of relief families (4.35). A relatively small proportion of families with five or six adults and therefore potential earners (type VIII) received less than $1,000 (10 percent) and a correspondingly large proportion (34 percent) obtained $3,000 or more in family income.

Sources of family income.—All but 10 percent of the total income of Muncie's families consisted of earnings from gainful occupations. Only 4 percent of this aggregate represented money income from sources other than earnings while 6 percent represented net money value of housing received without direct expense to the family.

Of the aggregate, principal earners contributed 78 percent while supplementary earners provided another 10 percent. Only 2 percent came from earnings not attributable to individual family members.

As in the other cities of this region, the native white complete families relied to a greater extent (89 percent of earnings) upon principal earners than did the incomplete families of the same nativity (75 percent of earnings).

Home tenure and income.—Home ownership was reported by 44 percent of Muncie families of all nativities. Of the native white families which contained both husband and wife, only 42 percent owned their living quarters. With increasing income, however, the proportion of home owners rose until, at the level of $5,000 and over, three out of every four native white complete families were owners—this proportion was only a little less than twice as great as that for nonrelief families with incomes of less than $1,000.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

In the native white complete group, owning families secured a median income of $1,619 while the renters obtained only $1,259 for the year. Renters allotted 17 percent of this income, or $19.40 per month, to the rent of their dwellings.

New Castle

The concentration of families at the lower end of the income scale was greater in New Castle (median income, $1,069) than in Columbus, Springfield, and Muncie. Of all families, 46 percent reported incomes of less than $1,000; 38 percent received between $1,000 and $2,000; 12 percent secured incomes of $2,000 to $3,000, leaving only 4 percent at the income level of $3,000 and over.

The median income of the native-born white families amounted to $1,146, as compared with the average of $972 for foreign-born. Native white families containing both husband and wife had a median income of $1,258. The nonrelief families in this last mentioned group, secured a median income of $1,486 or slightly more than that received by comparable families in Muncie. Twenty percent of these nonrelief families received incomes under $1,000 while 8 percent secured $3,000 or more.

Income of occupational groups.—Wage earners comprised a slightly greater proportion (63 percent) of the family population in New Castle than in the other eight East Central cities. One-half of these families secured less than $1,048 in annual income. Only 11 percent of the New Castle families derived the major part of their earnings from clerical occupations; they received a median income of $1,302. Approximately $300 higher ($1,605) was the median income for the entire business and professional group, in which only 17 percent of the families were included. In New Castle, independent business families were more numerous than were families in the combined professional and salaried business group (10 percent as compared with only 7 percent).

Income of family composition groups.—Approximately four out of every five native white families in New Castle contained a married couple. These families secured a median income of $1,258 while the other fifth had a median income of only $719. Although families composed of only husband and wife outnumbered families of any other type, those with one or two persons in addition to the married couple (type IV) occurred with almost equal frequency (23 percent versus 21 percent).

Native white complete families in New Castle had an average size of 3.74 persons. The average of 4.25 persons per relief family was much greater than the average size of nonrelief families at even the highest income level (3.78). The highest average family income of

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

any family type was secured by that with five or six adults (type VIII). Although 20 percent of its families received less than $1,000, 16 percent obtained annual incomes of $3,000 or more. The proportions were in marked contrast to the figures for all native white complete families, of which 34 percent had incomes under $1,000 and only 6 percent secured $3,000 or more.

Sources of family income.—A slightly larger proportion of the total income of New Castle families, as compared with families in the other eight cities, was supplied by the principal earner (80 percent) and a correspondingly smaller proportion represented earnings of supplementary workers (6 percent). With an additional 2 percent of aggregate income derived from earnings not attributable to individual family members, earnings from all sources comprised 88 percent of family income in New Castle—a proportion not unlike that found in the other cities. Money income other than earnings accounted for 5 percent of the total and the remaining 7 percent was nonmoney income imputed to home owners or resulting from housing received without direct money expense.

Home tenure and income.—Home ownership was reported by one-half of all New Castle families. The proportion of home owners amounted to 45 percent among native-born white families and to 61 percent among the foreign-born white.

As many as nine-tenths of the native white complete families which secured $5,000 and over in income were home owners. This proportion was greater than the proportion for correspondingly high-income families in the other East Central cities and was three times as high as the percentage of home owners among New Castle families with less than $1,000 income.

The median income secured by renters in the native white complete group was $1,083, a figure $500 lower than that for owners. The average monthly rent of $19.70 which was paid by these renting families amounted to almost one-fifth of family income.

Beaver Falls

Beaver Falls' median income of $1,098 was only slightly higher than that of the neighboring city, New Castle. More than four-tenths of the families (44 percent) were in the income classes under $1,000; four-tenths received incomes of $1,000 to $2,000; one-tenth obtained between $2,000 and $3,000 while fewer than one-tenth (6 percent) secured $3,000 or more annual income.

The median income of native white families ($1,186) exceeded that of the foreign white group by slightly more than $150. All native white families which contained a married couple received a median income of $1,303 as compared with $1,449 for the nonrelief families

77792°—39——8

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

in this group. Of these nonrelief families, 20 percent had less than $1,000 income while 8 percent obtained incomes equalling or exceeding $3,000.

Income of occupational groups.—The distribution of Beaver Falls' families by occupational group resembled closely the occupational distribution of families in Muncie; the median incomes in Beaver Falls, however, were consistently lower. Of every 100 Beaver Falls families, 62 were classified as wage earners; 12 followed clerical pursuits; 20 derived their chief earnings from business and professional occupations, while the remaining 6 were families without gainfully employed members, and were classified as "other". One-half of the wage-earner families received annual incomes of less than $1,098. Only a few dollars separated the median income of clerical families from that of business and professional families; the former group secured an average income of $1,504 as compared with $1,530 for the latter.

Income of family composition groups.—Beaver Falls' native white family population included a larger proportion of families without husband and wife (median income $722) than did the other East Central cities. Only slightly more than seven-tenths (72 percent) of the families contained both husband and wife; these families received a median income of $1,303 for the year. Families with one or two persons in addition to the married couple (type IV) occurred with almost the same frequency as families with husband and wife only (type I); 24 percent of the native white complete families were of the latter type and 23 percent of type IV.

Families which contained both husband and wife averaged 3.76 members. As in the other cities, family size increased consistently with each rise in income level among nonrelief families. The five or six adults of family type VIII resulted in relatively high earnings and thus in high incomes of these families; 26 percent attained the income level of $3,000 and over; and only 16 percent received less than $1,000 annual income.

Sources of family income.—Approximately 88 percent of the aggregate income reported for all families in Beaver Falls was derived from occupational earnings. The other two components of this aggregate—money income other than earnings and nonmoney income from housing—supplied 5 percent and 7 percent, respectively, of the total.

The relative importance of the three sources of earnings was the same in Beaver Falls as in Columbus. Principal earners contributed 75 percent of all income while 11 percent was supplied by secondary earners and 2 percent by joint family enterprises.

Home tenure and income.—As in the other cities, home owners, who comprised slightly less than one-half of Beaver Falls' families, were

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

more prevalent proportionately among the foreign than among the native-born families. Approximately 60 percent of the foreign born as compared with 45 percent of the native owned the quarters in which they lived during 1935–36. In this city, the presence or absence of a married couple in the native white group was strongly associated with the frequency of ownership. Three out of five of the incomplete families as compared with two in five of the families which contained a husband and wife owned their homes. The proportion of owners among the native white complete families increased with each rise in income until, at the $5,000 and over level, 72 percent of the families reported ownership. Home owners obtained a median income of $1,561. The renters in the group of native white complete families received $1,166 as a median income for the year and allocated 17 percent, or an average of $18.90 per month, to the housing item.

Connellsville

Almost one-half (48 percent) of Connellsville's families reported less than $1,000 income for the year; $1,043 represented the median income. Incomes between $1,000 and $2,000 were received by 34 percent of all families; incomes of $2,000 to $3,000, by 13 percent; and incomes of $3,000 and over, by 5 percent.

Approximately $200 separated the median incomes of the two nativity groups: native white families averaged $1,123 annual income and the foreign white, $906. When the incomes of native white families which contained both husband and wife are considered, the median income is $1,259. When all groups except the native white complete families which were self-supporting are excluded from analysis, Connellsville's median income equals $1,509—a figure exceeded only by the median income of the comparable group of families in Columbus and Springfield. In Connellsville, however, as many as 23 percent received less than $1,000 annual income and only 8 percent secured incomes of $3,000 or more.

Income of occupational groups.—The median income of the wage-earner group, which represented 56 percent of Connellsville families, was $1,013. Families receiving the greater part of their earnings from clerical work constituted 15 percent of the family population and received an average income of $1,463. This figure was slightly higher than the median income of business and professional families, more than half of which engaged in independent business (10.5 percent of the families were in the independent business group while 17.5 percent represented all business and professional families). Families with no gainfully employed members comprised a slightly larger proportion of families in Connellsville (11 percent) than in the other cities; their median income of $231 was the lowest for these nine cities.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Income of family composition groups.—As in Columbus, three-fourths of Connellsville's native white families contained a married couple (median income, $1,259). The remaining fourth of the families received a median income of $731. Large families were more prevalent in this city than in the other East Central communities. Families consisting of only two persons (the married couple) comprised only 18 percent of the native white complete group and were less numerous than were families which contained an additional adult (22 percent).

The average native white complete family in Connellsville was composed of 4.16 members. The average size of self-supporting families reached 4.40 members at the $3,000 and over level but even this average was lower than that for relief families (4.62). Families which contained five or six adults (type VIII) were proportionately less numerous at the lower end of the income scale and proportionately more numerous in the highest income brackets than were families of any other type.

Sources of family income.—The principal earner contributed 76 percent of the aggregate income of all families in Connellsville. Supplementary earners provided 10 percent and family enterprises supplied an additional 1 percent of the total; together, these sources of earnings made up 87 percent of aggregate income.

Of the remaining 13 percent of income, 6 percent consisted of money income from sources other than earnings while 7 percent represented the net money value of housing received without direct expense to the family.

Home tenure and income.—Only 41 percent of the native white families, as compared with 65 percent of the foreign-born white group, owned their homes. Although only 28 percent of the native white complete families with less than $1,000 annual income were home owners, 69 percent of those obtaining incomes of $5,000 or more reported ownership.

The home owners in the native white complete group received an average of $197 in nonmoney income from home ownership. Their median income of $1,549 exceeded the average income of renters by approximately $500. The tenant families paid an average of $18.00 per month for rent; this average rent amounted to 18 percent of their income.

Logansport

Logansport's median income of $1,035 was $10 lower than that found in Connellsville. As in Connellsville, approximately one-half (49 percent) of all families in Logansport had less than $1,000 annual income. Of all families, 36 percent reported annual incomes which ranged between $1,000 and $2,000; 11 percent, between $2,000 and

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

$3,000; and only 4 percent obtained incomes equalling or exceeding $3,000.

Of the cities surveyed in the East Central region, Logansport alone showed as high a median for foreign-born families as for the native white group; these medians were $1,036 and $1,033, respectively. For native white families which contained both husband and wife, however, a median income of $1,155 existed. The nonrelief families in this group (one-third of which reported less than $1,000 for the year) received a median income of $1,303.

Income of occupational groups.—The median income for the 58 percent of Logansport families classified in the wage-earner group amounted to only $965. Clerical occupations claimed 14 percent of the families and yielded a median income of $1,247. About 11 percent of the families were supported primarily by earnings secured from independent business pursuits and 8 percent by workers in professional or salaried business occupations. The median income for all business and professional groups combined was $1,370. The median income of $448 obtained by the 9 percent of the families which were classified as "other" was the highest average for this group in the nine cities.

Income of family composition groups.—Almost three-fourths of Logansport's native white families included husband and wife. These complete families secured a median income of $1,155 as compared with $721 for the incomplete group. More than one-half of the families which contained both husband and wife were composed of husband and wife only (type I) or contained an additional adult (type IV). The former group represented 30 percent of the complete families, while type IV with an additional adult accounted for 25 percent. Families of type IV were as infrequent, proportionately, at the bottom of the income scale as were families with five or six adults (type VIII). Families obtaining incomes of $3,000 and over, however, were twice as numerous proportionately in type VIII as in type IV (14 percent versus 7 percent).

The average native white complete family in Logansport had 3.59 members. Self-supporting families were somewhat smaller than this average (3.46 persons) while relief families were larger (4.31).

Sources of family income.—Nonearned money income comprised a slightly larger proportion (9 percent) of the aggregate income of families in Logansport than in the other eight East Central cities. Money income from earnings made up 85 percent of total income while the remaining 6 percent was nonmoney income imputed to home owners or resulting from housing received without direct money expense.

The total contribution of principal earners amounted to 75 percent of the aggregate income of all families; supplementary earners contributed only 9 percent. Earnings from work not attributable to

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

individual family members, such as net revenue from roomers and boarders and pay for casual work carried on in the home, accounted for 1 percent of the aggregate income of Logansport families.

Home tenure and income.—Home ownership was more prevalent in Logansport than in the other East Central cities studied. Of all families, 51 percent were owners and of the native white group, 49 percent owned the homes in which they lived in 1935–36. That the proportion of home owners varied with size of family income was indicated clearly for the native white husband-wife families; in the income class under $1,000, 33 percent reported ownership; this proportion rose to 62 percent at the $2,000 to $3,000 level; and to 73 percent at the $5,000-and-over level. Home owners received a median income of $1,382 for the year.

The median income of renters in the native white complete group was $979. Their average rent of $13.90 per month amounted, on a yearly basis, to 15 percent of income.

Mattoon

The lowest median income found in these nine cities of the East Central region was that of Mattoon's families ($936). More than half (or 53 percent) of all families received annual incomes lower than $1,000. Only 31 percent secured incomes ranging between $1,000 and $2,000; 11 percent, between $2,000 and $3,000; while the remaining 5 percent obtained $3,000 or more annual income.

All native white families containing both husband and wife received a median income of $1,065 as compared with $1,375 for the nonrelief families in this nativity group. As many as 8 percent of these self-supporting families obtained $3,000 or more for the year; 31 percent received less than $1,000.

Income of occupational groups.—The low median income of all the families in the city results from the fact that the wage-earner group, which comprised three-fifths of all Mattoon's families, had the lowest median found for this occupational group in any of these nine East Central cities ($826). The 13 percent of the families dependent on clerical pursuits received a median income of $1,413 which was approximately $600 higher than the wage-earner average. Moreover, the income of clerical families slightly exceeded that of the business and professional group (median income, $1,405), in which 17 percent of the families were classified.

Income of family composition groups.—Of every four native white families in Mattoon, three contained both husband and wife. These complete families secured a median income of $1,065 while the median income of incomplete families was only $595. In the complete group of families, those consisting of only the married couple were the most

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

prevalent, comprising 26 percent of the group. The type next in importance, numerically, was that with an adult and possibly one other person in addition to the husband and wife (type IV); 20 percent of the families were of this composition. Although relatively unimportant numerically, families with five or six adults (type VIII) were distinguished by the relatively high level of the family income. About 27 percent of the families of this type, as compared with only 6 percent of all native white complete families, obtained $3,000 or more in annual income.

Mattoon's families were slightly larger, on the average, than were families in any of the East Central cities covered, other than Connellsville. For all native white complete families, the average size was 3.84 persons.

Sources of family income.—Of every $100 which Mattoon families obtained during the period studied, $88 was earned money income. Of this amount $79 was contributed by the chief breadwinner; slightly more than $9 was earned by other members of the family and almost $2 represented earnings from work not attributable to individual family members. Approximately $7 of the remaining income was money income from such sources as interest, dividends, rents, gifts, etc., while $5 represented nonmoney income from housing.

Home tenure and income.—Home ownership was as prevalent among Mattoon's native white families as among families of all nativities combined (48 percent). The proportion of home owners in the native white complete group reached 87 percent among families obtaining annual incomes equalling or exceeding $5,000.

Although only $126 was imputed to Mattoon's home owners among native white complete families, a disparity of almost $600 occurred between the median incomes of owners and renters ($1,382 as compared with $802). The average monthly rent of $14.10 paid by these tenants represented about one-sixth of their income.

Peru

One-half of Peru's family population reported incomes of less than $1,000 for the year (median income, $1,004). Incomes between $1,000 and $2,000 were received by 34 percent of all families; incomes of $2,000 to $3,000 by 12 percent; and incomes of $3,000 or more by only 4 percent.

When the analysis is confined to native white families which contained both husband and wife ("complete" families) a median income of $1,164 is obtained. By further limitation of the analysis to the nonrelief families in this group, the midpoint is raised to $1,322. Of these families less than one-third were in the income brackets under $1,000; 5 percent had incomes equal to or exceeding $3,000.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Income of occupational groups.—Three out of every five families in Peru received their chief earnings from wage-earner occupations. Of these wage-earner families, one-half secured less than $989 in annual income. Clerical occupations, which supported 12 percent of all families, yielded a median income of $1,221—this was the lowest average income for clerical families in any of the nine cities. Also the lowest was the median income of $1,324 obtained by business and professional families in Peru. Of the 18 percent of the families classified as business and professional, more than half (10 percent of all families) were in the independent business group.

Income of family composition groups.—Approximately 77 percent of Peru's native white families contained both husband and wife. These families obtained a median income ($1,164) which was almost double that of the native white families which lacked a married pair ($604). The complete families were concentrated in type I (husband and wife only). Three-tenths of the families were of this composition while another two-tenths contained one or two persons in addition to the married couple (type IV). As large a proportion of families in type IV as in type VIII (which contains five or six adults) secured incomes of $3,000 or more—8 percent of each. But the concentration of families in the income classes below $1,000 was more marked for type IV than for type VIII (33 percent as compared with 22 percent).

The native white complete families contained an average of 3.65 members. Nonrelief families receiving incomes between $1,500 and $2,000 were definitely larger than were families attaining incomes of $3,000 or more (3.70 as compared with 3.59). The average number of adult members in the family, however, increased consistently with each rise in income.

Sources of family income.—Among these nine East Central cities, Peru was most dependent upon the contributions of principal earners. Eighty-one percent of the aggregate income came from this source. Supplementary earnings accounted for 7 percent of family income while 1 percent represented earnings not attributable to individual family members. Thus, all but 11 percent of the total income consisted of earnings from gainful occupations. Nonearned money income and the money value of housing received without direct expense were almost equally important sources of family income as they each comprised between 5 and 6 percent of the aggregate.

The contrast between the relative importance of sources of earnings among native white complete and incomplete families was most marked in Peru. The chief breadwinner supplied 93 percent of all earnings in the families containing husband and wife but only 73 percent in the incomplete families. Supplementary earners and joint family enterprises provided 19 and 8 percent, respectively, of the

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

earnings of incomplete families as compared with 6 and 1 percent of the earned income of complete families.

Home tenure and income.—One-half of the native white families in Peru were home owners. The incidence of ownership increased with each rise in income level; whereas only 34 percent of the native white complete families with less than $1,000 income owned their dwelling quarters, 80 percent of the families obtaining incomes between $3,000 and $5,000 reported home ownership. Home owners secured a median income of $1,455, a figure considerably higher than the median of $971 received by renting families. The average monthly rent of $13.30 paid by tenants among Peru's native white complete families was the lowest rental average reported for any of these nine cities. The rent item accounted for only 14 percent of the annual income of renters.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Chapter VIII

Summary

The preceding analyses of nativity, occupation, and family composition have been made in terms of the entire range of income in nine East Central cities. In this final chapter, we shall summarize the important characteristics of all the families in each of four major income groups: (1) under $1,000; (2) $1,000 to $2,000; (3) $2,000 to $3,000; (4) $3,000 and above.[1]

Families with incomes of less than $1,000.—Families receiving incomes of less than $1,000 comprised approximately one-half of the family population in Connellsville, Logansport, Mattoon, and Peru. In the remaining five cities, families in this lowest income group were proportionately less numerous; in Columbus only slightly more than one-third of the families were included.

Families with incomes of less than $1,000 were predominantly native-born white despite the fact that Negro and foreign-born white families tended to be more prevalent in this low income group than at higher levels. From approximately 6 out of 10 (New Castle and Beaver Falls) to more than 9 out of 10 (Logansport, Mattoon, and Peru) of the families under consideration were native white. Negro and other color families comprised as much as two-tenths of the family population of Columbus but represented only a negligible proportion of the group (about 2 percent) in Logansport, Mattoon, and Peru. The proportion of foreign-born families in this group receiving less than $1,000 income varied considerably from city to city. As many as 36 percent of the families in New Castle and 32 percent in Beaver Falls were foreign-born white, but the percentage was considerably lower in the other communities, being as low as 2 percent in Logansport, Mattoon, and Peru.

Of every 10 families whose funds were below $1,000 for the year, approximately 6 (Connellsville) to 7 (Muncie) derived their chief earnings from wage-earner pursuits. The classification which included families with no gainfully employed members as well as farmers living inside the city was next most important numerically, claiming as many as 22 percent of the low-income families of Connellsville and between 12 and 17 percent in the other cities. Families

[1] Supporting data for this "horizontal" presentation will in general be found in the Tabular Summary rather than in the text tables of the foregoing chapters.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

engaged in independent business comprised between 9 and 14 percent of the group; most of the entrepreneurial group at the income level of under $1,000 were operating small-scale businesses which yielded low or irregular returns or were occupied primarily in keeping roomers and boarders. Only slightly less numerous than the independent business group were the families of clerical workers; they constituted from 6 to 10 percent of all families receiving less than $1,000 for the year. At this income level only between 1 and 3 percent of the families followed professional or salaried business pursuits.

The incomplete families concentrated at the lowest income level because many of these families have lost their traditional source of support. Of the native white families in this income bracket in six of the cities, approximately one-third lacked a married couple. In the other three cities, the proportion of incomplete families was even higher.

The native white families containing both husband and wife merit consideration in greater detail because of their importance in the total population. It is, of course, in the income class below the $1,000 level that we should expect to find the greatest concentration of families receiving public assistance. Of the native white complete families with incomes under $1,000, only between 46 percent (New Castle and Connellsville) and 68 percent (Muncie) had been self-supporting during the entire year.

Nonrelief families with incomes of less than $1,000 for the year were considerably smaller, on the average, than families of relief recipients or families at the higher income levels. The native white complete nonrelief families contained an average of 3.1 persons in Columbus, 3.7 members in Connellsville, and, in each of the other seven East Central cities, 3.3 persons. The small size of nonrelief families having less than $1,000 in income is associated with a low average number of earners per family. For the group under consideration, the number of earners averaged only slightly more than one per family (from 1.04 in New Castle to 1.18 in Mattoon).

The importance of secondary earners in supplementing family income is apparent when one notes that the earnings of principal breadwinners among families in this income bracket averaged only between $599 (Logansport) and $692 (Beaver Falls). In New Castle and Connellsville 4 percent and 6 percent, respectively, of the families received earnings from members other than the chief earner; in the other cities, the proportion ranged from 10 to 16 percent. Secondary earners contributed between $118 and $199 to the exchequers of native white families which contained a married pair. Much of the difference between the average earnings of principal and of supplementary earners appears to be related to the sex of the worker. Whereas more than nine-tenths of the chief breadwinners were males,

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

women comprised between four-tenths and eight-tenths of the secondary earner group.

Among nonrelief native white complete families with incomes under $1,000 home ownership was less frequent than at the higher income levels. Considerable intercity variation in the proportion of owners was apparent. Only about a third or fewer of the native white complete families in Columbus, Springfield, Muncie, New Castle, and Connellsville were home owners, but from 36 percent (Beaver Falls) to 45 percent (Mattoon) of the families in the other cities owned their dwellings. Renting families in Columbus paid the highest average monthly rent, $18.70, an amount which represented three-tenths of their average monthly incomes. At the other extreme, the lowest average rent of $11.30 which was paid by tenant families in the small city of Logansport amounted to only two-tenths of their income.

Families with incomes from $1,000 to $2,000.—Families securing incomes between $1,000 and $2,000 comprised another large group in these East Central cities; they represented between 31 percent (Mattoon) and 43 percent (Muncie) of the family population. In Columbus and Muncie, families at this income level were more numerous than were families having less than $1,000 annual income.

The predominance of native white families was even more striking at the $1,000 to $2,000 level than in the bottom income class. Except in New Castle, where slightly more than three-tenths of the families were foreign-born, the heads of at least 7 out of every 10 families were of the white race and had been born in this country. In Muncie, Logansport, Mattoon, and Peru, native white families comprised about 95 percent of the total family population.

As at the lowest income level, wage-earner families represented more than half of the group receiving between $1,000 and $2,000 in annual income. Wage earners were least numerous, proportionately, in this income bracket in Columbus and Springfield (53 and 52 percent respectively), and most numerous in New Castle, where 71 percent were dependent primarily upon wage earners. At this income level, unlike the one already discussed, families of farmers and families without earnings from occupation were relatively infrequent, comprising only 4 percent or less of all families.

Clerical families formed a substantial portion of the group obtaining incomes of $1,000 to $2,000. Between 12 and 27 percent of the families were classified as clerical; in most of the cities, clerical families were about one and one-half to three times as numerous, proportionately, as were independent business families. Even when grouped together, professional and salaried business activities engaged about one-tenth or fewer of the families at this income level in each of these nine cities.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Between eight- and nine-tenths of the native white families receiving incomes of $1,000 to $2,000 contained both a husband and wife. These complete families were somewhat larger than the ones at the lowest income level and averaged between 3.4 and 4.0 members per family. A corresponding difference between the average number of earners in these families and in the families having less than $1,000 income was evident. The number of earners per native white complete family in this income bracket ranged from 1.11 in New Castle to 1.33 in Logansport. But the lower number of earners in New Castle was partially compensated for by the high average earnings of the principal earner ($1,293) as compared with the average in Logansport of only $1,206 at this income level.

Home ownership was more prevalent at this income level than among families with incomes less than $1,000, but only in Mattoon did as many as one out of two nonrelief native white families containing a married couple own its home. In Columbus only one out of every three of these families reported home ownership. Tenants paid an average monthly rent ranging from $14.90 in Peru to $24.70 in Springfield. These average monthly rents exceeded the averages paid by families with incomes of less than $1,000 by about $3 to $7; the rent item, however, amounted to only between 13 and 21 percent of the incomes of renting families receiving between $1,000 and $2,000 for the year.

Families with incomes from $2,000 to $3,000.—Families reporting incomes from $2,000 to $3,000 constituted only between 10 percent (Beaver Falls) and 16 percent (Columbus and Springfield) of all families in these nine East Central cities. Foreign-born and Negro families were unimportant numerically at this income level except in New Castle, Beaver Falls, and Connellsville where the foreign-born families comprised 26, 17, and 14 percent, respectively, of all families. In the other cities at least nine-tenths of the family population was native white.

Wage earners were less frequent at this income class than at the lower levels, but they still represented at least half of the families in New Castle, Connellsville, Logansport, and Peru. From about two to four out of every ten families derived their chief earned income from business and professional occupations. The business and professional classification was no longer composed primarily of independent business families; the salaried professional and salaried business families vied with the independent business group for numerical importance.

Restricting our further analysis to the native white families which contained both husband and wife (a group comprising between eight- and nine-tenths of the native white family population), we find an average of 3.5 to 4.2 persons per family at this income level.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

As would be expected, more earners were required to attain incomes of $2,000 to $3,000 than of less than $2,000. In New Castle there was an average of 1.27 earners per family, while in Beaver Falls the average reached 1.53. The money earnings of the chief breadwinner averaged between $1,809 (Beaver Falls) and $2,044 (Peru)—amounts approximately three to five times as great as the average contribution of supplementary earners.

In each city half or more of the native white nonrelief complete families were home owners. The renting families obtaining incomes of $2,000 to $3,000 paid from $21.00 (in Peru) to $34.00 (in Columbus) per month for housing. Their rent for the year amounted to between 11 and 17 percent of their annual income.

Families with incomes of $3,000 or more.—At this highest income level, there remains for our consideration only a small proportion of the families in these nine cities. They comprised 10 percent of the family population in Columbus and Springfield, 6 percent in Beaver Falls, and 4 or 5 percent of the families in the other cities.

At least nine-tenths of the families in seven of the East Central cities were native white. In Beaver Falls and Connellsville, however, foreign-born families comprised 28 percent and 22 percent, respectively, of the group and were more numerous, proportionately, at this income level than at the level of $2,000 to $3,000.

Showing a distinct contrast to the occupational distribution of families with less than $3,000 income for the year, we find that about five to seven out of every ten families which attained incomes of $3,000 and over were in business and professional occupations. The occupational distribution of Connellsville is an exception here in that only 44 percent of the Connellsville families at this income level were classified as business and professional. Of the four business and professional classifications, salaried business claimed the most families in five cities; and independent professional, the least in six cities.

Wage-earner families were definitely less numerous than at the lower income levels, representing from 14 percent of the group in Columbus and Springfield to 36 percent in Mattoon. Except in Columbus and Springfield, where one-fourth of the families followed clerical pursuits, fewer families were classified in the clerical than in the wage-earner group.

From eight-tenths to more than nine-tenths of the native white families at the top of the income scale contained both husband and wife; it is with these families that the remainder of the chapter will be concerned. Families in this income class were the largest families in the nonrelief group, averaging between 3.5 and 4.4 members per family. Additional adult members served as secondary earners in many of the families. They accounted in large measure for the larger family size found in this, as compared with the lower-income

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

levels. Whereas the income group under $1,000 averaged only about five or six earners to every five families, in the highest income bracket there was an average of seven to nine earners to every five families. But even without these additional earners, the average earnings of chief breadwinners (ranging from $2,925 to $3,505) would have been sufficient in all but two of the cities to place the families at the top of the income scale.

Associated with rise in income level, the increase in home ownership reaches the peak in this income bracket. Approximately three or four out of every five native white complete families which secured incomes of at least $3,000 were home owners. The highest rents were paid by Springfield families and averaged $45.50 per month. This average rent was almost $20 higher than that paid by Peru families at this income level. The housing expense represented 10 percent or less of family income in four of the cities but even where it was highest (Springfield) rent claimed only 14 percent of income of families having at least $3,000 income for the year.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABULAR SUMMARY

Tables presented on the following pages show the distribution of families by income class, by family type, by occupational group, and by color and nativity group in nine cities in the East Central region:

Large city	*Middle-sized cities*	*Small cities*
Columbus, Ohio	Muncie, Ind.	Beaver Falls, Pa.
	New Castle, Pa.	Connellsville, Pa.
	Springfield, Ill.	Logansport, Ind.
		Mattoon, Ill.
		Peru, Ind.

Data on family income, 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 each of the cities according to income, color and nativity, and occupational group.

Section B tables present data only for the native white "complete" families—those containing both husband and wife, except for Columbus, Ohio, for which tables show data for complete Negro families also. The collection of expenditure data, presented in volume II, was limited to families in these groups. The size of these samples from which families were selected to give expenditure data was, therefore, made substantially larger than other samples. The tables in this section accordingly are more complete and detailed than those in sections A and C. (For a distribution of the native white families and Columbus Negro families according to the periods covered by the report year, see table 19.)

Section C tables present summarized data for native white incomplete, foreign-born white complete and incomplete, and Negro complete and incomplete families similar to those presented in more detail for the native white complete families in section B. The data in sections B and C tables form the basis for the estimated frequency distribution of all families given in 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 reported data contributing to the particular average. In order to obtain an average only for families reporting data for a specified 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 recorded in these tables will be found in appendix B.

77792°—39——9

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SECTION A.—ALL FAMILIES

Estimated Distribution by Income, Color and Nativity, and Occupational Group, 1935–36

The three tables in this section present estimated distributions of native white, foreign-born white, and Negro families in each of the nine cities of the East Central region by income class, color and nativity group, and occupational group.

Samples of varying size were secured for each of the nativity groups. The frequencies of families in these samples as reported in sections B and C of the Tabular Summary form the basis upon which the distributions shown in the following section A tables were estimated. In order to obtain these approximate total distributions, the following weights were applied to the individual samples:

City	Native white, complete	Native white, incomplete	Foreign born white	Negro
Columbus, Ohio	2.595305	36.632882	29.831111	[1] 2.853587 22.571428
Muncie, Ind	2.426378	33.773809	[2]	17.603773
New Castle, Pa	2.079325	17.521276	[1] 12.147435	9.224490
Springfield, Ill	2.401186	20.920000	14.569230	19.224137
Beaver Falls, Pa	1.097098	5.072368	4.320285	4.555556
Connellsville, Pa	1.178125	5.649123	5.923810	4.840000
Logansport, Ind	1.193103	7.491892	5.267857	[2]
Mattoon, Ill	1.113844	5.502857	[2]	[2]
Peru, Ind	1.197070	6.383333	4.480000	[2]

[1] The first figure is the weight applied to complete Negro families and the second is the weight applied to incomplete Negro families.

[2] Families in this group excluded from sec. A tables due to their relative infrequency.

It is not to be assumed that the data are accurate to the number of digits shown in these weights, but in order to arrive at the totals estimated for each community these weights with six decimal places should be used. For description of the method used in securing these weights, see appendix A on sampling procedure.

CONTENTS

Table	Page								
	Columbus, Ohio	Muncie, Ind.	New Castle, Pa.	Springfield, Ill.	Beaver Falls, Pa.	Connellsville, Pa.	Logansport, Ind.	Mattoon, Ill.	Peru, Ind.
1. NATIVITY GROUPS BY INCOME: Estimated number of families of specified nativity, by income, 1935–36	121	122	124	125	127	128	130	131	133
2. OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS BY INCOME: Estimated number of families of specified occupational groups, by income, 1935–36	121	123	124	126	127	129	130	132	133
3. NATIVITY GROUPS BY OCCUPATION: Estimated number of families of specified nativity, by occupation, 1935–36	122	123	125	126	128	129	131	132	134

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

TABLE 1.—Nativity groups by income: *Estimated number of families of specified nativity, by income, 1935–36* [1]

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class	All [2]	Native white			Foreign-born white	Negro
		All	Complete	Incomplete		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All families	79,225	64,138	47,873	16,265	6,712	8,375
Relief families	14,368	9,498	5,725	3,773	984	3,886
Nonrelief families	64,857	54,640	42,148	12,492	5,728	4,489
$0–$249	4,381	2,915	1,230	1,685	268	1,198
$250–$499	6,296	4,329	1,692	2,637	567	1,400
$500–$749	9,222	6,322	3,501	2,821	895	2,005
$750–$999	8,673	6,229	4,397	1,832	1,044	1,400
$1,000–$1,249	9,011	7,152	5,577	1,575	805	1,054
$1,250–$1,499	7,742	6,510	5,118	1,392	716	516
$1,500–$1,749	6,960	6,116	4,944	1,172	567	277
$1,750–$1,999	6,715	5,900	4,801	1,099	567	248
$2,000–$2,249	4,684	4,176	3,553	623	388	120
$2,250–$2,499	3,171	3,005	2,785	220	89	77
$2,500–$2,999	4,724	4,269	3,756	513	418	37
$3,000–$3,499	2,869	2,715	2,385	330	137	17
$3,500–$3,999	1,626	1,540	1,394	146	72	14
$4,000–$4,999	1,356	1,290	1,253	37	60	6
$5,000 and over	1,795	1,670	1,487	183	119	6

[1] 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, and as an incomplete family if it does not include both husband and wife. Single individuals are included in the incomplete families. See appendix B for further explanations.

[2] This and subsequent tables exclude families of other color because of their relative infrequency.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

TABLE 2.—Occupational groups by income: *Estimated number of families of specified occupational groups, by income, 1935–36*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional					Other [1]
				All	Independent		Salaried		
					Business	Professional	Business	Professional	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All families	79,225	39,392	15,846	19,075	9,106	1,284	4,178	4,507	4,912
$0–$249	4,381	1,759	160	421	392		23	6	2,041
$250–$499	6,296	3,629	385	1,280	1,230	5	21	24	1,002
$500–$749	9,222	6,253	747	1,650	1,343	141	21	145	572
$750–$999	8,673	5,758	1,235	1,280	1,026	46	64	144	400
$1,000–$1,249	9,011	5,196	2,020	1,544	1,089	44	171	240	251
$1,250–$1,499	7,742	4,450	1,947	1,233	694	29	244	266	112
$1,500–$1,749	6,960	3,525	1,825	1,377	608	62	285	422	233
$1,750–$1,999	6,715	2,872	1,991	1,757	723	116	403	515	95
$2,000–$2,249	4,684	1,995	1,316	1,352	475	58	325	494	21
$2,250–$2,499	3,171	1,160	934	1,061	276	88	337	360	16
$2,500–$2,999	4,724	1,704	1,382	1,579	435	118	520	506	59
$3,000–$3,499	2,869	551	888	1,414	269	117	502	526	16
$3,500–$3,999	1,626	321	480	822	134	148	314	226	3
$4,000–$4,999	1,356	146	305	903	161	100	388	254	2
$5,000 and over	1,795	73	231	1,402	251	212	560	379	89

[1] This group contains families engaged in farming and those having no gainfully employed members.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

TABLE 3.—Nativity groups by occupation: *Estimated number of families of specified nativity, by occupation, 1935–36*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Occupational group	All	Native white			Foreign born white	Negro
		All	Complete	Incomplete		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All families	79, 225	64, 138	47, 873	16, 265	6, 712	8, 375
Wage earner	39, 392	28, 815	22, 917	5, 898	3, 907	6, 670
Clerical	15, 846	14, 685	10, 765	3, 920	925	236
Independent business	9, 106	7, 631	4, 884	2, 747	925	550
Independent professional	1, 284	1, 089	906	183	149	46
Salaried business	4, 178	3, 924	3, 704	220	180	74
Salaried professional	4, 507	4, 210	3, 148	1, 062	149	148
Other	4, 912	3, 784	1, 549	2, 235	477	651

MUNCIE, IND.

TABLE 1.—Nativity groups by income: *Estimated number of families of specified nativity, by income, 1935–36* [1]

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class	All [2]	Native white			Negro
		All	Complete	Incomplete	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All families	13, 410	12, 477	9, 640	2, 837	933
Relief families	1, 710	1, 393	886	507	317
Nonrelief families	11, 700	11, 084	8, 754	2, 330	616
$0–$249	582	424	221	203	158
$250–$499	1, 102	979	304	675	123
$500–$749	1, 463	1, 252	745	507	211
$750–$999	1, 894	1, 647	1, 174	473	247
$1,000–$1,249	1, 844	1, 756	1, 553	203	88
$1,250–$1,499	1, 714	1, 661	1, 425	236	53
$1,500–$1,749	1, 263	1, 210	1, 109	101	53
$1,750–$1,999	970	970	869	101	----
$2,000–$2,249	753	753	584	169	----
$2,250–$2,499	460	460	426	34	----
$2,500–$2,999	664	664	563	101	----
$3,000–$3,499	258	258	238	20	----
$3,500–$3,999	172	172	158	14	----
$4,000–$4-999	140	140	140	----	----
$5,000 and over	131	131	131	----	----

[1] 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, and as an incomplete family if it does not include both husband and wife. Single individuals are included in the incomplete families. See appendix B for further explanations.

[2] This and subsequent tables exclude foreign-born white and families of other color because of their relative infrequency.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MUNCIE, IND.

TABLE 2.—Occupational groups by income: *Estimated number of families of specified occupational groups, by income, 1935–36*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional					Other[1]
				All	Independent		Salaried		
					Business	Professional	Business	Professional	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All families	13,410	8,312	1,671	2,642	1,353	134	568	587	785
$0–$249	582	266	2	64	58		3	3	250
$250–$499	1,102	641	45	223	218		2	3	193
$500–$749	1,463	980	134	183	174	2		7	166
$750–$999	1,894	1,562	109	165	102	20	20	23	58
$1,000–$1,249	1,844	1,308	271	185	148	2	20	15	80
$1,250–$1,499	1,714	1,271	219	216	132	4	46	34	8
$1,500–$1,749	1,263	836	189	228	122	10	60	36	10
$1,750–$1,999	970	557	175	236	114	10	56	56	2
$2,000–$2,249	753	332	177	241	63	5	58	115	3
$2,250–$2,499	460	175	85	198	55	7	58	78	2
$2,500–$2,999	664	249	155	255	61	15	87	92	5
$3,000–$3,499	258	75	42	138	24	15	58	41	3
$3,500–$3,999	172	22	53	95	22	5	32	36	2
$4,000–$4,999	140	38	10	89	26	12	29	22	3
$5,000 and over	131		5	126	34	27	39	26	

[1] This group contains families engaged in farming and those having no gainfully employed members.

MUNCIE, IND.

TABLE 3.—Nativity groups by occupation: *Estimated number of families of specified nativity, by occupation, 1935–36*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Occupational group	All	Native white			Negro
		All	Complete	Incomplete	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All families	13,410	12,477	9,640	2,837	933
Wage earner	8,312	7,503	6,085	1,418	809
Clerical	1,671	1,671	1,299	372	
Independent business	1,353	1,335	930	405	18
Independent professional	134	116	116		18
Salaried business	568	568	568		
Salaried professional	587	569	434	135	18
Other	785	715	208	507	70

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NEW CASTLE, PA.

TABLE 1.—Nativity groups by income: *Estimated number of families of specified nativity, by income, 1935–36* [1]

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class	All [2]	Native white			Foreign born white	Negro
		All	Complete	Incomplete		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All families	11,682	7,440	5,793	1,647	3,790	452
Relief families	3,251	1,869	1,221	648	1,142	240
Nonrelief families	8,431	5,571	4,572	999	2,648	212
$0–$249	793	469	206	263	231	93
$250–$499	1,342	716	401	315	534	92
$500–$749	1,574	944	664	280	547	83
$750–$999	1,709	998	718	280	656	55
$1,000–$1,249	1,539	1,013	890	123	462	64
$1,250–$1,499	1,123	670	617	53	425	28
$1,500–$1,749	940	629	541	88	292	19
$1,750–$1,999	822	582	495	87	231	9
$2,000–$2,249	552	385	355	30	158	9
$2,250–$2,499	366	269	246	23	97	----
$2,500–$2,999	457	348	295	53	109	----
$3,000–$3,499	203	191	139	52	12	----
$3,500–$3,999	97	73	73	----	24	----
$4,000–$4,999	78	66	66	----	12	----
$5,000 and over	87	87	87	----	----	----

[1] 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, and as an incomplete family if it does not include both husband and wife. Single individuals are included in the incomplete families. See appendix B for further explanations.

[2] This and subsequent tables exclude families of other color because of their relative infrequency.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

TABLE 2.—Occupational groups by income: *Estimated number of families of specified occupational groups, by income, 1935–36*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional					Other [1]
				All	Independent		Salaried		
					Business	Professional	Business	Professional	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All families	11,682	7,367	1,337	1,990	1,122	157	316	395	988
$0–$249	793	288	24	87	85	----	----	2	394
$250–$499	1,342	863	73	197	162	17	----	18	209
$500–$749	1,574	1,122	111	144	114	2	4	24	197
$750–$999	1,709	1,181	316	138	111	2	4	21	74
$1,000–$1,249	1,539	1,186	116	217	153	22	23	19	20
$1,250–$1,499	1,123	789	138	145	92	4	20	29	51
$1,500–$1,749	940	636	139	159	93	4	31	31	6
$1,750–$1,999	822	535	127	141	58	6	29	48	19
$2,000–$2,249	552	329	114	103	44	18	29	12	6
$2,250–$2,499	366	173	84	107	61	2	27	17	2
$2,500–$2,999	457	191	52	210	76	13	46	75	4
$3,000–$3,499	203	29	23	149	29	23	31	66	2
$3,500–$3,999	97	25	6	66	24	6	23	13	----
$4,000–$4,999	78	18	8	52	8	8	28	8	----
$5,000 and over	87	2	6	75	12	30	21	12	4

[1] This group contains families engaged in farming and those having no gainfully employed members.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NEW CASTLE, PA.

TABLE 3.—Nativity groups by occupation: *Estimated number of families of specified nativity, by occupation, 1935–36*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Occupational group	All	Native white			Foreign born white	Negro
		All	Complete	Incomplete		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All families	11,682	7,440	5,793	1,647	3,790	452
Wage earner	7,367	3,973	3,517	456	3,025	369
Clerical	1,337	1,134	871	263	194	9
Independent business	1,122	857	594	263	219	46
Independent professional	157	145	110	35	12	----
Salaried business	316	304	287	17	12	----
Salaried professional	395	359	219	140	36	----
Other	988	668	195	473	292	28

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

TABLE 1.—Nativity groups by income: *Estimated number of families of specified nativity, by income, 1935–36* [1]

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class	All [2]	Native white			Foreign born white	Negro
		All	Complete	Incomplete		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All families	20,981	17,025	13,364	3,661	2,841	1,115
Relief families	3,038	1,985	1,378	607	438	615
Nonrelief families	17,943	15,040	11,986	3,054	2,403	500
$0–$249	1,183	791	456	335	219	173
$250–$499	1,996	1,271	790	481	379	346
$500–$749	2,181	1,470	1,073	397	422	289
$750–$999	2,473	1,998	1,434	564	379	96
$1,000–$1,249	2,460	1,967	1,590	377	320	173
$1,250–$1,499	2,023	1,669	1,251	418	335	19
$1,500–$1,749	1,670	1,432	1,202	230	219	19
$1,750–$1,999	1,539	1,379	1,107	272	160	----
$2,000–$2,249	1,225	1,109	879	230	116	----
$2,250–$2,499	956	869	785	84	87	----
$2,500–$2,999	1,160	1,087	982	105	73	----
$3,000–$3,499	795	751	667	84	44	----
$3,500–$3,999	454	439	401	38	15	----
$4,000–$4,999	429	414	389	25	15	----
$5,000 and over	437	379	358	21	58	----

[1] 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, and as an incomplete family if it does not include both husband and wife. Single individuals are included in the incomplete families. See appendix B for further explanations.

[2] This and subsequent tables exclude families of other color because of their relative infrequency.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

TABLE 2.—**Occupational groups by income:** *Estimated number of families of specified occupational groups, by income, 1935–36*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional					Other[1]
				All	Independent		Salaried		
					Business	Professional	Business	Professional	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All families	20,981	10,576	4,486	4,606	2,160	316	1,163	967	1,313
$0–$249	1,183	519	68	79	77	----	----	2	517
$250–$499	1,996	1,457	103	227	199	2	----	26	209
$500–$749	2,181	1,677	150	257	206	5	5	41	97
$750–$999	2,473	1,493	428	403	344	2	24	33	149
$1,000–$1,249	2,460	1,400	588	434	293	50	15	76	38
$1,250–$1,499	2,023	1,066	560	300	178	12	48	62	97
$1,500–$1,749	1,670	907	379	294	167	14	62	51	90
$1,750–$1,999	1,539	664	543	323	110	17	120	76	9
$2,000–$2,249	1,225	468	453	278	90	17	101	70	26
$2,250–$2,499	956	309	266	356	96	14	127	119	25
$2,500–$2,999	1,160	329	390	436	136	29	149	122	5
$3,000–$3,499	795	125	267	380	70	22	170	118	23
$3,500–$3,999	454	53	133	252	53	17	115	67	16
$4,000–$4,999	429	54	95	268	60	38	132	38	12
$5,000 and over	437	55	63	319	81	77	95	66	----

[1] This group contains families engaged in farming and those having no gainfully employed members.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

TABLE 3.—**Nativity groups by occupation:** *Estimated number of families of specified nativity, by occupation, 1935–36*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Occupational group	All	Native white			Foreign born white	Negro
		All	Complete	Incomplete		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All families	20,981	17,025	13,364	3,661	2,841	1,115
Wage earner	10,576	7,772	6,308	1,464	1,996	808
Clerical	4,486	4,176	3,109	1,067	233	77
Independent business	2,160	1,821	1,424	397	262	77
Independent professional	316	297	276	21	----	19
Salaried business	1,163	1,148	1,085	63	15	----
Salaried professional	967	846	720	126	102	19
Other	1,313	965	442	523	233	115

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

TABLE 1.—Nativity groups by income: *Estimated number of families of specified nativity, by income, 1935–36* [1]

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class	All [2]	Native white			Foreign born white	Negro
		All	Complete	Incomplete		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All families	4,156	2,737	1,966	771	1,214	205
Relief families	955	509	301	208	328	118
Nonrelief families	3,201	2,228	1,665	563	886	87
$0–$249	320	202	70	132	82	36
$250–$499	378	246	114	132	86	46
$500–$749	500	294	157	137	147	59
$750–$999	626	317	246	71	268	41
$1,000–$1,249	651	421	346	75	216	14
$1,250–$1,499	383	275	238	37	104	4
$1,500–$1,749	348	236	205	31	109	3
$1,750–$1,999	275	214	163	51	59	2
$2,000–$2,249	185	150	120	30	35	----
$2,250–$2,499	99	86	76	10	13	----
$2,500–$2,999	142	116	91	25	26	----
$3,000–$3,499	115	85	60	25	30	----
$3,500–$3,999	54	41	36	5	13	----
$4,000–$4,999	42	29	24	5	13	----
$5,000 and over	38	25	20	5	13	----

[1] 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, and as an incomplete family if it does not include both husband and wife. Single individuals are included in the incomplete families. See appendix B for further explanations.

[2] This and subsequent tables exclude families of other color because of their relative infrequency.

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

TABLE 2.—Occupational groups by income: *Estimated number of families of specified occupational groups, by income, 1935–36*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional				Other [1]
				All	Independent	Salaried		
					Business and professional	Business	Professional	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All families	4,156	2,583	482	840	524	105	211	251
$0–$249	320	148	12	46	45	1	----	114
$250–$499	378	232	27	57	47	5	5	62
$500–$749	500	341	36	100	83	3	14	23
$750–$999	626	474	42	90	75	4	11	20
$1,000–$1,249	651	511	60	74	50	10	14	6
$1,250–$1,499	383	268	63	44	30	2	12	8
$1,500–$1,749	348	197	70	74	37	8	29	7
$1,750–$1,999	275	149	49	72	37	11	24	5
$2,000–$2,249	185	76	33	71	43	8	20	5
$2,250–$2,499	99	51	19	29	5	2	22	----
$2,500–$2,999	142	54	28	60	23	21	16	----
$3,000–$3,499	115	53	19	42	15	10	17	1
$3,500–$3,999	54	12	21	21	6	8	7	----
$4,000–$4,999	42	11	2	29	9	7	13	----
$5,000 and over	38	6	1	31	19	5	7	----

[1] This group contains families engaged in farming and those having no gainfully employed members.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

TABLE 3.—Nativity groups by occupation: *Estimated number of families of specified nativity, by occupation, 1935–36*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Occupational group	All	Native white			Foreign born white	Negro
		All	Complete	Incomplete		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All families	4,156	2,737	1,966	771	1,214	205
Wage earner	2,583	1,550	1,236	314	856	177
Clerical	482	409	297	112	73	----
Independent business	486	295	168	127	173	18
Independent professional	38	34	29	5	4	----
Salaried business	105	91	76	15	9	5
Salaried professional	211	167	111	56	39	5
Other	251	191	49	142	60	----

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

TABLE 1.—Nativity groups by income: *Estimated number of families of specified nativity, by income, 1935–36* [1]

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class	All [2]	Native white			Foreign born white	Negro
		All	Complete	Incomplete		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All families	3,272	2,529	1,885	644	622	121
Relief families	908	663	431	232	172	73
Nonrelief families	2,364	1,866	1,454	412	450	48
$0–$249	422	304	140	164	65	53
$250–$499	381	256	166	90	106	19
$500–$749	356	251	178	73	95	10
$750–$999	419	334	238	96	71	14
$1,000–$1,249	341	242	214	28	89	10
$1,250–$1,499	316	252	201	51	59	5
$1,500–$1,749	279	245	194	51	24	10
$1,750–$1,999	188	170	153	17	18	----
$2,000–$2,249	152	111	94	17	41	----
$2,250–$2,499	131	119	97	22	12	----
$2,500–$2,999	125	119	96	23	6	----
$3,000–$3,499	65	53	49	4	12	----
$3,500–$3,999	38	32	30	2	6	----
$4,000–$4,999	26	22	20	2	4	----
$5,000 and over	33	19	15	4	14	----

[1] 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, and as an incomplete family if it does not include both husband and wife. Single individuals are included in the incomplete families. See appendix B for further explanations.

[2] This and subsequent tables exclude families of other color because of their relative infrequency.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

TABLE 2.—Occupational groups by income: *Estimated number of families of specified occupational groups, by income, 1935–36*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional				Other[1]
				All	Independent	Salaried		
					Business and professional	Business	Professional	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All families	3,272	1,837	491	570	372	74	124	374
$0–$249	422	196	8	16	15		1	202
$250–$499	381	240	30	56	46	1	9	55
$500–$749	356	235	21	58	55		3	42
$750–$999	419	236	73	62	58	1	3	48
$1,000–$1,249	341	218	48	64	50	4	10	11
$1,250–$1,499	316	191	77	36	21	4	11	12
$1,500–$1,749	279	152	77	48	20	8	20	2
$1,750–$1,999	188	107	38	42	13	11	18	1
$2,000–$2,249	152	84	35	33	13	8	12	
$2,250–$2,499	131	63	22	46	13	16	17	
$2,500–$2,999	125	62	25	38	16	8	14	
$3,000–$3,499	65	27	18	19	11	6	2	1
$3,500–$3,999	38	10	8	20	15	4	1	
$4,000–$4,999	26	9	10	7	4	1	2	
$5,000 and over	33	7	1	25	22	2	1	

[1] This group contains families engaged in farming and those having no gainfully employed members.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

TABLE 3.—Nativity groups by occupation: *Estimated number of families of specified nativity, by occupation, 1935–36*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Occupational group	All	Native white			Foreign born white	Negro
		All	Complete	Incomplete		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All families	3,272	2,529	1,885	644	622	121
Wage earner	1,837	1,374	1,148	226	391	72
Clerical	491	439	326	113	47	5
Independent business	344	215	142	73	119	10
Independent professional	28	28	28			
Salaried business	74	74	68	6		
Salaried professional	124	107	84	23	12	5
Other	374	292	89	203	53	29

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

LOGANSPORT, IND.

TABLE 1.—Nativity groups by income: *Estimated number of families of specified nativity, by income, 1935–36* [1]

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class	All [2]	Native white			Foreign born white
		All	Complete	Incomplete	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All families	5,487	5,192	3,806	1,386	295
Relief families	886	849	587	262	37
Nonrelief families	4,601	4,343	3,219	1,124	258
$0–$249	460	434	142	292	26
$250–$499	587	544	342	202	43
$500–$749	805	779	554	225	26
$750–$999	805	757	555	202	48
$1,000–$1,249	649	612	500	112	37
$1,250–$1,499	521	495	383	112	26
$1,500–$1,749	469	432	394	38	37
$1,750–$1,999	355	350	283	67	5
$2,000–$2,249	215	204	174	30	11
$2,250–$2,499	157	147	132	15	10
$2,500–$2,999	218	202	164	38	16
$3,000–$3,499	131	126	100	26	5
$3,500–$3,999	45	41	33	8	4
$4,000–$4,999	29	28	24	4	1
$5,000 and over	41	41	26	15	----

[1] 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, and as an incomplete family if it does not include both husband and wife. Single individuals are included in the incomplete families. See appendix B for further explanations.

[2] This and subsequent tables exclude Negro and families of other color because of their relative infrequency

LOGANSPORT, IND.

TABLE 2.—Occupational groups by income: *Estimated number of families of specified occupational groups, by income, 1935–36*

[All white families, relief and nonrelief]

Income class	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional				Other [1]
				All	Independent	Salaried		
					Business and professional	Business	Professional	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All families	5,487	3,186	785	1,038	662	180	196	478
$0–$249	460	240	29	43	42	----	1	148
$250–$499	587	343	38	91	86	1	4	115
$500–$749	805	576	82	76	59	3	14	71
$750–$999	805	504	115	120	78	14	28	66
$1,000–$1,249	649	369	130	127	87	11	29	23
$1,250–$1,499	521	282	90	129	81	17	31	20
$1,500–$1,749	469	278	97	89	58	16	15	5
$1,750–$1,999	355	213	55	84	36	24	24	3
$2,000–$2,249	215	115	45	53	23	23	7	2
$2,250–$2,499	157	87	26	43	17	13	13	1
$2,500–$2,999	218	116	46	55	26	16	13	1
$3,000–$3,499	131	45	22	55	25	24	6	9
$3,500–$3,999	45	13	5	26	20	5	1	1
$4,000–$4,999	29	4	1	19	12	4	3	5
$5,000 and over	41	1	4	28	12	9	7	8

[1] This group contains families engaged in farming and those having no gainfully employed members.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

LOGANSPORT, IND.

TABLE 3.—Nativity groups by occupation: *Estimated number of families of specified nativity, by occupation, 1935–36*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Occupational group	All	Native white			Foreign born white
		All	Complete	Incomplete	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All families	5,487	5,192	3,806	1,386	295
Wage earner	3,186	3,013	2,368	645	173
Clerical	785	764	554	210	21
Independent business	610	578	406	172	32
Independent professional	52	52	52		
Salaried business	180	169	162	7	11
Salaried professional	196	196	121	75	
Other	478	420	143	277	58

MATTOON, ILL.

TABLE 1.—Nativity groups by income: *Estimated number of families of specified nativity, by income, 1935–36* [1]

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class	All [2]	Native white		
		All	Complete	Incomplete
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
All families	3,771	3,771	2,808	963
Relief families	1,019	1,019	711	308
Nonrelief families	2,752	2,752	2,097	655
$0–$249	416	416	235	181
$250–$499	654	654	407	247
$500–$749	459	459	322	137
$750–$999	478	478	363	115
$1,000–$1,249	376	376	299	77
$1,250–$1,499	339	339	251	88
$1,500–$1,749	218	218	185	33
$1,750–$1,999	229	229	212	17
$2,000–$2,249	155	155	144	11
$2,250–$2,499	108	108	102	6
$2,500–$2,999	154	154	126	28
$3,000–$3,499	91	91	74	17
$3,500–$3,999	45	45	39	6
$4,000–$4,999	23	23	23	
$5,000 and over	26	26	26	

[1] 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, and as an incomplete family if it does not include both husband and wife. Single individuals are included in the incomplete families. See appendix B for further explanations.

[2] This and subsequent tables exclude foreign born, Negro, and families of other color because of their relative infrequency.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MATTOON, ILL.

TABLE 2.—Occupational groups by income: *Estimated number of families of specified occupational groups, by income, 1935–36*

[All white families, relief and nonrelief]

Income class	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional				Other[1]
				All	Independent	Salaried		
					Business and professional	Business	Professional	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All families	3,771	2,267	501	654	429	129	96	349
$0–$249	416	237	7	24	24			148
$250–$499	654	507	24	56	52		4	67
$500–$749	459	299	26	78	74	3	1	56
$750–$999	478	296	82	77	56	5	16	23
$1,000–$1,249	376	244	64	51	40	8	3	17
$1,250–$1,499	339	181	73	66	29	11	26	19
$1,500–$1,749	218	116	50	50	21	15	14	2
$1,750–$1,999	229	122	52	50	31	11	8	5
$2,000–$2,249	155	85	34	35	18	13	4	1
$2,250–$2,499	108	45	28	27	12	12	3	8
$2,500–$2,999	154	68	37	47	24	17	6	2
$3,000–$3,499	91	33	12	45	21	16	8	1
$3,500–$3,999	45	22	6	17	5	11	1	
$4,000–$4,999	23	11	4	8	4	3	1	
$5,000 and over	26	1	2	23	18	4	1	

[1] This group contains families engaged in farming and those having no gainfully employed members.

MATTOON, ILL.

TABLE 3.—Nativity groups by occupation: *Estimated number of families of specified nativity, by occupation, 1935–36*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Occupational group	All	Native white		
		All	Complete	Incomplete
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
All families	3,771	3,771	2,808	963
Wage earner	2,267	2,267	1,777	490
Clerical	501	501	391	110
Independent business	399	399	306	93
Independent professional	30	30	30	
Salaried business	129	129	118	11
Salaried professional	96	96	52	44
Other	349	349	134	215

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

PERU, IND.

TABLE 1.—Nativity groups by income: *Estimated number of families of specified nativity, by income, 1935–36* [1]

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class	All [2]	Native white			Foreign born white
		All	Complete	Incomplete	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All families	3,411	3,299	2,533	766	112
Relief families	589	567	401	166	22
Nonrelief families	2,822	2,732	2,132	600	90
$0–$249	296	292	120	172	4
$250–$499	348	325	178	147	23
$500–$749	551	533	380	153	18
$750–$999	503	494	379	115	9
$1,000–$1,249	426	399	322	77	27
$1,250–$1,499	311	306	280	26	5
$1,500–$1,749	201	201	195	6	----
$1,750–$1,999	221	221	208	13	----
$2,000–$2,249	141	137	131	6	4
$2,250–$2,499	132	123	110	13	9
$2,500–$2,999	150	141	122	19	9
$3,000–$3,499	74	74	55	19	----
$3,500–$3,999	29	29	29	----	----
$4,000–$4,999	20	16	16	----	4
$5,000 and over	8	8	8	----	----

[1] 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, and as an incomplete family if it does not include both husband and wife. Single individuals are included in the incomplete families. See appendix B for further explanations.

[2] This and subsequent tables exclude Negro families and families of other color because of their relative infrequency.

PERU, IND.

TABLE 2.—Occupational groups by income: *Estimated number of families of specified occupational groups, by income, 1935–36*

[All white families, relief and nonrelief]

Income class	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional				Other [1]
				All	Independent	Salaried		
					Business and professional	Business	Professional	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All families	3,411	2,013	424	627	387	132	108	347
$0–$249	296	107	5	26	25	1	----	158
$250–$499	348	215	12	52	50	1	1	69
$500–$749	551	380	53	62	56	4	2	56
$750–$999	503	318	81	91	78	5	8	13
$1,000–$1,249	426	280	69	60	41	8	11	17
$1,250–$1,499	311	184	41	76	33	18	25	10
$1,500–$1,749	201	102	42	52	17	22	13	5
$1,750–$1,999	221	131	39	47	26	8	13	4
$2,000–$2,249	141	87	17	30	7	11	12	7
$2,250–$2,499	132	83	18	25	11	11	3	6
$2,500–$2,999	150	80	28	41	13	20	8	1
$3,000–$3,499	74	29	17	27	14	11	2	1
$3,500–$3,999	29	10	2	17	6	5	6	----
$4,000–$4,999	20	7	----	13	4	6	3	----
$5,000 and over	8	----	----	8	6	1	1	----

[1] This group contains families engaged in farming and those having no gainfully employed members.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

PERU, IND.

TABLE 3.—**Nativity groups by occupation:** *Estimated number of families of specified nativity, by occupation, 1935–36*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Occupational group	All	Native white			Foreign born white
		All	Complete	Incomplete	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All families	3,411	3,299	2,533	766	112
Wage earner	2,013	1,932	1,651	281	81
Clerical	424	420	318	102	4
Independent business	353	339	218	121	14
Independent professional	34	34	27	7	----
Salaried business	132	132	132	----	----
Salaried professional	108	104	85	19	4
Other	347	338	102	236	9

SECTION B.—NATIVE WHITE FAMILIES, ALSO NEGRO FAMILIES IN COLUMBUS, INCLUDING BOTH HUSBAND AND WIFE

Sources of Income, Number and Earnings of Principal and Supplementary Earners, Rent or Rental Value, and Size of Family, According to Family Income, Occupational Group, and Family Type, 1935–36

Tables in this section present data for native white "complete" families (those including husband and wife, both native born). For Columbus, Ohio, these data are shown for native Negro complete families as well as the native white complete families. The figures are based on random samples in each of the nine cities.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONTENTS

Table	Page									
	Columbus, Ohio		Muncie, Ind.	New Castle, Pa.	Springfield, Ill.	Beaver Falls, Pa.	Connellsville, Pa.	Logansport, Ind.	Mattoon, Ill.	Peru, Ind.
	White	Negro								
1. FAMILY TYPE: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by income, 1935–36	137	185	233	260	286	372	338	364	390	416
1A. FAMILY TYPE: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, 1935–36	138	186	234	261	287	313	339	365	391	417
2. SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by income, 1935–36	142	190	238	264	290	316	342	368	394	420
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	144	192	240	266	292	318	344	370	396	422
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	146	194	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3. MONEY EARNINGS: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by income, 1935–36	150	198	242	268	294	320	346	372	398	424
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	151	199	243	269	295	321	347	373	399	425
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	152	200	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
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	154	202	244	270	296	322	348	374	400	426
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	155	203	244	270	296	322	348	374	400	426
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	158	206	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
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	163	211	245	271	297	323	349	375	401	427
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	164	212	246	272	298	324	350	376	402	428
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	165	213	247	273	299	325	351	377	403	429
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	167	215	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

77792°—39——10

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONTENTS—Continued

Table	Page									
	Columbus, Ohio		Muncie, Ind.	New Castle, Pa.	Springfield, Ill.	Beaver Falls, Pa.	Connellsville, Pa.	Logansport, Ind.	Mattoon, Ill.	Peru, Ind.
	White	Negro								
7. EARNINGS OF SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS: Number of supplementary earners with earnings of specified amount, by family income, 1935–36	170	218	248	274	300	326	352	378	404	430
8. HUSBANDS AS EARNERS: Number and average yearly earnings of husbands classified as principal or supplementary earners, by age and family income, 1935–36	171	219	249	275	301	327	353	379	405	431
9. WIVES AS EARNERS: Number and average yearly earnings of wives classified as principal or supplementary earners, by age and family income, 1935–36	172	220	250	276	302	328	354	380	406	432
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	173	221	251	277	303	329	355	381	407	433
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	174	222	252	278	304	330	356	382	408	434
12. MONTHLY RENTAL VALUE: Number of home-owning families having homes with specified monthly rental value, by income, 1935–36	175	223	253	279	305	331	357	383	409	435
13. MONTHLY RENT: Number of renting families reporting specified monthly rent, by income, 1935–36	176	224	254	280	306	332	358	384	410	436
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, 1935–36	177	225	255	281	307	333	359	385	411	437
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	178	226	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
15. TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS: Number and percentage of owning families occupying specified types of living quarters, by income, 1935–36	180	228	256	282	308	334	360	386	412	438
16. TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS: Number and percentage of renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by income, 1935–36	181	229	256	282	308	334	360	386	412	438
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	182	230	257	283	309	335	361	387	413	439
18. AGE OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES: Number of husbands and number of wives, by age and family income, 1935–36	183	231	258	284	310	336	362	388	414	440
19. REPORT YEAR: Number and percentage distribution of families by date of end of report year, by occupation, 1935–36	184	232	259	285	311	337	363	389	415	441

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class	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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All families [3]	18,446	5,598	2,719	1,831	4,204	1,551	1,161	750	377	255	3.6	1.0	0.6
Relief families	2,206	462	218	216	442	258	243	231	41	95	4.4	1.6	.8
Nonrelief families	16,240	5,136	2,501	1,615	3,762	1,293	918	519	336	160	3.5	.9	.6
$0–$249	82	58	3	2	16	3					2.4	.2	.3
$250–$499	254	164	20	14	42	8	3	1	1	1	2.6	.4	.2
$500–$749	708	348	102	53	122	25	36	14	4	4	3.0	.7	.3
$750–$999	1,389	518	256	160	234	71	95	34	11	10	3.3	1.0	.3
$1,000–$1,249	1,960	675	360	228	345	111	155	66	12	8	3.4	1.0	.4
$1,250–$1,499	1,883	613	338	232	328	142	139	56	19	16	3.4	1.0	.4
$1,500–$1,749	1,835	605	322	196	369	122	125	57	24	15	3.4	.9	.5
$1,750–$1,999	1,808	551	307	178	401	149	114	58	36	14	3.5	.9	.6
$2,000–$2,249	1,343	384	194	133	350	135	69	46	18	14	3.5	.9	.6
$2,250–$2,499	1,058	309	155	99	294	87	31	40	30	13	3.5	.8	.7
$2,500–$2,999	1,430	373	160	119	453	160	55	50	39	21	3.6	.8	.9
$3,000–$3,499	909	219	113	70	289	97	34	39	37	11	3.7	.8	.9
$3,500–$3,999	530	100	73	41	184	53	22	18	34	5	3.8	.8	1.0
$4,000–$4,499	305	61	35	28	83	45	13	16	16	8	4.0	.9	1.1
$4,500–$4,999	176	34	17	16	56	20	10	5	12	6	4.0	.8	1.2
$5,000–$7,499	407	87	34	33	137	43	10	16	36	11	3.9	.7	1.2
$7,500–$9,999	91	19	7	8	32	13	5	3	4		3.8	.9	.9
$10,000 and over [4]	72	18	5	5	27	9	2		3	3	3.7	.7	1.0

[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.
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] 6 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 $100,000 and $105,000.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class and occupational group	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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Wage earner													
All nonrelief families	7,236	2,139	1,102	779	1,555	633	495	297	145	91	3.6	1.0	0.6
$0–$249	24	14	------	1	7	2	------	------	------	------	2.7	.3	.4
$250–$499	98	49	11	9	18	6	3	------	1	1	2.9	.6	.3
$500–$749	392	173	63	38	59	19	28	7	2	3	3.1	.8	.3
$750–$999	878	295	171	121	121	52	75	28	9	6	3.4	1.1	.3
$1,000–$1,249	1,171	374	224	149	181	80	103	44	9	7	3.4	1.1	.3
$1,250–$1,499	1,074	306	191	148	183	94	98	37	7	10	3.5	1.1	.4
$1,500–$1,749	956	291	155	101	192	75	73	43	11	15	3.6	1.1	.5
$1,750–$1,999	868	231	130	92	205	81	66	33	19	11	3.6	1.0	.6
$2,000–$2,249	547	144	70	58	145	65	24	25	6	10	3.8	1.1	.7
$2,250–$2,499	373	93	41	30	118	44	8	17	17	5	3.7	.8	.9
$2,500–$2,999	468	117	31	22	163	62	12	29	21	11	3.9	.8	1.1
$3,000–$3,499	203	36	11	5	84	30	2	16	16	3	4.1	.6	1.5
$3,500–$3,999	103	14	4	3	45	10	3	8	13	3	4.3	.7	1.6
$4,000–$4,499	33	2	------	------	15	7	------	4	3	2	4.8	.7	2.1
$4,500–$4,999	21	------	------	1	10	4	------	3	2	1	5.1	.8	2.3
$5,000–$7,499	26	------	------	1	9	2	------	3	8	3	5.3	.5	2.8
$7,500–$9,999	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	(*)	------	(*)
$10,000 and over	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Clerical													
All nonrelief families	3,914	1,177	666	403	941	283	193	105	103	43	3.4	.8	.6
$0–$249	5	5	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2.0	------	------
$250–$499	28	14	1	2	9	2	------	------	------	------	2.8	.3	.5
$500–$749	78	32	15	8	16	2	2	1	2	------	3.0	.6	.4
$750–$999	245	84	61	27	48	7	9	4	2	3	3.1	.8	.3
$1,000–$1,249	403	144	78	51	66	17	32	13	2	------	3.3	1.0	.3
$1,250–$1,499	434	139	82	53	86	23	28	11	8	4	3.3	.9	.4
$1,500–$1,749	470	156	93	58	88	27	32	8	8	------	3.2	.8	.4
$1,750–$1,999	500	161	96	52	115	33	19	14	9	1	3.3	.8	.5
$2,000–$2,249	414	122	72	36	102	36	22	13	9	2	3.4	.9	.5
$2,250–$2,499	306	98	49	28	75	17	10	13	9	7	3.5	.9	.6
$2,500–$2,999	442	116	43	37	154	48	13	11	12	8	3.6	.7	.9
$3,000–$3,499	254	57	33	17	80	30	12	10	10	5	3.8	.8	1.0
$3,500–$3,999	141	22	23	19	42	14	6	2	12	1	3.8	.8	1.0
$4,000–$4,499	74	10	7	10	21	10	4	2	7	3	4.2	1.0	1.2
$4,500–$4,999	32	3	3	------	12	6	2	------	3	3	4.4	.6	1.8
$5,000–$7,499	72	10	9	5	21	7	2	3	10	5	4.3	.8	1.5
$7,500–$9,999	10	2	1	------	4	3	------	------	------	------	3.6	.5	1.1
$10,000 and over [3]	6	2	------	------	2	1	------	------	------	1	4.3	.7	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Independent business													
All nonrelief families	1,754	666	204	102	472	150	78	52	20	10	3.3	0.7	0.6
$0–$249	17	13	1	1	2	------	------	------	------	------	2.3	.2	.1
$250–$499	61	45	4	2	10	------	------	------	------	------	2.4	.2	.2
$500–$749	135	76	17	3	26	4	5	4	------	------	2.8	.5	.3
$750–$999	173	88	15	8	45	9	6	2	------	------	2.9	.5	.4
$1,000–$1,249	225	82	30	14	67	10	13	8	1	------	3.2	.7	.5
$1,250–$1,499	188	88	27	12	33	16	5	4	3	------	3.1	.7	.4
$1,500–$1,749	155	59	20	14	38	8	8	4	4	------	3.2	.7	.5
$1,750–$1,999	165	53	20	14	38	17	13	7	2	1	3.5	.9	.6
$2,000–$2,249	130	35	12	8	44	14	10	5	1	1	3.6	.9	.7
$2,250–$2,499	89	27	11	3	30	12	2	4	------	------	3.5	.7	.8
$2,500–$2,999	131	36	16	7	38	20	4	5	4	1	3.7	.8	.9
$3,000–$3,499	89	21	14	3	32	12	4	3	------	------	3.5	.7	.8
$3,500–$3,999	51	12	5	3	20	8	1	2	------	------	3.7	.6	1.1
$4,000–$4,499	44	11	5	3	11	4	4	3	1	2	3.9	1.2	.7
$4,500–$4,999	18	2	2	2	7	1	2	------	1	1	4.1	1.1	1.0
$5,000–$7,499	49	10	4	2	22	6	------	1	1	3	3.9	.8	1.1
$7,500–$9,999	10	1	------	1	3	3	1	------	1	------	4.3	1.1	1.2
$10,000 and over [4]	24	7	1	2	6	6	------	------	1	1	3.8	.7	1.1
Independent professional													
All nonrelief families	345	134	50	25	93	22	10	5	4	2	3.1	0.6	0.5
$0–$240	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$250–$499	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$500–$749	10	5	1	1	3	------	------	------	------	------	2.6	.3	.3
$750–$999	5	2	2	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	2.8	.6	.2
$1,000–$1,249	16	11	1	------	4	------	------	------	------	------	2.3	.1	.2
$1,250–$1,499	10	3	2	------	5	------	------	------	------	------	2.8	.2	.6
$1,500–$1,749	21	6	4	------	8	2	------	1	------	------	3.2	.4	.8
$1,750–$1,999	21	11	2	------	6	------	2	------	------	------	2.8	.5	.3
$2,000–$2,249	20	10	4	1	3	1	1	------	------	------	2.9	.7	.2
$2,250–$2,499	34	15	6	------	12	------	1	------	------	------	2.7	.3	.4
$2,500–$2,999	43	19	7	4	11	1	1	------	------	------	2.8	.5	.3
$3,000–$3,499	44	18	7	9	5	3	------	1	1	------	3.1	.8	.3
$3,500–$3,999	27	8	5	1	9	2	------	------	2	------	3.1	.4	.7
$4,000–$4,499	17	3	3	2	4	4	------	1	------	------	3.9	1.1	.8
$4,500–$4,999	10	4	------	------	4	1	------	------	------	1	3.7	.9	.8
$5,000–$7,499	41	12	4	6	12	4	1	1	1	------	3.6	.8	.8
$7,500–$9,999	11	3	------	1	1	3	2	1	------	------	4.2	1.7	.5
$10,000 and over [5]	15	4	2	------	5	1	2	------	------	1	3.9	1.2	.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Salaried business													
All nonrelief families	1,411	413	235	157	331	131	73	35	30	6	3.5	0.9	0.6
$0–$249													
$250–$499	3	3									2.0		
$500–$749	5	1	1	2	1						3.2	1.0	.2
$750–$999	22	8	2	2	6	1	3				3.2	.8	.4
$1,000–$1,249	43	15	12	8	4	1	3				3.1	.9	.2
$1,250–$1,499	77	22	16	13	10	8	4	3		1	3.6	1.2	.4
$1,500–$1,749	96	33	27	7	19	6	4				3.1	.7	.4
$1,750–$1,999	131	42	29	11	21	15	8	2	2	1	3.4	.9	.5
$2,000–$2,249	121	40	16	14	29	12	6	2	1	1	3.3	.8	.5
$2,250–$2,499	129	39	19	24	28	10	4	4	1		3.3	.9	.4
$2,500–$2,999	172	51	32	24	31	16	13	3	1	1	3.5	1.0	.5
$3,000–$3,499	167	45	29	16	48	11	7	5	5	1	3.4	.8	.6
$3,500–$3,999	121	25	20	10	41	12	5	4	4		3.6	.8	.8
$4,000–$4,499	76	25	9	5	13	12	4	5	2	1	3.7	.9	.8
$4,500–$4,999	59	14	8	7	14	7	5		4		3.6	.9	.7
$5,000–$7,499	126	36	10	9	38	15	5	5	8		3.6	.7	.9
$7,500–$9,999	44	10	3	3	19	4	2	2	1		3.7	.9	.8
$10,000 and over [6]	19	4	2	2	9	1			1		3.2	.4	.8
Salaried professional													
All nonrelief families	1,186	322	226	144	306	68	65	21	32	2	3.3	0.8	0.5
$0–$249	1					1					(*)	(*)	(*)
$250–$499	3	1	2								2.7	.7	
$500–$749	17	9	2		6						2.7	.3	.4
$750–$999	18	7	4	1	4	1	1				3.0	.7	.3
$1,000–$1,249	50	19	11	5	11	1	3				3.0	.7	.3
$1,250–$1,499	57	21	17	6	7		4	1	1		3.1	.9	.2
$1,500–$1,749	102	34	23	16	17	2	8	1	1		3.2	.9	.3
$1,750–$1,999	112	46	29	9	15	3	5	2	3		3.0	.7	.3
$2,000–$2,249	105	29	20	16	25	7	6	1	1		3.3	.9	.4
$2,250–$2,499	121	34	29	13	30	4	6	2	3		3.3	.8	.5
$2,500–$2,999	165	29	29	25	55	13	12	2			3.5	.9	.6
$3,000–$3,499	146	39	19	20	38	11	9	4	5	1	3.5	.9	.6
$3,500–$3,999	86	18	16	5	27	7	7	2	3	1	3.6	.8	.8
$4,000–$4,499	61	10	11	8	19	8	1	1	3		3.6	.8	.8
$4,500–$4,999	35	10	4	6	9	1	1	2	2		3.5	.8	.7
$5,000–$7,499	88	15	7	10	34	9	2	3	8		3.7	.6	1.1
$7,500–$9,999	12	1	3	3	4				1		3.7	.8	.9
$10,000 and over [3]	7			1	5				1		3.7	.4	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families of type										Average number of persons per family		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Other [7]													
All nonrelief families	394	285	18	5	64	6	4	4	2	6	2.5	0.3	0.2
$0–$249	35	26	2	------	7	------	------	------	------	------	2.3	.1	.2
$250–$499	61	52	2	1	5	------	------	1	------	------	2.2	.1	.1
$500–$749	71	52	3	1	11	------	1	2	------	1	2.6	.3	.3
$750–$999	48	34	1	1	9	1	1	------	------	1	2.6	.3	.3
$1,000–$1,249	52	30	4	1	12	2	1	1	------	1	2.8	.5	.3
$1,250–$1,499	43	34	3	------	4	1	------	------	------	1	2.4	.3	.1
$1,500–$1,749	35	26	------	------	7	2	------	------	------	------	2.4	.2	.2
$1,750–$1,999	11	7	1	------	1	------	1	------	1	------	2.8	.4	.4
$2,000–$2,249	6	4	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	2.3	------	.3
$2,250–$2,499	6	3	------	1	1	------	------	------	------	1	3.8	1.5	.3
$2,500–$2,999	9	5	2	------	1	------	------	------	1	------	2.7	.3	.4
$3,000–$3,499	6	3	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	1	3.7	1.0	.7
$3,500–$3,999	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	------
$4,000–$4,499	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$4,500–$4,999	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	------
$5,000–$7,499	5	4	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	2.2	------	.2
$7,500–$9,999	3	2	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	2.3	------	.3
$10,000 and over [8]	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	------

For footnotes 1 and 2, see table 1 on p. 137.

[3] Largest income reported between $15,000 and 20,000.

[4] Largestcomed between $100,000 and $105,000.

[5] Largest income reported between $25,000 and $30,000.

[6] Largest income reported between $40,000 and $45,000.

[7] This group contains 5 families engaged in farming, a group too small to be separately classified, and families having no gainfully employed members.

[8] Largest income between $10,000 ond $15,000.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings [1]	Other sources (positive or negative) [2]	Any source [3]	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All families	18,446	17,842	3,723	6,967	6,865	102
Relief families	2,206	1,998	305	393	372	21
Nonrelief families	16,240	15,844	3,418	6,574	6,493	81
$0–$249	82	48	17	25	25	
$250–$499	254	192	79	101	100	1
$500–$749	708	636	191	220	211	9
$750–$999	1,389	1,340	246	338	328	10
$1,000–$1,249	1,960	1,908	292	491	480	11
$1,250–$1,499	1,883	1,840	294	629	621	8
$1,500–$1,749	1,835	1,800	322	631	622	9
$1,750–$1,999	1,808	1,796	317	694	691	3
$2,000–$2,249	1,343	1,337	261	603	599	4
$2,250–$2,499	1,058	1,052	242	504	499	5
$2,500–$2,999	1,430	1,421	390	812	807	5
$3,000–$3,499	909	903	239	476	475	1
$3,500–$3,999	530	530	147	309	306	3
$4,000–$4,499	305	305	90	205	201	4
$4,500–$4,999	176	175	70	121	120	1
$5,000–$7,499	407	402	152	284	281	3
$7,500–$9,999	91	88	40	75	72	3
$10,000 and over	72	71	29	56	55	1

[1] See glossary for definition of "earnings."

[2] Includes 3,573 families, 3,273 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings and no business losses met from family funds; 98 families, 96 of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds and no money income other than earnings, and 52 families, 49 of which were nonrelief, which had both money income and business losses met from family funds. There were, therefore, 3,625 families, 3,322 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 150 families, 145 of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds; whether or not they had money income other than earnings. These latter 145 families were found in the following income classes: $0–$249, 1; $250–$499, 4; $500–$749, 8; $750–$999, 13; $1,000–$1,249, 21; $1,250–$1,499, 9; $1,500–$1,749, 13; $1,750–$1,999, 18; $2,000–$2,249, 9; $2,250–$2,499, 7; $2,500–$2,999, 17; $3,000–$3,499, 13; $3,500–$3,999, 3; $4,000–$4,499, 3; $4,500–$4,999, 1; $5,000–$7,499, 4; $10,000 and over, 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 were 150 families, 130 of which were nonrelief, with losses from owned homes (i. e., families whose estimated rental value was less than estimated expenses). The latter 130 families were found in the following income classes: $0–$249, 1; $250–$499, 4; $500–$749, 9; $750–$999, 18; $1,000–$1,249, 21; $1,250–$1,499, 17; $1,500–$1,749, 11; $1,750–$1,999, 13; $2,000–$2,249, 8; $2,250–$2,499, 11; $2,500–$2,999, 9; $3,000–$3,499, 4; $4,500–$4,999, 1; $5,000–$7,499, 3.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

TABLE 2.—Sources of family income: *Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by income, 1935–36* [1]— Continued

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

Income class	Average family income						
	Total	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources	Earnings [2]	Other sources (positive or negative) [3]	All sources	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All families	[5] $1,898	$1,797	$1,704	$93	$101	$99	$2
Relief families	725	702	666	36	23	22	1
Nonrelief families	[5] 2,058	1,947	1,846	101	111	109	2
$0–$249	146	102	86	16	44	44	----------
$250–$499	387	314	247	67	73	72	1
$500–$749	638	583	498	85	55	53	2
$750–$999	881	840	785	55	41	39	2
$1,000–$1,249	1,124	1,081	1,032	49	43	42	1
$1,250–$1,499	1,364	1,301	1,244	57	63	62	1
$1,500–$1,749	1,607	1,534	1,467	67	73	71	2
$1,750–$1,999	1,862	1,778	1,720	58	84	84	(**)
$2,000–$2,249	2,111	2,008	1,938	70	103	101	2
$2,250–$2,499	2,373	2,250	2,164	86	123	121	2
$2,500–$2,999	2,721	2,557	2,435	122	164	161	3
$3,000–$3,499	3,196	3,027	2,905	122	169	169	(**)
$3,500–$3,999	3,721	3,494	3,341	153	227	223	4
$4,000–$4,499	4,209	3,935	3,775	160	274	266	8
$4,500–$4,999	4,733	4,416	4,122	294	317	317	(**)
$5,000–$7,499	5,880	5,498	5,104	394	382	376	6
$7,500–$9,999	8,649	8,061	7,248	813	588	562	26
$10,000 and over	15,756	14,858	12,542	2,316	898	851	47

[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 $1,622; for nonrelief families, $1,751.

**$0.50 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings [1]	Other sources (positive or negative) [2]	Any source [3]	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wage earner						
All nonrelief families	7,236	7,234	1,117	2,561	2,526	35
$0–$499	122	122	18	29	28	1
$500–$749	392	391	55	92	85	7
$750–$999	878	877	105	177	170	7
$1,000–$1,249	1,171	1,171	121	247	241	6
$1,250–$1,499	1,074	1,074	115	339	334	5
$1,500–$1,749	956	956	139	330	327	3
$1,750–$1,999	868	868	138	362	361	1
$2,000–$2,499	920	920	200	465	462	3
$2,500–$2,999	468	468	119	270	269	1
$3,000–$4,999	360	360	99	226	226	----
$5,000 and over	27	27	8	24	23	1
Clerical						
All nonrelief families	3,914	3,914	738	1,435	1,427	8
$0–$499	33	33	6	14	14	----
$500–$749	78	78	11	20	20	----
$750–$999	245	245	40	48	46	2
$1,000–$1,249	403	403	49	82	80	2
$1,250–$1,499	434	434	63	116	115	1
$1,500–$1,749	470	470	66	129	127	2
$1,750–$1,999	500	500	87	166	165	1
$2,000–$2,499	720	720	124	298	298	----
$2,500–$2,999	442	442	120	241	241	----
$3,000–$4,999	501	501	138	271	271	----
$5,000 and over	88	88	34	50	50	----
Business and professional						
All nonrelief families	4,696	4,691	1,212	2,312	2,274	38
$0–$499	85	83	16	27	27	----
$500–$749	167	166	57	66	64	2
$750–$999	218	218	53	86	85	1
$1,000–$1,249	334	333	70	125	122	3
$1,250–$1,499	332	332	73	136	134	2
$1,500–$1,749	374	374	82	142	138	4
$1,750–$1,999	429	428	81	158	157	1
$2,000–$2,499	749	749	167	336	330	6
$2,500–$2,999	511	511	142	295	291	4
$3,000–$4,999	1,051	1,051	301	607	598	9
$5,000 and over	446	446	170	334	328	6
Other						
All nonrelief families	394	5	351	266	266	----

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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*[1]—Continued

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

Income class and occupational group	Average family income						
		Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
	Total	All sources	Earnings [2]	Other sources (positive or negative) [3]	All sources	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wage earner							
All nonrelief families	[5] $1,624	$1,556	$1,507	$49	$68	$66	$2
$0–$499	348	321	309	12	27	25	2
$500–$749	645	609	585	24	36	32	4
$750–$999	881	855	828	27	26	24	2
$1,000–$1,249	1,122	1,092	1,073	19	30	29	1
$1,250–$1,499	1,365	1,313	1,287	26	52	51	1
$1,500–$1,749	1,611	1,551	1,511	40	60	59	1
$1,750–$1,999	1,866	1,784	1,737	47	82	82	(**)
$2,000–$2,499	2,215	2,106	2,029	77	109	108	1
$2,500–$2,999	2,714	2,567	2,464	103	147	144	3
$3,000–$4,999	3,546	3,372	3,237	135	174	174	----------
$5,000 and over	5,927	5,595	5,056	539	332	320	12
Clerical							
All nonrelief families	[5] 2,089	1,991	1,924	67	98	98	(**)
$0–$499	369	312	295	17	57	57	----------
$500–$749	626	591	568	23	35	35	----------
$750–$999	889	856	829	27	33	30	3
$1,000–$1,249	1,130	1,100	1,080	20	30	30	(**)
$1,250–$1,499	1,362	1,313	1,291	22	49	48	1
$1,500–$1,749	1,601	1,540	1,511	29	61	59	2
$1,750–$1,999	1,858	1,780	1,733	47	78	78	(**)
$2,000–$2,499	2,223	2,121	2,072	49	102	102	----------
$2,500–$2,999	2,716	2,558	2,452	106	158	158	----------
$3,000–$4,999	3,581	3,381	3,259	122	200	200	----------
$5,000 and over	6,525	6,199	5,638	561	326	326	----------
Business and professional							
All nonrelief families	[5] 2,776	2,598	2,457	141	178	172	6
$0–$499	338	288	259	29	50	50	----------
$500–$749	634	557	470	87	77	75	2
$750–$999	874	790	733	57	84	82	2
$1,000–$1,249	1,124	1,048	994	54	76	74	2
$1,250–$1,499	1,364	1,273	1,209	64	91	90	1
$1,500–$1,749	1,608	1,518	1,441	77	90	87	3
$1,750–$1,999	1,859	1,767	1,712	55	92	91	1
$2,000–$2,499	2,244	2,125	2,051	74	119	115	4
$2,500–$2,999	2,730	2,547	2,438	109	183	180	3
$3,000–$4,999	3,707	3,470	3,318	152	237	233	4
$5,000 and over	7,869	7,350	6,736	614	519	503	16
Other							
All nonrelief families	1,156	953	7	946	203	203	----------

[1] The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2) of table 2A, 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 incomes were as follows: Wage earner families, $1,496; clerical families, $1,897; business and professional families, $2,273.

** $0.50 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class and family type	Number of families	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings [1]	Other sources (positive or negative) [2]	Any source [3]	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Type I						
All nonrelief families	5,136	4,849	1,219	2,046	2,020	26
$0–$499	222	143	72	96	95	1
$500–$749	348	295	126	152	148	4
$750–$999	518	483	119	176	171	5
$1,000–$1,249	675	645	113	192	187	5
$1,250–$1,499	613	579	122	231	227	4
$1,500–$1,749	605	579	123	227	223	4
$1,750–$1,999	551	544	100	195	194	1
$2,000–$2,499	693	686	148	284	284	----
$2,500–$2,999	373	368	106	204	204	----
$3,000–$4,999	414	410	136	209	207	2
$5,000 and over	124	117	54	80	80	----
Types II and III						
All nonrelief families	4,116	4,093	693	1,151	1,134	17
$0–$499	39	34	7	7	7	----
$500–$749	155	151	17	11	9	2
$750–$999	416	414	38	47	44	3
$1,000–$1,249	588	583	63	77	77	----
$1,250–$1,499	570	567	70	117	116	1
$1,500–$1,749	518	518	74	123	121	2
$1,750–$1,999	485	484	81	141	140	1
$2,000–$2,499	581	580	113	226	225	1
$2,500–$2,999	279	277	77	147	145	2
$3,000–$4,999	393	393	111	190	188	2
$5,000 and over	92	92	42	65	62	3
Types IV and V						
All nonrelief families	5,055	4,984	1,134	2,618	2,590	28
$0–$499	69	58	16	22	22	----
$500–$749	147	136	41	52	50	2
$750–$999	305	295	71	93	92	1
$1,000–$1,249	456	441	90	174	169	5
$1,250–$1,499	470	465	73	214	211	3
$1,500–$1,749	491	482	87	221	220	1
$1,750–$1,999	550	548	88	263	262	1
$2,000–$2,499	866	863	186	471	465	6
$2,500–$2,999	613	612	160	367	365	2
$3,000–$4,999	827	825	227	541	538	3
$5,000 and over	261	259	95	200	196	4

See p. 148 for footnotes.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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* [1]—Continued

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

Income class and family type	Average family income						
	Total	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources	Earnings [2]	Other sources (positive or negative) [3]	All sources	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Type I							
All nonrelief families	[5] $1,808	$1,696	$1,573	$123	$112	$110	$2
$0–$499	318	238	173	65	80	79	1
$500–$749	636	555	434	121	81	79	2
$750–$999	876	812	728	84	64	61	3
$1,000–$1,249	1,123	1,063	996	67	60	57	3
$1,250–$1,499	1,364	1,281	1,173	108	83	82	1
$1,500–$1,749	1,605	1,515	1,404	111	90	88	2
$1,750–$1,999	1,862	1,771	1,704	67	91	91	(**)
$2,000–$2,499	2,224	2,113	2,033	80	111	111	----
$2,500–$2,999	2,725	2,537	2,392	145	188	188	----
$3,000–$4,999	3,580	3,358	3,143	215	222	218	4
$5,000 and over	7,343	6,844	5,860	984	499	499	----
Types II and III							
All nonrelief families	[5] 1,891	1,819	1,753	66	72	70	2
$0–$499	362	337	294	43	25	25	----
$500–$749	640	632	595	37	8	5	3
$750–$999	884	872	855	17	12	11	1
$1,000–$1,249	1,120	1,104	1,082	22	16	16	----
$1,250–$1,499	1,357	1,326	1,301	25	31	30	1
$1,500–$1,749	1,602	1,560	1,533	27	42	40	2
$1,750–$1,999	1,855	1,800	1,746	54	55	55	(**)
$2,000–$2,499	2,223	2,138	2,076	62	85	85	(**)
$2,500–$2,999	2,712	2,562	2,435	127	150	147	3
$3,000–$4,999	3,626	3,430	3,289	141	196	192	4
$5,000 and over	7,240	6,748	6,082	666	492	463	29
Types IV and V							
All nonrelief families	[5] 2,394	2,248	2,131	117	146	144	2
$0–$499	339	291	262	29	48	48	----
$500–$749	641	576	512	64	65	61	4
$750–$999	888	839	764	75	49	48	1
$1,000–$1,249	1,132	1,068	1,000	68	64	63	1
$1,250–$1,499	1,373	1,290	1,242	48	83	82	1
$1,500–$1,749	1,616	1,521	1,450	71	95	95	(**)
$1,750–$1,999	1,867	1,762	1,712	50	105	105	(**)
$2,000–$2,499	2,229	2,095	2,010	85	134	132	2
$2,500–$2,999	2,726	2,562	2,456	106	164	163	1
$3,000–$4,999	3,655	3,421	3,290	131	234	233	1
$5,000 and over	8,084	7,583	6,855	728	501	485	16

See p. 149 for footnote.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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

Income class and family type	Number of families	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings	Other sources (positive or negative)	Any source	Owned home (positive or negative)	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Types VI and VII						
All nonrelief families	1,437	1,430	264	486	479	7
$0–$499	4	3	1	1	1	
$500–$749	50	47	6	4	3	1
$750–$999	129	128	14	17	16	1
$1,000–$1,249	221	220	23	41	40	1
$1,250–$1,499	195	195	24	50	50	
$1,500–$1,749	182	182	28	45	44	1
$1,750–$1,999	172	171	34	67	67	
$2,000–$2,499	186	186	47	84	83	1
$2,500–$2,999	105	105	33	58	57	1
$3,000–$4,999	157	157	42	90	89	1
$5,000 and over	36	36	12	29	29	
Types VIII and Other						
All nonrelief families	496	488	108	273	270	3
$0–$499	2	2				
$500–$749	8	7	1	1	1	
$750–$999	21	20	4	5	5	
$1,000–$1,249	20	19	3	7	7	
$1,250–$1,499	35	34	5	17	17	
$1,500–$1,749	39	39	10	15	14	1
$1,750–$1,999	50	49	14	28	28	
$2,000–$2,499	75	74	9	42	41	1
$2,500–$2,999	60	59	14	36	36	
$3,000–$4,999	129	128	30	81	80	1
$5,000 and over	57	57	18	41	41	

[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 number 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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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* [1]—Continued

Income class and family type	Average family income						
	Total	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources	Earnings [2]	Other sources (positive or negative) [3]	All sources	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Types VI and VII							
All nonrelief families	[5] 1,948	$1,872	$1,808	$64	$76	$74	$2
$0–$499	381	337	302	35	44	44	----
$500–$749	646	642	596	46	4	1	3
$750–$999	876	860	840	20	16	14	2
$1,000–$1,249	1,121	1,101	1,074	27	20	19	1
$1,250–$1,499	1,361	1,328	1,312	16	33	33	----
$1,500–$1,749	1,609	1,573	1,530	43	36	35	1
$1,750–$1,999	1,857	1,788	1,721	67	69	69	----
$2,000–$2,499	2,221	2,132	2,039	93	89	87	2
$2,500–$2,999	2,707	2,569	2,444	125	138	133	5
$3,000–$4,999	3,669	3,482	3,350	132	187	183	4
$5,000 and over	7,045	6,608	6,369	239	437	437	----
Types VIII and Other							
All nonrelief families	[5] 2,917	2,774	2,663	111	143	140	3
$0–$499	(*)	(*)	(*)	----	----	----	----
$500–$749	614	597	522	75	17	17	----
$750–$999	856	825	758	67	31	31	----
$1,000–$1,249	1,130	1,096	1,034	62	34	34	----
$1,250–$1,499	1,369	1,284	1,240	44	85	85	----
$1,500–$1,749	1,612	1,559	1,512	47	53	47	6
$1,750–$1,999	1,890	1,777	1,718	59	113	113	----
$2,000–$2,499	2,260	2,140	2,090	50	120	115	5
$2,500–$2,999	2,706	2,600	2,462	138	106	106	----
$3,000–$4,999	3,790	3,612	3,498	114	178	170	8
$5,000 and over	6,570	6,222	5,874	348	348	348	----

[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, $1,579; families of types II and III, $1,640; families of types IV and V, $2,023; families of types VI and VII, $1,664; families of types VIII and other, $2,487.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

** $0.50 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from [1]—		
		Any source	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders [2]	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders and other work [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All families	18,446	17,842	17,692	2,020	207	$1,704	$1,681	$23
Relief families	2,206	1,998	1,967	199	42	666	652	14
Nonrelief families	16,240	15,844	15,725	1,821	165	1,846	1,823	23
$0–$249	82	48	38	15	1	86	62	24
$250–$499	254	192	173	43	9	247	218	29
$500–$749	708	636	605	112	12	498	470	28
$750–$999	1,389	1,340	1,321	173	16	785	763	22
$1,000–$1,249	1,960	1,908	1,896	231	30	1,032	1,013	19
$1,250–$1,499	1,883	1,840	1,831	258	23	1,244	1,219	25
$1,500–$1,749	1,835	1,800	1,791	232	14	1,467	1,445	22
$1,750–$1,999	1,808	1,796	1,792	208	10	1,720	1,696	24
$2,000–$2,249	1,343	1,337	1,333	164	9	1,938	1,913	25
$2,250–$2,499	1,058	1,052	1,051	107	9	2,164	2,140	24
$2,500–$2,999	1,430	1,421	1,420	133	13	2,435	2,413	22
$3,000–$3,499	909	903	903	66	6	2,905	2,879	26
$3,500–$3,999	530	530	530	26	5	3,341	3,326	15
$4,000–$4,499	305	305	305	13	2	3,775	3,767	8
$4,500–$4,999	176	175	175	14	2	4,122	4,103	19
$5,000–$7,499	407	402	402	25	3	5,104	5,092	12
$7,500–$9,999	91	88	88	1	1	7,248	7,231	17
$10,000 and over	72	71	71	----------	----------	12,542	12,542	----------

[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 homes, such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all nonrelief families from other work not attributable to individuals were $2.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from [1]—		
		Any source	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders [2]	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders and other work [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Wage earner								
All nonrelief families	7,236	7,234	7,231	830	87	$1,507	$1,488	$19
$0–$499	122	122	121	8	7	309	298	11
$500–$749	392	391	390	42	6	585	572	13
$750–$999	878	877	876	82	12	828	816	12
$1,000–$1,249	1,171	1,171	1,171	135	21	1,073	1,057	16
$1,250–$1,499	1,074	1,074	1,074	143	14	1,287	1,265	22
$1,500–$1,749	956	956	956	125	6	1,511	1,490	21
$1,750–$1,999	868	868	868	105	4	1,737	1,715	22
$2,000–$2,499	920	920	920	110	11	2,029	2,002	27
$2,500–$2,999	468	468	468	55	5	2,464	2,440	24
$3,000–$4,999	360	360	360	23	1	3,237	3,223	14
$5,000 and over	27	27	27	2	-------	5,056	5,044	12
Clerical								
All nonrelief families	3,914	3,914	3,913	419	39	1,924	1,903	21
$0–$499	33	33	32	7	1	295	284	11
$500–$749	78	78	78	11	2	568	554	14
$750–$999	245	245	245	32	2	829	819	10
$1,000–$1,249	403	403	403	38	8	1,080	1,063	17
$1,250–$1,499	434	434	434	71	8	1,291	1,265	26
$1,500–$1,749	470	470	470	55	4	1,511	1,489	22
$1,750–$1,999	500	500	500	54	3	1,733	1,713	20
$2,000–$2,499	720	720	720	78	5	2,072	2,050	22
$2,500–$2,999	442	442	442	33	2	2,452	2,433	19
$3,000–$4,999	501	501	501	36	4	3,259	3,234	25
$5,000 and over	88	88	88	4	-------	5,638	5,631	7
Business and professional								
All nonrelief families	4,696	4,691	4,576	572	39	2,457	2,424	33
$0–$499	85	83	56	43	2	259	170	89
$500–$749	167	166	136	59	4	470	386	84
$750–$999	218	218	200	59	2	733	656	77
$1,000–$1,249	334	333	321	58	1	994	951	43
$1,250–$1,499	332	332	323	44	1	1,209	1,175	34
$1,500–$1,749	374	374	365	52	4	1,441	1,404	37
$1,750–$1,999	429	428	424	49	3	1,712	1,679	33
$2,000–$2,499	749	749	744	83	2	2,051	2,024	27
$2,500–$2,999	511	511	510	45	6	2,438	2,413	25
$3,000–$4,999	1,051	1,051	1,051	60	10	3,318	3,299	19
$5,000 and over	446	446	446	20	4	6,736	6,720	16
Other								
All nonrelief families	394	5	5	-------	-------	7	7	-------

[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 homes, 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, $2; clerical families, $2; business and professional families, $3.

77792°—39——11

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class and family type	Number of families	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from [1]—		
		Any source	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders [2]	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders and other work [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Type I								
All nonrelief families	5,136	4,849	4,753	714	47	$1,573	$1,542	$31
$0–$499	222	143	120	44	7	173	142	31
$500–$749	348	295	271	67	8	434	398	36
$750–$999	518	483	469	91	3	728	692	36
$1,000–$1,249	675	645	632	97	9	996	970	26
$1,250–$1,499	613	579	572	89	6	1,173	1,146	27
$1,500–$1,749	605	579	573	100	1	1,404	1,370	34
$1,750–$1,999	551	544	541	65	2	1,704	1,676	28
$2,000–$2,499	693	686	681	93	2	2,033	2,000	33
$2,500–$2,999	373	368	367	41	2	2,392	2,365	27
$3,000–$4,999	414	410	410	24	6	3,143	3,118	25
$5,000 and over	124	117	117	3	1	5,860	5,852	8
Types II and III								
All nonrelief families	4,116	4,093	4,085	427	41	1,753	1,738	15
$0–$499	39	34	33	4	-------	294	280	14
$500–$749	155	151	149	18	1	595	580	15
$750–$999	416	414	413	35	5	855	844	11
$1,000–$1,249	588	583	583	57	9	1,082	1,070	12
$1,250–$1,499	570	567	566	87	9	1,301	1,278	23
$1,500–$1,749	518	518	516	55	8	1,533	1,514	19
$1,750–$1,999	485	484	483	55	3	1,746	1,731	15
$2,000–$2,499	581	580	580	63	2	2,076	2,061	15
$2,500–$2,999	279	277	277	30	2	2,435	2,416	19
$3,000–$4,999	393	393	393	19	2	3,289	3,271	18
$5,000 and over	92	92	92	4	-------	6,082	6,075	7
Types IV and V								
All nonrelief families	5,055	4,984	4,969	545	55	2,131	2,107	24
$0–$499	69	58	53	10	3	262	236	26
$500–$749	147	136	131	25	3	512	479	33
$750–$999	305	295	291	36	7	764	743	21
$1,000–$1,249	456	441	442	60	8	1,000	976	24
$1,250–$1,499	470	465	464	58	7	1,242	1,215	27
$1,500–$1,749	491	482	481	60	4	1,450	1,429	21
$1,750–$1,999	550	548	548	69	3	1,712	1,680	32
$2,000–$2,499	866	863	863	96	9	2,010	1,986	24
$2,500–$2,999	613	612	612	55	7	2,456	2,432	24
$3,000–$4,999	827	825	825	62	2	3,290	3,268	22
$5,000 and over	261	259	259	14	2	6,855	6,831	24

See p. 153 for footnotes.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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

Income class and family type	Number of families	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from [1]—		
		Any source	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders [2]	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders and other work [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Types VI and VII								
All nonrelief families	1,437	1,430	1,430	98	14	1,808	1,794	14
$0–$499	4	3	3			302	302	
$500–$749	50	47	47	2		596	592	4
$750–$999	129	128	128	9	1	840	832	8
$1,000–$1,249	221	220	220	17	4	1,074	1,063	11
$1,250–$1,499	195	195	195	20	1	1,312	1,297	15
$1,500–$1,749	182	182	182	14		1,530	1,517	13
$1,750–$1,999	172	171	171	11	2	1,721	1,706	15
$2,000–$2,499	186	186	186	12	2	2,039	2,023	16
$2,500–$2,999	105	105	105	4	1	2,444	2,436	8
$3,000–$4,999	157	157	157	7	2	3,350	3,339	11
$5,000 and over	36	36	36	2	1	6,369	6,362	7
Types VIII and Other								
All nonrelief families	496	488	488	37	8	2,663	2,649	14
$0–$499	2	2	2			(*)	(*)	
$500–$749	8	7	7			522	522	
$750–$999	21	20	20	2		758	743	15
$1,000–$1,249	20	19	19			1,034	1,034	
$1,250–$1,499	35	34	34	4		1,240	1,228	12
$1,500–$1,749	39	39	39	3	1	1,512	1,502	10
$1,750–$1,999	50	49	49	8		1,718	1,686	32
$2,000–$2,499	75	74	74	7	3	2,090	2,070	20
$2,500–$2,999	60	59	59	3	1	2,462	2,454	8
$3,000–$4,999	129	128	128	7	3	3,498	3,487	11
$5,000 and over	57	57	57	3		5,874	5,854	20

[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: Family type I, $2; family types II and III, $1; family types IV and V, $2; family types VI and VII, $2; family types VIII and Other, $1.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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* [1]

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

Income class	Number of families	Number of principal earners				
		All [2]	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All families	18,446	17,692	16,133	511	683	365
Relief families	2,206	1,967	1,673	71	167	56
Nonrelief families	16,240	15,725	14,460	440	516	309
$0–$249	82	38	31	4	2	1
$250–$499	254	173	148	13	8	4
$500–$749	708	605	544	37	18	6
$750–$999	1,389	1,321	1,195	76	23	27
$1,000–$1,249	1,960	1,896	1,772	60	39	25
$1,250–$1,499	1,883	1,831	1,698	56	38	39
$1,500–$1,749	1,835	1,791	1,675	48	42	26
$1,750–$1,999	1,808	1,792	1,668	37	57	30
$2,000–$2,249	1,343	1,333	1,242	24	41	26
$2,250–$2,499	1,058	1,051	972	21	34	24
$2,500–$2,999	1,430	1,420	1,260	35	82	43
$3,000–$3,499	909	903	820	11	49	23
$3,500–$3,999	530	530	480	9	27	14
$4,000–$4,499	305	305	276	5	18	6
$4,500–$4,999	176	175	164	1	6	4
$5,000–$7,499	407	402	365	3	24	10
$7,500–$9,999	91	88	82	----------	5	1
$10,000 and over	72	71	68	----------	3	----------

Income class	Average weeks of employment of principal earners [3]	Average earnings of principal earners [4]				
		All	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All families	49	$1,561	$1,611	$897	$1,167	$1,035
Relief families	39	638	640	519	658	666
Nonrelief families	50	1,677	1,723	958	1,332	1,102
$0–$249	24	122	130	115	(*)	(*)
$250–$499	36	303	311	250	294	219
$500–$749	42	530	538	497	425	293
$750–$999	48	777	794	627	576	624
$1,000–$1,249	50	1,009	1,026	774	761	754
$1,250–$1,499	51	1,183	1,207	881	923	844
$1,500–$1,749	51	1,369	1,398	931	971	986
$1,750–$1,999	51	1,557	1,593	1,041	1,124	1,006
$2,000–$2,249	51	1,720	1,757	1,250	1,230	1,156
$2,250–$2,499	51	1,886	1,940	1,284	1,265	1,109
$2,500–$2,999	51	2,032	2,111	1,495	1,470	1,228
$3,000–$3,499	52	2,446	2,530	1,758	1,613	1,549
$3,500–$3,999	52	2,728	2,827	2,079	1,846	1,458
$4,000–$4,499	52	3,165	3,279	1,963	2,180	1,862
$4,500–$4,999	52	3,375	3,458	(*)	2,124	1,839
$5,000–$7,499	52	4,420	4,604	4,033	2,494	2,412
$7,500–$9,999	52	7,001	7,220	----------	3,820	(*)
$10,000 and over	52	12,385	12,630	----------	6,833	----------

[1] Includes 394 families classified in the occupational group "Other," who are not included in tables 4A, p. 155 to p. 157. These families had 5 principal earners.

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: WAGE EARNER

Income class	Number of families	Number of principal earners				
		All [1]	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All nonrelief families	7,236	7,231	6,779	157	244	51
$0–$499	122	121	105	8	7	1
$500–$749	392	390	348	30	9	3
$750–$999	878	876	813	44	11	8
$1,000–$1,249	1,171	1,171	1,121	22	22	6
$1,250–$1,499	1,074	1,074	1,019	23	24	8
$1,500–$1,749	956	956	916	12	22	6
$1,750–$1,999	868	868	824	10	30	4
$2,000–$2,499	920	920	874	5	36	5
$2,500–$2,999	468	468	425	3	34	6
$3,000–$4,999	360	360	317	----	39	4
$5,000 and over	27	27	17	----	10	----

Income class	Average weeks of employment of principal earners [2]	Average earnings of principal earners [3]				
		All	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All nonrelief families	50	$1,299	$1,324	$661	$1,126	$730
$0–$499	32	286	297	212	229	(*)
$500–$749	42	554	560	506	521	363
$750–$999	48	791	806	606	548	614
$1,000–$1,249	50	1,018	1,032	714	742	557
$1,250–$1,499	50	1,185	1,206	754	898	641
$1,500–$1,749	51	1,363	1,384	812	982	682
$1,750–$1,999	51	1,532	1,560	845	1,100	780
$2,000–$2,499	51	1,720	1,755	1,111	1,092	754
$2,500–$2,999	51	1,910	1,970	1,173	1,379	1,064
$3,000–$4,999	52	2,229	2,309	----	1,670	1,322
$5,000 and over	51	2,572	2,987	----	1,865	----

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 154.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: CLERICAL

Income class	Number of families	Number of principal earners				
		All [1]	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All nonrelief families	3,914	3,913	3,411	171	146	185
$0–$499	33	32	22	4	3	3
$500–$749	78	78	67	3	7	1
$750–$999	245	245	200	19	8	18
$1,000–$1,249	403	403	358	21	10	14
$1,250–$1,499	434	434	375	23	9	27
$1,500–$1,749	470	470	423	20	13	14
$1,750–$1,999	500	500	438	24	17	21
$2,000–$2,499	720	720	634	29	23	34
$2,500–$2,999	442	442	367	19	29	27
$3,000–$4,999	501	501	450	8	22	21
$5,000 and over	88	88	77	1	5	5

Income class	Average weeks of employment of principal earners [2]	Average earnings of principal earners [3]				
		All	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All nonrelief families	51	$1,655	$1,732	$1,068	$1,270	$1,077
$0–$499	29	277	281	280	266	257
$500–$749	39	536	545	613	418	(*)
$750–$999	49	792	828	659	526	656
$1,000–$1,249	50	1,032	1,054	850	827	884
$1,250–$1,499	51	1,198	1,233	1,011	1,006	930
$1,500–$1,749	52	1,384	1,428	1,008	976	985
$1,750–$1,999	51	1,560	1,624	1,105	1,250	992
$2,000–$2,499	52	1,790	1,864	1,294	1,292	1,187
$2,500–$2,999	52	1,977	2,109	1,390	1,447	1,163
$3,000–$4,999	52	2,592	2,714	1,518	1,680	1,346
$5,000 and over	51	4,585	4,787	(*)	3,511	2,792

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 154.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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.

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL

Income class	Number of families	Number of principal earners				
		All [1]	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All nonrelief families	4,696	4,576	4,265	112	126	73
$0–$499	85	56	50	5	----------	1
$500–$749	167	136	128	4	2	2
$750–$999	218	200	182	13	4	1
$1,000–$1,249	334	321	292	17	7	5
$1,250–$1,499	332	323	304	10	5	4
$1,500–$1,749	374	365	336	16	7	6
$1,750–$1,999	429	424	406	3	10	5
$2,000–$2,499	749	744	706	11	16	11
$2,500–$2,999	511	510	468	13	19	10
$3,000–$4,999	1,051	1,051	972	18	39	22
$5,000 and over	446	446	421	2	17	6

Income class	Average weeks of employment of principal earners [2]	Average earnings of principal earners [3]				
		All	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All nonrelief families	51	$2,295	$2,353	$1,206	$1,802	$1,424
$0–$499	40	237	245	179	----------	(*)
$500–$749	44	457	474	340	(*)	(*)
$750–$999	48	695	700	651	752	(*)
$1,000–$1,249	49	950	972	760	728	628
$1,250–$1,499	51	1,157	1,177	873	895	663
$1,500–$1,749	50	1,367	1,398	925	931	1,294
$1,750–$1,999	51	1,605	1,628	1,184	982	1,248
$2,000–$2,499	51	1,886	1,915	1,262	1,526	1,139
$2,500–$2,999	51	2,193	2,242	1,722	1,668	1,502
$3,000–$4,999	51	2,957	3,034	2,175	2,021	1,864
$5,000 and over	52	6,276	6,442	(*)	3,720	2,527

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4, of table 4 on p. 154.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

FAMILY TYPE I

Income class	Number of families	Number of principal earners				
		All [1]	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All nonrelief families	5,136	4,753	4,513	237	[4] 1	[4] 2
$0–$499	222	120	104	16	----	----
$500–$749	348	271	249	22	----	----
$750–$999	518	469	427	41	----	[4] 1
$1,000–$1,249	675	632	601	30	----	[4] 1
$1,250–$1,499	613	572	541	30	[4] 1	----
$1,500–$1,749	605	573	548	25	----	----
$1,750–$1,999	551	541	522	19	----	----
$2,000–$2,499	693	681	655	26	----	----
$2,500–$2,999	373	367	351	16	----	----
$3,000–$4,999	414	410	399	11	----	----
$5,000 and over	124	117	116	1	----	----

Income class	Average weeks of employment of principal earners [2]	Average earnings of principal earners [3]				
		All	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All nonrelief families	50	$1,561	$1,595	$936	(*)	(*)
$0–$499	35	246	250	216	----	----
$500–$749	42	498	496	513	----	----
$750–$999	47	745	755	645	----	(*)
$1,000–$1,249	50	1,005	1,016	800	----	(*)
$1,250–$1,499	50	1,167	1,182	900	(*)	----
$1,500–$1,749	51	1,366	1,386	931	----	----
$1,750–$1,999	51	1,591	1,609	1,108	----	----
$2,000–$2,499	51	1,834	1,856	1,281	----	----
$2,500–$2,999	51	2,154	2,179	1,616	----	----
$3,000–$4,999	52	2,942	2,967	2,020	----	----
$5,000 and over	52	6,106	6,125	(*)	----	----

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see 2, 3, 4, of table 4 on p. 154.

[4] These individuals were members of the family for less than 27 weeks. Their presence in the family therefore was not inconsistent with the classification of the family as type I. See glossary for further explanation of family types.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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

FAMILY TYPES II AND III

Income class	Number of families	Number of principal earners				
		All [1]	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All nonrelief families	4,116	4,085	4,010	74	1	
$0–$499	39	33	32	1		
$500–$749	155	149	142	7		
$750–$999	416	413	399	14		
$1,000–$1,249	588	583	573	10		
$1,250–$1,499	570	566	554	12		
$1,500–$1,749	518	516	506	10		
$1,750–$1,999	485	483	477	5	1	
$2,000–$2,499	581	580	575	5		
$2,500–$2,999	279	277	273	4		
$3,000–$4,999	393	393	388	5		
$5,000 and over	92	92	91	1		

Income class	Average weeks of employment of principal earners [2]	Average earnings of principal earners [3]				
		All	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All nonrelief families	51	$1,702	$1,715	$979	(*)	
$0–$499	37	331	333	(*)		
$500–$749	44	598	604	474		
$750–$999	50	840	848	612		
$1,000–$1,249	51	1,059	1,064	780		
$1,250–$1,499	51	1,251	1,260	871		
$1,500–$1,749	51	1,473	1,485	874		
$1,750–$1,999	51	1,672	1,681	966	(*)	
$2,000–$2,499	51	2,000	2,005	1,435		
$2,500–$2,999	51	2,349	2,362	1,480		
$3,000–$3,999	52	3,167	3,181	2,074		
$5,000 and over	52	6,039	6,050	(*)		

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see 2, 3, 4, of table 4 on p. 154.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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

FAMILY TYPES IV AND V

Income class	Number of families	Number of principal earners				
		All [1]	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All nonrelief families	5,055	4,969	4,222	113	390	244
$0–$499	69	53	38	----	10	5
$500–$749	147	131	102	8	16	5
$750–$999	305	291	231	19	19	22
$1,000–$1,249	456	442	367	18	34	23
$1,250–$1,499	470	464	390	14	29	31
$1,500–$1,749	491	481	418	11	30	22
$1,750–$1,999	550	548	468	11	44	25
$2,000–$2,499	866	863	756	10	58	39
$2,500–$2,999	613	612	502	14	60	36
$3,000–$4,999	827	825	715	8	71	31
$5,000 and over	261	259	235	----	19	5

Income class	Average weeks of employment of principal earners [2]	Average earnings of principal earners [3]				
		All	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All nonrelief families	50	$1,779	$1,881	$948	$1,354	$1,089
$0–$499	30	278	299	----	240	199
$500–$749	41	491	512	472	441	252
$750–$999	47	724	752	605	577	653
$1,000–$1,249	49	932	968	772	744	758
$1,250–$1,499	50	1,102	1,144	848	941	833
$1,500–$1,749	51	1,268	1,309	952	1,001	1,016
$1,750–$1,999	51	1,428	1,491	958	1,107	1,017
$2,000–$2,499	51	1,654	1,715	1,161	1,297	1,115
$2,500–$2,999	51	1,879	1,976	1,374	1,545	1,279
$3,000–$4,999	51	2,509	2,613	1,787	1,892	1,710
$5,000 and over	52	6,137	6,382	----	3,899	3,112

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 154.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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

FAMILY TYPES VI AND VII

Income class	Number of families	Number of principal earners				
		All [1]	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All nonrelief families	1,437	1,430	1,361	11	40	18
$0–$499	4	3	3			
$500–$749	50	47	45		1	1
$750–$999	129	128	124	2	1	1
$1,000–$1,249	221	220	216	2	1	1
$1,250–$1,499	195	195	191		2	2
$1,500–$1,749	182	182	175	1	5	1
$1,750–$1,999	172	171	165	2	3	1
$2,000–$2,499	186	186	175	2	7	2
$2,500–$2,999	105	105	93	1	9	2
$3,000–$4,999	157	157	140	1	11	5
$5,000 and over	36	36	34			2

Income class	Average weeks of employment of principal earners [2]	Average earnings of principal earners [3]				
		All	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All nonrelief families	50	$1,621	$1,639	$1,015	$1,283	$1,337
$0–$499	30	403	403			
$500–$749	44	613	625		(*)	(*)
$750–$999	48	826	831	(*)	(*)	(*)
$1,000–$1,249	50	1,047	1,058	(*)	(*)	(*)
$1,250–$1,499	51	1,249	1,256		(*)	(*)
$1,500–$1,749	51	1,407	1,427	(*)	880	(*)
$1,750–$1,999	51	1,587	1,609	(*)	953	(*)
$2,000–$2,499	51	1,797	1,846	(*)	954	(*)
$2,500–$2,999	51	1,987	2,076	(*)	1,378	(*)
$3,000–$4,999	52	2,804	2,925	(*)	1,950	1,326
$5,000 and over	52	5,480	5,578			(*)

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see 2, 3, 4, of table 4 on p. 154.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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

FAMILY TYPES VIII AND OTHER

Income class	Number of families	Number of principal earners				
		All [1]	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All nonrelief families	496	488	354	5	84	45
$0–$499	2	2	2			
$500–$749	8	7	6		1	
$750–$999	21	20	14		3	3
$1,000–$1,249	20	19	15		4	
$1,250–$1,499	35	34	22		6	6
$1,500–$1,749	39	39	28	1	7	3
$1,750–$1,999	50	49	36		9	4
$2,000–$2,499	75	74	53	2	10	9
$2,500–$2,999	60	59	41		13	5
$3,000–$4,999	129	128	98	1	18	11
$5,000 and over	57	57	39	1	13	4

Income class	Average weeks of employment of principal earners [2]	Average earnings of principal earners [3]				
		All	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All nonrelief families	51	$1,722	$1,908	$1,771	$1,266	$1,096
$0–$499	(*)	(*)	(*)			
$500–$749	35	500	517		(*)	
$750–$999	47	668	753		536	408
$1,000–$1,249	51	1,004	1,021		940	
$1,250–$1,499	51	1,067	1,163		876	903
$1,500–$1,749	51	1,217	1,217	(*)	911	754
$1,750–$1,999	51	1,392	1,471		1,273	956
$2,000–$2,499	51	1,406	1,490	(*)	1,153	1,207
$2,500–$2,999	52	1,465	1,612		1,189	975
$3,000–$4,999	51	1,946	2,116	(*)	1,394	1,356
$5,000 and over	51	3,780	4,639	(*)	1,952	1,490

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 154.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners								Families with more than one earner as percentage of families with any individual earner [1]	Average number of supplementary earners per family [2]
		One only			Other		Two	Three	Four or more		
		Any family member	Husband	Wife	Male	Female					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All families	18,446	12,913	12,425	164	211	113	3,766	785	228	27	0.34
Relief families	2,206	1,492	1,362	30	75	25	374	78	23	24	.31
Nonrelief families	16,240	11,421	11,063	134	136	88	3,392	707	205	27	.35
$0–$249	82	33	28	3	2	------	5	------	------	13	.13
$250–$499	254	149	133	9	4	3	24	------	------	14	.14
$500–$749	708	527	491	25	8	3	71	5	2	13	.14
$750–$999	1,389	1,150	1,082	38	15	15	155	14	2	13	.14
$1,000–$1,249	1,960	1,618	1,554	23	26	15	251	22	5	15	.16
$1,250–$1,499	1,883	1,467	1,422	15	16	14	324	35	5	20	.22
$1,500–$1,749	1,835	1,344	1,318	7	9	10	394	43	10	25	.28
$1,750–$1,999	1,808	1,288	1,258	6	15	9	427	67	10	28	.33
$2,000–$2,249	1,343	902	883	2	11	6	362	60	9	32	.38
$2,250–$2,499	1,058	684	672	------	7	5	280	72	15	35	.45
$2,500–$2,999	1,430	797	780	3	10	4	456	131	36	44	.59
$3,000–$3,499	909	522	514	1	5	2	259	94	28	42	.59
$3,500–$3,999	530	280	277	1	2	------	169	58	23	47	.68
$4,000–$4,499	305	176	173	1	1	1	83	27	19	42	.64
$4,500–$4,999	176	103	102	------	1	------	36	23	13	41	.71
$5,000–$7,499	407	252	250	------	1	1	75	50	25	37	.65
$7,500–$9,999	91	68	67	------	1	------	15	3	2	23	.32
$10,000 and over	72	61	59	------	2	------	6	3	1	14	.21

[1] This percentage was computed by dividing the sum of columns (8), (9), (10) by column (4) of table 3 on p. 150.

[2] Based on the number of families with individual earners, column (4) of table 3 on p. 150.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners				Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners [1]					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [2]
		Any	One only		More than one [3]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others [4]		All	Husbands	Wives	Others [5]		
			Any family member	Husband					Male	Female				Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
All families	18,446	17,692	12,913	12,425	4,779	6,077	891	1,590	2,206	1,390	$564	$637	$559	$530	$575	$186
Relief families	2,206	1,967	1,492	1,362	475	609	130	115	263	101	301	336	234	315	296	83
Nonrelief families	16,240	15,725	11,421	11,063	4,304	5,468	761	1,475	1,943	1,289	593	688	585	559	597	200
$0–$249	82	38	33	28	5	5	1	3	-------	1	82	(*)	92	-------	(*)	5
$250–$499	254	173	149	133	24	24	8	11	2	3	127	104	159	(*)	130	12
$500–$749	708	605	527	491	78	87	21	24	31	11	134	158	133	126	108	16
$750–$999	1,389	1,321	1,150	1,082	171	189	52	62	49	26	178	232	186	134	136	24
$1,000–$1,249	1,960	1,896	1,618	1,554	278	310	51	125	90	44	227	308	248	178	176	36
$1,250–$1,499	1,883	1,831	1,467	1,422	364	409	70	156	104	79	321	387	376	208	305	70
$1,500–$1,749	1,835	1,791	1,344	1,318	447	511	77	192	151	91	384	462	434	329	306	107
$1,750–$1,999	1,808	1,792	1,288	1,258	504	593	82	209	191	111	461	610	543	336	413	151
$2,000–$2,249	1,343	1,333	902	883	431	509	62	161	172	114	543	712	641	424	491	206
$2,250–$2,499	1,058	1,051	684	672	367	471	56	146	172	97	599	781	699	489	540	267
$2,500–$2,999	1,430	1,420	797	780	623	836	120	183	323	210	676	811	772	630	586	395
$3,000–$3,499	909	903	522	514	381	537	64	91	241	141	760	995	891	680	705	449
$3,500–$3,999	530	530	280	277	250	361	37	54	135	135	880	1,173	1,055	806	805	600
$4,000–$4,499	305	305	176	173	129	197	21	20	88	68	929	1,334	1,059	847	871	600
$4,500–$4,999	176	175	103	102	72	125	6	14	68	37	1,047	1,413	1,314	984	1,002	743
$5,000–$7,499	407	402	252	250	150	261	29	21	105	106	1,121	1,485	1,330	1,093	1,007	719
$7,500–$9,999	91	88	68	67	20	28	3	-------	13	12	1,512	1,867	-------	1,768	1,146	465
$10,000 and over	72	71	61	59	10	15	1	3	8	3	1,575	(*)	2,348	1,539	922	328

[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 as shown in column (2).
[3] Families that have supplementary earners.
[4] Includes 121 males and 3 females under 16 years of age.
[5] Average earnings of persons under 16 years of age amounted to: Males, $66; females, $27.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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*

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners [1]					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [2]
		Any	One only	More than one [3]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others [4]		All	Husbands	Wives	Others [5]		
								Male	Female				Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wage earner															
All nonrelief families	7,236	7,231	5,171	2,060	2,626	291	766	1,008	561	$524	$592	$502	$523	$523	$190
$0–$499	122	121	105	16	16	4	9	2	1	108	124	129	(*)	(*)	14
$500–$749	392	390	335	55	61	17	15	25	4	132	173	116	112	141	20
$750–$999	878	876	756	120	134	30	47	39	18	175	220	197	136	126	27
$1,000–$1,249	1,171	1,171	995	176	197	27	84	58	28	230	351	255	158	187	39
$1,250–$1,499	1,074	1,074	844	230	265	32	107	76	50	325	409	393	202	311	80
$1,500–$1,749	956	956	690	266	306	29	130	100	47	395	417	456	350	308	126
$1,750–$1,999	868	868	587	281	334	35	115	119	65	473	668	564	361	413	182
$2,000–$2,499	920	920	552	368	474	36	148	179	111	549	701	644	476	492	283
$2,500–$2,999	468	468	204	264	364	37	72	170	85	683	779	728	685	599	531
$3,000–$4,999	360	360	100	260	420	36	35	217	132	852	1,062	919	859	764	994
$5,000 and over	27	27	3	24	55	8	4	23	20	1,216	1,497	1,214	1,221	1,097	2,476
Clerical															
All nonrelief families	3,914	3,913	2,722	1,191	1,566	306	398	469	393	622	673	652	548	641	249
$0–$499	33	32	27	5	5	3	------	------	2	102	39	------	------	(*)	15
$500–$749	78	78	68	10	12	4	4	3	1	110	96	142	75	(*)	17
$750–$999	245	245	213	32	34	15	10	6	3	183	247	119	125	190	25
$1,000–$1,249	403	403	351	52	58	13	22	12	11	215	267	222	169	191	31
$1,250–$1,499	434	434	343	91	100	30	34	18	18	292	349	331	145	270	67
$1,500–$1,749	470	470	357	113	128	33	40	29	26	384	503	384	285	343	104
$1,750–$1,999	500	500	359	141	170	41	57	45	27	447	574	525	269	387	152
$2,000–$2,499	720	720	465	255	298	60	97	89	52	623	791	708	447	573	258
$2,500–$2,999	442	442	232	210	298	61	69	85	83	675	823	832	550	564	455
$3,000–$4,999	501	501	259	242	379	39	62	150	128	847	1,022	1,094	740	798	640
$5,000 and over	88	88	48	40	84	7	3	32	42	1,096	1,448	862	1,049	1,091	1,047

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see table 6 on p. 164.

[4] Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Wage-earner families 64 males and 2 females; clerical families, 26 males and no females.

[5] Average earnings of persons under 16 years of age were as follows: Wage-earner families, males $72; clerical families, males $46.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners [1]					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [2]
		Any	One only	More than one [3]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others [4]		All	Husbands	Wives	Others [5]		
								Male	Female				Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Business and professional															
All nonrelief families	4,696	4,576	3,523	1,053	1,276	164	311	466	335	$698	$887	$701	$650	$670	$190
$0–$499	85	56	48	8	8	2	5	-------	1	153	(*)	173	-------	(*)	14
$500–$749	167	136	123	13	14	-------	5	3	6	161	-------	176	298	80	13
$750–$999	218	200	181	19	21	7	5	4	5	194	250	217	137	139	19
$1,000–$1,249	334	321	271	50	55	11	19	20	5	230	254	245	239	85	38
$1,250–$1,499	332	323	280	43	44	8	15	10	11	367	443	359	358	333	49
$1,500–$1,749	374	365	297	68	77	15	22	22	18	342	456	394	291	248	70
$1,750–$1,999	429	424	342	82	89	6	37	27	19	442	527	504	334	448	92
$2,000–$2,499	749	744	569	175	208	22	62	76	48	541	690	665	422	500	150
$2,500–$2,999	511	510	361	149	174	22	42	68	42	663	832	749	593	601	226
$3,000–$4,999	1,051	1,051	721	330	421	53	82	165	121	858	1,235	947	707	838	344
$5,000 and over	446	446	330	116	165	18	17	71	59	1,209	1,559	1,620	1,245	940	447
Other															
All nonrelief families	394	5	5	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see table 6 on p. 164.

[4] Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Business and professional families, 19 males and no females.

[5] Average earnings of persons under 16 years of age were as follows: Business and professional families, males $84.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]

Income class and family type	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners [1]					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [2]
		Any	One only	More than one [3]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others [4]		All	Husbands	Wives	Others [5]		
								Male	Female				Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Type I															
All nonrelief families	5,136	4,753	3,941	812	817	147	651	15	4	$612	$599	$626	$188	$468	$97
$0–$499	222	120	105	15	15	5	10			130	98	146			9
$500–$749	348	271	247	24	24	7	16		1	141	173	133		(*)	10
$750–$999	518	469	424	45	46	16	28	2		204	212	211	(*)		18
$1,000–$1,249	675	632	557	75	75	16	57	2		263	288	261	(*)		29
$1,250–$1,499	613	572	485	87	88	21	65	2		398	425	395	(*)		57
$1,500–$1,749	605	573	473	100	102	20	78	3	1	454	540	446	160	(*)	76
$1,750–$1,999	551	541	438	103	103	14	85	3	1	601	690	602	291	(*)	112
$2,000–$2,499	693	681	504	177	177	25	152			767	893	747			196
$2,500–$2,999	373	367	262	105	106	14	90	1	1	867	950	856	(*)	(*)	246
$3,000–$4,999	414	410	334	76	76	8	66	2		1,109	1,440	1,094	(*)		204
$5,000 and over	124	117	112	5	5	1	4			2,137	(*)	2,216			86
Types II and III															
All nonrelief families	4,116	4,085	3,713	372	381	53	290	30	8	517	642	545	143	104	48
$0–$499	39	33	33												
$500–$749	155	149	144	5	5	1	3	1		139	(*)	147	(*)		4
$750–$999	416	413	388	25	25	7	14	3	1	174	216	166	125	(*)	10
$1,000–$1,249	588	583	538	45	47	9	31	5	2	256	400	252	104	(*)	20
$1,250–$1,499	570	566	510	56	57	7	42	6	2	355	444	393	76	(*)	35
$1,500–$1,749	518	516	463	53	53	9	42	2		460	547	449	(*)		47
$1,750–$1,999	485	483	429	54	56	5	48	2	1	560	749	559	(*)	(*)	65
$2,000–$2,499	581	580	519	61	63	5	52	5	1	590	741	620	217	(*)	64
$2,500–$2,999	279	277	245	32	34	4	25	4	1	687	1,155	724	160	(*)	84
$3,000–$4,999	393	393	355	38	38	5	32	1		1,059	1,449	1,027	(*)		102
$5,000 and over	92	92	89	3	3	1	1	1		1,106	(*)	(*)	(*)		36

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see table 6 on p. 154.

[4] Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Families of types II and III, 15 males and no females.

[5] Average earnings of persons under 16 years of age were as follows: Families of types II and III, males $93.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

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

Income class and family type	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners [1]					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [2]
		Any	One only	More than one [3]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others [4]		All	Husbands	Wives	Others [1]		
								Male	Female				Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Types IV and V															
All nonrelief families	5,055	4,969	2,572	2,397	2,983	424	418	1,260	881	$606	$720	$579	$592	$586	$358
$0–$499	69	53	39	14	14	4	4	2	4	108	110	142	(*)	108	22
$500–$749	147	131	91	40	45	11	5	20	9	134	147	124	141	110	41
$750–$999	305	291	213	78	91	24	14	32	21	177	255	203	145	118	53
$1,000–$1,249	456	442	313	129	156	23	28	67	38	210	287	226	197	177	72
$1,250–$1,499	470	464	299	165	196	36	34	66	60	305	360	362	230	324	127
$1,500–$1,749	491	481	263	218	249	37	50	94	68	366	421	420	337	338	186
$1,750–$1,999	550	548	273	275	332	50	59	136	87	427	584	478	356	415	258
$2,000–$2,499	866	863	424	439	541	65	85	233	158	541	757	582	472	530	338
$2,500–$2,999	613	612	224	388	504	77	55	226	146	678	801	703	672	614	558
$3,000–$4,999	827	825	288	537	704	80	68	321	235	896	1,161	912	868	841	763
$5,000 and over	261	259	145	114	151	17	16	63	55	1,287	1,707	1,251	1,418	1,016	744
Types VI and VII															
All nonrelief families	1,437	1,430	1,083	347	538	51	92	255	140	488	699	402	448	543	183
$0–$499	4	3	3												
$500–$749	50	47	42	5	8	1		6	1	101	(*)		98	(*)	16
$750–$999	129	128	114	14	14	3	6	4	1	114	173	73	48	(*)	12
$1,000–$1,249	221	220	198	22	25	3	9	12	1	168	304	213	93	(*)	19
$1,250–$1,499	195	195	161	34	41		15	17	9	234		280	178	266	49
$1,500–$1,749	182	182	135	47	62	4	21	24	13	320	520	409	300	154	109
$1,750–$1,999	172	171	129	42	55	6	14	23	12	405	625	403	320	460	129
$2,000–$2,499	186	186	126	60	96	8	15	49	24	437	395	584	381	473	226
$2,500–$2,999	105	105	60	45	86	12	7	39	28	547	766	570	499	515	448
$3,000–$4,999	157	157	93	64	121	13	4	66	38	692	1,044	732	624	684	533
$5,000 and over	36	36	22	14	30	1	1	15	13	1,056	(*)	(*)	1,025	1,034	880

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Types VIII and Other															
All nonrelief families	496	488	112	376	749	86	24	383	256	632	706	738	574	683	954
$0–$499	2	2	2												
$500–$749	8	7	3	4	5	1		4		134	(*)		122		84
$750–$999	21	20	11	9	13	2		8	3	173	(*)		160	155	107
$1,000–$1,249	20	19	12	7	7			4	3	231			237	223	81
$1,250–$1,499	35	34	12	22	27	6		13	8	248	353		193	262	192
$1,500–$1,749	39	39	10	29	45	7	1	28	9	325	309	(*)	348	287	375
$1,750–$1,999	50	49	19	30	47	7	3	27	10	342	533	543	259	370	321
$2,000–$2,499	75	74	13	61	103	15	3	57	28	398	632	420	480	469	683
$2,500–$2,999	60	59	6	53	106	13	6	53	34	574	658	566	592	515	1,014
$3,000–$4,999	129	128	11	117	281	22	9	142	108	713	833	850	660	748	1,554
$5,000 and over	57	57	13	44	115	13	2	47	53	1,030	1,202	(*)	964	1,017	2,079

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see table 6 on p. 164.

[4] Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Families of types IV and V, 37 males and 1 female; families of types VI and VII, 47 males and 1 female.

[5] Average earnings of persons under 16 years of age were as follows: Families of types IV and V, males $670; families of types VI and VII, males $606.

[6] Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Families of types VIII and other, 10 males and no females.

[7] Average earnings of persons under 16 years of age were as follows: Families of types VIII and other, males $67.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class	Number of families with any supplementary earners	Average earnings of supplementary earners	Number of supplementary earners with earnings of—														
			Any amount	Under $50	$50–$99	$100–$199	$200–$299	$300–$399	$400–$499	$500–$599	$600–$699	$700–$799	$800–$899	$900–$999	$1,000–$1,499	$1,500–$1,999	$2,000 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
All families	4,779	$564	6,077	404	411	719	540	485	362	475	455	662	252	364	747	154	47
Relief families	475	301	609	97	80	123	70	62	29	46	36	30	14	6	15	1	
Nonrelief families	4,304	593	5,468	307	331	596	470	423	333	429	419	632	238	358	732	153	47
$0–$249	5	82	5	1	3	1											
$250–$499	24	127	24	4	3	13	4										
$500–$749	78	134	87	19	23	23	16	5				1					
$750–$999	171	178	189	33	28	52	36	28	12								
$1,000–$1,249	278	227	310	47	38	65	54	47	37	17	5						
$1,250–$1,499	364	321	409	31	39	65	57	58	54	58	44	3					
$1,500–$1,749	447	384	511	32	42	64	74	63	36	71	66	57	6				
$1,750–$1,999	504	461	593	34	51	67	50	47	48	62	74	97	31	32			
$2,000–$2,249	431	543	509	21	20	59	47	32	30	50	48	89	35	49	29		
$2,250–$2,499	367	599	471	23	20	34	31	36	33	47	35	69	28	47	68		
$2,500–$2,999	623	676	836	28	32	69	45	47	45	49	60	141	52	74	194		
$3,000–$3,499	381	760	537	16	20	40	20	27	18	38	47	60	25	49	160	17	
$3,500–$3,999	250	880	361	9	5	13	16	15	10	12	23	49	25	45	103	36	
$4,000–$4,499	129	929	197	3	4	11	7	7	4	13	6	31	10	15	55	26	5
$4,500–$4,999	72	1,047	125	2		5	5	3		6	4	12	11	13	37	23	4
$5,000–$7,499	150	1,121	261	4	3	12	8	5	4	6	5	22	15	32	75	43	27
$7,500–$9,999	20	1,512	28			2		2				1		2	8	5	8
$10,000 and over	10	1,575	15			1		1	2		2				3	3	3

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]

Income class	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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	1(8)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
	Number of husbands [1]																							
All families	16,126	3	549	1,839	2,330	2,519	2,251	2,112	1,742	1,158	838	785	890	1	31	79	78	72	89	94	128	110	95	113
Relief families	1,673	------	85	207	231	265	244	201	192	112	77	59	130	-----	8	10	6	12	17	13	27	12	12	13
Nonrelief families	14,453	3	464	1,632	2,099	2,254	2,007	1,911	1,550	1,046	761	726	760	1	23	69	72	60	72	81	101	98	83	100
$0–$249	31	------	1	1	2	4	1	3	4	6	2	7	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
$250–$499	148	------	10	11	13	15	13	12	21	18	16	19	8	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	1	1	2	-----	2
$500–$749	544	------	35	54	65	61	50	63	64	46	42	64	21	-----	-----	2	-----	1	2	4	4	3	3	2
$750–$999	1,194	1	111	211	189	156	105	113	103	76	55	74	52	-----	1	3	6	7	8	5	7	7	3	5
$1,000–$1,249	1,772	2	103	321	304	284	192	178	132	97	77	82	51	-----	4	6	6	2	6	7	7	4	3	6
$1,250–$1,499	1,698	------	75	266	290	266	212	198	151	95	70	75	70	-----	1	8	7	8	6	14	7	6	6	7
$1,500–$1,749	1,674	------	51	235	307	274	216	178	170	112	68	63	77	1	3	5	10	7	8	8	10	7	7	11
$1,750–$1,999	1,667	------	32	188	268	306	275	217	156	97	75	53	82	-----	2	9	8	10	9	8	10	9	7	10
$2,000–$2,249	1,242	------	22	115	192	206	213	179	126	86	55	48	62	-----	3	7	8	3	4	6	9	9	6	7
$2,250–$2,499	970	------	14	97	134	153	139	147	127	60	65	34	56	-----	3	5	4	6	5	7	12	4	2	8
$2,500–$2,999	1,259	------	6	75	146	201	205	202	148	128	83	65	120	-----	2	11	10	6	15	12	16	14	17	17
$3,000–$3,499	820	------	2	40	86	151	133	148	104	67	49	40	63	-----	1	8	5	4	3	2	11	9	9	11
$3,500–$3,999	480	------	------	8	48	71	80	99	72	47	23	32	37	-----	-----	-----	3	2	3	6	2	11	7	3
$4,000–$4,499	276	------	1	3	21	40	55	48	39	31	18	20	21	-----	1	1	-----	4	2	-----	2	3	5	3
$4,500–$4,999	163	------	------	------	15	16	25	33	33	24	9	8	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	2	1	2
$5,000–$7,499	365	------	------	6	13	39	63	74	61	45	36	28	29	-----	1	2	3	-----	1	1	2	8	7	4
$7,500–$9,999	82	------	------	------	2	8	21	12	14	9	11	5	3	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
$10,000 and over	68	------	1	1	4	3	9	7	25	2	7	9	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
	Average earnings of husbands [2]																							
All nonrelief families	$1,723	$1,073	$1,104	$1,381	$1,633	$1,809	$1,904	$1,875	$1,908	$1,701	$1,779	$1,576	$688	(*)	$818	$742	$807	$726	$710	$582	$637	$656	$721	$633

[1] Excludes 7 principal earners and 1 supplementary 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 those who did not report age.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class	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
(1)	(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 [1]																							
All families	511	2	25	74	85	92	76	60	43	28	16	10	1,588	10	195	377	305	256	175	131	77	34	21	7
Relief families	71	------	6	4	13	13	7	10	9	5	2	2	115	1	14	16	22	20	12	10	12	3	4	1
Nonrelief families	440	2	19	70	72	79	69	50	34	23	14	8	1,473	9	181	361	283	236	163	121	65	31	17	6
$0–$249	4	------	------	1	1	------	1	------	------	------	------	1	3	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	1	1
$250–$499	13	------	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	------	3	11	------	1	------	1	1	2	1	4	1	------	------
$500–$749	37	------	1	4	5	6	8	6	3	1	2	1	23	------	4	4	2	------	2	5	1	4	------	1
$750–$999	76	------	1	6	13	12	12	11	11	6	3	1	61	------	8	13	14	8	7	6	2	1	------	2
$1,000–$1,249	60	1	4	10	4	11	8	7	7	5	2	1	125	4	23	27	18	17	9	17	4	3	2	1
$1,250–$1,499	56	------	------	16	11	12	4	5	5	2	------	1	156	3	25	39	25	25	16	13	6	------	3	1
$1,500–$1,749	48	1	5	5	8	11	9	5	------	------	4	------	192	1	31	53	33	34	14	12	7	6	1	------
$1,750–$1,999	37	------	4	6	8	7	6	3	1	1	1	------	209	1	31	50	44	34	27	10	8	2	2	------
$2,000–$2,249	24	------	2	5	6	4	1	4	------	2	------	------	161	------	25	49	27	26	20	9	2	1	2	------
$2,250–$2,499	21	------	1	4	5	4	4	2	1	------	------	------	146	------	11	41	32	20	15	11	10	5	1	------
$2,500–$2,999	35	------	------	8	5	5	10	2	3	1	1	------	183	------	13	54	48	27	20	8	8	3	2	------
$3,000–$3,499	11	------	------	3	2	2	2	1	------	1	------	------	91	------	5	17	22	23	8	10	4	------	2	------
$3,500–$3,999	9	------	------	------	1	2	1	3	------	1	1	------	54	------	2	4	13	11	8	9	3	3	1	------
$4,000–$4,499	5	------	------	------	1	2	1	------	------	1	------	------	20	------	1	5	2	3	5	3	1	------	------	------
$4,500–$4,999	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	14	------	------	1	2	2	4	3	1	1	------	------
$5,000–$7,499	3	------	------	------	1	------	1	------	1	------	------	------	21	------	------	4	------	4	5	4	3	1	------	------
$7,500–$9,999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$10,000 and over	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	3	------	1	------	------	------	1	------	1	------	------	------
	Average earnings of wives [2]																							
All nonrelief families	$958	(*)	$881	$965	$1,088	$990	$988	$901	$944	$843	$806	$364	$585	$303	$559	$626	$618	$610	$573	$490	$540	$456	$556	$284

[1] Excludes 2 supplementary earners who did not report age.

[2] Averages 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, including those who did not report age.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from—					Average money income, other than earnings, received from [2]—					
		Any source	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	All sources	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	Miscellaneous sources [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All families	18,446	3,625	1,179	795	849	504	$95	$20	$20	$28	$5	$22
Relief families	2,206	303	40	15	78	72	35	3	1	12	2	17
Nonrelief families	16,240	3,322	1,139	780	771	432	103	22	23	30	6	22
$0–$249	82	16	7	4	4	1	17	8	3	6	(**)	----------
$250–$499	254	76	22	12	26	17	69	15	8	33	10	3
$500–$749	708	186	80	25	72	35	88	25	7	43	11	2
$750–$999	1,389	239	69	27	88	44	57	12	3	34	4	4
$1,000–$1,249	1,960	280	85	42	93	47	51	9	3	29	5	5
$1,250–$1,499	1,883	285	94	32	83	50	58	10	3	30	4	11
$1,500–$1,749	1,835	313	114	61	77	35	69	19	4	28	2	16
$1,750–$1,999	1,808	300	99	44	61	46	59	11	4	20	3	21
$2,000–$2,249	1,343	253	82	47	47	31	71	13	6	23	4	25
$2,250–$2,499	1,058	239	80	75	40	30	85	20	10	25	6	24
$2,500–$2,999	1,430	381	153	87	72	25	125	35	12	33	4	41
$3,000–$3,499	909	231	65	72	39	25	125	25	13	38	10	39
$3,500–$3,999	530	144	46	50	31	13	152	35	24	38	13	42
$4,000–$4,499	305	90	37	36	9	10	161	70	21	25	5	40
$4,500–$4,999	176	71	32	29	6	6	295	73	81	33	32	76
$5,000–$7,499	407	150	52	84	18	14	405	81	162	60	23	79
$7,500–$9,999	91	40	15	29	3	2	813	196	524	49	----------	44
$10,000 and over	72	28	7	24	2	1	2,346	200	1,846	35	----------	265

[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. Averages exclude business losses met from family funds.

[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."

**$0.50 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class	Number of families		Homes free from mortgage					Mortgaged homes						
	All	Owning homes [1]	Families owning homes free from mortgage		Average rental value [2]	Average expense [3]	Average nonmoney income [4]	Families owning mortgaged homes		Average rental value [2]	Average expense [3]		Average nonmoney income [4]	Interest as percentage of rental value
			Number	Percentage [5]				Number	Percentage [5]		Interest	Other		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
All families	18,446	6,865	2,942	43	$499	$125	$374	3,923	57	$439	$143	$115	$181	33
Relief families	2,206	372	113	30	279	86	193	259	70	302	105	91	106	35
Nonrelief families	16,240	6,493	2,829	44	508	127	381	3,664	56	449	146	117	186	33
$0–$249	82	25	17	(†)	249	81	168	8	(†)	286	100	89	97	35
$250–$499	254	100	56	56	330	96	234	44	44	348	131	99	118	38
$500–$749	708	211	98	46	362	102	260	113	54	313	113	92	108	36
$750–$999	1,389	328	137	42	324	95	229	191	58	334	122	97	115	37
$1,000–$1,249	1,960	480	172	36	362	102	260	308	64	339	122	98	119	36
$1,250–$1,499	1,883	621	233	38	372	103	269	388	62	360	125	101	134	35
$1,500–$1,749	1,835	622	249	40	405	109	296	373	60	384	132	104	148	34
$1,750–$1,999	1,808	691	284	41	417	111	306	407	59	404	137	108	159	34
$2,000–$2,249	1,343	599	215	36	436	114	322	384	64	427	141	113	173	33
$2,250–$2,499	1,058	499	195	39	488	123	365	304	61	455	149	117	189	33
$2,500–$2,999	1,430	807	345	43	506	127	379	462	57	483	144	122	217	30
$3,000–$3,499	909	475	226	48	547	133	414	249	52	546	170	133	243	31
$3,500–$3,999	530	306	164	54	605	143	462	142	46	627	180	147	300	29
$4,000–$4,499	305	201	105	52	650	151	499	96	48	664	207	153	304	31
$4,500–$4,999	176	120	65	54	774	173	601	55	46	660	197	153	310	30
$5,000–$7,499	407	281	172	61	828	182	646	109	39	834	257	183	394	31
$7,500–$9,999	91	72	51	71	998	212	786	21	29	965	250	203	512	26
$10,000 and over	72	55	45	82	1,481	294	1,187	10	18	1,332	316	266	750	24

[1] Includes all families occupying owned homes at any time during the report years.
[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). †Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 12.—**Monthly rental value:** *Number of home-owning families having homes with specified monthly rental value, by income, 1935–36*[1]

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

Income class	Number of home-owning and renting families	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes[2]	Number of home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of–													
		Number	Percentage[3]		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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
All families	18,253	6,788	37	$39.20	1	15	109	339	524	942	922	1,094	766	447	597	397	189	278	168
Relief families	2,168	372	17	24.90		9	38	64	59	91	36	31	24	4	7	6	1	1	1
Nonrelief families	16,085	6,416	40	40.00	1	6	71	275	465	851	886	1,063	742	443	590	391	188	277	167
$0–$249	81	25	31	22.40			2	4	6	10	2		1						
$250–$499	254	101	40	28.40		1	3	13	18	22	15	10	8	4	6			1	
$500–$749	698	211	30	28.60			7	21	30	54	33	36	9	6	9	6			
$750–$999	1,371	325	24	27.80			17	31	51	82	55	41	22	11	11	2	1	1	
$1,000–$1,249	1,929	472	24	29.20	1	2	15	57	74	98	74	63	35	18	17	9	5	2	2
$1,250–$1,499	1,868	612	33	30.70			12	49	75	119	130	104	51	26	28	9	4	4	1
$1,500–$1,749	1,824	617	34	30.20		2	4	33	65	106	106	121	84	32	35	13	7	8	1
$1,750–$1,999	1,788	679	38	34.60		1	7	20	50	111	125	150	89	36	55	16	11	7	1
$2,000–$2,249	1,327	594	45	36.60			1	18	29	82	94	132	87	63	47	27	8	5	1
$2,250–$2,499	1,050	490	47	39.60				9	21	44	68	105	84	40	57	35	13	13	1
$2,500–$2,999	1,418	796	56	41.50			2	10	25	72	95	150	128	79	107	67	27	33	1
$3,000–$3,499	901	468	52	46.00			1	6	14	31	48	58	48	53	90	54	32	25	8
$3,500–$3,999	527	303	58	51.50				1	6	4	19	45	41	36	39	44	23	32	13
$4,000–$4,499	304	199	66	54.90				1	1	8	8	15	24	17	30	43	17	27	8
$4,500–$4,999	176	118	67	59.90						1	5	16	9	9	15	17	11	21	14
$5,000–$7,499	407	280	69	70.10				2		7	9	15	21	10	32	39	22	66	57
$7,500–$9,999	90	71	79	83.90								2	1	2	10	7	6	20	23
$10,000 and over	72	55	76	120.90										1	2	3	1	12	36

[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, column (3).

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

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

TABLE 13.—Monthly rent: *Number of renting families reporting specified monthly rent, by income, 1935–36* [1]

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

Income class	Number of home-owning and renting families	Renting families		Average monthly rent [2]	Number of renting families reporting monthly rent of—														
		Number	Percentage [3]		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]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
All families	18,253	11,465	63	$24.40	15	213	1,484	2,194	2,159	2,216	1,206	762	437	228	200	152	69	51	15	64
Relief families	2,168	1,796	83	15.40	6	138	693	539	235	113	40	7	2	5	5	2	------	------	------	11
Nonrelief families	16,085	9,669	60	26.10	9	75	791	1,655	1,924	2,103	1,166	755	435	223	195	150	69	51	15	53
$0–$249	81	56	69	24.50	------	------	12	12	6	5	5	4	3	------	------	1	1	2	------	5
$250–$499	254	153	60	19.30	------	5	42	36	33	17	6	4	2	1	------	2	------	1	------	4
$500–$749	698	487	70	18.60	1	17	124	155	81	55	25	13	4	3	------	2	1	------	------	6
$750–$999	1,371	1,046	76	18.30	3	25	230	345	245	118	42	24	5	------	1	------	------	------	------	8
$1,000–$1,249	1,929	1,457	76	21.00	------	12	185	409	384	277	101	51	19	10	2	1	------	------	------	6
$1,250–$1,499	1,868	1,256	67	22.30	------	11	85	293	353	312	122	44	17	4	6	2	------	1	------	6
$1,500–$1,749	1,824	1,207	66	24.90	1	3	62	166	304	357	172	70	39	18	3	5	3	------	1	3
$1,750–$1,999	1,788	1,109	62	26.90	------	------	27	106	243	335	194	105	52	23	11	5	3	------	------	5
$2,000–$2,249	1,327	733	55	28.20	------	------	17	64	105	229	148	84	51	16	12	2	1	1	------	3
$2,250–$2,499	1,050	560	53	31.70	------	2	1	29	63	132	105	114	51	25	20	14	------	2	------	2
$2,500–$2,999	1,418	622	44	32.20	2	------	4	26	68	148	123	99	72	28	27	19	4	------	------	2
$3,000–$3,499	901	433	48	37.50	------	------	2	6	25	64	80	83	49	37	46	26	10	3	2	------
$3,500–$3,999	527	224	42	43.50	1	------	------	5	4	32	24	29	31	22	26	23	17	7	2	1
$4,000–$4,499	304	105	34	44.00	1	------	------	1	5	8	6	11	22	16	14	10	6	4	1	------
$4,500–$4,999	176	58	33	44.30	------	------	------	1	1	8	9	5	5	5	10	6	6	1	1	------
$5,000–$7,499	407	127	31	55.80	------	------	------	1	3	3	3	12	10	14	16	24	13	23	3	2
$7,500–$9,999	90	19	21	62.70	------	------	------	------	------	1	1	1	------	1	1	5	4	5	------	------
$10,000 and over	72	17	24	73.60	------	------	------	------	1	2	------	2	3	------	------	3	------	1	5	------

[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, including families receiving rent free, the amount of which was estimated by the family.

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

[4] Consists of families receiving rent as gift.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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, 1935–36* [1]

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

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	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	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]	2,501	4,660	35	65	$31.50	$21.10	1,414	2,453	37	63	$40.70	$28.70	2,238	2,425	48	52	$49.40	$33.20
$0–$499	29	92	24	76	22.40	16.80	14	19	42	58	26.70	26.90	27	58	32	68	27.20	23.40
$500–$749	84	299	22	78	26.00	16.80	20	58	26	74	27.10	21.20	65	101	39	61	31.40	22.70
$750–$999	169	697	20	80	25.20	17.00	45	195	19	81	27.90	20.30	85	132	39	61	31.20	21.80
$1,000–$1,249	237	916	21	79	26.00	19.20	79	313	20	80	28.90	23.10	120	212	36	64	33.20	25.20
$1,250–$1,499	332	732	31	69	27.80	20.80	114	318	26	74	32.80	23.70	128	201	39	61	34.80	25.90
$1,500–$1,749	324	624	34	66	29.40	22.20	126	341	27	73	36.50	27.00	137	237	37	63	37.00	28.70
$1,750–$1,999	358	504	42	58	31.60	24.00	162	330	33	67	37.10	29.20	151	272	36	64	38.50	29.60
$2,000–$2,499	456	457	50	50	34.90	25.50	295	416	42	58	38.80	30.90	325	416	44	56	41.40	33.20
$2,500–$2,999	264	201	57	43	36.60	27.70	239	199	55	45	42.50	33.90	288	218	57	43	45.10	34.60
$3,000–$4,999	225	134	63	37	38.90	29.10	270	226	54	46	50.40	41.70	586	459	56	44	55.20	43.10
$5,000 and over	23	4	(†)	(†)	48.30	26.20	50	38	57	43	71.00	52.20	326	119	73	27	82.90	61.70

[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 was estimated by the family.

[5] Of the families classified in the occupational group "Other," 394 did not change their living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Of the latter group 263 families, or 67 percent, were owning families. Their average monthly rental value was $37.10. The remaining 131 families, or 33 percent, were renting families. Their average monthly rent was $24.10.

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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* [1]

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

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	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	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	1,996	3,099	39	61	$39.40	$26.50	1,117	2,932	28	72	$40.80	$25.30	2,561	2,464	51	49	$40.80	$27.60
$0–$499	96	126	43	57	27.20	21.70	7	32	18	82	29.60	20.30	22	46	32	68	26.30	18.50
$500–$749	148	199	43	57	29.20	19.60	9	142	6	94	22.90	17.70	50	94	35	65	28.30	19.30
$750–$999	169	342	33	67	28.80	19.00	44	366	11	89	25.00	17.20	91	212	30	70	28.60	20.10
$1,000–$1,249	181	483	27	73	31.70	21.50	77	498	13	87	26.00	20.20	167	286	37	63	29.50	22.70
$1,250–$1,499	225	386	37	63	33.10	23.70	113	449	20	80	29.00	21.90	208	259	44	56	29.50	22.80
$1,500–$1,749	220	381	37	63	35.30	26.60	121	392	24	76	31.70	25.30	219	271	45	55	33.50	24.00
$1,750–$1,999	192	355	35	65	37.00	28.60	136	338	29	71	32.70	27.00	257	290	47	53	34.70	26.10
$2,000–$2,499	283	403	41	59	39.80	30.60	221	350	39	61	38.00	30.60	458	401	53	47	37.90	29.20
$2,500–$2,999	200	171	54	46	46.20	33.40	143	129	53	47	43.40	34.50	362	249	59	41	39.20	30.70
$3,000–$4,999	202	209	49	51	55.60	42.60	185	205	47	53	56.80	43.10	532	291	65	35	48.40	39.00
$5,000 and over	80	44	64	36	88.20	53.20	61	31	66	34	88.00	61.70	195	65	75	25	77.80	62.00

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Income class	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	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All nonrelief families	474	946	33	67	$37.20	$22.90	268	228	54	46	$38.60	$26.40
$0–$499	1	3	(†)	(†)	(*)	14.70		2		(†)		(*)
$500–$749	3	45	6	94	20.70	16.70	1	7	(†)	(†)	(*)	16.10
$750–$999	16	110	13	87	21.80	17.20	5	16	(†)	(†)	22.40	17.80
$1,000–$1,249	40	177	18	82	24.20	18.80	7	13	(†)	(†)	20.40	20.50
$1,250–$1,499	49	144	25	75	28.40	19.60	17	18	49	51	31.20	19.80
$1,500–$1,749	43	138	24	76	28.10	21.60	14	25	36	64	25.70	21.60
$1,750–$1,999	67	103	39	61	32.20	23.50	27	23	54	46	32.70	25.80
$2,000–$2,499	82	104	44	56	33.60	27.00	40	35	53	47	34.00	25.60
$2,500–$2,999	55	49	53	47	40.30	32.60	36	24	60	40	32.80	25.00
$3,000–$4,999	89	66	57	43	48.60	38.70	80	49	62	38	40.80	31.30
$5,000 and over	29	7	81	19	73.80	65.70	41	16	72	28	60.80	49.10

[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 type.

[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 was estimated by the family.

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.
*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class	Number of owning families	Number of owning families occupying—								
		One-family house		Two-family house		Apartment building for—			Dwelling unit in business building	Other
		Detached	Attached	Side by side	Two-decker	Three families	Four families	Five or more families		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Number									
All families	6,788	6,176	21	434	95	8	11	8	31	4
Relief families	372	349	1	18	2	1				1
Nonrelief families	6,416	5,827	20	416	93	7	11	8	31	3
$0–$249	25	20		4	1					
$250–$499	101	85	1	15						
$500–$749	211	171		32	6			1	1	
$750–$999	325	279		31	8	2	1	1	3	
$1,000–$1,249	472	426	1	35	4	1	1	1	3	
$1,250–$1,499	612	550	2	50	6	1	1		2	
$1,500–$1,749	617	549	3	42	13	1	3	1	4	1
$1,750–$1,999	679	611	1	51	12				4	
$2,000–$2,249	594	549	2	36	7					
$2,250–$2,499	490	454	1	19	9		1		6	
$2,500–$2,999	796	717	4	52	15	2	1	1	4	
$3,000–$3,499	468	439		21	4			1	3	
$3,500–$3,999	303	291	1	9	1				1	
$4,000–$4,499	199	188		6	2		2			1
$4,500–$4,999	118	108		6	2		1	1		
$5,000–$7,499	280	271	1	5	1			1		1
$7,500–$9,999	71	66	1	2	2					
$10,000 and over	55	53	2							
	Percentage									
All families	100	91	(‡)	6	1	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)
Relief families	100	94	(‡)	5	(‡)	(‡)				(‡)
Nonrelief families	100	91	(‡)	6	1	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)
$0–$249	100	(†)		(†)	(†)					
$250–$499	100	84	1	15						
$500–$749	100	81		15	3			(‡)	(‡)	
$750–$999	100	86		9	2	1	(‡)	(‡)	1	
$1,000–$1,249	100	90	(‡)	7	1	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)	1	
$1,250–$1,499	100	90	(‡)	8	1	(‡)	(‡)		(‡)	
$1,500–$1,749	100	89	(‡)	7	2	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)	1	(‡)
$1,750–$1,999	100	89	(‡)	8	2				1	
$2,000–$2,249	100	93	(‡)	6	1					
$2,250–$2,499	100	93	(‡)	4	2		(‡)		1	
$2,500–$2,999	100	90	(‡)	6	2	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)	
$3,000–$3,499	100	94		4	1			(‡)	1	
$3,500–$3,999	100	96	(‡)	3	(‡)				(‡)	
$4,000–$4,499	100	95		3	1		1			(‡)
$4,500–$4,999	100	91		5	2		1	1		
$5,000–$7,499	100	97	(‡)	2	(‡)			(‡)		(‡)
$7,500–$9,999	100	93	1	3	3					
$10,000 and over	100	96	4							

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class	Number of renting families	Number of renting families occupying—								
		One-family house		Two-family house		Apartment building for—			Dwelling unit in business building	Other
		Detached	Attached	Side by side	Two-decker	Three families	Four families	Five or more families		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Number									
All families	11,465	4,680	917	3,697	555	96	635	600	266	19
Relief families	1,796	757	136	605	76	21	59	79	57	6
Nonrelief families	9,669	3,923	781	3,092	479	75	576	521	209	13
$0–$249	56	28	4	12	4		4	2	2	
$250–$499	153	55	16	45	10	1	5	11	10	
$500–$749	487	178	46	153	36	6	18	27	19	4
$750–$999	1,046	397	98	358	62	13	41	42	33	2
$1,000–$1,249	1,457	519	117	530	84	12	74	81	38	2
$1,250–$1,499	1,256	457	105	459	61	10	72	56	36	
$1,500–$1,749	1,207	480	104	399	53	12	81	58	19	1
$1,750–$1,999	1,109	442	102	356	49	9	74	56	21	
$2,000–$2,249	733	311	51	245	32	3	45	32	12	2
$2,250–$2,499	560	227	50	166	21	5	54	28	9	
$2,500–$2,999	622	265	41	198	23	3	35	52	4	1
$3,000–$3,499	433	215	29	99	18	1	41	26	3	1
$3,500–$3,999	224	132	8	37	8		11	27	1	
$4,000–$4,499	105	70	3	14	5		5	6	2	
$4,500–$4,999	58	37	2	13	1		4	1		
$5,000–$7,499	127	86	4	6	8		8	15		
$7,500–$9,999	19	13	1	1	2		2			
$10,000 and over	17	11		1	2		2	1		
	Percentage									
All families	100	41	8	32	5	1	6	5	2	(‡)
Relief families	100	43	8	34	4	1	3	4	3	(‡)
Nonrelief families	100	41	8	32	5	1	6	5	2	(‡)
$0–$249	100	50	7	21	7		7	4	4	
$250–$499	100	36	11	29	7	1	3	7	6	
$500–$749	100	37	9	31	7	1	4	6	4	1
$750–$999	100	38	9	35	6	1	4	4	3	(‡)
$1,000–$1,249	100	36	8	36	6	1	5	5	3	(‡)
$1,250–$1,499	100	36	8	37	5	1	6	4	3	
$1,500–$1,749	100	39	9	33	4	1	7	5	2	(‡)
$1,750–$1,999	100	40	9	32	4	1	7	5	2	
$2,000–$2,249	100	43	7	33	4	(‡)	6	4	2	(‡)
$2,250–$2,499	100	40	9	29	4	1	10	5	2	
$2,500–$2,999	100	42	7	31	4	(‡)	6	8	1	(‡)
$3,000–$3,499	100	50	7	23	4	(‡)	9	6	1	(‡)
$3,500–$3,999	100	59	4	16	4		5	12	(‡)	
$4,000–$4,499	100	66	3	13	5		5	6	2	
$4,500–$4,999	100	63	4	22	2		7	2		
$5,000–$7,499	100	68	3	5	6		6	12		
$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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class	Number of families	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 nonfamily member	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room	Tourists and transients	Guests	All nonfamily members	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room	Tourists and transients	Guests
			Sons and daughters rooming and boarding	Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help					Sons and daughters rooming and boarding	Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
All families	18,446	5,222	254	973	936	674	16	24	3,036	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.2
Relief families	2,206	397	29	87	98	15	4	2	205	.6	.9	.8	1.0	.3	1.2	(*)	.2
Nonrelief families	16,240	4,825	225	886	838	659	12	22	2,831	.7	1.3	1.0	1.5	.7	1.0	.1	.2
$0–$249	82	22	2	5	7	2	------	1	6	.8	(*)	.9	1.2	(*)	------	(*)	.1
$250–$499	254	70	5	14	27	4	1	------	27	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.6	.6	(*)	------	.2
$500–$749	708	171	17	49	62	4	2	1	66	.9	1.3	.8	1.3	.3	(*)	(*)	.1
$750–$999	1,389	345	27	72	81	25	------	5	167	.7	1.2	.9	1.3	.3	------	(**)	.1
$1,000–$1,249	1,960	500	27	115	102	26	3	------	282	.6	1.2	.9	1.2	.5	.6	------	.1
$1,250–$1,499	1,883	530	34	119	127	44	------	3	281	.7	1.2	.9	1.4	.4	------	(**)	.2
$1,500–$1,749	1,835	552	20	115	115	45	3	2	330	.7	1.3	1.0	1.5	.5	1.0	(*)	.1
$1,750–$1,999	1,808	534	29	112	80	48	2	1	336	.7	1.5	1.0	1.5	.6	(*)	(*)	.1
$2,000–$2,249	1,343	400	20	85	70	36	------	1	241	.7	1.2	1.0	1.6	.6	------	(*)	.2
$2,250–$2,499	1,058	323	13	51	47	42	1	2	206	.7	1.8	1.1	1.7	.6	(*)	(*)	.1
$2,500–$2,999	1,430	447	20	69	56	69	------	3	293	.6	1.3	1.0	1.6	.7	------	(**)	.1
$3,000–$3,499	909	315	4	35	32	69	------	1	212	.6	2.9	1.4	1.6	.7	------	(*)	.2
$3,500–$3,999	530	176	3	15	11	51	------	------	119	.6	1.0	1.0	2.2	.8	------	------	.2
$4,000–$4,499	305	112	------	8	6	32	------	1	81	.5	------	.8	2.0	.8	------	(*)	.1
$4,500–$4,999	176	69	2	6	7	23	------	------	47	.8	(*)	1.6	2.4	.7	------	------	.2
$5,000–$7,499	407	177	2	15	8	82	------	1	100	.7	(*)	.8	2.1	1.0	------	(*)	.2
$7,500–$9,999	91	42	------	1	------	27	------	------	21	.7	------	(*)	------	1.0	------	------	.1
$10,000 and over	72	40	------	------	------	30	------	------	16	.9	------	------	------	1.2	------	------	.1

[1] Excludes a small number of families which had nonfamily members in the household but which did not report the duration of their membership. See glossary for definition of "nonfamily members."

[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. **0.05 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class	Number reporting age [1]	Number with ages of—								
		Under 20	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Husbands									
All families	18,435	4	2,517	5,093	4,713	3,403	1,094	811	461	339
Percentage	*100.0*	(‡)	*13.7*	*27.6*	*25.6*	*18.5*	*5.9*	*4.4*	*2.5*	*1.8*
Relief families	2,206	-------	316	557	524	408	122	113	87	79
Nonrelief families	16,229	4	2,201	4,536	4,189	2,995	972	698	374	260
$0–$249	82	-------	3	10	11	20	8	15	6	9
$250–$499	254	-------	23	29	37	64	31	20	31	19
$500–$749	707	-------	93	137	134	145	61	63	32	42
$750–$999	1,387	1	328	366	256	224	74	68	38	32
$1,000–$1,249	1,960	2	435	606	401	264	98	85	40	29
$1,250–$1,499	1,883	-------	354	575	444	286	89	73	41	21
$1,500–$1,749	1,834	1	297	602	418	316	83	56	41	20
$1,750–$1,999	1,807	-------	232	595	519	283	91	51	21	15
$2,000–$2,249	1,343	-------	147	409	405	234	65	48	19	16
$2,250–$2,499	1,056	-------	118	301	300	206	73	39	11	8
$2,500–$2,999	1,429	-------	94	364	437	318	106	62	34	14
$3,000–$3,499	907	-------	51	247	287	196	61	32	21	12
$3,500–$3,999	530	-------	8	124	188	133	31	30	10	6
$4,000–$4,499	305	-------	6	65	106	75	24	20	7	2
$4,500–$4,999	175	-------	-------	31	58	60	11	5	6	4
$5,000–$7,499	407	-------	9	56	139	119	47	20	10	7
$7,500–$9,999	91	-------	1	12	33	24	12	4	2	3
$10,000 and over	72	-------	2	7	16	28	7	7	4	1
	Wives									
All families	18,430	115	3,814	5,321	4,436	2,876	865	588	278	137
Percentage	*100.0*	*0.6*	*20.7*	*28.9*	*24.1*	*15.6*	*4.7*	*3.2*	*1.5*	*0.7*
Relief families	2,206	30	471	603	465	326	118	111	49	33
Nonrelief families	16,224	85	3,343	4,718	3,971	2,550	747	477	229	104
$0–$249	82	-------	5	13	13	18	6	18	7	2
$250–$499	254	-------	33	32	54	63	16	32	11	13
$500–$749	706	9	137	129	151	131	56	46	30	17
$750–$999	1,387	28	420	346	241	199	71	47	26	9
$1,000–$1,249	1,960	24	594	548	373	243	82	61	29	6
$1,250–$1,499	1,883	14	525	541	404	251	77	36	27	8
$1,500–$1,749	1,834	6	461	570	404	259	66	37	22	9
$1,750–$1,999	1,805	1	375	638	455	210	70	38	10	8
$2,000–$2,249	1,342	1	262	428	354	198	51	31	9	8
$2,250–$2,499	1,056	-------	184	344	290	164	42	24	6	2
$2,500–$2,999	1,427	2	182	410	415	288	69	33	21	7
$3,000–$3,499	908	-------	87	302	279	155	48	21	10	6
$3,500–$3,999	530	-------	29	159	178	117	24	15	6	2
$4,000–$4,499	305	-------	19	89	103	60	16	15	1	2
$4,500–$4,999	175	-------	5	44	64	43	10	4	5	-------
$5,000–$7,499	407	-------	18	86	146	105	32	11	6	3
$7,500–$9,999	91	-------	4	25	25	23	9	1	3	1
$10,000 and over	72	-------	3	14	22	23	2	7	-------	1

[1] Excludes 11 husbands and 16 wives who did not report age.

‡0.05 percent or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Date of end of report year	All families	Relief families	Nonrelief families in specified occupational groups								
			All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional					Other
						All business and professional	Independent		Salaried		
							Business	Professional	Business	Professional	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Number of families										
All dates	18,446	2,206	16,240	7,236	3,914	4,696	1,754	345	1,411	1,186	394
Dec. 31, 1935	2,654	355	2,299	1,068	529	643	266	44	169	164	59
Jan. 31, 1936	3		3	2		1			1		
Feb. 29, 1936	529	91	438	187	109	127	47	6	34	40	15
Mar. 31, 1936	430	63	367	195	88	77	30	4	18	25	7
Apr. 30, 1936	291	50	241	117	55	60	24	4	19	13	9
May 31, 1936	47	9	38	17	14	5	2		1	2	2
June 30, 1936	1,488	222	1,266	628	317	294	121	18	82	73	27
July 31, 1936	4,216	520	3,696	1,689	945	971	346	68	270	287	91
Aug. 31, 1936	6,918	812	6,106	3,023	1,392	1,545	590	80	476	399	146
Sept. 30, 1936	1,203	52	1,151	227	327	571	176	74	206	115	26
Oct. 31, 1936	622	32	590	82	127	369	147	41	116	65	12
Nov. 30, 1936	45		45	1	11	33	5	6	19	3	
	Percentage										
All dates	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dec. 31, 1935	15	17	14	15	14	14	15	13	12	14	15
Jan. 31, 1936	(‡)		(‡)	(‡)		(‡)			(‡)		
Feb. 29, 1936	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	4
Mar. 31, 1936	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
Apr. 30, 1936	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
May 31, 1936	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)		(‡)	(‡)	(‡)
June 30, 1936	8	10	8	9	8	6	7	5	6	6	7
July 31, 1936	23	24	23	23	25	20	20	20	20	24	23
Aug. 31, 1936	38	37	37	41	36	33	34	23	34	34	37
Sept. 30, 1936	6	2	7	3	8	12	10	21	15	10	7
Oct. 31, 1936	3	1	4	1	3	8	8	12	8	6	3
Nov. 30, 1936	(‡)		(‡)	(‡)	(‡)	1	(‡)	2	1	(‡)	

‡0.5 percent or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class	Number of families of type [1]—										Average number of persons per family [2]		
												Other than husband and wife	
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Under 16	16 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All families	2,049	742	222	139	393	157	161	128	35	72	3.7	1.2	0.6
Relief families	816	237	81	59	152	81	80	69	18	39	4.1	1.5	.6
Nonrelief families	1,233	505	141	80	241	76	81	59	17	33	3.5	1.0	.5
$0–$249	12	7	1	1	2	------	1	------	------	------	2.8	.6	.2
$250–$499	58	30	8	4	8	2	4	1	1	------	3.0	.7	.3
$500–$749	178	79	22	12	35	5	10	11	------	4	3.3	1.0	.3
$750–$999	334	141	46	30	37	21	30	18	1	10	3.6	1.2	.4
$1,000–$1,249	278	119	27	20	62	12	18	11	3	6	3.4	.9	.5
$1,250–$1,499	144	51	16	4	37	13	11	6	3	3	3.5	.8	.7
$1,500–$1,749	81	27	7	3	27	6	1	4	1	5	3.7	.8	1.0
$1,750–$1,999	68	27	3	3	15	9	3	3	1	4	3.8	1.0	.8
$2,000–$2,249	30	12	5	2	4	4	------	1	2	------	3.2	.6	.7
$2,250–$2,499	23	7	2	------	6	3	2	1	1	1	4.0	.9	1.1
$2,500–$2,999	13	4	2	------	4	------	1	2	------	------	3.5	.7	.8
$3,000–$3,499	6	------	1	------	1	1	------	1	2	------	5.2	.7	2.5
$3,500–$3,999	5	------	1	1	2	------	------	------	1	------	3.7	.8	1.0
$4,000–$4,499	1	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	(*)
$4,500–$4,999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$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.
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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class and occupational group	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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Wage earner													
All nonrelief families	1,020	403	116	68	205	67	68	52	12	29	3.5	1.0	0.5
$0–$249	6	3	1	1			1				3.0	1.0	
$250–$499	48	25	6	3	7	2	3	1	1		3.0	.7	.3
$500–$749	147	61	18	12	27	5	10	11		3	3.5	1.2	.3
$750–$999	300	126	43	26	34	20	26	16		9	3.6	1.2	.4
$1,000–$1,249	248	102	24	17	58	11	18	11	2	5	3.4	.9	.5
$1,250–$1,499	120	38	13	3	35	12	8	5	3	3	3.6	.8	.8
$1,500–$1,749	65	22	4	2	23	5	1	3	1	4	3.7	.7	1.0
$1,750–$1,999	51	20	3	2	10	8	1	2	1	4	4.0	1.1	.9
$2,000–$2,249	16	6	2	2	2	3			1		3.3	.7	.6
$2,250–$2,499	11		2		6	1		1		1	4.6	.9	1.7
$2,500–$2,999	2				1			1			(*)	(*)	(*)
$3,000–$3,499	4				1			1	2		5.8	.3	3.5
$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													
Clerical													
All nonrelief families	59	29	3	3	8	5	6	2	2	1	3.3	.8	0.5
$0–$249													
$250–$499													
$500–$749	4	2	1							1	4.0	1.2	.8
$750–$999	8	4		1			2		1		3.3	1.0	.3
$1,000–$1,249	9	5	1	1	1				1		2.9	.4	.5
$1,250–$1,499	9	5	1	1	1	1					2.9	.6	.3
$1,500–$1,749	1					1					(*)	(*)	(*)
$1,750–$1,999	11	3			4	1	2	1			3.9	1.4	.5
$2,000–$2,249	4	3			1						2.2		.2
$2,250–$2,499	9	5				2	2				3.4	1.2	.2
$2,500–$2,999	4	2			1			1			3.5	.7	.8
$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. 185.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families of type —										Average number of persons per family		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Independent business													
All nonrelief families	72	33	12	3	11	1	5	2	2	3	3.3	0.8	0.5
$0–$249	1	1									(*)		
$250–$499	5	2	2		1						2.6	.4	.2
$500–$749	16	9	3		4						2.6	.3	.3
$750–$999	16	7	2	1	3		2			1	3.3	1.0	.3
$1,000–$1,249	7	4	1	1						1	3.6	1.6	
$1,250–$1,499	7	3	1				2	1			3.7	1.3	.4
$1,500–$1,749	7	1	2		2			1		1	4.6	1.3	1.3
$1,750–$1,999	4	3			1						2.5		.5
$2,000–$2,249	3	2				1					3.0	.3	.7
$2,250–$2,499	1								1		(*)		(*)
$2,500–$2,999	1						1				(*)	(*)	
$3,000–$3,499	1		1								(*)	(*)	
$3,500–$3,999	1			1							(*)	(*)	
$4,000–$4,499													
$4,500–$4,999													
$5,000–$7,499	2	1							1		(*)		(*)
$7,500–$9,999													
$10,000 and over													
Independent professional													
All nonrelief families	16	7	1	3	2	2			1		3.2	.7	.5
$0–$249													
$250–$499													
$500–$749	3	3									2.0		
$750–$999	1			1							(*)	(*)	
$1,000–$1,249	1					1					(*)	(*)	(*)
$1,250–$1,499	1	1									(*)		
$1,500–$1,749	3	2		1							2.7	.7	
$1,750–$1,999	1			1							(*)	(*)	
$2,000–$2,249	2				1				1		(*)		(*)
$2,250–$2,499													
$2,500–$2,999	2	1	1								(*)	(*)	
$3,000–$3,499	1					1					(*)	(*)	(*)
$3,500–$3,999	1				1						(*)		(*)
$4,000–$4,499													
$4,500–$4,999													
$5,000–$7,499													
$7,500–$9,999													
$10,000 and over													

*Average not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families of type —										Average number of persons per family		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Salaried business													
All nonrelief families	18	10	3	----	4	----	1	----	----	----	2.7	0.5	0.2
$0–$249	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
$250–$499	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	(*)	(*)	----
$500–$749	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	(*)	(*)	(*)
$750–$999	2	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	(*)	----	----
$1,000–$1,249	7	5	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	2.5	.2	.3
$1,250–$1,499	2	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	(*)	----	----
$1,500–$1,749	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	(*)	(*)	----
$1,750–$1,999	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
$2,000–$2,249	2	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	(*)	(*)	----
$2,250–$2,499	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
$2,500–$2,999	2	----	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	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Salaried professional													
All nonrelief families	32	13	4	2	8	1	1	3	----	----	3.3	.8	.5
$0–$249	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
$250–$499	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
$500–$749	5	3	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	2.4	----	.4
$750–$999	4	----	----	1	----	1	----	2	----	----	5.8	3.0	.8
$1,000–$1,249	5	2	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	3.0	.8	.2
$1,250–$1,499	5	2	1	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	3.2	.8	.4
$1,500–$1,749	4	2	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	3.0	.2	.8
$1,750–$1,999	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	(*)	----	----
$2,000–$2,249	2	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	(*)	(*)	(*)
$2,250–$2,499	2	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	(*)	----	----
$2,500–$2,999	2	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	(*)	----	(*)
$3,000–$3,499	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
$3,500–$3,999	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	(*)	(*)	----
$4,000–$4,499	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	(*)	----	(*)
$4,500–$4,999	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
$5,000–$7,499	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
$7,500–$9,999	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
$10,000 and over	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families of type —										Average number of persons per family		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Other [3]													
All nonrelief families	16	10	2	1	3	----	----	----	----	----	2.5	0.3	0.2
$0–$249	5	3	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	2.6	.2	.4
$250–$499	4	3	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	2.5	.5	----
$500–$749	2	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	(*)	----	(*)
$750–$999	3	2	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2.3	.3	----
$1,000–$1,249	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	(*)	----	----
$1,250–$1,499	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
$1,500–$1,749	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
$1,750–$1,999	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
$2,000–$2,249	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	(*)	(*)	----
$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. 185.

[3] This group contains 1 family engaged in farming, a group too small to be separately classified, and families having no gainfully employed members.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings [1]	Other sources (positive or negative) [2]	Any source [3]	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All families	2,049	1,981	210	405	392	13
Relief families	816	764	53	85	83	2
Nonrelief families	1,233	1,217	157	320	309	11
$0–$249	12	7	3	6	6	
$250–$499	58	54	9	12	12	
$500–$749	178	176	22	31	27	4
$750–$999	334	331	28	49	47	2
$1,000–$1,249	278	277	24	59	56	3
$1,250–$1,499	144	144	25	57	57	
$1,500–$1,749	81	81	15	27	25	2
$1,750–$1,999	68	68	13	27	27	
$2,000–$2,249	30	29	5	14	14	
$2,250–$2,499	23	23	7	17	17	
$2,500–$2,999	13	13	3	11	11	
$3,000–$3,499	6	6	1	4	4	
$3,500–$3,999	5	5		4	4	
$4,000–$4,499	1	1		1	1	
$4,500–$4,999						
$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] Includes 204 families, 151 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings and no business losses met from family funds; 5 families, all of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds and no money income other than earnings, and 1 family which was nonrelief, which had both money income and business losses met from family funds. There were, therefore, 205 families, 152 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: $0–$249, 1; $500–$749, 1; $750–$999, 2; $1,000–$1,249, 1; $2,000–$2,249, 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 were 45 families, 38 of which were nonrelief, with losses from owned homes (i. e., families whose estimated rental value was less than estimated expenses). The latter 38 families were found in the following income classes: $250–$499, 1; $500–$749, 4; $750–$999, 9; $1,000–$1,249, 8; $1,250–$1,499, 7; $1,750–$1,999, 5; $2,000–$2,249, 1; $2,250–$2,499, 1; $3,000–$3,999, 1; $4,000–$4,999, 1.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

TABLE 2.—Sources of family income: *Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by income, 1935–36* [1]— Continued

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

Income class	Average family income						
		Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
	Total	All sources	Earnings [2]	Other sources (positive or negative) [3]	All sources	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All families	[5] $912	$889	$863	$26	$23	$21	$2
Relief families	582	574	560	14	8	8	(**)
Nonrelief families	[5] 1,130	1,098	1,063	35	32	30	2
$0–$249	159	116	88	28	43	43	
$250–$499	385	363	325	38	22	22	
$500–$749	631	612	587	25	19	15	4
$750–$999	870	859	837	22	11	10	1
$1,000–$1,249	1,111	1,088	1,070	18	23	19	4
$1,250–$1,499	1,360	1,311	1,278	33	49	49	
$1,500–$1,749	1,613	1,565	1,494	71	48	40	8
$1,750–$1,999	1,854	1,798	1,728	70	56	56	
$2,000–$2,249	2,124	2,049	1,945	104	75	75	
$2,250–$2,499	2,367	2,244	2,102	142	123	123	
$2,500–$2,999	2,660	2,471	2,431	40	189	189	
$3,000–$3,499	3,214	3,073	2,796	277	141	141	
$3,500–$3,999	3,684	3,551	3,551		133	133	
$4,000–$4,499	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)	
$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 incomes for all families was $694; for nonrelief families $1,031.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

** $0.50 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings [1]	Other sources (positive or negative) [2]	Any source [3]	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wage earner						
All nonrelief families	1,020	1,020	112	230	222	8
$0–$499	54	54	4	14	14	
$500–$749	147	147	12	17	15	2
$750–$999	300	300	21	41	39	2
$1,000–$1,249	248	248	21	54	51	3
$1,250–$1,499	120	120	25	48	48	
$1,500–$1,749	65	65	12	21	20	1
$1,750–$1,999	51	51	12	18	18	
$2,000–$2,499	27	27	5	12	12	
$2,500–$2,999	2	2		2	2	
$3,000–$4,999	6	6		3	3	
$5,000 and over						
Clerical						
All nonrelief families	59	59	9	31	31	
$0–$499						
$500–$749	4	4	2	1	1	
$750–$999	8	8		1	1	
$1,000–$1,249	9	9	1	2	2	
$1,250–$1,499	9	9		4	4	
$1,500–$1,749	1	1	1			
$1,750–$1,999	11	11		8	8	
$2,000–$2,499	13	13	3	11	11	
$2,500–$2,999	4	4	2	4	4	
$3,000–$4,999						
$5,000 and over						
Business and professional						
All nonrelief families	138	138	22	50	47	3
$0–$499	7	7	1			
$500–$749	25	25	6	11	9	2
$750–$999	23	23	4	6	6	
$1,000–$1,249	20	20	1	2	2	
$1,250–$1,499	15	15		5	5	
$1,500–$1,749	15	15	2	6	5	1
$1,750–$1,999	6	6	1	1	1	
$2,000–$2,499	12	12	3	7	7	
$2,500–$2,999	7	7	1	5	5	
$3,000–$4,999	6	6	1	6	6	
$5,000 and over	2	2	2	1	1	
Other						
All nonrelief families	16		14	9	9	

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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* [1]

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

Income class and occupational group	Average family income						
	Total	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources	Earnings [2]	Other sources (positive or negative) [3]	All sources	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wage earner							
All nonrelief families	[5] $1,076	$1,053	$1,029	$24	$23	$21	$2
$0–$499	364	339	329	10	25	25	----
$500–$749	632	623	614	9	9	8	1
$750–$999	872	862	851	11	10	9	1
$1,000–$1,249	1,111	1,088	1,075	13	23	18	5
$1,250–$1,499	1,360	1,312	1,273	39	48	48	----
$1,500–$1,749	1,613	1,569	1,506	63	44	39	5
$1,750–$1,999	1,858	1,814	1,732	82	44	44	----
$2,000–$2,499	2,211	2,151	2,067	84	60	60	----
$2,500–$2,999	(*)	(*)	(*)	----	(*)	(*)	----
$3,000–$4,999	3,389	3,328	3,328	----	61	61	----
$5,000 and over	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Clerical							
All nonrelief families	[5] 1,583	1,497	1,453	44	86	86	----
$0–$499	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
$500–$749	601	566	373	193	35	35	----
$750–$999	885	874	874	----	11	11	----
$1,000–$1,249	1,072	1,045	1,044	1	27	27	----
$1,250–$1,499	1,378	1,292	1,292	----	86	86	----
$1,500–$1,749	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	----	----	----
$1,750–$1,999	1,846	1,737	1,737	----	109	109	----
$2,000–$2,499	2,299	2,143	2,044	99	156	156	----
$2,500–$2,999	2,563	2,404	2,276	128	159	159	----
$3,000–$4,999	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
$5,000 and over	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Business and professional							
All nonrelief families	[5] 1,401	1,342	1,272	70	59	53	6
$0–$499	331	331	298	33	----	----	----
$500–$749	634	582	512	70	52	35	17
$750–$999	844	819	755	64	25	25	----
$1,000–$1,249	1,128	1,106	1,070	36	22	22	----
$1,250–$1,499	1,344	1,306	1,306	----	38	38	----
$1,500–$1,749	1,621	1,545	1,435	110	76	49	27
$1,750–$1,999	1,840	1,783	1,684	99	57	57	----
$2,000–$2,499	2,199	2,100	2,023	77	99	99	----
$2,500–$2,999	2,710	2,515	2,515	(**)	195	195	----
$3,000–$4,999	3,589	3,402	3,126	276	187	187	----
$5,000 and over	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	----
Other							
All nonrelief families	564	469	----	469	95	95	----

[1] The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2) of table 2A, 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 incomes were as follows: Wage-earner families, $1,009; clerical families, $1,486; business and professional families, $1,175.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.
**$0.50 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class and family type	Number of families	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings[1]	Other sources (positive or negative)[2]	Any source[3]	Owned home (positive or negative)[4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Type I						
All nonrelief families	505	495	82	133	126	7
$0–$499	37	31	9	8	8	
$500–$749	79	78	11	15	13	2
$750–$999	141	139	16	24	22	2
$1,000–$1,249	119	118	15	30	28	2
$1,250–$1,499	51	51	11	21	21	
$1,500–$1,749	27	27	6	10	9	1
$1,750–$1,999	27	27	8	11	11	
$2,000–$2,499	19	19	3	10	10	
$2,500–$2,999	4	4	2	3	3	
$3,000–$4,999						
$5,000 and over	1	1	1	1	1	
Types II and III						
All nonrelief families	221	218	20	43	42	1
$0–$499	14	13	2	3	3	
$500–$749	34	34	1	4	4	
$750–$999	76	75	6	7	7	
$1,000–$1,249	47	47	2	9	8	1
$1,250–$1,499	20	20	1	7	7	
$1,500–$1,749	10	10	2	3	3	
$1,750–$1,999	6	6	1	1	1	
$2,000–$2,499	9	8	4	4	4	
$2,500–$2,999	2	2		2	2	
$3,000–$4,999	3	3	1	3	3	
$5,000 and over						
Types IV and V						
All nonrelief families	317	314	37	104	101	3
$0–$499	12	10	1	4	4	
$500–$749	40	39	8	9	7	2
$750–$999	58	58	2	17	17	
$1,000–$1,249	74	74	5	14	14	
$1,250–$1,499	50	50	9	20	20	
$1,500–$1,749	33	33	6	12	11	1
$1,750–$1,999	24	24	3	10	10	
$2,000–$2,499	17	17	3	10	10	
$2,500–$2,999	4	4		4	4	
$3,000–4,999	5	5		4	4	
$5,000 and over						

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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* [1]—Continued.

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

Income class and family type	Average family income						
	Total	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources	Earnings [2]	Other sources (positive or negative) [3]	All sources	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Type I							
All nonrelief families	[5] $1,063	$1,030	$988	$42	$33	$30	$3
$0–$499	349	326	277	49	23	23	
$500–$749	619	601	574	27	18	16	2
$750–$999	866	852	816	36	14	12	2
$1,000–$1,249	1,114	1,080	1,050	30	34	27	7
$1,250–$1,499	1,341	1,301	1,262	39	40	40	
$1,500–$1,749	1,625	1,575	1,510	65	50	34	16
$1,750–$1,999	1,835	1,756	1,655	101	79	79	
$2,000–$2,499	2,233	2,119	2,036	83	114	114	
$2,500–$2,999	2,063	1,937	1,877	60	126	126	
$3,000–$4,999							
$5,000 and over	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Types II and III							
All nonrelief families	[5] 1,056	1,029	993	36	27	25	2
$0–$499	352	321	270	51	31	31	
$500–$749	630	613	610	3	17	17	
$750–$999	871	868	850	18	3	3	
$1,000–$1,249	1,090	1,066	1,057	9	24	14	10
$1,250–$1,499	1,353	1,299	1,291	8	54	54	
$1,500–$1,749	1,594	1,548	1,462	86	46	46	
$1,750–$1,999	1,873	1,841	1,830	11	32	32	
$2,000–$2,499	2,136	2,046	1,745	301	90	90	
$2,500–$2,999	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)	
$3,000–$4,999	3,580	3,372	2,821	551	208	208	
$5,000 and over							
Types IV and V							
All nonrelief families	[5] 1,249	1,209	1,178	31	40	38	2
$0–$499	304	291	285	6	13	13	
$500–$749	633	610	573	37	23	13	10
$750–$999	883	859	846	13	24	24	
$1,000–$1,249	1,125	1,113	1,108	5	12	12	
$1,250–$1,499	1,369	1,309	1,276	33	60	60	
$1,500–$1,749	1,601	1,541	1,461	80	60	50	10
$1,750–$1,999	1,860	1,806	1,758	48	54	54	
$2,000–$2,499	2,241	2,178	2,068	110	63	63	
$2,500–$2,999	2,653	2,396	2,396		257	257	
$3,000–$4,999	3,551	3,409	3,409		142	142	
$5,000 and over							

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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

Income class and family type	Number of families	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings	Other sources (positive or negative)	Any source	Owned home (positive or negative)	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Types VI and VII						
All nonrelief families	140	140	11	28	28	
$0–$499	6	6		2	2	
$500–$749	21	21	1	2	2	
$750–$999	48	48	4	1	1	
$1,000–$1,249	29	29	1	5	5	
$1,250–$1,499	17	17	3	8	8	
$1,500–$1,749	5	5		1	1	
$1,750–$1,999	6	6		3	3	
$2,000–$2,499	4	4	1	3	3	
$2,500–$2,999	3	3	1	2	2	
$3,000–$4,999	1	1		1	1	
$5,000 and over						
Types VIII and Other						
All nonrelief families	50	50	7	12	12	
$0–$499	1	1		1	1	
$500–$749	4	4	1	1	1	
$750–$999	11	11				
$1,000–$1,249	9	9	1	1	1	
$1,250–$1,499	6	6	1	1	1	
$1,500–$1,749	6	6	1	1	1	
$1,750–$1,999	5	5	1	2	2	
$2,000–$2,499	4	4	1	4	4	
$2,500–$2,999						
$3,000–$4,999	3	3		1	1	
$5,000 and over	1	1	1			

[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).

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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

Income class and family type	Average family income						
	Total family income	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources	Earnings	Other sources (positive or negative)	All sources	Owned home (positive or negative)	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Types VI and VII							
All nonrelief families	[5] $1,095	$1,075	$1,060	$15	$20	$20	
$0–$499	374	325	325		49	49	
$500–$749	670	662	648	14	8	8	
$750–$999	860	858	856	2	2	2	
$1,000–$1,249	1,098	1,081	1,065	16	17	17	
$1,250–$1,499	1,398	1,354	1,304	50	44	44	
$1,500–$1,749	1,659	1,649	1,649		10	10	
$1,750–$1,999	1,863	1,841	1,841		22	22	
$2,000–$2,499	2,360	2,268	2,192	76	92	92	
$2,500–$2,999	2,665	2,572	2,502	70	93	93	
$3,000–$4,999	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)	
$5,000 and over							
Types VIII and Other							
All nonrelief families	[5] 1,494	1,467	1,422	45	27	27	
$0–$499	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)	
$500–$749	640	620	490	130	20	20	
$750–$999	896	896	896				
$1,000–$1,249	1,115	1,104	1,104	(**)	11	11	
$1,250–$1,499	1,368	1,342	1,321	21	26	26	
$1,500–$1,749	1,617	1,591	1,501	90	26	26	
$1,750–$1,999	1,902	1,887	1,714	173	15	15	
$2,000–$2,499	2,240	2,081	2,092	−11	159	159	
$2,500–$2,999							
$3,000–$4,999	3,389	3,365	3,365		24	24	
$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 of 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. 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: Family type I, $992; family types II and III, $956; family types IV and V, $1,164; family types VI and VII, $974; family types VIII and other, $1,250.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

**$0.50 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from [1]—		
		Any source	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders [2]	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders and other work [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All families	2,049	1,981	1,966	292	39	$863	$845	$18
Relief families	816	764	755	77	8	560	553	7
Nonrelief families	1,233	1,217	1,211	215	31	1,063	1,038	25
$0–$249	12	7	6	2	1	88	68	20
$250–$499	58	54	53	12	1	325	313	12
$500–$749	178	176	175	24	4	587	573	14
$750–$999	334	331	330	53	8	837	820	17
$1,000–$1,249	278	277	276	47	5	1,070	1,046	24
$1,250–$1,499	144	144	144	31	5	1,278	1,245	33
$1,500–$1,749	81	81	80	19	4	1,494	1,449	45
$1,750–$1,999	68	68	68	12	1	1,728	1,698	30
$2,000–$2,249	30	29	29	7		1,945	1,903	42
$2,250–$2,499	23	23	23	3		2,102	2,093	9
$2,500–$2,999	13	13	13	2	2	2,431	2,317	114
$3,000–$3,499	6	6	6	1		2,796	2,764	32
$3,500–$3,999	5	5	5	2		3,551	3,212	339
$4,000–$4,499	1	1	1			(*)	(*)	
$4,500–$4,999								
$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). Average net money earnings of all nonrelief families from other work not attributable to individuals were $2.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from [1]—		
		Any source	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders [2]	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders and other work [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Wage earner								
All nonrelief families	1,020	1,020	1,020	176	23	$1,029	$1,006	$23
$0–$499	54	54	54	11	1	329	318	11
$500–$749	147	147	147	16	4	614	604	10
$750–$999	300	300	300	46	8	851	836	15
$1,000–$1,249	248	248	248	43	5	1,075	1,051	24
$1,250–$1,499	120	120	120	26	4	1,273	1,240	33
$1,500–$1,749	65	65	65	16	1	1,506	1,466	40
$1,750–$1,999	51	51	51	10		1,732	1,704	28
$2,000–$2,499	27	27	27	5		2,067	2,047	20
$2,500–$2,999	2	2	2	1		(*)	(*)	(*)
$3,000–$4,999	6	6	6	2		3,328	3,037	291
$5,000 and over								
Clerical								
All nonrelief families	59	59	59	6	3	1,453	1,421	32
$0–$499								
$500–$749	4	4	4			373	373	
$750–$999	8	8	8	2		874	864	10
$1,000–$1,249	9	9	9			1,044	1,044	
$1,250–$1,499	9	9	9	1		1,292	1,281	11
$1,500–$1,749	1	1	1			(*)	(*)	
$1,750–$1,999	11	11	11	1	1	1,737	1,707	30
$2,000–$2,499	13	13	13	2		2,044	2,028	16
$2,500–$2,999	4	4	4		2	2,276	1,997	279
$3,000–$4,999								
$5,000 and over								
Business and professional								
All nonrelief families	138	138	132	33	5	1,272	1,230	42
$0–$499	7	7	5	3	1	298	255	43
$500–$749	25	25	24	8		512	470	42
$750–$999	23	23	22	5		755	715	40
$1,000–$1,249	20	20	19	4		1,070	1,030	31
$1,250–$1,499	15	15	15	4	1	1,306	1,260	46
$1,500–$1,749	15	15	14	3	3	1,435	1,365	70
$1,750–$1,999	6	6	6	1		1,684	1,655	29
$2,000–$2,499	12	12	12	3		2,023	1,959	64
$2,500–$2,999	7	7	7	1		2,515	2,482	33
$3,000–$4,999	6	6	6	1		3,126	3,101	25
$5,000 and over	2	2	2			(*)	(*)	
Other								
All nonrelief families	16							

[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, $2; clerical families, $20; business and professional families, $1.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

77792°—39——14

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class and family type	Number of families	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from [1]—		
		Any source	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders [2]	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders and other work [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Type I								
All nonrelief families	505	495	491	124	11	$988	$956	$32
$0–$499	37	31	30	11	1	277	257	20
$500–$749	79	78	77	14	1	574	556	18
$750–$999	141	139	138	35	3	816	792	24
$1,000–$1,249	119	118	117	27	2	1,050	1,020	30
$1,250–$1,499	51	51	51	15	1	1,262	1,224	38
$1,500–$1,749	27	27	27	7	1	1,510	1,456	54
$1,750–$1,999	27	27	27	8	1	1,655	1,600	55
$2,000–$2,499	19	19	19	6		2,036	1,992	44
$2,500–$2,999	4	4	4	1	1	1,877	1,627	250
$3,000–$4,999								
$5,000 and over	1	1	1			(*)	(*)	
Types II and III								
All nonrelief families	221	218	217	34	5	993	969	24
$0–$499	14	13	12	2	1	270	260	10
$500–$749	34	34	34	3		610	601	9
$750–$999	76	75	75	5	2	850	843	7
$1,000–$1,249	47	47	47	11		1,057	1,024	33
$1,250–$1,499	20	20	20	6		1,291	1,237	54
$1,500–$1,749	10	10	10	3	2	1,462	1,368	94
$1,750–$1,999	6	6	6	1		1,830	1,806	24
$2,000–$2,499	9	8	8	2		1,745	1,690	55
$2,500–$2,999	2	2	2			(*)	(*)	
$3,000–$4,999	3	3	3	1		2,821	2,771	50
$5,000 and over								
Types IV and V								
All nonrelief families	317	314	313	40	10	1,178	1,159	19
$0–$499	12	10	10	1		285	280	5
$500–$749	40	39	39	5	3	573	555	18
$750–$999	58	58	58	9	1	846	827	19
$1,000–$1,249	74	74	74	6	1	1,108	1,095	13
$1,250–$1,499	50	50	50	4	4	1,276	1,255	21
$1,500–$1,749	33	33	32	8	1	1,461	1,423	38
$1,750–$1,999	24	24	24	3		1,758	1,745	13
$2,000–$2,499	17	17	17	2		2,068	2,059	9
$2,500–$2,999	4	4	4	1		2,396	2,359	37
$3,000–$4,999	5	5	5	1		3,409	3,370	39
$5,000 and over								

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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

Income class and family type	Number of families	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from—		
		Any source	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders and other work
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Type VI and VII								
All nonrelief families	140	140	140	13	2	$1,060	$1,049	$11
$0–$499	6	6	6			325	325	
$500–$749	21	21	21	2		648	647	1
$750–$999	48	48	48	3	1	856	849	7
$1,000–$1,249	29	29	29	3		1,065	1,052	13
$1,250–$1,499	17	17	17	5		1,304	1,266	38
$1,500–$1,749	5	5	5			1,649	1,649	
$1,750–$1,999	6	6	6			1,841	1,841	
$2,000–$2,499	4	4	4			2,192	2,192	
$2,500–$2,999	3	3	3		1	2,502	2,478	24
$3,000–$4,999	1	1	1			(*)	(*)	
$5,000 and over								
Types VIII and Other								
All nonrelief families	50	50	50	4	3	1,422	1,386	36
$0–$499	1	1	1			(*)	(*)	
$500–$749	4	4	4			490	490	
$750–$999	11	11	11	1	1	896	888	8
$1,000–$1,249	9	9	9		2	1,104	1,094	10
$1,250–$1,499	6	6	6	1		1,321	1,320	1
$1,500–$1,749	6	6	6	1		1,501	1,491	10
$1,750–$1,999	5	5	5			1,714	1,714	
$2,000–$2,499	4	4	4			2,092	2,092	
$2,500–$2,999								
$3,000–$4,999	3	3	3	1		3,365	2,850	515
$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 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: Family type I, $4; family types II and III, $1; family types IV and V, $2; family types VI and VII, $1; family types VIII and Other, $1.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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* [1]

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

Income class	Number of families	Number of principal earners				
		All [2]	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All families	2,049	1,966	1,789	97	59	21
Relief families	816	755	675	33	33	14
Nonrelief families	1,233	1,211	1,114	64	26	7
$0–$249	12	6	2	4	----	----
$250–$499	58	53	46	6	1	----
$500–$749	178	175	158	13	3	1
$750–$999	334	330	308	21	----	1
$1,000–$1,249	278	276	262	8	6	----
$1,250–$1,499	144	144	137	3	1	3
$1,500–$1,749	81	80	73	----	7	----
$1,750–$1,999	68	68	61	5	2	----
$2,000–$2,249	30	29	28	1	----	----
$2,250–$2,499	23	23	20	2	----	1
$2,500–$2,999	13	13	9	1	2	1
$3,000–$3,499	6	6	3	----	3	----
$3,500–$3,999	5	5	4	----	1	----
$4,000–$4,499	1	1	1	----	----	----
$4,500–$4,999	----	----	----	----	----	----
$5,000–$7,499	2	2	2	----	----	----
$7,500–$9,999	----	----	----	----	----	----
$10,000 and over	----	----	----	----	----	----

Income class	Average weeks of employment of principal earners [3]	Average earnings of principal earners [4]				
		All	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All families	46	$770	$790	$504	$730	$467
Relief families	39	535	542	355	625	396
Nonrelief families	50	917	940	581	862	609
$0–$249	39	125	(*)	154	----	----
$250–$499	46	324	332	280	(*)	----
$500–$749	48	551	564	450	251	(*)
$750–$999	50	784	805	508	----	(*)
$1,000–$1,249	51	953	964	748	723	----
$1,250–$1,499	51	1,049	1,064	823	(*)	607
$1,500–$1,749	51	1,200	1,222	----	966	----
$1,750–$1,999	52	1,314	1,359	1,011	(*)	----
$2,000–$2,249	51	1,546	1,564	(*)	----	----
$2,250–$2,499	51	1,470	1,542	(*)	----	(*)
$2,500–$2,999	51	1,854	2,100	(*)	(*)	(*)
$3,000–$3,499	52	1,553	1,927	----	1,179	----
$3,500–$3,999	52	2,616	2,815	----	(*)	----
$4,000–$4,499	(*)	(*)	(*)	----	----	----
$4,500–$4,999	----	----	----	----	----	----
$5,000–$7,499	(*)	(*)	(*)	----	----	----
$7,500–$9,999	----	----	----	----	----	----
$10,000 and over	----	----	----	----	----	----

[1] Includes 16 families classified in the occupational group "Other," who are not included in tables 4A, p. 203 to p. 205. These families had no principal earners.

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: WAGE EARNER

Income class	Number of families	Number of principal earners				
		All [1]	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All nonrelief families	1,020	1,020	935	56	24	5
$0–$499	54	54	43	10	1	
$500–$749	147	147	132	13	1	1
$750–$999	300	300	281	19		
$1,000–$1,249	248	248	234	8	6	
$1,250–$1,499	120	120	114	2	1	3
$1,500–$1,749	65	65	58		7	
$1,750–$1,999	51	51	46	3	2	
$2,000–$2,499	27	27	25	1		1
$2,500–$2,999	2	2			2	
$3,000–$4,999	6	6	2		4	
$5,000 and over						

Income class	Average weeks of employment of principal earners [2]	Average earnings of principal earners [3]				
		All	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All nonrelief families	50	$867	$887	$533	$924	$582
$0–$499	46	303	320	230	(*)	
$500–$749	49	575	586	450	(*)	(*)
$750–$999	51	790	808	533		
$1,000–$1,249	51	954	966	748	723	
$1,250–$1,499	51	1,032	1,050	(*)	(*)	607
$1,500–$1,749	51	1,161	1,185		966	
$1,750–$1,999	52	1,260	1,303	971	(*)	
$2,000–$2,499	52	1,339	1,379	(*)		(*)
$2,500–$2,999	(*)	(*)			(*)	
$3,000–$4,999	52	1,329	(*)		1,339	
$5,000 and over						

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 202.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: CLERICAL

Income class	Number of families	Number of principal earners				
		All [1]	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All nonrelief families	59	59	58		1	
$0–$499						
$500–$749	4	4	3		1	
$750–$999	8	8	8			
$1,000–$1,249	9	9	9			
$1,250–$1,499	9	9	9			
$1,500–$1,749	1	1	1			
$1,750–$1,999	11	11	11			
$2,000–$2,499	13	13	13			
$2,500–$2,999	4	4	4			
$3,000–$4,999						
$5,000 and over						

Income class	Average weeks of employment of principal earners [2]	Average earnings of principal earners [3]				
		All	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All nonrelief families	51	$1,316	$1,338		(*)	
$0–$499						
$500–$749	52	367	481		(*)	
$750–$999	52	800	800			
$1,000–$1,249	49	836	836			
$1,250–$1,499	52	1,223	1,223			
$1,500–$1,749	(*)	(*)	(*)			
$1,750–$1,999	52	1,559	1,559			
$2,000–$2,499	51	1,968	1,968			
$2,500–$2,999	52	1,950	1,950			
$3,000–$4,999						
$5,000 and over						

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 202.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL

Income class	Number of families	Number of principal earners				
		All [1]	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All nonrelief families	138	132	121	8	1	2
$0–$499	7	5	5			
$500–$749	25	24	23		1	
$750–$999	23	22	19	2		1
$1,000–$1,249	20	19	19			
$1,250–$1,499	15	15	14	1		
$1,500–$1,749	15	14	14			
$1,750–$1,999	6	6	4	2		
$2,000–$2,499	12	12	10	2		
$2,500–$2,999	7	7	5	1		1
$3,000–$4,999	6	6	6			
$5,000 and over	2	2	2			

Income class	Average weeks of employment of principal earners [2]	Average earnings of principal earners [3]				
		All	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All nonrelief families	49	$1,123	$1,152	$914	(*)	(*)
$0–$499	40	321	321			
$500–$749	47	439	449		(*)	
$750–$999	48	695	776	(*)		(*)
$1,000–$1,249	49	1,000	1,000			
$1,250–$1,499	52	1,075	1,077	(*)		
$1,500–$1,749	51	1,411	1,411			
$1,750–$1,999	52	1,324	1,450	(*)		
$2,000–$2,499	49	1,409	1,457	(*)		
$2,500–$2,999	50	1,957	2,220	(*)		(*)
$3,000–$4,999	52	2,904	2,904			
$5,000 and over	(*)	(*)	(*)			

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 202.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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 groups combined

FAMILY TYPE I

Income class	Number of families	Number of principal earners				
		All [1]	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All nonrelief families	505	491	455	36		
$0–$499	37	30	24	6		
$500–$749	79	77	70	7		
$750–$999	141	138	125	13		
$1,000–$1,249	119	117	113	4		
$1,250–$1,499	51	51	50	1		
$1,500–$1,749	27	27	27			
$1,750–$1,999	27	27	24	3		
$2,000–$2,499	19	19	18	1		
$2,500–$2,999	4	4	3	1		
$3,000–$4,999						
$5,000 and over	1	1	1			

Income class	Average weeks of employment of principal earners [2]	Average earnings of principal earners [3]				
		All	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All nonrelief families	50	$883	$908	$566		
$0–$499	44	304	317	253		
$500–$749	48	526	534	440		
$750–$999	50	758	785	498		
$1,000–$1,249	50	943	951	721		
$1,250–$1,499	51	1,073	1,080	(*)		
$1,500–$1,749	51	1,278	1,278			
$1,750–$1,999	52	1,364	1,402	1,061		
$2,000–$2,499	50	1,648	1,668	(*)		
$2,500–$2,999	52	1,612	1,733	(*)		
$3,000–$4,999						
$5,000 and over	(*)	(*)	(*)			

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see page 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 202.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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

FAMILY TYPES II AND III

Income class	Number of families	Number of principal earners				
		All [1]	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All nonrelief families	221	217	207	10		
$0–$499	14	12	9	3		
$500–$749	34	34	31	3		
$750–$999	76	75	72	3		
$1,000–$1,249	47	47	47			
$1,250–$1,499	20	20	20			
$1,500–$1,749	10	10	10			
$1,750–$1,999	6	6	5	1		
$2,000–$2,499	9	8	8			
$2,500–$2,999	2	2	2			
$3,000–$4,999	3	3	3			
$5,000 and over						

Income class	Average weeks of employment of principal earners [2]	Average earnings of principal earners [3]				
		All	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All nonrelief families	51	$922	$941	$523		
$0–$499	50	290	322	191		
$500–$749	50	587	593	529		
$750–$999	51	832	838	675		
$1,000–$1,249	52	976	976			
$1,250–$1,499	51	1,088	1,088			
$1,500–$1,749	52	1,172	1,172			
$1,750–$1,999	52	1,667	1,792	(*)		
$2,000–$2,499	52	1,526	1,526			
$2,500–$2,999	(*)	(*)	(*)			
$3,000–$4,999	52	2,775	2,775			
$5,000 and over						

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 202.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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

FAMILY TYPES IV AND V

Income class	Number of families	Number of principal earners				
		All [1]	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All nonrelief families	317	313	280	15	11	7
$0–$499	12	10	9	1		
$500–$749	40	39	33	3	2	1
$750–$999	58	58	53	4		1
$1,000–$1,249	74	74	68	3	3	
$1,250–$1,499	50	50	45	1	1	3
$1,500–$1,749	33	32	30		2	
$1,750–$1,999	24	24	22	1	1	
$2,000–$2,499	17	17	14	2		1
$2,500–$2,999	4	4	2		1	1
$3,000–$4,999	5	5	4		1	
$5,000 and over						

Income class	Average weeks of employment of principal earners [2]	Average earnings of principal earners [3]				
		All	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All nonrelief families	50	$953	$983	$631	$848	$609
$0–$499	42	314	326	(*)		
$500–$749	45	534	553	395	(*)	(*)
$750–$999	50	755	793	436		(*)
$1,000–$1,249	52	963	982	825	666	
$1,250–$1,499	51	1,024	1,060	(*)	(*)	607
$1,500–$1,749	52	1,135	1,155		(*)	
$1,750–$1,999	52	1,211	1,244	(*)	(*)	
$2,000–$2,499	52	1,344	1,439	(*)		(*)
$2,500–$2,999	49	1,822	(*)		(*)	(*)
$3,000–$4,999	52	2,520	2,695		(*)	
$5,000 and over						

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 202.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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

FAMILY TYPES VI AND VII

Income class	Number of families	Number of principal earners				
		All [1]	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All nonrelief families	140	140	134	2	4	
$0–$499	6	6	6			
$500–$749	21	21	21			
$750–$999	48	48	48			
$1,000–$1,249	29	29	28	1		
$1,250–$1,499	17	17	16	1		
$1,500–$1,749	5	5	3		2	
$1,750–$1,999	6	6	6			
$2,000–$2,499	4	4	4			
$2,500–$2,999	3	3	2		1	
$3,000–$4,999	1	1			1	
$5,000 and over						

Income class	Average weeks of employment of principal earners [2]	Average earnings of principal earners [3]				
		All	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All nonrelief families	51	$939	$933	(*)	$1,184	
$0–$499	48	325	325			
$500–$749	52	636	636			
$750–$999	51	828	828			
$1,000–$1,249	51	950	962	(*)		
$1,250–$1,499	49	1,070	1,072	(*)		
$1,500–$1,749	51	1,436	1,561		(*)	
$1,750–$1,999	52	1,433	1,433			
$2,000–$2,499	52	1,960	1,960			
$2,500–$2,999	52	2,033	(*)		(*)	
$3,000–$4,999	(*)	(*)			(*)	
$5,000 and over						

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 202.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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

FAMILY TYPES VIII AND OTHER

Income class	Number of families	Number of principal earners				
		All [1]	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All nonrelief families	50	50	38	1	11	
$0–$499	1	1			1	
$500–$749	4	4	3		1	
$750–$999	11	11	10	1		
$1,000–$1,249	9	9	6		3	
$1,250–$1,499	6	6	6			
$1,500–$1,749	6	6	3		3	
$1,750–$1,999	5	5	4		1	
$2,000–$2,499	4	4	4			
$2,500–$2,999						
$3,000–$4,999	3	3	1		2	
$5,000 and over	1	1	1			

Income class	Average weeks of employment of principal earners [2]	Average earnings of principal earners [3]				
		All	Husbands	Wives	Others	
					Male	Female
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All nonrelief families	51	$948	$1,016	(*)	$760	
$0–$499	(*)	(*)			(*)	
$500–$749	52	455	598		(*)	
$750–$999	52	745	777	(*)		
$1,000–$1,249	52	879	928		780	
$1,250–$1,499	45	855	855			
$1,500–$1,749	52	1,040	1,213		867	
$1,750–$1,999	52	972	1,086		(*)	
$2,000–$2,499	52	1,105	1,105			
$2,500–$2,999						
$3,000–$4,999	52	1,179	(*)		(*)	
$5,000 and over	(*)	(*)	(*)			

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4, of table 4 on p. 202.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners—								Families with more than one earner as percentage of families with any individual earner [1]	Average number of supplementary earners per family [2]
		One only					Two	Three	Four or more		
		Any family member	Husband	Wife	Other						
					Male	Female					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All families	2,049	1,384	1,316	39	21	8	478	78	26	30	0.36
Relief families	816	590	551	17	17	5	131	24	10	22	.28
Nonrelief families	1,233	794	765	22	4	3	347	54	16	34	.42
$0–$249	12	5	2	3			1			(†)	.17
$250–$499	58	44	42	2			8	1		17	.19
$500–$749	178	143	134	6	2	1	30	2		18	.19
$750–$999	334	255	245	9		1	68	5	2	23	.25
$1,000–$1,249	278	176	174	1	1		92	6	2	36	.40
$1,250–$1,499	144	72	71			1	62	9	1	50	.58
$1,500–$1,749	81	36	35		1		32	10	2	55	.74
$1,750–1,999	68	28	27	1			29	9	2	59	.79
$2,000–$2,249	30	13	13				11	4	1	(†)	.76
$2,250–$2,499	23	9	9				7	4	3	(†)	1.09
$2,500–$2,999	13	6	6				5	2		(†)	.69
$3,000–$3,499	6	2	2				1	1	2	(†)	1.50
$3,500–$3,999	5	3	3					1	1	(†)	1.00
$4,000–$4,499	1						1			(†)	(*)
$4,500–$4,999											
$5,000–$7,499	2	2	2								
$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) of table 3 on p. 198.

[2] Based on the number of families with individual earners, column (4) of table 3 on p. 198.

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners				Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners [1]					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [2]
		Any	One only		More than one [3]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others [4]		All	Husbands	Wives	Others [5]		
			Any family member	Husband					Male	Female				Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
All families	2,049	1,966	1,384	1,316	582	716	90	321	159	146	$303	$409	$306	$298	$235	$106
Relief families	816	755	590	551	165	210	34	68	64	44	225	292	174	290	198	58
Nonrelief families	1,233	1,211	794	765	417	506	56	253	95	102	335	480	341	322	6	137
$0–$249	12	6	5	2	1	1	1				(*)	(*)				5
$250–$499	58	53	44	42	9	10	3	4	1	2	92	59	100	(*)	(*)	16
$500–$749	178	175	143	134	32	34	6	21	3	4	164	191	178	84	112	31
$750–$999	334	330	255	245	75	84	11	45	12	16	184	321	180	133	141	46
$1,000–$1,249	278	276	176	174	100	110	9	67	12	22	252	380	270	131	211	100
$1,250–$1,499	144	144	72	71	72	83	6	45	15	17	341	537	358	376	199	197
$1,500–$1,749	81	80	36	35	44	59	5	27	14	13	360	547	441	237	251	262
$1,750–$1,999	68	68	28	27	40	54	5	20	15	14	485	675	509	452	419	385
$2,000–$2,249	30	29	13	13	16	22	1	11	6	4	556	(*)	749	321	388	408
$2,250–$2,499	23	23	9	9	14	25	2	7	9	7	571	(*)	723	509	375	621
$2,500–$2,999	13	13	6	6	7	9	3	2	2	2	668	1,047	(*)	(*)	(*)	463
$3,000–$3,499	6	6	2	2	4	9	3	1	4	1	808	857	(*)	806	(*)	1,212
$3,500–$3,999	5	5	3	3	2	5	1	2	2		596	(*)	(*)	(*)		596
$4,000–$4,499	1	1			1	1		1			(*)		(*)			(*)
$4,500–$4,999																
$5,000–$7,499	2	2	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 as shown in column (2).
[3] Families that have supplementary earners.
[4] Includes 8 males and no females under 16 years of age.
[5] Average earnings of persons under 16 years of age amounted to: Males, $55.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners [1]					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [2]
		Any	One only	More than one [3]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others [4]		All	Husbands	Wives	Others [5]		
								Male	Female				Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wage earner															
All nonrelief families	1,020	1,020	662	358	440	49	213	82	96	$323	$451	$329	$316	$248	$139
$0–$499	54	54	45	9	10	4	3	1	2	80	61	73	(*)	(*)	15
$500–$749	147	147	122	25	27	6	15	2	4	161	191	169	(*)	112	30
$750–$999	300	300	231	69	78	10	40	12	16	177	323	169	133	141	46
$1,000–$1,249	248	248	158	90	100	9	58	12	21	241	380	280	131	191	97
$1,250–$1,499	120	120	56	64	75	5	40	13	17	334	561	363	332	199	208
$1,500–$1,749	65	65	26	39	53	5	25	12	11	373	547	462	224	255	304
$1,750–$1,999	51	51	18	33	46	4	16	13	13	491	746	501	460	432	443
$2,000–$2,499	27	27	6	21	34	1	13	10	10	562	(*)	744	468	378	708
$2,500–$2,999	2	2	------	2	3	1	------	1	1	714	(*)	------	(*)	(*)	(*)
$3,000–$4,999	6	6	------	6	14	4	3	6	1	732	886	607	655	(*)	1,709
$5,000 and over															

For footnotes 1, 2, and 3, see table 6 on p. 212.

[4] Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Wage earner families 6 males and no females.
[5] Average earnings of persons under 16 years of age were as follows: Wage earner families, males $43

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners
		Any	One only	More than one	All	Husbands	Wives	Others		All	Husbands	Wives	Others		
								Male	Female				Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Clerical															
All nonrelief families	59	59	42	17	19	----	13	3	3	$330	----	$390	$155	$245	$106
$0–$499	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
$500–$749	4	4	3	1	1	----	----	1	----	(*)	----	----	(*)	----	6
$750–$999	8	8	6	2	2	----	2	----	----	(*)	----	(*)	----	----	64
$1,000–$1,249	9	9	3	6	6	----	6	----	----	312	----	312	----	----	208
$1,250–$1,499	9	9	8	1	1	----	1	----	----	(*)	----	(*)	----	----	58
$1,500–$1,749	1	1	----	1	2	----	----	1	1	(*)	----	----	(*)	(*)	(*)
$1,750–$1,999	11	11	7	4	4	----	3	----	1	410	----	460	----	(*)	149
$2,000–$2,499	13	13	12	1	1	----	1	----	----	(*)	----	(*)	----	----	60
$2,500–$2,999	4	4	3	1	2	----	----	1	1	(*)	----	----	(*)	(*)	46
$3,000–$4,999	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
$5,000 and over	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Business and professional															
All nonrelief families	138	132	90	42	47	7	27	10	3	452	$687	413	425	353	154
$0–$499	7	5	4	1	1	----	1	----	----	(*)	----	(*)	----	----	26
$500–$749	25	24	18	6	6	----	6	----	----	199	----	199	----	----	48
$750–$999	23	22	18	4	4	1	3	----	----	283	(*)	277	----	----	49
$1,000–$1,249	20	19	15	4	4	----	3	----	1	442	----	381	----	(*)	88
$1,250–$1,499	15	15	8	7	7	1	4	2	----	400	(*)	265	(*)	----	186
$1,500–$1,749	15	14	10	4	4	----	2	1	1	180	----	(*)	(*)	(*)	48
$1,750–$1,999	6	6	3	3	4	1	1	2	----	492	(*)	(*)	(*)	----	328
$2,000–$2,499	12	12	4	8	12	2	4	5	1	551	(*)	711	366	(*)	551
$2,500–$2,999	7	7	3	4	4	2	2	----	----	922	(*)	(*)	----	----	527
$3,000–$4,999	6	6	5	1	1	----	1	----	----	(*)	----	(*)	----	----	200
$5,000 and over	2	2	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

*Average not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

77122°—39——15

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class and family type	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners [1]					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [2]
		Any	One only	More than one [3]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others [4]		All	Husbands	Wives	Others		
								Male	Female				Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Type I															
All nonrelief families	505	491	341	150	150	20	127	-------	3	$326	$383	$322	-------	$137	$97
$0–$499	37	30	25	5	5	2	3	-------	-------	82	(*)	112	-------	-------	11
$500–$749	79	77	59	18	18	3	13	-------	2	191	203	191	-------	(*)	43
$750–$999	141	138	104	34	34	6	27	-------	1	206	295	191	-------	(*)	50
$1,000–$1,249	119	117	79	38	38	4	34	-------	-------	287	350	280	-------	-------	92
$1,250–$1,499	51	51	28	23	23	1	22	-------	-------	335	(*)	323	-------	-------	151
$1,500–$1,749	27	27	17	10	10	-------	10	-------	-------	483	-------	483	-------	-------	179
$1,750–$1,999	27	27	15	12	12	2	10	-------	-------	534	(*)	524	-------	-------	237
$2,000–$2,499	19	19	11	8	8	1	7	-------	-------	814	(*)	782	-------	-------	343
$2,500–$2,999	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	-------	-------	(*)	(*)	(*)	-------	-------	441
$3,000–$4,999	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$5,000, and over	1	1	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Types II and III															
All nonrelief families	221	217	179	38	39	6	31	2	-------	360	310	392	(*)	-------	64
$0–$499	14	12	10	2	2	2	-------	-------	-------	(*)	(*)	-------	-------	-------	20
$500–$749	34	34	32	2	2	1	1	-------	-------	(*)	(*)	(*)	-------	-------	13
$750–$999	76	75	65	10	11	2	7	2	-------	155	(*)	132	(*)	-------	22
$1,000–$1,249	47	47	39	8	8	-------	8	-------	-------	280	-------	280	-------	-------	48
$1,250–$1,499	20	20	14	6	6	-------	6	-------	-------	494	-------	494	-------	-------	148
$1,500–$1,749	10	10	6	4	4	-------	4	-------	-------	488	-------	488	-------	-------	195
$1,750–$1,999	6	6	5	1	1	1	-------	-------	-------	(*)	(*)	-------	-------	-------	139
$2,000–$2,499	9	8	4	4	4	-------	4	-------	-------	745	-------	745	-------	-------	331
$2,500–$2,999	2	2	1	1	1	-------	1	-------	-------	(*)	-------	(*)	-------	-------	(*)
$3,000–$4,999	3	3	3	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$5,000 and over	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see table 6 on p. 212.

[4] Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Families of types II and III, 2 males and no females.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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

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

Income class and family type	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners
		Any	One only	More than one	All	Husbands	Wives	Others		All	Husbands	Wives	Others		
								Male	Female				Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Types IV and V															
All nonrelief families	317	313	160	153	196	22	68	50	56	$352	$560	$355	$250	$265	$218
$0–$499	12	10	8	2	3		1	1	1	75		(*)	(*)	(*)	19
$500–$749	40	39	31	8	9	2	5	1	1	148	(*)	141	(*)	(*)	33
$750–$999	58	58	38	20	24	3	6	6	9	173	344	155	156	140	72
$1,000–$1,249	74	74	40	34	39	4	17	5	13	248	377	250	148	245	131
$1,250–$1,499	50	50	20	30	36	4	12	10	10	322	551	328	357	187	232
$1,500–$1,749	33	32	10	22	30	2	10	10	8	356	(*)	460	272	275	324
$1,750–$1,999	24	24	6	18	26	2	8	9	7	493	(*)	475	510	436	534
$2,000–$2,499	17	17	3	14	23	2	7	7	7	528	(*)	692	412	416	714
$2,500–$2,999	4	4	2	2	2	2				(*)	(*)				535
$3,000–$4,999	5	5	2	3	4	1	2	1		1,064	(*)	(*)	(*)		851
$5,000 and over															
Types VI and VII															
All nonrelief families	140	140	99	41	50	4	20	15	11	310	559	294	311	246	111
$0–$499	6	6	6												
$500–$749	21	21	19	2	2		2			(*)		(*)			11
$750–$999	48	48	43	5	6		2	3	1	173		(*)	169	(*)	22
$1,000–$1,249	29	29	15	14	16	1	7	5	3	184	(*)	247	98	68	102
$1,250–$1,499	17	17	9	8	8	1	4	2	1	414	(*)	394	(*)	(*)	195
$1,500–$1,749	5	5	1	4	4	1	2		1	266	(*)	(*)		(*)	213
$1,750–$1,999	6	6	2	4	5		2	1	2	489		(*)	(*)	(*)	407
$2,000–$2,499	4	4	3	1	2			1	1	(*)			(*)	(*)	234
$2,500–$2,999	3	3	1	2	4			2	2	332			(*)	(*)	443
$3,000–$4,999	1	1		1	3	1	1	1		728	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)
$5,000 and over															

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Types VIII and Other															
All nonrelief families	50	50	15	35	71	4	7	28	32	314	709	332	328	249	446
$0–$499	1	1		1	1				1	(*)				(*)	(*)
$500–$749	4	4	2	2	3			2	1	47			(*)	(*)	35
$750–$999	11	11	5	6	9		3	1	5	175		243	(*)	149	143
$1,000–$1,249	9	9	3	6	9		1	2	6	215		(*)	(*)	208	215
$1,250–$1,499	6	6	1	5	10		1	3	6	278		(*)	388	183	464
$1,500–$1,749	6	6	2	4	11	2	1	4	4	245	(*)	(*)	150	209	450
$1,750–$1,999	5	5		5	10			5	5	370			270	470	740
$2,000–$2,499	4	4	1	3	10			7	3	438			578	160	1,095
$2,500–$2,999															
$3,000–$4,999	3	3		3	8	2	1	4	1	627	(*)	(*)	436	(*)	1,672
$5,000 and over	1	1	1												

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class	Number of families with any supplementary earners	Average earnings of supplementary earners	Number of supplementary earners with earnings of—														
			Any amount	Under $50	$50–$99	$100–$199	$200–$299	$300–$399	$400–$499	$500–$599	$600–$699	$700–$799	$800–$899	$900–$999	$1,000–$1,499	$1,500–$1,999	$2,000 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
All families	582	$303	716	66	78	145	132	80	59	61	36	35	8	9	7	-------	-------
Relief families	165	225	210	28	37	55	36	18	9	11	9	4	1	1	1	-------	-------
Nonrelief families	417	335	506	38	41	90	96	62	50	50	27	31	7	8	6	-------	-------
$0–$249	1	(*)	1	-------	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$250–$499	9	92	10	2	3	5	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$500–$749	32	164	34	3	5	12	12	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$750–$999	75	184	84	14	11	22	18	12	6	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$1,000–$1,249	100	252	110	7	12	26	25	18	12	8	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$1,250–$1,499	72	341	83	5	5	13	14	10	12	14	8	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$1,500–$1,749	44	360	59	4	2	5	15	7	5	12	6	3	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$1,750–$1,999	40	485	54	2	1	3	7	7	7	5	9	7	5	1	-------	-------	-------
$2,000–$2,249	16	556	22	-------	-------	1	3	2	4	3	1	5	1	2	-------	-------	-------
$2,250–$2,499	14	571	25	1	-------	2	1	3	2	4	-------	9	-------	2	1	-------	-------
$2,500–$2,999	7	668	9	-------	1	1	-------	1	-------	-------	-------	3	-------	1	2	-------	-------
$3,000–$3,499	4	808	9	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	-------	-------
$3,500–$3,999	2	596	5	-------	-------	-------	1	-------	1	1	-------	1	-------	1	-------	-------	-------
$4,000–$4,499	1	(*)	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	-------	-------
$4,500–$4,999	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$5,000–$7,499	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$7,500–$9,999	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$10,000 and over	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class	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
(1)	(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	1,788	1	61	173	218	369	289	277	202	87	70	41	90	------	2	7	15	15	7	8	16	8	4	8
Relief families	674	1	30	67	73	129	100	118	84	26	25	21	34	------	1	2	6	7	2	4	5	2	1	4
Nonrelief families	1,114	------	31	106	145	240	189	159	118	61	45	20	56	------	1	5	9	8	5	4	11	6	3	4
$0–$249	2	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	1	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$250–$499	46	------	3	3	6	7	9	6	7	1	4	------	3	------	------	------	2	------	1	------	------	------	------	------
$500–$749	158	------	8	25	19	31	25	21	12	8	5	4	6	------	------	1	------	1	3	------	------	1	------	------
$750–$999	308	------	8	33	62	74	39	40	29	10	5	8	11	------	------	1	2	1	1	2	4	------	------	------
$1,000–$1,249	262	------	7	18	28	66	50	31	27	20	13	2	9	------	------	1	2	2	------	------	1	1	1	1
$1,250–$1,499	137	------	5	14	11	22	22	23	19	12	8	1	6	------	1	2	------	1	------	------	1	------	------	1
$1,500–$1,749	73	------	------	5	9	13	14	13	8	4	5	2	5	------	------	------	------	1	------	1	2	------	------	1
$1,750–$1,999	61	------	------	4	5	14	12	9	9	3	4	1	5	------	------	------	------	2	------	------	1	2	------	------
$2,000–$2,249	28	------	------	2	1	7	9	4	3	1	------	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------
$2,250–$2,499	20	------	------	1	2	3	4	7	1	2	------	------	2	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	1	------
$2,500–$2,999	9	------	------	------	------	3	3	1	2	------	------	------	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	1	1	------
$3,000–$3,499	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	------	------	1	------	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	1	------	1
$3,500–$3,999	4	------	------	------	2	------	1	1	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$4,000–$4,499	1	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$4,500–$4,999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$5,000–$7,499	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$7,500–$9,999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$10,000 and over	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
	Average earnings of husbands [2]																							
All nonrelief families	$940	------	$803	$825	$937	$926	$984	$1,017	$982	$916	$877	$876	$480	------	(*)	$445	$445	$475	$154	$559	$452	$638	$779	$536

[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 1 who did not report age.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class	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
(1)	(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	97	------	5	12	17	17	19	11	7	5	3	1	321	------	23	53	64	76	40	39	16	8	1	1
Relief families	33	------	1	6	4	4	6	5	3	1	2	1	68	------	3	5	16	20	9	9	4	1	1	------
Nonrelief families	64	------	4	6	13	13	13	6	4	4	1	------	253	------	20	48	48	56	31	30	12	7	------	1
$0–$249	4	------	1	------	1	------	------	1	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$250–$499	6	------	------	2	------	2	1	------	------	------	1	------	4	------	2	------	------	------	1	1	------	------	------	------
$500–$749	13	------	------	------	2	5	5	1	------	------	------	------	21	------	------	4	5	5	2	2	1	2	------	------
$750–$999	21	------	2	1	6	3	5	------	3	1	------	------	45	------	2	10	6	12	6	6	------	3	------	------
$1,000–$1,249	8	------	------	2	1	2	1	1	------	1	------	------	67	------	8	9	13	18	8	6	4	------	------	1
$1,250–$1,499	3	------	1	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	45	------	6	10	6	4	6	9	2	2	------	------
$1,500–$1,749	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	27	------	1	5	7	7	3	2	2	------	------	------
$1,750–$1,999	5	------	------	------	1	1	1	1	------	1	------	------	20	------	------	4	6	6	------	1	3	------	------	------
$2,000–$2,249	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	11	------	1	3	2	2	2	1	------	------	------	------
$2,250–$2,499	2	------	------	------	1	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	7	------	------	1	2	2	1	1	------	------	------	------
$2,500–$2,999	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	2	------	------	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	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
	Average earnings of wives [1]																							
All nonrelief families	$581	------	$406	$548	$677	$525	$547	$845	$476	$603	(*)	------	$341	------	$279	$368	$376	$352	$320	$343	$296	$211	------	(*)

[1] Averages 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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]

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

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from—					Average money income, other than earnings, received from [2]—					
		Any source	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividend	Pensions annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	All sources	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Pensions annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	Miscellaneous sources [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All families	2,049	205	30	12	60	29	$26	$2	(**)	$12	$1	$11
Relief families	816	53	4	1	15	12	14	1	(**)	3	1	9
Nonrelief families	1,233	152	26	11	45	17	36	3	$1	18	1	13
$0–$249	12	2	1		2		29	2		27		
$250–$499	58	9	1		5		39	3		29		7
$500–$749	178	21	3		11	1	25	3		18	(**)	4
$750–$999	334	26	1	2	10	4	22	(**)	(**)	16	(**)	6
$1,000–$1,249	278	24	4	2	5	6	17	1	(**)	8	(**)	8
$1,250–$1,499	144	25	8	2	2	3	33	6	(**)	4	4	19
$1,500–$1,749	81	14	3	1	3	1	72	3	7	26	1	35
$1,750–$1,999	68	13	3	1	3	2	70	9	1	22	4	34
$2,000–$2,249	30	5		1	2		106		(**)	89		17
$2,250–$2,499	23	7		1	1		143		(**)	52		91
$2,500–$2,999	13	3		1			39		(**)			39
$3,000–$3,999	11	1			1		150			150		
$4,000–$4,999	1											
$5,000 and over	2	2	2				(*)	(*)				

[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. Averages exclude business losses met from family funds.
[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class	Number of families		Homes free from mortgage					Mortgaged homes						
	All	Owning homes [1]	Families owning homes free from mortgage		Average rental value [2]	Average expense [3]	Average nonmoney income [4]	Families owning mortgaged homes		Average rental value [2]	Average expenses [3]		Average nonmoney income [4]	Interest as percentage of rental value
			Number	Percentage [5]				Number	Percentage [5]		Interest	Other		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
All families	2,049	392	147	38	$262	$84	$178	245	62	$267	$112	$86	$69	42
Relief families	816	83	28	34	181	71	110	55	66	224	81	78	65	36
Nonrelief families	1,233	309	119	38	281	87	194	190	62	280	122	87	71	44
$0–$249	12	6	2	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(†)	225	84	79	62	38
$250–$499	58	12	6	(†)	230	79	151	6	(†)	280	136	87	57	48
$500–$749	178	27	14	(†)	242	81	161	13	(†)	207	107	76	24	52
$750–$999	334	47	14	30	244	81	163	33	70	250	130	82	38	52
$1,000–$1,249	278	56	20	36	230	79	151	36	64	249	100	83	66	40
$1,250–$1,499	144	57	23	40	299	91	208	34	60	268	117	86	65	44
$1,500–$1,749	81	25	7	(†)	276	87	189	18	(†)	293	97	90	106	33
$1,750–$1,999	68	27	10	(†)	293	89	204	17	(†)	342	138	98	106	40
$2,000–$2,249	30	14	5	(†)	395	108	287	9	(†)	373	181	104	88	49
$2.250–$2,499	23	17	6	(†)	340	98	242	11	(†)	319	102	92	125	32
$2,500–$2,999	13	11	8	(†)	368	103	265	3	(†)	332	120	97	115	36
$3,000–$3,499	6	4	2	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	34
$3,500–$3,999	5	4	2	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	65
$4,000–$4,499	1	1						1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	81
$4,500–$4,999														
$5,000–$7,499	2	1						1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40
$7,500–$9,999														
$10,000 and over														

[1] Includes all families occupying owned homes at any time during report year.
[2] Based on estimate made by home owner, for period of ownership and occupany 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). † Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases. *Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 12.—Monthly rental value: *Number of home-owning families having homes with specified monthly rental value, by income, 1935–36* [1]

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

Income class	Number of home-owning and renting families	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes [2]	Number of home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of—														
		Number	Percent [3]		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–$100	$100 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
All families	2,030	388	19	$22.00	------	7	39	84	87	103	30	21	8	3	5	1	------	------	------
Relief families	806	81	10	17.40	------	4	19	30	9	15	2	1	------	------	1	------	------	------	------
Nonrelief families	1,224	307	25	23.40	------	3	20	54	78	88	28	20	8	3	4	1	------	------	------
$0–$249	12	6	(†)	20.00	------	------	------	2	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$250–$499	55	12	22	21.20	------	------	------	3	5	3	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$500–$749	177	27	15	18.90	------	1	6	5	9	4	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$750–$999	333	47	14	20.70	------	------	2	14	14	13	3	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$1,000–$1,249	274	55	20	20.30	------	1	6	14	16	13	3	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$1,250–$1,499	144	57	40	23.10	------	1	2	8	15	22	5	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------
$1,500–$1,749	81	25	31	24.00	------	------	1	4	7	7	3	1	2	------	------	------	------	------	------
$1,750–$1,999	68	27	40	27.00	------	------	2	3	3	9	4	3	1	------	2	------	------	------	------
$2,000–$2,249	30	13	43	31.00	------	------	------	------	2	4	3	2	------	1	1	------	------	------	------
$2,250–$2,499	23	17	(†)	27.90	------	------	------	------	4	5	5	1	1	1	------	------	------	------	------
$2,500–$2,999	13	11	(†)	29.80	------	------	------	1	------	4	1	4	1	------	------	------	------	------	------
$3,000–$3,499	6	4	(†)	31.80	------	------	1	------	1	------	------	------	1	------	1	------	------	------	------
$3,500–$3,999	5	4	(†)	32.50	------	------	------	------	------	2	------	1	------	1	------	------	------	------	------
$4,000–$4,499	1	1	(†)	(*)	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------
$4,500–$4,999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$5,000–$7,499	2	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. 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, column (3).

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

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class	Number of home-owning and renting families	Renting families		Average monthly rent [2]	Number of renting families reporting monthly rent of—														
		Number	Percent [3]		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]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
All families	2,030	1,642	81	$14.70	4	160	630	528	208	89	8	8	4							3
Relief families	806	725	90	12.50	4	115	370	183	36	13	2	1								1
Nonrelief families	1,224	917	75	16.40		45	260	345	172	76	6	7	4							2
$0–$249	12	6	(†)	13.20		2	1	2	1											
$250–$499	55	43	78	12.40		10	21	8	3			1								
$500–$749	177	150	85	14.00		15	67	46	15	7										
$750–$999	333	286	86	15.80		12	94	117	42	18	1	1	1							
$1,000–$1,249	274	219	80	17.00		3	46	97	57	12		1	2							1
$1,250–$1,499	144	87	60	17.60		3	14	40	17	12		1								
$1,500–$1,749	81	56	69	19.50			9	17	17	10	1	1								1
$1,750–$1,999	68	41	60	19.20			6	15	10	9		1								
$2,000–$2,249	30	17	57	24.30				2	6	5	3		1							
$2,250–$2,499	23	6	(†)	23.80			1		1	3		1								
$2,500–$2,999	13	2	(†)	(*)			1	1												
$3,000–$3,499	5	2	(†)	(*)					2											
$3,500–$3,999	6	1	(†)	(*)					1											
$4,000–$4,499	1		(†)																	
$4,500–$4,999																				
$5,000–$7,499	2	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. 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, including families receiving rent free, the amount of which was estimated by the family.

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

[4] Consists of families receiving rent as gift.

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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, 1935–36* [1]

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

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	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	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]	221	793	22	78	$21.80	$16.00	30	29	51	49	$26.70	$20.10	47	88	35	65	$28.30	$18.90
$0–$499	14	38	27	73	20.00	12.30								6		(†)		12.70
$500–$749	15	132	10	90	18.00	13.60	1	3	(†)	(†)	(*)	17.00	9	15	(†)	(†)	18.80	16.80
$750–$999	39	260	13	87	20.70	15.60	1	7	(†)	(†)	(*)	19.30	6	17	(†)	(†)	20.80	18.40
$1,000–$1,249	50	195	20	80	19.90	16.90	2	7	(†)	(†)	(*)	17.40	2	17	(†)	(†)	(*)	17.50
$1,250–$1,499	48	72	40	60	22.60	16.90	4	5	(†)	(†)	26.20	20.40	5	10	(†)	(†)	25.60	21.00
$1,500–$1,749	20	45	31	69	23.00	18.60		1		(†)		(*)	5	10	(†)	(†)	28.00	23.30
$1,750–$1,999	18	33	35	65	26.20	18.70	8	3	(†)	(†)	25.90	21.00	1	5	(†)	(†)	(*)	21.60
$2,000–$2,499	12	15	(†)	(†)	28.10	23.90	10	3	(†)	(†)	31.50	29.30	7	5	(†)	(†)	28.40	22.00
$2,500–$2,999	2		(†)		(*)		4		(†)		25.80		5	2	(†)	(†)	34.00	(*)
$3,000–$4,999	3	3	(†)	(†)	20.70	20.70							6		(†)		42.50	
$5,000 and over													1	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 occupational group.

[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 was estimated by the family.

[5] Of the families classified in the occupational group "other," 16 did not change their living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Of the latter group, 9 families were owning families. Their average monthly rental value was $25. The remaining 7 families were renting families. Their average monthly rent was $12.60.

†Percentage not computed for fewer than 30 cases.
*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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* [1]

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

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	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	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	124	375	25	75	$23.10	$16.60	42	178	19	81	$24.00	$15.50	101	215	32	68	$24.50	$17.50
$0–$499	8	27	23	77	21.20	11.20	3	10	(†)	(†)	18.30	12.60	4	8	(†)	(†)	22.50	17.00
$500–$749	13	65	17	83	18.20	14.80	4	30	12	88	23.80	13.30	7	33	18	82	18.60	13.80
$750–$999	22	119	16	84	20.50	16.10	7	69	9	91	18.70	15.30	17	41	29	71	22.00	16.90
$1,000–$1,249	28	88	24	76	21.20	17.70	8	39	17	83	17.80	15.80	13	60	18	82	18.80	17.70
$1,250–$1,499	20	31	39	61	23.30	17.00	7	13	(†)	(†)	25.00	18.60	21	29	42	58	23.10	18.40
$1,500–$1,749	9	18	(†)	(†)	21.40	21.80	3	7	(†)	(†)	28.30	15.40	11	22	33	67	26.60	20.30
$1,750–$1,999	11	16	(†)	(†)	31.10	19.80	1	5	(†)	(†)	(*)	19.00	10	14	(†)	(†)	27.70	18.20
$2,000–$2,499	9	10	(†)	(†)	31.10	22.80	4	5	(†)	(†)	32.20	24.80	10	7	(†)	(†)	29.20	24.10
$2,500–$2,999	3	1	(†)	(†)	33.30	(*)	2	-------	(†)	-------	(*)	-------	4	-------	(†)	-------	30.00	-------
$3,000–$4,999	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	3	-------	(†)	-------	36.70	-------	4	1	(†)	(†)	42.50	(*)
$5,000 and over	1	-------	(†)	-------	(*)	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Income class	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	Renting	Home owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home owning	Renting	Home owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All nonrelief families	28	111	20	80	$21.10	$15.00	12	38	24	76	$19.60	$16.10
$0–$499	2	4	(†)	(†)	(*)	11.80	1		(†)		(*)	
$500–$749	2	19	(†)	(†)	(*)	13.10	1	3	(†)	(†)	(*)	13.00
$750–$999	1	46	2	98	(*)	15.00		11		(†)		14.60
$1,000–$1,249	5	24	(†)	(†)	23.80	14.90	1	8	(†)	(†)	(*)	16.40
$1,250–$1,499	8	9	(†)	(†)	21.50	17.10	1	5	(†)	(†)	(*)	14.40
$1,500–$1,749	1	4	(†)	(†)	(*)	15.80	1	5	(†)	(†)	(*)	16.80
$1,750–$1,999	3	3	(†)	(†)	18.30	21.70	2	3	(†)	(†)	(*)	18.00
$2,000–$2,499	3	1	(†)	(†)	25.70	(*)	4		(†)		25.00	
$2,500–$2,999	2	1	(†)	(†)	(*)	(*)						
$3,000–$4,999	1		(†)		(*)		1	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 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 was estimated by the family.

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.
*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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

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

Income class	Number of owning families	Number of owning families occupying—								
		One-family house		Two-family house		Apartment building for—			Dwelling unit in business building	Other
		Detached	Attached	Side by side	Two-decker	Three families	Four families	Five or more families		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Number									
All families	388	363	1	20	4					
Relief families	81	79	1	1						
Nonrelief families	307	284		19	4					
$0–$249	6	5			1					
$250–$499	12	10		1	1					
$500–$749	27	24		3						
$750–$999	47	45		2						
$1,000–$1,249	55	52		2	1					
$1,250–$1,499	57	52		5						
$1,500–$1,749	25	23		1	1					
$1,750–$1,999	27	25		2						
$2,000–$2,249	13	12		1						
$2,250–$2,499	17	15		2						
$2,500–$2,999	11	11								
$3,000–$3,499	4	4								
$3,500–$3,999	4	4								
$4,000–$4,499	1	1								
$4,500–$4,999										
$5,000–$7,499	1	1								
$7,500–$9,999										
$10,000 and over										
	Percentage									
All families	100	94	(‡)	5	1					
Relief families	100	98	1	1						
Nonrelief families	100	93		6	1					
$0–$249	100	(†)			(†)					
$250–$499	100	(†)		(†)	(†)					
$500–$749	100	(†)		(†)						
$750–$999	100	96		4						
$1,000–$1,249	100	94		4	2					
$1,250–$1,499	100	91		9						
$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										
$10,000 and over										

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

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.
‡0.5 percent or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

TABLE 16.—Type of living quarters: *Number and percentage of renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by income, 1935–36* [1]

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

Income class	Number of renting families	Number of renting families occupying—								
		One-family house		Two-family house		Apartment building for—			Dwelling unit in business building	Other
		Detached	Attached	Side by side	Two-decker	Three families	Four families	Five or more families		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Number									
All families	1,642	707	103	595	90	16	53	41	36	1
Relief families	725	320	36	279	35	6	20	12	17	-------
Nonrelief families	917	387	67	316	55	10	33	29	19	1
$0–$249	6	2	1	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	-------
$250–$499	43	13	4	15	3	1	4	-------	3	-------
$500–$749	150	68	18	47	6	2	3	3	3	-------
$750–$999	286	118	18	103	19	5	7	11	4	1
$1,000–$1,249	219	93	13	75	10	2	13	8	5	-------
$1,250–$1,499	87	31	6	33	9	-------	5	2	1	-------
$1,500–$1,749	56	30	1	18	3	-------	1	2	1	-------
$1,750–$1,999	41	20	5	11	3	-------	-------	1	1	-------
$2,000–$2,249	17	5	1	9	-------	-------	-------	2	-------	-------
$2,250–$2,499	6	4	-------	1	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$2,500–$2,999	2	1	-------	-------	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$3,000–$3,499	2	1	-------	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$3,500–$3,999	1	-------	-------	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$4,000–$4,499	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$4,500–$4,999	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$5,000–$7,499	1	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$7,500–$9,999	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$10,000 and over	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
	Percentage									
All families	100	43	6	36	6	1	3	3	2	(‡)
Relief families	100	44	5	38	5	1	3	2	2	-------
Nonrelief families	100	43	7	34	6	1	4	3	2	(‡)
$0–$249	100	(†)	(†)	(†)	-------	-------	-------	-------	(†)	-------
$250–$499	100	31	9	35	7	2	9	-------	7	-------
$500–$749	100	46	12	31	4	1	2	2	2	-------
$750–$999	100	42	6	36	7	2	2	4	1	(‡)
$1,000–$1,249	100	42	6	34	5	1	6	4	2	-------
$1,250–$1,499	100	36	7	38	10	-------	6	2	1	-------
$1,500–$1,749	100	53	2	32	5	-------	2	4	2	-------
$1,750–$1,999	100	49	12	27	7	-------	-------	3	2	-------
$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	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$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.

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.
‡0.5 percent or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class	Number of families	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 nonfamily member	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room	Tourists and transients	Guests	All nonfamily members	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room	Tourists and transients	Guests
			Sons and daughters rooming and boarding	Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help					Sons and daughters rooming and boarding	Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
All families	2,049	408	8	63	227	5	8	2	126	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.7	(*)	0.2
Relief families	816	100	1	13	68	1	1	-------	20	.8	(*)	.6	.9	(*)	(*)	-------	.3
Nonrelief families	1,233	308	7	50	159	4	7	2	106	.9	1.3	1.3	1.2	.7	.7	(*)	.2
$0–$249	12	4	1	-------	1	-------	-------	-------	2	.8	(*)	-------	(*)	-------	-------	-------	(*)
$250–$499	58	14	-------	1	11	-------	-------	-------	2	1.0	-------	(*)	.9	-------	-------	-------	(*)
$500–$749	178	34	1	6	19	-------	-------	-------	10	.8	(*)	1.2	.9	-------	-------	-------	.1
$750–$999	334	71	2	12	37	-------	4	1	22	.8	(*)	1.0	1.0	-------	.8	(*)	.2
$1,000–$1,249	278	71	2	8	37	-------	1	-------	28	.8	(*)	1.2	1.1	-------	(*)	-------	.1
$1,250–$1,499	144	47	1	10	21	1	1	-------	18	.9	(*)	1.0	1.4	(*)	(*)	-------	.2
$1,500–$1,749	81	25	-------	3	16	-------	1	-------	7	1.1	-------	1.0	1.7	-------	(*)	-------	.1
$1,750–$1,999	68	17	-------	2	9	2	-------	1	6	1.1	-------	(*)	1.6	(*)	-------	(*)	.3
$2,000–$2,249	30	12	-------	3	5	-------	-------	-------	5	.9	-------	.9	1.4	-------	-------	-------	.2
$2,250–$2,499	23	4	-------	-------	3	-------	-------	-------	1	.7	-------	-------	.8	-------	-------	-------	(*)
$2,500–$2,999	13	4	-------	2	-------	1	-------	-------	3	.9	-------	(*)	-------	(*)	-------	-------	.1
$3,000–$3,499	6	2	-------	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	(*)	-------	(*)	-------	-------	-------	-------	(*)
$3,500–$3,999	5	3	-------	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	3.0	-------	(*)	-------	-------	-------	-------	(*)
$4,000–$4,499	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$4,500–$4,999	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$5,000–$7,499	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$7,500–$9,999	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$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. See glossary for definition of "nonfamily members."

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Income class	Number reporting age [1]	Number with ages of—								
		Under 20	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Husbands									
All families	2,048	1	248	631	616	350	90	64	26	22
Percentage	*100.0*	(‡)	*12.1*	*30.8*	*30.1*	*17.1*	*4.4*	*3.1*	*1.3*	*1.1*
Relief families	815	1	102	224	246	141	33	41	15	12
Nonrelief families	1,233		146	407	370	209	57	23	11	10
$0–$249	12		2	1	2	1	1	1	1	3
$250–$499	58		6	15	19	8	5	1	3	1
$500–$749	178		34	53	53	24	7	3	2	2
$750–$999	334		43	142	86	45	6	9	2	1
$1,000–$1,249	278		26	98	81	53	16	3	1	
$1,250–$1,499	144		22	34	45	32	9	1		1
$1,500–$1,749	81		6	23	28	15	5	2	1	1
$1,750–$1,999	68		4	21	21	16	5	1		
$2,000–$2,249	30		2	8	13	6		1		
$2,250–$2,499	23		1	6	11	3	1		1	
$2,500–$2,999	13			3	5	3	1			1
$3,000–$3,499	6				2	2	1	1		
$3,500–$3,999	5			3	2					
$4,000–$4,499	1				1					
$4,500–$4,999										
$5,000–$7,499	2				1	1				
$7,500–$9,999										
$10,000 and over										
	Wives									
All families	2,047	20	448	707	541	240	48	23	13	7
Percentage	*100.0*	*1.0*	*21.9*	*34.6*	*26.4*	*11.7*	*2.4*	*1.1*	*0.6*	*0.3*
Relief families	815	12	170	259	219	102	26	14	9	4
Nonrelief families	1,232	8	278	448	322	138	22	9	4	3
$0–$249	12		2	3	2	2		2		1
$250–$499	58		11	22	13	5	3	2	1	1
$500–$749	178	4	48	62	36	26	1			1
$750–$999	334	2	95	133	75	24	3	2		
$1,000–$1,249	278	2	56	111	69	32	7	1		
$1,250–$1,499	143		34	34	52	18	4		1	
$1,500–$1,749	81		13	26	28	11	1	1	1	
$1,750–$1,999	68		8	31	17	10	2			
$2,000–$2,249	30		6	10	12	1	1			
$2,250–$2,499	23		1	12	5	5				
$2,500–$2,999	13		2	3	4	2		1	1	
$3,000–$3,499	6				4	2				
$3,500–$3,999	5		2	1	2					
$4,000–$4,499	1				1					
$4,500–$4,999										
$5,000–$7,499	2				2					
$7,500–$9,999										
$10,000 and over										

[1] Excludes 1 husband and 2 wives who did not report age.

‡ 0.05 percent or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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]

Date of end of report year	All families	Relief families	Nonrelief families in specified occupational groups								
			All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional					Other
						All business and professional	Independent salaried				
							Business	Professional	Business	Professional	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Number of families										
All dates	2,049	816	1,233	1,020	59	138	72	16	18	32	16
Dec. 31, 1935	304	117	187	152	7	27	20	2	1	4	1
Jan. 31, 1936	2	1	1	1							
Feb. 29, 1936	37	25	12	8	3	1			1		
Mar. 31, 1936	97	38	59	54	3	2	2				
Apr. 30, 1936	61	24	37	33	1	2	2				1
May 31, 1936	4		4	4							
June 30, 1936	161	69	92	75	4	12	7	1		4	1
July 31, 1936	605	235	370	318	16	31	14	1	3	13	5
Aug. 31, 1936	660	285	375	320	16	33	16	4	6	7	6
Sept. 30, 1936	95	17	78	44	8	24	9	5	7	3	2
Oct. 31, 1936	23	5	18	11	1	6	2	3		1	
Nov. 30, 1936											
	Percentage										
All dates	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dec. 31, 1935	15	14	15	15	12	20	28	†	†	13	†
Jan. 31, 1936	‡	‡	‡	‡							
Feb. 29, 1936	2	3	1	1	5	1			†		
Mar. 31, 1936	5	5	5	5	5	1	3				
Apr. 30, 1936	3	3	3	3	2	1	3				†
May 31, 1936	‡		‡	‡							
June 30, 1936	8	8	8	7	7	9	10	†		12	†
July 31, 1936	30	29	30	32	26	23	19	†	†	41	†
Aug. 31, 1936	31	35	31	32	27	24	22	†	†	22	†
Sept. 30, 1936	5	2	6	4	14	17	12	†	†	9	†
Oct. 31, 1936	1	1	1	1	2	4	3	†		3	
Nov. 30, 1936											

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.
‡0.5 percent or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MUNCIE, IND.

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]

Income class	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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All families	3,973	1,153	622	467	816	320	290	186	50	69	3.6	1.1	0.5
Relief families	365	91	35	30	65	39	34	41	6	24	4.3	1.6	.7
Nonrelief families	3,608	1,062	587	437	751	281	256	145	44	45	3.6	1.1	.5
$0–$249	26	16	2	1	5	1	------	------	------	1	2.8	.5	.3
$250–$499	72	46	4	8	10	2	2	------	------	------	2.7	.4	.3
$500–$749	171	63	32	16	35	8	10	6	------	1	3.3	1.0	.3
$750–$999	421	142	80	50	62	22	36	21	4	4	3.5	1.2	.3
$1,000–$1,249	614	189	118	78	93	41	56	28	3	8	3.6	1.2	.4
$1,250–$1,499	574	173	106	76	97	39	42	28	5	8	3.5	1.2	.4
$1,500–$1,749	452	128	74	66	97	33	31	14	2	7	3.5	1.1	.4
$1,750–$1,999	356	93	54	40	83	40	27	15	2	2	3.6	1.0	.6
$2,000–$2,249	240	54	40	29	56	22	22	15	2	------	3.7	1.1	.6
$2,250–$2,499	175	49	20	21	54	12	10	2	5	2	3.5	.8	.7
$2,500–$2,999	232	56	33	19	73	27	9	7	4	4	3.6	.8	.8
$3,000–$3,499	98	15	10	15	29	15	4	2	5	3	4.0	1.0	1.0
$3,500–$3,999	65	13	4	7	22	7	3	4	4	1	3.9	.9	1.0
$4,000–$4,499	40	9	2	4	10	8	------	------	4	3	4.1	.7	1.4
$4,500–$4,999	18	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	4.2	1.2	1.1
$5,000–$7,499	38	9	4	4	15	1	2	------	3	------	3.5	.6	.9
$7,500–$9,999	7	1	1	------	2	2	------	1	------	------	4.0	1.3	.7
$10,000 and over [3]	9	2	1	1	4	------	1	------	------	------	3.4	.8	.7

[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.
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] Largest income reported between $45,000 and $50,000.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MUNCIE, IND.

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]

Income class and occupational group	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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Wage earner													
All nonrelief families	2,208	606	359	255	447	181	175	115	29	41	3.7	1.2	0.5
$0–$249	9	3	2	1	1	1				1	3.9	1.6	.3
$250–$499	41	25	3	5	5	2	1				2.7	.5	.2
$500–$749	121	36	25	12	26	6	9	6		1	3.4	1.1	.3
$750–$999	322	97	64	38	47	18	31	20	3	4	3.6	1.3	.3
$1,000–$1,249	464	126	94	58	73	33	45	24	3	8	3.7	1.3	.4
$1,250–$1,499	407	119	70	52	71	29	34	21	4	7	3.6	1.2	.4
$1,500–$1,749	291	80	42	43	61	19	24	14	2	6	3.6	1.2	.4
$1,750–$1,999	214	54	29	22	50	31	16	9	2	1	3.8	1.1	.7
$2,000–$2,249	122	26	14	10	30	17	10	13	2		4.0	1.2	.8
$2,250–$2,499	72	21	4	5	25	4	4	2	5	2	3.6	.7	.9
$2,500–$2,999	89	14	10	9	36	12	1	2	1	4	3.9	.8	1.1
$3,000–$3,499	31	3	1		15	5		1	3	3	4.6	1.0	1.6
$3,500–$3,999	9				2	2		2	2	1	5.8	1.3	2.5
$4,000–$4,499	12	1	1		4	2			2	2	4.9	.7	2.2
$4,500–$4,999	4	1			1			1		1	5.8	1.0	2.8
$5,000–$7,499													
$7,500–$9,999													
$10,000 and over													
Clerical													
All nonrelief families	515	138	101	76	103	41	34	16	5	1	3.5	1.0	0.5
$0–$249													
$250–$499	2	1					1				(*)	(*)	
$500–$749	8	4			4						2.5		.5
$750–$999	36	7	10	6	5	3	3	1	1		3.6	1.2	.4
$1,000–$1,249	83	24	15	16	9	6	10	3			3.6	1.3	.3
$1,250–$1,499	89	25	22	12	16	6	3	5			3.4	1.0	.4
$1,500–$1,749	78	21	18	11	14	10	4				3.3	.9	.4
$1,750–$1,999	58	16	12	8	14	2	3	3			3.4	.9	.5
$2,000–$2,249	46	11	11	10	8	3	3				3.3	1.0	.3
$2,250–$2,499	34	8	4	6	10	3	3				3.6	1.0	.6
$2,500–$2,999	50	18	4	3	13	4	3	4	1		3.5	.8	.7
$3,000–$3,499	9		3	2	1	3					4.0	1.4	.6
$3,500–$3,999	16	2	2	1	9		1		1		3.5	.6	.9
$4,000–$4,499	4	1				1			1	1	4.7	.5	2.2
$4,500–$4,999													
$5,000–$7,499	2			1					1		(*)	(*)	(*)
$7,500–$9,999													
$10,000 and over													

For footnotes 1 and 2, see table 1 on p. 233.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MUNCIE, IND.

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family		
												Other than husband and wife	
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Under 16	16 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Independent business													
All nonrelief families	367	153	49	34	82	26	12	4	4	3	3.1	0.7	0.4
$0–$249	7	5			2						2.3		.3
$250–$499	17	12	1	2	2						2.5	.3	.2
$500–$749	27	15	4	3	4	1					2.8	.6	.2
$750–$999	42	27	2	6	4	1	2				2.7	.6	.1
$1,000–$1,249	47	24	7	3	11	2					2.8	.5	.3
$1,250–$1,499	41	14	9	5	7	2	1	1	1	1	3.3	.9	.4
$1,500–$1,749	36	11	5	2	14	2	1			1	3.4	.8	.6
$1,750–$1,999	33	10	2	2	12	3	2	1		1	3.6	1.0	.6
$2,000–$2,249	26	7	3	4	7	2	2	1			3.5	.9	.6
$2,250–$2,499	22	9	5		5	2	1				3.0	.6	.4
$2,500–$2,999	25	7	6	3	4	3	1	1			3.3	.8	.5
$3,000–$3,499	10	2	1	1	1	3	1		1		4.1	1.1	1.0
$3,500–$3,999	9	3	1	1	3	1					3.2	.7	.5
$4,000–$4,499	7	2		1	1	2			1		3.7	.7	1.0
$4,500–$4,999	4	1		1		1	1				4.2	2.0	.2
$5,000–$7,499	8	3	1		3				1		3.1	.1	1.0
$7,500–$9,999	4	1	1		1	1					3.2	.5	.7
$10,000 and over [3]	2		1		1						(*)	(*)	(*)
Independent professional													
All nonrelief families	48	17	5	5	13	5	1	1	1		3.2	.6	.6
$0–$249													
$250–$499													
$500–$749	1		1								(*)	(*)	
$750–$999	1				1						(*)	(*)	(*)
$1,000–$1,249	1	1									(*)		
$1,250–$1,499	2		1			1					(*)	(*)	(*)
$1,500–$1,749	4	3			1						2.5	.3	.2
$1,750–$1,999	4	2			2						2.5		.5
$2,000–$2,249	2	1			1						(*)	(*)	(*)
$2,250–$2,499	3	2	1								2.3	.3	
$2,500–$2,999	6	2	1		2	1					3.0	.3	.7
$3,000–$3,499	6			2	1	1		1	1		4.8	1.2	1.6
$3,500–$3,999	2	1			1						(*)		(*)
$4,000–$4,499	3	1	1	1							3.0	1.0	
$4,500–$4,999	2	1		1							(*)	(*)	
$5,000–$7,499	7	2		1	2	1	1				3.7	1.1	.6
$7,500–$9,999	2				1	1					(*)	(*)	(*)
$10,000 and over [3]	2	1			1						(*)	(*)	(*)

[3] Largest income reported between $15,000 and $20,000.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MUNCIE, IND.

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Salaried business													
All nonrelief families	231	64	35	36	58	18	12	5	3	----	3.4	0.9	0.5
$0–$249	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
$250–$499	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	(*)	----	----
$500–$749	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
$750–$999	8	5	2	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	2.5	.3	.2
$1,000–$1,249	8	5	1	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	3.1	1.1	----
$1,250–$1,499	18	9	2	4	----	----	3	----	----	----	3.1	1.1	----
$1,500–$1,749	24	7	4	5	5	2	1	----	----	----	3.3	1.0	.3
$1,750–$1,999	23	5	5	4	1	4	3	1	----	----	3.8	1.5	.3
$2,000–$2,249	24	7	7	3	7	----	----	----	----	----	2.9	.6	.3
$2,250–$2,499	24	7	4	4	7	2	----	----	----	----	3.3	.8	.5
$2,500–$2,999	36	5	5	2	15	5	3	----	1	----	3.6	.9	.7
$3,000–$3,499	24	5	2	7	7	2	1	----	----	----	3.4	.9	.5
$3,500–$3,999	13	2	1	2	5	1	----	1	1	----	3.7	.8	.9
$4,000–$4,499	8	2	----	2	2	2	----	----	----	----	3.9	1.1	.8
$4,500–$4,999	4	1	----	----	1	----	----	1	1	----	4.4	1.2	1.2
$5,000–$7,499	11	2	2	2	5	----	----	----	----	----	3.2	.6	.6
$7,500–$9,999	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	(*)	(*)	----
$10,000 and over [4]	4	1	----	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	3.2	.5	.7
Salaried professional													
All nonrelief families	177	41	35	29	38	8	20	4	2	----	3.5	1.1	.4
$0–$249	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	(*)	----	(*)
$250–$499	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	(*)	----	----
$500–$749	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	(*)	(*)	(*)
$750–$999	2	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	(*)	(*)	(*)
$1,000–$1,249	6	4	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	2.5	.5	----
$1,250–$1,499	14	5	2	3	2	----	1	1	----	----	3.3	1.1	.2
$1,500–$1,749	15	3	5	5	1	----	1	----	----	----	3.4	1.3	.1
$1,750–$1,999	23	6	6	4	4	----	2	1	----	----	3.3	1.0	.3
$2,000–$2,249	20	2	5	2	3	----	7	1	----	----	4.0	1.6	.4
$2,250–$2,499	18	1	2	6	6	1	2	----	----	----	3.9	1.4	.5
$2,500–$2,999	24	8	7	2	3	2	1	----	1	----	3.2	.7	.5
$3,000–$3,499	17	4	3	3	4	1	2	----	----	----	3.3	.9	.4
$3,500–$3,999	15	4	----	3	2	3	2	1	----	----	3.9	1.4	.5
$4,000–$4,499	5	1	----	----	3	1	----	----	----	----	3.4	.2	1.2
$4,500–$4,999	4	----	2	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	3.2	.7	.5
$5,000–$7,499	10	2	1	----	5	----	1	----	1	----	3.6	.5	1.1
$7,500–$9,999	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
$10,000 and over [5]	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	(*)	(*)	----

[4] Largest income reported between $45,000 and $50,000.
[5] Largest income reported between $10,000 and $15,000.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MUNCIE, IND.

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family		
												Other than husband and wife	
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Under 16	16 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Other[6]													
All non relief families	62	43	3	2	10	2	2				2.5	0.3	0.2
$0–$249	9	8			1						2.1		.1
$250–$499	10	6		1	3						2.6	.2	.4
$500–$749	13	8	2	1		1	1				2.8	.6	.2
$750–$999	10	6	1		3						2.4	.1	.3
$1,000–$1,249	5	5									2.0		
$1,250–$1,499	3	1			1	1					3.4	.7	.7
$1,500–$1,749	4	3			1						2.2		.2
$1,750–$1,999	1						1				(*)	(*)	
$2,000–$2,249													
$2,250–$2,499	2	1			1						(*)	(*)	(*)
$2,500–$2,999	2	2									(*)		
$3,000–$3,499	1	1									(*)		
$3,500–$3,999	1	1									(*)		
$4,000–$4,499	1	1									(*)		
$4,500–$4,999													
$5,000–$7,499													
$7,500–$9,999													
$10,000 and over													

[6] This group contains 3 families engaged in farming, a group too small to be separately classified, and having no gainfully employed members.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MUNCIE, IND.

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings [1]	Other sources (positive or negative) [2]	Any source [3]	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All families	3,973	3,890	599	1,713	1,687	26
Relief families	365	341	33	85	84	1
Nonrelief families	3,608	3,549	566	1,628	1,603	25
$0–$249	26	16	6	15	15	
$250–$499	72	61	21	40	38	2
$500–$749	171	160	29	66	64	2
$750–$999	421	412	57	124	121	3
$1,000–$1,249	614	610	66	212	209	3
$1,250–$1,499	574	571	69	213	212	1
$1,500–$1,749	452	449	63	208	206	2
$1,750–$1,999	356	355	45	175	173	2
$2,000–$2,249	240	240	45	123	121	2
$2,250–$2,499	175	173	39	106	105	1
$2,500–$2,999	232	230	48	149	148	1
$3,000–$3,999	163	161	33	106	103	3
$4,000–$4,999	58	57	23	48	46	2
$5,000 and over	54	54	22	43	42	1

[1] See glossary for definition of "earnings."

[2] Includes 585 families, 552 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings and no business losses met from family funds; 12 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, 587 families, 554 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 14 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 14 families were found in the following income classes: $500–$749, 2; $750–$999, 2; $1,000–$1,249, 2; $1,250–$1,499, 2; $2,250–$2,499, 1; $2,500–$2,999, 2; $3,000–$3,999, 1; $4,000–$4,999, 2. See glossary for definitions of "money income other than earnings" and "business losses."

[3] The total of 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, 23 of which were nonrelief, with losses from owned homes (i. e., families whose estimated rental value was less than estimated expenses). The latter 23 families were found in the following income classes: $500–$749, 4; $750–$999, 5; $1,000–$1,249, 6; $1,500–$1,749, 2; $1,750–$1,999, 2; $2,000–$2,249, 2; $2,250–$2,499, 2. Excludes 3 families whose estimated rental value of owned homes was equal to estimated expenses.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MUNCIE, IND.

TABLE 2.—**Sources of family income:** *Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by income, 1935–36.*[1]—Con.

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

Income class	Average family income						
	Total	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources	Earnings[2]	Other sources (positive or negative)[3]	All sources	Owned home (positive or negative)[4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All families	[5] $1,611	$1,526	$1,471	$55	$85	$84	$1
Relief families	631	609	592	17	22	21	1
Nonrelief families	[5] 1,710	1,619	1,559	60	91	89	2
$0–$249	162	104	88	16	58	58	
$250–$499	392	305	242	63	87	81	6
$500–$749	644	599	549	50	45	44	1
$750–$999	881	839	799	40	42	40	2
$1,000–$1,249	1,121	1,075	1,050	25	46	45	1
$1,250–$1,499	1,361	1,304	1,281	23	57	57	(**)
$1,500–$1,749	1,606	1,521	1,481	40	85	83	2
$1,750–$1,999	1,870	1,772	1,735	37	98	96	2
$2,000–$2,249	2,106	2,001	1,950	51	105	103	2
$2,250–$2,499	2,370	2,225	2,142	83	145	143	2
$2,500–$2,999	2,714	2,548	2,456	92	166	165	1
$3,000–$3,999	3,401	3,180	3,051	129	221	211	10
$4,000–$4,999	4,380	4,078	3,872	206	302	285	17
$5,000 and over	8,084	7,704	6,912	792	380	364	16

[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 and 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 of 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 $1,395; for nonrelief families, $1,468.

**$0.50 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MUNCIE, IND.

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]

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings [1]	Other sources (positive or negative) [2]	Any source [3]	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wage earner						
All nonrelief families	2,208	2,208	260	904	891	13
$0–$499	50	50	8	22	21	1
$500–$999	443	443	41	121	119	2
$1,000–$1,499	871	871	88	311	308	3
$1,500–$1,999	505	505	64	235	232	3
$2,000–$2,999	283	283	52	172	169	3
$3,000–$4,999	56	56	7	43	42	1
$5,000 and over						
Clerical						
All nonrelief families	515	515	79	204	203	1
$0–$499	2	2	1			
$500–$999	44	44	5	12	11	1
$1,000–$1,499	172	172	21	43	43	
$1,500–$1,999	136	136	17	56	56	
$2,000–$2,999	130	130	25	72	72	
$3,000–$4,999	29	29	9	19	19	
$5,000 and over	2	2	1	2	2	
Business and professional						
All nonrelief families	823	821	178	473	462	11
$0–$499	27	25	7	18	17	1
$500–$999	82	82	20	42	40	2
$1,000–1,499	137	137	19	64	63	1
$1,500–$1,999	162	162	23	88	87	1
$2,000–$2,999	230	230	51	131	130	1
$3,000–$4,999	133	133	37	89	85	4
$5,000 and over	52	52	21	41	40	1
Other						
All nonrelief families	62	5	49	47	47	

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MUNCIE, IND.

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* [1]—Continued.

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

Income class and occupational group	Average family income						
	Total	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources	Earnings[2]	Other sources (positive or negative)[3]	All sources	Owned home (positive or negative)[4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wage earner							
All nonrelief families	[5] $1,446	$1,381	$1,356	$25	$65	$64	$1
$0–$499	354	296	278	18	58	55	3
$500–$999	817	787	771	16	30	30	(**)
$1,000–$1,499	1,232	1,183	1,168	15	49	48	1
$1,500–$1,999	1,720	1,644	1,618	26	76	74	2
$2,000–$2,999	2,366	2,238	2,179	59	128	126	2
$3,000–$4,999	3,616	3,424	3,359	65	192	185	7
$5,000 and over							
Clerical							
All nonrelief families	[5] 1,777	1,686	1,642	44	91	91	(**)
$0–$499	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)			
$500–$999	845	804	789	15	41	37	4
$1,000–$1,499	1,250	1,212	1,193	19	38	38	
$1,500–$1,999	1,713	1,622	1,581	41	91	91	
$2,000–$2,999	2,410	2,265	2,212	53	145	145	
$3,000–$4,999	3,618	3,394	3,209	185	224	224	
$5,000 and over	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Business and professional							
All nonrelief families	[5] 2,428	2,270	2,161	109	158	151	7
$0–$499	330	228	191	37	102	91	11
$500–$999	792	704	630	74	88	79	9
$1,000–$1,499	1,247	1,168	1,136	32	79	78	1
$1,500–$1,999	1,738	1,611	1,566	45	127	124	3
$2,000–$2,999	2,420	2,270	2,205	65	150	148	2
$3,000–$4,999	3,679	3,418	3,311	107	261	243	18
$5,000 and over	8,188	7,812	6,993	819	376	360	16
Other							
All nonrelief families	998	826	68	758	172	172	

[1] The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2) of table 2A, 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 incomes were as follows: Wage earner families, $1,352; clerical families, $1,645; business and professional families, $2,015.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

** $0.50 or less

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MUNCIE, IND.

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from [1]—		
		Any source	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders [2]	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders and other workers [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All families	3,973	3,890	3,853	383	77	$1,471	$1,455	$16
Relief families	365	341	333	25	14	592	583	9
Nonrelief families	3,608	3,549	3,520	358	63	1,559	1,542	17
$0–$249	26	16	13	5		88	74	14
$250–$499	72	61	53	16	8	242	210	32
$500–$749	171	160	155	12	4	549	530	19
$750–$999	421	412	404	41	13	799	783	16
$1,000–$1,249	614	610	609	65	13	1,050	1,033	17
$1,250–$1,499	574	571	570	66	7	1,281	1,265	16
$1,500–$1,749	452	449	447	46	8	1,481	1,463	18
$1,750–$1,999	356	355	355	26	6	1,735	1,722	13
$2,000–$2,249	240	240	239	24	2	1,950	1,923	27
$2,250–$2,499	175	173	173	15		2,142	2,128	14
$2,500–$2,999	232	230	230	21	1	2,456	2,432	24
$3,000–$3,999	163	161	161	15	1	3,051	3,037	14
$4,000–$4,999	58	57	57	5		3,872	3,841	31
$5,000 and over	54	54	54	1		6,912	6,910	2

[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 $2.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MUNCIE, IND.

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]

Income class and occupationl group	Number of families	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from [1]—		
		Any source	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders [2]	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders and other work [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Wage earner								
All nonrelief families	2,208	2,208	2,206	217	46	$1,356	$1,342	$14
$0–$499	50	50	49	7	5	278	265	13
$500–$999	443	443	442	23	16	771	764	7
$1,000–$1,499	871	871	871	98	14	1,168	1,154	14
$1,500–$1,999	505	505	505	55	8	1,618	1,601	17
$2,000–$2,999	283	283	283	26	2	2,179	2,163	16
$3,000–$4,999	56	56	56	8	1	3,359	3,327	32
$5,000 and over								
Clerical								
All nonrelief families	515	515	515	46	5	1,642	1,626	16
$0–$499	2	2	2	1		(*)	(*)	(*)
$500–$999	44	44	44	9	1	789	774	15
$1,000–$1,499	172	172	172	14	2	1,193	1,182	11
$1,500–$1,999	136	136	136	7	2	1,581	1,572	9
$2,000–$2,999	130	130	130	13		2,212	2,178	34
$3,000–$4,999	29	29	29	2		3,209	3,198	11
$5,000 and over	2	2	2			(*)	(*)	
Business and professional								
All nonrelief families	823	821	794	95	12	2,161	2,132	29
$0–$49	27	25	15	13	3	191	118	73
$500–$999	82	82	70	21		630	557	73
$1,000–$1,499	137	137	135	19	4	1,136	1,097	39
$1,500–$1,999	162	162	160	10	4	1,566	1,549	17
$2,000–$2,999	230	230	229	21	1	2,205	2,181	24
$3,000–$4,999	133	133	133	10		3,311	3,293	18
$5,000 and over	52	52	52	1		6,993	6,992	1
Other								
All nonrelief families	62	5	5			68	68	

[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; clerical families, $1; business and professional families, $2.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MUNCIE, IND.

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

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of principal earners					Average weeks of employment of principal earners [1]	Average earnings of principal earners [2]	
		All [3]	Husbands	Wives	Others			All	Husbands
					Male	Female			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All occupations									
All families	3,973	3,853	3,619	63	135	36	49	$1,348	$1,373
Relief families	365	333	293	10	24	6	42	576	573
Nonrelief families [4]	3,608	3,520	3,326	53	111	30	50	1,431	1,444
$0–$249	26	13	13				30	148	148
$250–$499	72	53	48	3	2		31	272	272
$500–$749	171	155	141	8	4	2	41	565	574
$750–$999	421	404	388	8	7	1	48	797	810
$1,000–$1,249	614	609	582	7	14	6	50	1,014	1,025
$1,250–$1,499	574	570	551	7	8	4	51	1,219	1,232
$1,500–$1,749	452	447	429	4	11	3	51	1,355	1,370
$1,750–$1,999	356	355	328	4	19	4	51	1,514	1,549
$2,000–$2,249	240	239	225	4	7	3	51	1,677	1,709
$2,250–$2,499	175	173	163	3	5	2	51	1,868	1,905
$2,500–$2,999	232	230	212	3	14	1	52	2,055	2,115
$3,000–$3,999	163	161	149	1	10	1	52	2,514	2,593
$4,000–$4,999	58	57	45	1	8	3	52	3,039	3,288
$5,000 and over	54	54	52		2		51	6,411	6,579
Wage earner									
All nonrelief families	2,208	2,206	2,096	23	81	6	49	1,188	1,203
$0–$499	50	49	45	2	2		26	259	261
$500–$999	443	442	419	11	11	1	45	747	762
$1,000–$1,499	871	871	842	6	20	3	50	1,115	1,128
$1,500–$1,999	505	505	483	1	20	1	51	1,405	1,424
$2,000–$2,999	283	283	263	2	17	1	51	1,700	1,739
$3,000–$4,999	56	56	44	1	11		52	2,060	2,196
$5,000 and over									
Clerical									
All nonrelief families	515	515	468	16	16	15	51	1,447	1,496
$0–$499	2	2	1	1			(*)	(*)	(*)
$500–$999	44	44	39	4		1	49	747	775
$1,000–$1,499	172	172	159	5	2	6	52	1,124	1,151
$1,500–$1,999	136	136	121	3	7	5	51	1,458	1,512
$2,000–$2,999	130	130	119	3	6	2	52	1,862	1,925
$3,000–$4,999	29	29	27		1	1	52	2,488	2,535
$5,000 and over	2	2	2				(*)	(*)	(*)
Business and professional									
All nonrelief families	823	794	757	14	14	9	51	2,056	2,082
$0–$499	27	15	15				43	202	202
$500–$999	82	70	68	1		1	49	640	646
$1,000–$1,499	137	135	131	3		1	50	1,086	1,087
$1,500–$1,999	162	160	152	4	3	1	50	1,464	1,476
$2,000–$2,999	230	229	218	5	3	3	52	2,068	2,096
$3,000–$4,999	133	133	123	1	6	3	51	2,934	3,002
$5,000 and over	52	52	50		2		51	6,542	6,722

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

[2] Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in columns (3) and (4).

[3] 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.

[4] Includes 62 families classified in occupational group "Other." These families had 5 principal earners.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MUNCIE, IND.

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners—								Families with more than one earner as percentage of families with any individual earner [1]	Average number of supplementary earners per family [2]
		One only					Two	Three	Four or more		
		Any family member	Husband	Wife	Other						
					Male	Female					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All families	3,973	2,918	2,857	22	30	9	758	146	31	24	0.30
Relief families	365	254	241	4	9	------	63	10	6	24	.30
Nonrelief families	3,608	2,664	2,616	18	21	9	695	136	25	24	.30
$0–$249	26	13	13	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$250–$499	72	48	44	3	1	------	5	------	------	9	.09
$500–$749	171	132	123	5	2	2	21	2	------	15	.16
$750–$999	421	359	353	4	2	------	41	4	------	11	.12
$1,000–$1,249	614	530	520	2	6	2	66	13	------	13	.15
$1,250–$1,499	574	471	468	1	1	1	89	9	1	17	.19
$1,500–$1,749	452	327	324	------	2	1	112	8	------	27	.29
$1,750–$1,999	356	237	231	2	2	2	100	10	8	33	.41
$2,000–$2,249	240	158	156	------	1	1	66	14	1	34	.41
$2,250–$2,499	175	101	100	1	------	------	53	18	1	42	.53
$2,500–$2,999	232	131	129	------	2	------	78	21	------	43	.52
$3,000–$3,999	163	89	89	------	------	------	41	23	8	45	.70
$4,000–$4,999	58	28	26	------	2	------	16	10	3	51	.81
$5,000 and over	54	40	40	------	------	------	7	4	3	26	.46

[1] This percentage was computed by dividing the sum of columns (8), (9), (10) by column (4) of table 3 on p. 242.

[2] Based on the number of families with individual earners, column (4) of table 3 on p. 242.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MUNCIE, IND.

TABLE 6.—Sole and supplementary earners: *Number of families with individual earners; number of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; average earnings of supplementary earners; 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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners				Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners[1]	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners[2]
		Any	One only		More than one[3]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others[4]			
			Any family member	Husband					Male	Female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All families	3,973	3,853	2,918	2,857	935	1,151	147	362	419	223	$503	$146
Relief families	365	333	254	241	79	101	17	16	44	24	214	59
Nonrelief families	3,608	3,520	2,664	2,616	856	1,050	130	346	375	199	531	154
$0–$249	26	13	13	13								
$250–$499	72	53	48	44	5	5		2	3		138	10
$500–$749	171	155	132	123	23	25	4	10	8	3	122	18
$750–$999	421	404	359	353	45	49	8	16	16	9	146	17
$1,000–$1,249	614	609	530	520	79	92	15	40	28	9	197	30
$1,250–$1,499	574	570	471	468	99	111	14	41	35	21	276	53
$1,500–$1,749	452	447	327	324	120	128	13	54	44	17	433	123
$1,750–$1,999	356	355	237	231	118	146	20	52	51	23	517	212
$2,000–$2,249	240	239	158	156	81	98	11	38	23	26	618	252
$2,250–$2,499	175	173	101	100	72	92	8	32	29	23	533	280
$2,500–$2,999	232	230	131	129	99	120	15	31	58	16	757	392
$3,000–$3,999	163	161	89	89	72	113	11	19	50	33	795	551
$4,000–$4,999	58	57	28	26	29	46	9	8	20	9	1,079	856
$5,000 and over	54	54	40	40	14	25	2	3	10	10	1,082	501

[1] Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (7).
[2] Averages in this column are based on the number of families as shown in column (2).
[3] Families that have supplementary earners.
[4] Includes 18 males and 1 female under 16 years of age.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MUNCIE, IND.

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

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners [1]	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [2]
		Any	One only	More than one [3]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others [4]			
								Male	Female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Wage earner											
All nonrelief families	2,208	2,206	1,654	552	685	73	228	262	122	$503	$156
$0–$499	50	49	45	4	4	----	2	2	----	136	11
$500–$999	443	442	389	53	59	11	18	21	9	138	18
$1,000–$1,499	871	871	749	122	143	18	53	48	24	247	40
$1,500–$1,999	505	505	333	172	199	17	85	70	27	497	196
$2,000–$2,999	283	283	128	155	197	17	62	78	40	665	463
$3,000–$4,999	56	56	10	46	83	10	8	43	22	853	1,264
$5,000 and over	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Clerical											
All nonrelief families	515	515	369	146	174	32	57	42	43	529	179
$0–$499	2	2	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
$500–$999	44	44	35	9	9	1	3	2	3	133	27
$1,000–$1,499	172	172	131	41	45	9	19	11	6	220	58
$1,500–$1,999	136	136	107	29	34	11	8	9	6	453	113
$2,000–$2,999	130	130	80	50	60	9	22	11	18	689	318
$3,000–$4,999	29	29	13	16	23	2	5	8	8	898	712
$5,000 and over	2	2	1	1	3	----	----	1	2	1,179	(*)
Business and professional											
All nonrelief families	823	794	636	158	191	25	61	71	34	632	147
$0–$499	27	15	14	1	1	----	----	1	----	(*)	56
$500–$999	82	70	64	6	6	----	5	1	----	151	11
$1,000–$1,499	137	135	120	15	15	2	9	4	----	239	26
$1,500–$1,999	162	160	123	37	41	5	13	16	7	405	103
$2,000–$2,999	230	229	182	47	53	8	17	21	7	528	122
$3,000–$4,999	133	133	94	39	53	8	14	19	12	905	361
$5,000 and over	52	52	39	13	22	2	3	9	8	1,069	452
Other											
All nonrelief families	62	5	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

[1] Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (6).
[2] Averages in this column are based on the number of families as shown in column (2).
[3] Families that have supplementary earners.
[4] Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Wage earner families, 9 males and 1 female; clerical families, 3 males and no females; business and professional families, 5 males and no females.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MUNCIE, IND.

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]

Income class	Number of families with any supplementary earners	Average earnings of supplementary earners	Number of supplementary earners with earnings of—														
			Any amount	Under $50	$50–$99	$100–$199	$200–$299	$300–$399	$400–$499	$500–$599	$600–$699	$700–$799	$800–$899	$900–$999	$1,000–$1,499	$1,500–$1,999	$2,000 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
All families	935	$503	1,151	78	89	145	128	98	71	97	93	130	52	56	100	10	4
Relief families	79	214	101	22	11	30	13	6	4	13	1	1					
Nonrelief families	856	531	1,050	56	78	115	115	92	67	84	92	129	52	56	100	10	4
$0–$249																	
$250–$499	5	138	5		1	3	1										
$500–$749	23	122	25	7	7	4	6	1									
$750–$999	45	146	49	11	11	12	8	7									
$1,000–$1,249	79	197	92	9	16	23	22	13	8	1							
$1,250–$1,499	99	276	111	5	18	20	22	18	11	9	7	1					
$1,500–$1,749	120	433	128	6	9	15	11	10	13	25	20	17	2				
$1,750–$1,999	118	517	146	6	4	14	17	12	9	11	24	28	15	6			
$2,000–$2,249	81	618	98	5	1	5	5	7	8	10	10	16	12	14	5		
$2,250–$2,499	72	533	92	3	2	6	11	10	10	13	9	13	4	5	6		
$2,500–$2,999	99	757	120	2	3	6	4	6	2	8	10	29	9	17	24		
$3,000–$3,999	72	795	113	2	5	4	7	4	4	3	10	21	8	10	31	4	
$4,000–$4,999	29	1,079	46			1	1	2	1	4	1	3	2	2	23	3	3
$5,000 and over	14	1,082	25		1	2		2	1		1	1		2	11	3	1

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]

Income class	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
(1)	(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																							
All families	3,619	2	155	472	559	588	438	410	381	253	185	176	147	-----	2	10	14	10	8	16	21	24	17	25
Relief families	293	-----	12	30	35	50	25	34	27	31	25	24	17	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	1	5	4	2	3
Nonrelief families	3,326	2	143	442	524	538	413	376	354	222	160	152	130	-----	2	9	14	10	7	15	16	20	15	22
$0–$249	13	-----	-----	1	-----	3	2	1	1	1	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
$250–$499	48	-----	2	3	3	3	2	5	4	5	7	14	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
$500–$749	141	-----	10	18	12	21	10	11	18	15	9	17	4	-----	1	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
$750–$999	388	2	41	64	71	40	28	31	38	32	19	22	8	-----	-----	1	2	-----	-----	1	-----	2	1	1
$1,000–$1,249	582	-----	35	98	105	86	67	55	53	26	31	26	15	-----	-----	-----	3	1	-----	1	1	3	3	3
$1,250–$1,499	551	-----	31	108	98	86	65	62	46	21	15	19	14	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	2	4	2	2	-----	2
$1,500–$1,749	429	-----	13	60	82	81	50	43	41	29	18	12	13	-----	-----	2	2	2	2	-----	2	3	-----	-----
$1,750–$1,999	328	-----	5	37	56	64	40	47	41	16	14	8	20	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	4	5	2	5	2
$2,000–$2,249	225	-----	2	24	32	50	31	36	25	13	9	3	11	-----	-----	-----	2	1	1	2	1	2	-----	2
$2,250–$2,499	163	-----	3	15	16	29	25	21	25	17	7	5	8	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	5
$2,500–$2,999	212	-----	1	11	23	42	41	25	28	19	9	13	15	-----	-----	4	2	1	-----	-----	2	2	3	1
$3,000–$3,999	149	-----	-----	3	16	24	33	28	15	13	12	5	11	-----	-----	1	1	-----	1	3	-----	1	2	2
$4,000–$4,999	45	-----	-----	-----	4	5	6	4	13	6	6	1	9	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	2	1	1	3
$5,000 and over	52	-----	-----	-----	6	4	13	7	6	9	4	3	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1
	Average earnings of husbands [1]																							
All nonrelief families	$1,444	(*)	$1,085	$1,263	$1,518	$1,534	$1,689	$1,510	$1,430	$1,450	$1,368	$1,013	$648	-----	(*)	$845	$647	$638	$853	$690	$740	$616	$485	$541

[1] 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.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MUNCIE, IND.

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]

Income class	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
(1)	(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	63	------	2	8	13	7	7	8	6	4	3	5	362	3	47	88	68	55	38	29	18	7	8	1
Relief families	10	------	------	1	------	------	4	3	------	------	------	2	16	------	3	1	5	3	2	------	1	------	1	------
Nonrelief families	53	------	2	7	13	7	3	5	6	4	3	3	346	3	44	87	63	52	36	29	17	7	7	1
$0–$249	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$250–$499	3	------	------	------	------	2	------	------	1	------	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	1	------
$500–$749	8	------	1	------	2	------	------	1	1	1	2	------	10	------	1	3	1	2	------	2	1	------	------	------
$750–$999	8	------	1	------	1	------	------	3	1	------	1	1	16	------	5	6	1	1	1	1	------	------	------	1
$1,000–$1,249	7	------	------	1	4	1	------	------	------	------	------	1	40	2	8	9	3	5	2	2	2	5	2	------
$1,250–$1,499	7	------	------	2	------	1	1	1	1	------	------	1	41	------	6	9	11	6	4	3	1	------	1	------
$1,500–$1,749	4	------	------	2	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	54	------	8	17	12	8	5	3	1	------	------	------
$1,750–$1,999	4	------	------	------	1	------	1	------	1	1	------	------	52	------	6	14	9	10	5	5	2	1	------	------
$2,000–$2,249	4	------	------	1	2	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	38	------	4	10	7	9	3	3	1	------	1	------
$2,250–$2,499	3	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	1	1	------	------	32	1	4	5	5	5	4	5	3	------	------	------
$2,500–$2,999	3	------	------	------	2	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	31	------	1	11	5	3	5	2	3	------	1	------
$3,000–$3,999	1	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	19	------	1	3	6	1	5	3	------	------	------	------
$4,000–$4,999	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	8	------	------	------	2	1	1	------	2	1	1	------
$5,000 and over	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	3	------	------	------	1	------	1	------	1	------	------	------
	Average earnings of wives [1]																							
All nonrelief families	$854	------	(*)	$940	$916	$786	$1,169	$574	$871	$1,381	$420	$684	$532	$333	$417	$554	$612	$536	$548	$445	$698	$403	$389	(*)

[1] Averages 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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from—					Average money income, other than earnings, received from [2]—					
		Any source	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	All sources	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	Miscellaneous sources [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All families	3,973	587	263	121	96	59	$56	$20	$10	$12	$2	$12
Relief families	365	33	6	1	6	4	17	1	(**)	3	1	12
Nonrelief families	3,608	554	257	120	90	55	61	22	12	13	2	12
$0–$249	26	6	4	2	----	1	15	12	1	----	2	----
$250–$499	72	21	9	2	3	5	63	21	6	17	9	10
$500–$749	171	27	13	1	6	4	49	21	(**)	18	3	7
$750–$999	421	55	20	6	17	7	42	12	2	17	2	9
$1,000–$1,249	614	64	31	2	12	11	24	10	1	7	2	4
$1,250–$1,499	574	67	31	10	7	6	24	8	3	5	1	7
$1,500–$1,749	452	63	29	10	12	4	40	12	2	16	(**)	10
$1,750–$1,999	356	45	20	6	9	3	37	12	(**)	10	(**)	15
$2,000–$2,249	240	45	18	16	4	3	50	16	6	8	2	18
$2,250–$2,499	175	38	19	10	3	4	84	34	3	21	5	21
$2,500–$2,999	232	47	23	14	7	1	96	36	20	15	(**)	25
$3,000–$3,999	163	33	15	19	5	4	136	52	40	24	1	19
$4,000–$4,999	58	21	12	9	4	1	205	52	98	39	1	15
$5,000 and over	54	22	13	13	1	1	792	383	335	13	5	56

[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. Average exclude business losses met from family funds.
[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 definprofits.'

** $0.50 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MUNCIE, IND.

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]

Income class	Number of families		Homes free from mortgage					Mortgaged homes						
	All	Owning homes [1]	Families owning homes free from mortgage		Average rental value [2]	Average expense	Average nonmoney income [4]	Families owning mortgaged homes		Average rental value [2]	Average expense [3]		Average nonmoney income [4]	Interest as percentage of rental value
			Number	Percentage [5]				Number	Percentage [5]		Interest	Other		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
All families	3,973	1,687	641	38	$371	$103	$268	1,046	62	$339	$93	$96	$150	27
Relief families	365	84	33	39	168	67	101	51	61	216	61	75	80	28
Nonrelief families	3,608	1,603	608	38	383	105	278	995	62	346	94	98	154	27
$0–$249	26	15	8	(†)	172	68	104	7	(†)	236	71	80	85	30
$250–$499	72	38	21	55	260	84	176	17	45	272	62	85	125	23
$500–$749	171	64	21	33	258	84	174	43	67	234	64	79	91	28
$750–$999	421	121	48	40	286	88	198	73	60	271	84	84	103	31
$1,000–$1,249	614	209	63	30	287	89	198	146	70	262	77	83	102	30
$1,250–$1,499	574	212	72	34	310	93	217	140	66	287	79	87	121	27
$1,500–$1,749	452	206	69	34	361	101	260	137	66	333	94	96	143	28
$1,750–$1,999	356	173	63	36	343	98	245	110	64	366	98	102	166	27
$2,000–$2,249	240	121	47	39	395	107	288	74	61	366	109	102	155	30
$2,250–$2,499	175	105	35	33	401	108	293	70	67	418	97	110	211	23
$2,500–$2,999	232	148	57	38	457	118	339	91	62	431	109	112	210	25
$3,000–$3,999	163	103	52	50	560	136	424	51	50	485	126	123	236	26
$4,000–$4,999	58	46	28	61	538	132	406	18	39	580	161	139	280	28
$5,000 and over	54	42	24	57	714	164	550	18	43	710	184	161	365	26

[1] Includes all families occupying owned homes at any time during the report year. Excludes 3 families whose expenses exactly equaled the annual rental value of their homes. Data for the latter families, however, are included in the computation of averages.

[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).

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 12.—Monthly rental value: *Number of home-owning families having homes with specified monthly rental value, by income, 1935–36* [1]

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

Income class	Number of home-owning and renting families	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes [2]	Number of home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of—											
		Number	Percent [3]		Under $5	$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40–$44	$45–$54	$55–$74	$75 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
All families	3,958	1,669	42	$30.00	-------	17	75	201	216	322	239	224	134	163	56	22
Relief families	364	85	23	16.90	-------	13	14	28	14	10	3	-------	2	-------	1	-------
Nonrelief families	3,594	1,584	44	30.70	-------	4	61	173	202	312	236	224	132	163	55	22
$0–$249	25	16	(†)	17.00	-------	-------	7	4	2	1	1	-------	1	-------	-------	-------
$250–$499	72	37	51	22.90	-------	1	5	6	8	7	5	2	2	1	-------	-------
$500–$749	170	63	37	20.50	-------	2	10	14	16	11	5	3	1	1	-------	-------
$750–$999	416	119	29	24.10	-------	-------	13	22	25	20	19	8	8	3	1	-------
$1,000–$1,249	613	209	34	23.40	-------	1	9	47	47	53	24	22	3	3	-------	-------
$1,250–$1,499	572	211	37	25.30	-------	-------	8	41	34	53	40	21	5	7	2	-------
$1,500–$1,749	450	199	44	29.40	-------	-------	6	17	24	50	35	28	19	18	2	-------
$1,750–$1,999	356	172	48	30.20	-------	-------	2	13	22	41	32	27	19	12	3	1
$2,000–$2,249	239	118	49	32.50	-------	-------	-------	2	9	31	23	24	12	15	2	-------
$2,250–$2,499	175	104	59	34.90	-------	-------	-------	4	10	10	14	31	14	17	4	-------
$2,500–$2,999	232	148	64	37.60	-------	-------	-------	2	3	25	19	35	24	26	13	1
$3,000–$3,999	162	102	63	43.70	-------	-------	1	1	2	6	15	14	14	28	15	6
$4,000–$4,999	58	46	79	46.20	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	3	3	8	4	18	7	3
$5,000 and over	54	40	74	60.50	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	1	1	6	14	6	11

[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, column (3).

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

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MUNCIE, IND.

TABLE 13.—**Monthly rent:** *Number of renting families reporting specified monthly rent, by income, 1935–36* [1]

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

Income class	Number of home-owning and renting families	Renting families		Average monthly rent [2]	Number of renting families reporting monthly rent of—												
		Number	Percentage [3]		Under $5	$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40–$44	$45–$54	$55–$74	$75 and over	Rent free [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
All families	3,958	2,289	58	$19.40	13	197	510	556	340	266	157	108	49	44	14	1	34
Relief families	364	279	77	11.80	8	83	96	55	17	4	1	2					13
Nonrelief families	3,594	2,010	56	20.40	5	114	414	501	323	262	156	106	49	44	14	1	21
$0–$249	25	9	(†)	16.30			5		2	1							1
$250–$499	72	35	49	15.00		5	12	9	2	3	1	1					2
$500–$749	170	107	63	13.90	1	15	44	28	9	5	1	1		1			2
$750–$999	416	297	71	14.50	3	42	108	83	34	21	2	1	1		1		1
$1,000–$1,249	613	404	66	17.80	1	21	100	134	78	30	21	10	3	1			5
$1,250–$1,499	572	361	63	19.00		18	72	125	63	35	20	15	7	2	1		3
$1,500–$1,749	450	251	56	21.50		11	29	51	56	52	30	11	2	2	1		6
$1,750–$1,999	356	184	52	23.80		1	24	25	37	47	26	12	7	4			1
$2,000–$2,249	239	121	51	26.20		1	11	21	19	21	15	24	4	3	2		
$2,250–$2,499	175	71	41	28.00			7	10	4	14	16	7	7	6			
$2,500–$2,999	232	84	36	29.50			1	11	9	21	15	14	8	4		1	
$3,000–$3,999	162	60	37	35.70			1	2	8	9	6	8	8	14	4		
$4,000–$4,999	58	12	21	39.00					2	1	1	2	1	3	2		
$5,000 and over	54	14	26	40.80				2		2	2		1	4	3		

[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, including families receiving rent free, the amount of which was estimated by the family.

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

[4] Consists of families receiving rent as gift.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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, 1935–36* [1]

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

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	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	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]	882	1,317	40	60	$25.90	$17.20	200	312	39	61	$34.30	$23.50	455	367	55	45	$38.40	$29.40
$0–$499	21	29	42	58	21.00	15.40	-------	2	-------	(†)	-------	(*)	17	10	(†)	(†)	22.60	14.40
$500–$999	117	320	27	73	20.50	13.70	11	33	25	75	24.50	14.20	39	43	48	52	26.50	18.60
$1,000–$1,499	307	563	35	65	23.30	16.70	43	127	25	75	25.30	21.60	63	74	46	54	27.60	24.90
$1,500–$1,999	227	276	45	55	27.00	19.70	55	81	40	60	33.70	25.50	85	77	52	48	34.30	29.00
$2,000–$2,999	168	115	59	41	31.20	23.00	70	59	54	46	38.60	28.30	129	101	56	44	38.60	32.60
$3,000–$4,999	42	14	75	25	35.40	25.40	19	10	(†)	(†)	44.20	34.80	84	48	64	36	48.80	39.70
$5,000 and over	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2	-------	(†)	-------	(*)	-------	38	14	73	27	61.00	40.80

[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 group.

[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 was estimated by the family.

[5] Of the families classified in the occupational group "other," 61 did not change their living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Of the latter group 47 families or 77 percent were owning families. Their average monthly rental value was $29.80. The remaining 14 families were renting families. Their average monthly rent was $18.80.

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MUNCIE, IND.

TABLE **15–16.—Type of living quarters:** *Number and percentage of owning and renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by tenure and income, 1935–36* [1]

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

Income class	Number of families	Number of families occupying—				Percentage of families occupying [2]—			
		One-family house	Two-family house	Apartment	Other [3]	One-family house	Two-family house	Apartment	Other [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Owning families, all	1,669	1,574	68	18	9	94	4	1	1
Relief families	85	82	3			96	4		
Nonrelief families	1,584	1,492	65	18	9	94	4	1	1
$0–$249	16	14	2			(†)	(†)		
$250–$499	37	32	2	3		87	5	8	
$500–$749	63	55	3	3	2	87	5	5	3
$750–$999	119	108	5	4	2	91	4	3	2
$1,000–$1,249	209	200	7	2		96	3	1	
$1,250–$1,499	211	208	3			99	1		
$1,500–$1,749	199	182	14	2	1	91	7	1	1
$1,750–$1,999	172	163	8		1	94	5		1
$2,000–$2,249	118	111	3	2	2	94	2	2	2
$2,250–$2,499	104	98	5	1		94	5	1	
$2,500–$2,999	148	140	7		1	94	5		1
$3,000–$3,999	102	99	3			97	3		
$4,000–$4,999	46	44	2			96	4		
$5,000 and over	40	38	1	1		95	3	2	
Renting families, all	2,289	1,755	350	124	60	77	15	5	3
Relief families	279	215	50	8	6	77	18	3	2
Nonrelief families	2,010	1,540	300	116	54	76	15	6	3
$0–$249	9	8	1			(†)	(†)		
$250–$499	35	25	5	3	2	71	14	9	6
$500–$749	107	81	15	7	4	75	14	7	4
$750–$999	297	211	54	22	10	71	18	7	4
$1,000–$1,249	404	308	65	17	14	77	16	4	3
$1,250–$1,499	361	274	57	24	6	76	16	7	1
$1,500–$1,749	251	209	27	9	6	83	11	4	2
$1,750–$1,999	184	141	27	9	7	76	15	5	4
$2,000–$2,249	121	94	17	7	3	78	14	6	2
$2,250–$2,499	71	53	10	8		75	14	11	
$2,500–$2,999	84	64	11	7	2	77	13	8	2
$3,000–$3,999	60	48	10	2		80	17	3	
$4,000–$4,999	12	12				(†)			
$5,000 and over	14	12	1	1		(†)	(†)	(†)	

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

[2] Percentages are based on number of families as shown in column (2).

[3] Includes dwelling units in business buildings, other types of living quarters not elsewhere specified, and unknown types of living quarters.

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]

Income class	Number of families	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 nonfamily member	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room	Tourists and transients	Guests	All nonfamily members	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room	Tourists and transients	Guests
			Sons and daughters rooming and boarding	Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help					Sons and daughters rooming and boarding	Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
All families	3,973	927	46	177	189	98	4	----	523	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.7	----	0.1
Relief families	365	42	2	13	9	3	1	----	16	.5	(*)	.6	.8	.1	(*)	----	.1
Nonrelief families	3,608	885	44	164	180	95	3	----	507	.6	.8	.9	1.3	.6	.6	----	.1
$0–$249	26	7	----	5	1	----	----	----	2	.8	----	.6	(*)	----	----	----	(*)
$250–$499	72	22	4	3	8	1	1	----	5	.6	.9	1.0	.8	(*)	(*)	----	.2
$500–$749	171	24	1	8	5	3	----	----	9	.7	(*)	1.1	1.0	.7	----	----	.1
$750–$999	421	94	4	20	26	4	----	----	51	.5	.6	.7	.9	.2	----	----	.1
$1,000–$1,249	614	127	11	29	28	11	1	----	60	.6	.7	.7	1.2	.3	(*)	----	.2
$1,250–$1,499	574	135	6	38	25	4	----	----	77	.6	.7	.9	1.2	.3	----	----	.1
$1,500–$1,749	452	109	5	18	27	11	----	----	62	.7	.8	.8	1.6	.3	----	----	.1
$1,750–$1,999	356	88	4	11	13	10	----	----	59	.5	.7	1.0	.9	.7	----	----	.1
$2,000–$2,249	240	63	3	11	13	6	----	----	42	.7	1.0	2.2	.8	.7	----	----	.1
$2,250–$2,499	175	49	1	6	8	10	1	----	29	.7	(*)	1.2	1.9	.7	(*)	----	.1
$2,500–$2,999	232	74	4	7	12	11	----	----	49	.7	.8	.8	2.7	.6	----	----	.1
$3,000–$3,999	163	55	1	7	9	10	----	----	36	.5	(*)	.7	1.2	.8	----	----	.1
$4,000–$4,999	58	19	----	1	4	5	----	----	13	1.1	----	(*)	3.5	.8	----	----	.2
$5,000 and over	54	19	----	----	1	9	----	----	13	.5	----	----	(*)	.8	----	----	.2

[1] Excludes a small number of families which had nonfamily members in the household but which did not report the duration of their membership. See glossary for definition of "nonfamily members."

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MUNCIE, IND.

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]

Income class	Number reporting age	Number with ages of—								
		Under 20	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Husbands									
All families	3,973	2	639	1,180	887	717	223	144	103	78
Percentage	*100.0*	(‡)	*16.1*	*29.7*	*22.3*	*18.1*	*5.6*	*3.6*	*2.6*	*2.0*
Relief families	365		43	87	64	75	29	23	19	25
Nonrelief families	3,608	2	596	1,093	823	642	194	121	84	53
$0–$249	26		1	3	4	3	2	3	7	3
$250–$499	72		5	7	9	12	10	9	10	10
$500–$749	171		29	37	23	40	13	12	12	5
$750–$999	421	2	106	113	62	79	25	16	9	9
$1,000–$1,249	614		133	197	125	84	36	15	13	11
$1,250–$1,499	574		139	187	133	71	17	17	7	3
$1,500–$1,749	452		75	166	98	79	18	9	4	3
$1,750–$1,999	356		42	124	91	66	20	8	2	3
$2,000–$2,249	240		26	85	70	42	9	4	2	2
$2,250–$2,499	175		19	47	46	42	8	7	4	2
$2,500–$2,999	232		16	67	66	54	13	10	6	
$3,000–$3,999	163		4	41	65	31	13	5	3	1
$4,000–$4,999	58		1	9	11	23	6	3	4	1
$5,000 and over	54			10	20	16	4	3	1	
	Wives									
All families	3,973	36	966	1,149	834	628	175	107	54	24
Percentage	*100.0*	*0.9*	*24.3*	*28.9*	*21.0*	*15.8*	*4.4*	*2.7*	*1.4*	*0.6*
Relief families	365	4	67	88	69	73	21	21	15	7
Nonrelief families	3,608	32	899	1,061	765	555	154	86	39	17
$0–$249	26		1	4	3	5	3	5	4	1
$250–$499	72	1	5	10	9	19	9	11	6	2
$500–$749	171	3	40	31	39	35	11	9	2	1
$750–$999	421	15	144	84	82	57	19	9	6	5
$1,000–$1,249	614	6	202	166	103	80	28	12	15	2
$1,250–$1,499	574	5	200	173	102	62	19	9	2	2
$1,500–$1,749	452	1	116	159	85	72	12	6	1	
$1,750–$1,999	356		71	131	87	47	13	5		2
$2,000–$2,249	240	1	44	94	61	32	4	3	1	
$2,250–$2,499	175		29	55	44	33	9	4	1	
$2,500–$2,999	232		30	73	63	49	10	6		1
$3,000–$3,999	163		15	54	51	30	9	3		1
$4,000–$4,999	58		1	13	15	22	3	3	1	
$5,000 and over	54		1	14	21	12	5	1		

‡ 0.05 percent or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MUNCIE, IND.

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]

Date of end of report year	All families	Relief families	Nonrelief families in specified occupational groups								
			All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional					Other
						All business and professional	Independent		Salaried		
							Business	Professional	Business	Professional	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Number of families										
All dates	3,973	365	3,608	2,208	515	823	367	48	231	177	62
Dec. 31, 1935	99	7	92	60	8	23	13	2	3	5	1
Jan. 31, 1936	1		1	1							
Feb. 29, 1936	1		1	1							
Mar. 31, 1936	195	23	172	112	28	28	11	1	9	7	4
Apr. 30, 1936	421	55	366	230	59	66	34	2	20	10	11
May 31, 1936	363	38	325	212	39	68	31	8	16	13	6
June 30, 1936	321	23	298	194	34	65	26	5	19	15	5
July 31, 1936	888	78	810	505	128	161	76	6	50	29	16
Aug. 31, 1936	394	28	366	214	52	93	38	8	27	20	7
Sept. 30, 1936	957	105	852	561	103	176	82	7	48	39	12
Oct. 31, 1936	282	7	275	95	48	132	51	9	37	35	
Nov. 30, 1936	51	1	50	23	16	11	5		2	4	
	Percentage										
All dates	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dec. 31, 1935	2	2	2	3	2	3	4	4	1	3	2
Jan. 31, 1936	(‡)		(‡)	(‡)							
Feb. 29, 1936	(‡)		(‡)	(‡)							
Mar. 31, 1936	5	6	5	5	5	3	3	2	4	4	6
Apr. 30, 1936	11	15	10	10	11	8	9	4	9	6	18
May 31, 1936	9	10	9	10	8	8	8	17	7	7	10
June 30, 1936	8	6	8	9	7	8	7	10	8	8	8
July 31, 1936	22	22	23	23	25	20	21	12	21	16	26
Aug. 31, 1936	10	8	10	10	10	11	10	17	12	11	11
Sept. 30, 1936	25	29	24	25	20	22	23	15	21	23	19
Oct. 31, 1936	7	2	8	4	9	16	14	19	16	20	
Nov. 30, 1936	1	(‡)	1	1	3	1	1		1	2	

‡ 0.5 percent or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NEW CASTLE, PA.

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]

Income class	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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All families	2,786	652	487	337	587	259	249	130	50	35	3.7	1.2	0.6
Relief families	587	95	92	70	96	77	84	52	10	11	4.2	1.7	.6
Nonrelief families	2,199	557	395	267	491	182	165	78	40	24	3.6	1.0	.6
$0–$249	11	8	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2.3	.3	------
$250–$499	50	27	5	3	7	3	3	2	------	------	3.0	.7	.3
$500–$749	134	48	26	13	21	13	9	1	1	2	3.3	.9	.4
$750–$999	246	69	57	34	38	13	26	8	1	------	3.4	1.2	.3
$1,000–$1,249	392	95	93	56	67	28	38	8	4	3	3.5	1.1	.4
$1,250–$1,499	282	63	55	43	57	18	30	11	4	1	3.6	1.2	.4
$1,500–$1,749	246	63	43	33	53	21	13	11	5	4	3.6	1.0	.6
$1,750–$1,999	233	45	48	23	60	21	20	11	------	5	3.8	1.2	.6
$2,000–$2,249	170	38	19	19	49	20	10	7	6	2	3.8	1.0	.8
$2,250–$2,499	118	32	16	12	27	15	6	3	6	1	3.6	.9	.7
$2,500–$2,999	141	27	15	14	54	12	3	9	5	2	3.9	.9	1.0
$3,000–$3,499	67	14	7	8	21	7	4	1	4	1	3.8	.9	.9
$3,500–$3,999	35	7	6	3	10	4	1	2	1	1	3.9	.8	1.1
$4,000–$4,499	17	6	------	1	6	------	1	1	------	2	3.9	.5	1.4
$4,500–$4,999	15	4	2	1	5	1	------	2	------	------	3.6	.8	.9
$5,000–$7,499	30	6	------	3	12	5	1	1	2	------	3.9	.7	1.2
$7,500–$9,999	5	1	------	------	2	1	------	------	1	------	3.7	.6	1.2
$10,000 and over [3]	7	4	------	1	2	------	------	------	------	------	2.6	.3	.3

[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.
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] Largest income reported between $15,000 and $20,000.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NEW CASTLE, PA.

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.]

Income class and occupational group	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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Wage earner													
All nonrelief families	1,217	277	237	154	227	113	117	54	23	15	3.8	1.2	0.6
$0–$249	4	2	2								2.5	.5	
$250–$499	23	9	4	1	2	3	3	1			3.4	1.0	.4
$500–$749	91	25	19	12	12	10	9	1	1	2	3.6	1.2	.4
$750–$999	179	46	42	29	23	9	24	5	1		3.6	1.3	.3
$1,000–$1,249	285	60	70	49	44	20	30	7	2	3	3.6	1.2	.4
$1,250–$1,499	155	29	33	26	27	13	16	7	3	1	3.8	1.3	.5
$1,500–$1,749	146	33	30	18	26	14	11	7	4	3	3.8	1.2	.6
$1,750–$1,999	118	16	25	7	29	15	15	9		2	4.1	1.4	.7
$2,000–$2,249	86	27	3	6	28	9	3	6	4		3.6	.7	.9
$2,250–$2,499	53	13	5	2	14	8	3	3	4	1	4.0	.9	1.1
$2,500–$2,999	53	10	4	3	18	7	2	5	2	2	4.3	1.1	1.2
$3,000–$3,499	14	4		1	3	3		1	2		4.0	.6	1.4
$3,500–$3,999	6	2			1	1		2			4.7	.7	2.0
$4,000–$4,499	3	1					1			1	5.0	1.3	1.7
$4,500–$4,999													
$5,000–$7,499	1					1					(*)	(*)	(*)
$7,500–$9,999													
$10,000 and over													
Clerical													
All nonrelief families	366	73	78	48	94	31	21	9	11	1	3.5	0.9	0.6
$0–$249	1	1									(*)		
$250–$499	4	1		1	1			1			4.3	1.8	.5
$500–$749	11	6	3		1	1					2.7	.4	.3
$750–$999	30	4	12	5	8	1					3.2	.9	.3
$1,000–$1,249	46	12	14	3	7	3	4	1	2		3.4	.9	.5
$1,250–$1,499	60	10	14	9	14	2	9	1	1		3.6	1.2	.4
$1,500–$1,749	50	15	7	10	12	4		2			3.4	.9	.5
$1,750–$1,999	55	9	12	11	15	3	3	1		1	3.5	1.0	.5
$2,000–$2,249	37	1	4	6	14	7	3	1	1		4.2	1.2	1.0
$2,250–$2,499	26	8	4	2	5	4	2		1		3.5	.8	.7
$2,500–$2,999	25	2	6	1	12	1		1	2		3.7	.5	1.2
$3,000–$3,499	11	2	1		4	2			2		3.8	.6	1.2
$3,500–$3,999	3		1			1			1		4.7	.7	2.0
$4,000–$4,499	2	1			1						(*)		(*)
$4,500–$4,999	2					1		1			(*)	(*)	(*)
$5,000–$7,499	3	1				1			1		4.3	.3	2.0
$7,500–$9,999													
$10,000 and over													

For footnotes 1 and 2, see table 1 on p. 260.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NEW CASTLE, PA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Independent business													
All nonrelief families	261	79	36	20	72	24	15	10	1	4	3.5	0.9	0.6
$0–$249	1	1									(*)		
$250–$499	10	7	1	1	1						2.4	.3	.1
$500–$749	20	8	4	1	5	2					3.0	.5	.5
$750–$999	20	9	1		4	2	2	2			3.5	1.2	.3
$1,000–$1,249	38	11	5	2	12	4	4				3.4	.9	.5
$1,250–$1,499	31	10	2	4	8	2	2	3			3.6	1.1	.5
$1,500–$1,749	30	6	4	2	10	3	1	2	1	1	3.9	.9	1.0
$1,750–$1,999	27	8	5	1	8	3	1			1	3.4	.9	.5
$2,000–$2,249	21	4	8	2	3	1	2			1	3.6	1.3	.3
$2,250–$2,499	16	5	2	2	4	2	1				3.4	1.0	.4
$2,500–$2,999	25	4	1	5	10	3		2			3.8	1.0	.8
$3,000–$3,499	6	1	1		1	1	2				4.0	1.5	.5
$3,500–$3,999	6	2	2		1	1					3.3	.5	.8
$4,000–$4,499	2				1					1	(*)	(*)	(*)
$4,500–$4,999	2	1			1						(*)		(*)
$5,000–$7,499	5	1			3			1			3.8	.8	1.0
$7,500–$9,999													
$10,000 and over [3]	1	1									(*)		
Independent professional													
All nonrelief families	53	21	1	9	13	4	4	1			3.3	.8	.5
$0–$249													
$250–$499													
$500–$749													
$750–$999	2	1				1					(*)	(*)	(*)
$1,000–$1,249	2	2									(*)		
$1,250–$1,499	2	1					1				(*)	(*)	
$1,500–$1,749	2	2									(*)		
$1,750–$1,999	3	2						1			3.7	1.7	
$2,000–$2,249	3	2					1				3.0	1.0	
$2,250–$2,499	1	1									(*)		
$2,500–$2,999	6	3			2		1				3.0	.7	.3
$3,000–$3,499	11	3	1	3	3		1				3.4	1.0	.4
$3,500–$3,999	3	1		2							3.3	1.3	
$4,000–$4,499	3	1		1	1						3.0	.7	.3
$4,500–$4,999	1				1						(*)		(*)
$5,000–$7,499	9	1		2	4	2					3.9	.8	1.1
$7,500–$9,999	2	1				1					(*)	(*)	(*)
$10,000 and over [3]	3			1	2						3.4	.7	.7

[3] Largest income reported between $15,000 and $20,000.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NEW CASTLE, PA.

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

Income class	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Salaried business													
All nonrelief families	135	36	22	21	33	7	6	3	4	3	3.5	0.9	0.6
$0–$249													
$250–$499													
$500–$749	1				1						(*)	(*)	(*)
$750–$999	2		1					1			(*)	(*)	
$1,000–$1,249	9	3	2	1	2	1					3.0	.7	.3
$1,250–$1,499	10	4	3	2			1				2.9	.9	
$1,500–$1,749	9	3	2	2	1		1				3.1	1.0	.1
$1,750–$1,999	14	5	3	2	3		1				3.1	.9	.2
$2,000–$2,249	14	2	2	4	2	1	1		1	1	4.1	1.4	.7
$2,250–$2,499	13	3	3	3	2	1			1		3.3	.8	.5
$2,500–$2,999	14	4		4	5	1					3.3	.8	.5
$3,000–$3,499	15	2	2	3	5	1	1			1	4.2	1.3	.9
$3,500–$3,999	11	2	3		4	1				1	3.8	.7	1.1
$4,000–$4,499	7	3			3			1			3.5	.1	1.4
$4,500–$4,999	6	2	1		2			1			3.5	.5	1.0
$5,000–$7,499	7	3			1	1	1		1		3.7	.8	.9
$7,500–$9,999	3				2				1		3.9	.3	1.6
$10,000 and over													
Salaried professional													
All nonrelief families	100	19	19	14	41	3	1	1	1	1	3.4	.6	.8
$0–$249													
$250–$499													
$500–$749													
$750–$999	1		1								(*)	(*)	
$1,000–$1,249	9	5	2	1	1						2.6	.5	.1
$1,250–$1,499	14	2	3	1	7	1					3.4	.5	.9
$1,500–$1,749	6	2		1	3						3.0	.3	.7
$1,750–$1,999	15	4	3	2	5					1	3.5	.5	1.0
$2,000–$2,249	6		1	1	2	2					4.0	1.2	.8
$2,250–$2,499	8	1	2	3	2						3.4	1.1	.3
$2,500–$2,999	16	2	4	1	7			1	1		3.8	.6	1.2
$3,000–$3,499	9	1	2	1	5						3.0	.4	.7
$3,500–$3,999	6			1	4		1				3.8	1.0	.8
$4,000–$4,499													
$4,500–$4,999	4	1	1	1	1						3.0	.8	.2
$5,000–$7,499	5			1	4						3.6	.4	1.2
$7,500–$9,999													
$10,000 and over [3]	1	1									(*)		
Other [4]													
All nonrelief families	67	52	2	1	11		1				2.3	.1	.2
$0–$249	5	4	1								2.2	.2	
$250–$499	13	10			3						2.3		.2
$500–$749	11	9			2						2.2		.3
$750–$999	12	9			3						2.2		.2
$1,000–$1,249	3	2			1						2.7	.3	.4
$1,250–$1,499	10	7		1	1		1				2.7	.5	.2
$1,500–$1,749	3	2			1						2.3		.3
$1,750–$1,999	1	1									(*)		
$2,000–$2,249	3	2	1								2.3	.3	
$2,250–$2,499	1	1									(*)		
$2,500–$2,999	2	2									(*)		
$3,000–$3,499	1	1									(*)		
$3,500–$3,999													
$4,000–$4,499													
$4,500–$4,999													
$5,000–$7,499													
$7,500–$9,999													
$10,000 and over [3]	2	2									(*)		

[3] Largest income reported between $15,000 and $20,000.
[4] This group contains families having no gainfully employed members.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NEW CASTLE, PA.

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings [1]	Other sources (positive or negative) [2]	Any source [3]	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All families	2,786	2,693	467	1,150	1,141	9
Relief families	587	561	55	151	151	----
Nonrelief families	2,199	2,132	412	999	990	9
$0–$249	11	6	2	6	6	----
$250–$499	50	37	17	26	26	----
$500–$749	134	123	27	47	47	----
$750–$999	246	234	34	65	65	----
$1,000–$1,249	392	389	44	114	114	----
$1,250–$1,499	282	272	54	126	125	1
$1,500–$1,749	246	243	29	106	106	----
$1,750–$1,999	233	232	33	103	100	3
$2,000–$2,249	170	167	27	102	102	----
$2,250–$2,499	118	117	29	79	78	1
$2,500–$2,999	141	139	44	95	93	2
$3,000–$3,999	102	101	38	74	72	2
$4,000–$4,999	32	32	10	19	19	----
$5,000 and over	42	40	24	37	37	----

[1] See glossary for definition of "earnings."

[2] Includes 440 families, 386 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings and no business losses met from family funds; 25 families, 24 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, 442 families, 388 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 27 families, 26 of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds, whether or not they had money income other than earnings. These latter 26 families were found in the following income classes: $500–$749, 1; $750–$$999, 3; $1,000–$1,249, 4; $1,250–$1,499, 2; $1,500–$1,749, 2; $1,750–$1,999, 2; $2,000–$2,249, 1; $2,250–$2,499, 3; $2,500–$2,999, 2; $3,000–$3,999, 4; $4,000–$4,999, 1; $5,000 and over, 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 were 45 families, 30 of which were nonrelief, with losses from owned homes (i. e., families whose estimated rental value was less than estimated expenses). The latter 30 families were found in the following income classes: $0–$249, 1; $500–$749, 2; $750–$999, 1; $1,000–$1,249, 9; $1,250–$1,499, 4; $1,500–$1,749, 3; $1,750–$1,999, 2; $2,000–$2,249, 2; $2,250–$2,499, 3; $2,500–$2,999. 2; $5,000 and over, 1. Excludes 1 family whose estimated rental value of owned home was equal to estimated expenses.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NEW CASTLE, PA.

TABLE 2.—**Sources of family income:** *Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by income, 1935–36* [1]— Continued

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

Income class	Average family income						
	Total	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources	Earnings [2]	Other sources (positive or negative) [3]	All sources	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All families	[5] $1,492	$1,406	$1,334	$72	$86	$85	$1
Relief families	617	585	552	33	32	32	----------
Nonrelief families	[5] 1,726	1,624	1,543	81	102	100	2
$0–$249	156	110	90	20	46	46	----------
$250–$499	415	311	249	62	104	104	----------
$500–$749	634	585	531	54	49	49	----------
$750–$999	880	840	797	43	40	40	----------
$1,000–$1,249	1,136	1,092	1,069	23	44	44	----------
$1,250–$1,499	1,362	1,286	1,213	73	76	75	1
$1,500–$1,749	1,601	1,516	1,478	38	85	85	----------
$1,750–$1,999	1,865	1,770	1,742	28	95	91	4
$2,000–$2,249	2,103	1,966	1,888	78	137	137	----------
$2,240 $2,499	2,372	2,220	2,135	85	152	150	2
$2,500–$2,999	2,739	2,550	2,429	121	189	178	11
$3,000–$3,999	3,379	3,146	2,994	152	233	223	10
$4,000–$4,999	4,426	4,183	4,081	102	243	243	----------
$5,000 and over	7,206	6,738	5,462	1,276	468	468	----------

[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 $1,258; for nonrelief families, $1,486.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NEW CASTLE, PA.

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]

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings [1]	Other sources (positive or negative) [2]	Any source [3]	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wage earner						
All nonrelief families	1,217	1,217	148	470	468	2
$0–$499	27	27	4	6	6	----
$500–$999	270	270	21	58	58	----
$1,000–$1,499	440	440	41	129	129	----
$1,500–$1,999	264	264	31	126	125	1
$2,000–$2,999	192	192	40	132	131	1
$3,000–$4,999	23	23	10	18	18	----
$5,000 and over	1	1	1	1	1	----
Clerical						
All nonrelief families	366	366	62	145	145	----
$0–$499	5	5	3	1	1	----
$500–$999	41	41	2	7	7	----
$1,000–$1,499	106	106	16	35	35	----
$1,500–$1,999	105	105	11	30	30	----
$2,000–$2,999	88	88	21	57	57	----
$3,000–$4,999	18	18	7	13	13	----
$5,000 and over	3	3	2	2	2	----
Business and professional						
All nonrelief families	549	549	144	322	315	7
$0–$499	11	11	3	9	9	----
$500–$999	46	46	15	26	26	----
$1,000–$1,499	115	115	28	64	63	1
$1,500–$1,999	106	106	16	49	47	2
$2,000–$2,999	143	143	33	81	79	2
$3,000–$4,999	92	92	3 0	61	59	2
$5,000 and over	36	36	19	32	32	----
Other						
All nonrelief families	67	----	58	62	62	----

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NEW CASTLE, PA.

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* [1]—Continued

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

Income class and occupational group	Average family income						
		Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
	Total	All sources	Earnings [2]	Other sources (positive or negative) [3]	All sources	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wage earner							
All nonrelief families	[5] $1,438	$1,369	$1,350	$19	$69	$68	$1
$0–$499	395	371	343	28	24	24	----
$500–$999	799	771	764	7	28	28	----
$1,000–$1,499	1,211	1,170	1,160	10	41	41	----
$1,500–$1,999	1,721	1,630	1,621	9	91	89	2
$2,000–$2,999	2,350	2,211	2,143	68	139	134	5
$3,000–$4,999	3,452	3,210	3,176	34	242	242	----
$5,000 and over	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	----
Clerical							
All nonrelief families	[5] 1,749	1,665	1,620	45	84	84	----
$0–$499	355	298	216	82	57	57	----
$500–$999	818	791	778	13	27	27	----
$1,000–$1,499	1,269	1,208	1,172	36	61	61	----
$1,500–$1,999	1,728	1,674	1,648	26	54	54	----
$2,000–$2,999	2,358	2,217	2,172	45	141	141	----
$3,000–$4,999	3,539	3,323	3,086	237	216	216	----
$5,000 and over	5,923	5,651	5,307	344	272	272	----
Business and professional							
All nonrelief families	[5] 2,392	2,220	2,110	110	172	167	5
$0–$499	421	297	283	14	124	124	----
$500–$999	757	682	632	50	75	75	----
$1,000–$1,499	1,264	1,164	1,101	63	100	97	3
$1,500–$1,999	1,753	1,641	1,585	56	112	107	5
$2,000–$2,999	2,450	2,262	2,188	74	188	181	7
$3,000–$4,999	3,698	3,458	3,339	119	240	229	11
$5,000 and over	6,966	6,493	5,831	662	473	473	----
Other							
All nonrelief families	1,382	1,161	----	1,161	221	221	----

[1] The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2) of table 2A, 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 incomes were as follows: Wage-earner families, $1,354; clerical families, $1,648; business and professional families, $1,981.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NEW CASTLE, PA.

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from [1]—		
		Any source	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders [2]	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders and other work [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All families	2,786	2,693	2,671	270	21	$1,334	$1,315	$19
Relief families	587	561	555	44	7	552	540	12
Nonrelief families	2,199	2,132	2,116	226	14	1,543	1,522	21
$0–$249	11	6	6			90	90	
$250–$499	50	37	35	9	2	249	222	27
$500–$749	134	123	118	15	1	531	501	30
$750–$999	246	234	232	22		797	780	17
$1,000–$1,249	392	389	388	31	3	1,069	1,054	15
$1,250–$1,499	282	272	268	31	1	1,213	1,193	20
$1,500–$1,749	246	243	241	28		1,478	1,452	26
$1,750–$1,999	233	232	232	27	2	1,742	1,720	22
$2,000–$2,249	170	167	167	20		1,888	1,867	21
$2,250–$2,499	118	117	117	19	1	2,135	2,092	43
$2,500–$2,999	141	139	139	14		2,429	2,407	22
$3,000–$3,999	102	101	101	8	1	2,994	2,974	20
$4,000–$4,999	32	32	32		2	4,081	4,077	4
$5,000 and over	42	40	40	2	1	5,462	5,440	22

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NEW CASTLE, PA.

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]

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from [1]—		
		Any source	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders [2]	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders and other work [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Wage earner								
All nonrelief families	1,217	1,217	1,217	132	8	$1,350	$1,331	$19
$0–$499	27	27	27	3	1	343	338	5
$500–$999	270	270	270	23	1	764	754	10
$1,000–$1,499	440	440	440	36	4	1,160	1,147	13
$1,500–$1,999	264	264	264	34	1	1,621	1,599	22
$2,000–$2,999	192	192	192	34	1	2,143	2,108	35
$3,000–$4,999	23	23	23	2		3,176	3,159	17
$5,000 and over	1	1	1			(*)	(*)	
Clerical								
All nonrelief families	366	366	365	22	2	1,620	1,608	12
$0–$499	5	5	4		1	216	201	15
$500–$999	41	41	41	2		778	754	24
$1,000–$1,499	106	106	106	4		1,172	1,167	5
$1,500–$1,999	105	105	105	9	1	1,648	1,636	12
$2,000–$2,999	88	88	88	6		2,172	2,155	17
$3,000–$4,999	18	18	18	1		3,086	3,079	7
$5,000 and over	3	3	3			5,307	5,307	
Business and professional								
All nonrelief families	549	549	534	72	4	2,110	2,074	36
$0–$499	11	11	10	6		283	181	102
$500–$999	46	46	39	12		632	535	97
$1,000–$1,499	115	115	110	22		1,101	1,055	46
$1,500–$1,999	106	106	104	12		1,585	1,552	33
$2,000–$2,999	143	143	143	13		2,188	2,166	22
$3,000–$4,999	92	92	92	5	3	3,339	3,321	18
$5,000 and over	36	36	36	2	1	5,831	5,803	28
Other								
All nonrelief families	67							

[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: Business and professional families, $2.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NEW CASTLE, PA.

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

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

Income class	Number of families	Number of principal earners					Average weeks of employment of principal earners [1]	Average earnings of principal earners [2]	
		All [3]	Husbands	Wives	Others			All	Husbands
					Male	Female			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All occupations									
All families	2,786	2,671	2,576	14	49	32	47	$1,304	$1,320
Relief families	587	555	524	4	24	3	33	547	546
Nonrelief families [4]	2,199	2,116	2,052	10	25	29	50	1,502	1,518
$0–$249	11	6	6				25	165	165
$250–$499	50	35	33	1		1	37	318	322
$500–$749	134	118	114	3	1		45	566	572
$750–$999	246	232	225	2	3	2	49	815	822
$1,000–$1,249	392	388	378	3	3	4	51	1,048	1,056
$1,250–$1,499	282	268	261		1	6	50	1,227	1,236
$1,500–$1,749	246	241	236		4	1	51	1,425	1,439
$1,750–$1,999	233	232	222		4	6	52	1,644	1,660
$2,000–$2,249	170	167	162		3	2	51	1,786	1,800
$2,250–$2,499	118	117	113	1	2	1	52	1,975	1,993
$2,500–$2,999	141	139	135		2	2	51	2,264	2,300
$3,000–$3,999	102	101	97		1	3	51	2,746	2,781
$4,000–$4,999	32	32	31		1		52	3,761	3,825
$5,000 and over	42	40	39			1	52	5,218	5,305
Wage earner									
All nonrelief families	1,217	1,217	1,200	4	12	1	50	1,268	1,274
$0–$499	27	27	26	1			35	337	336
$500–$999	270	270	264	3	3		48	745	749
$1,000–$1,499	440	440	438		2		51	1,131	1,133
$1,500–$1,999	264	264	259		5		52	1,528	1,535
$2,000–$2,999	192	192	189		2	1	51	1,912	1,923
$3,000–$4,999	23	23	23				52	2,745	2,745
$5,000 and over	1	1	1				(*)	(*)	(*)
Clerical									
All nonrelief families	366	365	340	3	8	14	51	1,514	1,552
$0–$499	5	4	3			1	33	251	295
$500–$999	41	41	37	1	1	2	46	734	758
$1,000–$1,499	106	106	99	1	1	5	51	1,138	1,161
$1,500–$1,999	105	105	100		1	4	52	1,556	1,583
$2,000–$2,999	88	88	82	1	4	1	52	2,025	2,074
$3,000–$4,999	18	18	16		1	1	52	2,603	2,702
$5,000 and over	3	3	3				52	4,100	4,100
Business and professional									
All nonrelief families	549	534	512	3	5	14	50	2,029	2,066
$0–$499	11	10	10				36	199	199
$500–$999	46	39	38	1			47	631	641
$1,000–$1,499	115	110	102	2	1	5	49	1,066	1,083
$1,500–$1,999	106	104	99		2	3	51	1,522	1,538
$2,000–$2,999	143	143	139		1	3	51	2,090	2,113
$3,000–$4,999	92	92	89		1	2	51	3,127	3,168
$5,000 and over	36	36	35			1	52	5,409	5,512

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

[2] Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in columns (3) and (4).

[3] 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.

[4] Includes 67 families classified in occupational group "other." These families had no principal earners.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NEW CASTLE, PA.

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners								Families with more than one earner as percentage of families with any individual earner [1]	Average number of supplementary earners per family [2]
		One only					Two	Three	Four or more		
		Any family member	Husband	Wife	Other						
					Male	Female					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All families	2,786	2,354	2,312	8	21	13	265	45	7	12	0.14
Relief families	587	497	481	2	12	2	53	4	1	10	.12
Nonrelief families	2,199	1,857	1,831	6	9	11	212	41	6	12	.15
$0–$249	11	6	6								
$250–$499	50	34	32	1		1	1			3	.03
$500–$749	134	116	112	3	1		1	1		2	.02
$750–$999	246	220	216	1	2	1	12			5	.05
$1,000–$1,249	392	361	357	1		3	24	3		7	.08
$1,250–$1,499	282	245	243			2	23			9	.08
$1,500–$1,749	246	213	212		1		26	2		12	.12
$1,750–$1,999	233	199	193		3	3	28	5		14	.16
$2,000–$2,249	170	136	134		1	1	26	4	1	19	.23
$2,250–$2,499	118	92	92				21	4		21	.25
$2,500–$2,999	141	105	105				23	9	2	24	.34
$3,000–$3,999	102	77	76		1		16	6	2	24	.35
$4,000–$4,999	32	25	25				5	1	1	22	.31
$5,000 and over	42	28	28				6	6		30	.45

[1] This percentage was computed by dividing the sum of columns (8), (9), (10) by column (4) of table 3 on p. 268.

[2] Based on the number of families with individual earners, column (4) of table 3 on p. 268.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NEW CASTLE, PA.

TABLE 6.—**Sole and supplementary earners:** *Number of families with individual earners; number of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; average earnings of supplementary earners; 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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners				Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners [1]	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [2]
		Any	One only		More than one [3]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others [4]			
			Any family member	Husband					Male	Female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All families	2,786	2,671	2,354	2,312	317	378	45	62	159	112	$477	$65
Relief families	587	555	497	481	58	64	13	10	31	10	217	24
Nonrelief families	2,199	2,116	1,857	1,831	259	314	32	52	128	102	530	76
$0–$249	11	6	6	6								
$250–$499	50	35	34	32	1	1				1	(*)	(**)
$500–$749	134	118	116	112	2	3		2		1	87	5
$750–$999	246	232	220	216	12	12	3	6		3	243	12
$1,000–$1,249	392	388	361	357	27	30	5	6	10	9	224	17
$1,250–$1,499	282	268	245	243	23	23	5	5	7	6	329	27
$1,500–$1,749	246	241	213	212	28	30	4	8	15	3	461	56
$1,750–$1,999	233	232	199	193	33	38	2	10	12	14	512	84
$2,000–$2,249	170	167	136	134	31	38	1	6	20	11	498	111
$2,250–$2,499	118	117	92	92	25	29	4	2	12	11	553	136
$2,500–$2,999	141	139	105	105	34	47	4	3	23	17	529	176
$3,000–$3,999	102	101	77	76	24	35	2	4	15	14	745	256
$4,000–$4,999	32	32	25	25	7	10	1		5	4	996	311
$5,000 and over	42	40	28	28	12	18	1		9	8	1,096	470

[1] Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (7).
[2] Averages in this column are based on the number of families as shown in column (2).
[3] Families that have supplementary earners.
[4] Includes 1 male and no females under 16 years of age.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.
**$0.50 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NEW CASTLE, PA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners [1]	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [2]
		Any	One only	More than one [3]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others			
								Male	Female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Wage earner											
All nonrelief families	1,217	1,217	1,079	138	166	8	35	76	47	$463	$63
$0–$499	27	27	26	1	1				1	(*)	(**)
$500–$999	270	270	259	11	12	2	7		3	198	9
$1,000–$1,499	440	440	413	27	29	2	6	13	8	244	16
$1,500–$1,999	264	264	227	37	42	3	13	19	7	446	71
$2,000–$2,999	192	192	139	53	68	1	8	36	23	547	194
$3,000–$4,999	23	23	15	8	12		1	7	4	792	413
$5,000 and over	1	1		1	2			1	1	(*)	(*)
Clerical											
All nonrelief families	366	365	314	51	66	12	8	20	26	546	98
$0–$499	5	4	4								
$500–$999	41	41	38	3	3	1	1		1	269	20
$1,000–$1,499	106	106	95	11	12	4	3	3	2	264	30
$1,500–$1,999	105	105	92	13	14	1	3	4	6	601	80
$2,000–$2,999	88	88	73	15	20	5	1	7	7	574	130
$3,000–$4,999	18	18	11	7	13	1		4	8	658	476
$5,000 and over	3	3	1	2	4			2	2	903	1,204
Business and professional											
All nonrelief families	549	534	464	70	82	12	9	32	29	652	97
$0–$499	11	10	10								
$500–$999	46	39	39								
$1,000–$1,499	115	110	98	12	12	4	2	1	5	337	35
$1,500–$1,999	106	104	93	11	12	2	2	4	4	514	58
$2,000–$2,999	143	143	121	22	26	3	2	12	9	427	78
$3,000–$4,999	92	92	76	16	20	2	3	9	6	898	195
$5,000 and over	36	36	27	9	12	1		6	5	1,184	394
Other											
All nonrelief families	67										

[1] Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (6).
[2] Averages in this column are based on the number of families as shown in column (2).
[3] Families that have supplementary earners.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.
**$0.50 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NEW CASTLE, PA.

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]

Income class	Number of families with any supplementary earners	Average earnings of supplementary earners	Number of supplementary earners with earnings of—														
			Any amount	Under $50	$50–$99	$100–$199	$200–$299	$300–$399	$400–$499	$500–$599	$600–$699	$700–$799	$800–$899	$900–$999	$1,000–$1,499	$1,500–$1,999	$2,000 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
All families	317	$477	378	21	27	57	45	40	27	31	32	36	15	15	24	6	2
Relief families	58	217	64	9	9	17	13	7	4	2	1	2					
Nonrelief families	259	530	314	12	18	40	32	33	23	29	31	34	15	15	24	6	2
$0–$249																	
$250–$499	1	(*)	1	1													
$500–$749	2	87	3		2	1											
$750–$999	12	243	12		1	3	5	1	2								
$1,000–$1,249	27	224	30	4	3	10	1	7	3	2							
$1,250–$1,499	23	329	23	3	1	2	3	5	5	2	2						
$1,500–$1,749	28	461	30	1		4	4	2	4	4	6	5					
$1,750–$1,999	33	512	38		2	5	5	1	3	6	4	6	4	2			
$2,000–$2,249	31	498	38	2	3	4	5	3		4	4	5	4	3	1		
$2,250–$2,499	25	553	29		1	3	3	3	1	4	3	6	2	2	1		
$2,500–$2,999	34	529	47		5	6	3	4	4	4	7	2	2	4	6		
$3,000–$3,999	24	745	35	1		1	1	5	1	1	5	8	2	1	7	2	
$4,000–$4,999	7	996	10			1		1		1		1		1	3	1	1
$5,000 and over	12	1,096	18				2	1		1		1	1	2	6	3	1

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]

Income class	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
(1)	(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																							
All families	2,576	1	79	318	376	384	368	328	249	192	146	135	45	-----	-----	2	3	2	4	7	9	9	6	3
Relief families	524	1	29	75	82	84	64	67	51	27	23	21	13	-----	-----	-----	1	1	3	-----	2	4	2	-----
Nonrelief families	2,052	-----	50	243	294	300	304	261	198	165	123	114	32	-----	-----	2	2	1	1	7	7	5	4	3
$0–$249	6	-----	-----	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
$250–$499	33	-----	3	2	1	7	2	5	4	2	2	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
$500–$749	114	-----	8	15	16	15	10	13	9	7	6	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
$750–$99	225	-----	14	53	38	28	22	14	19	18	12	7	3	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
$1,000–$1,249	378	-----	15	77	67	52	40	43	24	18	22	20	5	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1	1	-----	1	-----
$1,250–$1,499	261	-----	3	32	47	42	39	27	27	20	6	18	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	1	1	-----	1
$1,500–$1,749	236	-----	5	24	33	40	43	28	15	20	18	10	4	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	2	-----	-----
$1,750–$1,999	222	-----	2	19	41	40	41	37	15	14	7	6	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
$2,000–$2,249	162	-----	-----	8	18	24	33	27	23	14	10	5	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
$2,250–$2,499	113	-----	-----	4	8	16	21	16	18	11	9	10	4	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
$2,500–$2,999	135	-----	-----	4	14	10	24	28	22	16	9	8	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	2	-----
$3,000–$3,999	97	-----	-----	2	10	18	19	9	13	10	12	4	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----
$4,000–$4,999	31	-----	-----	2	-----	4	3	8	3	5	4	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
$5,000 and over	39	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	7	6	6	7	6	4	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----
	Average earnings of husband [1]																							
All nonrelief families	$1,518	-----	$992	$1,242	$1,425	$1,564	$1,684	$1,663	$1,638	$1,625	$1,637	$1,182	$637	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	$576	$679	$860	$812	$325

[1] 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.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NEW CASTLE, PA.

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]

Income class	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
(1)	(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	14		2	3	3		2		1	2		1	62		2	21	10	15	5	4	3	1	1	
Relief families	4		1	1	1		1						10			3	3	1	1		1		1	
Nonrelief families	10		1	2	2		1		1	2		1	52		2	18	7	14	4	4	2	1		
$0–$249																								
$250–$499	1									1														
$500–$749	3			1	1							1	2					1		1				
$750–$999	2				1					1			6		1	3			2					
$1,000–$1,249	3		1	1					1				6			2	1	1		1		1		
$1,250–$1,499													5			2	1	1		1				
$1,500–$1,749													8		1	3		2	1		1			
$1,750–$1,999													10			4	3	1		1	1			
$2,000–$2,249													6			3		3						
$2,250–$2,499	1						1						2					1	1					
$2,500–$2,999													3			1	1	1						
$3,000–$3,499													4				1	3						
$3,500–$3,999																								
$4,000–$4,499																								
$4,500–$4,999																								
$5,000–$7,499																								
$7,500–$9,999																								
$10,000 and over																								
	Average earnings of wives [1]																							
All nonrelief families	$631		(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)		(*)	(*)		(*)	$552		(*)	$500	$878	$616	$540	$245	(*)	(*)		

[1] Averages 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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from—					Average money income, other than earnings, received from [2]—					
		Any source	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	All sources	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	Miscellaneous sources [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All families	2,786	442	126	158	115	45	$73	$10	$19	$24	$4	$16
Relief families	587	54	10	1	19	3	33	2	(**)	15	(**)	16
Nonrelief families	2,199	388	116	157	96	42	83	12	24	26	5	16
$0–$249	11	2	2				10	10				
$250–$499	50	17	5	7	4	2	62	17	9	25	6	5
$500–$749	134	26	9	6	12	3	56	10	4	35	4	3
$750–$999	246	31	7	4	15	6	44	4	(**)	34	5	1
$1,000–$1,249	392	40	12	10	10	7	23	5	1	15	1	1
$1,250–$1,499	282	52	19	23	14	4	72	12	11	42	2	5
$1,500–$1,749	246	27	3	10	9	3	39	5	5	21	1	7
$1,750–$1,999	233	31	10	17	6	3	29	14	4	8	1	2
$2,000–$2,249	170	26	8	10	6	1	80	6	30	29	(**)	15
$2,250–$2,499	118	26	10	11	3	1	85	26	16	18	8	17
$2,500–$2,999	141	43	14	21	5	3	120	20	37	34	5	24
$3,000–$3,999	102	34	9	18	7	5	158	27	48	48	15	20
$4,000–$4,999	32	9	2	7		1	114	43	68		3	
$5,000 and over	42	24	6	13	5	3	1,299	58	618	50	73	500

[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. Averages exclude business losses met from family funds.

[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."

** $0.50 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]

Income class	Number of families		Homes free from mortgage					Mortgaged homes						
	All	Owning homes [1]	Families owning homes free from mortgage		Average rental value [2]	Average expense [3]	Average nonmoney income [4]	Families owning mortgaged homes		Average rental value [2]	Average expense [3]		Average nonmoney income [4]	Interest as percentage of rental value
			Number	Percentage [5]				Number	Percentage [5]		Interest	Other		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
All families	2,786	1,141	586	51	$392	$107	$285	555	49	$380	$148	$105	$127	39
Relief families	587	151	56	37	272	86	186	95	63	304	128	91	85	42
Nonrelief families	2,199	990	530	54	404	108	296	460	46	395	152	107	136	38
$0–$249	11	6	3	(†)	188	71	117	3	(†)	288	148	89	51	51
$250–$499	50	26	19	(†)	324	95	229	7	(†)	343	124	99	120	36
$500–$749	134	47	21	45	325	96	229	26	55	280	118	88	74	42
$750–$999	246	65	39	60	257	84	173	26	40	358	138	101	119	39
$1,000–$1,249	392	114	59	52	307	92	215	55	48	320	140	95	85	44
$1,250–$1,499	282	125	60	48	328	96	232	65	52	359	145	101	113	40
$1,500–$1,749	246	106	49	46	385	105	280	57	54	362	135	102	125	37
$1,750–$1,999	233	100	49	49	378	104	274	51	51	400	136	107	157	34
$2,000–$2,249	170	102	56	55	406	109	297	46	45	392	142	107	143	36
$2,250–$2,499	118	78	38	49	427	113	314	40	51	400	151	108	141	38
$2,500–$2,999	141	93	50	54	452	117	335	43	46	502	182	126	194	36
$3,000–$3,999	102	72	48	67	511	126	385	24	33	530	225	131	174	42
$4,000–$4,999	32	19	14	(†)	608	144	464	5	(†)	576	166	139	271	29
$5,000 and over	42	37	25	68	835	183	652	12	32	740	297	167	276	40

[1] Includes all families occupying owned homes at any time during the report year. Excludes 1 family whose expenses exactly equaled the annual rental value of their homes. Data for the latter family, however, are included in the computation of averages.

[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).

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 12.—**Monthly rental value:** *Number of home-owning families having homes with specified monthly rental value, by income, 1935–36* [1]

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

Income class	Number of home-owning and renting families	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes [2]	Number of home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of—											
		Number	Percentage [3]		Under $5	$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40–$44	$45–$54	$55–$74	$75 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
All families	2,725	1,130	42	$32.20	-------	-------	35	105	138	231	152	182	119	102	35	31
Relief families	573	149	26	24.00	-------	-------	16	27	27	39	18	11	4	6	-------	1
Nonrelief families	2,152	981	46	33.50	-------	-------	19	78	111	192	134	171	115	96	35	30
$0–$249	11	6	(†)	19.80	-------	-------	1	1	2	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$250–$499	48	26	54	27.40	-------	-------	1	3	5	9	-------	3	3	1	1	-------
$500–$749	130	47	36	24.60	-------	-------	1	10	8	16	6	2	3	1	-------	-------
$750–$999	239	64	27	24.90	-------	-------	7	13	11	9	12	6	3	2	1	-------
$1,000–$1,249	377	112	30	26.20	-------	-------	2	17	22	34	12	13	8	3	1	-------
$1,250–$1,499	276	125	45	28.90	-------	-------	4	10	24	23	19	24	14	5	2	-------
$1,500–$1,749	242	105	43	31.20	-------	-------	1	11	9	23	14	22	10	14	-------	1
$1,750–$1,999	231	98	42	33.30	-------	-------	-------	1	8	23	18	20	22	5	-------	1
$2,000–$2,249	169	99	59	33.40	-------	-------	1	9	8	20	13	22	9	10	5	2
$2,250–$2,499	116	78	67	34.40	-------	-------	1	1	6	12	12	26	11	5	2	2
$2,500–$2,999	139	93	67	39.60	-------	-------	-------	-------	7	15	13	14	14	17	8	5
$3,000–$3,999	102	72	71	43.20	-------	-------	-------	2	-------	6	10	15	10	18	8	3
$4,000–$4,999	31	19	61	50.00	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	3	2	3	5	2	4
$5,000 and over	41	37	90	66.60	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	-------	2	2	5	10	5	12

[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, column (3).

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

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

77792°—39——19

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NEW CASTLE, PA.

TABLE 13.—**Monthly rent:** *Number of renting families reporting specified monthly rent, by income, 1935–36* [1]

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

Income class	Number of home-owning and renting families	Renting families		Average monthly rent [2]	Number of renting families reporting monthly rent of—												
		Number	Percentage [3]		Under $5	$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40–$44	$45–$54	$55–$74	$75 and over	Rent free [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
All families	2,725	1,595	58	$19.70	1	82	323	402	325	217	110	64	26	24	6	2	13
Relief families	573	424	74	14.30	1	58	152	128	55	20	6	1	1	1	-------	-------	1
Nonrelief families	2,152	1,171	54	21.70	-------	24	171	274	270	197	104	63	25	23	6	2	12
$0–$249	11	5	(†)	18.00	-------	-------	1	1	3	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$250–$499	48	22	46	16.40	-------	4	6	4	4	1	2	-------	-------	1	-------	-------	-------
$500–$749	130	83	64	16.90	-------	2	24	27	18	7	1	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	3
$750–$999	239	175	73	16.60	-------	7	51	63	29	12	6	4	-------	-------	-------	-------	3
$1,000–$1,249	377	265	70	18.50	-------	9	54	84	58	38	13	3	1	3	-------	-------	2
$1,250–$1,499	276	151	55	20.30	-------	1	16	44	51	23	8	5	-------	1	-------	-------	2
$1,500–$1,749	242	137	57	23.00	-------	1	10	22	45	29	14	12	1	2	-------	-------	1
$1,750–$1,999	231	133	58	24.60	-------	-------	6	14	31	50	16	11	3	1	-------	-------	1
$2,000–$2,249	169	70	41	26.40	-------	-------	2	9	18	15	13	7	4	1	1	-------	-------
$2,250–$2,499	116	38	33	28.20	-------	-------	-------	5	7	7	11	3	3	1	1	-------	-------
$2,500–$2,999	139	46	33	31.30	-------	-------	1	1	5	11	13	7	5	2	-------	1	-------
$3,000–$3,999	102	30	29	37.70	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	3	6	9	4	5	2	-------	-------
$4,000–$4,999	31	12	39	42.80	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	1	1	3	5	1	-------	-------
$5,000 and over	41	4	10	55.00	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	1	1	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] Rent reported at date of interview. Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent, including families reporting rent received as gift or pay, the amount of which was estimated by the family.

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

[4] Consists of families receiving rent as gift.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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, 1935–36* [1]

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

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	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	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]	465	722	39	61	$28.00	$18.60	144	213	40	60	$33.80	$24.40	311	230	58	42	$42.10	$28.80
$0–$499	6	20	(†)	(†)	22.50	15.00	1	3	(†)	(†)	(*)	21.70	9	2	(†)	(†)	23.30	(*)
$500–$999	57	203	22	78	22.40	15.90	7	33	18	82	28.60	19.40	26	20	56	44	27.20	20.20
$1,000–$1,499	130	296	30	70	24.90	17.70	35	67	34	66	29.10	23.20	61	51	54	46	32.10	21.80
$1,500–$1,999	124	136	48	52	29.60	21.70	29	74	28	72	32.00	24.70	46	60	43	57	37.90	27.40
$2,000–$2,999	129	62	68	32	30.20	25.00	57	30	66	34	35.50	29.30	78	62	56	44	44.80	31.00
$3,000–$4,999	18	5	(†)	(†)	38.40	31.00	13	5	(†)	(†)	41.20	38.00	59	32	65	35	47.50	40.60
$5,000 and over	1	-------	(†)	-------	(*)	-------	2	1	(†)	(†)	(*)	(*)	32	3	91	9	68.10	60.00

[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 group.

[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 was estimated by the family.

[5] Of the families classified in the occupational group "other," 67 did not change their living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Of the latter group, 61 families or 91 percent were owning families. Their average monthly rental value was $31. The remaining 6 families were renting families. Their average monthly rent was $23.

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NEW CASTLE, PA.

TABLE 15–16.—Type of living quarters: *Number and percentage of owning and renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by tenure and income, 1935–36*

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

Income class	Number of families [1]	Number of families occupying—				Percentage of families occupying [2]—			
		One-family house	Two-family house	Apartment	Other [3]	One-family house	Two-family house	Apartment	Other [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Owning families, all	1,130	1,071	33	12	14	95	3	1	1
Relief families	149	140	5	3	1	94	3	2	1
Nonrelief families	981	931	28	9	13	95	3	1	1
$0–$249	6	6				(†)			
$250–$499	26	23	3			(†)	(†)		
$500–$749	47	44	2	1		94	4	2	
$750–$999	64	57	4		3	89	6		5
$1,000–$1,249	112	105	5	1	1	94	4	1	1
$1,250–$1,499	125	118	3	1	3	95	2	1	2
$1,500–$1,749	105	103	1		1	98	1		1
$1,750–$1,999	98	95	1	1	1	97	1	1	1
$2,000–$2,249	99	95	2	1	1	96	2	1	1
$2,250–$2,499	78	75	2	1		96	3	1	
$2,500–$2,999	93	89		3	1	96		3	1
$3,000–$3,999	72	67	5			93	7		
$4,000–$4,999	19	18			1	(†)			(†)
$5,000 and over	37	36			1	97			3
Renting families, all	1,595	1,135	265	125	70	71	17	8	4
Relief families	424	290	81	32	21	68	19	8	5
Nonrelief families	1,171	845	184	93	49	72	16	8	4
$0–$249	5	4		1		(†)		(†)	
$250–$499	22	12	5	3	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
$500–$749	83	57	15	6	5	69	18	7	6
$750–$999	175	110	37	16	12	63	21	9	7
$1,000–$1,249	265	181	44	26	14	68	17	10	5
$1,250–$1,499	151	116	23	9	3	77	15	6	2
$1,500–$1,749	137	96	25	10	6	71	18	7	4
$1,750–$1,999	133	106	16	7	4	80	12	5	3
$2,000–$2,249	70	54	7	7	2	77	10	10	3
$2,250–$2,499	38	33	4	1		87	10	3	
$2,500–$2,999	46	37	4	4	1	80	9	9	2
$3,000–$3,999	30	26	2	2		86	7	7	
$4,000–$4,999	12	10	1	1		(†)	(†)	(†)	
$5,000 and over	4	3	1			(†)	(†)		

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

[2] Percentages are based on number of families as shown in column (2).

[3] Includes dwelling units in business buildings, other types of living quarters not elsewhere specified, and unknown types of living quarters.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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*

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

Income class	Number of families	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 nonfamily member	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room	Tourists and transients	Guests	All nonfamily members	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room	Tourists and transients	Guests
			Sons and daughters rooming and boarding	Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help					Sons and daughters rooming and boarding	Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
All families	2,786	525	202	119	97	94	2	2	209	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.8	(*)	(*)	0.1
Relief families	587	69	130	18	19	3	1	1	20	.7	.1	.8	.9	.3	(*)	(*)	.1
Nonrelief families	2,199	456	72	101	78	91	1	1	189	.9	1.3	1.2	1.2	.8	(*)	(*)	.1
$0–$249	11	1							1	(*)							(*)
$250–$499	50	9	4	2	4					1.6	1.7	(*)	.6				
$500–$749	134	20	7	4	5	1			3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.9	(*)			.1
$750–$999	246	35	5	12	9	2	1		11	1.0	1.4	1.4	.6	(*)	(*)		.1
$1,000–$1,249	392	54	9	21	10	5			20	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.4	.4			.1
$1,250–$1,499	282	46	11	13	9	3			16	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.9	.4			.1
$1,500–$1,749	246	57	6	13	11	6			27	.7	1.5	1.1	.9	.6			.2
$1,750–$1,999	233	45	6	10	11	7			15	.9	1.4	1.3	1.1	.8			.1
$2,000–$2,249	170	41	7	6	6	7		1	21	.8	1.4	1.0	1.0	.9		(*)	.1
$2,250–$2,499	118	37	8	10	5	6			17	.9	1.3	1.1	1.0	.6			.2
$2,500–$2,999	141	39	6	4	6	10			21	.8	1.4	.7	1.5	.7			.1
$3,000–$3,999	102	43	3	4	2	21			24	.8	1.3	1.0	(*)	.9			.1
$4,000–$4,999	32	10				8			5	.8				.9			.1
$5,000 and over	42	19		2		15			8	1.1		(*)		1.0			.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. See glossary for definition of "nonfamily members."

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NEW CASTLE, PA.

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]

Income class	Number reporting age [1]	Number with ages of—								
		Under 20	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Husbands									
All families	2,786	1	402	769	718	490	179	126	46	55
Percentage	*100.0*	(‡)	*14.4*	*27.6*	*25.8*	*17.6*	*6.4*	*4.5*	*1.7*	*2.0*
Relief families	587	1	106	171	141	97	32	19	12	8
Nonrelief families	2,199	-------	296	598	577	393	147	107	34	47
$0–$249	11	-------	1	3	-------	5	-------	-------	-------	2
$250–$499	50	-------	5	8	8	7	4	6	4	8
$500–$749	134	-------	24	31	23	18	7	14	8	9
$750–$999	246	-------	67	67	37	42	15	6	5	7
$1,000–$1,249	392	-------	93	120	84	45	26	15	4	5
$1,250–$1,499	282	-------	35	90	69	51	11	19	3	4
$1,500–$1,749	246	-------	29	73	73	39	18	11	1	2
$1,750–$1,999	233	-------	21	81	79	32	8	8	2	2
$2,000–$2,249	170	-------	8	42	61	39	11	5	2	2
$2,250–$2,499	118	-------	5	24	38	29	10	9	1	2
$2,500–$2,999	141	-------	4	24	53	39	13	5	2	1
$3,000–$3,999	102	-------	2	28	28	25	12	5	-------	2
$4,000–$4,999	32	-------	2	4	11	9	4	1	1	-------
$5,000 and over	42	-------	-------	3	13	13	8	3	1	1
	Wives									
All families	2,784	22	611	778	671	429	135	85	28	25
Percentage	*100.0*	*0.8*	*21.9*	*28.0*	*24.1*	*15.4*	*4.8*	*3.1*	*1.0*	*0.9*
Relief families	586	8	153	172	128	73	28	17	4	3
Nonrelief families	2,198	14	458	606	543	356	107	68	24	22
$0–$249	11	-------	3	1	1	4	-------	-------	-------	2
$250–$499	50	1	8	6	7	10	4	6	3	5
$500–$749	134	1	36	25	21	20	9	13	5	4
$750–$999	246	3	84	63	38	36	12	4	1	5
$1,000–$1,249	392	6	127	105	83	39	17	12	2	1
$1,250–$1,499	282	2	64	80	65	48	12	6	3	2
$1,500–$1,749	245	-------	46	77	60	40	14	5	2	1
$1,750–$1,999	233	1	44	92	57	25	6	7	-------	1
$2,000–$2,249	170	-------	15	53	60	28	8	4	2	-------
$2,250–$2,499	118	-------	12	30	34	29	9	4	-------	-------
$2,500–$2,999	141	-------	9	31	61	30	5	2	2	1
$3,000–$3,999	102	-------	8	29	32	25	5	1	2	-------
$4,000–$4,999	32	-------	2	6	14	7	1	1	1	-------
$5,000 and over	42	-------	-------	8	10	15	5	3	1	-------

[1] Excludes 2 wives who did not report age.

‡ 0.05 percent or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NEW CASTLE, PA.

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]

Date of end of report year	All families	Relief families	Nonrelief families in specified occupational groups								
			All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional					Other
						All business and professional	Independent		Salaried		
							Business	Professional	Business	Professional	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Number of families										
All dates	2,786	587	2,199	1,217	366	549	261	53	135	100	67
Dec. 31, 1935	679	95	584	293	107	170	90	15	34	31	14
Jan. 31, 1936	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Feb. 29, 1936	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Mar. 31, 1936	224	70	154	90	26	31	15	3	7	6	7
Apr. 30, 1936	258	65	193	106	33	41	21	6	8	6	13
May 31, 1936	29	2	27	17	7	2	1	-------	1	-------	1
June 30, 1936	384	90	294	185	37	64	34	2	16	12	8
July 31, 1936	784	200	584	379	80	109	53	4	29	23	16
Aug. 31, 1936	269	58	211	129	35	43	16	6	12	9	4
Sept. 30, 1936	55	7	48	9	14	25	7	6	8	4	-------
Oct. 31, 1936	78	-------	78	6	23	46	14	10	14	8	3
Nov. 30, 1936	26	-------	26	3	4	18	10	1	6	1	1
	Percentage										
All dates	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dec. 31, 1935	24	16	27	24	29	31	35	28	25	31	21
Jan. 31, 1936	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Feb. 29, 1936	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Mar. 31, 1936	8	12	7	7	7	6	6	6	5	6	10
Apr. 30, 1936	9	11	9	9	9	7	8	11	6	6	19
May 31, 1936	1	(‡)	1	1	2	(‡)	(‡)	-------	1	-------	2
June 30, 1936	14	15	13	15	10	12	13	4	12	12	12
July 31, 1936	28	35	26	32	22	20	20	8	22	23	24
Aug. 31, 1936	10	10	10	11	10	8	6	11	9	9	6
Sept. 30, 1936	2	1	2	1	4	5	3	11	6	4	-------
Oct. 31, 1936	3	-------	4	(‡)	6	8	5	19	10	8	4
Nov. 30, 1936	1	-------	1	(‡)	1	3	4	2	4	1	2

‡0.5 percent or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

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]

Income class	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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All families	5,566	1,497	891	585	1,286	484	397	223	109	94	3.6	1.0	0.6
Relief families	574	103	68	63	103	53	97	48	10	29	4.4	1.8	.6
Nonrelief families	4,992	1,394	823	522	1,183	431	300	175	99	65	3.6	1.0	.6
$0–$249	41	31	------	1	7	------	2	------	------	------	2.4	.2	.2
$250–$499	142	79	24	5	22	5	5	2	------	------	2.8	.5	.3
$500–$749	304	110	38	30	76	21	21	4	2	2	3.3	.8	.5
$750–$999	546	171	104	66	98	37	34	21	8	7	3.5	1.0	.5
$1,000–$1,249	641	192	120	77	113	58	50	19	7	5	3.5	1.1	.4
$1,250–$1,499	511	154	89	67	104	36	30	22	3	6	3.5	1.0	.5
$1,500–$1,749	495	138	94	56	118	37	24	17	10	1	3.4	.9	.5
$1,750–$1,999	459	125	76	54	108	49	24	17	4	2	3.6	1.0	.6
$2,000–$2,249	363	67	77	32	88	37	27	14	10	11	3.9	1.1	.8
$2,250–$2,499	326	79	50	31	83	40	25	10	6	2	3.6	1.0	.6
$2,500–$2,999	408	86	58	35	126	45	24	16	9	9	3.8	1.0	.8
$3,000–$3,499	278	67	38	29	79	20	15	13	8	9	3.8	.9	.9
$3,500–$3,999	167	34	24	10	58	17	5	5	12	2	3.7	.7	1.0
$4,000–$4,499	92	17	6	8	27	12	5	8	6	3	4.2	.9	1.3
$4,500–$4,999	70	15	13	3	22	7	4	------	5	1	3.5	.6	.9
$5,000–$7,499	109	23	8	11	40	7	5	5	6	4	4.0	.8	1.2
$7,500–$9,999	17	2	2	2	6	3	------	1	------	1	4.2	.8	1.4
$10,000 and over [3]	23	4	2	5	8	------	------	1	3	------	3.7	.7	1.0

[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.
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] Largest income reported between $20,000 and $25,000.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

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]

Income class and occupational group	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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Wage earner													
All nonrelief families	2,198	574	357	227	510	212	144	103	42	29	3.7	1.0	0.7
$0–$249	11	8	-----	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	2.5	.4	.1
$250–$499	75	38	19	3	11	2	2	-----	-----	-----	2.7	.5	.2
$500–$749	191	61	26	22	46	17	15	3	-----	1	3.4	.9	.5
$750–$999	349	103	71	42	60	25	25	17	3	3	3.6	1.1	.5
$1,000–$1,249	379	99	73	45	68	38	35	12	4	5	3.7	1.2	.5
$1,250–$1,499	299	81	54	39	60	27	21	13	1	3	3.6	1.1	.5
$1,500–$1,749	269	63	40	35	67	25	19	14	5	1	3.7	1.1	.6
$1,750–$1,999	186	47	28	18	44	25	9	12	1	2	3.7	1.0	.7
$2,000–$2,249	139	24	21	11	42	15	10	7	5	4	4.0	1.0	1.0
$2,250–$2,499	93	22	12	4	26	13	6	6	3	1	3.9	1.0	.9
$2,500–$2,999	109	21	8	6	44	16	-----	7	5	2	4.0	.8	1.2
$3,000–$3,499	52	6	4	-----	20	5	-----	6	6	5	4.7	.8	1.9
$3,500–$3,999	22	-----	1	1	14	1	-----	2	3	-----	4.1	.3	1.8
$4,000–$4,499	9	1	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	4	1	1	5.9	.6	3.3
$4,500–$4,999	7	-----	-----	-----	2	2	1	-----	2	-----	4.7	.7	2.0
$5,000–$7,499	7	-----	-----	-----	3	1	-----	-----	3	-----	4.9	.3	2.6
$7,500–$9,999	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	(*)	-----	(*)
$10,000 and over	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Clerical													
All nonrelief families	1,245	315	227	129	314	106	62	35	35	22	3.6	.9	.7
$0–$249	6	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	2.5	.5	-----
$250–$499	15	5	1	2	6	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	3.1	.6	.5
$500–$749	33	7	5	6	8	2	4	-----	1	-----	3.6	1.1	.5
$750–$999	98	24	26	14	15	6	6	2	3	2	3.5	1.1	.4
$1,000–$1,249	158	46	35	22	25	15	8	4	3	-----	3.4	1.0	.4
$1,250–$1,499	120	34	18	20	29	5	4	6	1	3	3.5	1.0	.5
$1,500–$1,749	123	38	30	14	29	4	3	2	3	-----	3.1	.7	.4
$1,750–$1,999	159	47	29	17	40	15	8	1	2	-----	3.3	.8	.5
$2,000–$2,249	112	22	36	7	20	10	3	6	4	4	3.7	1.0	.7
$2,250–$2,499	101	19	15	11	29	12	10	2	2	1	3.8	1.2	.6
$2,500–$2,999	139	33	16	6	51	15	7	3	4	4	3.7	.8	.9
$3,000–$3,499	82	25	8	5	25	7	4	3	1	4	3.8	.9	.9
$3,500–$3,999	47	9	4	1	17	6	2	1	7	-----	3.8	.6	1.2
$4,000–$4,499	21	-----	1	1	7	5	1	3	2	1	5.1	1.1	2.0
$4,500–$4,999	12	-----	3	1	4	2	-----	-----	1	1	4.2	.8	1.4
$5,000–$7,499	16	1	-----	2	7	1	-----	2	1	2	4.8	.9	1.9
$7,500–$9,999	3	-----	-----	-----	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.7	.7	1.0
$10,000 and over	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

For footnotes 1 and 2, see table 1 on p. 286.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Independent business													
All nonrelief families	565	201	52	49	155	49	29	16	7	7	3.4	0.8	0.6
$0–$249	7	4			3						2.6		.6
$250–$499	22	10	3		2	3	2	2			3.4	.8	.6
$500–$749	44	24	5	2	12		1				2.6	.3	.3
$750–$999	69	30	3	7	16	6	2	1	2	2	3.4	.8	.6
$1,000–$1,249	76	36	5	8	16	4	5	2			3.1	.7	.4
$1,250–$1,499	47	20	4	5	11	3	4				3.1	.7	.4
$1,500–$1,749	52	17	10	3	15	5	1	1			3.3	.8	.5
$1,750–$1,999	45	13	3	8	14	5	2				3.4	.9	.5
$2,000–$2,249	32	6	4	2	13	4	2			1	3.8	.9	.9
$2,250–$2,499	34	9	2	4	8	9	2				3.7	1.0	.7
$2,500–$2,999	39	9	3	4	13	1	4	4		1	3.8	1.1	.7
$3,000–$3,499	23	5	2	3	9	1	1	1	1		3.6	.7	.9
$3,500–$3,999	22	7	2	1	6	5				1	3.5	.6	.9
$4,000–$4,499	12	3	2		4	1		1		1	4.2	1.3	.9
$4,500–$4,999	13	2	1	1	5	1	2		1		3.6	.8	.8
$5,000–$7,499	17	4	2		5	1	1	2	1	1	4.0	.7	1.3
$7,500–$9,999	3	1			1			1			4.6	.3	2.3
$10,000 and over [3]	8	1	1	1	2			1	2		4.2	.7	1.5
Independent professional													
All nonrelief families	115	29	23	15	25	10	8	2	3		3.5	.9	.6
$0–$249													
$250–$499	1	1									(*)		
$500–$749	2				1				1		(*)		(*)
$750–$999	1	1									(*)		
$1,000–$1,249	4	1	1				2				3.8	1.8	
$1,250–$1,499	5	2	1					2			4.6	1.0	1.6
$1,500–$1,749	6	4			2						2.6	.3	.3
$1,750–$1,999	7	1		2	2		2				3.9	1.6	.3
$2,000–$2,249	7	2	1			3	1				4.3	1.6	.7
$2,250–$2,499	6	1	2	1	2						3.0	.7	.3
$2,500–$2,999	12	1	5	1	1	4					3.9	1.1	.8
$3,000–$3,499	9	2	2	1	3		1				3.2	.9	.3
$3,500–$3,999	7	1	4	2							3.1	1.1	
$4,000–$4,499	10	3		2	4	1					3.3	.7	.6
$4,500–$4,999	6	2	2		2						3.0	.3	.7
$5,000–$7,499	20	4	3	4	5	1	2		1		3.7	1.0	.7
$7,500–$9,999	4	1	1		1	1					3.3	.8	.5
$10,000 and over [4]	8	2	1	2	2				1		3.5	.6	.9
Salaried business													
All nonrelief families	450	117	98	58	94	28	34	11	5	5	3.5	1.0	.5
$0–$249													
$250–$499													
$500–$749	2	1	1								(*)	(*)	
$750–$999	9	3	3	1			1	1			3.5	1.3	.2
$1,000–$1,249	5	2		1	2						2.8	.4	.4
$1,250–$1,499	20	7	8	3	1			1			3.0	.8	.2
$1,500–$1,749	26	9	8	4	3	1			1		3.0	.7	.3
$1,750–$1,999	35	11	11	6	4		1	2			3.2	.9	.3
$2,000–$2,249	42	7	7	5	9	4	6	1	1	2	4.0	1.2	.8
$2,250–$2,499	53	17	8	7	11	2	5	2	1		3.4	1.0	.4

[3] 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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Salaried business—Continued													
$2,500–$2,999	62	12	16	8	10	6	6	2	------	2	3.8	1.3	0.5
$3,000–$3,499	62	17	17	7	9	5	6	1	------	------	3.4	1.0	.4
$3,500–$3,999	39	5	7	4	17	3	3	------	------	------	3.6	.9	.7
$4,000–$4,499	29	8	3	5	6	3	3	------	1	------	3.6	1.0	.6
$4,500–$4,999	26	10	6	1	6	1	1	------	1	------	3.0	.5	.5
$5,000–$7,499	31	8	2	3	12	2	2	1	------	1	3.8	1.0	.8
$7,500–$9,999	3	------	1	1	------	1	------	------	------	------	4.0	1.7	.3
$10,000 and over [3]	6	------	------	2	4	------	------	------	------	------	3.5	.8	.7
Salaried professional													
All nonrelief families	292	66	63	42	62	24	21	7	6	1	3.5	1.0	.5
$0–$249	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$250–$499	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$500–$749	2	------	------	------	------	1	------	1	------	------	(*)	(*)	(*)
$750–$999	6	1	1	------	4	------	------	------	------	------	2.9	.2	.7
$1,000–$1,249	12	3	5	1	2	1	------	------	------	------	3.1	.8	.3
$1,250–$1,499	11	2	4	------	2	1	1	------	1	------	3.4	.8	.6
$1,500–$1,749	14	5	6	------	1	1	------	------	1	------	2.9	.6	.3
$1,750–$1,999	23	3	5	3	3	4	2	2	1	------	4.2	1.5	.7
$2,000–$2,249	29	4	8	7	4	1	5	------	------	------	3.6	1.4	.2
$2,250–$2,499	35	9	11	4	5	4	2	------	------	------	3.3	.9	.4
$2,500–$2,999	45	8	10	10	7	3	7	------	------	------	3.6	1.3	.3
$3,000–$3,499	49	11	5	13	13	2	3	2	------	------	3.6	1.1	.5
$3,500–$3,999	28	10	6	1	4	2	------	2	2	1	3.5	.8	.7
$4,000–$4,499	10	2	------	------	4	2	1	------	1	------	3.8	.5	1.3
$4,500–$4,999	6	1	1	------	3	1	------	------	------	------	3.3	.5	.8
$5,000–$7,499	18	6	1	2	8	1	------	------	------	------	3.2	.5	.7
$7,500–$9,999	3	------	------	1	2	------	------	------	------	------	4.0	.7	1.3
$10,000 and over [5]	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	------
Other [6]													
All nonrelief families	127	92	3	2	23	2	2	1	1	1	2.5	.2	.3
$0–$249	17	14	------	------	3	------	------	------	------	------	2.2	------	.2
$250–$499	29	25	1	------	3	------	------	------	------	------	2.1	(**)	.1
$500–$749	30	17	1	------	9	1	1	------	------	1	2.8	.4	.4
$750–$999	14	9	------	2	3	------	------	------	------	------	2.6	.3	.3
$1,000–$1,249	7	5	1	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	2.8	.7	.1
$1,250–$1,499	9	8	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	2.1	------	.1
$1,500–$1,749	5	2	------	------	1	1	1	------	------	------	3.4	1.0	.4
$1,750–$1,999	4	3	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	2.2	------	.2
$2,000–$2,249	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	------
$2,250–$2,499	4	2	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	2.5	------	.5
$2,500–$2,999	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	------
$3,000–$3,499	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	------
$3,500–$3,999	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	------
$4,000–$4,499	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	(*)	------	(*)
$4,500–$4,999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$5,000–$7,499	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$7,500–$9,999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$10,000 and over	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

[3] Largest income reported between $10,000 and $15,000.
[5] Largest income reported between $15,000 and $20,000.
[6] This group contained 11 families engaged in farming, a group too small to be separately classified, and families having no gainfully employed members.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.
** $0.05 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings [1]	Other sources (positive or negative) [2]	Any source [3]	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All families	5,566	5,394	785	2,290	2,249	41
Relief families	574	518	67	100	94	6
Nonrelief families	4,992	4,876	718	2,190	2,155	35
$0–$249	41	25	8	15	15	
$250–$499	142	114	34	56	53	3
$500–$749	304	276	51	100	99	1
$750–$999	546	533	67	169	168	1
$1,000–$1,249	641	636	67	220	212	8
$1,250–$1,499	511	503	64	223	219	4
$1,500–$1,749	495	490	51	183	178	5
$1,750–$1,999	459	455	53	204	202	2
$2,000–$2,249	363	361	36	162	161	1
$2,250–$2,499	326	322	49	165	164	1
$2,500–$2,999	408	407	73	244	244	
$3,000–$3,999	445	443	85	237	234	3
$4,000–$4,999	162	162	30	107	103	4
$5,000 and over	149	149	50	105	103	2

[1] See glossary for definition of "earnings."

[2] Includes 768 families, 701 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings and no business losses met from family funds; 13 families, all of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds and no money income other than earnings, and 4 families, all of which were nonrelief, which had both money income and business losses met from family funds. There were, therefore, 772 families, 705 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 17 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 17 families were found in the following income classes: $500–$749, 2; $750–$999, 2; $1,000–$1,249, 2; $1,250–$1,499, 1; $1,500–$1,749, 1; $1,750–$1,999, 2; $2,250–$2,499, 2; $2,500–$2,999, 1; $4,000–$4,999, 1; $5,000 and over, 3. 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 were 26 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, 4; $1,000–$1,249, 2; $1,250–$1,499, 3; $1,500–$1,749, 1; $1,750–$1,999, 4; $2,000–$2,249, 4; $2,250–$2,499, 3; $2,500–$2,999, 1; $5,000 and over, 1.

Excludes 4 families whose estimated rental value of owned homes was equal to estimated expenses.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

TABLE 2.—**Sources of family income:** *Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by income, 1935–36* [1]— Continued

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

Income class	Average family income						
		Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
	Total	All sources	Earnings [2]	Other sources (positive or negative) [3]	All sources	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All families	[5] $1,801	$1,693	$1,628	$65	$108	$106	$2
Relief families	492	469	436	33	23	21	2
Nonrelief families	[5] 1,951	1,832	1,764	68	119	117	2
$0–$249	160	109	96	13	51	51	----------
$250–$499	404	332	276	56	72	68	4
$500–$749	629	571	518	53	58	56	2
$750–$999	879	824	788	36	55	55	(**)
$1,000–$1,249	1,129	1,060	1,031	29	69	64	5
$1,250–$1,499	1,365	1,282	1,233	49	83	80	3
$1,500–$1,749	1,602	1,522	1,479	43	80	77	3
$1,750–$1,999	1,851	1,742	1,699	43	109	107	2
$2,000–$2,249	2,115	2,005	1,956	49	110	108	2
$2,250–$2,499	2,364	2,219	2,146	73	145	144	1
$2,500–$2,999	2,702	2,513	2,445	68	189	189	----------
$3,000–$3,999	3,388	3,192	3,097	95	196	193	3
$4,000–$4,999	4,421	4,116	3,979	137	305	292	13
$5,000 and over	7,238	6,833	6,333	500	405	391	14

[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. 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 $1,518; for nonrelief families, $1,657.

** $0.50 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

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]

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings [1]	Other sources (positive or negative) [2]	Any source [3]	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wage earner						
All nonrelief families	2,198	2,198	211	898	889	9
$0–$499	86	86	7	20	19	1
$500–$999	540	540	40	154	153	1
$1,000–$1,499	678	678	56	261	256	5
$1,500–$1,999	455	455	40	203	201	2
$2,000–$2,999	341	341	45	197	197	----
$3,000–$4,999	90	90	23	58	58	----
$5,000 and over	8	8	----	5	5	----
Clerical						
All nonrelief families	1,245	1,245	157	496	488	8
$0–$499	21	21	2	9	8	1
$500–$999	131	131	14	26	25	1
$1,000–$1,499	278	278	29	89	85	4
$1,500–$1,999	282	282	26	80	79	1
$2,000–$2,999	352	352	55	188	187	1
$3,000–$4,999	162	162	27	91	91	----
$5,000 and over	19	19	4	13	13	----
Business and professional						
All nonrelief families	1,422	1,422	248	699	681	18
$0–$499	30	30	5	10	9	1
$500–$999	135	135	23	56	56	----
$1,000–$1,499	180	180	33	79	76	3
$1,500–$1,999	208	208	29	96	92	4
$2,000–$2,999	396	396	51	180	179	1
$3,000–$4,999	351	351	61	191	184	7
$5,000 and over	122	122	46	87	85	2
Other						
All nonrelief families	127	11	102	97	97	----

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

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* [1] —Continued

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

Income class and occupational group	Average family income						
		Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
	Total	All sources	Earnings [2]	Other sources (positive or negative) [3]	All sources	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wage earner							
All nonrelief families	[5] $1,478	$1,395	$1,361	$34	$83	$82	$1
$0–$499	380	350	338	12	30	30	(**)
$500–$999	792	750	737	13	42	41	1
$1,000–$1,499	1,231	1,166	1,141	25	65	63	2
$1,500–$1,999	1,711	1,617	1,583	34	94	92	2
$2,000–$2,999	2,367	2,218	2,156	62	149	149	----
$3,000–$4,999	3,560	3,364	3,222	142	196	196	----
$5,000 and over	5,855	5,632	5,632	----	223	223	----
Clerical							
All nonrelief families	[5] 2,004	1,898	1,852	46	106	104	2
$0–$499	342	267	244	23	75	64	11
$500–$999	832	796	775	21	36	34	2
$1,000–$1,499	1,236	1,174	1,153	21	62	57	5
$1,500–$1,999	1,733	1,669	1,657	12	64	62	2
$2,000–$2,999	2,416	2,273	2,218	55	143	142	1
$3,000–$4,999	3,574	3,366	3,259	107	208	208	----
$5,000 and over	6,158	5,826	5,333	493	332	332	----
Business and professional							
All nonrelief families	[5] 2,732	2,555	2,462	93	177	172	5
$0–$499	349	294	281	13	55	47	8
$500–$999	770	680	645	35	90	90	----
$1,000–$1,499	1,235	1,124	1,071	53	111	106	5
$1,500–$1,999	1,731	1,608	1,558	50	123	118	5
$2,000–$2,999	2,434	2,285	2,246	39	149	148	1
$3,000–$4,999	3,731	3,488	3,417	71	243	232	11
$5,000 and over	7,497	7,077	6,537	540	420	405	15
Other							
All nonrelief families	897	692	95	597	205	205	----

[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 home for the period of ownership and occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period.

[5] Median incomes were as follows: Wage-earner families, $1,349; clerical families, $1,841; business and professional families, $2,399.

** $0.50 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from [1]—		
		Any source	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders [2]	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders and other work [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All families	5,566	5,394	5,339	519	52	$1,628	$1,605	$23
Relief families	574	518	507	30	9	436	428	8
Nonrelief families	4,992	4,876	4,832	489	43	1,764	1,739	25
$0–$249	41	25	20	5	2	96	77	19
$250–$499	142	114	104	16	2	276	249	27
$500–$749	304	276	268	35	3	518	492	26
$750–$999	546	533	526	50	12	788	766	22
$1,000–$1,249	641	636	629	69	7	1,031	1,006	25
$1,250–$1,499	511	503	501	64	3	1,233	1,204	29
$1,500–$1,749	495	490	487	60	4	1,479	1,447	32
$1,750–$1,999	459	455	454	39	3	1,699	1,675	24
$2,000–$2,249	363	361	360	36	1	1,956	1,931	25
$2,250–$2,499	326	322	322	29	2	2,146	2,118	28
$2,500–$2,999	408	407	407	40	2	2,445	2,415	30
$3,000–$3,999	445	443	443	37	2	3,097	3,080	17
$4,000–$4,999	162	162	162	5	----	3,979	3,975	4
$5,000 and over	149	149	149	4	----	6,333	6,319	14

[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 $2.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

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]

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from [1]—		
		Any source	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders [2]	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders and other work [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Wage earner								
All nonrelief families	2,198	2,198	2,194	223	28	$1,361	$1,337	$24
$0–$499	86	86	83	3	4	338	329	9
$500–$999	540	540	540	34	10	737	726	11
$1,000–$1,499	678	678	677	79	6	1,141	1,118	23
$1,500–$1,999	455	455	455	49	4	1,583	1,557	26
$2,000–$2,999	341	341	341	49	3	2,156	2,116	40
$3,000–$4,999	90	90	90	9	1	3,222	3,197	25
$5,000 and over	8	8	8			5,632	5,632	
Clerical								
All nonrelief families	1,245	1,245	1,245	114	9	1,852	1,832	20
$0–$499	21	21	21	1		244	241	3
$500–$999	131	131	131	11	2	775	760	15
$1,000–$1,499	278	278	278	24	4	1,153	1,136	17
$1,500–$1,999	282	282	282	31	1	1,657	1,629	28
$2,000–$2,999	352	352	352	33	1	2,218	2,196	22
$3,000–$4,999	162	162	162	13	1	3,259	3,241	18
$5,000 and over	19	19	19	1		5,333	5,321	12
Business and professional								
All nonrelief families	1,422	1,422	1,382	151	6	2,462	2,429	33
$0–$499	30	30	18	17		281	153	128
$500–$999	135	135	120	40	3	645	557	88
$1,000–$1,499	180	180	172	30		1,071	1,019	52
$1,500–$1,999	208	208	204	19	2	1,558	1,523	35
$2,000–$2,999	396	396	395	22	1	2,246	2,227	19
$3,000–$4,999	351	351	351	20		3,417	3,406	11
$5,000 and over	122	122	122	3		6,537	6,522	15
Other								
All nonrelief families	127	11	11	1		95	86	9

[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; clerical families, $2; business and professional families, $1.

77792°—39——20

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

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

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of principal earners					Average weeks of employment of principal earners [1]	Average earnings of principal earners [2]	
		All [3]	Husbands	Wives	Others				
					Male	Female		All	Husbands
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All occupations									
All families	5,566	5,339	4,898	109	193	139	47	$1,511	$1,560
Relief families	574	507	458	9	30	10	34	453	447
Nonrelief families [4]	4,992	4,832	4,440	100	163	129	49	1,622	1,675
$0–$249	41	20	18	2			25	156	154
$250–$499	142	104	94	4	5	1	30	334	341
$500–$749	304	268	237	9	16	6	38	338	549
$750–$999	546	526	479	17	12	18	46	764	783
$1,000–$1,249	641	629	580	16	18	15	48	990	1,009
$1,250–$1,499	511	501	458	9	17	17	50	1,166	1,190
$1,500–$1,749	495	487	448	11	12	16	51	1,370	1,404
$1,750–$1,999	459	454	411	10	17	16	51	1,568	1,616
$2,000–$2,249	363	360	326	4	19	11	51	1,773	1,839
$2,250–$2,499	326	322	310	2	4	6	52	1,976	2,007
$2,500–$2,999	408	407	373	9	12	13	52	2,120	2,190
$3,000–$3,999	445	443	414	7	15	7	51	2,600	2,665
$4,000–$4,999	162	162	151		9	2	51	3,353	3,456
$5,000 and over	149	149	141		7	1	52	5,588	5,758
Wage earner									
All nonrelief families	2,198	2,194	2,062	28	84	20	47	1,183	1,205
$0–$499	86	83	76	4	3		28	335	339
$500–$999	540	540	502	12	17	9	42	701	714
$1,000–$1,499	678	677	644	6	21	6	48	1,074	1,091
$1,500–$1,999	455	455	431	4	17	3	50	1,436	1,462
$2,000–$2,999	341	341	321	2	17	1	51	1,777	1,813
$3,000–$4,999	90	90	82		7	1	50	2,009	2,051
$5,000 and over	8	8	6		2		52	2,742	3,097
Clerical									
All nonrelief families	1,245	1,245	1,051	52	52	90	51	1,604	1,713
$0–$499	21	21	16	2	2	1	30	242	253
$500–$999	131	131	104	8	8	11	47	712	759
$1,000–$1,499	278	278	229	15	10	24	51	1,079	1,113
$1,500–$1,999	282	282	238	11	8	25	52	1,510	1,587
$2,000–$2,999	352	352	304	11	15	22	52	1,958	2,079
$3,000–$4,999	162	162	144	5	7	6	52	2,501	2,638
$5,000 and over	19	19	16		2	1	52	4,130	4,574
Business and professional									
All nonrelief families	1,422	1,382	1,316	20	27	19	50	2,339	2,388
$0–$499	30	18	18				31	249	249
$500–$999	135	120	107	6	3	4	43	606	622
$1,000–$1,499	180	172	162	4	4	2	50	1,032	1,050
$1,500–$1,999	208	204	190	6	4	4	51	1,472	1,500
$2,000–$2,999	396	395	383	2	3	7	52	2,128	2,150
$3,000–$4,999	351	351	337	2	10	2	52	3,147	3,184
$5,000 and over	122	122	119		3		52	6,001	6,052

[1] Averages in this column are based on the number of principal earners reporting weeks of employment.
[2] Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in columns (3) and (4).
[3] 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 1 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.
[4] Includes 127 families classified in occupational group "other." These families had 11 principal earners.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners—								Families with more than one earner as percentage of families with any individual earner [1]	Average number of supplementary earners per family [2]
		One only					Two	Three	Four or more		
		Any family member	Husband	Wife	Other						
					Male	Female					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All families	5,566	4,244	4,097	42	60	45	832	213	50	20	0.27
Relief families	574	435	414	6	11	4	64	6	2	14	.16
Nonrelief families	4,992	3,809	3,683	36	49	41	768	207	48	21	.28
$0–$249	41	19	17	2	------	------	1	------	------	(†)	.05
$250–$499	142	95	87	3	4	1	9	------	------	9	.09
$500–$749	304	237	216	7	12	2	28	3	------	12	.13
$750–$999	546	456	435	6	6	9	60	9	1	13	.16
$1,000–$1,249	641	551	532	7	5	7	69	8	1	12	.14
$1,250–$1,499	511	414	396	5	4	9	79	7	1	17	.19
$1,500–$1,749	495	391	377	2	3	9	82	14	------	20	.22
$1,750–$1,999	459	362	350	4	6	2	79	11	2	20	.24
$2,000–$2,249	363	275	272	------	3	------	56	25	4	24	.33
$2,250–$2,499	326	253	250	------	1	2	57	9	3	21	.26
$2,500–$2,999	408	274	272	------	2	------	92	34	7	33	.45
$3,000–$3,999	445	278	275	------	3	------	102	52	11	37	.55
$4,000–$4,999	162	101	101	------	------	------	32	21	8	38	.64
$5,000 and over	149	103	103	------	------	------	22	14	10	31	.57

[1] This percentage was computed by dividing the sum of columns (8), (9), (10) by column (4) of table 3 on p. 294.

[2] Based on the number of families with individual earners, column (4) of table 3 on p. 294.

† Percentages not computed on fewer than 30 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

TABLE 6.—**Sole and supplementary earners:** *Number of families with individual earners; number of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; average earnings of supplementary earners; 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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners				Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners [1]	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [2]
		Any	One only		More than one [3]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others [4]			
			Any family member	Husband					Male	Female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All families	5,566	5,339	4,244	4,097	1,095	1,423	229	249	559	386	$606	$155
Relief families	574	507	435	414	72	82	19	11	37	15	196	28
Nonrelief families	4,992	4,832	3,809	3,683	1,023	1,341	210	238	522	371	632	170
$0–$249	41	20	19	17	1	1	------	-------	1	------	(*)	1
$250–$499	142	104	95	87	9	9	1	5	2	1	67	4
$500–$749	304	268	237	216	31	34	10	9	10	5	169	19
$750–$999	546	526	456	435	70	82	20	14	31	17	202	30
$1,000–$1,249	641	629	551	532	78	88	27	21	28	12	255	35
$1,250–$1,499	511	501	414	396	87	96	16	26	39	15	315	59
$1,500–$1,749	495	487	391	377	96	110	24	33	27	26	449	100
$1,750–$1,999	459	454	362	350	92	107	23	21	36	27	522	122
$2,000–$2,249	363	360	275	272	85	118	23	12	52	31	532	173
$2,250–$2,499	326	322	253	250	69	84	8	20	33	23	645	166
$2,500–$2,999	408	407	274	272	133	182	24	25	76	57	671	299
$3,000–$3,999	445	443	278	275	165	242	22	36	105	79	901	490
$4,000–$4,999	162	162	101	101	61	103	6	12	41	44	972	618
$5,000 and over	149	149	103	103	46	85	6	4	41	34	1,292	736

[1] Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (7).
[2] Averages in this column are based on the number of families as shown in column (2).
[3] Families that have supplementary earners.
[4] Includes 7 males and 3 females under 16 years of age.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

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

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners [1]	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [2]
		Any	One only	More than one [3]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others [4]			
								Male	Female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Wage earner											
All nonrelief families	2,198	2,194	1,728	466	629	64	101	286	178	$547	$157
$0–$499	86	83	76	7	7	1	3	2	1	75	6
$500–$999	540	540	481	59	70	13	13	30	14	191	25
$1,000–$1,499	678	677	582	95	106	15	24	50	17	291	45
$1,500–$1,999	455	455	356	99	117	13	30	38	36	470	121
$2,000–$2,999	341	341	210	131	189	15	23	93	58	608	337
$3,000–$4,999	90	90	22	68	121	5	8	63	45	881	1,184
$5,000 and over	8	8	1	7	19	2	-------	10	7	1,230	2,921
Clerical											
All nonrelief families	1,245	1,245	916	329	437	113	78	124	122	646	227
$0–$499	21	21	21	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$500–$999	131	131	102	29	33	15	8	5	5	195	49
$1,000–$1,499	278	278	227	51	57	24	18	9	6	283	58
$1,500–$1,999	282	282	223	59	68	27	16	13	12	497	120
$2,000–$2,999	352	352	253	99	128	33	19	40	36	653	238
$3,000–$4,999	162	162	80	82	130	13	17	50	50	922	740
$5,000 and over	19	19	10	9	21	1	-------	7	13	1,076	1,190
Business and professional											
All nonrelief families	1,422	1,382	1,155	227	273	33	59	111	70	806	155
$0–$499	30	18	15	3	3	-------	2	1	-------	33	3
$500–$999	135	120	107	13	13	2	2	6	3	193	18
$1,000–$1,499	180	172	153	19	21	4	5	8	4	270	32
$1,500–$1,999	208	204	174	30	32	7	8	12	5	513	79
$2,000–$2,999	396	395	338	57	67	7	15	28	17	605	102
$3,000–$4,999	351	351	276	75	92	10	23	32	27	990	259
$5,000 and over	122	122	92	30	45	3	4	24	14	1,420	524
Other											
All nonrelief families	127	11	10	1	2	-------	-------	1	1	(*)	5

[1] Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (6).
[2] Averages in this column are based on the number of families as shown in column (2).
[3] Families that have supplementary earners.
[4] Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Wage-earner families, 4 males and 1 female; clerical families, 2 males and 2 females; business and professional families, 1 male and no females.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

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]

Income class	Number of families with any supplementary earners	Average earnings of supplementary earners	Number of supplementary earners with earnings of—														
			Any amount	Under $50	$50–$99	$100–$199	$200–$299	$300–$399	$400–$499	$500 $599	$600–$699	$700–$799	$800–$899	$900–$999	$1,000–$1,499	$1,500–$1,999	$2,000 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
All families	1,095	$606	1,423	62	78	145	147	137	89	85	128	154	51	99	183	49	16
Relief families	72	196	82	20	13	13	18	8	4	2	2			2			
Nonrelief families	1,023	632	1,341	42	65	132	129	129	85	83	126	154	51	97	183	49	16
$0–$249	1	(*)	1	1													
$250–$499	9	67	9	5	1	3											
$500–$749	31	169	34	7	3	9	9	6									
$750–$999	70	202	82	9	13	19	20	16	5								
$1,000–$1,249	78	255	88	6	8	18	22	17	10	5	2						
$1,250–$1,499	87	315	96	4	8	22	15	19	6	5	17						
$1,500–$1,749	96	449	110	2	4	12	13	16	12	14	17	18	2				
$1,750–$1,999	92	522	107	2	6	8	11	12	8	8	14	25	6	7			
$2,000–$2,249	85	532	118	1	4	10	11	14	11	15	14	20	8	7	3		
$2,250–$2,499	69	645	84	1	5	3	5	5	2	3	17	19	7	8	9		
$2,500–$2,999	133	671	182	1	7	16	11	13	12	14	14	29	10	19	35	1	
$3,000–$3,999	165	901	242	1	3	6	9	10	11	12	18	27	12	31	79	23	
$4,000–$4,999	61	972	103	2	1	3	2	1	2	5	12	11	4	12	36	9	3
$5,000 and over	46	1,292	85		2	3	1		6	2	1	5	2	13	21	16	13

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]

Income class	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
(1)	(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	4,894	4	155	548	718	772	741	632	519	356	246	203	229	----	7	12	15	21	12	29	33	37	34	29
Relief families	458	2	22	49	66	64	77	58	45	36	21	18	19	----	----	----	2	1	2	1	4	1	5	3
Nonrelief families	4,436	2	133	499	652	708	664	574	474	320	225	185	210	----	7	12	13	20	10	28	29	36	29	26
$0–$249	18	----	----	----	1	----	3	1	4	2	4	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
$250–$499	94	----	9	9	6	9	13	9	5	16	6	12	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----
$500–$749	237	----	12	33	37	21	27	31	26	20	14	16	10	----	----	----	2	----	----	4	----	2	1	1
$750–$999	479	----	32	87	73	63	54	48	41	31	22	28	20	----	1	2	----	2	1	3	4	2	1	4
$1,000–$1,249	580	1	32	105	102	102	61	53	48	39	18	19	27	----	1	1	2	1	4	5	2	3	4	4
$1,250–$1,499	457	1	23	55	85	80	65	40	44	28	22	14	16	----	----	----	2	----	1	2	3	5	2	1
$1,500–$1,749	448	----	13	65	81	68	67	53	37	31	21	12	24	----	1	2	1	5	1	1	3	2	5	3
$1,750–$1,999	410	----	6	52	60	63	77	48	48	24	20	12	23	----	----	1	2	2	----	2	6	3	5	2
$2,000–$2,249	324	----	2	35	51	66	53	50	31	17	11	8	23	----	1	1	1	4	----	4	4	5	1	2
$2,250–$2,499	310	----	1	21	44	70	53	50	27	21	12	11	8	----	1	1	1	----	----	2	1	2	----	----
$2,500–$2,999	373	----	2	19	50	69	63	64	57	19	17	13	24	----	1	1	----	5	1	2	3	2	3	6
$3,000–$3,999	414	----	1	17	47	60	79	70	59	38	23	20	22	----	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	3
$4,000–$4,999	151	----	----	----	9	20	31	30	22	17	16	6	6	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	3	1	----
$5,000 and over	141	----	----	1	6	17	18	27	25	17	19	11	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	2	----
	Average earnings of husbands [2]																							
All nonrelief families	$1,675	(*)	$1,067	$1,338	$1,595	$1,816	$1,822	$1,816	$1,717	$1,660	$1,820	$1,412	$618	----	$610	$813	$703	$736	$573	$472	$553	$780	$587	$455

[1] Excludes 4 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 2 averages for all age groups combined are based on the corresponding total numbers of husbands including those who did not report age.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

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]

Income class	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
(1)	(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	109		2	12	20	25	10	16	13	7	2	2	249		26	64	55	41	30	10	12	6	4	1
Relief families	9				3	2		1	1	2			11			2	3	1	3	1	1			
Nonrelief families	100		2	12	17	23	10	15	12	5	2	2	238		26	62	52	40	27	9	11	6	4	1
$0–$249	2				1					1														
$250–$499	4							1	1		1	1	5			1					1	1	2	
$500–$749	9			1	1	2	1	2		1	1		9		1	1		1	2	1	1	1		1
$750–$999	17		1	1	3	2		4	3	2		1	14		2	3	2	3	2		2			
$1,000–$1,249	16			2	4	4	1	2	2	1			21		4	7	4	4		1	1			
$1,250–$1,499	9				2		2	4	1				26		10	7	5	2	1			1		
$1,500–$1,749	11			3		7	1						33		5	8	9	5	4	1	1			
$1,750–$1,999	10			2		4	1	1	2				21		2	4	4	8	1		1		1	
$2,000–$2,249	4		1	1	1	1							12			6	2		3	1				
$2,250–$2,499	2				1		1						20			8	6	5		1				
$2,500–$2,999	9			1	2	2	1	1	2				25		1	8	5	4	4	1	1	1		
$3,000–$3,999	7			1	2	1	2		1				36		1	9	12	3	6	2	1	1	1	
$4,000–$4,999													12				3	5	1	1	1	1		
$5,000 and over													4						3		1			
	Average earnings of wives [1]																							
All nonrelief families	904		(*)	$972	$916	$1,024	$1,162	$803	$939	$397	(*)	(*)	$667		$429	$652	$680	$684	$994	$606	$594	$574	$503	(*)

[1] Averages 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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from—					Average money income other than earnings received from [2]—					
		Any source	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	All sources	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	Miscellaneous sources [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All families	5,566	772	380	130	105	90	$65	$28	$10	$10	$6	$11
Relief families	574	67	3	----	16	11	33	1	----	2	7	23
Nonrelief families	4,992	705	377	130	89	79	69	31	11	11	6	10
$0–$249	41	8	2	5	----	2	13	3	5	----	5	----
$250–$499	142	34	18	4	4	9	56	25	2	10	15	4
$500–$749	304	49	22	6	12	7	55	20	5	20	5	5
$750–$999	546	67	32	3	16	13	36	12	1	15	4	4
$1,000–$1,249	641	65	37	10	5	9	30	14	1	4	5	6
$1,250–$1,499	511	62	31	8	13	5	50	14	4	19	5	8
$1,500–$1,749	495	50	20	6	7	8	44	11	3	14	4	12
$1,750–$1,999	459	52	32	7	9	2	44	18	4	12	1	9
$2,000–$2,249	363	36	25	4	2	2	49	30	5	2	1	11
$2,250–$2,499	326	47	32	6	2	2	75	40	15	3	4	13
$2,500–$2,999	408	72	36	16	9	5	69	33	3	11	3	19
$3,000–$3,999	445	85	44	29	6	5	94	57	14	6	(**)	17
$4,000–$4,999	162	30	14	9	3	5	143	63	40	29	4	7
$5,000 and over	149	48	32	17	1	5	519	248	180	2	72	17

[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. Averages exclude business losses met from family funds.

[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."

** $0.50 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

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]

Income class	Number of families		Homes free from mortgage					Mortgaged homes						
	All	Owning homes [1]	Families owning homes free from mortgage		Average rental value [2]	Average expense [3]	Average nonmoney income [4]	Families owning mortgaged homes		Average rental value [2]	Average expense [3]		Average nonmoney income [4]	Interest as percentage of rental value
			Number	Percentage [5]				Number	Percentage [5]		Interest	Other		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
All families	5,566	2,249	1,624	72	$416	$111	$305	625	28	$390	$125	$106	$159	32
Relief families	574	94	60	64	221	77	144	34	36	234	63	79	92	27
Nonrelief families	4,992	2,155	1,564	73	423	112	311	591	27	399	129	107	163	32
$0–$249	41	15	10	(†)	232	80	152	5	(†)	222	53	78	91	24
$250–$499	142	53	45	85	287	89	198	8	15	231	59	80	92	26
$500–$749	304	99	72	73	286	88	198	27	27	263	83	82	98	32
$750–$999	546	168	118	70	293	90	203	50	30	311	105	92	114	34
$1,000–$1,249	641	212	146	69	330	97	233	66	31	296	100	89	107	34
$1,250–$1,499	511	219	145	66	321	95	226	74	34	324	114	95	115	35
$1,500–$1,749	495	178	122	68	347	99	248	56	32	330	102	95	133	31
$1,750–$1,999	459	202	151	75	382	105	277	51	25	374	118	104	152	32
$2,000–$2,249	363	161	109	68	393	107	286	52	32	420	155	111	154	37
$2,250–$2,499	326	164	119	73	438	115	323	45	27	453	153	116	184	34
$2,500–$2,999	408	244	179	73	481	122	359	65	27	473	155	120	198	33
$3,000–$3,999	445	234	182	78	532	131	401	52	22	540	151	133	256	28
$4,000–$4,999	162	103	82	80	653	151	502	21	20	620	174	143	303	28
$5,000 and over	149	103	84	82	776	173	603	19	18	812	255	179	378	31

[1] Includes all families occupying owned homes at any time during the report year. Excludes 4 families whose expenses exactly equaled the annual rental value of their homes. Data for the latter families, however, are included in the computation of averages.

[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).

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 12.—**Monthly rental value:** *Number of home-owning families having homes with specified monthly rental value, by income, 1935–36* [1]

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

Income class	Number of home-owning and renting families	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes [2]	Number of home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of—											
		Number	Percentage [3]		Under $5	$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40–$44	$45–$54	$55–$74	$75 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
All families	5,508	2,241	41	$34.20	------	17	70	179	281	347	304	282	227	327	121	81
Relief families	562	96	17	18.90	------	4	20	29	16	12	10	2	2	1	------	------
Nonrelief families	4,946	2,145	43	34.90	------	13	50	150	265	335	294	280	225	326	126	81
$0–$249	41	16	39	19.00	------	1	2	2	6	5	------	------	------	------	------	------
$250–$499	142	54	38	23.10	------	------	7	9	15	8	7	4	2	2	------	------
$500–$749	304	100	33	23.70	------	7	10	16	13	27	13	4	4	4	1	1
$750–$999	533	167	31	25.00	------	1	9	26	51	29	20	15	5	6	3	2
$1,000–$1,249	638	209	33	26.70	------	4	3	26	47	43	32	33	8	12	------	1
$1,250–$1,499	505	216	43	27.10	------	------	6	34	45	38	39	27	12	11	4	------
$1,500–$1,749	490	176	36	28.80	------	------	4	19	25	54	20	22	16	11	4	1
$1,750–$1,999	454	202	44	31.80	------	------	4	8	21	44	40	30	26	26	2	1
$2,000–$2,249	359	159	44	33.80	------	------	1	4	16	28	29	31	24	17	8	1
$2,250–$2,499	325	163	50	37.00	------	------	2	3	11	19	25	35	19	36	12	1
$2,500–$2,999	404	243	60	40.00	------	------	2	1	8	26	36	40	46	61	16	7
$3,000–$3,999	440	232	53	44.80	------	------	------	1	6	12	27	26	39	80	29	12
$4,000–$4,999	162	104	64	54.30	------	------	------	1	------	1	6	9	9	32	31	15
$5,000 and over	149	104	70	65.00	------	------	------	------	1	1	------	4	15	28	16	39

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

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

TABLE 13.—**Monthly rent:** *Number of renting families reporting specified monthly rent, by income, 1935–36* [1]

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

Income class	Number of home-owning and renting families	Renting families		Average monthly rent [2]	Number of renting families reporting monthly rent of—												
		Number	Percentage [3]		Under $5	$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40–$44	$45–$54	$55–$75	$75 and over	Rent free [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
All families	5,508	[5] 3,267	59	$25.00	12	143	494	532	456	508	332	244	189	215	91	16	31
Relief families	562	466	83	12.60	9	88	194	111	32	13	4	1					12
Nonrelief families	4,946	2,801	57	27.00	3	55	300	421	424	495	328	243	189	215	91	16	19
$0–$249	41	25	61	16.70	1	3	5	5	3	2	1	1					4
$250–$499	142	88	62	17.40		8	30	15	17	11	2	1	1		1		2
$500–$749	304	204	67	16.90	1	17	65	51	34	18	5	5	4	2			2
$750–$999	533	366	69	18.10		13	101	112	51	57	17	9	3	2			
$1,000–$1,249	638	429	67	21.00	1	11	60	106	101	80	29	19	8	9			5
$1,250–$1,499	505	289	57	24.40		1	21	46	69	77	34	22	9	6	2		2
$1,500–$1,749	490	314	64	26.90		1	8	44	54	81	61	34	16	11	2	1	1
$1,750–$1,999	454	252	56	28.80		1	3	17	39	68	61	28	20	13	2		
$2,000–$2,249	359	200	56	31.30			4	15	25	39	30	34	23	21	7		1
$2,250–$2,499	325	162	50	34.70			2	3	15	21	35	26	29	24	6	1	
$2,500–$2,999	404	161	40	36.50				4	10	22	27	29	21	39	7	1	1
$3,000–$3,999	440	208	47	41.80			1	3	6	16	23	26	40	56	33	3	1
$4,000–$4,999	162	58	36	47.20						2	2	8	10	21	15		
$5,000 and over	149	45	30	60.60						1	1	1	5	11	16	10	

[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, including families receiving rent free, the amount of which was estimated by the family.

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

[4] Consists of families receiving rent as gift.

[5] Includes 4 families that did not report on monthly rent. These families were in the following income classes: Relief, 2; $750–$999, 1; $2,000–$2,249, 1.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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, 1935–36* [1]

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

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	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	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]	886	1,290	41	59	$27.60	$20.80	485	749	39	61	$35.80	$29.30	678	731	48	52	$44.40	$35.80
$0–$499	20	66	23	77	17.70	14.30	8	13	(†)	(†)	23.90	21.20	9	21	30	70	22.20	20.70
$500–$999	153	381	29	71	21.90	16.50	25	103	20	80	27.30	18.70	56	75	43	57	28.20	21.40
$1,000–$1,499	253	418	38	62	24.20	20.80	84	192	30	70	28.40	24.20	75	105	42	58	32.60	24.80
$1,500–$1,999	199	251	44	56	28.10	24.30	79	200	28	72	31.40	30.00	92	114	45	55	33.40	31.50
$2,000–$2,999	197	140	58	42	33.50	27.10	187	164	53	47	36.70	35.20	176	216	45	55	42.00	37.40
$3,000–$4,999	59	31	66	34	37.70	28.50	89	71	56	44	45.20	42.60	184	164	53	47	52.30	45.90
$5,000 and over	5	3	(†)	(†)	40.00	46.70	13	6	(†)	(†)	57.30	47.20	86	36	70	30	67.60	64.00

[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 group.

[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 amounts of which was estimated by the family.

[5] Of the families classified in the occupational group "other," 127 did not change their living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Of the latter group, 96 families, or 76 percent, were owning families. Their average monthly rental value was $31.30. The remaining 31 families, or 24 percent, were renting families. Their average monthly rent was $25.

† *Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.*

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

TABLE 15–16.—Type of living quarters: *Number and percentage of owning and renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by tenure and income, 1935–36* [1]

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

Income class	Number of families	Number of families occupying—				Percentage of families occupying [2]—			
		One-family house	Two-family house	Apartment	Other [3]	One-family house	Two-family house	Apartment	Other [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Owning families, all	2,241	2,092	106	32	11	94	5	1	(‡)
Relief families	96	91	4	1		95	4	1	
Nonrelief families	2,145	2,001	102	31	11	93	5	2	(‡)
$0–$249	16	16				(†)			
$250–$499	54	46	7	1		85	13	2	
$500–$749	100	90	6	3	1	90	6	3	1
$750–$999	167	151	11	3	2	90	7	2	1
$1,000–$1,249	209	191	11	5	2	92	5	2	1
$1,250–$1,499	216	202	11	1	2	94	5	(‡)	1
$1,500–$1,749	176	167	8	1		95	4	1	
$1,750–$1,999	202	192	8	2		95	4	1	
$2,000–$2,249	159	148	10	1		93	6	1	
$2,250–$2,499	163	151	9	3		93	5	2	
$2,500–$2,999	243	230	9	2	2	94	4	1	1
$3,000–$3,999	232	220	6	4	2	94	3	2	1
$4,000–$4,999	104	98	3	3		94	3	3	
$5,000 and over	104	99	3	2		95	3	2	
Renting families, all	3,267	2,308	487	381	91	70	15	12	3
Relief families	466	321	85	46	14	69	18	10	3
Nonrelief families	2,801	1,987	402	335	77	71	14	12	3
$0–$249	25	18	4	2	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
$250–$499	88	60	12	10	6	68	14	11	7
$500–$749	204	147	29	20	8	72	14	10	4
$750–$999	366	273	49	33	11	75	13	9	3
$1,000–$1,249	429	297	66	50	16	69	15	12	4
$1,250–$1,499	289	195	51	32	11	67	18	11	4
$1,500–$1,749	314	213	61	31	9	68	19	10	3
$1,750–$1,999	252	178	35	35	4	70	14	14	2
$2,000–$2,249	200	155	22	20	3	77	11	10	2
$2,250–$2,499	162	122	16	22	2	75	10	14	1
$2,500–$2,999	161	110	24	26	1	68	15	16	1
$3,000–$3,999	208	138	25	40	5	67	12	19	2
$4,000–$4,999	58	45	6	7		78	10	12	
$5,000 and over	45	36	2	7		80	4	16	

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

[2] Percentages are based on number of families in each class, column (2).

[3] Includes dwelling units in business buildings, other types of living quarters not elsewhere specified, and unknown types of living quarters.

‡ 0.5 per cent or less.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]

Income class	Number of families	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 nonfamily member	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room	Tourists and transients	Guests	All nonfamily members	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room	Tourists and transients	Guests
			Sons and daughters rooming and boarding	Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help					Sons and daughters rooming and boarding	Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
All families	5,566	974	100	227	225	191	3	8	329	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.2
Relief families	574	37	6	14	12	1	------	------	6	.9	1.2	.7	1.1	(*)	------	------	.1
Nonrelief families	4,992	937	94	213	213	190	3	8	323	.9	1.2	1.0	1.4	.8	1.0	.6	.2
$0–$249	41	7	3	1	4	------	------	1	2	1.1	1.5	(*)	.2	------	------	(*)	(*)
$250–$499	142	18	2	7	9	------	------	------	2	1.3	(*)	.9	1.4	------	------	------	(*)
$500–$749	304	46	8	10	20	------	------	1	11	1.0	1.2	.9	1.2	------	------	(*)	.2
$750–$999	546	73	10	19	23	------	1	2	24	.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	------	(*)	(*)	.2
$1,000–$1,249	641	100	13	29	30	3	------	1	35	.9	1.0	.9	1.4	.4	------	(*)	.2
$1,250–$1,499	511	88	14	28	22	4	1	------	26	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.7	.7	(*)	------	.2
$1,500–$1,749	495	89	11	30	22	7	------	------	30	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	.6	------	------	.2
$1,750–$1,999	459	82	10	20	15	15	1	------	29	.9	1.1	1.0	1.8	.7	(*)	------	.1
$2,000–$2,249	363	65	6	18	14	8	------	------	27	.9	1.3	.9	1.8	.6	------	------	.1
$2,250–$2,499	326	58	5	15	11	10	------	1	21	.8	1.0	1.0	1.4	.6	------	(*)	.2
$2,500–$2,999	408	93	6	17	21	25	------	------	38	.9	.9	1.2	1.5	.9	------	------	.2
$3,000–$3,999	445	108	4	17	17	43	------	2	38	.8	1.2	.9	1.1	.9	------	(*)	.1
$4,000–$4,999	162	43	1	2	2	25	------	------	18	.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	.8	------	------	.2
$5,000 and over	149	67	1	------	3	50	------	------	22	.9	(*)	------	2.2	1.0	------	------	.1

[1] Excludes a small number of families which had nonfamily members in the household but which did not report the duration of their membership. See glossary for definition of "nonfamily members."

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

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]

Income class	Number reporting age [1]	Number with ages of—								
		Under 20	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Husbands									
All families	5,562	5	725	1,547	1,459	1,051	333	230	113	99
Percentage	*100.0*	*0.1*	*13.0*	*27.8*	*26.3*	*18.9*	*6.0*	*4.1*	*2.0*	*1.8*
Relief families	574	2	72	146	154	112	34	25	10	19
Nonrelief families	4,988	3	653	1,401	1,305	939	299	205	103	80
$0–$249	41			2	6	12	6	7	5	3
$250–$499	142		18	15	26	30	14	20	11	8
$500–$749	304		46	61	70	57	22	20	13	15
$750–$999	546		121	140	110	95	30	22	16	12
$1,000–$1,249	641	1	143	208	124	101	25	26	7	6
$1,250–$1,499	510	1	78	167	113	90	29	17	6	9
$1,500–$1,749	495	1	80	156	126	78	30	12	6	6
$1,750–$1,999	458		59	128	127	83	30	17	9	5
$2,000–$2,249	361		39	122	108	62	13	9	5	3
$2,250–$2,499	326		24	115	105	54	12	12	2	2
$2,500–$2,999	408		23	124	130	83	22	14	8	4
$3,000–$3,999	445		20	110	153	103	27	15	12	5
$4,000–$4,999	162		1	30	62	45	18	4	2	
$5,000 and over	149		1	23	45	46	21	10	1	2
	Wives									
All families	5,562	36	1,141	1,616	1,372	915	246	128	82	26
Percentage	*100.0*	*0.6*	*20.5*	*29.0*	*24.7*	*16.5*	*4.4*	*2.3*	*1.5*	*0.5*
Relief families	574	9	127	150	142	91	19	18	11	7
Nonrelief families	4,988	27	1,014	1,466	1,230	824	227	110	71	19
$0–$249	41		2	4	5	13	8	5	4	
$250–$499	142	1	19	24	23	41	19	5	8	2
$500–$749	304	2	64	69	63	55	19	15	13	4
$750–$999	546	8	157	138	104	88	25	13	10	3
$1,000–$1,249	641	8	199	181	124	87	26	8	6	2
$1,250–$1,499	511	2	133	148	117	76	13	12	6	4
$1,500–$1,749	495	4	119	156	116	74	13	8	3	2
$1,750–$1,999	458		97	144	110	69	23	10	4	1
$2,000–$2,249	362		71	125	99	51	8	6	1	1
$2,250–$2,499	326		48	127	91	43	10	4	3	
$2,500–$2,999	408	1	49	145	121	60	18	11	3	
$3,000–$3,999	444	1	43	130	144	89	19	8	10	
$4,000–$4,999	161		5	46	62	34	13	1		
$5,000 and over	149		8	29	51	44	13	4		

[1] Excludes 4 husbands and 4 wives who did not report age.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

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]

Date of end of report year	All families	Relief families	Nonrelief families in specified occupational groups								
			All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional					Other
						All business and professional	Independent		Salaried		
							Business	Professional	Business	Professional	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Number of families										
All dates	5,566	574	4,992	2,198	1,245	1,422	565	115	450	292	127
Dec. 31, 1935	1,351	131	1,220	543	271	372	154	35	109	74	34
Jan. 31, 1936											
Feb. 29, 1936	1		1			1	1				
Mar. 31, 1936	472	73	399	195	100	95	39	6	30	20	9
Apr. 30, 1936	404	41	363	160	98	93	44	5	22	22	12
May 31, 1936	188	25	163	91	35	32	13	1	13	5	5
June 30, 1936	230	26	204	90	53	57	20	3	22	12	4
July 31, 1936	663	85	578	258	152	150	56	11	49	34	18
Aug. 31, 1936	1,101	100	1,001	437	246	299	114	21	95	69	19
Sept. 30, 1936	500	15	485	137	144	196	66	27	71	32	8
Oct. 31, 1936	391	58	333	170	85	69	39	3	16	11	9
Nov. 30, 1936	265	20	245	117	61	58	19	3	23	13	9
	Percentage										
All dates	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dec. 31, 1935	25	23	24	25	21	26	27	29	24	25	27
Jan. 31, 1936											
Feb. 29, 1936	(‡)		(‡)			(‡)	(‡)				
Mar. 31, 1936	8	13	8	9	8	7	7	5	7	7	7
Apr. 30, 1936	7	7	7	7	8	6	8	4	5	7	9
May 31, 1936	3	4	3	4	3	2	2	1	3	2	4
June 30, 1936	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	3
July 31, 1936	12	15	12	12	12	11	10	10	11	12	14
Aug. 31, 1936	20	17	20	20	20	21	20	18	21	24	15
Sept. 30, 1936	9	3	10	6	12	14	12	24	16	11	7
Oct. 31, 1936	7	10	7	8	7	5	7	3	3	4	7
Nov. 30, 1936	5	4	5	5	5	4	3	3	5	4	7

‡ 0.5 percent or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

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]

Income class	Number of families of type [1] — All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	Average number of persons per family [2] — All members	Other than husband and wife — Under 16	Other than husband and wife — 16 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All families [3]	1,792	434	275	206	406	174	133	85	51	28	3.8	1.1	0.7
Relief families	274	50	35	28	49	40	25	29	8	10	4.4	1.6	.8
Nonrelief families	1,518	384	240	178	357	134	108	56	43	18	3.6	1.0	.6
$0–$249	12	8	1	2	------	1	------	------	------	------	2.7	.6	.1
$250–$499	30	18	2	2	6	1	------	1	------	------	2.7	.4	.3
$500–$749	70	29	11	5	16	4	3	1	1	------	3.0	.6	.4
$750–$999	192	59	23	30	34	16	18	8	1	3	3.6	1.2	.4
$1,000–$1,249	291	77	67	44	44	16	26	10	3	4	3.5	1.1	.4
$1,250–$1,499	206	58	36	21	49	16	16	8	2	------	3.5	1.0	.5
$1,500–$1,749	182	35	34	23	40	14	18	12	5	1	3.8	1.2	.6
$1,750–$1,999	148	37	23	16	34	19	6	4	6	3	3.7	1.0	.7
$2,000–$2,249	109	21	9	10	41	12	6	3	4	3	3.8	.9	.9
$2,250–$2,499	67	15	7	8	26	8	1	1	1	------	3.5	.7	.8
$2,500–$2,999	83	9	11	6	31	9	6	2	7	2	4.1	.9	1.2
$3,000–$3,499	55	10	5	4	14	10	2	3	7	------	4.0	.8	1.2
$3,500–$3,999	33	7	3	2	7	5	3	3	2	1	4.2	1.1	1.1
$4,000–$4,499	13	1	2	3	4	1	------	------	2	------	3.9	.8	1.2
$4,500–$4,999	9	------	2	2	3	------	1	------	1	------	4.0	1.2	.8
$5,000–$7,499	16	------	4	------	7	2	2	------	------	1	4.3	.9	1.4
$7,500–$9,999	2	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	1	------	(*)	------	(*)
$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.
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] 1 family which reported a net loss is excluded from this and subsequent tables. These are families which had gross business expense and losses exceeding their gross earnings and other income.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

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]

Income class and occupational group	Number of families of type [1] — All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	Average number of persons per family [2] — All members	Other than husband and wife: Under 16	Other than husband and wife: 16 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Wage earner													
All nonrelief families	899	222	136	112	194	84	76	42	19	14	3.7	1.1	0.6
$0–$249	6	3	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.0	0.8	.2
$250–$499	14	7	2	1	2	1	-----	1	-----	-----	3.1	.8	.3
$500–$749	44	17	7	4	11	2	3	-----	-----	-----	3.0	.6	.4
$750–$999	152	43	18	24	29	12	15	8	-----	3	3.7	1.3	.4
$1,000–$1,249	223	56	50	38	31	11	22	9	2	4	3.6	1.2	.4
$1,250–$1,499	147	40	24	18	29	15	13	7	1	-----	3.6	1.1	.5
$1,500–$1,749	96	20	12	10	16	11	14	9	3	1	4.2	1.5	.7
$1,750–$1,999	73	12	10	7	20	10	3	4	5	2	4.1	1.1	.9
$2,000–$2,249	53	11	3	5	20	7	2	1	1	3	3.9	.9	1.0
$2,250–$2,499	32	8	4	1	11	7	1	-----	-----	-----	3.6	.7	.9
$2,500–$2,999	33	2	3	1	17	1	3	1	5	-----	4.0	.6	1.4
$3,000–$3,499	15	3	1	1	4	3	-----	2	1	-----	4.3	.9	1.4
$3,500–$3,999	3	-----	-----	-----	1	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.3	.7	1.7
$4,000–$4,499	3	-----	1	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.3	.7	1.7
$4,500–$4,999	3	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	4.3	.7	1.7
$5,000–$7,499	2	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	(*)	-----	(*)
$7,500–$9,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
$10,000 and over	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Clerical													
All nonrelief families	250	56	43	24	72	25	13	3	12	2	3.6	.8	.8
$0–$249	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
$250–$499	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	-----	-----
$500–$749	4	2	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.6	-----	.6
$750–$999	11	3	2	1	2	1	2	-----	-----	-----	3.6	1.3	.3
$1,000–$1,249	32	8	8	3	8	3	1	1	-----	-----	3.4	.8	.6
$1,250–$1,499	36	11	7	3	10	1	2	1	1	-----	3.3	.8	.5
$1,500–$1,749	46	5	13	7	14	3	3	1	-----	-----	3.6	1.1	.5
$1,750–$1,999	37	14	5	4	7	5	1	-----	1	-----	3.3	.6	.7
$2,000–$2,249	21	4	4	1	6	2	2	-----	2	-----	3.5	.8	.8
$2,250–$2,499	17	4	1	2	9	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	3.3	.5	.8
$2,500–$2,999	17	1	1	1	6	4	1	-----	2	1	4.9	1.3	1.6
$3,000–$3,499	13	-----	1	-----	3	4	1	-----	4	-----	4.7	.7	2.0
$3,500–$3,999	11	2	1	-----	4	2	-----	-----	1	1	3.9	.5	1.4
$4,000–$4,499	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----
$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 1 on p. 312.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families of type [1] — All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	Average number of persons per family [2] — All members	Other than husband and wife: Under 16	Other than husband and wife: 16 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Independent business													
All nonrelief families	149	51	17	10	41	7	8	8	6	1	3.4	0.8	0.7
$0–$249	1	1									(*)		
$250–$499	8	5			3						2.5		.5
$500–$749	12	4	3	1	2			1	1		3.3	.7	.7
$750–$999	16	10	1	3	1				1		2.7	.5	.2
$1,000–$1,249	19	7	5	2	2	1	1		1		3.0	.7	.4
$1,250–$1,499	10	3			7						3.2	.4	.8
$1,500–$1,749	20	6	1	2	6		1	2	2		3.7	1.0	.7
$1,750–$1,999	14	4		1	3	4	2				3.9	1.2	.7
$2,000–$2,249	17	4			8	1	2	1	1		3.8	.8	1.0
$2,250–$2,499	4	2	1		1						2.5	.3	.2
$2,500–$2,999	13	3	4		2		2	1		1	4.2	1.2	1.0
$3,000–$3,499	6	2		1	1	1		1			4.0	1.0	1.0
$3,500–$3,999	3				1			2			5.7	3.0	.7
$4,000–$4,499	1				1						(*)		(*)
$4,500–$4,999	1				1						(*)	(*)	(*)
$5,000–$7,499	3		2		1						3.3	.7	.7
$7,500–$9,999	1				1						(*)		(*)
$10,000 and over													
Independent professional													
All nonrelief families	26	3	7	4	8	1	3				3.5	1.1	.5
$0–$249													
$250–$499													
$500–$749	1		1								(*)	(*)	
$750–$999	1				1						(*)		(*)
$1,000–$1,249	2		1		1						(*)		(*)
$1,250–$1,499	1		1								(*)	(*)	
$1,500–$1,749	2		1	1							(*)	(*)	
$1,750–$1,999	3			2	1						3.4	1.1	.3
$2,000–$2,249	2				1	1					(*)	(*)	(*)
$2,250–$2,499													
$2,500–$2,999													
$3,000–$3,499	4	2		1			1				3.2	1.2	
$3,500–$3,999	3	1	1				1				3.3	1.3	
$4,000–$4,499	1				1						(*)	(*)	(*)
$4,500–$4,999	1		1								(*)	(*)	
$5,000–$7,499	5		1		3		1				4.0	1.0	1.0
$7,500–$9,999													
$10,000 and over													
Salaried business													
All nonrelief families	68	16	16	11	12	6	5	1		1	3.6	1.2	0.4
$0–$249	1	1									(*)		
$250–$499													
$500–$749	2					2					(*)	(*)	(*)
$750–$999													
$1,000–$1,249	8	3			2	1	2				3.6	1.2	.4
$1,250–$1,499	2	1	1								(*)	(*)	

For footnotes 1 and 2, see table 1 on p. 312.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

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

Income class and occupational group	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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Salaried business—Continued													
$1,500–$1,749	4		4								3.0	1.0	
$1,750–$1,999	10	3	4	1	1					1	3.5	1.2	0.3
$2,000–$2,249	7	1	1	3	1			1			4.0	1.6	.4
$2,250–$2,499	2	1		1							(*)	(*)	
$2,500–$2,999	10	1	2	3	3	1					3.8	1.1	.7
$3,000–$3,499	5	1	1		2	1					3.4	.6	.8
$3,500–$3,999	7	4		1	1		1				3.2	.9	.3
$4,000–$4,499	4		1	2	1						3.5	1.3	.2
$4,500–$4,999	2		1				1				(*)	(*)	
$5,000–$7,499	4		1		1	1	1				4.2	1.8	.5
$7,500–$9,999													
$10,000 and over													
Salaried professional													
All nonrelief families	98	17	19	15	27	10	2	2	6		3.6	.8	.8
$0–$249													
$250–$499	1				1						(*)		(*)
$500–$749	3	3									2.1	.1	
$750–$999	4			2		2					4.6	2.2	.5
$1,000–$1,249	6	2	3	1							2.8	.8	
$1,250–$1,499	7	1	3		2		1				3.3	.9	.4
$1,500–$1,749	14	4	3	3	4						3.2	.8	.4
$1,750–$1,999	9	2	4	1	2						3.0	.7	.3
$2,000–$2,249	9	1	1	1	5	1					3.2	.4	.8
$2,250–$2,499	12		1	4	5	1		1			3.8	1.2	.7
$2,500–$2,999	10	2	1	1	3	3					3.8	.8	1.0
$3,000–$3,499	11	1	2	1	4	1			2		3.6	.4	1.2
$3,500–$3,999	6		1	1		1	1	1	1		5.3	1.5	1.8
$4,000–$4,499	3	1							2		4.0		2.0
$4,500–$4,999	1				1						(*)		(*)
$5,000–$7,499	1					1					(*)	(*)	(*)
$7,500–$9,999	1								1		(*)		(*)
$10,000 and over													
[3] *Other*													
All nonrelief families	28	19	2	2	3	1	1				2.6	.4	.2
$0–$249	4	3		1							2.5	.5	
$250–$499	5	4		1							2.4	.2	.2
$500–$749	4	3			1						2.2		.2
$750–$999	8	3	2		1	1	1				3.3	1.0	.4
$1,000–$1,249	1	1									(*)		
$1,250–$1,499	3	2			1						2.3		.3
$1,500–$1,749													
$1,750–$1,999	2	2									(*)		
$2,000–$2,249													
$2,250–$2,499													
$2,500–$2,999													
$3,000–$3,499	1	1									(*)		
$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. 312.

[3] This group contains families having no gainfully employed members.
*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings [1]	Other sources (positive or negative)[2]	Any source[3]	Owned home (positive or negative)[4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All families	1,792	1,747	366	727	698	29
Relief families	274	258	37	61	58	3
Nonrelief families	1,518	1,489	329	666	640	26
$0–$249	12	8	6	5	5	
$250–$499	30	25	13	19	18	1
$500–$749	70	66	15	30	29	1
$750–$999	192	184	28	61	58	3
$1,000–$1,249	291	290	29	84	82	2
$1,250–$1,499	206	202	37	83	80	3
$1,500–$1,749	182	182	34	85	82	3
$1,750–$1,999	148	146	35	67	66	1
$2,000–$2,249	109	109	32	62	61	1
$2,250–$2,499	67	67	22	34	31	3
$2,500–$2,999	83	83	26	47	44	3
$3,000–$3,999	88	87	25	60	57	3
$4,000–$4,999	22	22	13	16	14	2
$5,000 and over	18	18	14	13	13	

[1] See glossary for definition of "earnings."

[2] Includes 355 families, 318 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings and no business losses met from family funds; 6 families, all of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds and no money income other than earnings, and 5 families, all of which were nonrelief, which had both money income and business losses met from family funds. There were, therefore, 360 families, 323 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 11 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 11 families were found in the following income classes: $750–$999, 1; $1,000–$1,249, 2; $1,250–$1,499, 2; $1,500–$1,749, 1; $1,750–$1,999, 2; $2,000–$2,249, 1; $2,500–$2,999, 2. See glossary for definitions of "money income other than earnings" and "business losses."

[3] The total of the numbers of families in column (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 30 families, 28 of which were nonrelief, with losses from owned homes (i. e., families whose estimated rental value was less than estimated expenses). The latter 28 families were found in the following income classes: $500–$749, 1; $750–$999, 5; $1,000–$1,249, 5; $1,250–$1,499, 6; $1,500–$1,749, 3; $1,750–$1,999, 2; $2,000–$2,249, 1; $2,250–$2,499, 2; $2,500–$2,999, 2; $3,000–$3,999, 1.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

TABLE 2.—**Sources of family income:** *Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by income, 1935–36* [1]— Continued

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

Income class	Average family income						
	Total	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources	Earnings [2]	Other sources (positive or negative) [3]	All sources	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All families	[5] $1,500	$1,424	$1,362	$62	$76	$72	$4
Relief families	595	569	529	40	26	24	2
Nonrelief families	[5] 1,663	1,577	1,512	65	86	81	5
$0–$249	137	72	60	12	65	65	
$250–$499	391	278	219	59	113	107	6
$500–$749	649	594	542	52	55	54	1
$750–$999	886	841	798	43	45	43	2
$1,000–$1,249	1,130	1,085	1,071	14	45	44	1
$1,250–$1,499	1,370	1,307	1,267	40	63	59	4
$1,500–$1,749	1,616	1,529	1,480	49	87	82	5
$1,750–$1,999	1,851	1,764	1,705	59	87	83	4
$2,000–$2,249	2,116	1,991	1,866	125	125	121	4
$2,250–$2,499	2,368	2,256	2,178	78	112	97	15
$2,500–$2,999	2,710	2,569	2,474	95	141	125	16
$3,000–$3,999	3,370	3,171	3,040	131	199	182	17
$4,000–$4,999	4,280	4,032	3,865	167	248	192	56
$5,000 and over	6,196	5,985	5,242	743	211	211	

[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 $1,303; for nonrelief families, $1,449.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

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]

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings [1]	Other sources (positive or negative) [2]	Any source [3]	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wage earner						
All nonrelief families	899	898	151	334	329	5
$0–$499	20	20	7	9	8	1
$500–$999	196	196	18	54	54	
$1,000–$1,499	370	369	42	114	113	1
$1,500–$1,999	169	169	33	73	71	2
$2,000–$2,999	118	118	44	64	63	1
$3,000–$4,999	24	24	7	19	19	
$5,000 and over	2	2		1	1	
Clerical						
All nonrelief families	250	250	57	105	105	
$0–$499	2	2	1	1	1	
$500–$999	15	15	4	2	2	
$1,000–$1,499	68	68	12	22	22	
$1,500–$1,999	83	83	14	34	34	
$2,000–$2,999	55	55	17	29	29	
$3,000–$4,999	26	26	9	17	17	
$5,000 and over	1	1				
Business and professional						
All nonrelief families	341	341	95	202	182	20
$0–$499	11	11	4	7	7	
$500–$999	39	39	9	24	21	3
$1,000–$1,499	55	55	8	27	23	4
$1,500–$1,999	76	76	20	43	41	2
$2,000–$2,999	86	86	19	50	44	6
$3,000–$4,999	59	59	21	39	34	5
$5,000 and over	15	15	14	12	12	
Other						
All nonrelief families	28		26	25	24	1

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

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* [1]—Continued,

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

Income class and occupational group	Average family income						
		Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
	Total	All sources	Earnings [2]	Other sources (positive or negative) [3]	All sources	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wage earner							
All nonrelief families	[5] $1,431	$1,369	$1,335	$34	$62	$60	$2
$0–$499	315	236	206	30	79	70	9
$500–$999	839	806	794	12	33	33	----
$1,000–$1,499	1,222	1,181	1,166	15	41	41	(**)
$1,500–$1,999	1,723	1,646	1,599	47	77	74	3
$2,000–$2,999	2,341	2,226	2,114	112	115	113	2
$3,000–$4,999	3,567	3,364	3,275	89	203	203	----
$5,000 and over	(*)	(*)	(*)	----	(*)	(*)	----
Clerical							
All nonrelief families	[5] 1,870	1,778	1,733	45	92	92	----
$0–$499	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	----
$500–$999	788	762	740	22	26	26	----
$1,000–$1,499	1,267	1,201	1,180	21	66	66	----
$1,500–$1,999	1,701	1,628	1,616	12	73	73	----
$2,000–$2,999	2,363	2,245	2,146	99	118	118	----
$3,000–$4,999	3,491	3,288	3,180	108	203	203	----
$5,000 and over	(*)	(*)	(*)	----	----	----	----
Business and professional							
All nonrelief families	[5] 2,192	2,052	1,940	112	140	118	22
$0–$499	355	260	231	29	95	95	----
$500–$999	766	684	624	60	82	72	10
$1,000–$1,499	1,230	1,132	1,112	20	98	80	18
$1,500–$1,999	1,739	1,618	1,541	77	121	111	10
$2,000–$2,999	2,413	2,266	2,174	92	147	121	26
$3,000–$4,999	3,585	3,373	3,244	129	212	169	43
$5,000 and over	6,337	6,096	5,203	893	241	241	----
Other							
All nonrelief families	826	636	----	636	190	188	2

[1] The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2) of table 2A, 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 incomes were as follows: Wage-earner families, $1,316; clerical families, $1,741; business and professional families, $1,931.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

**$0.50 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from [1]—		
		Any source	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders [2]	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders and other work [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All families	1,792	1,747	1,727	170	16	$1,362	$1,346	$16
Relief families	274	258	256	24	4	529	517	12
Nonrelief families	1,518	1,489	1,471	146	12	1,512	1,494	18
$0–$249	12	8	7	1	----	60	59	1
$250–$499	30	25	20	5	----	219	187	32
$500–$749	70	66	62	9	1	542	502	40
$750–$999	192	184	181	18	3	798	780	18
$1,000–$1,249	291	290	290	20	3	1,071	1,064	7
$1,250–$1,499	206	202	202	23	2	1,267	1,249	18
$1,500–$1,749	182	182	179	23	1	1,480	1,451	29
$1,750–$1,999	148	146	146	9	----	1,705	1,696	9
$2,000–$2,249	109	109	107	13	1	1,866	1,839	27
$2,250–$2,499	67	67	67	6	----	2,178	2,164	14
$2,500–$2,999	83	83	83	8	1	2,474	2,444	30
$3,000–$3,999	88	87	87	9	----	3,040	3,023	17
$4,000–$4,999	22	22	22	1	----	3,865	3,856	9
$5,000 and over	18	18	18	1	----	5,242	5,240	2

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

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]

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from [1]—		
		Any source	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders [2]	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders and other work [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Wage earner								
All nonrelief families	899	898	898	89	11	$1,335	$1,319	$16
$0–$499	20	20	20			206	206	
$500–$999	196	196	196	17	4	794	780	14
$1,000–$1,499	370	369	369	35	5	1,166	1,155	11
$1,500–$1,999	169	169	169	20	1	1,599	1,577	22
$2,000–$2,999	118	118	118	13	1	2,114	2,091	23
$3,000–$4,999	24	24	24	3		3,275	3,257	18
$5,000 and over	2	2	2	1		(*)	(*)	(*)
Clerical								
All nonrelief families	250	250	250	15	1	1,733	1,724	9
$0–$499	2	2	2			(*)	(*)	
$500–$999	15	15	15			740	740	
$1,000–$1,499	68	68	68	5		1,180	1,168	12
$1,500–$1,999	83	83	83	3		1,616	1,613	3
$2,000–$2,999	55	55	55	4	1	2,146	2,132	14
$3,000–$4,999	26	26	26	3		3,180	3,163	17
$5,000 and over	1	1	1			(*)	(*)	
Business and professional								
All nonrelief families	341	341	323	42		1,940	1,905	35
$0–$499	11	11	5	6		231	144	87
$500–$999	39	39	32	10		624	529	95
$1,000–$1,499	55	55	55	3		1,112	1,097	15
$1,500–$1,999	76	76	73	9		1,541	1,503	38
$2,000–$2,999	86	86	84	10		2,174	2,138	36
$3,000–$4,999	59	59	59	4		3,244	3,230	14
$5,000 and over	15	15	15			5,203	5,203	
Other								
All nonrelief families	28							

[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 earners families,$1; clerical families, $0.50 or less.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of principal earners					Average weeks of employment of principal earners [1]	Average earnings of principal earners [2]	
		All [3]	Husbands	Wives	Others			All	Husbands
					Male	Female			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All occupations									
All families	1,792	1,727	1,586	28	74	39	47	$1,260	$1,294
Relief families	274	256	221	4	24	7	33	491	487
Nonrelief families [4]	1,518	1,471	1,365	24	50	32	50	1,393	1,424
$0–$249	12	7	6	1			19	100	106
$250–$499	30	20	18	2			33	282	308
$500–$749	70	62	57	1	2	2	39	546	544
$750–$999	192	181	168	6	6	1	48	810	823
$1,000–$1,249	291	290	272	5	7	6	50	1,037	1,060
$1,250–$1,499	206	202	188	3	6	5	51	1,202	1,222
$1,500–$1,749	182	179	172	2	2	3	51	1,391	1,406
$1,750–$1,999	148	146	138	1	4	3	51	1,583	1,593
$2,000–$2,249	109	107	95	1	8	3	51	1,611	1,677
$2,250–$2,499	67	67	59		3	5	51	1,860	1,936
$2,500–$2,999	83	83	76		6	1	51	2,022	2,087
$3,000–$3,999	88	87	79	2	4	2	51	2,581	2,694
$4,000–$4,999	22	22	21			1	52	3,291	3,371
$5,000 and over	18	18	16		2		52	4,317	4,561
Wage earner									
All nonrelief families	899	898	860	13	24	1	49	1,200	1,216
$0–$499	20	20	18	2			29	206	223
$500–$999	196	196	183	6	6	1	46	762	768
$1,000–$1,499	370	369	357	5	7		50	1,113	1,125
$1,500–$1,999	169	169	167		2		51	1,440	1,437
$2,000–$2,999	118	118	111		7		51	1,704	1,743
$3,000–$4,999	24	24	23		1		52	2,626	2,668
$5,000 and over	2	2	1		1		(*)	(*)	(*)
Clerical									
All nonrelief families	250	250	212	5	16	17	51	1,533	1,628
$0–$499	2	2	2				(*)	(*)	(*)
$500–$999	15	15	12		1	2	50	770	819
$1,000–$1,499	68	68	52	2	5	9	52	1,106	1,198
$1,500–$1,999	83	83	77	1	3	2	51	1,554	1,582
$2,000–$2,999	55	55	44	1	6	4	51	1,786	1,917
$3,000–$4,999	26	26	24	1	1		52	2,525	2,633
$5,000 and over	1	1	1				(*)	(*)	(*)
Business and professional									
All nonrelief families	341	323	293	6	10	14	50	1,822	1,888
$0–$499	11	5	4	1			29	316	382
$500–$999	39	32	30	1	1		42	614	629
$1,000–$1,499	55	55	51	1	1	2	51	1,045	1,063
$1,500–$1,999	76	73	66	2	1	4	51	1,476	1,514
$2,000–$2,999	86	84	75		4	5	51	1,970	2,057
$3,000–$4,999	59	59	53	1	2	3	51	2,851	3,002
$5,000 and over	15	15	14		1		52	4,562	4,656

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

[2] Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in columns (3) and (4).

[3] 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.

[4] Includes 28 families classified in occupational group "Other." These families had no principal earners.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners –								Families with more than one earner as percentage of families with any individual earner [1]	Average number of supplementary earners per family [2]
		One only			Other		Two	Three	Four or more		
		Any family member	Husband	Wife	Male	Female					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All families	1,792	1,351	1,304	7	25	15	300	64	12	22	0.27
Relief families	274	200	185	3	9	3	42	11	3	22	.28
Nonrelief families	1,518	1,151	1,119	4	16	12	258	53	9	22	.27
$0–$249	12	7	6	1							
$250–$499	30	20	18	2							
$500–$749	70	53	49		2	2	8	1		14	.16
$750–$999	192	163	160		3		16	2		10	.11
$1,000–$1,249	291	260	255		3	2	25	5		10	.12
$1,250–$1,499	206	163	158		1	4	37	2		19	.20
$1,500–$1,749	182	145	142		2	1	29	5		19	.22
$1,750–$1,999	148	114	110		2	2	28	3	1	22	.25
$2,000–$2,249	109	62	59	1	2		40	5		42	.47
$2,250–$2,499	67	40	38		1	1	25	2		40	.43
$2,500–$2,999	83	46	46				21	13	3	45	.69
$3,000–$3,999	88	55	55				18	10	4	37	.59
$4,000–$4,999	22	13	13				6	3		(†)	.54
$5,000 and over	18	10	10				5	2	1	(†)	.83

[1] This percentage was computed by dividing the sum of columns (8), (9), (10) by column (4) of table 3 on p. 320.

[2] Based on the number of families with individual earners, column (4) of table 3 on p. 320.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

TABLE 6.—Sole and supplementary earners: *Number of families with individual earners; number of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; average earnings of supplementary earners; 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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners				Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners [1]	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [2]
		Any	One only		More than one [3]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others [4]			
			Any family member	Husband					Male	Female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All families	1,792	1,727	1,351	1,304	376	469	76	64	213	116	$495	$130
Relief families	274	256	200	185	56	73	14	8	39	12	217	58
Nonrelief families	1,518	1,471	1,151	1,119	320	396	62	56	174	104	546	142
$0–$249	12	7	7	6								
$250–$499	30	20	20	18								
$500–$749	70	62	53	49	9	10	1	4	3	2	133	19
$750–$999	192	181	163	160	18	20	8	1	5	6	164	17
$1,000–$1,249	291	290	260	255	30	35	10	8	11	6	252	30
$1,250–$1,499	206	202	163	158	39	41	9	11	16	5	357	71
$1,500–$1,749	182	179	145	142	34	39	4	8	17	10	377	81
$1,750–$1,999	148	146	114	110	32	37	1	8	17	11	531	133
$2,000–$2,249	109	107	62	59	45	50	9	7	28	6	559	256
$2,250–$2,499	67	67	40	38	27	29	6	3	11	9	708	306
$2,500–$2,999	83	83	46	46	37	57	7	3	30	17	617	424
$3,000–$3,999	88	87	55	55	32	51	5	1	25	20	810	469
$4,000–$4,999	22	22	13	13	9	12			6	6	1,038	566
$5,000 and over	18	18	10	10	8	15	2	2	5	6	1,102	918

[1] Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (7).
[2] Averages in this column are based on the number of families as shown in column (2).
[3] Families that have supplementary earners.
[4] Includes 4 males and no females under 16 years of age.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners [1]	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [2]
		Any	One only	More than one [3]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others [4]			
								Male	Female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Wage earner											
All nonrelief families	899	898	711	187	222	23	40	100	59	$488	$120
$0–$499	20	20	20								
$500–$999	196	196	175	21	23	7	5	7	4	148	17
$1,000–$1,499	370	369	321	48	53	8	16	19	10	310	44
$1,500–$1,999	169	169	127	42	49		12	20	17	472	137
$2,000–$2,999	118	118	58	60	71	6	7	41	17	643	387
$3,000–$4,999	24	24	10	14	19	1		10	8	793	628
$5,000 and over	2	2		2	7	1		3	3	651	(*)
Clerical											
All nonrelief families	250	250	191	59	80	23	6	34	17	598	191
$0–$499	2	2	2								
$500–$999	15	15	14	1	1	1				(*)	14
$1,000–$1,499	68	68	55	13	14	9	2	3		297	61
$1,500–$1,999	83	83	73	10	11	2	2	6	1	437	58
$2,000–$2,999	55	55	32	23	34	9	2	14	9	577	356
$3,000–$4,999	26	26	15	11	19	2		10	7	874	639
$5,000 and over	1	1		1	1			1		(*)	(*)
Business and professional											
All nonrelief families	341	323	249	74	94	16	10	40	28	642	177
$0–$499	11	5	5								
$500–$999	39	32	27	5	6	1		1	4	168	26
$1,000–$1,499	55	55	47	8	9	2	1	5	1	320	52
$1,500–$1,999	76	73	59	14	16	3	2	8	3	402	85
$2,000–$2,999	86	84	58	26	31	7	4	14	6	593	214
$3,000–$4,999	59	59	43	16	25	2	1	11	11	883	374
$5,000 and over	15	15	10	5	7	1	2	1	3	1,368	638
Other											
All nonrelief families	28										

[1] Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (6).
[2] Averages in this column are based on the numbers of families as shown in column (2).
[3] Families that have supplementary earners.
[4] Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Wage-earner families, 2 males and no females; business and professional families, 2 males and no females.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

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]

Income class	Number of families with any supplementary earners	Average earnings of supplementary earners	Number of supplementary earners with earnings of—														
			Any amount	Under $50	$50–$99	$100–$199	$200–$299	$300–$399	$400–$499	$500–$599	$600–$699	$700–$799	$800–$899	$900–$999	$1,000–$1,499	$1,500–$1,999	$2,000 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
All families	376	$495	469	39	48	53	47	42	25	33	36	38	22	29	53	2	2
Relief families	56	217	73	13	17	14	7	11	4	1	3	1	1	-------	1	-------	-------
Nonrelief families	320	546	396	26	31	39	40	31	21	32	33	37	21	29	52	2	2
$0–$249	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$250–$499	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$500–$749	9	133	10	1	4	2	2	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$750–$999	18	164	20	4	4	3	6	3	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$1,000–$1,249	30	252	35	5	3	8	5	6	3	5	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$1,250–$1,499	39	357	41	3	3	7	7	2	3	10	4	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$1,500–$1,749	34	377	39	3	4	3	4	7	4	3	8	2	1	-------	-------	-------	-------
$1,750–$1,999	32	531	37	-------	3	3	1	4	3	6	3	10	3	1	-------	-------	-------
$2,000–$2,249	45	559	50	5	2	2	7	2	1	5	3	8	6	5	4	-------	-------
$2,250–$2,499	27	708	29	2	1	-------	2	1	2	-------	2	4	4	3	8	-------	-------
$2,500–$2,999	37	617	57	3	6	6	1	4	2	2	6	6	2	10	9	-------	-------
$3,000–$3,999	32	810	51	-------	1	5	4	1	1	1	4	4	4	8	17	1	-------
$4,000–$4,999	9	1,038	12	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	-------	1	-------	-------	2	8	-------	-------
$5,000 and over	8	1,102	15	-------	-------	-------	1	-------	1	-------	2	1	1	-------	6	1	2

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

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]

Income class	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
(1)	(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																							
All families	1,586	1	62	186	220	254	221	222	151	118	82	69	76	-----	5	6	5	2	1	11	23	9	8	6
Relief families	221	1	15	28	22	32	29	42	23	12	6	11	14	-----	-----	-----	1	1	1	2	6	1	2	-----
Nonrelief families	1,365	-----	47	158	198	222	192	180	128	106	76	58	62	-----	5	6	4	1	-----	9	17	8	6	6
$0–$249	6	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
$250–$499	18	-----	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	2	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
$500–$749	57	-----	2	10	9	4	5	6	7	7	4	3	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
$750–$999	168	-----	11	26	28	21	24	28	8	5	8	9	8	-----	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	1	1
$1,000–$1,249	272	-----	18	50	45	52	22	18	27	20	8	12	10	-----	1	2	2	-----	-----	-----	4	1	-----	-----
$1,250–$1,499	188	-----	9	26	32	33	22	27	13	9	10	7	9	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	2	2	2	2	-----
$1,500–$1,749	172	-----	1	11	26	41	36	19	14	14	6	4	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	2
$1,750–$1,999	138	-----	3	18	23	26	15	18	18	6	5	6	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
$2,000–$2,249	95	-----	1	3	11	17	17	21	7	11	6	1	9	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	3	2	1	1	-----
$2,250–$2,499	59	-----	-----	6	6	6	10	12	8	6	2	3	6	-----	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	1
$2,500–$2,999	76	-----	1	3	7	6	13	16	12	9	7	2	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	4	-----	1	1
$3,000–$3,999	79	-----	-----	2	8	8	16	10	8	10	14	3	5	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	1	1	-----	1
$4,000–$4,999	21	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	6	2	3	3	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
$5,000 and over	16	-----	-----	-----	2	1	5	2	2	3	1	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----
	Average earnings of husbands [1]																							
All nonrelief families	$1,424	-----	$1,118	$1,236	$1,454	$1,488	$1,657	$1,419	$1,404	$1,477	$1,454	$992	$590	-----	$441	$532	$504	(*)	-----	$642	$579	$663	$616	$599

[1] 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.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

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]

Income class	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
(1)	(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	28		4	6	2	2	5	3	3	1	1	1	64	2	13	12	9	5	11	5	4	2	1	
Relief families	4			1		1		1				1	8	1			3		1	2	1			
Nonrelief families	24		4	5	2	1	5	2	3	1	1		56	1	13	12	6	5	10	3	3	2	1	
$0–$249	1						1																	
$250–$499	2					1	1																	
$500–$749	1							1					4		1	2		1						
$750–$999	6		3	1						1	1		1	1										
$1,000–$1,249	5		1	3			1						8		3	1		2		1	1			
$1,250–$1,499	3				1				2				11		2	3	1	1	3	1				
$1,500–$1,749	2						1		1				8		4		1	1			1		1	
$1,750–$1,999	1							1					8		1	5	1		1					
$2,000–$2,249	1				1								7			1	2		4					
$2,250–$2,499													3		2		1							
$2,500–$2,999													3						2			1		
$3,000–$3,999	2			1			1						1							1				
$4,000–$4,999																								
$5,000 and over													2								1	1		
	Average earnings of wives [1]																							
All nonrelief families	$795		$667	$1,045	(*)	(*)	$668	(*)	$780	(*)	(*)		$494	(*)	$517	$492	$598	$202	$480	$431	$824	(*)	(*)	

[1] Averages 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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from—					Average money income, other than earnings, received from [2]—					
		Any source	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	All sources	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	Miscellaneous sources [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All families	1,792	360	99	149	60	53	$62	$12	$18	$14	$4	$14
Relief families	274	37	4	2	8	6	40	2	(**)	10	1	27
Nonrelief families	1,518	323	95	147	52	47	67	14	21	15	5	12
$0–$249	12	6	1	4	----------	1	12	3	8	----------	1	----------
$250–$499	30	13	3	2	3	7	59	6	2	34	17	----------
$500–$749	70	15	4	5	3	3	53	11	7	17	1	17
$750–$999	192	27	7	9	6	6	43	10	9	16	6	2
$1,000–$1,249	291	27	9	9	5	5	17	8	2	6	(**)	1
$1,250–$1,499	206	35	9	17	8	6	41	4	14	10	6	7
$1,500–$1,749	182	34	10	14	6	4	50	14	5	17	4	10
$1,750–$1,999	148	35	9	17	3	2	60	8	18	10	11	13
$2,000–$2,249	109	33	8	15	6	4	123	25	21	31	12	34
$2,250–$2,499	67	22	5	11	6	2	78	12	12	38	8	8
$2,500–$2,999	83	24	8	13	2	2	98	17	34	10	1	36
$3,000–$3,999	88	25	10	15	1	3	132	22	89	10	4	7
$4,000–$4,999	22	13	5	6	1	2	170	37	51	22	6	54
$5,000 and over	18	14	7	10	2	----------	746	188	420	31	----------	107

[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 earningss. Averages exclude business losses met from family funds.
[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."

**$0.50 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

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]

Income class	Number of families		Homes free from mortgage					Mortgaged homes						
	All	Owning homes [1]	Families owning homes free from mortgage		Average rental value [2]	Average expense [3]	Average nonmoney income [4]	Families owning mortgaged homes		Average rental value [2]	Average expense [3]		Average nonmoney income [4]	Interest as percentage of rental value
			Number	Percentage [5]				Number	Percentage [5]		Interest	Other		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
All families	1,792	698	393	56	$344	$98	$246	305	44	$337	$133	$97	$107	40
Relief families	274	58	22	38	242	80	162	36	62	259	88	83	88	34
Nonrelief families	1,518	640	371	58	351	100	251	269	42	348	140	99	109	40
$0–$249	12	5	4	(†)	210	76	134	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
$250–$499	30	18	12	(†)	290	89	201	6	(†)	326	97	95	134	30
$500–$749	70	29	14	(†)	279	85	194	15	(†)	303	142	91	70	47
$750–$999	192	58	32	55	268	85	183	26	45	297	118	91	88	40
$1,000–$1,249	291	82	44	54	311	93	218	38	46	297	118	91	88	40
$1,250–$1,499	206	80	42	52	306	92	214	38	48	292	121	89	82	42
$1,500–$1,749	182	82	41	50	361	102	259	41	50	336	132	97	107	39
$1,750–$1,999	148	66	42	64	331	96	235	24	36	358	151	101	106	42
$2,000–$2,249	109	61	33	54	379	104	275	28	46	423	163	112	148	38
$2,250–$2,499	67	31	21	68	343	97	246	10	32	344	116	98	130	34
$2,500–$2,999	83	44	25	57	403	109	294	19	43	396	134	108	154	34
$3,000–$3,999	88	57	40	70	463	119	344	17	30	459	200	119	140	44
$4,000–$4,999	22	14	10	(†)	480	122	358	4	(†)	480	203	122	155	42
$5,000 and over	18	13	11	(†)	447	116	331	2	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	67

[1] Includes all families occupying owned homes at any time during 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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 12.—**Monthly rental value:** *Number of home-owning families having homes with specified monthly rental value, by income, 1935–36* [1]

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

Income class	Number of home-owning and renting families	Home owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes [2]	Number of home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of—											
		Number	Percentage [3]		Under $5	$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40–$44	$45–$54	$55–$74	$75 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
All families	1,783	692	39	$28.60		5	18	54	102	176	139	91	50	46	10	1
Relief families	274	58	21	21.30		1	8	12	14	14	5	3			1	
Nonrelief families	1,509	634	42	29.30		4	10	42	88	162	134	88	50	46	9	1
$0–$249	11	5	(†)	20.00				2	2		1					
$250–$499	30	18	60	25.20				3	3	5	5	2				
$500–$749	70	28	40	25.30				3	6	12	5		1	1		
$750–$999	189	58	31	23.50		2	2	9	14	13	12	4	2			
$1,000–$1,249	290	82	28	25.40		1	1	8	21	28	8	8	5	2		
$1,250–$1,499	206	77	37	25.50		1	3	9	9	28	17	6	2	2		
$1,500–$1,749	181	82	45	29.00			2	2	12	26	13	18	7		2	
$1,750–$1,999	146	65	44	28.80				3	11	14	19	12	4	2		
$2,000–$2,249	109	61	56	33.30			1	2	2	12	15	14	5	8	2	
$2,250–$2,499	67	31	46	29.40			1		3	9	9	4	4	1		
$2,500–$2,999	83	43	52	32.70					4	10	14	4	2	8	1	
$3,000–$3,999	87	57	66	38.50				1	1	4	10	10	13	16	2	
$4,000–$4,999	22	14	(†)	40.00							3	4	2	4	1	
$5,000 and over	18	13	(†)	42.30						1	3	2	3	2	1	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 estimate made by home owner for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Averages are based on the number of home-owning families, column (3).

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

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

TABLE 13.—Monthly rent: *Number of renting families reporting specified monthly rent, by income, 1935–36* [1]

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

Income class	Number of home-owning and renting families	Renting families		Average monthly rent [2]	Number of renting families reporting monthly rent of—												
		Number	Percentage [3]		Under $5	$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40–$44	$45–$54	$55–$74	$75 and over	Rent free [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
All families	1,783	1,091	61	18.90	2	59	249	298	182	161	60	40	26	8	1	------	5
Relief families	274	216	79	12.40	2	41	99	47	18	5	1	1	1	------	------	------	1
Nonrelief families	1,509	875	58	20.40	------	18	150	251	164	156	59	39	25	8	1	------	4
$0–$249	11	6	(†)	12.70	------	------	4	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$250–$499	30	12	40	16.20	------	------	3	7	1	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------
$500–$749	70	42	60	14.50	------	3	18	14	4	2	1	------	------	------	------	------	------
$750–$999	189	131	69	16.30	------	7	37	46	20	19	1	------	------	1	------	------	------
$1,000–$1,249	290	208	72	17.40	------	3	49	83	46	15	8	2	------	1	------	------	1
$1,250–$1,499	206	129	63	19.10	------	3	16	54	23	24	5	3	1	------	------	------	------
$1,500–$1,749	181	99	55	21.10	------	2	16	18	27	21	5	5	3	1	------	------	1
$1,750–$1,999	146	81	56	24.40	------	------	5	12	19	21	15	4	5	------	------	------	------
$2,000–$2,249	109	48	44		------	------	------	6	10	19	5	6	2	------	------	------	------
$2,250–$2,499	67	36	54	26.00	------	------	------	6	8	13	5	1	1	2	------	------	------
$2,500–$2,999	83	40	48	25.30	------	------	2	3	4	12	8	6	2	2	------	------	1
$3,000–$3,999	87	30	34	28.60	------	------	------	------	2	6	5	11	5	1	------	------	------
$4,000–$4,999	22	8	(†)	32.70	------	------	------	------	------	2	1	------	3	------	1	------	1
$5,000 and over	18	5	(†)	36.20	------	------	------	------	------	2	------	1	2	------	------	------	------
				33.60													

[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] 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 free, the amount of which was estimated by the family.

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

[4] Consists of families receiving rent as gift.

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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, 1935–36* [1]

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

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	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	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]	328	564	37	63	$26.20	$17.90	102	147	41	59	$31.20	$23.10	180	160	53	47	$33.90	$27.30
$0–$499	8	11	(†)	(†)	26.90	12.40	1	1	(†)	(†)	(*)	(*)	7	4	(†)	(†)	21.10	23.00
$500–$999	53	140	28	72	22.90	15.40	2	13	(†)	(†)	(*)	18.80	21	18	54	46	26.10	17.30
$1,000–$1,499	112	257	30	70	23.50	17.00	20	48	29	71	30.00	21.10	23	32	42	58	29.10	22.10
$1,500–$1,999	72	95	43	57	27.70	19.90	33	49	40	60	29.00	24.30	40	36	53	47	30.80	27.40
$2,000–$2,999	63	55	53	47	30.60	24.50	29	26	53	47	30.70	23.90	43	43	50	50	35.60	31.00
$3,000–$4,999	19	5	(†)	(†)	31.50	32.60	17	9	(†)	(†)	39.10	32.60	34	24	59	41	42.80	34.00
$5,000 and over	1	1	(†)	(†)	(*)	(*)	-------	1	-------	(†)	-------	(*)	12	3	(†)	(†)	43.80	39.00

[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 "other," 28 did not change their living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Of the latter group, 24 families were owning families. Their average monthly rental value was $27.40. The remaining 4 families were renting families. Their average monthly rent was $13.50.

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

TABLE 15–16.—Type of living quarters: *Number and percentage of owning and renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by tenure and income, 1935–36* [1]

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

Income class	Number of families	Number of families occupying—				Percentage of families occupying [2]—			
		One-family house	Two-family house	Apartment	Other [3]	One-family house	Two-family house	Apartment	Other [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Owning families, all	692	647	29	1	15	94	4	(‡)	2
Relief families	58	57	1			98	2		
Nonrelief families	634	590	28	1	15	93	5	(‡)	2
$0–$249	5	4	1			(†)	(†)		
$250–$499	18	17			1	(†)			(†)
$500–$749	28	28				(†)			
$750–$999	58	55	1		2	95	2		3
$1,000–$1,249	82	77	2		3	94	2		4
$1,250–$1,499	77	71	6			92	8		
$1,500–$1,749	82	74	4		4	90	5		5
$1,750–$1,999	65	61	4			94	6		
$2,000–$2,249	61	57	2		2	94	3		3
$2,250–$2,499	31	31				100			
$2,500–$2,999	43	40	2		1	93	5		2
$3,000–$3,999	57	53	4			93	7		
$4,000–$4,999	14	14				(†)			
$5,000 and over	13	8	2	1	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
Renting families, all	1,091	781	193	55	62	71	18	5	6
Relief families	216	150	48	5	13	70	22	2	6
Nonrelief families	875	631	145	50	49	72	16	6	6
$0–$249	6	4	2			(†)	(†)		
$250–$499	12	5	4	1	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
$500–$749	42	31	8	1	2	74	19	2	5
$750–$999	131	86	30	5	10	65	23	4	8
$1,000–$1,249	208	154	35	7	12	74	17	3	6
$1,250–$1,499	129	96	20	6	7	74	15	5	6
$1,500–$1,749	99	67	17	9	6	68	17	9	6
$1,750–$1,999	81	63	9	6	3	78	11	7	4
$2,000–$2,249	48	33	7	6	2	69	15	12	4
$2,250–$2,499	36	28	3	3	2	78	8	8	6
$2,500–$2,999	40	26	7	4	3	65	18	10	7
$3,000–$3,999	30	27	1	2		90	3	7	
$4,000–$4,999	8	7	1			(†)	(†)		
$5,000 and over	5	4	1			(†)	(†)		

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

[2] Percentages are based on number of families in each class, column (2).

[3] Includes dwelling units in business buildings, other types of living quarters not elsewhere specified, and unknown types of living quarters.

‡0.5 percent or less.

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]

Income class	Number of families	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 nonfamily member	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room	Tourists and transients	Guests	All nonfamily members	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room	Tourists and transients	Guests
			Sons and daughters rooming and boarding	Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help					Sons and daughter rooming and boarding	Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
All families	1,792	594	402	72	75	53	3	1	429	0.4	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	(*)	0.1
Relief families	274	70	80	9	11	1	1	----	45	.4	.1	.6	.8	(*)	(*)	----	.1
Nonrelief families	1,518	524	322	63	64	52	2	1	384	.4	.1	.9	1.1	.6	(*)	(*)	.1
$0–$249	12	2	10	2	----	----	----	----	1	(*)	.1	(*)	----	----	----	----	(*)
$250–$499	30	8	10	3	1	----	----	----	3	.5	.1	.7	(*)	----	----	----	.2
$500–$749	70	19	40	6	2	1	----	----	13	.6	.1	.8	(*)	(*)	----	----	.1
$750–$999	192	50	41	9	7	3	----	----	33	.5	.1	1.0	.8	.2	----	----	.1
$1,000–$1,249	291	87	----	8	12	3	----	1	72	.3	----	.6	.7	.4	----	(*)	.1
$1,250–$1,499	206	73	70	7	11	2	----	----	59	.4	.1	.6	.6	(*)	----	----	.1
$1,500–$1,749	182	66	50	10	10	8	1	----	43	.6	.1	1.2	1.3	.7	(*)	----	.1
$1,750–$1,999	148	47	20	2	4	2	1	----	39	.3	.1	(*)	1.1	(*)	(*)	----	.1
$2,000–$2,249	109	42	30	6	7	4	----	----	29	.7	.1	1.0	2.1	.7	----	----	.1
$2,250–$2,499	67	29	20	1	3	3	----	----	24	.3	.1	(*)	.8	.5	----	----	.1
$2,500–$2,999	83	39	20	5	1	9	----	----	27	.4	.1	1.0	(*)	.5	----	----	.1
$3,000–$3,999	88	38	11	2	6	7	----	----	25	.5	.1	(*)	1.2	.6	----	----	.1
$4,000–$4,999	22	13	----	1	----	5	----	----	8	.6	----	(*)	----	.8	----	----	.3
$5,000 and over	18	11	----	1	----	5	----	----	8	.8	----	(*)	----	1.0	----	----	.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. See glossary for definition of "nonfamily members."

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

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]

Income class	Number reporting age [1]	Number with ages of—								
		Under 20	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Husbands									
All families	1,792	1	261	486	470	322	111	73	43	25
Percentage	*100.0*	*0.1*	*14.5*	*27.1*	*26.2*	*18.0*	*6.2*	*4.1*	*2.4*	*1.4*
Relief families	274	1	44	59	81	48	11	11	12	7
Nonrelief families	1,518		217	427	389	274	100	62	31	18
$0–$249	12		1		2		2	4	1	2
$250–$499	30		3	5	4	6	3	2	1	6
$500–$749	70		12	13	11	19	8	3	3	1
$750–$999	192		41	49	54	18	14	9	6	1
$1,000–$1,249	291		72	99	39	54	10	12	5	
$1,250–$1,499	206		35	66	53	28	14	7	1	2
$1,500–$1,749	182		12	67	57	29	7	3	6	1
$1,750–$1,999	148		21	49	34	25	7	10	1	1
$2,000–$2,249	109		5	30	41	21	7	3		2
$2,250–$2,499	67		8	13	22	16	2	1	4	1
$2,500–$2,999	83		4	13	31	24	8	2	1	
$3,000–$3,999	88		3	16	26	22	14	4	2	1
$4,000–$4,999	22			4	8	6	2	2		
$5,000 and over	18			3	7	6	2			
	Wives									
All families	1,791	12	410	465	438	296	84	57	20	9
Percentage	*100.0*	*0.6*	*22.9*	*26.0*	*24.5*	*16.5*	*4.7*	*3.2*	*1.1*	*0.5*
Relief families	274	4	59	68	76	40	10	11	5	1
Nonrelief families	1,517	8	351	397	362	256	74	46	15	8
$0–$249	12		1		2		5	2	2	
$250–$499	30		5	4	6	4	2	4	3	2
$500–$749	70		19	8	14	20	2	6	1	
$750–$999	192	1	59	46	41	29	7	8	1	
$1,000–$1,249	290	3	103	85	45	32	14	5	3	
$1,250–$1,499	206	2	55	54	50	32	10	1		2
$1,500–$1,749	182		28	69	45	25	8	3	3	1
$1,750–$1,999	148	1	38	41	39	14	10	5		
$2,000–$2,249	109		13	31	33	26	4	1		1
$2,250–$2,499	67	1	10	18	19	12	3	1	1	2
$2,500–$2,999	83		11	12	32	22	1	5		
$3,000–$3,999	88		8	.19	22	28	6	4	1	
$4,000–$4,999	22			7	7	6	1	1		
$5,000 and over	18		1	3	7	6	1			

[1] Excludes 1 wife who did not report age.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

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]

Date of end of report year	All families	Relief families	Nonrelief of families in specified occupational groups								
			All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional					Other
						All business and professional	Independent		Salaried		
							Business	Professional	Business	Professional	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Number of families										
All dates	1,792	274	1,518	899	250	341	149	26	68	98	28
Dec. 31, 1935	336	35	301	165	45	84	42	11	14	17	7
Jan. 31, 1936	2		2	1		1				1	
Feb. 29, 1936	24	5	19	13	1	5	2		1	2	
Mar. 31, 1936	243	52	191	106	36	46	22	2	8	14	3
Apr. 30, 1936	91	11	80	41	18	18	9		5	4	3
May 31, 1936	172	22	150	103	18	27	13	1	4	9	2
June 30, 1936	159	27	132	89	12	29	14	1	6	8	2
July 31, 1936	590	111	479	310	85	79	28	6	19	26	5
Aug. 31, 1936	141	10	131	62	29	34	12	2	8	12	6
Sept. 30, 1936	21	1	20	6	3	11	4	1	2	4	
Oct. 31, 1936	13		13	3	3	7	3	2	1	1	
Nov. 30, 1936											
	Percentage										
All dates	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dec. 31, 1935	19	13	20	18	18	25	28	(†)	20	18	(†)
Jan. 31, 1936	(‡)		(‡)	(‡)		(‡)				1	
Feb. 29, 1936	1	2	1	1	(‡)	1	1		2	2	
Mar. 31, 1936	14	19	13	12	15	14	15	(†)	12	14	(†)
Apr. 30, 1936	5	4	5	5	7	5	6		7	4	(†)
May 31, 1936	10	8	10	11	7	8	9	(†)	6	9	(†)
June 30, 1936	9	10	9	10	5	9	9	(†)	9	8	(†)
July 31, 1936	32	40	31	35	34	23	19	(†)	27	27	(†)
Aug. 31, 1936	8	4	9	7	12	10	8	(†)	12	12	(†)
Sept. 30, 1936	1	(‡)	1	1	1	3	3	(†)	3	4	
Oct. 31, 1936	1		1	(‡)	1	2	2	(†)	2	1	
Nov. 30, 1936											

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.
‡ 0.5 percent or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

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]

Income class	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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All families	1,600	285	239	169	345	172	165	129	45	51	4.2	1.4	0.8
Relief families	366	46	57	47	58	35	59	35	5	24	4.6	1.9	.7
Nonrelief families	1,234	239	182	122	287	137	106	94	40	27	4.0	1.2	.8
$0–$249	11	1	1	1	5	1	2				3.6	1.1	.5
$250–$499	45	12	4	2	9	10	4	2	1	1	4.0	1.2	.8
$500–$749	78	24	12	3	19	5	8	3	4		3.5	.9	.6
$750–$999	148	36	30	19	26	6	13	14	1	3	3.8	1.3	.5
$1,000–$1,249	164	40	30	17	34	12	20	8	1	2	3.7	1.2	.5
$1,250–$1,499	165	25	28	17	31	20	18	12	9	5	4.2	1.4	.8
$1,500–$1,749	161	27	19	29	36	25	14	9	1	1	4.0	1.3	.8
$1,750–$1,999	125	20	18	7	34	20	10	10	4	2	4.1	1.2	.9
$2,000–$2,249	78	7	11	6	23	11	7	8	1	4	4.4	1.3	1.2
$2,250–$2,499	82	18	10	10	18	11	2	9	2	2	4.0	1.1	.9
$2,500–$2,999	81	14	8	9	18	11	4	6	9	2	4.2	.9	1.3
$3,000–$3,499	41	5	7		20	1	3	2	2	1	3.9	.7	1.2
$3,500–$3,999	25	6	2		3	4		7	3		4.7	.9	1.8
$4,000–$4,499	9	1	1	1	4					2	5.3	1.6	1.8
$4,500–$4,999	8	1			3			1	1	2	4.9	.2	2.7
$5,000–$7,499	13	2	1	1	4		1	3	1		4.5	1.1	1.4
$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.
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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

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]

Income class and occupational group	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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Wage earner													
All nonrelief families	687	133	87	53	161	91	72	56	18	16	4.1	1.3	0.8
$0–$249	2				1		1				(*)	(*)	(*)
$250–$499	23	7	2	2	3	4	2	1	1	1	4.1	1.4	.7
$500–$749	50	12	8	2	12	5	7	2	2		3.7	1.1	.6
$750–$999	92	16	19	14	10	4	13	13		3	4.2	1.8	.5
$1,000–$1,249	110	30	14	7	23	9	20	5	1	1	3.8	1.3	.5
$1,250–$1,499	107	19	18	7	22	11	12	8	5	5	4.2	1.4	.8
$1,500–$1,749	85	11	7	14	21	17	9	5		1	4.2	1.3	.9
$1,750–$1,999	68	12	9	1	19	15	3	6	2	1	4.1	1.1	1.0
$2,000–$2,249	45	3	6	2	15	9	2	4	1	3	4.6	1.1	1.5
$2,250–$2,499	39	11	2	2	12	7		4	1		3.8	.8	1.0
$2,500–$2,999	38	8	2	2	8	6	3	4	4	1	4.4	1.0	1.4
$3,000–$3,499	17	4			11			1	1		3.5	.2	1.4
$3,500–$3,999	8				2	4		2			5.6	1.0	2.6
$4,000–$4,499													
$4,500–$4,999	2				1			1			(*)	(*)	(*)
$5,000–$7,499	1				1						(*)		(*)
$7,500–$9,999													
$10,000 and over													
Clerical													
All nonrelief families	242	27	47	36	61	23	15	17	9	7	4.1	1.2	.9
$0–$249	1				1						(*)	(*)	(*)
$250–$499	3				1	2					4.7	1.3	1.4
$500–$749	5	1	1		2				1		3.5	.2	1.3
$750–$999	25	4	10	4	5	1		1			3.3	1.0	.4
$1,000–$1,249	25	1	7	7	6	2		2			3.8	1.4	.5
$1,250–$1,499	41	3	8	8	8	6	4	1	3		4.0	1.3	.7
$1,500–$1,749	44	8	7	8	10	5	1	4	1		4.0	1.2	.8
$1,750–$1,999	27	1	5	3	8	2	6	2			4.3	1.7	.6
$2,000–$2,249	14	2	2	1	4	1	4				3.8	1.4	.5
$2,250–$2,499	15	1	1	3	2	3		2	1	2	5.3	1.7	1.6
$2,500–$2,999	16	4	2	2	4	1		1	1	1	3.9	.8	1.1
$3,000–$3,499	10		3		5			1		1	4.5	.7	1.8
$3,500–$3,999	7	2						3	2		5.1	.9	2.3
$4,000–$4,499	5		1		2					2	6.8	2.4	2.4
$4,500–$4,999	3				2					1	4.7		2.7
$5,000–$7,499	1				1						(*)		(*)
$7,500–$9,999													
$10,000 and over													

For footnotes 1 and 2, see table 1 for p. 338.

*Averages not computed on fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Independent business													
All nonrelief families	112	31	12	16	18	14	7	8	4	2	3.8	1.1	0.7
$0–$249	1					1					(*)	(*)	(*)
$250–$499	11	4			1	4	1	1			4.2	1.5	.7
$500–$749	11	4	2	1	2		1	1			3.4	1.2	.2
$750–$999	13	6		1	5	1					2.8	.3	.5
$1,000–$1,249	17	4	5	3	2	1		1		1	3.7	1.1	.6
$1,250–$1,499	8	2	1	1		2	1	1			4.2	1.8	.5
$1,500–$1,749	11	3	1	3	2	2					3.4	.8	.6
$1,750–$1,999	10	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1		4.4	1.6	.8
$2,000–$2,249	6	1	1	2	1					1	4.2	1.0	1.2
$2,250–$2,499	10	3	1	2	1	1	2				3.6	1.2	.4
$2,500–$2,999	5			2		1			2		4.8	1.0	1.8
$3,000–$3,499	1								1		(*)		(*)
$3,500–$3,999	4	2			1			1			3.5	.5	1.0
$4,000–$4,499	1	1									(*)		
$4,500–$4,999													
$5,000–$7,499	3						1	2			7.0	3.3	1.7
$7,500–$9,999													
$10,000 and over													
Independent professional													
All nonrelief families	24	5	6	2	3	1	2	1	3	1	3.8	1.0	.8
$0–$249													
$250–$499													
$500–$749													
$750–$999	1	1									(*)		
$1,000–$1,249	2	1	1								(*)	(*)	
$1,250–$1,499	1							1			(*)	(*)	
$1,500–$1,749	1				1						(*)	(*)	(*)
$1,750–$1,999	1			1							(*)	(*)	
$2,000–$2,249													
$2,250–$2,499	1		1								(*)	(*)	
$2,500–$2,999	3				1	1	1				4.7	1.7	1.0
$3,000–$3,499	3		2				1				3.7	1.7	
$3,500–$3,999	3	1	1						1		3.3	.3	1.0
$4,000–$4,499													
$4,500–$4,999	3	1							1	1	4.7		2.7
$5,000–$7,499	5	1	1	1	1				1		3.4	.6	.8
$7,500–$9,999													
$10,000 and over													
Salaried business													
All nonrelief families	57	10	15	3	12	4	3	8	1	1	4.0	1.2	.8
$0–$249													
$250–$499	1		1								(*)	(*)	
$500–$749													
$750–$999	1	1									(*)		
$1,000–$1,249	3	1	1		1						2.7	.4	.3
$1,250–$1,499	3	1			1	1					4.0	.3	1.7
$1,500–$1,749	7	2	3			1	1				3.4	1.1	.3
$1,750–$1,999	8	2	2		2				1	1	3.8	.6	1.2
$2,000–$2,249	7	1			1		1	4			5.6	2.7	.9
$2,250–$2,499	8	1	2	1	2			2			4.0	1.5	.5
$2,500–$2,999	7		4	1	1	1					3.7	1.1	.6
$3,000–$3,499	7		2		3	1	1				3.7	1.1	.6
$3,500–$3,999	2	1						1			(*)	(*)	(*)
$4,000–$4,499	1			1							(*)	(*)	
$4,500–$4,999													
$5,000–$7,499	2				1			1			(*)	(*)	(*)
$7,500–$9,999													
$10,000 and over													

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family		
												Other than husband and wife	
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Under 16	16 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Salaried professional													
All nonrelief families	64	12	10	11	14	4	6	4	3	------	3.9	1.1	0.8
$0–$249	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$250–$499	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$500–$749	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	(*)	------	(*)
$750–$999	2	------	1	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	(*)	(*)
$1,000–$1,249	3	2	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	2.8	.1	.7
$1,250–$1,499	4	------	1	1	------	------	1	1	------	------	4.9	2.2	.8
$1,500–$1,749	11	1	1	4	1	------	4	------	------	------	4.0	1.9	.1
$1,750–$1,999	10	4	1	1	1	2	------	1	------	------	3.6	.7	.9
$2,000–$2,249	6	------	2	1	2	1	------	------	------	------	3.8	.8	1.0
$2,250–$2,499	9	2	3	2	1	------	------	1	------	------	3.4	1.2	.2
$2,500–$2,999	12	2	------	2	4	1	------	1	2	------	4.3	.7	1.6
$3,000–$3,499	2	------	------	------	1	------	1	------	------	------	(*)	(*)	(*)
$3,500–$3,999	1	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	(*)	------
$4,000–$4,499	2	------	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	(*)
$4,500–$4,999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$5,000–$7,499	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	------
$7,500–$9,999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$10,000 and over	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other [3]													
All nonrelief families	48	20	5	1	18	------	2	------	2	------	2.9	.3	.6
$0–$249	7	1	1	1	3	------	1	------	------	------	3.3	.9	.4
$250–$499	7	1	1	------	4	------	1	------	------	------	3.4	.6	.9
$500–$749	11	7	1	------	3	------	------	------	------	------	2.4	.1	.4
$750–$999	14	8	------	------	5	------	------	------	1	------	2.7	------	.7
$1,000–$1,249	4	1	2	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	2.7	.5	.2
$1,250–$1,499	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	(*)	------	(*)
$1,500–$1,749	2	1	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	(*)
$1,750–$1,999	1	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	(*)
$2,000–$2,249	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$2,250–$2,499	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$2,500–$2,999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$3,000–$3,499	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	------
$3,500–$3,999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$4,000–$4,499	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$4,500–$4,999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$5,000–$7,499	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$7,500–$9,999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$10,000 and over	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

[3] This group contains families having no gainfully employed members.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings [1]	Other sources (positive or negative) [2]	Any source [3]	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All families	1,600	1,524	281	631	615	16
Relief families	366	339	43	88	88	----------
Nonrelief families	1,234	1,185	238	543	527	16
$0–$249	11	4	2	4	4	----------
$250–$499	45	37	14	22	20	2
$500–$749	78	67	23	25	25	----------
$750–$999	148	134	27	46	45	1
$1,000–$1,249	164	160	27	51	50	1
$1,250–$1,499	165	164	24	63	61	2
$1,500–$1,749	161	159	34	68	66	2
$1,750–$1,999	125	124	12	59	56	3
$2,000–$2,249	78	78	9	47	47	----------
$2,250–$2,499	82	82	21	48	48	----------
$2,500–$2,999	81	81	17	51	47	4
$3,000–$3,999	66	65	17	39	38	1
$4,000–$4,999	17	17	7	11	11	----------
$5,000 and over	13	13	4	9	9	----------

[1] See glossary for definition of "earnings."

[2] Includes 267 families, 224 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings and no business losses met from family funds; 9 families, all of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds and no money income other than earnings, and 5 families, all of which were nonrelief, which had both money income and business losses met from family funds. There were therefore, 272 families, 229 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 14 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 14 families were found in the following income classes: $0–$249, 2; $1,000–$1,249, 2; $1,250–$1,499, 1; $1,500–$1,749, 2; $1,750–$1,999, 2; $2,000–$2,249, 2; $2,250–$2,499, 2; $2,500–$2,999, 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 were 18 families, 16 of which were nonrelief, with losses from owned homes (i. e., families whose estimated rental value was less than estimated expenses). The latter 16 families were found in the following income classes: $500–$749, 1; $750–$999, 1; $1,000–$1,249, 1; $1,250–$1, 499, 2; $1,500–$1,749, 3; $1,750–$1,999, 2; $2,000–$2,249, 1; $2,250–$2,499, 2; $3,000–$3,999, 3. Excludes 2 families whose estimated rental value of owned homes was equal to estimated expenses.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

TABLE 2.—**Sources of family income:** *Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by income, 1935–36* [1]—Continued

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

Income class	Average family income						
		Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
	Total	All sources	Earnings [2]	Other sources (positive or negative) [3]	All sources	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All families	[5] $1,401	$1,322	$1,266	$56	$79	$76	$3
Relief families	514	484	459	25	30	30	----
Nonrelief families	[5] 1,664	1,571	1,506	65	93	90	3
$0–$249	129	33	55	−22	96	96	----
$250–$499	396	312	239	73	84	69	15
$500–$749	634	577	475	102	57	57	----
$750–$999	878	821	740	81	57	56	1
$1,000–$1,249	1,119	1,070	1,023	47	49	49	(**)
$1,250–$1,499	1,365	1,289	1,259	30	76	72	4
$1,500–$1,749	1,604	1,524	1,458	66	80	77	3
$1,750–$1,999	1,862	1,766	1,734	32	96	87	9
$2,000–$2,249	2,119	1,977	1,964	13	142	142	----
$2,250–$2,499	2,375	2,242	2,168	74	133	133	----
$2,500–$2,999	2,710	2,531	2,463	68	179	157	22
$3,000–$3,999	3,374	3,229	3,121	108	145	132	13
$4,000–$4,999	4,467	4,279	3,935	344	188	188	----
$5,000 and over	5,990	5,696	5,391	305	294	294	----

[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 $1,259; for nonrelief families, $1,508.

**$0.50 or less.

77792°—39——23

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

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]

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings [1]	Other sources (positive or negative) [2]	Any source [3]	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wage earner						
All nonrelief families	687	686	92	279	275	4
$0–$499	25	24	4	10	8	2
$500–$999	142	142	16	26	25	1
$1,000–$1,499	217	217	28	72	71	1
$1,500–$1,999	153	153	18	71	71	----
$2,000–$2,999	122	122	20	80	80	----
$3,000–$4,999	27	27	5	19	19	----
$5,000 and over	1	1	1	1	1	----
Clerical						
All nonrelief families	242	242	52	103	101	2
$0–$499	4	4	1	2	2	----
$500–$999	30	30	2	6	6	----
$1,000–$1,499	66	66	11	21	20	1
$1,500–$1,999	71	71	16	27	26	1
$2,000–$2,999	45	45	11	29	29	----
$3,000–$4,999	25	25	11	17	17	----
$5,000 and over	1	1	----	1	1	----
Business and professional						
All nonrelief families	257	257	54	124	114	10
$0–$499	13	13	4	6	6	----
$500–$999	29	29	8	19	19	----
$1,000–$1,499	41	41	7	16	15	1
$1,500–$1,999	59	59	9	26	22	4
$2,000–$2,999	74	74	16	37	33	4
$3,000–$4,999	30	30	7	13	12	1
$5,000 and over	11	11	3	7	7	----
Other						
All nonrelief families	48	----	40	37	37	----

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

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* [1]

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

Income class and occupational group	Average family income						
	Total	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources	Earnings [2]	Other sources (positive or negative) [3]	All sources	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wage earner							
All nonrelief families	[5] $1,521	$1,441	$1,408	$33	$80	$78	$2
$0–$499	393	320	298	22	73	47	26
$500–$999	786	757	736	21	29	28	1
$1,000–$1,499	1,243	1,191	1,171	20	52	52	(**)
$1,500–$1,999	1,716	1,630	1,601	29	86	86	
$2,000–$2,999	2,391	2,235	2,166	69	156	156	
$3,000–$4,999	3,491	3,317	3,254	63	174	174	
$5,000 and over	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Clerical							
All nonrelief families	[5] 1,818	1,734	1,674	60	84	82	2
$0–$499	324	332	317	15	−8	−8	
$500–$999	851	830	819	11	21	21	
$1,000–$1,499	1,279	1,217	1,177	40	62	58	4
$1,500–$1,999	1,703	1,643	1,580	63	60	58	2
$2,000–$2,999	2,402	2,251	2,203	48	151	151	
$3,000–$4,999	3,734	3,570	3,379	191	164	164	
$5,000 and over	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)	
Business and professional							
All nonrelief families	[5] 2,070	1,948	1,886	62	122	106	16
$0–$499	349	297	237	60	52	52	
$500–$999	771	647	580	67	124	124	
$1,000–$1,499	1,187	1,096	1,060	36	91	82	9
$1,500–$1,999	1,738	1,628	1,597	31	110	87	23
$2,000–$2,999	2,428	2,284	2,260	24	144	119	25
$3,000–$4,999	3,600	3,488	3,348	140	112	87	25
$5,000 and over	6,009	5,715	5,360	355	294	294	
Other							
All nonrelief families	762	562		562	200	200	

[1] The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2) of table 2A, 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 incomes were as follows: Wage earner families, $1,407; clerical families, $1,648; business and professional families, $1,884.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

** $0.50. or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from [1]—		
		Any source	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders [2]	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders and other work [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All families	1,600	1,524	1,516	91	12	$1,266	$1,255	$11
Relief families	366	339	338	10	6	459	454	5
Nonrelief families	1,234	1,185	1,178	81	6	1,506	1,493	13
$0–$249	11	4	3	1		55	42	13
$250–$499	45	37	34	5	3	239	222	17
$500–$749	78	67	66	6		475	468	7
$750–$999	148	134	132	12	1	740	722	18
$1,000–$1,249	164	160	160	12	1	1,023	1,007	16
$1,250–$1,499	165	164	164	9		1,259	1,249	10
$1,500–$1,749	161	159	159	9		1,458	1,447	11
$1,750–$1,999	125	124	124	11		1,734	1,715	19
$2,000–$2,249	78	78	78	4		1,964	1,956	8
$2,250–$2,499	82	82	82	4	1	2,168	2,154	14
$2,500–$2,999	81	81	81	3		2,463	2,447	16
$3,000–$3,999	66	65	65	3		3,121	3,111	10
$4,000–$4,999	17	17	17			3,935	3,935	
$5,000 and over	13	13	13	2		5,391	5,373	18

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

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]

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from [1]—		
		Any source	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders [2]	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders and other work [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Wage earner								
All nonrelief families	687	686	686	38	5	$1,408	$1,397	$11
$0–$499	25	24	24	3	2	298	273	25
$500–$999	142	142	142	8	1	736	730	6
$1,000–$1,499	217	217	217	14	1	1,171	1,161	10
$1,500–$1,999	153	153	153	8		1,601	1,592	9
$2,000–$2,999	122	122	122	5	1	2,166	2,149	17
$3,000–$4,999	27	27	27			3,254	3,254	
$5,000 and over	1	1	1			(*)	(*)	
Clerical								
All nonrelief families	242	242	242	17		1,674	1,661	13
$0–$499	4	4	4			217	217	
$500–$999	30	30	30	4		819	805	14
$1,000–$1,499	66	66	66	2		1,177	1,174	3
$1,500–$1,999	71	71	71	5		1,580	1,563	17
$2,000–$2,999	45	45	45	4		2,203	2,184	19
$3,000–$4,999	25	25	25	2		3,379	3,364	15
$5,000 and over	1	1	1			(*)	(*)	
Business and professional								
All nonrelief families	257	257	250	26	1	1,886	1,863	23
$0–$499	13	13	9	3	1	237	213	24
$500–$999	29	29	26	6		580	513	67
$1,000–$1,499	41	41	41	5		1,060	1,023	37
$1,500–$1,999	59	59	59	7		1,597	1,571	26
$2,000–$2,999	74	74	74	2		2,260	2,258	2
$3,000–$4,999	30	30	30	1		3,348	3,341	7
$5,000 and over	11	11	11	2		5,360	5,342	18
Other								
All nonrelief families	48							

[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, $2; business and professional families, $0.50 or less.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of principal earners					Average weeks of employment of principal earners [1]	Average earnings of principal earners [2]	
		All [3]	Husbands	Wives	Others			All	Husbands
					Male	Female			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All occupations									
All families	1,600	1,516	1,398	24	50	44	45	$1,210	$1,246
Relief families	366	338	305	6	20	7	29	451	449
All nonrelief families [4]	1,234	1,178	1,093	18	30	37	49	1,427	1,468
$0–$249	11	3	1		1	1	23	134	(*)
$250–$499	45	34	26	4	1	3	36	284	295
$500–$749	78	66	58	2		6	42	542	558
$750–$999	148	132	124	3	2	3	48	797	809
$1,000–$1,249	164	160	151	4	3	2	49	1,007	1,020
$1,250–$1,499	165	164	153	3	3	5	50	1,210	1,237
$1,500–$1,749	161	159	149		6	4	51	1,384	1,415
$1,750–$1,999	125	124	119		3	2	50	1,655	1,675
$2,000–$2,249	78	78	72		3	3	51	1,746	1,812
$2,250–$2,499	82	82	80		1	1	52	1,992	1,999
$2,500–$2,999	81	81	73	1	3	4	51	2,073	2,148
$3,000–$3,999	66	65	62	1	1	1	52	2,523	2,574
$4,000–$4,999	17	17	13		2	2	52	2,842	3,151
$5,000 and over	13	13	12		1		52	5,046	5,258
Wage earner									
All nonrelief families	687	686	650	10	18	8	49	1,282	1,314
$0–$499	25	24	17	4	1	2	35	270	272
$500–$999	142	142	134	3	1	4	46	723	742
$1,000–$1,499	217	217	207	3	6	1	49	1,118	1,137
$1,500–$1,999	153	153	147		5	1	50	1,500	1,519
$2,000–$2,999	122	122	118		4		51	1,882	1,909
$3,000–$4,999	27	27	26		1		52	2,346	2,360
$5,000 and over	1	1	1				(*)	(*)	(*)
Clerical									
All nonrelief families	242	242	211	3	8	20	51	1,466	1,538
$0–$499	4	4	1		1	2	32	202	(*)
$500–$999	30	30	25	1	1	3	48	783	819
$1,000–$1,499	66	66	62			4	51	1,146	1,161
$1,500–$1,999	71	71	63		3	5	51	1,498	1,570
$2,000–$2,999	45	45	39	1	2	3	52	1,875	1,950
$3,000–$4,999	25	25	20	1	1	3	52	2,365	2,586
$5,000 and over	1	1	1				(*)	(*)	(*)
Business and professional									
All nonrelief families	257	250	232	5	4	9	50	1,789	1,837
$0–$499	13	9	9				37	308	308
$500–$999	29	26	23	1		2	44	572	554
$1,000–$1,499	41	41	35	4		2	50	1,003	1,027
$1,500–$1,999	59	59	58		1		50	1,514	1,518
$2,000–$2,999	74	74	68		1	5	52	2,072	2,146
$3,000–$4,999	30	30	29		1		52	2,996	3,016
$5,000 and over	11	11	10		1		52	5,073	5,330

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

[2] Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in columns (3) and (4).

[3] 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.

[4] Includes 48 families classified in occupational group "other." These families had no principal earners.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners—								Families with more than one earner as percent of families with any individual earner [1]	Average number of supplementary earners per family [2]
		One only					Two	Three	Four or more		
		Any family member	Husband	Wife	Other						
					Male	Female					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All families	1,600	1,251	1,205	14	16	16	197	58	10	18	0.23
Relief families	366	282	270	3	7	2	47	8	1	17	.20
Nonrelief families	1,234	969	935	11	9	14	150	50	9	18	.24
$0–$249	11	2	1	------	1	------	1	------	------	(†)	.33
$250–$499	45	31	25	3	1	2	3	------	------	9	.09
$500–$749	78	61	55	2	------	4	5	------	------	8	.08
$750–$999	148	126	119	3	1	3	3	3	------	4	.07
$1,000–$1,249	164	148	143	3	1	1	10	2	------	8	.09
$1,250–$1,499	165	141	137	------	2	2	20	3	------	14	.16
$1,500–$1,749	161	137	134	------	1	2	18	3	1	14	.17
$1,750–$1,999	125	104	103	------	1	------	18	2	------	16	.18
$2,000–$2,249	78	55	55	------	------	------	17	5	1	30	.40
$2,250–$2,499	82	64	63	------	1	------	13	4	1	22	.29
$2,500–$2,999	81	49	49	------	------	------	20	10	2	40	.57
$3,000–$3,999	66	34	34	------	------	------	17	13	1	48	.72
$4,000–$4,999	17	7	7	------	------	------	3	4	3	(†)	1.29
$5,000 and over	13	10	10	------	------	------	2	1	------	(†)	.31

[1] This percentage was computed by dividing the sum of columns (8), (9), (10), by column (4), of table 3, on p. 346.

[2] Based on the number of families with individual earners, column (4) of table 3 on p. 346.

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

TABLE 6.—Sole and supplementary earners: *Number of families with individual earners; number of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; average earnings of supplementary earners; 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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners				Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners[1]	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners[2]
		Any	One only		More than one[3]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others[4]			
			Any family member	Husband					Male	Female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All families	1,600	1,516	1,251	1,205	265	347	55	23	141	128	$501	$109
Relief families	366	338	282	270	56	66	15	2	32	17	210	38
Nonrelief families	1,234	1,178	969	935	209	281	40	21	109	111	570	130
$0–$249	11	3	2	1	1	1	1	-------	-------	-------	(*)	5
$250–$499	45	34	31	25	3	3	1	-------	1	1	111	7
$500–$749	78	66	61	55	5	5	-------	1	2	2	145	9
$750–$999	148	132	126	119	6	9	-------	2	4	3	111	7
$1,000–$1,249	164	160	148	143	12	14	4	2	3	5	289	25
$1,250–$1,499	165	164	141	137	23	26	7	2	11	6	301	47
$1,500–$1,749	161	159	137	134	22	27	5	3	5	14	476	80
$1,750–$1,999	125	124	104	103	20	22	4	1	9	8	416	73
$2,000–$2,249	78	78	55	55	23	31	5	2	15	9	526	209
$2,250–$2,499	82	82	64	63	18	24	1	2	14	7	553	162
$2,500–$2,999	81	81	49	49	32	46	5	3	17	21	662	376
$3,000–$3,999	66	65	34	34	31	47	3	3	20	21	879	626
$4,000–$4,999	17	17	7	7	10	22	3	-------	8	11	845	1,093
$5,000 and over	13	13	10	10	3	4	1	-------	-------	3	1,056	325

[1] Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (7).
[2] Averages in this column are based on the number of families as shown in column (2).
[3] Families that have supplementary earners.
[4] Includes 3 males and no females under 16 years of age.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners [1]	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [2]
		Any	One only	More than one [3]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others [4]			
								Male	Female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Wage earner											
All nonrelief families	687	686	560	126	154	17	12	67	58	$530	$119
$0–$499	25	24	21	3	3	1	------	1	1	111	13
$500–$999	142	142	134	8	9	------	2	6	1	117	7
$1,000–$1,499	217	217	191	26	30	6	3	12	9	304	42
$1,500–$1,999	153	153	125	28	33	5	3	8	17	425	92
$2,000–$2,999	122	122	80	42	53	4	2	26	21	614	267
$3,000–$4,999	27	27	8	19	26	1	2	14	9	943	908
$5,000 and over	1	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	----------	----------
Clerical											
All nonrelief families	242	242	194	48	77	15	3	25	34	615	196
$0–$499	4	4	3	1	1	1	------	------	------	(*)	15
$500–$999	30	30	27	3	5	------	1	------	4	134	22
$1,000–$1,499	66	66	60	6	7	2	1	2	2	275	29
$1,500–$1,999	71	71	63	8	10	4	------	3	3	463	65
$2,000–$2,999	45	45	30	15	22	4	1	10	7	627	307
$3,000–$4,999	25	25	11	14	31	4	------	10	17	806	1,000
$5,000 and over	1	1	------	1	1	------	------	------	1	(*)	266
Business and professional											
All nonrelief families	257	250	215	35	50	8	6	17	19	622	121
$0–$499	13	9	9	------	------	------	------	------	------	----------	----------
$500–$999	29	26	26	------	------	------	------	------	------	----------	----------
$1,000–$1,499	41	41	38	3	3	3	------	------	------	271	20
$1,500–$1,999	59	59	53	6	6	------	1	3	2	558	57
$2,000–$2,999	74	74	58	16	26	3	4	10	9	525	184
$3,000–$4,999	30	30	22	8	12	1	1	4	6	865	346
$5,000 and over	11	11	9	2	3	1	------	------	2	975	266
Other											
All nonrelief families	48	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----------	----------

[1] Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (6).
[2] Averages in this column are based on the number of families shown in column (2).
[3] Families that have supplementary earners.
[4] Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Wage-earner families, 1 male and no females; clerical families, 2 males and no females.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

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]

Income class	Number of families with any supplementary earners	Average earnings of supplementary earners	Number of supplementary earners with earnings of—														
			Any amount	Under $50	$50–$99	$100–$199	$200–$299	$300–$399	$400–$499	$500–$599	$600–$699	$700–$799	$800–$899	$900–$999	$1,000–$1,499	$1,500–$1,999	$2,000 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
All families	265	$501	347	17	36	55	26	20	34	27	18	38	13	20	41	2	
Relief families	56	210	66	8	14	23	9	3	3			3	1	2			
Nonrelief families	209	570	281	9	22	32	17	17	31	27	18	35	12	18	41	2	
$0–$249	1	(*)	1		1												
$250–$499	3	111	3	1		1	1										
$500–$749	5	145	5	1	1	2	1										
$750–$999	6	111	9	2	3	3		1									
$1,000–$1,249	12	289	14		3	2	1	3	5								
$1,250–$1,499	23	301	26		5	3	6	5		6	1						
$1,500–$1,749	22	476	27		3	3		1	6	6	1	7					
$1,750–$1,999	20	416	22	2	1	1	4	3	4		3	3	1				
$2,000–$2,249	23	526	31		2	3		1	7	6	3	4	3	2			
$2,250–$2,499	18	553	24	1	1	5	1		2	2	2	3	2	2	3		
$2,500–$2,999	32	662	46	2		5	2	3	3	2	4	10	3	2	10		
$3,000–$3,999	31	879	47		2	2	1		3	3	1	5	3	6	21		
$4,000–$4,999	10	845	22			2				2	3	3		6	5	1	
$5,000 and over	3	1,056	4						1						2	1	

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

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]

Income class	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
(1)	(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	1,396	------	45	123	195	206	191	193	184	111	93	55	55	------	2	1	4	1	6	9	7	10	8	7
Relief families	305	------	10	43	53	61	36	29	34	14	16	9	15	------	------	------	1	1	3	3	------	5	1	1
Nonrelief families	1,091	------	35	80	142	145	155	164	150	97	77	46	40	------	2	1	3	------	3	6	7	5	7	6
$0–$249	1	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------
$250–$499	26	------	------	2	4	2	3	3	4	4	1	3	1	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$500–$749	58	------	6	1	5	8	6	11	12	------	5	4	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$750–$999	124	------	12	21	25	14	17	12	9	5	6	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$1,000–$1,249	151	------	3	22	30	24	20	14	17	7	3	11	4	------	------	1	------	------	1	------	1	------	1	------
$1,250–$1,499	153	------	5	13	27	18	28	20	18	17	5	2	7	------	1	------	1	------	------	2	------	1	1	1
$1,500–$1,749	149	------	6	11	15	25	26	23	13	12	12	6	5	------	------	------	1	------	1	2	------	------	------	1
$1,750–$1,999	119	------	3	7	12	18	16	20	20	10	9	4	4	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	2	------	1	------
$2,000–$2,249	72	------	------	------	9	10	8	24	8	6	4	3	5	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	1	2	------
$2,250–$2,499	80	------	------	------	5	10	13	13	16	11	10	2	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------
$2,500–$2,999	72	------	------	1	7	7	10	12	17	9	5	4	5	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	1	1	------	2
$3,000–$3,999	61	------	------	2	1	6	4	8	14	13	11	2	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	1	------
$4,000–$4,999	13	------	------	------	1	1	------	2	1	3	4	1	3	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	2
$5,000 and over	12	------	------	------	------	2	4	2	1	------	2	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------
	Average earnings of husbands [2]																							
All nonrelief families	$1,468	------	$1,065	$1,182	$1,362	$1,569	$1,530	$1,544	$1,475	$1,549	$1,706	$1,175	$558	------	(*)	(*)	$493	------	$793	$557	$591	$495	$582	$522

[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 2 averages for all age groups combined are based on the corresponding total numbers of husbands, including those who did not report age.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

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]

Income class	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
(1)	(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	24		3	1	5	1	3	4	3	4			23		2	6	4	2	2	3	4			
Relief families	6			1	1	1			2	1			2				1				1			
Nonrelief families	18		3		4		3	4	1	3			21		2	6	3	2	2	3	3			
$0–$249																								
$250–$499	4		1				1		1	1														
$500–$749	2				1			1					1					1						
$750–$999	3						1	1		1			2				1		1					
$1,000–$1,249	4		1		1		1	1					2		1	1								
$1,250–$1,499	3		1		1			1					2				1				1			
$1,500–$1,749													3		1	1					1			
$1,750–$1,999													1			1								
$2,000–$2,249													2			1		1						
$2,250–$2,499													2			2								
$2,500–$2,999	1				1								3						1	1	1			
$3,000–$3,999	1									1			3				1			2				
$4,000–$4,999																								
$5,000 and over																								
	Average earnings of wives [1]																							
All nonrelief families	$821		$570		$1,227		$545	$851	(*)	$900			$578		(*)	$634	$640	(*)	(*)	$797	$710			

[1] Averages 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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]

Income class	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	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	All sources	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	Miscellaneous sources [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All families	1,600	272	80	60	87	46	$57	$10	$10	$25	$3	$9
Relief families	366	43	10	1	12	11	25	3	(**)	11	2	9
Nonrelief families	1,234	229	70	59	75	35	66	12	13	29	3	9
$0–$249	11	1	----	1	----	----	27	----	27	----	----	----
$250–$499	45	14	3	3	8	2	74	5	14	54	1	----
$500–$749	78	23	9	3	10	3	102	15	12	60	12	3
$750–$999	148	27	5	3	17	4	81	7	2	71	1	----
$1,000–$1,249	164	26	7	5	9	6	49	8	2	29	4	6
$1,250–$1,499	165	23	1	5	8	6	31	(**)	1	18	5	7
$1,500–$1,749	161	34	10	10	9	7	66	22	4	25	5	10
$1,750–$1,999	125	10	3	3	2	2	33	5	6	4	2	16
$2,000–$2,249	78	7	3	2	2	1	14	3	(**)	11	(**)	----
$2,250–$2,499	82	19	8	4	3	3	74	19	4	18	3	30
$2,500–$2,999	81	17	8	7	1	----	68	15	28	1	----	24
$3,000–$3,999	66	17	8	6	3	----	110	27	59	23	----	1
$4,000–$4,999	17	7	3	4	3	----	344	87	131	126	----	----
$5,000 and over	13	4	2	3	----	1	306	22	246	----	38	----

[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. Averages exclude business losses met from family funds.

[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."

** $0.50 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

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]

Income class	Number of families		Homes free from mortgage					Mortgaged homes						
	All	Owning homes [1]	Families owning homes free from mortgage		Average rental value [2]	Average expense [3]	Average nonmoney income [4]	Families owning mortgaged homes		Average rental value [2]	Average expense [3]		Average nonmoney income [4]	Interest as percentage of rental value
			Number	Percentage [5]				Number	Percentage [5]		Interest	Other		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
All families	1,600	615	417	68	$327	$95	$232	198	32	$326	$110	$94	$122	34
Relief families	366	88	51	58	213	75	138	37	42	244	69	80	95	28
Nonrelief families	1,234	527	366	69	343	98	245	161	31	346	120	98	128	35
$0–$249	11	4	3	(†)	380	105	275	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38
$250–$499	45	20	16	(†)	251	81	170	4	(†)	243	72	81	90	29
$500–$749	78	25	19	(†)	304	90	214	6	(†)	291	143	90	58	49
$750–$999	148	45	31	69	307	92	215	14	31	267	72	83	112	27
$1,000–$1,249	164	50	32	64	262	85	177	18	36	335	107	97	131	32
$1,250–$1,499	165	61	47	77	321	94	227	14	23	277	103	87	87	37
$1,500–$1,749	161	66	42	64	324	95	229	24	36	320	108	94	118	34
$1,750–$1,999	125	56	29	52	348	100	248	27	48	369	131	99	139	36
$2,000–$2,249	78	47	29	62	399	108	291	18	38	350	106	100	144	30
$2,250–$2,499	82	48	38	79	350	100	250	10	21	371	132	103	136	35
$2,500–$2,999	81	47	34	72	399	108	291	13	28	415	89	111	215	21
$3,000–$3,999	66	38	29	76	384	106	278	9	24	459	270	119	70	59
$4,000–$4,999	17	11	10	(†)	408	110	298	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
$5,000 and over	13	9	7	(†)	638	149	489	2	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	41

[1] Includes all families occupying owned homes at any time during the report year. Excludes 2 families whose expenses exactly equaled the annual rental value of their homes. Data for the latter families, however, are included in the computation of averages.

[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).

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 12.—Monthly rental value: *Number of home-owning families having homes with specified monthly rental value, by income, 1935–36*[1]

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

Income class	Number of home-owning and renting families	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes[2]	Number of home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of—											
		Number	Percentage[3]		Under $5	$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40–$44	$45–$54	$55–$74	$75 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
All families	1,588	614	39	27.30	--------	9	32	76	100	132	84	85	52	34	8	2
Relief families	364	89	24	19.10	--------	3	17	24	19	14	7	3	2	--------	--------	--------
Nonrelief families	1,224	525	43	28.70	--------	6	15	52	81	118	77	82	50	34	8	2
$0–$249	11	4	(†)	36.20	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	1	1	--------	1	1	--------	--------
$250–$499	44	19	43	21.50	--------	1	--------	5	5	5	1	2	--------	--------	--------	--------
$500–$749	77	26	34	25.40	--------	--------	3	5	4	4	5	2	2	--------	--------	1
$750–$999	147	45	31	24.60	--------	2	--------	7	9	14	6	3	3	1	--------	--------
$1,000–$1,249	163	50	31	24.00	--------	2	4	5	14	11	4	6	2	2	--------	--------
$1,250–$1,499	165	61	37	25.90	--------	1	1	10	9	19	10	3	6	1	1	--------
$1,500–$1,749	159	66	42	26.90	--------	--------	1	11	13	15	10	6	7	2	1	--------
$1,750–$1,999	122	56	46	29.80	--------	--------	2	2	8	10	12	16	2	3	1	--------
$2,000–$2,249	77	47	61	31.70	--------	--------	2	2	3	11	4	12	8	5	--------	--------
$2,250–$2,499	82	48	58	29.50	--------	--------	2	1	8	12	8	8	6	3	--------	--------
$2,500–$2,999	81	46	57	33.70	--------	--------	--------	2	4	5	10	11	6	7	1	--------
$3,000–$3,999	66	37	56	33.20	--------	--------	--------	1	4	9	4	9	5	3	2	--------
$4,000–$4,999	17	11	(†)	33.60	--------	--------	--------	1	--------	2	2	2	2	2	--------	--------
$5,000 and over	13	9	(†)	52.20	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	2	--------	4	2	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 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, column (3).

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

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

TABLE 13.—Monthly rent: *Number of renting families reporting specified monthly rent, by income, 1935–36* [1]

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

Income class	Number of home owning and renting families	Renting families		Average monthly rent [2]	Number of renting families reporting monthly rent of—												Rent free
		Number	Percentage [3]		Under $5	$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40–$44	$45–$54	$55–$75	$75 and over	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
All families	1,588	[4] 974	61	$18.00	6	94	232	222	168	133	56	31	10	4	4	2	
Relief families	364	[4] 275	76	12.20	4	65	121	54	13	9	2	1					
Nonrelief families	1,224	[4] 699	57	20.40	2	29	111	168	155	124	54	30	10	4	4	2	
$0–$249	11	7	(†)	13.30		2	1	3	1								
$250–$499	44	[4] 25	57	14.90		4	9	4	3	3			1				
$500–$749	77	[4] 51	66	16.20		2	14	21	8	1	1	1					
$750–$999	147	[4] 102	69	14.70		16	33	29	14	6	2	1					
$1,000–$1,249	163	113	69	17.10	1	2	29	40	23	15	2	1					
$1,250–$1,499	165	[4] 104	63	19.30	1	2	11	28	38	18	4	1					
$1,500–$1,749	159	93	58	22.00			6	25	26	20	9	4	2	1			
$1,750–$1,999	122	66	54	24.30			3	11	16	25	5	4				2	
$2,000–$2,249	77	30	39	23.10		1	3	2	7	9	8						
$2,250–$2,499	82	34	42	26.80			2	2	8	7	9	4	1	1			
$2,500–$2,999	81	35	43	28.70				3	6	9	8	3	4		2		
$3,000–$3,999	66	29	44	31.60					4	9	5	6	2	2	1		
$4,000–$4,999	17	6	(†)	28.30					1	2	1	2					
$5,000 and over	13	4	(†)	38.80								3			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] Rent reported at date of interview. Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent.

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

[4] Includes 12 families that did not report monthly rent. These families were in the following income classes: Relief, 6; $250–$499, 1; $500–$749, 3; $750–$999, 1; $1,250–$1,449, 1.

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

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, 1935–36* [1]

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

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	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	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]	274	407	40	60	$26.60	$18.10	100	140	42	58	$28.40	$21.60	114	141	45	55	$33.20	$26.00
$0–$499	7	17	(†)	(†)	22.30	14.10	2	2	(†)	(†)	(*)	(*)	6	7	(†)	(†)	17.50	16.40
$500–$999	26	114	19	81	22.20	14.50	6	24	20	80	21.70	16.80	19	10	(†)	(†)	26.60	16.10
$1,000–$1,499	71	146	33	67	23.10	18.00	20	46	30	70	25.00	18.20	15	25	38	62	30.40	19.40
$1,500–$1,999	71	79	47	53	25.70	20.60	26	44	37	63	28.30	24.30	22	36	38	62	34.50	26.50
$2,000–$2,999	80	42	66	34	30.30	22.90	28	16	64	36	31.10	26.20	33	41	45	55	35.10	29.90
$3,000–$4,999	18	9	(†)	(†)	33.50	28.30	17	8	(†)	(†)	29.90	32.60	12	18	40	60	35.80	31.60
$5,000 and over	1	--------	(†)	--------	(*)	--------	1	--------	(†)	--------	(*)	--------	7	4	(†)	(†)	53.60	38.80

[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 was estimated by the family.

[5] Of the families classified in the occupational group "other," 48 did not change their living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Of the latter group, 37 families or 77 percent were owning families. Their average monthly rental value was $31.50. The remaining 11 families were renting families. Their average monthly rent was $15.10.

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.
*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

TABLE **15–16.—Type of living quarters:** *Number and percentage of owning and renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by tenure and income, 1935–36* [1]

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

Income class	Number of families	Number of families occupying—				Percentage of families occupying [2]—			
		One-family house	Two-family house	Apartment	Other [3]	One-family house	Two-family house	Apartment	Other [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Owning families, all	614	571	37	4	2	93	6	1	(††)
Relief families	89	78	10	1		88	11	1	
Nonrelief families	525	493	27	3	2	94	5	1	(††)
$0–$249	4	3	1			(†)	(†)		
$250–$499	19	18	1			(†)	(†)		
$500–$749	26	25	1			(†)	(†)		
$750–$999	45	42	2		1	94	4		2
$1,000–$1,249	50	43	7			86	14		
$1,250–$1,499	61	59	1		1	96	2		2
$1,500–$1,749	66	64	2			97	3		
$1,750–$1,999	56	53	2	1		94	4	2	
$2,000–$2,249	47	45	2			96	4		
$2,250–$2,499	48	43	3	2		90	6	4	
$2,500–$2,999	46	46				100			
$3,000–$3,999	37	33	4			89	11		
$4,000–$4,999	11	11				(†)			
$5,000 and over	9	8	1			(†)	(†)		
Renting families, all	974	511	382	58	23	53	39	6	2
Relief families	275	150	110	12	3	55	40	4	1
Nonrelief families	699	361	272	46	20	51	39	7	3
$0–$249	7	4	2	1		(†)	(†)	(†)	
$250–$499	25	15	7	2	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
$500–$749	51	21	25	5		41	49	10	
$750–$999	102	58	39	1	4	57	38	1	4
$1,000–$1,249	113	52	53	4	4	46	47	4	3
$1,250–$1,499	104	50	40	8	6	48	38	8	6
$1,500–$1,749	93	38	41	13	1	41	44	14	1
$1,750–$1,999	66	34	29	2	1	51	44	3	2
$2,000–$2,249	30	16	12	1	1	54	40	3	3
$2,250–$2,499	34	20	11	3		59	32	9	
$2,500–$2,999	35	26	6	3		74	17	9	
$3,000–$3,999	29	19	6	3	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
$4,000–$4,999	6	4	1		1	(†)	(†)		(†)
$5,000 and over	4	4				(†)			

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

[2] Percentages are based on number of families in each class, column (2).

[3] Includes dwelling units in business buildings, other types of living quarters not elsewhere specified, and unknown types of living quarters.

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

†† 0.5 percent or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]

Income class	Number of families	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 nonfamily member	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room	Tourists and transients	Guests	All nonfamily members	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room	Tourists and transients	Guests
			Sons and daughters rooming and boarding	Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help					Sons and daughters rooming and boarding	Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
All families	1,600	358	23	30	42	70	-------	1	234	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.6	-------	(*)	0.1
Relief families	366	43	1	4	6	1	-------	-------	34	.2	(*)	.4	.8	(*)	-------	-------	.1
Nonrelief families	1,234	315	22	26	36	69	-------	1	200	.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	(**)	-------	(*)	.1
$0–$249	11	3	1	-------	-------	1	-------	-------	1	.4	(*)	-------	-------	(*)	-------	-------	(*)
$250–$499	45	11	-------	2	3	2	-------	-------	4	.5	-------	(*)	.8	(*)	-------	-------	.1
$500–$749	78	16	2	-------	4	1	-------	1	8	.5	(*)	-------	1.0	(*)	-------	(*)	.1
$750–$999	148	28	4	2	7	1	-------	-------	17	.5	.8	(*)	1.3	(*)	-------	-------	.1
$1,000–$1,249	164	41	2	7	4	3	-------	-------	28	.4	(*)	.9	1.2	.4	-------	-------	.1
$1,250–$1,499	165	37	2	4	4	5	-------	-------	25	.5	(*)	1.5	.7	.5	-------	-------	.2
$1,500–$1,749	161	41	3	2	4	7	-------	-------	30	.4	1.0	(*)	.9	.5	-------	-------	.1
$1,750–$1,999	125	35	3	4	4	9	-------	-------	22	.5	1.0	.9	.9	.7	-------	-------	.1
$2,000–$2,249	78	19	1	1	2	6	-------	-------	13	.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	.4	-------	-------	.1
$2,250–$2,499	82	20	1	2	1	4	-------	-------	15	.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	.6	-------	-------	.1
$2,500–$2,999	81	30	1	1	1	11	-------	-------	18	.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	.9	-------	-------	.1
$3,000–$3,999	66	21	1	1	1	9	-------	-------	13	.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	.7	-------	-------	.1
$4,000–$4,999	17	7	-------	-------	-------	4	-------	-------	5	.6	-------	-------	-------	.8	-------	-------	.2
$5,000 and over	13	6	1	-------	1	6	-------	-------	1	1.3	(*)	-------	(*)	1.0	-------	-------	(*)

[1] Excludes a small number of families which had nonfamily members in the household but which did not report the duration of their membership. See glossary for definition of "nonfamily members."

[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.
**0.05 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

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]

Income class	Number reporting age [1]	Number with ages of—								
		Under 20	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Husbands									
All families	1,598		175	422	422	340	121	57	41	20
Percentage	*100.0*		*11.0*	*26.4*	*26.4*	*21.3*	*7.6*	*3.6*	*2.5*	*1.2*
Relief families	366		57	127	77	64	21	14	4	2
Nonrelief families	1,232		118	295	345	276	100	43	37	18
$0–$249	11			2	3	3	2			1
$250–$499	45		3	7	13	10	4	2	5	1
$500–$749	78		7	15	20	15	8	3	7	3
$750–$999	148		33	39	32	18	8	6	7	5
$1,000–$1,249	164		26	55	36	26	6	5	7	3
$1,250–$1,499	165		19	46	50	37	8	2	2	1
$1,500–$1,749	161		17	41	52	26	14	3	6	2
$1,750–$1,999	125		10	30	37	32	10	4	2	
$2,000–$2,249	78			19	32	18	6	2	1	
$2,250–$2,499	82			15	27	27	10	3		
$2,500–$2,999	80		1	15	22	30	5	7		
$3,000–$3,999	65		2	7	12	29	12	2		1
$4,000–$4,999	17			2	3	4	4	3		1
$5,000 and over	13			2	6	1	3	1		
	Wives									
All families	1,596	10	285	468	402	289	73	39	22	8
Percentage	*100.0*	*0.6*	*17.9*	*29.3*	*25.2*	*18.1*	*4.6*	*2.4*	*1.4*	*0.5*
Relief families	366	4	98	115	79	49	11	5	3	2
Nonrelief families	1,230	6	187	353	323	240	62	34	19	6
$0–$249	11		1	2	3	4	1			
$250–$499	45		5	12	10	11	3	2	1	1
$500–$749	78	1	8	24	16	13	7	3	5	1
$750–$999	147	3	41	41	25	13	10	6	7	1
$1,000–$1,249	164		43	50	34	24	5	6	2	
$1,250–$1,499	165		30	58	44	26	4	2		1
$1,500–$1,749	161	1	24	50	47	25	8	5	1	
$1,750–$1,999	125	1	15	39	37	22	6	4	1	
$2,000–$2,249	78		6	18	33	17	1	1		2
$2,250–$2,499	81		2	25	26	23	5			
$2,500–$2,999	80		4	19	24	24	7	1	1	
$3,000–$3,999	65		6	10	16	27	4	1	1	
$4,000–$4,999	17		2		4	8		3		
$5,000 and over	13			5	4	3	1			

[1] Excludes 2 husbands and 4 wives who did not report age.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

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]

Date of end of report year	All families	Relief families	Nonrelief families in specified occupational groups—								
			All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional					Other
						All business and professional	Independent		Salaried		
							Business	Professional	Business	Professional	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Number of families										
All dates	1,600	366	1,234	687	242	257	112	24	57	64	48
Dec. 31, 1935	886	177	708	380	154	149	63	15	28	43	25
Jan. 31, 1936	1	1									
Feb. 29, 1936	16	7	9	2	2	5	3		1	1	
Mar. 31, 1936	67	14	53	29	10	10	4	3	2	1	4
Apr. 30, 1936	77	28	49	29	8	8	4		1	3	4
May 31, 1936	2		2	1	1						
June 30, 1936	3	1	2		1	1				1	
July 31, 1936	251	59	192	116	34	35	14	2	14	5	7
Aug. 31, 1936	275	76	199	120	28	44	22	2	10	10	7
Sept. 30, 1936	10	1	9	3	2	3	2	1			1
Oct. 31, 1936	5	1	4	3		1			1		
Nov. 30, 1936	8	1	7	4	2	1		1			
	Percentage										
All dates	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dec. 31, 1935	56	49	57	56	64	58	55	(†)	48	66	52
Jan. 31, 1936	(‡)	(‡)									
Feb. 29, 1936	1	2	1	(‡)	1	2	3		2	2	
Mar. 31, 1936	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	(†)	4	2	8
Apr. 30, 1936	5	8	4	4	3	3	4		2	5	8
May 31, 1936	(‡)		(‡)	(‡)	(‡)						
June 30, 1936	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)		(‡)	(‡)				2	
July 31, 1936	16	16	16	17	14	14	12	(†)	24	8	15
Aug. 31, 1936	17	21	16	18	12	18	20	(†)	18	15	15
Sept. 30, 1936	1	(‡)	1	(‡)	1	1	2	(†)			2
Oct. 31, 1936	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)		(‡)			2		
Nov. 30, 1936	(‡)	(‡)	1	1	1	(‡)		(†)			

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.
‡0.5 percent or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

LOGANSPORT, IND.

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

Income class	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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All families	3,190	964	422	262	799	282	202	150	66	43	3.6	1.0	0.6
Relief families	492	104	54	42	80	70	59	53	14	16	4.3	1.6	.7
Nonrelief families	2,698	860	368	220	719	212	143	97	52	27	3.5	.9	.6
$0–$249	51	33	4	1	9	1	3	------	------	------	2.6	.4	.2
$250–$499	156	69	20	14	37	5	8	3	------	------	3.0	.7	.4
$500–$749	270	105	48	28	47	15	15	6	5	1	3.2	.8	.4
$750–$999	412	107	71	44	103	26	27	22	6	6	3.6	1.1	.5
$1,000–$1,249	393	133	65	44	76	30	29	9	5	2	3.4	1.0	.4
$1,250–$1,499	314	97	39	21	88	28	22	13	3	3	3.5	.9	.6
$1,500–$1,749	323	100	40	23	89	29	14	16	6	6	3.6	.9	.7
$1,750–$1,999	236	67	33	15	81	15	10	6	4	5	3.5	.7	.8
$2,000–$2,249	145	49	13	9	38	15	6	10	4	1	3.6	.8	.8
$2,250–$2,499	110	29	8	3	45	17	1	2	5	------	3.5	.5	1.0
$2,500–$2,999	135	30	12	10	48	20	4	5	5	1	3.8	.7	1.1
$3,000–$3,499	83	23	7	4	28	9	3	2	5	2	3.6	.6	1.1
$3,500–$3,999	28	3	3	2	15	1	------	1	3	------	3.6	.4	1.2
$4,000–$4,499	15	7	2	------	6	------	------	------	------	------	2.7	.2	.5
$4,500–$4,999	5	1	1	------	2	------	------	1	------	------	3.6	.4	1.2
$5,000–$7,499	17	6	2	1	5	1	1	------	1	------	3.3	.6	.7
$7,500–$9,999	4	1	------	1	1	------	------	1	------	------	4.5	1.8	.8
$10,000 and over [3]	1	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	(*)

[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.
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] Largest income reported between $10,000 and $15,000.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

LOGANSPORT, IND.

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]

Income class and occupational group	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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Wage earner													
All nonrelief families	1,554	451	204	129	416	132	94	73	32	23	3.6	0.9	0.7
$0–$249	29	16	4	1	5	----	3	----	----	----	2.7	.5	.2
$250–$499	83	32	11	12	16	4	5	3	----	----	3.2	.9	.3
$500–$749	179	66	33	19	31	11	11	5	2	1	3.3	.9	.4
$750–$999	282	54	51	32	73	20	23	20	3	6	3.9	1.3	.6
$1,000–$1,249	245	74	36	33	44	22	22	8	4	2	3.6	1.1	.5
$1,250–$1,499	182	56	18	11	53	17	15	8	1	3	3.6	1.0	.6
$1,500–$1,749	187	53	24	12	45	21	8	14	5	5	3.8	1.0	.8
$1,750–$1,999	124	35	15	4	48	10	3	3	3	3	3.6	.6	1.0
$2,000–$2,249	72	28	3	3	19	7	2	6	3	1	3.6	.6	1.0
$2,250–$2,499	58	18	3	----	25	8	----	1	3	----	3.4	.3	1.1
$2,500–$2,999	60	11	5	----	29	8	1	3	2	1	3.8	.5	1.3
$3,000–$3,499	38	8	1	1	18	4	1	----	4	1	3.7	.4	1.3
$3,500–$3,999	11	----	----	1	8	----	----	1	1	----	4.0	.4	1.6
$4,000–$4,499	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	(*)	----	(*)
$4,500–$4,999	2	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	(*)	(*)	(*)
$5,000–$7,499	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	(*)	----	(*)
$7,500–$9,999	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
$10,000 and over	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Clerical													
All nonrelief families	435	126	73	38	131	26	18	13	9	1	3.4	.7	.7
$0–$249	3	2	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	2.6	.3	.3
$250–$499	13	6	3	----	3	----	1	----	----	----	2.9	.7	.2
$500–$749	37	10	8	4	10	2	----	1	2	----	3.2	.6	.6
$750–$999	54	18	11	5	14	1	2	2	1	----	3.1	.6	.5
$1,000–$1,249	63	24	15	7	11	3	1	1	1	----	3.1	.7	.4
$1,250–$1,499	52	10	9	4	19	2	5	3	----	----	3.7	1.0	.7
$1,500–$1,749	61	18	9	7	20	4	2	1	----	----	3.3	.7	.6
$1,750–$1,999	46	11	8	4	20	1	1	1	----	----	3.3	.6	.7
$2,000–$2,249	32	11	4	2	7	3	2	2	1	----	3.5	.9	.6
$2,250–$2,499	22	4	----	1	12	2	1	1	1	----	3.7	.6	1.1
$2,500–$2,999	32	8	4	4	6	5	3	----	2	----	3.7	.9	.8
$3,000–$3,499	12	2	----	----	5	2	----	1	1	1	4.6	.4	2.2
$3,500–$3,999	4	1	1	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	3.0	.5	.5
$4,000–$4,499	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
$4,500–$4,999	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	(*)	(*)	----
$5,000–$7,499	3	1	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	4.2	1.1	1.1
$7,500–$9,999	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
$10,000 and over	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

For footnotes 1 and 2, see table 1 on p. 364.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

LOGANSPORT, IND.

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family		
												Other than husband and wife	
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Under 16	16 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Independent business													
All nonrelief families	335	129	31	25	94	27	13	6	7	3	3.3	0.7	0.6
$0–$249	7	4			2	1					3.2	.6	.6
$250–$499	35	18	3	1	12	1					2.8	.3	.5
$500–$749	27	13	3	4	3	2	2				3.1	.8	.3
$750–$999	39	16	5	4	9	2	2		1		3.0	.6	.4
$1,000–$1,249	47	18	6	3	15	2	3				3.0	.6	.4
$1,250–$1,499	36	14	5	5	7	3		1	1		3.3	.8	.5
$1,500–$1,749	40	17	1	1	14	2	2	1	1	1	3.2	.6	.6
$1,750–$1,999	28	10	2	1	6	3	3		1	2	3.7	.8	.9
$2,000–$2,249	18	5		1	7	3	1	1			3.7	.7	1.0
$2,250–$2,499	12	2	1		4	4			1		3.8	.9	.9
$2,500–$2,999	18	3	3	3	5	1		2	1		3.9	1.1	.8
$3,000–$3,499	11	4		1	3	2		1			3.6	.8	.8
$3,500–$3,999	6	1	1		2	1			1		3.8	.5	1.3
$4,000–$4,499	5	3			2						2.6	.2	.4
$4,500–$4,999	1				1						(*)		(*)
$5,000–$7,499	5	1	1	1	2						3.2	.6	.6
$7,500–$9,999													
$10,000 and over													
Independent professional													
All nonrelief families	43	15	10	7	7	3		1			3.2	.8	.4
$0–$249													
$250–$499	2	1	1								(*)	(*)	
$500–$749	3	1	1	1							3.0	1.0	
$750–$999	1	1									(*)		
$1,000–$1,249	4		1	1	1	1					4.2	1.2	1.0
$1,250–$1,499	7	4	1		1	1					2.9	.6	.3
$1,500–$1,749	4		1	1	2						3.3	.8	.5
$1,750–$1,999	2		1	1							(*)	(*)	
$2,000–$2,249	1			1							(*)	(*)	
$2,250–$2,499	2	1	1								(*)	(*)	
$2,500–$2,999	4	3				1					3.0	.5	.5
$3,000–$3,499	3	2	1								2.3	.3	
$3,500–$3,999	1			1							(*)	(*)	
$4,000–$4,499	4	1	1		2						3.0	.2	.8
$4,500–$4,999													
$5,000–$7,499	1		1								(*)	(*)	
$7,500–$9,999	4	1		1	1			1			4.5	1.7	.8
$10,000 and over													
Salaried business													
All nonrelief families	133	39	25	14	32	12	9	2			3.3	.9	.4
$0–$249													
$250–$499	1						1				(*)	(*)	
$500–$749	2				1		1				(*)	(*)	(*)
$750–$999	12	6	2	1	1	2					3.0	.6	.4
$1,000–$1,249	9	2	1		3	2	1				3.8	1.0	.8
$1,250–$1,499	13	4	2		2	3	1	1			3.9	1.4	.5
$1,500–$1,749	14	5	2	2	4	1					3.0	.6	.4
$1,750–$1,999	20	3	7	3	3	1	3				3.7	1.5	.2
$2,000–$2,249	14	3	3	2	3	1	1	1			3.8	1.2	.6
$2,250–$2,499	11	3	2	2	3	1					3.2	.7	.5
$2,500–$2,999	9	3		2	4						2.9	.6	.3
$3,000–$3,499	13	3	5	2	2	1					3.1	.8	.3
$3,500–$3,999	4	1	1		2						2.8	.3	.5
$4,000–$4,499	3	2			1						2.3		.3
$4,500–$4,999													
$5,000–$7,499	7	4			2		1				2.7	.4	.3
$7,500–$9,999													
$10,000 and over [3]	1				1						(*)		(*)

[3] Largest income reported between $10,000 and $15,000.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

LOGANSPORT, IND.

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

Income class and occasional group	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Salaried professional													
All nonrelief families	97	34	12	5	24	9	8	2	3	------	3.4	0.8	0.6
$0–$249	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	------
$250–$499	3	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2.0	------	------
$500–$749	3	2	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	3.5	1.5	------
$750–$999	9	2	------	2	4	------	------	------	1	------	3.3	.4	.9
$1,000–$1,249	12	4	4	------	2	------	2	------	------	------	3.2	1.0	.2
$1,250–$1,499	13	3	2	1	4	1	1	------	1	------	3.4	.8	.6
$1,500–$1,749	13	3	3	------	4	1	2	------	------	------	3.4	.9	.5
$1,750–$1,999	13	7	------	1	3	------	------	2	------	------	3.3	.8	.5
$2,000–$2,249	6	1	2	------	2	1	------	------	------	------	3.7	1.0	.7
$2,250–$2,499	4	1	------	------	1	2	------	------	------	------	4.0	.8	1.2
$2,500–$2,999	11	2	------	1	4	4	------	------	------	------	4.0	.7	1.3
$3,000–$3,499	5	3	------	------	------	------	2	------	------	------	3.4	1.4	------
$3,500–$3,999	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	(*)	------	(*)
$4,000–$4,499	2	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	(*)	------
$4,500–$4,999	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	------
$5,000–$7,499	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$7,500–$9,999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$10,000 and over	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other [1]													
All nonrelief families	101	66	13	2	15	3	1	------	1	------	2.5	.3	.2
$0–$249	11	10	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	2.1	------	.1
$250–$499	19	9	2	1	6	------	1	------	------	------	2.9	.5	.4
$500–$749	19	13	3	------	2	------	------	------	1	------	2.5	.2	.3
$750–$999	15	10	2	------	2	1	------	------	------	------	2.5	.2	.3
$1,000–$1,249	13	11	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2.2	.2	------
$1,250–$1,499	11	6	2	------	2	1	------	------	------	------	2.7	.4	.3
$1,500–$1,749	4	4	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2.0	------	------
$1,750–$1,999	3	1	------	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	3.0	.7	.3
$2,000–$2,249	2	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	(*)	------
$2,250–$2,499	1	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	(*)	------
$2,500–$2,999	1	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	(*)	(*)	(*)
$3,000–$3,499	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	------
$3,500–$3,999	1	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	(*)
$4,000–$4,499	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$4,500–$4,999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$5,000–$7,499	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$7,500–$9,999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$10,000 and over	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

[1] This group contains 3 families engaged in farming, a group too small to be separately classified, and families having no gainfully employed members.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

LOGANSPORT, IND.

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings [1]	Other sources (positive or negative) [2]	Any source [3]	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All families	3,190	3,092	515	1,387	1,366	21
Relief families	492	475	85	117	115	2
Nonrelief families	2,698	2,617	430	1,270	1,251	19
$0–$249	51	41	6	20	20	----
$250–$499	156	144	28	60	60	----
$500–$749	270	255	43	93	91	2
$750–$999	412	399	42	152	149	3
$1,000–$1,249	393	381	56	171	167	4
$1,250–$1,499	314	306	50	147	145	2
$1,500–$1,749	323	319	52	147	146	1
$1,750–$1,999	236	233	30	125	124	1
$2,000–$2,249	145	144	22	84	82	2
$2,250–$2,499	110	109	13	74	73	1
$2,500–$2,999	135	135	37	88	86	2
$3,000–$3,999	111	109	34	80	79	1
$4,000–$4,999	20	20	7	13	13	----
$5,000 and over	22	22	10	16	16	----

[1] See glossary for definition of "earnings."

[2] Includes 503 families, 417 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings and no business losses met from family funds; 9 families, all of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds, and no money income other than earnings, and 4 families, all of which were nonrelief, which had both money income and business losses met from family funds. There were, therefore, 507 families, 422 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 13 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 13 families were found in the following income classes: $250–499, 1; $1,000–$1,249, 3; $1,250–$1,499, 2; $1,500–$1,749, 2; $1,750–$1,999, 1; $2,000–$2,249, 3; $3,000–$3,999, 1. See glossary for definitions of "money income other than earnings" and "business losses."

[3] The total of the numbers of families in column 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 29 families, 23 of which were nonrelief, with losses from owned homes (i. e., families whose estimated rental value was less than estimated expenses). The latter 23 families were found in the following income classes: $0–$249, 1; $250–$499, 2; $500–$749, 3; $750–$999, 4; $1,000–$1,249, 1; $1,250–$1,499, 4; $1,500–$1,749, 3; $1,750–$1,999, 1; $2,250–$2,499, 3; $2,500–$2,999, 1.

Excludes 5 families whose estimated rental value of owned homes was equal to estimated expenses.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

LOGANSPORT, IND.

TABLE 2.—**Sources of family income:** *Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by income, 1935–36* [1]— Continued

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

Income class	Average family income						
	Total	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources	Earnings [2]	Other sources (positive or negative) [3]	All sources	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All families	[5] $1,325	$1,264	$1,196	$68	$61	$60	$1
Relief families	572	560	521	39	12	12	(**)
Nonrelief families	[5] 1,463	1,394	1,321	73	69	67	2
$0–$249	164	133	121	12	31	31	----
$250–$499	384	346	312	34	38	38	----
$500–$749	621	588	536	52	33	31	2
$750–$999	869	832	791	41	37	36	1
$1,000–$1,249	1,114	1,063	1,008	55	51	50	1
$1,250–$1,499	1,361	1,300	1,214	86	61	60	1
$1,500–$1,749	1,608	1,544	1,465	79	64	64	(**)
$1,750–$1,999	1,867	1,783	1,727	56	84	84	(**)
$2,000–$2,249	2,109	2,016	1,953	63	93	91	2
$2,250–$2,499	2,352	2,239	2,166	73	113	111	2
$2,500–$2,999	2,710	2,571	2,455	116	139	136	3
$3,000–$3,999	3,325	3,143	2,943	200	182	179	3
$4,000–$4,999	4,352	4,126	3,895	231	226	226	----
$5,000 and over	6,410	6,160	5,474	686	250	250	----

[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 $1,150; for nonrelief families, $1,303.

** $0.50 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

LOGANSPORT, IND.

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]

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings [1]	Other sources (positive or negative) [2]	Any source [3]	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wage earner						
All nonrelief families	1,554	1,554	168	670	661	9
$0–$499	112	112	4	25	25	----
$500–$999	461	461	37	144	140	4
$1,000–$1,499	427	427	52	178	177	1
$1,500–$1,999	311	311	31	158	157	1
$2,000–$2,999	190	190	35	123	120	3
$3,000–$4,999	52	52	9	41	41	----
$5,000 and over	1	1	----	1	1	----
Clerical						
All nonrelief families	435	435	50	179	178	1
$0–$499	16	16	4	3	3	----
$500–$999	91	91	5	33	33	----
$1,000–$1,499	115	115	10	42	41	1
$1,500–$1,999	107	107	16	37	37	----
$2,000–$2,999	86	86	9	54	54	----
$3,000–$4,999	17	17	6	9	9	----
$5,000 and over	3	3	----	1	1	----
Business and professional						
All nonrelief families	608	607	134	344	335	9
$0–$499	49	48	9	31	31	----
$500–$999	96	96	14	44	43	1
$1,000–$1,499	141	141	24	78	74	4
$1,500–$1,999	134	134	28	70	69	1
$2,000–$2,999	110	110	25	66	64	2
$3,000–$4,999	60	60	24	41	40	1
$5,000 and over	18	18	10	14	14	----
Other						
All nonrelief families	101	21	78	77	77	----

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

LOGANSPORT, IND.

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* [1]—Continued

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

Income class and occupational group	Average family income						
		Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
	Total	All sources	Earnings [2]	Other sources (positive or negative) [3]	All sources	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wage earner							
All nonrelief families	[5] $1,338	$1,286	$1,251	$35	$52	$51	$1
$0–$499	321	303	298	5	18	18	----
$500–$999	775	748	732	16	27	26	1
$1,000–$1,499	1,219	1,177	1,140	37	42	41	1
$1,500–$1,999	1,714	1,650	1,609	41	64	63	1
$2,000–$2,999	2,378	2,271	2,200	71	107	105	2
$3,000–$4,999	3,372	3,210	3,129	81	162	162	----
$5,000 and over	(*)	(*)	(*)	----	(*)	(*)	----
Clerical							
All nonrelief families	[5] 1,562	1,496	1,457	39	66	66	(**)
$0–$499	342	323	290	33	19	19	----
$500–$999	762	729	721	8	33	33	----
$1,000–$1,499	1,228	1,180	1,156	24	48	47	1
$1,500–$1,999	1,712	1,655	1,604	51	57	57	----
$2,000–$2,999	2,384	2,248	2,203	45	136	136	----
$3,000–$4,999	3,406	3,266	3,082	184	140	140	----
$5,000 and over	5,778	5,708	5,708	----	70	70	----
Business and professional							
All nonrelief families	[5] 1,802	1,695	1,591	104	107	103	4
$0–$499	367	304	285	19	63	63	----
$500–$999	771	711	661	50	60	59	1
$1,000–$1,499	1,231	1,144	1,087	57	87	84	3
$1,500–$1,999	1,730	1,633	1,552	81	97	96	1
$2,000–$2,999	2,402	2,287	2,193	94	115	108	7
$3,000–$4,999	3,593	3,378	3,158	220	215	208	7
$5,000 and over	6,580	6,304	5,468	836	276	276	----
Other							
All nonrelief families	909	788	149	639	121	121	----

[1] The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2) of table 2 A, 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 incomes were as follows: Wage earner families, $1,239; clerical families, $1,480; business and professional families, $1,567.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

(**) $0.50 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

LOGANSPORT, IND.

TABLE 3.—**Money earnings:** *Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by income, 1935–36* [1]

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

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from [1]—		
		Any source	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders [2]	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders and other work [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All families	3,190	3,092	3,070	169	69	$1,196	$1,187	$9
Relief families	492	475	471	18	23	521	514	7
Nonrelief families	2,698	2,617	2,599	151	46	1,321	1,312	9
$0–$249	51	41	40	4	3	121	109	12
$250–$499	156	144	136	20	7	312	287	25
$500–$749	270	255	253	14	8	536	528	8
$750–$999	412	399	396	16	1	791	787	4
$1,000–$1,249	393	381	381	19	6	1,008	998	10
$1,250–$1,499	314	306	305	18	8	1,214	1,203	11
$1,500–$1,749	323	319	317	20	6	1,465	1,455	10
$1,750–$1,999	236	233	233	11	4	1,727	1,720	7
$2,000–$2,249	145	144	143	8	2	1,953	1,942	11
$2,250–$2,499	110	109	109	8	----------	2,166	2,152	14
$2,500–$2,999	135	135	135	10	1	2,455	2,442	13
$3,000–$3,999	111	109	109	3	----------	2,943	2,939	4
$4,000–$4,999	20	20	20	----------	----------	3,895	3,895	----------
$5,000 and over	22	22	22	----------	----------	5,474	5,474	----------

[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 $3.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

LOGANSPORT, IND.

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]

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from [1]—		
		Any source	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders [2]	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders and other work [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Wage earner								
All nonrelief families	1,554	1,554	1,551	74	32	$1,251	$1,243	$8
$0–$499	112	112	110	6	8	298	285	13
$500–$999	461	461	460	17	9	732	728	4
$1,000–$1,499	427	427	427	23	10	1,140	1,130	10
$1,500–$1,999	311	311	311	17	5	1,609	1,601	8
$2,000–$2,999	190	190	190	9		2,200	2,193	7
$3,000–$4,999	52	52	52	2		3,129	3,126	3
$5,000 and over	1	1	1			(*)	(*)	
Clerical								
All nonrelief families	435	435	435	22	6	1,457	1,446	11
$0–$499	16	16	16	1		290	279	11
$500–$999	91	91	91	2		721	719	2
$1,000–$1,499	115	115	115	7	2	1,156	1,140	16
$1,500–$1,999	107	107	107	5	3	1,604	1,594	10
$2,000–$2,999	86	86	86	7	1	2,203	2,186	17
$3,000–$4,999	17	17	17			3,082	3,082	
$5,000 and over	3	3	3			5,708	5,708	
Business and professional								
All nonrelief families	608	607	592	54	8	1,591	1,577	14
$0–$499	49	48	41	16	2	285	224	61
$500–$999	96	96	92	11		661	646	15
$1,000–$1,499	141	141	140	7	2	1,087	1,080	7
$1,500–$1,999	134	134	132	9	2	1,552	1,542	10
$2,000–$2,999	110	110	109	10	2	2,193	2,174	19
$3,000–$4,999	60	60	60	1		3,158	3,157	1
$5,000 and over	18	18	18			5,468	5,468	
Other								
All nonrelief families	101	21	21	1		149	149	(**)

[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 arttibutable 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; clerical families, $2; business and professional families, $2.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.
** $0.50 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

LOGANSPORT, IND.

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

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of principal earners					Average weeks of employment of principal earners [1]	Average earnings of principal earners [2]	
		All [3]	Husbands	Wives	Others			All	Husbands
					Male	Female			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All occupations									
All families	3,190	3,070	2,818	103	95	54	48	$1,114	$1,158
Relief families	492	471	417	22	23	9	43	485	500
Nonrelief families [4]	2,698	2,599	2,401	81	72	45	49	1,128	1,273
$0–$249	51	40	35	2	1	2	30	135	142
$250–$499	156	136	119	11	3	3	40	318	324
$500–$749	270	253	214	24	8	7	46	544	560
$750–$999	412	396	364	9	13	10	50	778	792
$1,000–$1,249	393	381	352	16	8	5	50	956	984
$1,250–$1,499	314	305	283	8	10	4	50	1,125	1,156
$1,500–$1,749	323	317	304	2	9	2	50	1,335	1,356
$1,750–$1,999	236	233	219	3	7	4	51	1,544	1,590
$2,000–$2,249	145	143	137	3	1	2	52	1,724	1,756
$2,250–$2,499	110	109	105	1	2	1	52	1,954	1,991
$2,500–$2,999	135	135	127	1	5	2	52	2,151	2,215
$3,000–$3,999	111	109	101		5	3	52	2,508	2,566
$4,000–$4,999	20	20	20				52	3,604	3,604
$5,000 and over	22	22	21	1			52	5,072	5,133
Wage earner									
All nonrelief families	1,554	1,551	1,429	56	52	14	49	1,105	1,147
$0–$499	112	110	91	12	4	3	36	279	285
$500–$999	461	460	415	22	17	6	48	696	716
$1,000–$1,499	427	427	397	16	12	2	50	1,027	1,056
$1,500–$1,999	311	311	297	3	10	1	51	1,428	1,457
$2,000–$2,999	190	190	180	3	5	2	52	1,873	1,916
$3,000–$4,999	52	52	48		4		52	2,390	2,440
$5,000 and over	1	1	1				(*)	(*)	(*)
Clerical									
All nonrelief families	435	435	393	13	12	17	50	1,303	1,367
$0–$499	16	16	15			1	37	278	279
$500–$999	91	91	74	9	2	6	49	684	717
$1,000–$1,499	115	115	103	3	4	5	51	1,062	1,110
$1,500–$1,999	107	107	102		3	2	51	1,411	1,439
$2,000–$2,999	86	86	81	1	3	1	52	1,971	2,033
$3,000–$4,999	17	17	15			2	52	2,612	2,736
$5,000 and over	3	3	3				52	4,333	4,333
Business and professional									
All nonrelief families	608	592	559	11	8	14	49	1,511	1,546
$0–$499	49	41	39	1		1	39	262	270
$500–$999	96	92	84	1	2	5	48	655	654
$1,000–$1,499	141	140	131	5	2	2	50	1,015	1,032
$1,500–$1,999	134	132	124	2	3	3	50	1,425	1,459
$2,000–$2,999	110	109	106	1		2	52	2,023	2,049
$3,000–$4,999	60	60	58		1	1	52	2,946	2,984
$5,000 and over	18	18	17	1			52	5,336	5,426

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

[2] Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in columns (3) and (4).

[3] 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.

[4] Includes 101 families classified in occupational group "Other." These families had 21 principal earners.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

LOGANSPORT, IND.

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners—								Families with more than one earner as percentage of families with any individual earner[1]	Average number of supplementary earners per family[2]
		One only					Two	Three	Four or more		
		Any family member	Husband	Wife	Other						
					Male	Female					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All families	3,190	2,306	2,206	41	36	23	613	122	29	25	0.31
Relief families	492	366	340	11	12	3	92	10	3	22	.26
Nonrelief families	2,698	1,940	1,866	30	24	20	521	112	26	25	.32
$0–$249	51	37	32	2	1	2	3	------	------	8	.08
$250–$499	156	120	112	7	------	1	14	1	1	12	.14
$500–$749	270	220	199	14	3	4	32	1	------	13	.13
$750–$999	412	328	309	2	10	7	59	9	------	17	.19
$1,000–$1,249	393	295	288	4	2	1	75	10	1	23	.26
$1,250–$1,499	314	217	210	------	6	1	74	13	1	29	.34
$1,500–$1,749	323	228	226	------	1	1	72	12	5	28	.35
$1,750–$1,999	236	154	151	1	1	1	59	19	1	34	.43
$2,000–$2,249	145	90	89	------	------	1	35	16	2	37	.51
$2,250–$2,499	110	75	75	------	------	------	23	8	3	31	.44
$2,500–$2,999	135	82	81	------	------	1	38	8	7	39	.57
$3,000–$3,999	111	62	62	------	------	------	30	13	4	43	.63
$4,000–$4,999	20	16	16	------	------	------	2	1	1	(†)	.35
$5,000 and over	22	16	16	------	------	------	5	1	------	(†)	.32

[1] This percentage was computed by dividing the sum of columns (8), (9), (10) by column (4), of table 3 on p. 372.

[2] Based on the number of families with individual earners, column (4) of table 3 on p. 372.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

LOGANSPORT, IND.

TABLE 6.—**Sole and supplementary earners:** *Number of families with individual earners; number of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; average earnings of supplementary earners; 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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners				Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners [1]	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [2]
		Any	One only		More than one [3]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others [4]			
			Any family member	Husband					Male	Female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All families	3,190	3,070	2,306	2,206	764	948	129	245	328	246	$386	$115
Relief families	492	471	366	340	105	122	25	26	51	20	197	49
Nonrelief families	2,698	2,599	1,940	1,866	659	826	104	219	277	226	415	127
$0–$249	51	40	37	32	3	3	------	1	2	------	51	3
$250–$499	156	136	120	112	16	19	9	4	5	1	71	9
$500–$749	270	253	220	199	33	34	15	7	9	3	140	18
$750–$999	412	396	328	309	68	77	11	31	20	15	203	38
$1,000–$1,249	393	381	295	288	86	98	19	36	29	14	284	71
$1,250–$1,499	314	305	217	210	88	103	14	36	31	22	338	111
$1,500–$1,749	323	317	228	226	89	111	10	31	35	35	419	144
$1,750–$1,999	236	233	154	151	79	100	7	29	34	30	456	193
$2,000–$2,249	145	143	90	89	53	73	5	18	29	21	479	241
$2,250–$2,499	110	109	75	75	34	48	2	7	16	23	495	216
$2,500–$2,999	135	135	82	81	53	77	5	10	27	35	509	290
$3,000–$3,999	111	109	62	62	47	69	6	9	29	25	770	478
$4,000–$4,999	20	20	16	16	4	7	------	------	6	1	836	292
$5,000 and over	22	22	16	16	6	7	1	------	5	1	1,263	402

[1] Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (7).
[2] Averages in this column are based on the number of families as shown in column (2).
[3] Families that have supplementary earners.
[4] Includes 9 males and no females under 16 years of age.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

LOGANSPORT, IND.

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

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners [1]	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [2]
		Any	One only	More than one [3]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others [4]			
								Male	Female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Wage earner											
All nonrelief families	1,554	1,551	1,131	420	540	71	150	174	145	$400	$139
$0–$499	112	110	96	14	15	8	3	3	1	84	11
$500–$999	461	460	386	74	83	22	28	23	10	184	33
$1,000–$1,499	427	427	309	118	138	20	54	41	23	316	102
$1,500–$1,999	311	311	214	97	132	10	37	37	48	411	174
$2,000–$2,999	190	190	106	84	124	8	23	50	43	490	320
$3,000–$4,999	52	52	20	32	47	3	5	19	20	816	737
$5,000 and over	1	1	------	1	1	------	------	1	------	(*)	(*)
Clerical											
All nonrelief families	435	435	312	123	150	18	34	51	47	416	143
$0–$499	16	16	15	1	1	1	------	------	------	(*)	2
$500–$999	91	91	73	18	18	4	5	3	6	179	35
$1,000–$1,499	115	115	87	28	32	6	11	8	7	282	78
$1,500–$1,999	107	107	68	39	43	3	13	17	10	454	182
$2,000–$2,999	86	86	59	27	41	2	4	11	24	451	215
$3,000–$4,999	17	17	9	8	12	2	1	9	------	666	470
$5,000 and over	3	3	1	2	3	------	------	3	------	1,375	1,375
Business and professional											
All nonrelief families	608	592	477	115	135	15	35	51	34	474	105
$0–$499	49	41	37	4	6	------	2	4	------	37	4
$500–$999	96	92	84	8	9	------	5	2	2	179	17
$1,000–$1,499	141	140	112	28	31	7	7	11	6	326	72
$1,500–$1,999	134	132	100	32	36	4	10	15	7	509	137
$2,000–$2,999	110	109	80	29	33	2	8	11	12	568	170
$3,000–$4,999	60	60	49	11	17	1	3	7	6	742	210
$5,000 and over	18	18	15	3	3	1	------	1	1	773	129
Other											
All nonrelief families	101	21	20	1	1	------	------	1	------	(*)	2

[1] Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (6).
[2] Averages in this column are based on the number of families as shown in column (2).
[3] Families that have supplementary earners.
[4] Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Wage earner families, 6 males and no females; clerical families, 3 males and no females.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

LOGANSPORT, IND.

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]

Income class	Number of families with any supplementary earners	Average earnings of supplementary earners	Number of supplementary earners with earnings of—														
			Any amount	Under $50	$50–$99	$100–$199	$200–$299	$300–$399	$400–$499	$500–$599	$600–$699	$700–$799	$800–$899	$900–$999	$1,000–$1,499	$1,500–$1,999	$2,000 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
All families	764	$386	948	86	82	146	104	96	107	110	77	68	18	22	26	4	2
Relief families	105	197	122	27	19	30	17	8	9	6	3	3					
Nonrelief families	659	415	826	59	63	116	87	88	98	104	74	65	18	22	26	4	2
$0–$249	3	51	3		3												
$250–$499	16	71	19	7	5	7											
$500–$749	33	140	34	6	7	12	7	2									
$750–$999	68	203	77	7	11	21	19	14	5								
$1,000–$1,249	86	284	98	6	6	21	17	14	26	8							
$1,250–$1,499	88	338	103	8	11	12	9	17	13	20	13						
$1,500–$1,749	89	419	111	9	2	13	11	8	19	21	15	10	3				
$1,750–$1,999	79	456	100	7	5	9	7	8	15	12	17	13	5	2			
$2,000–$2,249	53	479	73	3	3	8	9	5	6	14	7	8	1	8	1		
$2,250–$2,499	34	495	48	2	2	4	3	8	2	6	9	8	3		1		
$2,500–$2,999	53	509	77	2	5	6	5	8	6	16	6	13	3	4	3		
$3,000–$3,999	47	770	69	2	2	1		4	6	7	6	12	2	8	17	2	
$4,000–$4,999	4	836	7		1	1					1	1			1	2	
$5,000 and over	6	1,263	7			1							1		3		2

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]

Income class	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
(1)	(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																							
All families	2,818	1	103	289	329	346	356	326	398	260	201	209	129	-----	6	11	8	7	12	17	22	14	13	19
Relief families	417	1	17	44	60	50	57	36	61	33	35	23	25	-----	-----	3	1	1	4	4	4	3	1	4
Nonrelief families	2,401	-----	86	245	269	296	299	290	337	227	166	186	104	-----	6	8	7	6	8	13	18	11	12	15
$0–$249	35	-----	3	3	4	2	4	1	4	1	5	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
$250–$499	119	-----	8	12	10	17	10	7	16	9	9	21	9	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	3	-----	1	3
$500–$749	214	-----	21	38	21	25	21	26	14	14	12	22	15	-----	1	4	-----	-----	2	-----	1	3	2	2
$750–$999	364	-----	26	57	54	47	45	32	34	20	21	28	11	-----	-----	-----	1	2	1	2	-----	2	2	1
$1,000–$1,249	352	-----	11	44	61	46	37	42	37	32	21	21	19	-----	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
$1,250–$1,499	283	-----	10	25	36	45	42	36	32	21	13	23	14	-----	2	-----	1	1	2	4	-----	1	1	2
$1,500–$1,749	304	-----	3	18	36	45	51	44	47	23	19	18	10	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	2	6	-----	-----	1
$1,750–$1,999	219	-----	1	22	23	22	26	25	50	24	14	12	7	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	2	2	1	-----	-----
$2,000–$2,249	137	-----	2	9	7	16	15	26	25	21	10	6	5	-----	1	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1
$2,250–$2,499	105	-----	-----	3	5	7	14	12	26	23	11	4	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
$2,500–$2,999	127	-----	1	8	5	12	15	18	28	20	11	9	5	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	2	1
$3,000–$3,999	101	-----	-----	6	6	7	14	15	16	12	17	8	6	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	1	2
$4,000–$4,999	20	-----	-----	-----	1	1	2	3	4	3	2	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
$5,000 and over	21	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	3	3	4	4	1	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
	Average earnings of husbands [1]																							
All nonrelief families	$1,273	-----	$822	$1,111	$1,164	$1,299	$1,325	$1,357	$1,434	$1,472	$1,346	$992	$444	-----	$590	$377	$543	$433	$396	$428	$439	$506	$399	$417

[1] 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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

LOGANSPORT, IND.

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]

Income class	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
(1)	(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	103	1	4	10	15	16	13	10	15	11	5	3	245	1	33	46	39	39	43	23	12	5	4	
Relief families	22		1	1	5	4	3	1	3	1	2	1	26		1	3	6	4	8	2	2			
Nonrelief families	81	1	3	9	10	12	10	9	12	10	3	2	219	1	32	43	33	35	35	21	10	5	4	
$0–$249	2								1			1	1										1	
$250–$499	11			1	1	1	1	2	2	2		1	4		1			2		1				
$500–$749	24	1	1	3	2	3	2	3	3	6			7		2	2	1	2						
$750–$999	9				3	1	2	1	1	1			31	1	8	5	4	3	5	2	2	1		
$1,000–$1,249	16		1	3	1	3	3		4		1		36		6	8	5	5	7	4		1		
$1,250–$1,499	8		1	1	2		1	1			2		36		3	6	8	7	7	2	2		1	
$1,500–$1,749	2				1	1							31		7	3	3	4	7	3	1	2	1	
$1,750–$1,999	3						1	2					29		3	10	4	4	3	3	1		1	
$2,000–$2,249	3			1		2							18		2	4	2	3	5	1	1			
$2,250–$2,499	1					1							7			1	3	1		2				
$2,500–$2,999	1								1				10			3	1	1	1	2	2			
$3,000–$3,999													9			1	2	3		1	1	1		
$4,000–$4,999																								
$5,000 and over	1									1														
	Average earnings of wives [1]																							
All nonrelief families	$611	(*)	$598	$632	$553	$676	$531	$555	$584	$802	$713	(*)	$426	(*)	$388	$454	$492	$429	$362	$430	$506	$402	$302	

[1] Averages 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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from—					Average money income, other than earnings, received from [2]—					
		Any source	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	All sources	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	Miscellaneous sources [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All families	3,190	507	131	80	200	39	$69	$10	$7	$39	$2	$11
Relief families	492	85	7	2	19	8	38	1	(**)	11	1	25
Nonrelief families	2,698	422	124	78	181	31	74	12	8	43	3	8
$0–$249	51	6	2	2	2	1	12	3	2	6	1	----
$250–$499	156	29	4	6	14	4	34	2	7	23	2	(**)
$500–$749	270	42	7	4	27	4	52	3	1	43	1	4
$750–$999	412	42	13	6	22	2	41	6	3	31	1	----
$1,000–$1,249	393	55	12	5	25	4	58	6	1	44	1	6
$1,250–$1,499	314	48	12	7	24	4	86	6	2	64	4	10
$1,500–$1,749	323	50	13	8	24	3	80	5	7	52	1	15
$1,750–$1,999	236	29	7	5	10	3	56	7	3	40	3	3
$2,000–$2,249	145	20	6	6	5	1	70	16	17	26	(**)	11
$2,250–$2,499	110	13	4	2	4	----	72	5	1	40	----	26
$2,500–$2,999	135	37	21	7	13	3	117	36	2	59	9	11
$3,000–$3,999	111	34	12	13	10	2	203	47	41	72	18	25
$4,000–$4,999	20	7	5	2	----	----	232	116	63	----	----	53
$5,000 and over	22	10	6	5	1	----	685	287	348	32	----	18

[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. Average excludes business losses met from family funds.
[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."

**$0.50 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]

Income class	Number of families		Homes free from mortgage					Mortgaged homes						
	All	Owning homes [1]	Families owning homes free from mortgage		Average rental value [2]	Average expense [3]	Average nonmoney income [4]	Families owning mortgaged homes		Average rental value [2]	Average expense [3]		Average nonmoney income [4]	Interest as percentage of rental value
			Number	Percentage [5]				Number	Percentage [5]		Interest	Other		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
All families	3,190	1,366	919	67	$242	$81	$161	447	33	$240	$70	$79	$91	29
Relief families	492	115	70	61	115	59	56	45	39	145	42	64	39	29
Nonrelief families	2,698	1,251	849	68	252	82	170	402	32	251	73	81	97	29
$0–$249	51	20	12	(†)	185	71	114	8	(†)	164	69	67	28	42
$250–$499	156	60	43	72	173	69	104	17	28	208	50	76	82	24
$500–$749	270	91	65	71	188	72	116	26	29	170	73	68	29	43
$750–$999	412	149	98	66	182	70	112	51	34	201	50	72	79	25
$1,000–$1,249	393	167	109	65	214	76	138	58	35	220	63	77	80	29
$1,250–$1,499	314	145	89	61	243	81	162	56	39	210	59	73	78	28
$1,500–$1,749	323	146	101	69	242	81	161	45	31	252	68	81	103	27
$1,750–$1,999	236	124	82	66	270	85	185	42	34	259	69	83	107	27
$2,000–$2,249	145	82	56	68	274	86	188	26	32	296	102	90	104	35
$2,250–$2,499	110	73	52	71	288	89	199	21	29	310	128	92	90	41
$2,500–$2,999	135	86	59	69	324	94	230	27	31	383	109	106	168	28
$3,000–$3,999	111	79	63	80	380	105	275	16	20	308	69	90	149	22
$4,000–$4,999	20	13	8	(†)	435	114	321	5	(†)	588	65	140	383	11
$5,000 and over	22	16	12	(†)	505	126	379	4	(†)	585	201	140	244	34

[1] Includes all families occupying owned homes at any time during the report year. Excludes 5 families whose expenses exactly equaled the annual rental value of their homes. Data for the latter families, however, are included in the computation of averages.

[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).

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 12.—**Monthly rental value:** *Number of home-owning families having homes with specified monthly rental value, by income, 1935–36* [1]

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

Income class	Number of home-owning and renting families	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes [2]	Number of home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of—											
		Number	Percentage [3]		Under $5	$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40–$44	$45–$54	$55–$74	$75 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
All families	3,137	1,367	44	$20.30		109	272	300	206	204	117	76	39	32	9	3
Relief families	480	119	25	10.60		46	49	16	4	4						
Nonrelief families	2,657	1,248	47	21.20		63	223	284	202	200	117	76	39	32	9	3
$0–$249	48	20	42	14.70		2	7	8	2		1					
$250–$499	149	60	40	15.30		9	19	14	8	5	5					
$500–$749	266	91	34	15.30		12	29	22	16	8	1	2	1			
$750–$999	402	149	37	15.90		16	47	36	24	17	7	1	1			
$1,000–$1,249	387	166	43	18.20		10	36	55	27	20	7	6	2	2	1	
$1,250–$1,499	311	144	46	19.40		5	35	33	27	21	14	4	3	2		
$1,500–$1,749	317	146	46	20.70		7	22	34	26	31	11	9	4	2		
$1,750–$1,999	236	125	53	22.40			11	33	22	27	21	8	1	1	1	
$2,000–$2,249	144	81	56	23.80		2	7	17	12	19	11	7	3	2	1	
$2,250–$2,499	110	72	66	24.80			6	11	13	15	13	10	3	1		
$2,500–$2,999	134	86	64	28.70			3	11	12	20	11	13	10	4	1	1
$3,000–$3,999	111	79	71	30.60			1	9	10	16	11	11	8	13		
$4,000–$4,999	20	13	(†)	41.20				1	2		1	2	2	2	2	1
$5,000 and over	22	16	(†)	43.80					1	1	3	3	1	3	3	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 estimate made by home owner for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Averages are based on the number of home-owning families, column (3).

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

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

LOGANSPORT, IND.

TABLE 13.—**Monthly rent:** *Number of renting families reporting specified monthly rent, by income, 1935–36* [1]

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

Income class	Number of home-owning and renting families	Renting families		Average monthly rent [2]	Number of renting families reporting monthly rent of—												
		Number	Percentage [3]		Under $5	$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40–$44	$45–$54	$55–$74	$75 and over	Rent free [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
All families	3,137	[5] 1,770	56	$13.90	14	505	512	309	179	136	47	26	9	3	1		26
Relief families	480	361	75	8.10	8	248	81	16		1		1					6
Nonrelief families	2,657	1,409	53	15.40	6	257	431	293	179	135	47	25	9	3	1		20
$0–$249	48	28	58	9.30	1	14	9	2	1								
$250–$499	149	89	60	10.80	1	42	26	11	4	2	2						1
$500–$749	266	175	66	11.00	3	59	78	19	4	7							5
$750–$999	402	253	63	11.80	1	72	112	40	14	7	1						6
$1,000–$1,249	387	221	57	13.90		38	86	55	24	12	2	1					3
$1,250–$1,499	311	167	54	15.20		17	59	47	24	17	2						1
$1,500–$1,749	317	171	54	18.30		10	31	53	32	32	9			1			2
$1,750–$1,999	236	111	47	20.20		2	16	28	30	18	6	7	2				1
$2,000–$2,249	144	63	44	21.20		1	4	17	20	11	6	4					
$2,250–$2,499	110	38	34	23.70			1	11	7	9	7	1	1	1			
$2,500–$2,999	134	48	36	24.00		2	5	4	10	12	8	4	3				
$3,000–$3,999	111	32	29	22.40			4	6	8	7	3	3			1		
$4,000–$4,999	20	7	(†)	35.60					1		1	3	1	1			
$5,000 and over	22	6	(†)	34.20						1		2	2				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 owning families or a 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.

[5] Includes 3 families that did not report monthly rent. These families were in the following income classes: $0–$249, 1; $1,500–$1,749, 1; $1,750–$1,999, 1.

†Percentages not computed on fewer than 30 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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, 1935–36* [1]

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

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	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	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]	658	867	43	57	$18.10	$13.20	178	251	42	58	$22.70	$17.70	335	267	56	44	$26.60	$20.30
$0–$499	25	80	24	76	13.30	9.70	3	12	(†)	(†)	14.00	10.00	31	16	66	34	16.80	13.20
$500–$999	140	309	31	69	13.90	10.60	33	57	37	63	15.60	13.30	43	52	45	55	20.60	14.20
$1,000–$1,499	175	247	42	58	16.30	12.90	41	72	36	64	18.90	16.20	74	65	53	47	23.40	17.40
$1,500–$1,999	157	150	51	49	18.60	16.90	37	69	35	65	22.90	20.10	70	63	53	47	25.80	23.80
$2,000–$2,999	119	70	63	37	23.00	20.60	54	31	64	36	28.80	23.50	63	47	57	43	28.80	25.20
$3,000–$4,999	41	11	79	21	26.00	21.90	9	8	(†)	(†)	31.10	24.60	40	20	67	33	37.70	26.30
$5,000 and over	1	-------	(†)	-------	(*)	-------	1	2	(†)	(†)	(*)	(*)	14	4	(†)	(†)	45.70	31.80

[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 was estimated by the family.

[5] Of the families classified, in the occupational group "other," 101 did not change their living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Of the latter group, 77 families or 76 percent were owning families. Their average monthly rental value was $20.50. The remaining 24 families were renting families. Their average monthly rent was $14.50.

†Percentage not computed for fewer than 30 cases.
*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

LOGANSPORT, IND.

TABLE **15–16.—Type of living quarters:** *Number and percentage of owning and renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by tenure and income, 1935–36* [1]

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

Income class	Number of families	Number of families occupying—				Percentage of families occupying [2]—			
		One-family house	Two-family house	Apartment	Other [3]	One-family house	Two-family house	Apartment	Other [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Owning families, all	1,367	1,300	53	7	7	95	4	(‡)	(‡)
Relief families	119	119				100			
Nonrelief families	1,248	1,181	53	7	7	94	4	1	1
$0–$249	20	18	2			(†)	(†)		
$250–$499	60	52	4	2	2	87	7	3	3
$500–$749	91	85	3		3	94	3		3
$750–$999	149	144	5			97	3		
$1,000–$1,249	166	158	6	2		95	4	1	
$1,250–$1,499	144	141	2	1		98	1	1	
$1,500–$1,749	146	136	10			93	7		
$1,750–$1,999	125	116	8		1	93	6		1
$2,000–$2,249	81	78	2		1	96	3		1
$2,250–$2,499	72	70	1	1		98	1	1	
$2,500–$2,999	86	79	6	1		92	7	1	
$3,000–$3,999	79	75	4			95	5		
$4,000–$4,999	13	13				(†)			
$5,000 and over	16	16				(†)			
Renting families, all	1,770	1,377	276	50	67	77	16	3	4
Relief families	361	326	21	4	10	90	6	1	3
Nonrelief families	1,409	1,051	255	46	57	75	18	3	4
$0–$249	28	24	3		1	(†)	(†)		(†)
$250–$499	89	70	6	3	10	79	7	3	11
$500–$749	175	129	29	8	9	73	17	5	5
$750–$999	253	208	32	5	8	82	13	2	3
$1,000–$1,249	221	159	51	6	5	72	23	3	2
$1,250–$1,499	167	131	26	5	5	78	16	3	3
$1,500–$1,749	171	113	42	6	10	66	24	4	6
$1,750–$1,999	111	80	23	5	3	72	21	4	3
$2,000–$2,249	63	42	15	3	3	66	24	5	5
$2,250–$2,499	38	29	7	2		76	19	5	
$2,500–$2,999	48	33	10	2	3	69	21	4	6
$,3000–$3,999	32	24	7	1		75	22	3	
$4,000–$4,999	7	6	1			(†)	(†)		
$5,000 and over	6	3	3			(†)	(†)		

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

[2] Percentages are based on number of families in each class, column (2).

[3] Includes dwelling units in business buildings, other types of living quarters not elsewhere specified, and unknown types of living quarters.

‡ 0.5 percent or less.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families having in the household nonfamily members specified type [1]								Average number of nonfamily members of specified type [2] (based on families having such members)							
		Any nonfamily member	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room	Tourists and transients	Guests	All nonfamily members	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room	Tourists and transients	Guests
			Sons and daughters rooming and boarding	Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help					Sons and daughters rooming and boarding	Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
All families	3,190	630	39	74	69	77	2	4	416	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.6	(*)	0.4	0.2
Relief families	492	70	3	9	7	2			52	.4	1.0	.6	1.0	(*)			.3
Nonrelief families	2,698	560	36	65	62	75	2	4	364	.5	1.4	.9	1.0	.7	(*)	.4	.2
$0–$249	51	8	3	2					3	.8	1.3	(*)					.1
$250–$499	156	32	5	2	11	1		1	14	.9	1.8	(*)	1.0	(*)		(*)	.4
$500–$749	270	37	2	8	5	2			21	.5	(*)	.9	1.0	(*)			.2
$750–$999	412	62	4	8	6	8			40	.4	1.2	.6	.6	.4			.2
$1,000–$1,249	393	76	3	9	7	9	1	1	54	.5	1.0	.8	1.4	.3	(*)	(*)	.3
$1,250–$1,499	314	69	5	8	5	4	1	2	53	.5	1.2	.7	1.0	.8	(*)	(*)	.2
$1,500–$1,749	323	72	3	10	10	7			47	.5	1.3	.9	1.0	.5			.2
$1,750–$1,999	236	50	4	4	4	5			36	.5	1.1	.6	1.2	.9			.2
$2,000–$2,249	145	35	4	2	4	9			22	.6	1.2	(*)	.9	.7			.1
$2,250–$2,499	110	32	3	2	4	6			18	.7	2.7	(*)	1.2	1.0			.1
$2,500–$2,999	135	42		7	5	7			26	.5		1.0	.9	.7			.2
$3,000–$3,999	111	30		3	1	9			20	.4		.7	(*)	.7			.1
$4,000–$4,999	20	6				1			6	.5				(*)			.3
$5,000 and over	22	9				7			4	.8				1.0			.1

[1] Excludes a small number of families which had nonfamily members in the household but which did not report the duration of their membership. See glossary for definition of "nonfamily members."

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

LOGANSPORT, IND.

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]

Income class	Number reporting age [1]	Number with ages of—								
		Under 20	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Husbands									
All families	3,189	1	409	698	737	734	249	156	122	83
Percentage	*100.0*	(‡)	*12.9*	*21.9*	*23.1*	*23.0*	*7.8*	*4.9*	*3.8*	*2.6*
Relief families	492	1	64	115	112	104	39	12	21	24
Nonrelief families	2,697	-------	345	583	625	630	210	144	101	59
$0–$249	51	-------	6	6	6	9	6	9	4	5
$250–$499	156	-------	20	29	20	35	17	13	10	12
$500–$749	270	-------	65	49	55	39	21	21	12	8
$750–$999	412	-------	83	104	82	66	28	26	14	9
$1,000–$1,249	393	-------	58	110	86	77	24	12	23	3
$1,250–$1,499	314	-------	37	84	84	55	18	15	14	7
$1,500–$1,749	322	-------	21	82	97	76	21	10	9	6
$1,750–$1,999	236	-------	24	46	53	78	16	10	5	4
$2,000–$2,249	145	-------	12	25	41	47	12	7	1	-------
$2,250–$2,499	110	-------	3	12	28	51	11	4	1	-------
$2,500–$2,999	135	-------	9	17	33	51	13	7	3	2
$3,000–$3,999	111	-------	7	13	29	30	20	7	3	2
$4,000–$4,999	20	-------	-------	2	5	7	2	3	1	-------
$5,000 and over	22	-------	-------	4	6	9	1	-------	1	1
	Wives									
All families	3,182	25	598	755	788	593	214	120	52	37
Percentage	*100.0*	*0.8*	*18.8*	*23.7*	*24.8*	*18.6*	*6.7*	*3.8*	*1.6*	*1.2*
Relief families	492	5	108	124	112	76	26	23	7	11
Nonrelief families	2,690	20	490	631	676	517	188	97	45	26
$0–$249	51	-------	9	8	6	9	5	5	5	4
$250–$499	156	4	25	30	21	39	14	13	6	4
$500–$749	270	7	66	59	52	36	30	8	8	4
$750–$999	412	6	111	100	85	66	13	17	10	4
$1,000–$1,249	393	2	89	105	86	69	24	12	6	-------
$1,250–$1,499	313	1	48	102	77	43	22	12	5	3
$1,500–$1,749	323	-------	51	78	107	60	13	8	4	2
$1,750–$1,999	234	-------	39	44	71	51	22	5	-------	2
$2,000–$2,249	144	-------	20	28	48	37	6	5	-------	-------
$2,250–$2,499	108	-------	5	18	41	34	7	3	-------	-------
$2,500–$2,999	133	-------	13	28	40	40	10	-------	1	1
$3,000–$3,999	111	-------	12	22	29	22	17	7	-------	2
$4,000–$4,999	20	-------	-------	3	6	6	4	1	-------	-------
$5,000 and over	22	-------	2	6	7	5	1	1	-------	-------

[1] Excludes 1 husband and 8 wives who did not report age.

‡ 0.05 percent or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

LOGANSPORT, IND.

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]

Date of end of report year	All families	Relief families	Nonrelief families in specified occupational groups								
			All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional					Other
						All business and professional	Independent		Salaried		
							Business	Professional	Business	Professional	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Number of families										
All dates	3,190	492	2,698	1,554	435	608	335	43	133	97	101
Dec. 31, 1935	179	11	168	75	26	61	37	6	13	5	6
Jan. 31, 1936	1	-------	1	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Feb. 29, 1936	1	-------	1	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Mar. 31, 1936	292	71	221	140	36	39	22	3	9	5	6
Apr. 30, 1936	253	46	207	126	36	35	14	4	8	9	10
May 31, 1936	333	46	287	164	52	63	33	5	12	13	8
June 30, 1936	547	77	470	272	73	105	58	7	24	16	20
July 31, 1936	431	66	365	209	65	78	42	6	20	10	13
Aug. 31, 1936	656	93	563	325	83	130	66	7	30	27	25
Sept. 30, 1936	444	79	365	214	54	84	54	4	14	12	13
Oct. 31, 1936	39	2	37	22	6	9	7	-------	2	-------	-------
Nov. 30, 1936	14	1	13	5	4	4	2	1	1	-------	-------
	Percentage										
All dates	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dec. 31, 1935	6	2	6	5	6	10	11	14	10	5	6
Jan. 31, 1936	(‡)	-------	(‡)	(‡)	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Feb. 29, 1936	(‡)	-------	(‡)	(‡)	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Mar. 31, 1936	9	14	8	9	8	6	7	7	7	5	6
Apr. 30, 1936	8	9	8	8	8	6	4	9	6	9	10
May 31, 1936	10	9	11	11	12	10	10	12	9	14	8
June 30, 1936	17	16	18	18	17	17	17	16	18	17	20
July 31, 1936	14	13	14	13	15	13	12	14	15	10	13
Aug. 31, 1936	21	20	20	21	20	22	20	17	22	28	24
Sept. 30, 1936	14	17	14	14	12	14	16	9	10	12	13
Oct. 31, 1936	1	(‡)	1	1	1	1	2	-------	2	-------	-------
Nov. 30, 1936	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)	1	1	1	2	1	-------	-------

‡ 0.5 percent or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MATTOON, ILL.

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]

Income class	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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All families [3]	2,521	661	367	248	513	274	197	165	45	51	3.8	1.2	0.6
Relief families	638	126	83	76	92	78	77	74	4	28	4.4	1.8	.6
Nonrelief families	1,883	535	284	172	421	196	120	91	41	23	3.6	1.0	.6
$0–$249	51	30	5	4	8	1	------	2	1	------	3.8	.5	.3
$250–$499	87	42	6	6	21	3	6	2	1	------	3.0	.6	.4
$500–$749	173	67	32	9	33	15	8	5	3	1	3.2	.8	.5
$750–$999	276	81	50	35	53	18	21	14	------	4	3.6	1.2	.4
$1,000–$1,249	247	67	43	26	35	37	15	13	4	7	3.8	1.3	.6
$1,250–$1,499	219	54	34	23	50	22	22	9	4	1	3.7	1.1	.6
$1,500–$1,749	164	43	25	17	34	20	14	7	3	1	3.7	1.1	.6
$1,750–$1,999	188	36	37	26	52	16	11	6	3	1	3.6	1.0	.7
$2,000–$2,249	129	31	12	11	29	17	7	13	5	4	4.1	1.2	1.0
$2,250–$2,499	91	21	20	4	20	14	4	8	------	------	3.8	1.0	.8
$2,500–$2,999	112	24	13	4	35	18	5	7	5	1	3.9	.9	1.0
$3,000–$3,499	67	21	1	2	22	8	5	3	3	2	3.9	.9	1.0
$3,500–$3,999	35	8	4	1	12	3	2	1	4	------	3.6	.5	1.1
$4,000–$4,499	11	2	------	------	5	2	------	------	2	------	3.8	.2	1.6
$4,500–$4,999	10	3	------	3	2	------	------	------	1	1	4.0	.8	1.2
$5,000–$7,499	15	3	1	1	6	2	------	1	1	------	4.0	.6	1.4
$7,500–$9,999	6	2	------	------	3	------	------	------	1	------	3.3	.3	1.0
$10,000 and over [4]	2	------	1	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	(*)	(*)

[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.
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] 6 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 $10,000 and $15,000.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MATTOON, ILL.

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]

Income class and occupational group	Number of families of type [1]—										Average number of persons per family [2]		
												Other than husband and wife	
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Under 16	16 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Wage earner													
All nonrelief families	1,058	273	156	102	230	117	74	63	27	16	3.8	1.1	0.7
$0–$249	23	9	4	2	6	1		1			3.0	.6	.4
$250–$499	49	22	3	5	9	2	6	2			3.2	.8	.4
$500–$749	114	42	19	8	22	11	6	3	2	1	3.3	.9	.5
$750–$999	175	42	40	22	28	10	18	11		4	3.7	1.3	.4
$1,000–$1,249	162	34	26	21	22	30	9	12	4	4	4.1	1.4	.7
$1,250–$1,499	133	27	21	14	33	14	14	6	3	1	3.8	1.2	.6
$1,500–$1,749	93	22	13	9	21	11	8	6	2	1	3.9	1.2	.7
$1,750–$1,999	93	22	9	15	26	9	6	3	3		3.7	1.0	.7
$2,000–$2,249	68	18	6	4	12	9	4	9	3	3	4.4	1.3	1.1
$2,250–$2,499	42	10	5	1	13	8	1	4			3.8	.8	1.0
$2,500–$2,999	51	11	6		19	6	2	4	2	1	3.8	.7	1.1
$3,000–$3,499	25	9		1	6	4		2	3		4.0	.7	1.3
$3,500–$3,999	20	4	4		9	1			2		3.2	.2	1.0
$4,000–$4,499	5	1			1	1			2		4.4	.2	2.2
$4,500–$4,999	4				2				1	1	5.6	.5	3.1
$5,000–$7,499	1				1						(*)		(*)
$7,500–$9,999													
$10,000 and over													
Clerical													
All nonrelief families	329	84	67	36	68	41	17	12	4		3.6	1.0	.6
$0–$249	4	1		2	1						3.5	1.3	.2
$250–$499	6	3			2	1					3.2	.5	.7
$500–$749	12	3	6	1	2						2.9	.7	.2
$750–$999	44	18	6	8	7	3		2			3.2	.8	.4
$1,000–$1,249	41	10	10	5	7	6	2	1			3.5	1.1	.4
$1,250–$1,499	46	12	8	5	10	5	5	1			3.5	1.1	.4
$1,500–$1,749	39	11	7	6	7	5	3				3.4	1.0	.4
$1,750–$1,999	46	7	15	5	12	3	2	2			3.6	1.0	.6
$2,000–$2,249	26	6	4	3	6	5		2			3.8	1.0	.8
$2,250–$2,499	25	3	8		3	6	2	3			4.3	1.4	.9
$2,500–$2,999	18	4	2	1	3	4	2		2		4.0	1.0	1.1
$3,000–$3,499	11	4	1		5		1				2.9	.4	.5
$3,500–$3,999	5	1				1		1	2		5.0	.8	2.2
$4,000–$4,499	3				2	1					3.9	.3	1.7
$4,500–$4,999	1	1									(*)		
$5,000–$7,499	2				1	1					(*)	(*)	(*)
$7,500–$9,999													
$10,000 and over													

For footnotes 1 and 2, see table 1 on p. 390.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MATTOON, ILL.

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family		
												Other than husband and wife	
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Under 16	16 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Independent business													
All nonrelief families	255	86	27	19	67	20	16	10	5	5	3.5	0.9	0.6
$0–$249	8	7							1		2.4		.4
$250–$499	14	6	2	1	5						2.7	.3	.4
$500–$749	34	15	5		8	3	1	2			3.2	.7	.5
$750–$999	37	13	3	5	10	3	3				3.4	1.0	.4
$1,000–$1,249	28	15	3		6	1	1			2	3.1	.7	.4
$1,250–$1,499	25	11	3	3	3	2	2	1			3.2	.9	.3
$1,500–$1,749	14	3	1	1	4	2	1	1	1		3.8	.8	1.1
$1,750–$1,999	26	2	7	3	7	3	2	1		1	3.9	1.1	.8
$2,000–$2,249	15	4		2	3	2	1	1	1	1	4.2	1.3	1.0
$2,250–$2,499	11	4	2	1	2		1	1			3.4	1.0	.4
$2,500–$2,999	16	3	1	1	6	3		2			3.9	1.0	.9
$3,000–$3,499	13	1		1	7	1	2			1	4.3	1.2	1.1
$3,500–$3,999	5				3		2				4.0	1.2	.8
$4,000–$4,499	2	1			1						(*)		(*)
$4,500–$4,999													
$5,000–$7,499	5	1		1	1			1	1		4.4	.8	1.6
$7,500–$9,999	1								1		(*)		(*)
$10,000 and over [3]	1				1						(*)		(*)
Independent professional													
All nonrelief families	26	6	5	5	9		1				3.2	.8	.5
$0–$249													
$250–$499	2				2						(*)		(*)
$500–$749													
$750–$999	2	1	1								(*)	(*)	
$1,000–$1,249	3	1	1				1				3.4	1.4	
$1,250–$1,499													
$1,500–$1,749													
$1,750–$1,999	2				2						(*)		(*)
$2,000–$2,249	1			1							(*)	(*)	
$2,250–$2,499													N
$2,500–$2,999	5	1	1	2	1						3.2	1.0	.2
$3,000–$3,499	1	1									(*)		
$3,500–$3,999													
$4,000–$4,499													
$4,500–$4,999	2			2							(*)	(*)	
$5,000–$7,499	4	1	1		2						3.0	.5	.5
$7,500–$9,999	3	1			2						3.0	.3	.7
$10,000 and over [3]	1		1								(*)	(*)	
Salaried business													
All nonrelief families	104	29	23	7	20	11	6	5	2	1	3.6	1.0	.6
$0–$249													
$250–$499													
$500–$749	2		1			1					(*)	(*)	(*)
$750–$999	4	1			1	1		1			4.9	2.1	.8
$1,000–$1,249	6	2	2				2				3.3	1.3	
$1,250–$1,499	10	2	2	1	2		1	1	1		3.8	1.0	.8
$1,500–$1,749	9	2	4	1	1	1					3.3	1.1	.2
$1,750–$1,999	10	2	4	2	1	1					3.4	1.0	.4
$2,000–$2,249	12	2	2		5		1	1	1		3.6	.8	.9
$2,250–$2,499	11	3	5	2	1						3.0	.9	.1
$2,500–$2,999	15	4	3		4	2	1	1		1	3.6	.9	.7
$3,000–$3,499	14	5			3	3	1	1		1	4.2	1.3	.9
$3,500–$3,999	4	2		1		1					3.2	.8	.5
$4,000–$4,499	1				1						(*)		(*)
$4,500–$4,999	2	2									(*)		
$5,000–$7,499	3	1			1	1					3.7	.7	1.0
$7,500–$9,999	1	1									(*)		
$10,000 and over													

[3] Largest income reported between $10,000 and $15,000.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MATTOON, ILL.

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family		
												Other than husband and wife	
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Under 16	16 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Salaried professional													
All nonrelief families	41	8	4	3	16	4	5	------	1	------	3.7	1.0	0.8
$0–$249	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$250–$499	1	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	(*)
$500–$749	1	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	(*)	------
$750–$999	4	1	------	------	3	------	------	------	------	------	3.2	.2	1.0
$1,000–$1,249	2	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	(*)	------
$1,250–$1,499	3	------	------	------	2	1	------	------	------	------	4.3	1.0	1.3
$1,500–$1,749	7	3	------	------	1	1	2	------	------	------	3.7	1.4	.3
$1,750–$1,999	7	1	2	1	2	------	1	------	------	------	3.4	1.1	.3
$2,000–$2,249	6	1	------	1	3	------	1	------	------	------	3.7	.9	.8
$2,250–$2,499	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$2,500–$2,999	5	------	------	------	2	2	------	------	1	------	4.8	.8	2.0
$3,000–$3,499	2	------	------	------	1	------	1	------	------	------	(*)	(*)	(*)
$3,500–$3,999	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	------
$4,000–$4,499	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$4,500–$4,999	1	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	(*)	------
$5,000–$7,499	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$7,500–$9,999	1	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	(*)	(*)
$10,000 and over	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other [4]													
All nonrelief families	70	49	2	------	11	3	1	1	2	1	2.7	.3	.4
$0–$249	16	13	1	------	1	------	------	1	------	------	2.4	.4	.1
$250–$499	15	11	1	------	2	------	------	------	1	------	2.4	.1	.3
$500–$749	10	7	------	------	1	------	1	------	1	------	2.8	.4	.4
$750–$999	10	5	------	------	4	1	------	------	------	------	2.9	.2	.7
$1,000–$1,249	5	4	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	3.6	1.4	.2
$1,250–$1,499	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	------
$1,500–$1,749	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	------
$1,750–$1,999	4	2	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	2.8	.3	.5
$2,000–$2,249	1	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	(*)	(*)	(*)
$2,250–$2,499	2	1	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	(*)
$2,500–$2,999	2	1	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	(*)	(*)	(*)
$3,000–$3,499	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	------
$3,500–$3,999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$4,000–$4,499	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$4,500–$4,999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$5,000–$7,499	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$7,500–$9,999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$10,000 and over	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

[4] This group contains 11 families engaged in farming, a group too small to be separately classified, and families having no gainfully employed members.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MATTOON, ILL.

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings [1]	Other sources (positive or negative) [2]	Any source [3]	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All families	2,521	2,409	432	1,121	1,118	3
Relief families	638	588	73	140	138	2
Nonrelief families	1,883	1,821	359	981	980	1
$0–$249	51	34	11	26	26	----
$250–$499	87	73	26	40	40	----
$500–$749	173	166	30	70	70	----
$750–$999	276	268	44	114	114	----
$1,000–$1,249	247	243	30	108	108	----
$1,250–$1,499	219	216	43	110	110	----
$1,500–$1,749	164	162	24	81	80	1
$1,750–$1,999	188	185	34	111	111	----
$2,000–$2,249	129	129	15	71	71	----
$2,250–$2,499	91	89	21	57	57	----
$2,500–$2,999	112	110	33	85	85	----
$3,000–$3,999	102	102	36	69	69	----
$4,000–$4,999	21	21	2	19	19	----
$5,000 and over	23	23	10	20	20	----

[1] See glossary for definition of "earnings."

[2] Includes 407 families, 337 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings and no business losses met from family funds; 16 families, 14 of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds and no money income other than earnings; and 9 families, 8 of which were nonrelief, which had both money income and business losses met from family funds. There were, therefore, 416 families, 345 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 25 families, 22 of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds, whether or not they had money income other than earnings. These latter 22 families were found in the following income classes: $0–$249, 4; $250–$499, 4; $500–$749, 2; $750–$999, 3; $1,250–$1,499, 2; $1,500–$1,749, 1; $1,750–$1,999, 2; $2,500–$2,999, 3; $3,000–$3,999, 1. See glossary for definitions of "money income other than earnings" and "business losses."

[3] The total of the number 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 114 families, 89 of which were nonrelief, with losses from owned homes (i. e., families whose estimated rental value was less than estimated expenses). The latter 89 families were found in the following income classes: $0–$249, 4; $250–$499, 7; $500–$749, 7; $750–$999, 20; $1,000–$1,249, 12; $1,250–$1,499, 16; $1,500–$1,749, 4; $1,750–$1,999, 10; $2,000–$2,249, 3; $2,250–$2,499, 3; $2,500–$2,999, 1; $3,000–$3,999, 2. Excludes 12 families whose estimated rental value of owned homes was equal to estimated expenses.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MATTOON, ILL.

TABLE 2.—**Sources of family income:** *Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by income, 1935–36* [1]— Continued.

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

Income class	Average family income [1]						
	Total	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources	Earnings [2]	Other sources (positive or negative) [3]	All sources	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All families	[5] $1,291	$1,236	$1,175	$61	$55	$55	(**)
Relief families	437	427	405	22	10	10	(**)
Nonrelief families	[5] 1,581	1,510	1,436	74	71	71	(**)
$0–$249	158	118	112	6	40	40	----
$250–$499	378	328	293	35	50	50	----
$500–$749	623	585	548	37	38	38	----
$750–$999	878	846	814	32	32	32	----
$1,000–$1,249	1,123	1,084	1,040	44	39	39	----
$1,250–$1,499	1,364	1,313	1,248	65	51	51	----
$1,500–$1,749	1,612	1,552	1,509	43	60	59	1
$1,750–$1,999	1,871	1,791	1,729	62	80	80	----
$2,000–$2,249	2,121	2,040	2,019	21	81	81	----
$2,250–$2,499	2,368	2,266	2,148	118	102	102	----
$2,500–$2,999	2,754	2,597	2,440	157	157	157	----
$3,000–$3,999	3,389	3,226	3,033	193	163	163	----
$4,000–$4,999	4,453	4,181	4,074	107	272	272	----
$5,000 and over	6,815	6,474	5,466	1,008	341	341	----

[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 $1,065; for nonrelief families, $1,373.

**$0.50 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MATTOON, ILL.

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]

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings [1]	Other sources (positive or negative) [2]	Any source [3]	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wage earner						
All nonrelief families	1,058	1,058	140	527	526	1
$0–$499	72	72	12	30	30	----
$500–$999	289	289	29	112	112	----
$1,000–$1,499	295	295	36	130	130	----
$1,500–$1,999	186	186	21	101	100	1
$2,000–$2,999	161	161	27	114	114	----
$3,000–$4,999	54	54	15	39	39	----
$5,000 and over	1	1	----	1	1	----
Clerical						
All nonrelief families	329	329	57	149	149	----
$0–$499	10	10	2	2	2	----
$500–$999	56	56	7	14	14	----
$1,000–$1,499	87	87	14	39	39	----
$1,500–$1,999	85	85	15	43	43	----
$2,000–$2,999	69	69	12	36	36	----
$3,000–$4,999	20	20	6	14	14	----
$5,000 and over	2	2	1	1	1	----
Business and professional						
All nonrelief families	426	423	111	251	251	----
$0–$499	25	23	5	12	12	----
$500–$999	84	84	21	42	42	----
$1,000–$1,499	77	76	17	43	43	----
$1,500–$1,999	75	75	17	43	43	----
$2,000–$2,999	97	97	26	59	59	----
$3,000–$4,999	48	48	16	34	34	----
$5,000 and over	20	20	9	18	18	----
Other						
All nonrelief families	70	11	51	54	54	----

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MATTOON, ILL.

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]

Income class and occupational group	Average family income [1]						
	Total	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources	Earnings [2]	Other sources (positive or negative) [3]	All sources	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wage earner							
All nonrelief families	[5] $1,438	$1,385	$1,352	$33	$53	$53	(**)
$0–$499	315	297	277	20	18	18	
$500–$999	778	752	741	11	26	26	
$1,000–$1,499	1,230	1,199	1,171	28	31	31	
$1,500–$1,999	1,748	1,686	1,659	27	62	61	1
$2,000–$2,999	2,383	2,266	2,218	48	117	117	
$3,000–$4,999	3,620	3,464	3,294	170	156	156	
$5,000 and over	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)	
Clerical							
All nonrelief families	[5] 1,678	1,618	1,559	59	60	60	
$0–$499	282	261	280	−19	21	21	
$500–$999	832	818	802	16	14	14	
$1,000–$1,499	1,252	1,203	1,164	39	49	49	
$1,500–$1,999	1,745	1,686	1,635	51	59	59	
$2,000–$2,999	2,388	2,304	2,223	81	84	84	
$3,000–$4,999	3,515	3,343	3,188	155	172	172	
$5,000 and over	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Business and professional							
All nonrelief families	[5] 1,988	1,874	1,763	111	114	114	
$0–$499	318	266	308	−42	52	52	
$500–$999	759	711	685	26	48	48	
$1,000–$1,499	1,248	1,161	1,071	90	87	87	
$1,500–$1,999	1,756	1,661	1,644	17	95	95	
$2,000–$2,999	2,440	2,323	2,228	95	117	117	
$3,000–$4,999	3,551	3,338	3,164	174	213	213	
$5,000 and over	7,003	6,646	5,602	1,044	357	357	
Other							
All nonrelief families	807	660	139	521	147	147	

[1] The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2) of table 2A, 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, $1,285; clerical families, $1,568; business and professional families, $1,680.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.
**$0.50 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MATTOON, ILL.

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from [1]—		
		Any source	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders [2]	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders and other work [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All families	2,521	2,409	2,390	128	110	$1,175	$1,163	$12
Relief families	638	588	579	22	38	405	399	6
Nonrelief families	1,883	1,821	1,811	106	72	1,436	1,423	13
$0–$249	51	34	29	4	6	112	98	14
$250–$499	87	73	70	7	8	293	268	25
$500–$749	173	166	164	4	10	548	539	9
$750–$999	276	268	267	19	16	814	804	10
$1,000–$1,249	247	243	243	16	14	1,040	1,025	15
$1,250–$1,499	219	216	217	15	9	1,248	1,237	11
$1,500–$1,749	164	162	162	6	4	1,509	1,501	8
$1,750–$1,999	188	185	185	9	3	1,729	1,716	13
$2,000–$2,249	129	129	129	8	1	2,019	2,008	11
$2,250–$2,499	91	89	89	6	----	2,148	2,134	14
$2,500–$2,999	112	110	110	6	1	2,440	2,429	11
$3,000–$3,999	102	102	102	5	----	3,033	2,992	41
$4,000–$4,999	21	21	21	1	----	4,074	4,065	9
$5,000 and over	23	23	23	----	----	5,466	5,466	----

[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 $5.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MATTOON, ILL.

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]

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from [1]—		
		Any source	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders [2]	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders and other work [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Wage earner								
All nonrelief families	1,058	1,058	1,053	55	56	$1,352	$1,340	$12
$0–$499	72	72	68	4	10	277	259	18
$500–$999	289	289	288	17	21	741	730	11
$1,000–$1,499	295	295	295	17	17	1,171	1,159	12
$1,500–$1,999	186	186	186	6	6	1,659	1,649	10
$2,000–$2,999	161	161	161	10	2	2,218	2,204	14
$3,000–$4,999	54	54	54	1	----	3,294	3,292	2
$5,000 and over	1	1	1	----	----	(*)	(*)	----
Clerical								
All nonrelief families	329	329	329	15	8	1,559	1,554	5
$0–$499	10	10	10	----	1	280	279	1
$500–$999	56	56	56	3	2	802	797	5
$1,000–$1,499	87	87	87	6	4	1,164	1,155	9
$1,500–$1,999	85	85	85	3	1	1,635	1,632	3
$2,000–$2,999	69	69	69	3	----	2,223	2,218	5
$3,000–$4,999	20	20	20	----	----	3,188	3,188	----
$5,000 and over	2	2	2	----	----	(*)	(*)	----
Business and professional								
All nonrelief families	426	423	418	36	8	1,763	1,737	26
$0–$499	25	23	19	7	3	308	245	63
$500–$999	84	84	82	3	3	685	677	8
$1,000–$1,499	77	76	77	8	2	1,071	1,049	22
$1,500–$1,999	75	75	75	6	----	1,644	1,628	16
$2,000–$2,999	97	97	97	7	----	2,228	2,218	10
$3,000–$4,999	48	48	48	5	----	3,164	3,075	89
$5,000 and over	20	20	20	----	----	5,602	5,602	----
Other								
All nonrelief families	70	11	11	----	----	139	139	----

[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. Average net money earnings of all nonrelief families from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in home, such as laundry and sewing) were as follows: Wage earner families, $7; clerical families, $0.50 or less; business and professional families, $4.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MATTOON, ILL.

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

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of principal earners					Average weeks of employment of principal earners [1]	Average earnings [2] of principal earners	
		All [3]	Husbands	Wives	Others			All	Husbands
					Male	Female			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All occupations									
All families	2,521	2,390	2,235	48	67	40	46	$1,127	$1,155
Relief families	638	579	538	11	23	7	37	400	401
Nonrelief families [4]	1,883	1,811	1,697	37	44	33	50	1,359	1,393
$0–$249	51	29	26	1	2		25	163	166
$250–$499	87	70	57	6	5	2	40	317	347
$500–$749	173	164	154	6	4		46	554	562
$750–$999	276	267	249	5	6	7	50	803	811
$1,000–$1,249	247	243	233	4	2	4	50	989	1,002
$1,250–$1,499	219	217	202	6	5	4	50	1,164	1,187
$1,500–$1,749	164	162	157		3	2	51	1,432	1,441
$1,750–$1,999	188	185	173	2	5	5	51	1,621	1,668
$2,000–$2,249	129	129	125		3	1	52	1,825	1,842
$2,250–$2,499	91	89	82	3	1	3	52	2,009	2,072
$2,500–$2,999	112	110	103	2	3	2	52	2,159	2,201
$3,000–$3,999	102	102	96	1	3	2	51	2,643	2,714
$4,000–$4,999	21	21	19	1		1	52	3,118	3,202
$5,000 and over	23	23	21		2		52	5,124	5,528
Wage earner									
All nonrelief families	1,058	1,053	1,001	15	32	5	49	1,233	1,262
$0–$499	72	68	55	6	6	1	34	259	281
$500–$999	289	288	274	4	10		48	711	719
$1,000–$1,499	295	295	284	4	6	1	50	1,081	1,093
$1,500–$1,999	186	186	180		5	1	51	1,542	1,561
$2,000–$2,999	161	161	156	1	3	1	52	1,979	2,003
$3,000–$4,999	54	54	51		2	1	51	2,751	2,820
$5,000 and over	1	1	1				(*)	(*)	(*)
Clerical									
All nonrelief families	329	329	291	11	6	21	50	1,374	1,435
$0–$499	10	10	9			1	33	277	267
$500–$999	56	56	48	3		5	51	778	800
$1,000–$1,499	87	87	77	4	1	5	51	1,092	1,143
$1,500–$1,999	85	85	78	1	2	4	51	1,493	1,541
$2,000–$2,999	69	69	62	2	1	4	52	1,915	1,999
$3,000–$4,999	20	20	16	1	1	2	52	2,410	2,644
$5,000 and over	2	2	1		1		(*)	(*)	(*)
Business and professional									
All nonrelief families	426	418	394	11	6	7	51	1,680	1,713
$0–$499	25	19	17	1	1		45	310	331
$500–$999	84	82	76	4		2	49	664	665
$1,000–$1,499	77	77	73	2		2	51	1,012	1,011
$1,500–$1,999	75	75	71	1	1	2	51	1,551	1,574
$2,000–$2,999	97	97	91	2	3	1	52	2,059	2,080
$3,000–$4,999	48	48	47	1			51	2,849	2,843
$5,000 and over	20	20	19		1		52	5,554	5,809

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

[2] Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in columns (3) and (4).

[3] 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.

[4] Includes 70 families classified in occupational group "other." These families had 11 principal earners

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MATTOON, ILL.

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners								Families with more than one earner as percentage of families with any individual earner [1]	Average number of supplementary earners per family [2]
		One only			Other		Two	Three	Four or more		
		Any family member	Husband	Wife	Male	Female					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All families	2,521	1,823	1,779	13	18	13	448	92	27	24	0.30
Relief families	638	444	428	5	7	4	108	22	5	23	.29
Nonrelief families	1,883	1,379	1,351	8	11	9	340	70	22	24	.30
$0–$249	51	23	21	1	1	------	6	------	------	(†)	.21
$250–$499	87	56	51	2	1	2	14	------	------	20	.20
$500–$749	173	146	141	4	1	------	17	1	------	11	.12
$750–$999	276	226	222	------	2	2	30	9	2	15	.20
$1,000–$1,249	247	191	190	------	1	------	42	9	1	21	.26
$1,250–$1,499	219	166	163	1	1	1	41	9	1	24	.28
$1,500–$1,749	164	128	126	------	1	1	28	4	2	21	.26
$1,750–$1,999	188	137	133	------	1	3	38	8	2	26	.33
$2,000–$2,249	129	85	84	------	1	------	33	7	4	34	.47
$2,250–$2,499	91	62	62	------	------	------	21	4	2	30	.39
$2,500–$2,999	112	69	69	------	------	------	32	6	3	37	.49
$3,000–$3,999	102	62	62	------	------	------	31	8	1	39	.49
$4,000–$4,999	21	9	9	------	------	------	6	3	3	(†)	1.00
$5,000 and over	23	19	18	------	1	------	1	2	1	(†)	.35

[1] This percentage was computed by dividing the sum of columns (8) (9) (10) by column (4) of table 3 on p. 398.

[2] Based on the number of families with individual earners, column (4) of table 3 on p. 398.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MATTOON, ILL.

TABLE 6.—Sole and supplementary earners: *Number of families with individual earners; number of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; average earnings of supplementary earners; 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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners				Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners [1]	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [2]
		Any	One only		More than one [3]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others [4]			
			Any family member	Husband					Male	Female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All families	2,521	2,390	1,823	1,779	567	718	92	148	312	166	$333	$95
Relief families	638	579	444	428	135	167	14	32	84	37	138	36
Nonrelief families	1,883	1,811	1,379	1,351	432	551	78	116	228	129	392	115
$0–$249	51	29	23	21	6	6	1	1	3	1	46	5
$250–$499	87	70	56	51	14	14	7	3	2	2	74	12
$500–$749	173	164	146	141	18	19	4	8	5	2	121	13
$750–$999	276	267	226	222	41	55	13	14	21	7	139	28
$1,000–$1,249	247	243	191	190	52	63	9	19	24	11	202	51
$1,250–$1,499	219	217	166	163	51	62	12	17	20	13	296	84
$1,500–$1,749	164	162	128	126	34	42	3	11	16	12	336	86
$1,750–$1,999	188	185	137	133	48	61	7	12	27	15	373	121
$2,000–$2,249	129	129	85	84	44	61	3	12	31	15	384	182
$2,250–$2,499	91	89	62	62	27	35	6	6	14	9	438	168
$2,500–$2,999	112	110	69	69	41	54	6	6	27	15	642	309
$3,000–$3,999	102	102	62	62	40	50	5	5	21	19	713	349
$4,000–$4,999	21	21	9	9	12	21	2	1	12	6	948	948
$5,000 and over	23	23	19	18	4	8	------	1	5	2	978	340

[1] Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (7).
[2] Averages in this column are based on the number of families as shown in column (2).
[3] Families that have supplementary earners.
[4] Includes 8 males and no females under 16 years of age.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MATTOON, ILL.

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

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners [1]	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [2]
		Any	One only	More than one [3]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others [4]			
								Male	Female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Wage earner											
All nonrelief families	1,058	1,053	804	249	326	38	65	148	75	$362	$111
$0–$499	72	68	52	16	16	7	4	3	2	65	14
$500–$999	289	288	249	39	49	9	14	20	6	132	22
$1,000–$1,499	295	295	225	70	86	9	24	35	18	265	77
$1,500–$1,999	186	186	144	42	56	5	9	25	17	349	105
$2,000–$2,999	161	161	106	55	78	5	12	43	18	463	224
$3,000–$4,999	54	54	28	26	39	3	1	21	14	749	541
$5,000 and over	1	1	------	1	2	------	1	1	------	(*)	(*)
Clerical											
All nonrelief families	329	329	230	99	124	24	29	43	28	475	179
$0–$499	10	10	9	1	1	------	------	1	------	(*)	2
$500–$999	56	56	49	7	8	4	2	1	1	135	19
$1,000–$1,499	87	87	67	20	23	9	8	3	3	238	63
$1,500–$1,999	85	85	59	26	29	2	9	10	8	402	137
$2,000–$2,999	69	69	38	31	41	6	7	18	10	512	304
$3,000–$4,999	20	20	8	12	18	3	3	7	5	864	778
$5,000 and over	2	2	------	2	4	------	------	3	1	1,036	(*)
Business and professional											
All nonrelief families	426	418	336	82	99	16	22	35	26	385	89
$0–$499	25	19	17	2	2	1	------	------	1	(*)	9
$500–$999	84	82	69	13	17	4	6	5	2	142	29
$1,000–$1,499	77	77	64	13	16	3	4	6	3	172	36
$1,500–$1,999	75	75	61	14	18	3	5	8	2	314	75
$2,000–$2,999	97	97	72	25	30	4	5	10	11	508	157
$3,000–$4,999	48	48	34	14	14	1	2	5	6	770	224
$5,000 and over	20	20	19	1	2	------	------	1	1	(*)	52
Other											
All nonrelief families	70	11	9	2	2	------	------	2	------	(*)	15

[1] Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (6).
[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 persons under 16 years of age as follows: Wage-earner families, 4 males and no females; clerical families, 2 males and no females; business and professional families, 1 male and no females.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MATTOON, ILL.

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]

Income class	Number of families with any supplementary earners	Average earnings of supplementary earners	Number of supplementary earners with earnings of—													
			Any amount	Under $50	$50–$99	$100–$199	$200–$299	$300–$399	$400–$499	$500–$599	$600–$699	$700–$799	$800–$899	$900–$999	$1,000–$1,499	$1,500–$1,999	$2,000 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
All families	567	$333	718	120	99	137	71	52	44	44	38	48	12	16	30	7	
Relief families	135	138	167	50	37	41	15	14	7	2		1					
Nonrelief families	432	392	551	70	62	96	56	38	37	42	38	47	12	16	30	7	
$0–$249	6	46	6	4	2												
$250–$499	14	74	14	4	4	6											
$500–$749	18	121	19	4	5	6	3	1									
$750–$999	41	139	55	13	13	13	9	6	1								
$1,000–$1,249	52	202	63	7	10	19	10	11	5	1							
$1,250–$1,499	51	296	62	8	9	10	4	9	7	9	5	1					
$1,500–$1,749	34	336	42	9	5	5	2		6	5	4	5	1				
$1,750–$1,999	48	373	61	11	3	8	9	3	3	6	7	7	3	1			
$2,000–$2,249	44	384	61	4	5	15	8	1	5	6	5	8	1	1	2		
$2,250–$2,499	27	438	35	3	1	6	5	3	4	2	2	4	2		3		
$2,500–$2,999	41	642	54		5	3	2	1	5	7	6	10	2	5	8		
$3,000–$3,999	40	713	50	2		4	3	3	1	4	7	9	1	7	5	4	
$4,000–$4,999	12	948	21	1		1	1				1	2	1	2	11	1	
$5,000 and over	4	978	8							2	1	1	1		1	2	

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]

Income class	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
(1)	(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	2,229	------	104	255	269	307	312	284	256	176	139	127	92	------	1	3	8	10	7	8	13	15	16	11
Relief families	537	------	41	74	68	87	58	51	55	38	30	35	14	------	1	1	1	----	1	3	----	3	3	1
Nonrelief families	1,692	------	63	181	201	220	254	233	201	138	109	92	78	------	------	2	7	10	6	5	13	12	13	10
$0–$249	26	------	1	3	2	2	1	4	1	4	5	3	1	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------
$250–$499	57	------	5	4	7	5	7	6	5	2	4	12	7	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	1	2	3
$500–$749	153	------	15	31	14	11	18	20	11	11	7	15	4	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	2	1	------
$750–$999	248	------	19	50	36	29	26	22	20	23	11	12	13	------	------	------	1	2	1	------	2	1	3	3
$1,000–$1,249	231	------	15	31	32	33	35	23	21	15	17	9	9	------	------	------	1	------	2	------	3	2	------	1
$1,250–$1,499	202	------	5	22	33	37	27	30	17	14	8	9	12	------	------	------	------	1	1	3	4	------	2	1
$1,500–$1,749	157	------	1	10	23	30	24	28	20	6	7	8	3	------	------	------	------	1	------	1	------	------	------	1
$1,750–$1,999	173	------	------	14	21	32	32	19	24	16	13	2	7	------	------	------	1	2	1	------	1	1	1	------
$2,000–$2,249	125	------	2	6	11	17	25	24	21	8	8	3	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	1	------	1
$2,250–$2,499	82	------	------	7	11	8	16	13	15	6	5	1	6	------	------	------	2	1	------	------	------	2	1	------
$2,500–$2,999	103	------	------	3	4	7	22	21	18	12	9	7	6	------	------	1	------	1	1	------	1	1	1	------
$3,000–$3,999	96	------	------	------	4	9	15	20	22	11	7	8	5	------	------	------	1	1	------	------	1	1	1	------
$4,000–$4,999	19	------	------	------	1	------	4	------	2	6	3	3	2	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------
$5,000 and over	20	------	------	------	2	------	2	3	4	4	5	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
	Average earnings of husbands [2]																							
All nonrelief families	$1,393	------	$840	$1,077	$1,362	$1,406	$1,519	$1,476	$1,602	$1,517	$1,529	$1,054	$461	------	------	(*)	$652	$579	$312	$300	$558	$502	$403	$195

[1] Excludes 6 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 2 averages for all age groups combined are based on the corresponding total numbers of husbands, including those who did not report age.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MATTOON, ILL.

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]

Income class	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
(1)	(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	48		1	4	9	8	8	6	5	3	2	2	148	1	18	38	28	19	17	11	8	4	3	1
Relief families	11		1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1			32	1	4	9	8	4	5			1		
Nonrelief families	37			3	7	7	6	4	4	2	2	2	116		14	29	20	15	12	11	8	3	3	1
$0–$249	1										1		1		1									
$250–$499	6			1				1		2	1	1	3			1	2							
$500–$749	6						1	2	2			1	8		4	1				2	1			
$750–$999	5				1	2	1		1				14		1	3	2	2	3		3			
$1,000–$1,249	4			1			2		1				19		2	3	6	1	4	1	1		1	
$1,250–$1,499	6				3	1	1	1					17		3	7	1	2	2	1				1
$1,500–$1,749													11		2	2	1	3	1			1	1	
$1,750–$1,999	2				1		1						12			5	1	2	1	3				
$2,000–$2,249													12		1	4	2	1	1		1	2		
$2,250–$2,499	3				2	1							6				2	2		1	1			
$2,500–$2,999	2					2							6			3	1	1			1			
$3,000–$3,999	1					1							5				1	1		2			1	
$4,000–$4,999	1			1									1				1							
$5,000 and over													1							1				
	Average earnings of wives [1]																							
All nonrelief families	$816			$1,417	$989	$1,351	$752	$470	$538	(*)	(*)	(*)	$367		$217	$452	$453	$339	$258	$347	$378	$308	$432	(*)

[1] Averages 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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from—					Average money income, other than earnings, received from [2]—					
		Any source	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	All sources	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	Miscellaneous sources [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All families	2,521	416	176	59	92	47	$64	$24	$6	$16	$2	$16
Relief families	638	71	10	----	13	14	22	1	----	4	2	15
Nonrelief families	1,883	345	166	59	79	33	78	31	8	20	2	17
$0–$249	51	9	3	2	3	2	29	13	3	9	4	----
$250–$499	87	23	11	3	4	6	47	19	5	10	9	4
$500–$749	173	29	16	2	8	4	41	20	(**)	16	3	2
$750–$999	276	43	16	6	9	7	35	10	3	16	1	5
$1,000–$1,249	247	30	13	1	9	3	44	9	(**)	20	2	13
$1,250–$1,499	219	41	18	4	16	5	67	16	4	30	3	14
$1,500–$1,749	164	24	9	6	5	3	44	10	2	17	5	10
$1,750–$1,999	188	32	12	8	8	----	77	31	3	22	----	21
$2,000–$2,249	129	15	6	2	----	2	22	7	(**)	----	1	14
$2,250–$2,499	91	21	13	4	2	----	118	67	8	5	----	38
$2,500–$2,999	112	31	13	5	8	1	168	45	8	60	(**)	55
$3,000–$3,999	102	35	24	8	5	----	192	116	15	21	----	40
$4,000–$4,999	21	2	2	1	----	----	54	52	2	----	----	----
$5,000 and over	23	10	10	7	2	----	1,010	499	333	87	----	91

[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. Averages exclude business losses met from family funds.
[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."

**$0.50 or less.

77792°—39—27

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MATTOON, ILL.

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]

Income class	Number of families		Homes free from mortgage					Mortgaged homes						
	All	Owning homes [1]	Families owning homes free from mortgage		Average rental value [2]	Average expense [3]	Average nonmoney income [4]	Families owning mortgaged homes		Average rental value [2]	Average expense [3]		Average nonmoney income [4]	Interest as percentage of rental value
			Number	Percentage [5]				Number	Percentage [5]		Interest	Other		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
All families	2,521	1,118	453	40	$297	$90	$207	665	60	$250	$101	$81	$68	40
Relief families	638	138	55	40	131	61	70	83	60	140	61	61	18	44
Nonrelief families	1,883	980	398	41	322	94	228	582	59	267	107	84	76	40
$0–$249	51	26	15	(†)	163	67	96	11	(†)	220	89	77	54	40
$250–$499	87	40	28	70	228	77	151	12	30	155	73	66	16	47
$500–$749	173	70	30	43	228	78	150	40	57	208	82	75	51	40
$750–$999	276	114	35	31	254	82	172	79	69	198	91	72	35	46
$1,000–$1,249	247	108	41	38	243	81	162	67	62	210	89	74	47	42
$1,250–$1,499	219	110	27	24	295	89	206	83	76	248	102	80	66	41
$1,500–$1,749	164	80	26	32	282	88	194	54	68	271	101	85	85	37
$1,750–$1,999	188	111	35	32	347	99	248	76	68	308	130	92	86	42
$2,000–$2,249	129	71	25	35	329	96	233	46	65	299	107	90	102	36
$2,250–$2,499	91	57	24	42	356	100	256	33	58	307	119	90	98	39
$2,500–$2,999	112	85	42	49	394	107	287	43	51	341	120	96	125	35
$3,000–$3,999	102	69	39	56	430	113	317	30	44	422	170	112	140	40
$4,000–$4,999	21	19	15	(†)	488	124	364	4	(†)	339	186	98	55	55
$5,000 and over	23	20	16	(†)	555	135	420	4	(†)	510	104	127	279	20

[1] Includes all families occupying owned homes at any time during the report year. Excludes 12 families whose expenses exactly equaled the annual rental value of their homes. Data for the latter families, however, are included in the computation of averages.

[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).

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 12.—Monthly rental value: *Number of home-owning families having homes with specified monthly rental value; by income, 1935–36* [1]

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

Income class	Number of home-owning and renting families	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes [2]	Number of home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of—											
		Number	Percentage [3]		Under $5	$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40–$44	$45–$54	$55–$74	$75 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
All families	2,426	1,117	46	$23.00	5	56	197	188	142	203	125	88	44	56	8	5
Relief families	609	145	24	11.70	5	35	62	28	8	5	1	1				
Nonrelief families	1,817	972	54	24.70		21	135	160	134	198	124	87	44	56	8	5
$0–$249	49	26	53	16.00		4	8	7	2	3	1			1		
$250–$499	77	40	52	17.40		3	13	6	9	6	1	1		1		
$500–$749	170	70	41	18.00		2	21	18	12	9	3	3	2			
$750–$999	263	115	44	18.60		6	34	27	13	19	7	4	3	2		
$1,000–$1,249	238	106	44	18.90		4	26	24	22	18	6	4	1	1		
$1,250–$1,499	217	107	49	22.70		1	16	26	15	23	10	7	4	4	1	
$1,500–$1,749	158	80	51	23.30			8	17	16	21	7	6	1	3	1	
$1,750–$1,999	181	110	61	26.90			6	14	14	26	25	14	4	7		
$2,000–$2,249	123	71	58	26.20		1		8	13	24	12	8	3	2		
$2,250–$2,499	88	55	62	29.30			1	8	1	19	7	9	5	5		
$2,500–$2,999	111	84	76	31.30			1	1	8	19	26	14	9	4	1	1
$3,000–$3,999	98	69	70	35.80			1	3	6	9	16	10	9	11	1	3
$4,000–$4,999	21	19	(†)	38.00				1	2	2	2	3	1	7	1	
$5,000 and over	23	20	(†)	45.50					1		1	4	2	8	3	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 estimate made by home owner for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Averages based on the number of home-owning families, column (3).

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

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MATTOON, ILL.

TABLE 13.—**Monthly rent:** *Number of renting families reporting specified monthly rent, by income, 1935–36* [1]

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

Income class	Number of home-owning and renting families	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–$54	$55–$74	$75 and over	Rent free [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
All families	[5] 2,426	1,309	54	$14.10	33	288	443	211	130	94	38	23	7	3	2	-------	36
Relief families	609	464	76	9.10	29	204	187	24	5	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	15
Nonrelief families	[5] 1,817	845	46	16.90	4	84	256	187	125	94	38	23	7	3	2	-------	21
$0–$249	49	23	47	13.20	-------	2	12	3	-------	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	4
$250–$499	77	37	48	14.00	-------	9	14	3	2	1	-------	1	1	-------	-------	-------	6
$500–$749	170	100	59	12.70	1	19	48	20	4	4	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2
$750–$999	[5] 263	148	56	12.90	2	28	65	30	14	1	2	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	3
$1,000–$1,249	238	132	56	13.90	1	18	54	34	11	7	1	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	4
$1,250–$1,499	217	110	51	16.60	-------	5	30	39	19	14	1	1	-------	-------	1	-------	-------
$1,500–$1,749	158	78	49	20.20	-------	2	10	23	19	18	2	2	-------	1	-------	-------	1
$1,750–$1,999	181	71	39	21.20	-------	-------	12	12	23	14	6	3	-------	1	-------	-------	-------
$2,000–$2,249	123	52	42	21.20	-------	1	6	11	14	10	6	2	1	-------	-------	-------	1
$2,250–$2,499	88	33	38	25.10	-------	-------	2	5	8	5	9	3	1	-------	-------	-------	-------
$2,500–$2,999	111	27	24	24.90	-------	-------	3	3	4	8	4	4	-------	1	-------	-------	-------
$3,000–$3,999	98	29	30	26.90	-------	-------	-------	4	6	8	5	3	2	-------	1	-------	-------
$4,000–$4,999	21	2	(†)	(*)	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	-------	-------	1	-------	-------	-------	-------
$5,000 and over	23	3	(†)	28.30	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	1	-------	-------	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, column (2).

[3] Rent reported at date of interview. Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent, including families reporting rent received as gift or pay, the amount of which was estimated by the family.

[4] Consists of families receiving rent as gift.

[5] Includes 1 family that did not report monthly rent. This family was in the $750–$999 income class.

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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, 1935–36* [1]

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

Income class	Occupational group: Wage earner						Occupational group: Clerical						Occupational group: Business and professional					
	Number of families—		Percent of home-owning and renting families [2]—		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Percent of home-owning and renting families [2]—		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Percent of home-owning and renting families [2]—		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	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]	524	503	51	49	$21.40	$14.80	146	167	47	53	$25.90	$18.60	250	160	61	39	$30.70	$21.80
$0–$499	30	35	46	54	12.30	12.90	2	7	(†)	(†)	(*)	9.70	12	11	(†)	(†)	17.70	18.40
$500–$999	113	167	40	60	16.30	11.90	14	36	28	72	18.40	13.30	43	41	51	49	20.60	16.30
$1,000–$1,499	128	163	44	56	18.20	13.60	38	47	45	55	22.10	16.60	42	30	58	42	27.40	20.30
$1,500–$1,999	100	78	56	44	23.00	18.50	42	41	51	49	26.00	23.50	43	29	60	40	30.20	21.60
$2,000–$2,999	113	45	72	28	27.60	20.70	35	29	55	45	29.00	21.70	58	37	61	39	31.40	27.70
$3,000–$4,999	39	15	72	28	30.70	26.50	14	6	(†)	(†)	35.00	25.80	34	10	77	23	43.10	29.30
$5,000 and over	1		(†)		(*)		1	1	(†)	(†)	(*)	(*)	18	2	(†)	(†)	46.10	(*)

[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 was estimated by the family.

[5] Of the families classified in the occupational group "other," 67 did not change their living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Of the latter group, 52 families, or 78 percent, were owning families. Their average monthly rental value was $25.90. The remaining 15 families, were renting families. Their average monthly rent was $18.50.

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.
*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MATTOON, ILL.

TABLE 15–16.—Type of living quarters: *Number and percentage of owning and renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by tenure and income, 1935–36* [1]

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

Income class	Number of families	Number of families occupying—				Percentage of families occupying [2]—			
		One family house	Two family house	Apartment	Other [3]	One family house	Two family house	Apartment	Other [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Owning families, all	1,117	1,071	31	10	5	96	3	1	(‡)
Relief families	145	142	2		1	98	1		1
Nonrelief families	972	929	29	10	4	96	3	1	(‡)
$0–$249	26	26				(†)			
$250–$499	40	37	3			92	8		
$500–$749	70	65	3	1	1	93	5	1	1
$750–$999	115	109	4	2		95	3	2	
$1,000–$1,249	106	101	3	1	1	95	3	1	1
$1,250–$1,499	107	101	6			94	6		
$1,500–$1,749	80	79	1			99	1		
$1,750–$1,999	110	108	1		1	98	1		1
$2,000–$2,249	71	69	1	1		98	1	1	
$2,250–$2,499	55	52	2	1		94	4	2	
$2,500–$2,999	84	80	2	2		96	2	2	
$3,000–$3,999	69	64	2	2	1	93	3	3	1
$4,000–$4,999	19	19				(†)			
$5,000 and over	20	19	1			(†)	(†)		
Renting families, all	1,309	1,115	119	53	22	85	9	4	2
Relief families	464	404	37	18	5	87	8	4	1
Nonrelief families	845	711	82	35	17	84	10	4	2
$0–$249	23	17	3	2	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
$250–$499	37	32	4		1	86	11		3
$500–$749	100	77	13	4	6	77	13	4	6
$750–$999	148	124	12	8	4	84	8	5	3
$1,000–$1,249	132	116	11	3	2	88	8	2	2
$1,250–$1,499	110	99	5	6		90	5	5	
$1,500–$1,749	78	61	13	3	1	78	17	4	1
$1,750–$1,999	71	63	6	1	1	89	9	1	1
$2,000–$2,249	52	45	2	4	1	86	4	8	2
$2,250–$2,499	33	27	4	2		82	12	6	
$2,500–$2,999	27	22	4	1		(†)	(†)	(†)	
$3,000–$3,999	29	24	4	1		(†)	(†)	(†)	
$4,000–$4,999	2	2				(†)			
$5,000 and over	3	2	1			(†)	(†)		

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

[2] Percentages are based on number of families in each class, column (2).

[3] Includes dwelling units in business buildings, other types of living quarters not elsewhere specified, and unknown types of living quarters.

‡ 0.5 percent or less.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families having in the household nonfamily members of specified type [1]: Any nonfamily member	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis: Sons and daughters rooming and boarding	Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help	Boarders without room	Tourists and transients	Guests	Average number of nonfamily members of specified type [2] (based on families having such members): All nonfamily members	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis: Sons and daughters rooming and boarding	Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help	Boarders without room	Tourists and transients	Guests
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(19)
All families	2,521	747	12	63	56	81	3	4	605	0.3	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.4	1.9	1.2	0.2
Relief families	638	122	1	12	11	7	1	-------	103	.4	(*)	.8	1.0	.3	(*)	-------	.2
Nonrelief families	1,883	625	11	51	45	74	2	4	502	.3	1.0	.7	1.0	.4	(*)	1.2	.2
$0–$249	51	8	-------	4	1	-------	-------	-------	4	.3	-------	.4	(*)	-------	-------	-------	(**)
$250–$499	87	22	2	3	2	1	-------	1	13	.5	(*)	1.2	(*)	(*)	-------	(*)	.2
$500–$749	173	36	2	-------	2	3	-------	-------	30	.3	(*)	-------	(*)	.3	-------	-------	.2
$750–$999	276	84	-------	11	6	6	1	2	69	.3	-------	.6	.9	.2	(*)	(*)	.2
$1,000–$1,249	247	82	3	7	7	3	-------	-------	66	.3	1.3	.7	1.0	.1	-------	-------	.2
$1,250–$1,499	219	77	2	9	6	12	-------	-------	59	.3	(*)	.5	1.0	.4	-------	-------	.1
$1,500–$1,749	164	62	-------	1	5	5	-------	-------	55	.2	-------	(*)	.9	.5	-------	-------	.1
$1,750–$1,999	188	70	1	3	5	14	-------	-------	54	.3	(*)	.4	1.4	.4	-------	-------	.2
$2,000–$2,249	129	47	1	5	2	5	-------	-------	39	.4	(*)	.8	(*)	.5	-------	-------	.2
$2,250–$2,499	91	34	-------	4	2	4	-------	-------	26	.4	-------	1.2	(*)	.5	-------	-------	.1
$2,500–$2,999	112	46	-------	2	4	7	-------	-------	38	.3	-------	(*)	.9	.4	-------	-------	.2
$3,000–$3,999	102	37	-------	2	2	7	1	1	30	.6	-------	(*)	(*)	.4	(*)	(*)	.2
$4,000–$4,999	21	12	-------	-------	1	4	-------	-------	12	.5	-------	-------	(*)	.7	-------	-------	.2
$5,000 and over	23	8	-------	-------	-------	3	-------	-------	7	.5	-------	-------	-------	1.0	-------	-------	.1

[1] Excludes a small number of families which had nonfamily members in the household but which did not report the duration of their membership. See glossary for definition of "nonfamily members."

[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.

**0.05 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MATTOON, ILL.

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]

Income class	Number reporting age [1]	Number with ages of—								
		Under 20	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Husbands									
All families	2,514	-------	366	597	630	478	176	124	70	73
Percentage	*100.0*	-------	*14.6*	*23.7*	*25.1*	*19.0*	*7.0*	*4.9*	*2.8*	*2.9*
Relief families	637	-------	119	159	124	104	42	45	18	26
Nonrelief families	1,877	-------	247	438	506	374	134	79	52	47
$0–$249	50	-------	4	5	5	8	8	3	7	10
$250–$499	87	-------	10	13	15	10	8	9	8	14
$500–$749	172	-------	46	25	42	24	10	14	7	4
$750–$999	275	-------	69	68	49	47	14	11	11	6
$1,000–$1,249	245	-------	46	66	60	42	18	10	3	-------
$1,250–$1,499	219	-------	27	71	62	35	11	7	3	3
$1,500–$1,749	164	-------	11	54	53	27	8	7	2	2
$1,750–$1,999	188	-------	14	56	53	43	15	2	3	2
$2,000–$2,249	129	-------	8	28	49	31	8	4	1	-------
$2,250–$2,499	91	-------	7	22	29	23	6	1	1	2
$2,500–$2,999	112	-------	4	12	45	33	10	5	2	1
$3,000–$3,999	102	-------	-------	15	35	35	8	3	3	3
$4,000–$4,999	21	-------	1	1	4	8	4	3	-------	-------
$5,000 and over	22	-------	-------	2	5	8	6	-------	1	-------
	Wives									
All families	2,513	28	530	673	591	412	134	78	37	30
Percentage	*100.0*	*1.1*	*21.1*	*26.8*	*23.5*	*16.4*	*5.3*	*3.1*	*1.5*	*1.2*
Relief families	637	14	167	159	128	97	30	24	10	8
Nonrelief families	1,876	14	363	514	463	315	104	54	27	22
$0–$249	50	-------	4	6	6	11	7	9	-------	7
$250–$499	87	1	14	14	10	17	10	7	8	6
$500–$749	172	4	57	31	32	23	12	7	4	2
$750–$999	275	7	77	76	52	38	11	6	4	4
$1,000–$1,249	245	1	64	66	58	39	9	7	1	-------
$1,250–$1,499	219	1	44	77	55	26	10	4	2	-------
$1,500–$1,749	164	-------	24	58	51	18	6	4	1	2
$1,750–$1,999	187	-------	34	55	52	32	9	4	1	-------
$2,000–$2,249	129	-------	18	44	37	25	2	3	-------	-------
$2,250–$2,499	91	-------	14	28	27	13	5	-------	4	-------
$2,500–$2,999	112	-------	9	28	38	26	9	1	1	-------
$3,000–$3,999	102	-------	3	21	39	28	8	1	1	1
$4,000–$4,999	21	-------	1	5	1	9	4	1	-------	-------
$5,000 and over	22	-------	-------	5	5	10	2	-------	-------	-------

[1] Excludes 7 husbands and 8 wives who did not report age.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MATTOON, ILL.

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]

Date of end of report year	All families	Relief families	Nonrelief families in specified occupational groups								
			All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional					Other
						All business and professional	Independent		Salaried		
							Business	Professional	Business	Professional	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Number of families										
All dates	2,521	638	1,883	1,058	329	426	255	26	104	41	70
Dec. 31, 1935	475	103	372	201	75	85	47	5	24	9	11
Jan. 31, 1936	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Feb. 29, 1936	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Mar. 31, 1936	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Apr. 30, 1936	404	120	284	162	44	67	44	4	12	7	11
May 31, 1936	308	79	229	126	41	51	34	2	12	3	11
June 30, 1936	309	85	224	131	36	50	25	3	17	5	7
July 31, 1936	976	243	733	422	131	151	93	9	35	14	29
Aug. 31, 1936	29	8	21	11	2	7	3	1	3	------	1
Sept. 30, 1936	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Oct. 31, 1936	10	------	10	4	------	6	5	------	------	1	------
Nov. 30, 1936	10	------	10	1	------	9	4	2	1	2	------
	Percentage										
All dates	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dec. 31, 1935	19	16	20	19	23	20	18	(†)	23	22	16
Jan. 31, 1936	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Feb. 29, 1936	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Mar. 31, 1936	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Apr. 30, 1936	17	19	16	16	13	16	17	(†)	12	17	16
May 31, 1936	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	(†)	12	7	16
June 30, 1936	12	13	12	12	11	12	10	(†)	16	12	10
July 31, 1936	39	39	39	40	40	35	37	(†)	33	35	41
Aug. 31, 1936	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	(†)	3	------	1
Sept. 30, 1936	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Oct. 31, 1936	(‡)	------	(‡)	(‡)	------	1	2	------	------	2	------
Nov. 30, 1936	(‡)	------	(‡)	(‡)	------	2	2	(†)	1	5	------

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.
‡ 0.5 percent or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

PERU, IND.

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]

Income class	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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All families [3]	2,116	614	304	215	449	193	168	105	40	28	3.6	1.1	0.6
Relief families	335	65	45	38	59	35	43	36	4	10	4.2	1.6	.6
Nonrelief families	1,781	549	259	177	390	158	125	69	36	18	3.6	1.0	.6
$0–$249	45	31	3	1	5	3	1	------	------	1	2.7	.4	.3
$250–$499	77	37	12	6	14	1	3	3	1	------	3.0	.6	.4
$500–$749	170	63	29	12	33	9	17	7	------	------	3.3	1.0	.4
$750–$999	274	86	54	33	41	21	24	7	4	4	3.5	1.1	.4
$1,000–$1,249	259	74	51	33	42	24	18	13	2	2	3.6	1.1	.5
$1,250–$1,499	228	70	27	19	44	27	23	10	4	4	3.8	1.2	.6
$1,500–$1,749	160	40	27	18	38	15	11	4	4	3	3.6	1.0	.6
$1,750–$1,999	174	38	18	24	49	23	9	5	7	1	3.8	1.0	.8
$2,000–$2,249	109	29	17	12	30	5	6	5	4	1	3.6	.9	.7
$2,250–$2,499	92	30	7	5	23	10	6	6	5	------	3.7	.9	.8
$2,500–$2,999	102	28	7	10	36	10	1	7	2	1	3.6	.6	1.0
$3,000–$3,499	46	13	2	------	16	7	5	2	1	------	3.7	.8	.9
$3,500–$3,999	24	7	2	1	10	2	1	------	1	------	3.3	.5	.8
$4,000–$4,499	7	------	3	1	2	------	------	------	1	------	3.6	.7	.9
$4,500–$4,999	7	1	------	2	2	1	------	------	------	1	4.4	1.0	1.4
$5,000–$7,499	4	2	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	2.5	------	.5
$7,500–$9,999	1	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	(*)
$10,000 and over [4]	2	------	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	(*)

[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.
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] A family which reported a net loss is excluded from this and subsequent tables. This is a family which had gross business expenses and losses exceeding their gross earnings and other income.

[4] Largest income reported between $10,000 and $15,000.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

PERU, IND.

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]

Income class and occupational group	Number of families of type [1]—										Average number of persons per family [2]		
												Other than husband and wife	
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Under 16	16 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Wage earner													
All nonrelief families	1,085	323	153	101	241	97	86	47	24	13	3.6	1.0	0.6
$0–$249	19	11	2	----	3	2	1	----	----	----	2.8	.5	.4
$250–$499	43	19	8	3	8	1	2	2	----	----	3.1	.7	.4
$500–$749	116	42	19	12	19	6	12	6	----	----	3.4	1.1	.3
$750–$999	178	45	36	24	25	16	20	6	3	3	3.7	1.3	.4
$1,000–$1,249	180	51	34	22	29	15	16	10	2	1	3.6	1.2	.5
$1,250–$1,499	138	46	15	11	24	12	17	6	3	4	3.8	1.2	.6
$1,500–$1,749	84	19	12	8	21	11	9	2	----	2	3.8	1.2	.6
$1,750–$1,999	105	22	11	11	33	15	5	1	7	----	3.8	.9	.9
$2,000–$2,249	73	18	11	6	25	3	2	4	3	1	3.6	.7	.9
$2,250–$2,499	56	19	3	1	17	8	1	5	2	----	3.8	.9	.9
$2,500–$2,999	58	19	2	2	23	5	----	4	2	1	3.6	.4	1.2
$3,000–$3,499	24	8	----	----	10	3	1	1	1	----	3.6	.4	1.2
$3,500–$3,999	8	4	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	2.8	----	.8
$4,000–$4,499	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	(*)	----	(*)
$4,500–$4,999	2	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	(*)	(*)	(*)
$5,000–$7,499	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
$7,500–$9,999	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
$10,000 and over	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Clerical													
All nonrelief families	255	69	50	33	52	23	10	10	5	3	3.5	1.0	.6
$0–$249	3	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2.0	----	----
$250–$499	10	2	2	2	2	----	1	----	1	----	3.5	1.0	.5
$500–$749	17	6	3	----	6	1	----	1	----	----	3.2	.6	.6
$750–$999	45	15	12	5	8	2	1	----	1	1	3.2	.8	.4
$1,000–$1,249	41	10	10	8	6	4	----	3	----	----	3.6	1.1	.5
$1,250–$1,499	34	13	5	1	6	6	1	1	1	----	3.5	.9	.6
$1,500–$1,749	33	8	9	5	6	3	1	----	----	1	3.4	.9	.5
$1,750–$1,999	28	4	4	6	7	1	2	3	----	1	4.1	1.4	.8
$2,000–$2,249	14	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	----	----	3.8	1.7	.1
$2,250–$2,499	15	4	2	2	3	1	1	----	2	----	3.5	.7	.8
$2,500–$2,999	9	1	----	1	4	2	----	1	----	----	3.9	.9	1.0
$3,000–$3,499	4	----	----	----	2	1	1	----	----	----	4.2	1.2	1.0
$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	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

For footnotes 1 and 2, see table 1 on p. 416.

*Average not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

PERU, IND.

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Independent business													
All nonrelief families	176	57	26	12	41	19	12	4	3	2	3.5	0.9	0.6
$0–$249	4	3								1	4.0	1.5	.5
$250–$499	10	7	1	1	1						2.5	.3	.2
$500–$749	23	7	4		6	2	4				3.3	.9	.4
$750–$999	28	13	6		5	1	3				2.9	.7	.2
$1,000–$1,249	23	8	5	2	4	3				1	3.4	1.0	.5
$1,250–$1,499	21	4	2	1	6	6	1	1			4.0	1.1	.9
$1,500–$1,749	13	4	2		5		1		1		3.2	.4	.8
$1,750–$1,999	18	3	2	4	4	4	1				3.8	1.2	.6
$2,000–$2,249	6	2	1		1	1			1		3.5	.5	1.0
$2,250–$2,499	9	4	1		1	1	1		1		3.4	.6	.8
$2,500–$2,999	11	1	1	3	2	1	1	2			4.4	1.8	.6
$3,000–$3,499	1							1			(*)	(*)	(*)
$3,500–$3,999	1			1							(*)	(*)	
$4,000–$4,499	2		1		1						(*)	(*)	(*)
$4,500–$4,999	1				1						(*)		(*)
$5,000–$7,499	3	1			2						2.7		.7
$7,500–$9,999	1				1						(*)		(*)
$10,000 and over [3]	1				1						(*)		(*)
Independent professional													
All nonrelief families	23	9	1	2	5	3	2	1			3.5	.9	.6
$0–$249													
$250–$499													
$500–$749													
$750–$999	5	2		2	1						3.0	.8	.2
$1,000–$1,249	2					1	1				(*)	(*)	(*)
$1,250–$1,499	2	1						1			(*)	(*)	(*)
$1,500–$1,749	1	1									(*)		
$1,750–$1,999	3	1			1	1					3.7	1.0	.7
$2,000–$2,249													
$2,250–$2,499													
$2,500–$2,999													
$3,000–$3,499	5	3			1		1				2.8	.6	.2
$3,500–$3,999	4	1			2	1					3.5	.5	1.0
$4,000–$4,499	1		1								(*)	(*)	
$4,500–$4,999													
$5,000–$7,499													
$7,500–$9,999													
$10,000 and over													
Salaried business													
All nonrelief families	110	39	13	18	22	6	9	2	1		3.4	1.0	.4
$0–$249	1			1							(*)	(*)	
$250–$499	1				1						(*)		(*)
$500–$749	3	2	1								2.1	.3	
$750–$999	4	4									2.1		.1
$1,000–$1,249	7	2	2	1	1	1					3.3	1.0	.3
$1,250–$1,499	15	2	1	5	3	1	3				4.0	1.6	.4
$1,500–$1,749	18	6	3	4	4			1			3.3	1.0	.3
$1,750–$1,999	7	5	1		1						2.3	.2	.1
$2,000–$2,249	9	4	1	2	1		1				3.2	.9	.3
$2,250–$2,499	9	2		1	2		3	1			4.2	1.7	.6
$2,500–$2,999	17	7	4	2	3	1					2.9	.5	.4
$3,000–$3,499	9	2			3	2	2				4.0	1.2	.8
$3,500–$3,999	4	1			2				1		3.7	.2	1.5
$4,000–$4,499	1			1							(*)	(*)	
$4,500–$4,999	4	1		1	1	1					3.8	1.3	.5
$5,000–$7,499	1	1									(*)		
$7,500–$9,999													
$10,000 and over													

[3] Largest income reported between $10,000 and $15,000.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

PERU, IND.

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Salaried professional													
All nonrelief families	66	10	12	8	19	8	4	2	3	------	3.7	0.9	0.8
$0–$249	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$250–$499	1	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	(*)	------
$500–$749	1	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	(*)
$750–$999	3	2	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	3.4	.7	.7
$1,000–$1,249	3	1	------	------	1	------	1	------	------	------	3.3	1.0	.3
$1,250–$1,499	10	------	4	------	4	2	------	------	------	------	3.7	.6	1.1
$1,500–$1,749	11	2	1	1	2	1	------	1	3	------	4.0	.5	1.5
$1,750–$1,999	11	1	------	3	3	2	1	1	------	------	4.2	1.4	.9
$2,000–$2,249	7	2	1	1	2	------	1	------	------	------	3.4	1.1	.3
$2,250–$2,499	3	1	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	3.0	1.0	------
$2,500–$2,999	6	------	------	2	3	1	------	------	------	------	4.0	1.0	1.0
$3,000–$3,499	2	------	1	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	(*)	(*)	(*)
$3,500–$3,999	5	1	2	------	1	------	1	------	------	------	3.2	1.0	.2
$4,000–$4,499	2	------	1	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	(*)	(*)
$4,500–$4,999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$5,000–$7,499	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$7,500–$9,999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$10,000 and over [3]	1	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	(*)
Other [4]													
All nonrelief families	66	42	4	3	10	2	2	3	------	------	2.8	.5	.3
$0–$249	18	14	1	------	2	1	------	------	------	------	2.4	.2	.2
$250–$499	12	9	------	------	2	------	------	1	------	------	2.6	.3	.3
$500–$749	10	6	2	------	1	------	1	------	------	------	2.7	.6	.1
$750–$999	11	5	------	2	2	1	------	1	------	------	3.3	.8	.5
$1,000–$1,249	3	2	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	2.7	------	.7
$1,250–$1,499	8	4	------	1	1	------	1	1	------	------	3.5	.4	.1
$1,500–$1,749	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$1,750–$1,999	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	------
$2,000–$2,249	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$2,250–$2,499	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$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	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$7,500–$9,999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$10,000 and over	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

[3] Largest income reported between $10,000 and $15,000.

[4] This group contains 5 families engaged in farming, a group too small to be separately classified, and families having no gainfully employed members.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

PERU, IND.

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings [1]	Other sources (positive or negative) [2]	Any source [3]	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All families	2,116	2,036	324	979	961	18
Relief families	335	316	41	73	73	----------
Nonrelief families	1,781	1,720	283	906	888	18
$0–$249	45	28	7	22	22	----------
$250–$499	77	66	15	40	39	1
$500–$749	170	161	28	80	78	2
$750–$999	274	263	30	87	87	----------
$1,000–$1,249	259	257	25	99	95	4
$1,250–$1,499	228	220	37	109	107	2
$1,500–$1,749	160	160	21	90	88	2
$1,750–$1,999	174	172	33	88	86	2
$2,000–$2,249	109	109	18	75	73	2
$2,250–$2,499	92	92	24	64	62	2
$2,500–$2,999	102	102	22	79	79	----------
$3,000–$3,999	70	69	18	59	58	1
$4,000–$4,999	14	14	4	9	9	----------
$5,000 and over	7	7	1	5	5	----------

[1] See glossary for definition of "earnings."

[2] Includes 322 families, 281 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings and no business losses met from family funds; 2 families, both of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds and no money income other than earnings, and no families which had both money income and business losses met from family funds. There were, therefore, 322 families, 281 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 2 families, both of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds, whether or not they had money income other than earnings. These latter 2 families were found in the following income classes: $1,500–$1,749, 1; $1,750–$1,999, 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 were 65 families, 56 of which were nonrelief, with losses from owned homes (i. e., families whose estimated rental value was less than estimated expenses). The latter 56 families were found in the following income classes: $0–$249, 1; $250–$499, 4; $500–$749, 4; $750–$999, 10; $1,000–$1,249, 12; $1,250–$1,499, 8; $1,500–$1,749, 5; $1,750–$1,999, 3; $2,000–$2,249, 2; $2,250–$2,499, 3; $2,500–$2,999, 3; $3,000–$3,999, 1.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

PERU, IND.

TABLE 2.—Sources of family income: *Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by income, 1935–36* [1]— Continued

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

Income class	Average family income						
	Total	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources	Earnings [2]	Other sources (positive or negative) [3]	All sources	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All families	[5] $1,334	$1,273	$1,227	$46	$61	$60	$1
Relief families	538	526	514	12	12	12	----
Nonrelief families	[5] 1,484	1,414	1,362	52	70	68	2
$0–$249	150	100	79	21	50	50	----
$250–$499	392	336	296	40	56	54	2
$500–$749	635	591	544	47	44	43	1
$750–$999	875	844	800	44	31	31	----
$1,000–$1,249	1,113	1,074	1,044	30	39	37	2
$1,250–$1,499	1,374	1,320	1,250	70	54	52	2
$1,500–$1,749	1,599	1,521	1,497	24	78	77	1
$1,750–$1,999	1,858	1,783	1,735	48	75	73	2
$2,000–$2,249	2,104	1,990	1,948	42	114	110	4
$2,250–$2,499	2,368	2,242	2,164	78	126	121	5
$2,500–$2,999	2,721	2,582	2,517	65	139	139	----
$3,000–$3,999	3,378	3,182	3,040	142	196	189	7
$4,000–$4,999	4,393	4,243	4,129	114	150	150	----
$5,000 and over	7,856	7,683	7,471	212	173	173	----

[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 $1,164; for nonrelief families, $1,322.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

PERU, IND.

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]

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings [1]	Other sources (positive or negative) [2]	Any source [3]	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wage earner						
All nonrelief families	1,085	1,085	127	512	503	9
$0–$499	62	62	8	23	23	
$500–$999	294	294	24	98	96	2
$1,000–$1,499	318	318	31	126	123	3
$1,500–$1,999	189	189	26	94	93	1
$2,000–$2,999	187	187	31	142	139	3
$3,000–$4,999	35	35	7	29	29	
$5,000 and over						
Clerical						
All nonrelief families	255	255	28	110	109	1
$0–$499	13	13	1	3	3	
$500–$999	62	62	5	22	22	
$1,000–$1,499	75	75	6	27	26	1
$1,500–$1,999	61	61	7	28	28	
$2,000–$2,999	38	38	7	24	24	
$3,000–$4,999	6	6	2	6	6	
$5,000 and over						
Business and professional						
All nonrelief families	375	375	82	230	222	8
$0–$499	17	17		8	7	1
$500–$999	67	67	9	34	34	
$1,000–$1,499	83	83	15	46	44	2
$1,500–$1,999	82	82	19	54	51	3
$2,000–$2,999	77	77	26	51	50	1
$3,000–$4,999	42	42	12	32	31	1
$5,000 and over	7	7	1	5	5	
Other						
All nonrelief families	66	5	46	54	54	

[1] See glossary for definition of "earnings."

[2] Includes families having money income other than earnings, families having business losses, 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).

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

PERU, IND.

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* [1]—Continued.

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

Income class and occupational group	Average family income						
	Total	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources	Earnings [2]	Other sources (positive or negative) [3]	All sources	Owned home (positive or negative) [4]	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wage earner							
All nonrelief families	[5] $1,411	$1,352	$1,328	$24	$59	$58	$1
$0–$499	318	291	279	12	27	27	----
$500–$999	780	756	739	17	24	23	1
$1,000–$1,499	1,228	1,194	1,170	24	34	33	1
$1,500–$1,999	1,741	1,673	1,649	24	68	68	(**)
$2,000–$2,999	2,370	2,235	2,199	36	135	133	2
$3,000–$4,999	3,409	3,238	3,187	51	171	171	----
$5,000 and over	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Clerical							
All nonrelief families	[5] 1,421	1,367	1,340	27	54	54	(**)
$0–$499	313	297	286	11	16	16	----
$500–$999	825	788	774	14	37	37	----
$1,000–$1,499	1,227	1,190	1,177	13	37	36	1
$1,500–$1,999	1,715	1,653	1,636	17	62	62	----
$2,000–$2,999	2,382	2,289	2,210	79	93	93	----
$3,000–$4,999	3,306	3,124	2,989	135	182	182	----
$5,000 and over	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Business and professional							
All nonrelief families	[5] 1,875	1,772	1,703	69	103	99	4
$0–$499	330	294	294	----	36	29	7
$500–$999	785	722	686	36	63	63	(**)
$1,000–$1,499	1,262	1,181	1,134	47	81	77	4
$1,500–$1,999	1,727	1,621	1,585	36	106	97	9
$2,000–$2,999	2,442	2,320	2,203	117	122	117	5
$3,000–$4,999	3,703	3,507	3,362	145	196	189	7
$5,000 and over	7,856	7,683	7,471	212	173	173	----
Other							
All nonrelief families	706	73	73	----	633	498	135

[1] The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2) of table 2A, 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 or expenses for owned homes.

[2] See glossary for definition of "earnings."

[3] Includes money income other than earnings, after deduction of business losses. 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, $1,293; clerical families, $1,350; business and professional families, $1,625.

** $0.50 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

PERU, IND.

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from [1]—		
		Any source	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders [2]	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders and other work [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All families	2,116	2,036	2,025	104	53	$1,227	$1,219	$8
Relief families	335	316	315	14	12	514	510	4
Nonrelief families	1,781	1,720	1,710	90	41	1,362	1,353	9
$0–$249	45	28	25	1	3	79	74	5
$250–$499	77	66	64	4	5	296	285	11
$500–$749	170	161	159	13	5	544	528	16
$750–$999	274	263	261	17	8	800	789	11
$1,000–$1,249	259	257	256	13	11	1,044	1,037	7
$1,250–$1,499	228	220	220	14	6	1,250	1,242	8
$1,500–$1,749	160	160	160	4		1,497	1,494	3
$1,750–$1,999	174	172	172	9	1	1,735	1,720	15
$2,000–$2,249	109	109	109	3	1	1,948	1,940	8
$2,250–$2,499	92	92	92	3	1	2,164	2,155	9
$2,500–$2,999	102	102	102	6		2,517	2,512	5
$3,000–$3,999	70	69	69	1		3,040	3,040	(**)
$4,000–$4,999	14	14	14	1		4,129	4,120	9
$5,000 and over	7	7	7	1		7,471	7,455	16

[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 $3.

** $0.50 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

PERU, IND.

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]

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from [1]—		
		Any source	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders [2]	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders and other work [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Wage earner								
All nonrelief families	1,085	1,085	1,082	52	33	$1,328	$1,319	$9
$0–$499	62	62	59	2	7	279	269	10
$500–$999	294	294	294	17	12	739	728	11
$1,000–$1,499	318	318	318	19	13	1,170	1,162	8
$1,500–$1,999	189	189	189	7		1,649	1,642	7
$2,000–$2,999	187	187	187	7	1	2,199	2,192	7
$3,000–$4,999	35	35	35			3,187	3,187	
$5,000 and over								
Clerical								
All nonrelief families	255	255	255	12	6	1,340	1,333	7
$0–$499	13	13	13			286	286	
$500–$999	62	62	62	4	1	774	767	7
$1,000–$1,499	75	75	75	6	3	1,177	1,166	11
$1,500–$1,999	61	61	61	1	1	1,636	1,634	2
$2,000–$2,999	38	38	38	1	1	2,210	2,194	16
$3,000–$4,999	6	6	6			2,989	2,989	
$5,000 and over								
Business and professional								
All nonrelief families	375	375	368	26	2	1,703	1,688	15
$0–$499	17	17	15	3	1	294	266	28
$500–$999	67	67	63	9		686	655	31
$1,000–$1,499	83	83	82	2	1	1,134	1,133	1
$1,500–$1,999	82	82	82	5		1,585	1,564	21
$2,000–$2,999	77	77	77	4		2,203	2,193	10
$3,000–$4,999	42	42	42	2		3,362	3,358	4
$5,000 and over	7	7	7	1		7,471	7,455	16
Other								
All nonrelief families	66	5	5			73	73	

[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, $4; clerical families, $3; business and professional families, $0.50 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

PERU, IND.

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

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of principal earners					Average weeks of employment of principal earners [1]	Average earnings of principal earners [2]	
		All [3]	Husbands	Wives	Others			All	Husbands
					Male	Female			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All occupations									
All families	2,116	2,025	1,908	27	50	40	48	$1,193	$1,222
Relief families	335	315	287	6	16	6	42	511	514
Nonrelief families [4]	1,781	1,710	1,621	21	34	34	50	1,319	1,347
$0–$249	45	25	23	2			20	126	121
$250–$499	77	64	60	2	2		40	332	337
$500–$749	170	159	151	3		5	46	547	552
$750–$999	274	261	244	6	4	7	50	790	805
$1,000–$1,249	259	256	243	4	5	4	51	997	1,019
$1,250–$1,499	228	220	207	1	6	6	51	1,200	1,228
$1,500–$1,749	160	160	154		3	3	51	1,396	1,411
$1,750–$1,999	174	172	157	2	6	7	51	1,605	1,658
$2,000–$2,249	109	109	106	1	2		51	1,848	1,875
$2,250–$2,499	92	92	90		2		51	2,040	2,056
$2,500–$2,999	102	102	100		1	1	52	2,257	2,280
$3,000–$3,999	70	69	65		3	1	52	2,867	2,898
$4,000–$4,999	14	14	14				52	3,784	3,784
$5,000 and over	7	7	7				52	6,958	6,958
Wage earner									
All nonrelief families	1,085	1,082	1,040	9	21	12	49	1,233	1,258
$0–$499	62	59	55	3	1		32	272	274
$500–$999	294	294	283	4	2	5	48	696	708
$1,000–$1,499	318	318	302	2	10	4	51	1,088	1,113
$1,500–$1,999	189	189	180		6	3	51	1,534	1,562
$2,000–$2,999	187	187	185		2		51	2,021	2,034
$3,000–$4,999	35	35	35				52	2,849	2,849
$5,000 and over									
Clerical									
All nonrelief families	255	255	230	5	5	15	50	1,264	1,311
$0–$499	13	13	12		1		37	276	288
$500–$999	62	62	52	3	1	6	50	732	748
$1,000–$1,499	75	75	68	2		5	52	1,097	1,137
$1,500–$1,999	61	61	57			4	51	1,521	1,555
$2,000–$2,999	38	38	36		2		51	2,139	2,188
$3,000–$4,999	6	6	5		1		52	2,813	2,895
$5,000 and over									
Business and professional									
All nonrelief families	375	368	346	7	8	7	50	1,614	1,645
$0–$499	17	15	14	1			41	299	303
$500–$999	67	63	59	2	1	1	51	674	674
$1,000–$1,499	83	82	79	1	1	1	50	1,100	1,110
$1,500–$1,999	82	82	74	2	3	3	50	1,424	1,457
$2,000–$2,999	77	77	74	1	1	1	51	2,040	2,077
$3,000–$4,999	42	42	39		2	1	52	3,195	3,259
$5,000 and over	7	7	7				52	6,958	6,958

[1] Averages in this column are based on the number of principal earners reporting weeks of employment.
[2] Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in columns (3) and (4).
[3] 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.
[4] Includes 66 families classified in occupational group "Other." These families had 5 principal earners.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

PERU, IND.

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners								Families with more than one earner as percentage of families with any individual earner [1]	Average number of supplementary earners per family [2]
		One only			Other		Two	Three	Four or more		
		Any family member	Husband	Wife	Male	Female					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All families	2,116	1,611	1,576	10	15	10	338	63	13	20	0.25
Relief families	335	260	247	4	7	2	44	8	3	18	.22
Nonrelief families	1,781	1,351	1,329	6	8	8	294	55	10	21	.25
$0–$249	45	22	20	2	------	------	2	1	------	(†)	.16
$250–$499	77	57	55	1	1	------	7	------	------	11	.11
$500–$749	170	135	133	------	------	2	23	1	------	15	.16
$750–$999	274	216	210	3	------	3	42	3	------	17	.18
$1,000–$1,249	259	214	211	------	2	1	32	8	2	16	.21
$1,250–$1,499	228	169	167	------	1	1	44	7	------	23	.26
$1,500–$1,749	160	123	123	------	------	------	32	5	------	23	.26
$1,750–$1,999	174	132	130	------	1	1	31	7	2	23	.30
$2,000–$2,249	109	88	88	------	------	------	17	4	------	19	.23
$2,250–$2,499	92	68	68	------	------	------	14	9	1	26	.38
$2,500–$2,999	102	65	64	------	1	------	29	4	4	36	.49
$3,000–$3,999	70	48	46	------	2	------	17	4	------	30	.36
$4,000–$4,999	14	10	10	------	------	------	2	1	1	(†)	.57
$5,000 and over	7	4	4	------	------	------	2	1	------	(†)	.57

[1] This percentage was computed by dividing the sum of columns (8), (9), (10) by column (4) of table 3 on p. 424.

[2] Based on the number of families with individual earners, column (4) of table 3 on p. 424.

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

PERU, IND.

TABLE 6.—**Sole and supplementary earners:** *Number of families with individual earners; number of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; average earnings of supplementary earners; 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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners				Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners [1]	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [2]
		Any	One only		More than one [3]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others [4]			
			Any family member	Husband					Male	Female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All families	2,116	2,025	1,611	1,576	414	505	66	109	199	131	$324	$77
Relief families	335	315	260	247	55	69	13	11	28	17	142	29
Nonrelief families	1,781	1,710	1,351	1,329	359	436	53	98	171	114	353	86
$0–$249	45	25	22	20	3	4	------	1	3	------	46	4
$250–$499	77	64	57	55	7	7	1	3	1	2	98	9
$500–$749	170	159	135	133	24	25	6	10	6	3	112	16
$750–$999	274	261	216	210	45	48	8	21	8	11	205	36
$1,000–$1,249	259	256	214	211	42	54	9	17	14	14	251	52
$1,250–$1,499	228	220	169	167	51	58	9	17	25	7	324	82
$1,500–$1,749	160	160	123	123	37	42	4	10	14	14	367	96
$1,750–$1,999	174	172	132	130	40	51	11	8	15	17	456	134
$2,000–$2,249	109	109	88	88	21	25	1	3	15	6	388	89
$2,250–$2,499	92	92	68	68	24	35	2	2	25	6	302	115
$2,500–$2,999	102	102	65	64	37	50	1	4	27	18	520	255
$3,000–$3,999	70	69	48	46	21	25	1	1	11	12	596	213
$4,000–$4,999	14	14	10	10	4	8	------	1	5	2	589	336
$5,000 and over	7	7	4	4	3	4	------	------	2	2	866	495

[1] Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (7).
[2] Averages in this column are based on the number of families as shown in column (2).
[3] Families that have supplementary earners.
[4] Includes 13 males and no females under 16 years of age.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

PERU, IND

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

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners [1]	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [2]
		Any	One only	More than one [3]	All	Husbands	Wives	Others [4]			
								Male	Female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Wage earner											
All nonrelief families	1,085	1,082	849	233	289	26	69	119	75	$337	$90
$0–$499	62	59	53	6	7	1	2	3	1	84	10
$500–$999	294	294	242	52	55	7	25	12	11	166	31
$1,000–$1,499	318	318	252	66	82	12	28	27	15	285	73
$1,500–$1,999	189	189	151	38	45	6	9	13	17	452	108
$2,000–$2,999	187	187	131	56	80	------	5	51	24	403	172
$3,000–$4,999	35	35	20	15	20	------	------	13	7	589	336
$5,000 and over	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Clerical											
All nonrelief families	255	255	210	45	52	15	7	16	14	335	68
$0–$499	13	13	12	1	1	------	------	------	1	(*)	10
$500–$999	62	62	51	11	12	5	3	2	2	183	35
$1,000–$1,499	75	75	61	14	15	4	2	3	6	341	68
$1,500–$1,999	61	61	49	12	15	4	2	6	3	455	112
$2,000–$2,999	38	38	32	6	8	1	------	5	2	261	55
$3,000–$4,999	6	6	5	1	1	1	------	------	------	(*)	175
$5,000 and over	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Business and professional											
All nonrelief families	375	368	288	80	94	12	21	36	25	414	104
$0–$499	17	15	13	2	2	------	1	1	------	(*)	2
$500–$999	67	63	57	6	6	2	3	------	1	224	20
$1,000–$1,499	83	82	69	13	15	2	4	9	------	257	46
$1,500–$1,999	82	82	55	27	33	5	7	10	11	349	140
$2,000–$2,999	77	77	57	20	22	3	4	11	4	541	155
$3,000–$4,999	42	42	33	9	12	------	2	3	7	565	161
$5,000 and over	7	7	4	3	4	------	------	2	2	866	495
Other											
All nonrelief families	66	5	4	1	1	------	1	------	------	(*)	2

[1] Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (6).
[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 persons under 16 years of age as follows: Wage-earner families, 6 males and no females; clerical families, 3 males and no females; business and professional families, 3 males and no females.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

PERU, IND.

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]

Income class	Number of families with any supplementary earners	Average earnings of supplementary earners	Number of supplementary earners with earnings of—														
			Any amount	Under $50	$50–$99	$100–$199	$200–$299	$300–$399	$400–$499	$500–$599	$600–$699	$700–$799	$800–$899	$900–$999	$1,000–$1,499	$1,500–$1,999	$2,000 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
All families	414	$324	505	56	66	91	69	53	45	37	30	25	9	11	13	-------	-------
Relief families	55	143	69	13	20	17	10	7	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Nonrelief families	359	353	436	43	46	74	59	46	43	37	30	25	9	11	13	-------	-------
$0–$249	3	46	4	3	-------	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$250–$499	7	98	7	2	-------	5	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$500–$749	24	112	25	7	6	7	4	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$750–$999	45	205	48	7	5	11	11	12	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$1,000–$1,249	42	251	54	5	6	12	12	6	10	2	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$1,250–$1,499	51	324	58	6	5	8	6	8	10	9	6	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$1,500–$1,749	37	367	42	2	7	2	8	3	4	7	6	3	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$1,750–$1,999	40	456	51	1	2	7	5	4	6	10	5	7	4	-------	-------	-------	-------
$2,000–$2,249	21	388	25	2	2	4	3	3	2	3	2	1	1	2	-------	-------	-------
$2,250–$2,499	24	302	35	5	10	3	6	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	-------	-------
$2,500–$2,999	37	520	50	2	-------	8	4	5	7	5	3	7	1	4	4	-------	-------
$3,000–$3,999	21	596	25	1	1	5	-------	2	1	-------	3	4	2	1	5	-------	-------
$4,000–$4,999	4	589	8	-------	2	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	1	-------	2	1	-------	-------
$5,000 and over	3	866	4	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2	-------	-------	-------	2	-------	-------

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]

Income class	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
(1)	(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																							
All families	1,908	------	57	165	242	257	277	233	238	179	133	127	66	-----	2	3	2	5	5	6	11	7	12	13
Relief families	287	------	14	30	33	40	49	21	43	20	18	19	13	-----	1	-----	-----	1	1	3	1	-----	3	3
Nonrelief, families	1,621	------	43	135	209	217	228	212	195	159	115	108	53	-----	1	3	2	4	4	3	10	7	9	10
$0–$249	23	------	5	1	4	2	2	1	------	5	------	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
$250–$499	60	------	2	5	8	5	2	4	10	8	6	10	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
$500–$749	151	------	10	13	20	18	18	14	15	12	13	18	6	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	1	2
$750–$999	244	------	10	46	39	34	32	15	21	16	15	16	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	1	-----	-----	3	1	1
$1,000–$1,249	243	------	7	37	41	50	34	28	11	13	14	8	9	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	1	1	1
$1,250–$1,499	207	------	1	12	33	34	41	29	19	18	6	14	9	-----	-----	1	1	-----	1	2	-----	1	2	1
$1,500–$1,749	154	------	7	6	24	21	24	24	18	16	7	7	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	2
$1,750–$1,999	157	------	1	8	18	15	26	30	30	15	7	7	11	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	4	2	1	3
$2,000–$2,249	106	------	------	4	8	14	18	22	19	9	8	4	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
$2,250–$2,499	90	------	------	------	4	8	11	17	18	18	10	4	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----
$2,500–$2,999	100	------	------	1	8	7	13	15	22	16	10	8	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----
$3,000–$3,999	65	------	------	1	1	6	4	10	7	9	18	9	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
$4,000–$4,999	14	------	------	1	1	2	3	2	3	2	------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
$5,000 and over	7	------	------	------	------	1	------	1	2	2	1	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Average earnings of husbands[1]																							
All nonrelief families	$1,347	------	$797	$1,053	$1,196	$1,310	$1,356	$1,533	$1,527	$1,506	$1,562	$1,134	$422	-----	(*)	$350	(*)	$667	$273	$331	$597	$282	$420	$324

[1] 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.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]

Income class	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
(1)	(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	27			5	3	3	4	2	3	3	2	2	109	1	14	27	24	15	12	7	6	2	1	
Relief families	6					1			2	1	1	1	11		2	4	1	1			1	2		
Nonrelief families	21			5	3	2	4	2	1	2	1	1	98	1	12	23	23	14	12	7	5		1	
$0–$249	2					1						1	1			1								
$250–$499	2							1	1				3								2		1	
$500–$749	3			1			2						10		1	2	3	1	2	1				
$750–$999	6			1	1	1	1	1		1			21		5	4	3	4	2	1	2			
$1,000–$1,249	4			2			1				1		17	1	2	4	5	4		1				
$1,250–$1,499	1			1									17		2	4	6		3	2				
$1,500–$1,749													10		2	5	1	1		1				
$1,750–$1,999	2				1					1			8			2	3		1	1	1			
$2,000–$2,249	1				1								3			1		2						
$2,250–$2,499													2						2					
$2,500–$2,999													4				1	2	1					
$3,000–$3,999													1						1					
$4,000–$4,999													1				1							
$5,000 and over																								
	Average earnings of wives [1]																							
All nonrelief families	$615			$647	$933	(*)	$558	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	$320	(*)	$320	$363	$397	$328	$174	$238	$218		(*)	

[1] Averages 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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from—					Average money income, other than earnings, received from[2]—					
		Any source	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	All sources	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	Miscellaneous sources [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All families	2,116	322	130	45	70	44	$45	$13	$4	$17	$2	$9
Relief families	335	41	6	1	4	11	12	1	(**)	1	2	8
Non relief families	1,781	281	124	44	66	33	52	15	4	21	3	9
$0–$249	45	7	4	1	1	1	21	12	(**)	5	1	3
$250–$499	77	15	5	1	4	5	40	12	4	15	7	2
$500–$749	170	28	11	3	11	4	47	16	1	24	1	5
$750–$999	274	30	6	2	13	7	45	6	(**)	33	4	2
$1,000–$1,249	259	25	9	5	9	2	30	8	1	16	3	2
$1,250–$1,499	228	37	16	3	8	5	70	17	1	29	3	20
$1,500–$1,749	160	20	8	2	3	3	23	6	(**)	5	3	9
$1,750–$1,999	174	32	16	8	5	2	49	20	2	17	3	7
$2,000–$2,249	109	18	8	3	2	----------	42	13	6	1	----------	22
$2,250–$2,499	92	24	14	4	5	----------	79	30	5	24	----------	20
$2,500–$2,999	102	22	15	3	2	1	66	33	1	23	2	7
$3,000–$3,999	70	18	9	6	3	2	143	46	42	40	1	14
$4,000–$4,999	14	4	2	2	----------	1	113	8	61	----------	18	26
$5,000 and over	7	1	1	1	----------	----------	214	43	171	----------	----------	----------

[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. Averages exclude business losses met from family funds.

[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."

** $0.50 or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]

Income class	Number of families		Homes free from mortgage					Mortgaged homes						
	All	Owning homes [1]	Families owning homes free from mortgage		Average rental value	Average expense	Average nonmoney income [4]	Families owning mortgaged homes		Average rental value [2]	Average expense [3]		Average nonmoney income [4]	Interest as percentage of rental value
			Number	Percentage [5]				Number	Percentage [5]		Interest	Other		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
All families	2,116	961	542	56	$262	$84	$178	419	44	$228	$78	$78	$72	34
Relief families	335	73	29	40	162	67	95	44	60	148	52	64	32	35
Nonrelief families	1,781	888	513	58	268	86	182	375	42	237	81	79	77	34
$0–$249	45	22	15	(†)	199	73	126	7	(†)	215	88	72	55	41
$250–$499	77	39	21	54	224	77	147	18	46	195	64	71	60	33
$500–$749	170	78	39	50	220	77	143	39	50	183	67	70	46	37
$750–$999	274	87	52	60	215	76	139	35	40	182	76	70	36	42
$1,000–$1,249	259	95	55	58	219	77	142	40	42	186	75	70	41	40
$1,250–$1,499	228	107	50	47	261	84	177	57	53	204	75	74	55	37
$1,500–$1,749	160	88	53	60	261	84	177	35	40	249	83	81	85	34
$1,750–$1,999	174	86	50	58	274	86	188	36	42	263	91	84	88	35
$2,000–$2,249	109	73	41	56	310	92	218	32	44	250	73	81	96	29
$2,250–$2,499	92	62	33	53	316	94	222	29	47	294	74	89	131	25
$2,500–$2,999	102	79	50	63	296	90	206	29	37	316	96	92	128	30
$3,000–$3,999	70	58	45	78	350	100	250	13	22	406	137	110	159	34
$4,000–$4,999	14	9	5	(†)	384	106	278	4	(†)	454	164	110	180	36
$5,000 and over	7	5	4	(†)	375	104	271	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	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 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).

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 12.—**Monthly rental value:** *Number of home-owning families having homes with specified monthly rental value, by income, 1935–36* [1]

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

Income class	Number of home-owning and renting families	Home owning-families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes [2]	Number of home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of—											
		Number	Percentage [3]		Under $5	$5–9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40–$44	$45–$54	$55–$74	$75 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
All families	2,070	954	46	$20.80	1	52	167	188	172	180	81	69	32	9	3	
Relief families	322	72	22	12.90		14	35	13	4	4	1		1			
Nonrelief families	1,748	882	50	21.50	1	38	132	175	168	176	80	69	31	9	3	
$0–$249	44	22	50	17.30		2	6	4	5	4		1				
$250–$499	74	37	50	17.80		3	9	9	9	4	1		1	1		
$500–$749	168	78	46	17.00		7	21	19	15	10	3	2	1			
$750–$999	267	87	33	16.90		8	24	25	10	11	3	5	1			
$1,000–$1,249	252	94	37	17.40	1	6	25	24	15	16	3	3	1			
$1,250–$1,499	224	106	47	19.40		6	18	27	23	20	5	5	1		1	
$1,500–$1,749	157	87	55	21.70		2	9	17	24	16	11	5	3			
$1,750–$1,999	171	85	50	22.70		3	6	14	22	25	6	5	1	3		
$2,000–$2,249	108	73	68	23.90			8	10	12	20	12	10	1			
$2,250–$2,499	91	62	68	25.50		1	2	8	11	17	8	13	1	1		
$2,500–$2,999	101	79	78	25.70			3	11	14	20	16	9	5	1		
$3,000–$3,999	70	58	83	30.20			1	7	6	12	10	7	11	3	1	
$4,000–$4,999	14	9	(†)	38.30					1	1		3	3		1	
$5,000 and over	7	5	(†)	31.00					1		2	1	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 as of end of report year.

[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, column (3).

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

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

PERU, IND.

TABLE 13.—**Monthly rent:** *Number of renting families reporting specified monthly rent, by income, 1935–36* [1]

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

Income class	Number of home-owning and renting families	Renting families		Average monthly rent [2]	Number of renting families reporting monthly rent of—												
		Number	Percentage [3]		Under $5	$5–$9	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40–$44	$45–$54	$55–$74	$75 and over	Rent free [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
All families	2,070	1,116	54	$13.50	10	285	361	258	93	70	19	6	4	2	1		7
Relief families	322	250	78	860	9	139	80	17	2								3
Nonrelief families	1,748	866	50	14.60	1	146	281	241	91	70	19	6	4	2	1		4
$0–$249	44	22	50	11.90		5	12	4			1						
$250–$499	74	37	50	980	1	15	16	4		1							
$500–$749	168	90	54	11.60		26	41	15	4	3					1		
$750–$999	267	180	67	12.60		40	73	43	13	8							3
$1,000–$1,249	252	158	63	13.60		29	60	46	11	8	3	1					
$1,250–$1,499	224	118	53	14.30		16	40	39	12	9	1						1
$1,500–$1,749	157	70	45	17.00		7	11	26	18	5	2		1				
$1,750–$1,999	171	86	50	16.40		5	20	37	12	8	3	1					
$2,000–$2,249	108	35	32	20.20		1	5	10	9	7	1	1		1			
$2,250–$2,499	91	29	32	20.20			3	11	5	8	1			1			
$2,500–$2,999	101	22	22	23.40		2		4	5	4	4	2	1				
$3,000–$3,999	70	12	17	27.50					1	7	2	1	1				
$4,000–$4,999	14	5	(†)	23.40				1	1	2	1						
$5,000 and over	7	2	(†)	(*)				1					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] 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 or pay, the amount of which was estimated by the family.

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

[4] Consists of families receiving rent as gift.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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, 1935–36* [1]

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

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	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	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]	500	562	47	53	$19.70	$13.10	106	142	43	57	$22.00	$15.90	222	151	60	40	$25.10	$19.40
$0–$499	22	38	37	63	14.40	10.30	2	9	(†)	(†)	(*)	8.80	7	10	(†)	(†)	16.00	12.50
$500–$999	96	190	34	66	14.90	11.40	22	40	36	64	20.00	14.80	34	32	52	48	18.70	14.60
$1,000–$1,499	122	188	39	61	16.20	12.70	25	49	34	66	18.80	14.40	44	38	54	46	23.20	19.20
$1,500–$1,999	92	94	50	50	20.40	15.10	27	31	47	53	24.80	18.70	51	31	62	38	23.70	19.30
$2,000–$2,999	139	46	75	25	24.90	18.60	24	13	65	35	23.20	23.30	50	27	65	35	26.30	24.10
$3,000–$4,999	29	6	83	17	26.90	25.80	6	-------	(†)	-------	24.20	-------	31	11	74	26	36.40	26.80
$5,000 and over	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	5	2	(†)	(†)	31.00	(*)

[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 "other", 65 did not change their living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Of the latter group 54 families or 83 percent, were owning families. Their average monthly rental value was $22.10. The remaining 11 families were renting families. Their average monthly rent was $12.50.

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.
*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

PERU, IND.

TABLE 15–16.—**Type of living quarters:** *Number and percentage of owning and renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by tenure and income, 1935–36* [1]

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

Income class	Number of families	Number of families occupying—				Percentage of families occupying [2]—			
		One-family house	Two-family house	Apartment	Other [3]	One-family house	Two-family house	Apartment	Other [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Owning families, all	954	917	29	2	6	96	3	(‡)	1
Relief families	72	72				100			
Nonrelief families	882	845	29	2	6	96	3	(‡)	1
$0–$249	22	21	1			(†)	(†)		
$250–$499	37	36	1			97	3		
$500–$749	78	75	3			96	4		
$750–$999	87	84	2		1	97	2		1
$1,000–$1,249	94	93	1			99	1		
$1,250–$1,499	106	98	7		1	92	7		1
$1,500–$1,749	87	85			2	98			2
$1,750–$1,999	85	83	1		1	98	1		1
$2,000–$2,249	73	70	2	1		96	3	1	
$2,250–$2,499	62	59	3			95	5		
$2,500–$2,999	79	73	4	1	1	93	5	1	1
$3,000–$3,999	58	54	4			93	7		
$4,000–$4,999	9	9				(†)			
$5,000 and over	5	5				(†)			
Renting families, all	1,116	982	97	18	19	88	8	2	2
Relief families	250	223	20	4	3	89	8	2	1
Nonrelief families	866	759	77	14	16	87	9	2	2
$0–$249	22	19	3			(†)	(†)		
$250–$499	37	33	2		2	90	5		5
$500–$749	90	78	4	4	4	87	4	4	5
$750–$999	180	155	20	2	3	86	11	1	2
$1,000–$1,249	158	142	14	2		90	9	1	
$1,250–$1,499	118	105	10	1	2	89	8	1	2
$1,500–$1,749	70	57	11	2		81	16	3	
$1,750–$1,999	86	75	7	1	3	87	8	1	4
$2,000–$2,249	35	32	3			91	9		
$2,250–$2,499	29	27		1	1	(†)		(†)	(†)
$2,500–$2,999	22	20	1	1		(†)	(†)	(†)	
$3,000–$3,999	12	10	2			(†)	(†)		
$4,000–$4,999	5	5				(†)			
$5,000 and over	2	1			1	(†)			(†)

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

[2] Percentages are based on number of families in each class, column (2).

[3] Includes dwelling units in business buildings, other types of living quarters not elsewhere specified, and unknown types of living quarters.

‡ 0.5 percent or less.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]

Income class	Number of families	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 nonfamily member	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room	Tourists and transients	Guests	All nonfamily members	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room	Tourists and transients	Guests
			Sons and daughters rooming and boarding	Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help					Sons and daughters rooming and boarding	Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
All families	2,116	382	13	57	45	65	1	3	246	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	(*)	0.5	0.2
Relief families	335	46	4	7	5	5	1	-------	29	.5	.6	1.2	.6	.1	(*)	-------	.2
Nonrelief families	1,781	336	9	50	40	60	-------	3	217	.5	.8	.8	1.0	.6	-------	.5	.2
$0–$249	45	6	-------	1	-------	2	-------	-------	4	.6	-------	(*)	-------	(*)	-------	-------	.4
$250–$499	77	13	-------	2	2	-------	-------	-------	9	.4	-------	(*)	(*)	-------	-------	-------	.1
$500–$749	170	32	2	6	6	3	-------	1	16	.4	(*)	.7	.7	.2	-------	(*)	.1
$750–$999	274	44	3	6	9	7	-------	-------	25	.6	.8	.8	1.3	.4	-------	-------	.1
$1,000–$1,249	259	51	1	8	7	13	-------	1	31	.4	(*)	.3	1.0	.5	-------	(*)	.2
$1,250–$1,499	228	46	1	9	5	4	-------	-------	30	.4	(*)	.7	.6	.8	-------	-------	.2
$1,500–$1,749	160	23	1	3	1	5	-------	-------	17	.5	(*)	1.3	(*)	.5	-------	-------	.2
$1,750–$1,999	174	36	-------	6	4	7	-------	1	24	.7	-------	1.3	1.4	.5	-------	(*)	.3
$2,000–$2,249	109	18	-------	2	1	6	-------	-------	13	.5	-------	(*)	(*)	.6	-------	-------	.1
$2,250–$2,499	92	15	-------	1	2	1	-------	-------	11	.3	-------	(*)	(*)	(*)	-------	-------	.1
$2,500–$2,999	102	27	1	6	-------	7	-------	-------	17	.4	(*)	.8	-------	.5	-------	-------	.1
$3,000–$3,999	70	17	-------	-------	1	3	-------	-------	15	.4	-------	-------	(*)	1.0	-------	-------	.2
$4,000–$4,999	14	5	-------	-------	1	1	-------	-------	3	.4	-------	-------	(*)	(*)	-------	-------	.1
$5,000 and over	7	3	-------	-------	1	1	-------	-------	2	.7	-------	-------	(*)	(*)	-------	-------	(*)

[1] Excludes a small number of families which had nonfamily members in the household but which did not report the duration of their membership. See glossary for definition of "nonfamily members."

[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.

77792°—39——29

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

PERU, IND.

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]

Income class	Number reporting age [1]	Number with ages of—								
		Under 20	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Husbands									
All families	2,116	-------	233	512	527	455	164	103	68	54
Percentage	*100.0*	-------	*11.0*	*24.2*	*24.9*	*21.5*	*7.8*	*4.9*	*3.2*	*2.5*
Relief families	335	-------	49	76	76	68	25	15	13	13
Nonrelief families	1,781	-------	184	436	451	387	139	88	55	41
$0–$249	45	-------	6	6	5	10	2	6	4	6
$250–$499	77	-------	7	13	7	20	8	8	4	10
$500–$749	170	-------	25	38	34	27	15	13	10	8
$750–$999	274	-------	57	76	48	47	19	12	11	4
$1,000–$1,249	259	-------	46	92	62	30	16	6	6	1
$1,250–$1,499	228	-------	14	70	75	38	11	9	5	6
$1,500–$1,749	160	-------	13	45	48	35	8	8	2	1
$1,750–$1,999	174	-------	9	34	56	51	10	11	2	1
$2,000–$2,249	109	-------	4	23	40	28	8	3	-------	3
$2,250–$2,499	92	-------	-------	12	28	37	11	1	3	-------
$2,500–$2,999	102	-------	1	15	28	38	11	5	3	1
$3,000–$3,499	46	-------	1	4	11	9	13	5	3	-------
$3,500–$3,999	24	-------	-------	4	3	8	6	1	2	-------
$4,000–$4,499	7	-------	1	2	1	3	-------	-------	-------	-------
$4,500–$4,999	7	-------	-------	1	4	2	-------	-------	-------	-------
$5,000–$7,499	4	-------	-------	1	-------	3	-------	-------	-------	-------
$7,500–$9,999	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	-------	-------	-------
$10,000 and over	2	-------	-------	-------	1	1	-------	-------	-------	-------
	Wives									
All families	2,115	23	372	540	525	386	116	90	44	19
Percentage	*100.0*	*1.1*	*17.6*	*25.5*	*24.8*	*18.3*	*5.5*	*4.2*	*2.1*	*0.9*
Relief families	335	9	67	92	70	56	14	15	6	6
Nonrelief families	1,780	14	305	448	455	330	102	75	38	13
$0–$249	45	-------	8	5	5	11	8	2	4	2
$250–$499	77	-------	12	9	12	20	6	10	7	1
$500–$749	170	3	34	33	39	24	14	12	9	2
$750–$999	274	3	82	74	44	43	8	14	3	3
$1,000–$1,249	259	6	68	88	52	16	16	11	2	-------
$1,250–$1,499	228	1	40	65	64	31	9	8	7	3
$1,500–$1,749	160	-------	31	42	45	30	10	1	-------	1
$1,750–$1,999	173	1	14	48	58	38	10	2	1	1
$2,000–$2,249	109	-------	9	30	37	27	1	2	3	-------
$2,250–$2,499	92	-------	-------	22	30	32	7	1	-------	-------
$2,500–$2,999	102	-------	5	19	33	34	5	5	1	-------
$3,000–$3,499	46	-------	1	6	19	11	6	3	-------	-------
$3,500–$3,999	24	-------	-------	3	6	8	2	4	1	-------
$4,000–$4,499	7	-------	1	2	3	1	-------	-------	-------	-------
$4,500–$4,999	7	-------	-------	1	4	2	-------	-------	-------	-------
$5,000–$7,499	4	-------	-------	1	1	2	-------	-------	-------	-------
$7,500–$9,999	1	-------	-------	-------	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$10,000 and over	2	-------	-------	-------	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

[1] Excludes 1 wife who did not report age.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

PERU, IND.

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]

Date of end of report year	All families	Relief families	Nonrelief families in specified occupational groups								
			All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional					Other
						All business and professional	Independent		Salaried		
							Business	Professional	Business	Professional	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Number of families										
All dates	2,116	335	1,781	1,085	255	375	176	23	110	66	66
Dec. 31, 1935	581	72	509	288	89	109	55	8	32	14	23
Jan. 31, 1936											
Feb. 29, 1936											
Mar. 31, 1936	59	11	48	26	8	13	6		5	2	1
Apr. 30, 1936	250	40	210	131	29	46	22	4	12	8	4
May 31, 1936	52	4	48	32	7	6	3		3		3
June 30, 1936	82	16	66	43	11	11	7	1	1	2	1
July 31, 1936	267	49	218	130	24	56	26	3	16	11	8
Aug. 31, 1936	317	48	269	153	37	63	28	3	18	14	16
Sept. 30, 1936	399	76	323	227	39	48	16	3	17	12	9
Oct. 31, 1936	90	18	72	44	9	18	11	1	4	2	1
Nov. 30, 1936	19	1	18	11	2	5	2		2	1	
	Percentage										
All dates	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dec. 31, 1935	27	22	28	27	35	29	32	(†)	28	21	34
Jan. 31, 1936											
Feb. 29, 1936											
Mar. 31, 1936	3	3	3	2	3	3	3		4	3	2
Apr. 30, 1936	12	12	12	12	11	12	12	(†)	11	12	6
May 31, 1936	2	1	3	3	3	2	2		3		4
June 30, 1936	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	(†)	1	3	2
July 31, 1936	13	15	12	12	9	15	15	(†)	15	17	12
Aug. 31, 1936	15	14	15	14	15	17	16	(†)	16	21	24
Sept. 30, 1936	19	23	18	21	15	13	9	(†)	16	18	14
Oct. 31, 1936	4	5	4	4	4	5	6	(†)	4	3	2
Nov. 30, 1936	1	(‡)	1	1	1	1	1		2	2	

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.
‡ 0.5 percent or less.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SECTION C.—INCOMPLETE NATIVE WHITE, FOREIGN-BORN WHITE, AND NEGRO FAMILIES

Number of Families, Sources of Income, Principal and Supplementary Earners, Rent or Rental Value, According to Family Income, Occupational Group, and Family Type, 1935–36

The distribution of families by income, color, and nativity group, occupational group, and family type as shown in tables 1–3 of this section represents the number of families which furnished the information as indicated. The remaining tables in this section present data on family income, earners, and housing for families not included in the main body (sec. B) of the Tabular Summary. They show the distributions for native white incomplete families, white foreign-born and Negro families, both complete and incomplete (except in Columbus, Ohio, for which data for complete Negro families are shown in sec. B tables). Because the data on these special groups are based on samples of different sizes, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of section A.

CONTENTS

Table	Page								
	Columbus, Ohio	Muncie, Ind.	New Castle, Pa.	Springfield, Ill.	Beaver Falls, Pa.	Connellsville, Pa.	Logansport, Ind.	Mattoon, Ill.	Peru, Ind.
1. COLOR AND NATIVITY GROUPS BY INCOME: Number of families scheduled of specified color and nativity, by income, 1935–36	443	450	456	463	470	477	484	491	497
2. OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS: Number of families scheduled of specified occupational groups, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36	444	451	457	464	471	478	485	492	498
3. FAMILY TYPES: Number of families scheduled of specified types, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36	445	451	458	465	472	479	486	(1)	498
4. SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Number of families scheduled receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36	446	452	459	466	473	480	487	493	499
5. PRINCIPAL EARNERS: Number of principal earners scheduled, by sex, with average weeks of employment and average annual earnings, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36	447	453	460	467	474	481	488	494	500
6. NUMBER OF EARNERS IN FAMILY: Number of families scheduled with specified number of individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36	448	454	461	468	475	482	489	495	501
7. AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTAL VALUE AND AVERAGE MONTHLY RENT: Number of home-owning and renting families scheduled, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36	449	455	462	469	476	483	490	496	502

[1] Foreign born white families and native Negro families are not shown on sec. C tables for Mattoon, due to their relative infrequency, therefore, table 3 is not included for Mattoon.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

TABLE 1.—**Color and nativity groups by income:** *Number of families scheduled of specified color and nativity, by income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Native white		Foreign-born white			Negro	
	Complete [2]	Incomplete	All	Complete	Incomplete	Complete [2]	Incomplete
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Relief and nonrelief families [3]							
All families	18,446	444	225	190	35	2,049	112
$0–$249	474	46	9	6	3	151	33
$250–$499	652	72	19	13	6	222	35
$500–$749	1,349	78	30	22	8	505	25
$750–$999	1,694	50	35	31	4	451	5
$1,000–$1,249	2,149	43	27	26	1	306	8
$1,250–$1,499	1,972	37	24	21	3	165	2
$1,500–$1,749	1,905	32	19	18	1	89	1
$1,750–$1,999	1,850	30	19	15	4	71	2
$2,000–$2,249	1,369	17	13	11	2	34	1
$2,250–$2,499	1,073	6	3	3		27	
$2,500–$2,999	1,447	14	14	11	3	13	
$3,000–$3,499	919	9	7	7		6	
$3,500–$3,999	537	4				5	
$4,000–$4,499	306					2	
$4,500–$4,999	177	1	2	2			
$5,000–$7,499	410	3	3	3		2	
$7,500–$9,999	91	2	1	1			
$10,000 and over	72						
Nonrelief families							
All families	16,240	341	192	162	30	1,233	43
$0–$249	82	8	6	3	3	12	4
$250–$499	254	51	12	7	5	58	14
$500–$749	708	56	17	12	5	178	9
$750–$999	1,389	41	27	23	4	334	4
$1,000–$1,249	1,960	42	26	25	1	278	6
$1,250–$1,499	1,883	36	24	21	3	144	2
$1,500–$1,749	1,835	28	19	18	1	81	1
$1,750–$1,999	1,808	26	19	15	4	68	2
$2,000–$2,249	1,343	16	12	11	1	30	1
$2,250–$2,499	1,058	6	3	3		23	
$2,500–$2,999	1,430	13	14	11	3	13	
$3,000–$3,499	909	9	7	7		6	
$3,500–$3,999	530	4				5	
$4,000–$4,499	305					1	
$4,500–$4,999	176		2	2			
$5,000–$7,499	407	3	3	3		2	
$7,500–$9,999	91	2	1	1			
$10,000 and over	72						

[1] See the introductory note to sec. A for the size 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. Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] See sec. B tables for tabular analysis of native white and Negro complete families.

[3] Relief families are distributed according to their income, which excludes direct relief received in cash or kind.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

TABLE 2.—**Occupational groups:** *Number of families scheduled of specified occupational groups, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Occupational group				
	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional [2]	Other [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Native white incomplete families					
All families	444	161	107	115	61
Relief families	103	57	16	7	23
Nonrelief families	341	104	91	108	38
$0–$499	59	18	4	21	16
$500–$749	56	21	8	21	6
$750–$999	41	15	8	11	7
$1,000–$1,249	42	10	18	11	3
$1,250–$1,499	36	13	17	6	
$1,500–$1,749	28	10	8	7	3
$1,750–$1,999	26	2	13	10	1
$2,000–$2,499	22	8	6	8	
$2,500–$2,999	13	6	4	2	1
$3,000–$4,999	13	1	5	7	
$5,000 and over	5			4	1
Foreign-born white families [4]					
All families	225	131	31	47	16
Relief families	33	28	3	2	
Nonrelief families	192	103	28	45	16
$0–$499	18	7		3	8
$500–$749	17	7		5	5
$750–$999	27	21	1	5	
$1,000–$1,249	26	14	6	6	
$1,250–$1,499	24	19	4	1	
$1,500–$1,749	19	10	5	3	1
$1,750–$1,999	19	7	3	8	1
$2,000–$2,499	15	10	2	3	
$2,500–$2,999	14	8	1	5	
$3,000–$4,999	9		6	3	
$5,000 and over	4			3	1
Negro incomplete families					
All families	112	75	2	15	20
Relief families	69	41		8	20
Nonrelief families	43	34	2	7	
$0–$499	18	16		2	
$500–$749	9	7		2	
$750–$999	4		2	2	
$1,000–$1,249	6	6			
$1,250–$1,499	2	1		1	
$1,500–$1,749	1	1			
$1,750–$1,999	2	2			
$2,000–$2,499	1	1			
$2,500 and over					

[1] Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec A.

[2] The business and professional families are classified as follows:

Occupational group	All families		
	Native white, incomplete	Foreign-born white	Negro, incomplete
Independent business	75	30	15
Independent professional	5	4	
Salaried business	6	6	
Salaried professional	29	7	2

[3] This group contains families with no gainfully employed members, with the exception of one foreign-born white family whose principal earnings were derived from farming.

[4] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

TABLE 3.—**Family types:** *Number of foreign-born white families scheduled of specified types, by income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	All	Complete families of type [2]									Incomplete families
		All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	Other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Foreign-born white families											
All families	225	190	52	16	23	40	20	9	15	15	35
Relief families	33	28	6	3	2	6	2	2	5	2	5
Nonrelief families	192	162	46	13	21	34	18	7	10	13	30
$0–$499	18	10	8			1	1				8
$500–$749	17	12	6	1	2	2				1	5
$750–$999	27	23	9	4	6	1		1	1	1	4
$1,000–$1,249	26	25	6	1	5	5	3	3	2		1
$1,250–$1,499	24	21	8	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	3
$1,500–$1,749	19	18	2	2	2	7	3			2	1
$1,750–$1,999	19	15	5			5	2		3		4
$2,000–$2,499	15	14	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	2	1
$2,500–$2,999	14	11	1		1	2	4		1	2	3
$3,000–$4,999	9	9		1		1	1	1	1	4	
$5,000 and over	4	4				4					

[1] Since the data on this nativity group are based on a sample of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.
[2] For definitions of family types, see footnote 1 of table 1 of sec. B, on p. 137.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

TABLE 4.—**Sources of family income:** *Number of families scheduled receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving—			Average family income [2]			
		Money income from—		Non-money income from housing [3]	Total	Money income from—		Non-money income from housing [4]
		Earnings	Other sources (positive or negative) [5]			Earnings	Other sources (positive or negative) [6]	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Native white incomplete families								
All families	444	383	151	181	$1,131	$882	$149	$100
Relief families	103	80	22	21	565	490	47	28
Nonrelief families	341	303	129	160	1,302	1,002	179	121
$0–$499	59	43	25	27	358	182	78	98
$500–$749	56	50	22	29	631	434	100	97
$750–$999	41	34	16	17	866	561	202	103
$1,000–$1,249	42	39	12	17	**1,112	**907	**119	**86
$1,250–$1,499	36	36	14	14	1,372	1,156	105	111
$1,500–$1,749	28	25	6	10	1,630	1,330	209	91
$1,750–$1,999	26	25	10	16	1,867	1,383	232	252
$2,000–$2,499	22	22	10	13	2,193	1,804	247	142
$2,500–$2,999	13	12	5	5	2,763	2,307	329	127
$3,000–$4,999	13	13	6	8	3,365	2,953	180	232
$5,000 and over	5	4	3	4	6,733	4,408	2,029	296
Foreign-born white families [7]								
All families	225	210	61	120	1,409	1,209	114	86
Relief families	33	33	8	12	653	561	56	36
Nonrelief families	192	177	53	108	1,539	1,320	124	95
$0–$499	18	10	6	14	286	133	34	119
$500–$749	17	12	7	9	608	364	163	81
$750–$999	27	27	4	8	858	792	28	38
$1,000–$1,249	26	26	7	12	1,119	938	111	70
$1,250–$1,499	24	24	2	11	1,351	1,280	−1	72
$1,500–$1,749	19	19	4	13	1,645	1,492	28	125
$1,750–$1,999	19	18	6	15	1,857	1,463	259	135
$2,000–$2,499	15	15	6	8	2,149	1,875	167	107
$2,500–$2,999	14	14	6	8	2,685	2,574	36	75
$3,000–$4,999	9	9	4	7	3,506	3,079	297	130
$5,000 and over	4	3	1	3	6,856	5,126	1,400	330
Negro incomplete families								
All families	112	94	16	17	476	425	33	18
Relief families	69	51	9	8	314	284	20	10
Nonrelief families	43	43	7	9	737	653	54	30
$0–$499	18	18	3	1	348	297	45	6
$500–$749	9	9	1	2	574	526	33	15
$750–$999	4	4	1	1	833	697	59	77
$1,000–$1,249	6	6	1	2	1,134	922	151	61
$1,250–$1,499	2	2	----------	1	(*)	(*)	----------	(*)
$1,500–$1,749	1	1	----------	1	(*)	(*)	----------	(*)
$1,750–$1,999	2	2	----------	1	(*)	(*)	----------	(*)
$2,000–$2,499	1	1	1	---------	(*)	(*)	(*)	---------
$2,500 and over	---------	---------	----------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

[1] Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] 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.

[3] Includes all families that owned homes during the report year (see table 7, cols. 2, 6, and 10) as well as 6 native white incomplete and 1 foreign born white family who received rent as pay.

[4] 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.

[5] 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.

[6] Includes money income other than earnings, after deduction of business losses met from family funds.

[7] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

**These averages are based on 41 families, since 1 family did not report income from owned home.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

TABLE 5.—**Principal earners:** *Number of principal earners scheduled, by sex, with average weeks of employment and average annual earnings, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Number of families	Number of principal earners			Average weeks of employment [3]	Average annual earnings [4]
		All [2]	Male	Female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Native white incomplete families						
All families	444	337	135	202	44	$863
Relief families	103	73	31	42	35	486
Nonrelief families	341	264	104	160	47	967
$0–$499	59	30	9	21	34	225
$500–$749	56	37	15	22	46	514
$750–$999	41	27	8	19	48	662
$1,000–$1,249	42	37	12	25	50	869
$1,250–$1,499	36	36	12	24	50	936
$1,500–$1,749	28	25	13	12	49	1,229
$1,750–$1,999	26	22	7	15	46	1,256
$2,000–$2,499	22	21	10	11	49	1,433
$2,500–$2,999	13	12	8	4	51	1,570
$3,000–$4,999	13	13	7	6	51	2,178
$5,000 and over	5	4	3	1	52	2,550
Foreign-born white families [5]						
All families	225	202	183	19	47	1,098
Relief families	33	33	30	3	33	483
Nonrelief families	192	169	153	16	49	1,219
$0–$499	18	9	7	2	35	265
$500–$749	17	9	9		42	503
$750–$999	27	27	25	2	49	765
$1,000–$1,249	26	24	23	1	48	932
$1,250–$1,499	24	24	22	2	52	1,149
$1,500–$1,749	19	19	17	2	52	1,166
$1,750–$1,999	19	16	12	4	52	1,280
$2,000–$2,499	15	15	14	1	51	1,591
$2,500–$2,999	14	14	13	1	52	1,913
$3,000–$4,999	9	9	8	1	52	1,904
$5,000 and over	4	3	3		52	6,000
Negro incomplete families						
All families	112	85	42	43	42	463
Relief families	69	44	23	21	38	399
Nonrelief families	43	41	19	22	48	532
$0–$499	18	17	4	13	44	252
$500–$749	9	9	4	5	52	497
$750–$999	4	3	1	2	52	572
$1,000–$1,249	6	6	5	1	44	740
$1,250–$1,499	2	2	1	1	(*)	(*)
$1,500–$1,749	1	1	1		(*)	(*)
$1,750–$1,999	2	2	2		(*)	(*)
$2,000–$2,499	1	1	1		(*)	(*)
$2,500 and over						

[1] Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[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 column are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in column (3). Average earnings of principal earners according to sex were as follows:

Color and nativity group	All families	
	Male	Female
Native white incomplete	$937	$813
Foreign-born white	1,143	669
Negro incomplete	546	381

[5] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

TABLE 6.—**Number of earners in family:** *Number of families scheduled with specified number of individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families with specified number of individual earners			Number of supplementary earners	Average earnings of supplementary earners [2]	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [3]
		Any	One	Two or more			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Native white incomplete families							
All families	444	337	241	96	121	$581	$158
Relief families	103	73	51	22	28	403	109
Nonrelief families	341	264	190	74	93	634	173
$0–$499	59	30	28	2	2	(*)	(**)
$500–$749	56	37	34	3	3	98	5
$750–$999	41	27	24	3	4	266	26
$1,000–$1,249	42	37	31	6	9	220	47
$1,250–$1,499	36	36	25	11	13	400	144
$1,500–$1,749	28	25	16	9	13	416	193
$1,750–$1,999	26	22	16	6	6	607	140
$2,000–$2,499	22	21	7	14	14	637	405
$2,500–$2,999	13	12	2	10	13	856	856
$3,000–$4,999	13	13	7	6	9	1,058	732
$5,000 and over	5	4		4	7	1,691	2,368
Foreign-born white families [4]							
All families	225	202	138	64	94	471	197
Relief families	33	33	25	8	11	181	60
Nonrelief families	192	169	113	56	83	510	220
$0–$499	18	9	9				
$500–$749	17	9	6	3	3	165	29
$750–$999	27	27	23	4	5	126	23
$1,000–$1,249	26	24	20	4	5	246	47
$1,250–$1,499	24	24	15	9	10	300	125
$1,500–$1,749	19	19	10	9	14	417	307
$1,750–$1,999	19	16	9	7	12	452	285
$2,000–$2,499	15	15	11	4	7	566	264
$2,500–$2,999	14	14	6	8	10	880	629
$3,000–$4,999	9	9	3	6	15	696	1,159
$5,000 and over	4	3	1	2	2	(*)	625
Negro incomplete families							
All families	112	85	64	21	24	237	51
Relief families	69	44	33	11	12	110	19
Nonrelief families	43	41	31	10	12	365	102
$0–$499	18	17	13	4	4	190	42
$500–$749	9	9	9				
$750–$999	4	3	1	2	2	(*)	138
$1,000–$1,249	6	6	5	1	2	(*)	78
$1,250–$1,499	2	2	2				
$1,500–$1,749	1	1		1	2	(*)	(*)
$1,750–$1,999	2	2	1	1	1	(*)	(*)
$2,000–$2,499	1	1		1	1	(*)	(*)
$2,500 and over							

[1] Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] Averages in this column are based on the number of supplementary earners, column (6).

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

[4] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

** $0.50 or less

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

COLUMBUS, OHIO

TABLE 7.—Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent: *Number of home-owning and renting families scheduled, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Native white incomplete families				Foreign-born white families [2]				Negro incomplete families			
	Number of families		Average monthly		Number of families		Average monthly		Number of families		Average monthly	
	Home owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All families	175	269	$33	$20	119	106	$27	$22	17	95	$19	$12
Relief families	19	84	23	14	12	21	18	14	8	61	15	11
Nonrelief families	156	185	34	23	107	85	28	23	9	34	24	14
$0–$499	27	32	29	19	14	4	25	19	1	17	(*)	14
$500–$749	27	29	27	18	9	8	22	17	2	7	(*)	14
$750–$999	17	24	31	19	8	19	24	17	1	3	(*)	14
$1,000–$1,249	**16	26	30	23	12	14	24	22	2	4	(*)	16
$1,250–$1,499	14	22	40	22	11	13	27	24	1	1	(*)	(*)
$1,500–$1,749	10	18	36	25	12	7	26	25	1	------	(*)	------
$1,750–$1,999	15	11	47	35	15	4	31	32	1	1	(*)	(*)
$2,000–$2,499	13	9	35	32	8	7	31	30	------	1	------	(*)
$2,500–$2,999	5	8	40	30	8	6	29	24	------	------	------	------
$3,000–$4,999	8	5	45	33	7	2	28	(*)	------	------	------	------
$5,000 and over	4	1	41	(*)	3	1	53	(*)	------	------	------	------

[1] Families are classified as home owning or renting families according to their status at the date of interview. Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in th eexplanatory note of sec. A.

[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 was estimated by the family.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

**Rental value not reported for 1 family.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MUNCIE, IND.

TABLE 1.—**Color and nativity groups by income:** *Number of families scheduled of specified color and nativity, by income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Native white		Negro [3]
	Complete [2]	Incomplete	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)
Relief and nonrelief families [4]			
All families	3,973	84	53
$0–$249	91	7	9
$250–$499	125	18	6
$500–$749	307	16	13
$750–$999	484	14	14
$1,000–$1,249	640	6	5
$1,250–$1,499	587	7	3
$1,500–$1,749	457	3	3
$1,750–$1,999	358	3	----
$2,000–$2,249	241	5	----
$2,250–$2,499	176	1	----
$2,500–$2,999	232	3	----
$3,000–$3,499	98	----	----
$3,500–$3,999	65	1	----
$4,000–$4,499	40	----	----
$4,500–$4,999	18	----	----
$5,000–$7,499	38	----	----
$7,500–$9,999	7	----	----
$10,000 and over	9	----	----

Income class	Native white		Negro [3]
	Complete [2]	Incomplete	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)
Nonrelief families			
All families	3,608	69	35
$0–$249	26	1	3
$250–$499	72	14	1
$500–$749	171	12	8
$750–$999	421	13	12
$1,000–$1,249	614	6	5
$1,250–$1,499	574	7	3
$1,500–$1,749	452	3	3
$1,750–$1,999	356	3	----
$2,000–$2,249	240	5	----
$2,250–$2,499	175	1	----
$2,500–$2,999	232	3	----
$3,000–$3,499	98	----	----
$3,500–$3,999	65	1	----
$4,000–$4,499	40	----	----
$4,500–$4,999	18	----	----
$5,000–$7,499	38	----	----
$7,500–$9,999	7	----	----
$10,000 and over	9	----	----

[1] See the introductory note to sec. A for the size 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 14 foreign-born families not shown on this or any of the subsequent tables, due to their relative infrequency. Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] See sec. B tables for tabular analysis of native white complete families.

[3] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

[4] Relief families are distributed according to their income, which excludes direct rel ef received in cash or kind.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MUNCIE, IND.

TABLE 2.—Occupational groups: *Number of families scheduled of specified occupational groups, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Occupational group				
	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional [2]	Other [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Native white incomplete families					
All families	84	42	11	16	15
Relief families	15	8	2	1	4
Nonrelief families	69	34	9	15	11
$0–$499	15	5	1	5	4
$500–$749	12	5	1	2	4
$750–$999	13	12			1
$1,000–$1,249	6	1	2	1	2
$1,250–$1,499	7	6		1	
$1,500–$1,749	3	2		1	
$1,750–$1,999	3	1	1	1	
$2,000–$2,499	6	1	2	3	
$2,500–$2,999	3	1	1	1	
$3,000–$4,999	1		1		
$5,000 and over					
Negro families [4]					
All families	53	46		3	4
Relief families	18	14			4
Nonrelief families	35	32		3	

[1] Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] The business and professional families are classified as follows:

Occupational group	All families	
	Native white, incomplete	Negro, incomplete
Independent business	12	
Independent professional		1
Salaried business		
Salaried professional	4	1

[3] This group contains families with no gainfully employed members, with the exception of 1 native white broken family whose principal earnings were derived from farming.

[4] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

MUNCIE, IND.

TABLE 3.—Family types: *Number of Negro families scheduled of specified types, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	All	Complete families of type [2]—									Incomplete families
		All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	Other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Negro families											
All families	53	38	17	7	1	6	2	1	3	1	15
Relief families	18	8	3	2		1		1	1		10
Nonrelief families	35	30	14	5	1	5	2		2	1	5

[1] Since the data on this color group are based on a sample of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] For definitions of family types, see footnote 1 of table 1 of sec. B, on p. 233.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MUNCIE, IND.

TABLE 4.—Sources of family income: *Number of families scheduled receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving—			Average family income [2]			
		Money income from—		Non-money income from housing [3]	Total	Money income from—		Non-money income from housing [4]
		Earnings	Other sources (positive or negative) [5]			Earnings	Other sources (positive or negative) [6]	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Native white incomplete families								
All families	84	70	29	43	$965	$775	$102	$88
Relief families	15	11	3	6	340	290	14	36
Nonrelief families	69	59	26	37	1,100	880	121	99
$0–$499	15	11	7	10	347	138	111	98
$500–$749	12	8	6	8	615	346	147	122
$750–$999	13	12	4	2	874	660	159	55
$1,000–$1,249	6	5	2	4	1,164	781	235	148
$1,250–$1,499	7	7	1	7	1,380	1,228	9	143
$1,500–$1,749	3	3	2	2	1,628	1,400	162	66
$1,750–$1,999	3	3		1	1,829	1,743		86
$2,000–$2,499	6	6	3	1	2,157	1,955	142	60
$2,500–$2,999	3	3	1	1	2,730	2,685	27	18
$3,000–$4,999	1	1		1	(*)	(*)		(*)
$5,000 and over								
Negro families [7]								
All families	53	49	5	26	721	668	5	48
Relief families	18	14	3	7	414	371	10	33
Nonrelief families	35	35	2	19	879	822	2	55

[1] Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] 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.

[3] Includes all families that owned homes during the report year (see table 7, cols. 2, 6, and 10) as well as 2 native white incomplete, 1 Negro family who received rent as pay.

[4] 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.

[5] 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.

[6] Includes money income other than earnings, after deduction of business losses met from family funds.

[7] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MUNCIE, IND.

TABLE 5.—**Principal earners:** *Number of principal earners scheduled, by sex, with average weeks of employment and average annual earnings, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Number of families	Number of principal earners			Average weeks of employment [3]	Average annual earnings [4]
		All [2]	Male	Female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Native white incomplete families						
All families	84	62	30	32	46	$783
Relief families	15	11	5	6	42	355
Nonrelief families	69	51	25	26	47	875
$0–$499	15	6	3	3	37	231
$500–$749	12	7	2	5	42	428
$750–$999	13	11	7	4	49	687
$1,000–$1,249	6	4	1	3	44	926
$1,250–$1,499	7	7	6	1	47	1,003
$1,500–$1,749	3	3	2	1	52	1,174
$1,750–$1,999	3	3	1	2	52	1,080
$2,000–$2,499	6	6	2	4	52	1,422
$2,500–$2,999	3	3	1	2	52	1,796
$3,000–$4,999	1	1		1	(*)	(*)
$5,000 and over						
Negro families [5]						
All families	53	47	42	5	46	660
Relief families	18	13	10	3	40	442
Nonrelief families	35	34	32	2	48	744

[1] Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combination of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec A.

[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 1 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 column are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in column (3). Average earnings of principal earners according to sex were as follows:

Color and nativity group	All families	
	Male	Female
Native white incomplete	$777	$789
Negro	704	289

[5] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MUNCIE, IND.

TABLE 6.—**Number of earners in family:** *Number of families scheduled with specified number of individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families with specified number of individual earners			Number of supplementary earners	Average earnings of supplementary earners [2]	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [3]
		Any	One	Two or more			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Native white incomplete families							
All families	84	62	44	18	25	$472	$141
Relief families	15	11	10	1	1	(*)	3
Nonrelief families	69	51	34	17	24	490	170
$0–$499	15	6	5	1	1	(*)	8
$500–$749	12	7	7				
$750–$999	13	11	8	3	3	82	19
$1,000–$1,249	6	4	4				
$1,250–$1,499	7	7	4	3	5	288	206
$1,500–$1,749	3	3	2	1	1	(*)	225
$1,750–$1,999	3	3	1	2	4	431	575
$2,000–$2,499	6	6	2	4	5	561	468
$2,500–$2,999	3	3	1	2	3	890	890
$3,000–$4,999	1	1		1	2	(*)	(*)
$5,000 and over							
Negro families [4]							
All families	53	47	33	14	15	230	65
Relief families	18	13	8	5	6	142	47
Nonrelief families	35	34	25	9	9	288	74

[1] Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] Averages in this column are based on the number of supplementary earners, column (6).

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

[4] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MUNCIE, IND.

TABLE 7.—**Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent:** *Number of home-owning and renting families scheduled, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Native white incomplete families				Foreign born white families [2]				Negro families [2]			
	Number of families—		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All families	41	43	$25	$18	7	7	$27	$24	25	28	$17	$11
Relief families	6	9	16	12	------	------	------	------	7	11	15	9
Nonrelief families	35	34	27	19	7	7	27	24	18	17	18	12
$0–$499	8	7	20	10	2	------	(*)	------	3	1	11	(*)
$500–$749	8	4	25	15	1	1	(*)	(*)	4	4	15	12
$750–$999	2	11	(*)	18	1	1	(*)	(*)	5	7	18	12
$1,000–$1,249	4	2	32	(*)	1	3	(*)	22	3	2	20	(*)
$1,250–$1,499	7	------	25	------	------	------	------	------	1	2	(*)	(*)
$1,500–$1,749	2	1	(*)	(*)	------	1	------	(*)	2	1	(*)	(*)
$1,750–$1,999	1	2	(*)	(*)	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$2,000–$2,499	1	5	(*)	26	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
$2,500–$2,999	1	2	(*)	(*)	------	1	------	(*)	------	------	------	------
$3,000–$4,999	1	------	(*)	------	2	------	(*)	------	------	------	------	------
$5,000 and over	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

[1] Families are classified as home-owning or renting families according to their status at the date of interview. Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[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 was estimated by the family.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NEW CASTLE, PA.

TABLE 1.—**Color and nativity groups by income:** *Number of families scheduled of specified color and nativity, by income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	White					Negro [3]
	Native		Foreign born			
	Complete [2]	Incomplete	All	Complete	Incomplete	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Relief and nonrelief families [4]						
All families	2,786	94	312	271	41	49
$0–$249	99	15	20	12	8	13
$250–$499	193	18	40	32	8	6
$500–$749	319	16	46	39	7	10
$750–$999	345	16	57	50	7	5
$1,000–$1,249	428	7	37	32	5	8
$1,250–$1,499	297	3	35	34	1	3
$1,500–$1,749	260	5	24	21	3	2
$1,750–$1,999	238	5	19	19		1
$2,000–$2,249	171		13	13		
$2,250–$2,499	118	3	8	8		1
$2,500–$2,999	142	3	9	7	2	
$3,000–$3,499	67	3	1	1		
$3,500–$3,999	35		2	2		
$4,000–$4,499	17					
$4,500–$4,999	15		1	1		
$5,000–$7,499	30					
$7,500–$9,999	5					
$10,000 and over	7					
Nonrelief families						
All families	2,199	57	218	193	25	23
$0–$249	11	1	3	2	1	1
$250–$499	50	8	6	3	3	
$500–$749	134	8	21	17	4	4
$750–$999	246	12	45	39	6	4
$1,000–$1,249	392	6	36	31	5	7
$1,250–$1,499	282	3	32	31	1	3
$1,500–$1,749	246	5	23	20	3	2
$1,750–$1,999	233	5	19	19		1
$2,000–$2,249	170		12	12		
$2,250–$2,499	118	3	8	8		1
$2,500–$2,999	141	3	9	7	2	
$3,000–$3,499	67	3	1	1		
$3,500–$3,999	35		2	2		
$4,000–$4,499	17					
$4,500–$4,999	15		1	1		
$5,000–$7,499	30					
$7,500–$9,999	5					
$10,000 and over	7					

[1] See the introductory note to sec. A for the size of the samples represented in this and subsequent tables. A family 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. Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] See sec. B tables for tabular analysis of native white complete families.

[3] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

[4] Relief families are distributed according to their income, which excludes direct relief received in cash or kind.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NEW CASTLE, PA.

TABLE 2.—**Occupational groups:** *Number of families scheduled of specified occupational groups, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Occupational group				
	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional [2]	Other [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Native white incomplete families					
All families	94	26	15	26	27
Relief families	37	10	4	6	17
Nonrelief families	57	16	11	20	10
$0–$499	9	1		4	4
$500–$749	8	1	2	2	3
$750–$999	12	2	7	2	1
$1,000–$1,249	6	3		3	
$1,250–$1,499	3	2			1
$1,500–$1,749	5	2	1	2	
$1,750–$1,999	5	3		1	1
$2,000–$2,499	3	1	1	1	
$2,500–$2,999	3	1		2	
$3,000–$4,999	3			3	
$5,000 and over					
Foreign-born white families [4]					
All families	312	249	16	23	24
Relief families	94	80	2	2	10
Nonrelief families	218	169	14	21	14
$0–$499	9	1		4	4
$500–$749	21	12	1	1	7
$750–$999	45	36	6	2	1
$1,000–$1,249	36	31	1	3	1
$1,250–$1,499	32	29		2	1
$1,500–$1,749	23	20	1	2	
$1,750–$1,999	19	18	1		
$2,000–$2,499	20	15	4	1	
$2,500–$2,999	9	5		4	
$3,000–$4,999	4	2		2	
$5,000 and over					
Negro families [4]					
All families	49	40	1	5	3
Relief families	26	19		4	3
Nonrelief families	23	21	1	1	

[1] Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] The business and professional families are classified as follows:

Occupational group	All families		
	Native white incomplete	Foreign-born white	Negro
Independent business	15	18	5
Independent professional	2	1	
Salaried business	1	1	
Salaried professional	8	3	

[3] This group contains families with no gainfully employed members.

[4] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NEW CASTLE, PA.

TABLE 3.—**Family types:** *Number of families scheduled of specified types, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	All	Complete families of type [2]—									Incomplete families
		All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	Other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Foreign-born white families											
All families	312	271	49	16	23	55	32	25	40	31	41
Relief families	94	78	7	5	5	12	12	7	16	14	16
Nonrelief families	218	193	42	11	18	43	20	18	24	17	25
$0–$499	9	5	3			1	1				4
$500–$749	21	17	4	3	1	4	2		2	1	4
$750–$999	45	39	9	2	5	11	3	4	3	2	6
$1,000–$1,249	36	31	8		6	5	1	6	3	2	5
$1,250–$1,499	32	31	4	4	3	6	5	2	6	1	1
$1,500–$1,749	23	20	7		1	2		6	3	1	3
$1,750–$1,999	19	19	3	1	1	6	3		2	3	
$2,000–$2,499	20	20	4	1	1	3	4		3	4	
$2,500–$2,999	9	7				4			2	1	2
$3,000–$4,999	4	4				1	1			2	
$5,000 and over											
Negro families											
All families	49	38	12	2	3	7	2	8	1	3	11
Relief families	26	18	4		2	4	1	5	1	1	8
Nonrelief families	23	20	8	2	1	3	1	3		2	3

[1] Since the data on theses colored nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] For definitions of family types, see footnote [1] of table 1 of sec. B on p. 260.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NEW CASTLE, PA.

TABLE 4.—**Sources of family income:** *Number of families scheduled receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving—			Average family income [2]			
		Money income from—		Non-money income from housing [3]	Total	Money income from—		Non-money income from housing [4]
		Earnings	Other sources (positive or negative) [5]			Earnings	Other sources (positive or negative) [6]	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Native white incomplete families								
All families	94	68	21	55	$891	$695	$94	$102
Relief families	37	20	2	18	312	242	12	58
Nonrelief families	57	48	19	37	1,268	991	147	130
$0–$499	9	6	6	5	342	125	136	81
$500–$749	8	5	3	7	606	258	157	191
$750–$999	12	11	4	7	902	604	180	118
$1,000–$1,249	6	6	1	4	1,105	953	83	69
$1,250–$1,499	3	2	1	2	1,389	866	400	123
$1,500–$1,749	5	5		3	1,640	1,542		98
$1,750–$1,999	5	4	1	1	1,851	1,500	260	91
$2,000–$2,499	3	3		2	2,353	2,236		117
$2,500–$2,999	3	3	1	3	2,697	2,446	43	208
$3,000–$4,999	3	3	2	3	3,369	2,808	215	346
$5,000 and over								
Foreign-born white families [7]								
All families	312	290	48	189	1,103	969	54	80
Relief families	94	86	10	48	530	464	20	46
Nonrelief families	218	204	38	141	1,350	1,186	69	95
$0–$499	9	5	3	7	169	154	−60	75
$500–$749	21	14	8	12	640	425	178	37
$750–$999	45	44	5	30	879	759	35	85
$1,000–$1,249	36	35	3	15	1,098	1,004	36	58
$1,250–$1,499	32	31	4	19	1,367	1,216	53	98
$1,500–$1,749	23	23	3	19	1,593	1,414	50	129
$1,750–$1,999	19	19	3	14	1,846	1,669	51	126
$2,000–$2,499	20	20	3	13	2,238	2,034	89	115
$2,500–$2,999	9	9	3	8	2,771	2,289	312	170
$3,000–$4,999	4	4	3	4	3,798	3,362	153	283
$5,000 and over								
Negro families [7]								
All families	49	46	6	6	714	678	23	13
Relief families	26	23	4		349	312	37	
Nonrelief families	23	23	2	6	1,126	1,091	7	28

[1] Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] 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.

[3] Includes all families that owned homes during the report year (see table 7, columns 2, 6, and 10) as well as 1 Negro family who received rent as pay.

[4] 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.

[5] 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.

[6] Includes money income other than earnings, after deduction of business losses met from family funds.

[7] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NEW CASTLE, PA.

TABLE 5.—**Principal earners:** *Number of principal earners scheduled, by sex, with average weeks of employment and average annual earnings, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Number of families	Number of principal earners			Average weeks of employment [3]	Average annual earnings [4]
		All [2]	Male	Female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Native white incomplete families						
All families	94	58	33	25	44	$918
Relief families	37	16	13	3	32	480
Nonrelief families	57	42	20	22	48	1,085
$0–$499	9	2		2	(*)	(*)
$500–$749	8	4	2	2	46	426
$750–$999	12	10	2	8	46	600
$1,000–$1,249	6	6	4	2	50	899
$1,250–$1,499	3	2	1	1	(*)	(*)
$1,500–$1,749	5	5	4	1	46	1,128
$1,750–$1,999	5	4	2	2	49	1,408
$2,000–$2,499	3	3	2	1	52	2,085
$2,500–$2,999	3	3	2	1	52	2,133
$3,000–$4,999	3	3	1	2	48	2,040
$5,000 and over						
Foreign-born white families [5]						
All families	312	286	268	18	44	909
Relief families	94	83	79	4	31	436
Nonrelief families	218	203	189	14	49	1,103
$0–$499	9	5	5		42	277
$500–$749	21	14	13	1	48	604
$750–$999	45	44	40	4	48	757
$1,000–$1,249	36	35	35		49	951
$1,250–$1,499	32	30	28	2	51	1,146
$1,500–$1,749	23	23	23		50	1,340
$1,750–$1,999	19	19	17	2	51	1,340
$2,000–$2,499	20	20	18	2	49	1,589
$2,500–$2,999	9	9	7	2	51	1,980
$3,000–$4,999	4	4	3	1	49	1,789
$5,000 and over						
Negro families [5]						
All families	49	43	38	5	41	754
Relief families	26	20	18	2	30	388
Nonrelief families	23	23	20	3	50	1,072

[1] Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[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 column are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in column (3). Average earnings of principal earners according to sex were as follows:

Color and nativity group	All families	
	Male	Female
Native white incomplete	$953	$872
Foreign-born white	920	752
Negro	792	467

[5] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NEW CASTLE, PA.

TABLE 6.—**Number of earners in family:** *Number of families scheduled with specified number of individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families with specified number of individual earners			Number of supplementary earners	Average earnings of supplementary earners [2]	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [3]
		Any	One	Two or more			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Native white incomplete families							
All families	94	58	44	14	18	$473	$91
Relief families	37	16	15	1	2	(*)	3
Nonrelief families	57	42	29	13	16	526	148
$0–$499	9	2	2				
$500–$749	8	4	3	1	1	(*)	8
$750–$999	12	10	9	1	1	(*)	18
$1,000–$1,249	6	6	6				
$1,250–$1,499	3	2	1	1	1	(*)	173
$1,500–$1,749	5	5	2	3	5	413	413
$1,750–$1,999	5	4	2	2	3	622	373
$2,000–$2,499	3	3	2	1	1	(*)	150
$2,500–$2,999	3	3	2	1	1	(*)	312
$3,000–$4,999	3	3		3	3	768	768
$5,000 and over							
Foreign-born white families [4]							
All families	312	286	221	65	85	399	109
Relief families	94	83	58	25	31	195	64
Nonrelief families	218	203	163	40	54	516	128
$0–$499	9	5	5				
$500–$749	21	14	13	1	1	(*)	12
$750–$999	45	44	42	2	2	(*)	5
$1,000–$1,249	36	35	29	6	6	308	51
$1,250–$1,499	32	30	23	7	8	353	88
$1,500–$1,749	23	23	20	3	3	296	39
$1,750–$1,999	19	19	13	6	12	427	269
$2,000–$2,499	20	20	11	9	12	664	398
$2,500–$2,999	9	9	6	3	3	926	308
$3,000–$4,999	4	4	1	3	7	850	1,487
$5,000 and over							
Negro families [4]							
All families	49	43	41	2	2	(*)	2
Relief families	26	20	18	2	2	(*)	4
Nonrelief families	23	23	23				

[1] Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] Averages in this column are based on the number of supplementary earners, column (7).

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

[4] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NEW CASTLE, PA.

TABLE 7.—Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent: *Number of home-owning and renting families scheduled, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Native white incomplete families				Foreign-born white families [2]				Negro families [2]			
	Number of families—		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All families	55	39	$24	$17	189	123	$23	$16	5	44	$21	$11
Relief families	18	**19	18	12	48	46	18	14	-------	26	-------	10
Nonrelief families	37	20	27	20	141	77	24	18	5	18	21	12
$0–$499	5	4	19	14	7	2	26	(*)	1	------	(*)	------
$500–$749	7	1	27	(*)	12	9	19	17	-------	4	-------	11
$750–$999	7	5	25	18	30	15	21	17	1	3	(*)	12
$1,000–$1,249	4	2	22	(*)	15	21	21	15	1	6	(*)	12
$1,250–$1,499	2	1	(*)	(*)	19	13	25	18	1	2	(*)	(*)
$1,500–$1,749	3	2	25	(*)	19	4	25	19	-------	2	-------	(*)
$1,750–$1,999	1	4	(*)	22	14	5	23	17	-------	1	-------	(*)
$2,000–$2,499	2	1	(*)	(*)	13	7	29	27	1	------	(*)	------
$2,500–$2,999	3	------	33	------	8	1	36	(*)	-------	------	-------	------
$3,000–$4,999	3	------	40	------	4	------	35	------	-------	------	-------	------
$5,000 and over	-------	------	-------	------	-------	------	-------	------	-------	------	-------	------

[1] Families are classified as home-owning or renting families according to their status at the date of interview. Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[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 was estimated by the family.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

**Rent not reported for 2 families.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

TABLE 1.—**Color and nativity groups by income:** *Number of families scheduled of specified color and nativity, by income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	White					Negro [3]
	Native		Foreign born			
	Complete [2]	Incomplete	All	Complete [2]	Incomplete	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Relief and nonrelief families [4]						
All families	5,566	175	195	165	30	58
$0–$249	190	15	15	7	8	9
$250–$499	329	24	26	23	3	18
$500–$749	447	20	29	22	7	15
$750–$999	597	26	26	26		5
$1,000–$1,249	662	18	22	20	2	9
$1,250–$1,499	521	20	23	19	4	1
$1,500–$1,749	501	11	15	14	1	1
$1,750–$1,999	461	13	11	10	1	
$2,000–$2,249	366	11	8	7	1	
$2,250–$2,499	327	4	6	5	1	
$2,500–$2,999	409	5	5	5		
$3,000–$3,499	278	4	3	2	1	
$3,500–$3,999	167	3	1	1		
$4,000–$4,499	92		1	1		
$4,500–$4,999	70					
$5,000–$7,499	109	1	4	3	1	
$7,500–$9,999	17					
$10,000 and over	23					
Nonrelief families						
All families	4,992	146	165	136	29	26
$0–$249	41	7	9	1	8	
$250–$499	142	11	13	10	3	6
$500–$749	304	13	21	15	6	6
$750–$999	546	26	23	23		4
$1,000–$1,249	641	17	22	20	2	8
$1,250–$1,499	511	20	23	19	4	1
$1,500–$1,749	495	11	15	14	1	1
$1,750–$1,999	459	13	11	10	1	
$2,000–$2,249	363	11	8	7	1	
$2,250–$2,499	326	4	6	5	1	
$2,500–$2,999	408	5	5	5		
$3,000–$3,499	278	4	3	2	1	
$3,500–$3,999	167	3	1	1		
$4,000–$4,499	92		1	1		
$4,500–$4,999	70					
$5,000–$7,499	109	1	4	3	1	
$7,500–$9,999	17					
$10,000 and over	23					

[1] See the introductory note to sec. A for the size 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 a incomplete family if it does not include both husband and wife. Single individuals are included in the incomplete families. See glossary for further definitions. Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] See sec. B tables for tabular analysis of native white complete families.

[3] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

[4] Relief families are distributed according to their income, which excludes direct relief received in cash or kind.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

TABLE 2.—**Occupational groups:** *Number of families scheduled of specified occupational groups, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Occupational group				
	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional [2]	Other [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Native white incomplete families					
All families	175	70	51	29	25
Relief families	29	20		2	7
Nonrelief families	146	50	51	27	18
$0–$499	18	9	3	2	4
$500–$749	13	9	1	2	1
$750–$999	26	10	6	6	4
$1,000–$1,249	17	3	7	6	1
$1,250–$1,499	20	6	10	2	2
$1,500–$1,749	11	3	3	2	3
$1,750–$1,999	13	4	7	2	
$2,000–$2,499	15	4	9	1	1
$2,500–$2,999	5	1	2	2	
$3,000–$4,999	7		3	2	2
$5,000 and over	1	1			
Foreign-born white families [4]					
All families	195	137	16	26	16
Relief families	30	25	1	1	3
Nonrelief families	165	112	15	25	13
$0–$499	22	11	1	2	8
$500–$749	21	17		4	
$750–$999	23	16	2	3	2
$1,000–$1,249	22	18	1	3	
$1,250–$1,499	23	14	4	4	1
$1,500–$1,749	15	13		1	1
$1,750–$1,999	11	9	1	1	
$2,000–$2,499	14	9	1	3	1
$2,500–$2,999	5	3	1	1	
$3,000–$4,999	5	1	3	1	
$5,000 and over	4	1	1	2	
Negro families [4]					
All families	58	42	4	6	6
Relief families	32	24	1	2	5
Nonrelief families	26	18	3	4	1

[1] Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] The business and professional families are classified as follows:

Occupational group	All families		
	Native white incomplete	Foreign-born white	Negro
Independent business	19	18	4
Independent professional	1		1
Salaried business	3	1	
Salaried professional	6	7	1

[3] This group contains families with no gainfully employed members, with the exception of 1 native white incomplete and 1 foreign-born white family whose principal earnings were derived from farming.

[4] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

TABLE 3.—Family types: *Number of families scheduled of specified types, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	All	Complete families of type [2]—									Incomplete families
		All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	Other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Foreign-born white families											
All families	195	165	36	12	15	38	29	9	10	16	30
Relief families	30	29	8	3	1	5	2	5	4	1	1
Nonrelief families	165	136	28	9	14	33	27	4	6	15	29
$0–$499	22	11	5			4				2	11
$500–$749	21	15	2	3	1	4	5				6
$750–$999	23	23	7	1	4	4	1	2	1	3	
$1,000–$1,249	22	20	2	3	3	5	4		2	1	2
$1,250–$1,499	23	19	6		2	4	6			1	4
$1,500–$1,749	15	14	2	1	3	3	4	1			1
$1,750–$1,999	11	10	1	1	1	4	1		2		1
$2,000–$2,499	14	12	2			3	3			4	2
$2,500–$2,999	5	5				1			1	3	
$3,000–$4,999	5	4	1			1	2				1
$5,000 and over	4	3					1	1		1	1
Negro families											
All families	58	40	12	4	1	9	5	2	4	3	18
Relief families	32	21	4	1	1	4	4	2	3	2	11
Nonrelief families	26	19	8	3		5	1		1	1	7

[1] Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] For definitions of family types, see footnote 1 of table 1 of sec. B on p. 286.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

TABLE 4.—**Sources of family income:** *Number of families scheduled receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving—			Average family income [2]			
		Money income from—		Non-money income from housing [3]	Total	Money income from—		Non-money income from housing [4]
		Earnings	Other sources (positive or negative) [5]			Earnings	Other sources (positive or negative) [6]	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Native white incomplete families								
All families	175	151	52	101	$1,207	$883	$184	$140
Relief families	29	22	7	15	343	249	42	52
Nonrelief families	146	129	45	86	1,378	1,009	212	157
$0–$499	18	14	6	10	291	161	66	64
$500–$749	13	12	5	6	578	392	110	76
$750–$999	26	23	8	14	865	587	146	132
$1,000–$1,249	17	16	4	6	1,100	867	113	120
$1,250–$1,499	20	18	4	13	1,396	1,130	133	133
$1,500–$1,749	11	8	4	7	1,583	1,020	349	214
$1,750–$1,999	13	13	2	8	1,848	1,536	137	175
$2,000–$2,499	15	14	7	12	2,198	1,607	357	234
$2,500–$2,999	5	5	1	3	2,832	2,397	240	195
$3,000–$4,999	7	5	3	6	3,360	1,933	993	434
$5,000 and over	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Foreign-born white families [7]								
All families	195	180	21	139	1,238	1,074	40	124
Relief families	30	27	1	18	441	352	6	83
Nonrelief families	165	153	20	121	1,382	1,204	47	131
$0–$499	22	14	4	15	289	155	33	101
$500–$749	21	21	3	17	614	502	10	102
$750–$999	23	21	3	19	880	665	83	132
$1,000–$1,249	22	22	2	16	1,137	962	51	124
$1,250–$1,499	23	22	4	18	1,390	1,151	79	160
$1,500–$1,749	15	14	1	11	1,603	1,367	73	163
$1,750–$1,999	11	11	1	5	1,863	1,735	52	76
$2,000–$2,499	14	14	1	10	2,235	2,081	13	141
$2,500–$2,999	5	5	----------	4	2,662	2,485	----------	177
$3,000–$4,999	5	5	----------	3	3,562	3,407	----------	155
$5,000 and over	4	4	1	3	6,178	5,914	18	246
Negro families [7]								
All families	58	52	5	27	592	501	38	53
Relief families	32	27	1	13	397	354	4	39
Nonrelief families	26	25	4	14	832	683	79	70

[1] Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] 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.

[3] Includes all families that owned homes during the report year (see table 7, columns 2, 6, and 10) as well as 2 native white incomplete, 1 foreign born white family, and 1 Negro family who received rent as pay.

[4] 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.

[5] Includes families having money income other than earnings, families having business losses met from family funds, and families having both.

[6] Includes money income other than earnings, after deduction of business losses met from family funds.

[7] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

TABLE 5.—**Principal earners:** *Number of principal earners scheduled, by sex, with average weeks of employment and average annual earnings, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Number of families	Number of principal earners			Average weeks of employment [3]	Average annual earnings [4]
		All [2]	Male	Female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Native white incomplete families						
All families	175	135	62	73	45	$895
Relief families	29	20	5	15	35	325
Nonrelief families	146	115	57	58	47	994
$0–$499	18	11	5	6	39	212
$500–$749	13	11	5	6	42	377
$750–$999	26	18	9	9	47	701
$1,000–$1,249	17	13	4	9	45	880
$1,250–$1,499	20	17	9	8	48	1,111
$1,500–$1,749	11	7	6	1	47	1,300
$1,750–$1,999	13	13	7	6	51	1,201
$2,000–$2,499	15	14	5	9	48	1,237
$2,500–$2,999	5	5	3	2	52	2,189
$3,000–$4,999	7	5	3	2	52	1,776
$5,000 and over	1	1	1		(*)	(*)
Foreign-born white families [5]						
All families	195	174	155	19	43	901
Relief families	30	25	24	1	33	385
Nonrelief families	165	149	131	18	45	988
$0–$499	22	13	9	4	24	218
$500–$749	21	20	19	1	40	489
$750–$999	23	20	18	2	48	712
$1,000–$1,249	22	21	19	2	44	867
$1,250–$1,499	23	22	19	3	48	1,000
$1,500–$1,749	15	14	14		49	1,149
$1,750–$1,999	11	11	11		47	1,281
$2,000–$2,499	14	14	12	2	48	1,281
$2,500–$2,999	5	5	2	3	49	1,278
$3,000–$4,999	5	5	4	1	51	2,393
$5,000 and over	4	4	4		52	3,419
Negro families [5]						
All families	58	49	39	10	44	508
Relief families	32	25	19	6	38	383
Nonrelief families	26	24	20	4	50	638

[1] Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[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 column are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in column (3). Average earnings of principal earners according to sex were as follows:

Color and nativity group	All families	
	Male	Female
Native white incomplete	$1,001	$805
Foreign-born white	925	708
Negro	548	363

[5] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

TABLE 6.—**Number of earners in family:** *Number of families scheduled with specified number of individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families with specified number of individual earners			Number of supplementary earners	Average earnings of supplementary earners [2]	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [3]
		Any	One	Two or more			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Native white incomplete families							
All families	175	135	101	34	47	$502	$135
Relief families	29	20	18	2	2	(*)	7
Nonrelief families	146	115	83	32	45	520	160
$0–$499	18	11	11				
$500–$749	13	11	9	2	2	(*)	36
$750–$999	26	18	15	3	3	73	8
$1,000–$1,249	17	13	10	3	5	228	67
$1,250–$1,499	20	17	12	5	7	341	119
$1,500–$1,749	11	7	5	2	2	(*)	98
$1,750–$1,999	13	13	8	5	8	438	269
$2,000–$2,499	15	14	7	7	9	680	408
$2,500–$2,999	5	5	4	1	1	(*)	166
$3,000–$4,999	7	5	2	3	6	776	665
$5,000 and over	1	1		1	2	(*)	(*)
Foreign-born white families [4]							
All families	195	174	110	64	99	504	256
Relief families	30	25	21	4	7	101	24
Nonrelief families	165	149	89	60	92	535	298
$0–$499	22	13	11	2	3	55	8
$500–$749	21	20	16	4	5	117	28
$750–$999	23	20	17	3	5	197	43
$1,000–$1,249	22	21	14	7	10	258	117
$1,250–$1,499	23	22	14	8	10	400	174
$1,500–$1,749	15	14	7	7	8	552	295
$1,750–$1,999	11	11	4	7	8	571	415
$2,000–$2,499	14	14	3	11	20	555	792
$2,500–$2,999	5	5		5	11	549	1,207
$3,000–$4,999	5	5	2	3	5	964	964
$5,000 and over	4	4	1	3	7	1,426	2,496
Negro families [4]							
All families	58	49	37	12	15	220	57
Relief families	32	25	20	5	8	194	48
Nonrelief families	26	24	17	7	7	250	67

[1] Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] Averages in this column are based on the number of supplementary earners, column (6).

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

[4] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

TABLE 7.—**Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent:** *Number of home-owning and renting families scheduled, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income group	Native white incomplete families				Foreign-born white families [2]				Negro families [2]			
	Number of families—		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All families	99	76	$30	$25	138	57	$23	$19	26	32	$16	$10
Relief families	14	15	16	12	18	12	18	12	13	19	14	9
Nonrelief families	85	61	32	29	120	45	23	21	13	13	17	11
$0–$499	10	8	16	18	15	7	19	11	3	3	15	8
$500–$749	6	7	20	21	17	4	18	16	1	5	(*)	9
$750–$999	13	13	30	23	19	4	20	18	3	1	17	(*)
$1,000–$1,249	6	11	41	33	16	6	23	19	4	4	19	16
$1,250–$1,499	13	7	27	35	18	5	26	28	1	------	(*)	------
$1,500–$1,749	7	4	38	35	10	5	26	19	1	------	(*)	------
$1,750–$1,999	8	5	34	32	5	6	24	18	------	------	------	------
$2,000–$2,499	12	3	34	42	10	4	26	30	------	------	------	------
$2,500–$2,999	3	2	37	(*)	4	1	30	(*)	------	------	------	------
$3,000–$4,999	6	1	58	(*)	3	2	30	(*)	------	------	------	------
$5,000 and over	1	------	(*)	------	3	1	42	(*)	------	------	------	------

[1] Families are classified as home-owning or renting families according to their status at the date of interview. Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

TABLE 1.—Color and nativity groups by income: *Number of families scheduled of specified color and nativity, by income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Native white		Foreign-born white			Negro [3]
	Complete [2]	Incomplete	All	Complete	Incomplete	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Relief and nonrelief families [4]						
All families	1,792	152	281	236	45	45
$0–$249	64	26	19	9	10	10
$250–$499	104	26	20	18	2	9
$500–$749	143	27	34	25	9	14
$750–$999	224	14	62	55	7	8
$1,000–$1,249	315	14	50	41	9	4
$1,250–$1,499	217	8	24	23	1	----
$1,500–$1,749	187	6	26	23	3	----
$1,750–$1,999	149	10	13	11	2	----
$2,000–$2,249	109	6	8	7	1	----
$2,250–$2,499	69	2	3	3	----	----
$2,500–$2,999	83	5	6	6	----	----
$3,000–$3,499	55	5	7	7	----	----
$3,500–$3,999	33	1	3	3	----	----
$4,000–$4,499	13	----	1	----	1	----
$4,500–$4,999	9	1	2	2	----	----
$5,000–$7,499	16	----	3	3	----	----
$7,500–$9,999	2	1	----	----	----	----
$10,000 and over	----	----	----	----	----	----
Nonrelief families						
All families	1,518	111	205	180	25	19
$0–$249	12	7	4	4	----	----
$250–$499	30	14	6	6	----	----
$500–$749	70	21	17	11	6	7
$750–$999	192	12	45	41	4	8
$1,000–$1,249	291	13	42	35	7	4
$1,250–$1,499	206	7	20	19	1	----
$1,500–$1,749	182	6	26	23	3	----
$1,750–$1,999	148	10	13	11	2	----
$2,000–$2,249	109	6	8	7	1	----
$2,250–$2,499	67	2	3	3	----	----
$2,500–$2,999	83	5	6	6	----	----
$3,000–$3,499	55	5	6	6	----	----
$3,500–$3,999	33	1	3	3	----	----
$4,000–$4,499	13	----	1	----	1	----
$4,500–$4,999	9	1	2	2	----	----
$5,000–$7,499	16	----	3	3	----	----
$7,500–$9,999	2	1	----	----	----	----
$10,000 and over	----	----	----	----	----	----

[1] See the introductory note to sec. A for the size 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. Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] See sec. B tables for tabular analysis of native white complete families.

[3] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

[4] Relief families are distributed according to their income, which excludes direct relief received in cash or kind.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

TABLE 2.—Occupational groups: *Number of families scheduled of specified occupational groups, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Occupational group				
	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional [2]	Other [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Native white incomplete families					
All families	152	62	22	40	28
Relief families	41	26	3	6	6
Nonrelief families	111	36	19	34	22
$0–$499	21	2	1	6	12
$500–$749	21	6	4	9	2
$750–$999	12	4	3	2	3
$1,000–$1,249	13	8	1	3	1
$1,250–$1,499	7	3	2	1	1
$1,500–$1,749	6	3	2	1	----
$1,750–$1,999	10	5	1	2	2
$2,000–$2,499	8	1	2	4	1
$2,500–$2,999	5	2	1	2	----
$3,000–$4,999	7	2	2	3	----
$5,000 and over	1	----	----	1	----
Foreign-born white families [4]					
All families	281	198	17	52	14
Relief families	76	58	4	4	10
Nonrelief families	205	140	13	48	4
$0–$499	10	1	1	5	3
$500–$749	17	9	1	6	1
$750–$999	45	36	3	6	----
$1,000–$1,249	42	37	2	3	----
$1,250–$1,499	20	15	1	4	----
$1,500–$1,749	26	18	2	6	----
$1,750–$1,999	13	7	1	5	----
$2,000–$2,499	11	6	----	5	----
$2,500–$2,999	6	2	1	3	----
$3,000–$4,999	12	8	1	3	----
$5,000 and over	3	1	----	2	----
Negro families [4]					
All families	45	39	----	6	----
Relief families	26	23	----	3	----
Nonrelief families	19	16	----	3	----

[1] Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] The business and professional families are classified as follows:

Occupational group	All families		
	Native white incomplete	Foreign-born white	Negro
Independent business	25	40	4
Independent professional	1	1	----
Salaried business	3	2	1
Salaried professional	11	9	1

[3] This group contains families with no gainfully employed members.

[4] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

TABLE 3.—**Family types:** *Number of families scheduled of specified types, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36*[1]

Income class	All	Complete families of type [2]—								Incomplete families
		All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Foreign-born white families											
All families	281	236	32	19	21	54	35	21	29	25	45
Relief families	76	56	8	4	3	5	12	7	8	9	20
Nonrelief families	205	180	24	15	18	49	23	14	21	16	25
$0–$499	10	10	4	-------	-------	3	1	1	1	-------	-------
$500–$749	17	11	3	-------	1	3	1	-------	1	2	6
$750–$999	45	41	5	6	4	9	9	4	3	1	4
$1,000–$1,249	42	35	4	3	5	10	2	6	3	2	7
$1,250–$1,499	20	19	1	2	2	3	2	1	6	2	1
$1,500–$1,749	26	23	2	2	3	7	2	1	4	2	3
$1,750–$1,999	13	11	1	1	-------	4	3	-------	2	-------	2
$2,000–$2,499	11	10	2	-------	2	3	1	-------	1	1	1
$2,500–$2,999	6	6	1	-------	-------	4	1	-------	-------	-------	-------
$3,000–$4,999	12	11	1	1	-------	3	1	-------	-------	5	1
$5,000 and over	3	3	-------	-------	1	-------	-------	1	-------	1	-------
Negro families											
All families	45	30	10	5	4	4	-------	2	4	1	15
Relief families	26	17	5	4	1	3	-------	1	2	1	9
Nonrelief families	19	13	5	1	3	1	-------	1	2	-------	6

[1] Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] For definitions of family types, see footnote 1 of table 1 of sec. B on p. 312.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

TABLE 4.—**Sources of family income:** *Number of families scheduled receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving—			Average family income [2]			
		Money income from—		Non-money income from housing [3]	Total	Money income from—		Non-money income from housing [4]
		Earnings	Other sources (positive or negative) [5]			Earnings	Other sources (positive or negative) [6]	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Native white incomplete families								
All families	152	123	72	94	$1,059	$737	$171	$151
Relief families	41	35	6	14	343	261	36	46
Nonrelief families	111	88	66	80	1,324	914	220	190
$0–$499	21	9	16	14	326	77	137	112
$500–$749	21	18	12	13	651	358	165	128
$750–$999	12	9	5	8	859	470	222	167
$1,000–$1,249	13	12	5	9	1,129	786	208	135
$1,250–$1,499	7	6	5	5	1,366	833	263	270
$1,500–$1,749	6	6	3	5	1,594	1,336	99	159
$1,750–$1,999	10	8	6	9	1,855	1,117	356	382
$2,000–$2,499	8	7	5	6	2,166	1,476	428	262
$2,500–$2,999	5	5	3	4	2,795	2,501	101	193
$3,000–$4,999	7	7	5	6	3,456	2,766	397	293
$5,000 and over	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Foreign-born white families [7]								
All families	281	266	60	168	1,238	1,123	22	93
Relief families	76	65	15	43	653	542	34	77
Nonrelief families	205	201	45	125	1,455	1,338	18	99
$0–$499	10	7	4	6	176	322	−224	78
$500–$749	17	16	5	11	633	509	23	101
$750–$999	45	45	6	17	917	861	13	43
$1,000–$1,249	42	42	4	25	1,111	1,030	7	74
$1,250–$1,499	20	20	5	13	1,356	1,208	50	98
$1,500–$1,749	26	26	7	17	1,615	1,494	27	94
$1,750–$1,999	13	13	2	9	1,850	1,669	57	124
$2,000–$2,499	11	11	5	9	2,241	1,983	72	186
$2,500–$2,999	6	6	1	5	2,713	2,505	50	158
$3,000–$4,999	12	12	4	10	3,715	3,472	69	174
$5,000 and over	3	3	2	3	6,356	5,720	96	540
Negro families [7]								
All families	45	45	1	8	552	541	0	11
Relief families	26	26		5	322	315		7
Nonrelief families	19	19	1	3	867	851	0	16

[1] Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] 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.

[3] Includes all families that owned homes during the report year (see table 7, cols. 2, 6, and 10) as well as 3 native white incomplete and 1 Negro family who received rent as pay.

[4] 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.

[5] Includes families having money income other than earnings, families having business losses met from family funds, and families having both.

[6] Includes money income other than earnings, after deduction of business losses met from family funds.

[7] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

TABLE 5.—**Principal earners:** *Number of principal earners scheduled, by sex, with average weeks of employment and average annual earnings, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Number of families	Number of principal earners			Average weeks of employment [3]	Average annual earnings [4]
		All [2]	Male	Female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Native white incomplete families						
All families	152	101	55	46	41	$849
Relief families	41	30	14	16	26	279
Nonrelief families	111	71	41	30	48	1,089
$0–$499	21	4	1	3	35	148
$500–$749	21	11	4	7	42	488
$750–$999	12	7	5	2	45	684
$1,000–$1,249	13	11	6	5	49	853
$1,250–$1,499	7	5	4	1	52	1,028
$1,500–$1,749	6	6	3	3	52	1,019
$1,750–$1,999	10	7	5	2	50	1,236
$2,000–$2,499	8	7	5	2	48	1,335
$2,500–$2,999	5	5	3	2	52	2,028
$3,000–$4,999	7	7	4	3	52	2,188
$5,000 and over	1	1	1	----	(*)	(*)
Foreign-born white families [5]						
All families	281	263	247	16	47	986
Relief families	76	64	62	2	36	498
Nonrelief families	205	199	185	14	50	1,142
$0–$499	10	6	5	1	43	451
$500–$749	17	15	11	4	41	504
$750–$999	45	45	41	4	51	845
$1,000–$1,249	42	42	41	1	51	977
$1,250–$1,499	20	20	20	----	52	1,056
$1,500–$1,749	26	26	25	1	52	1,290
$1,750–$1,999	13	13	11	2	49	1,340
$2,000–$2,499	11	11	11	----	52	1,618
$2,500–$2,999	6	6	6	----	52	1,970
$3,000–$4,999	12	12	11	1	52	1,947
$5,000 and over	3	3	3	----	52	4,307
Negro families [5]						
All families	45	44	38	6	36	519
Relief families	26	25	19	6	24	320
Nonrelief families	19	19	19	----	52	

[1] Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec A.

[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 column are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in column (3). Average earnings of principal earners according to sex were as follows:

Color and nativity group	All families	
	Male	Female
Native white incomplete	$999	$669
Foreign-born white	1,009	630
Negro	588	81

[5] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

TABLE 6.—**Number of earners in family:** *Number of families scheduled with specified number of individual earners; number and average earnings of supplementary earners; and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families with specified number of individual earners			Number of supplementary earners	Average earnings of supplementary earners [2]	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [3]
		Any	One	Two or more			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Native white incomplete families							
All families	152	101	75	26	37	$527	$128
Relief families	41	30	25	5	7	127	22
Nonrelief families	111	71	50	21	30	620	168
$0–$499	21	4	3	1	1	(*)	5
$500–$749	21	11	10	1	1	(*)	11
$750–$999	12	7	6	1	2	(*)	28
$1,000–$1,249	13	11	9	2	2	(*)	27
$1,250–$1,499	7	5	4	1	1	(*)	7
$1,500–$1,749	6	6	3	3	3	556	278
$1,750–$1,999	10	7	3	4	4	551	220
$2,000–$2,499	8	7	5	2	4	582	291
$2,500–$2,999	5	5	3	2	5	474	474
$3,000–$4,999	7	7	4	3	4	942	539
$5,000 and over	1	1		1	3	1,727	(*)
Foreign-born white families [4]							
All families	281	263	185	78	113	439	177
Relief families	76	64	37	27	35	244	112
Nonrelief families	205	199	148	51	78	526	200
$0–$499	10	6	5	1	1	(*)	6
$500–$749	17	15	15				
$750–$999	45	45	42	3	3	91	6
$1,000–$1,249	42	42	33	9	10	143	34
$1,250–$1,499	20	20	14	6	9	275	124
$1,500–$1,749	26	26	17	9	12	351	162
$1,750–$1,999	13	13	8	5	7	486	262
$2,000–$2,499	11	11	7	4	4	927	337
$2,500–$2,999	6	6	3	3	5	642	535
$3,000–$4,999	12	12	2	10	23	785	1,505
$5,000 and over	3	3	2	1	4	1,060	1,413
Negro families [4]							
All families	45	44	38	6	6	170	23
Relief families	26	25	24	1	1	(*)	1
Nonrelief families	19	19	14	5	5	198	52

[1] Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] Averages in this column are based on the number of supplementary earners, column (6).

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

[4] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

TABLE 7.—Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent: *Number of home-owning and renting families scheduled, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Native white incomplete families				Foreign-born white families [2]				Negro families [2]			
	Number of families—		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All families	91	61	$31	$15	168	113	$24	$16	7	38	$13	$10
Relief families	13	28	20	11	43	33	22	12	5	21	13	9
Nonrelief families	78	33	33	18	125	80	25	17	2	17	(*)	12
$0–$499	14	7	22	14	6	4	18	13	------	------	------	------
$500–$749	11	10	29	17	11	6	24	16	1	6	(*)	13
$750–$999	8	4	30	16	17	28	21	16	1	7	(*)	13
$1,000–$1,249	9	4	26	20	25	17	21	15	------	4	------	11
$1,250–$1,499	5	2	42	(*)	13	7	26	21	------	------	------	------
$1,500–$1,749	5	1	29	(*)	17	9	22	20	------	------	------	------
$1,750–$1,999	9	1	49	(*)	9	4	29	23	------	------	------	------
$2,000–$2,499	6	2	39	(*)	9	2	33	(*)	------	------	------	------
$2,500–$2,999	4	1	35	(*)	5	1	30	(*)	------	------	------	------
$3,000–$4,999	6	1	38	(*)	10	2	32	(*)	------	------	------	------
$5,000 and over	1	------	(*)	------	3	------	58	------	------	------	------	------

[1] Families are classified as home-owning or renting families according to their status at the date of interview. Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[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 was estimated by the family.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

TABLE 1.—Color and nativity groups by income: *Number of families scheduled of specified color and nativity, by income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Native white		Negro [3]	Foreign-born white		
	Complete [2]	Incomplete		All	Complete	Incomplete
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Relief and nonrelief families [4]						
All families	1,600	114	25	105	83	22
$0–$249	119	30	10	11	8	3
$250–$499	141	17	4	16	12	4
$500–$749	150	13	3	18	15	3
$750–$999	202	15	3	12	11	1
$1,000–$1,249	182	5	2	15	9	6
$1,250–$1,499	171	9	1	10	8	2
$1,500–$1,749	165	9	2	4	4	
$1,750–$1,999	130	3		3	2	1
$2,000–$2,249	80	3		7	6	1
$2,250–$2,499	82	4		2	2	
$2,500–$2,999	81	4		1	1	
$3,000–$3,499	42	1		2	2	
$3,500–$3,999	25			1	1	
$4,000–$4,499	9	1				
$4,500–$4,999	8					
$5,000–$7,499	13			3	2	1
$7,500 and over						
Nonrelief families						
All families	1,234	73	10	76	60	16
$0–$249	11	4	1	2	2	
$250–$499	45	8	1	4	1	3
$500–$749	78	10	2	11	10	1
$750–$999	148	14	3	11	10	1
$1,000–$1,249	164	5	1	15	9	6
$1,250–$1,499	165	8		10	8	2
$1,500–$1,749	161	8	2	4	4	
$1,750–$1,999	125	3		3	2	1
$2,000–$2,249	78	3		7	6	1
$2,250–$2,499	82	4		2	2	
$2,500–$2,999	81	4		1	1	
$3,000–$3,499	41	1		2	2	
$3,500–$3,999	25			1	1	
$4,000–$4,499	9	1				
$4,500–$4,999	8					
$5,000–$7,499	13			3	2	1
$7,500 and over						

[1] See the introductory note to sec. A for the size 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. Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] See sec. B tables for tabular analysis of native white complete families.

[3] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

[4] Relief families are distributed according to their income, which excludes direct relief received in cash or kind.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

TABLE 2.—**Occupational groups:** *Number of families scheduled of specified occupational groups, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Occupational group				
	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional [2]	Other [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Native white incomplete families					
All families	114	40	20	18	36
Relief families	41	15	3	2	21
Nonrelief families	73	25	17	16	15
$0–$499	12	2		4	6
$500–$749	10	4	1	2	3
$750–$999	14	5	3	2	4
$1,000–$1,249	5	1	2	2	
$1,250–$1,499	8	3	3		2
$1,500–$1,749	8	4	3	1	
$1,750–$1,999	3	1	1	1	
$2,000–$2,499	7	2	2	3	
$2,500–$2,999	4	2	1	1	
$3,000–$4,999	2	1	1		
$5,000 and over					
Foreign-born white families [4]					
All families	105	66	8	22	9
Relief families	29	21	2		6
Nonrelief families	76	45	6	22	3
$0–$499	6	4		2	
$500–$749	11	6		3	2
$750–$999	11	5	1	5	
$1,000–$1,249	15	10	1	3	1
$1,250–$1,499	10	5	2	3	
$1,500–$1,749	4	3		1	
$1,750–$1,999	3	3			
$2,000–$2,499	9	6	2	1	
$2,500–$2,999	1	1			
$3,000–$4,999	3	1		2	
$5,000 and over	3	1		2	
Negro families [4]					
All families	25	15	1	3	6
Relief families	15	7	1	2	5
Nonrelief families	10	8		1	1

[1] Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] The business and professional families are classified as follows:

Occupational group	All families		
	Native white incomplete	Foreign-born white	Negro
Independent business	13	20	2
Independent professional			
Salaried business	1		
Salaried professional	4	2	1

[3] This group includes families with no gainfully employed members.

[4] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

TABLE 3.—**Family types:** *Number of families scheduled of specified types, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	All	Complete families of type [2]—									Incomplete families
		All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	Other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Foreign-born white families											
All families	105	83	14	6	5	18	6	8	13	13	22
Relief families	29	23	3	------	2	2	4	4	5	3	6
Nonrelief families	76	60	11	6	3	16	2	4	8	10	16
$0–$499	6	3	1	------	------	1	------	------	------	1	3
$500–$749	11	10	1	2	1	5	------	1	------	------	1
$750–$999	11	10	2	2	------	3	1	1	------	1	1
$1,000–$1,249	15	9	3	2	------	2	------	1	1	------	6
$1,250–$1,499	10	8	------	------	1	------	------	1	2	4	2
$1,500–$1,749	4	4	2	------	------	------	------	------	1	1	------
$1,750–$1,999	3	2	------	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	1
$2,000–$2,499	9	8	1	------	------	1	1	------	3	2	1
$2,500–$2,999	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------
$3,000–$4,999	3	3	1	------	1	------	------	------	1	------	------
$5,000 and over	3	2	------	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	1
Negro families											
All families	25	13	2	1	2	5	2	------	------	1	12
Relief families	15	6	------	------	2	2	1	------	------	1	9
Nonrelief families	10	7	2	1	------	3	1	------	------	------	3

[1] Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] For definitions of family types, see footnote 1 of table 1, of sec. B, on p. 338.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

TABLE 4.—**Sources of family income:** *Number of families scheduled receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving—			Average family income [2]			
		Money income from—		Non-money income from housing [3]	Total	Money income from—		Non-money income from housing [4]
		Earnings	Other sources (positive or negative) [5]			Earnings	Other sources (positive or negative) [6]	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Native white incomplete families								
All families	114	78	28	56	$884	$684	$102	$98
Relief families	41	20	6	11	253	187	28	38
Nonrelief families	73	58	22	45	1,239	964	144	131
$0–$499	12	6	4	6	304	153	68	83
$500–$749	10	7	5	6	606	314	172	120
$750–$999	14	10	6	7	858	512	220	126
$1,000–$1,249	5	5	1	4	1,144	1,034	1	109
$1,250–$1,499	8	6	3	6	1,372	885	340	147
$1,500–$1,749	8	8	1	6	1,586	1,367	19	200
$1,750–$1,999	3	3		2	1,833	1,644		189
$2,000–$2,499	7	7		5	2,211	2,080		131
$2,500–$2,999	4	4	2	3	2,840	2,146	500	194
$3,000–$4,999	2	2			(*)	(*)		
$5,000 and over								
Foreign-born white families [7]								
All families	105	96	29	68	1,150	970	82	98
Relief families	29	23	2	17	356	277	9	70
Nonrelief families	76	73	27	51	1,454	1,234	111	109
$0–$499	6	6	3	4	332	227	35	70
$500–$749	11	9	4	7	614	421	129	64
$750–$999	11	11	2	7	868	709	52	107
$1,000–$1,249	15	14	7	6	1,129	917	150	62
$1,250–$1,499	10	10	4	8	1,383	1,256	30	97
$1,500–$1,749	4	4	1	3	1,611	1,177	252	182
$1,750–$1,999	3	3		3	1,856	1,664		192
$2,000–$2,499	9	9	2	7	2,151	1,895	113	143
$2,500–$2,999	1	1		1	(*)	(*)		(*)
$3,000–$4,999	3	3	2	2	3,430	2,820	454	156
$5,000 and over	3	3	2	3	5,654	5,301	87	266
Negro families [7]								
All families	25	19	5	11	522	427	51	44
Relief families	15	10	3	5	312	255	9	48
Nonrelief families	10	9	2	6	835	682	114	39

[1] Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2), whether or not they received income from specified source. See glossary for definition of terms.

[3] Includes all families that owned homes during the report year (see table 7, columns 2, 6, and 10) as well as 2 Negro families who received rent as pay.

[4] 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.

[5] 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.

[6] Includes money income other than earnings, after deduction of business losses met from family funds.

[7] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

TABLE 5.—**Principal earners:** *Number of principal earners scheduled, by sex, with average weeks of employment and average annual earnings, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Number of families	Number of principal earners			Average weeks of employment [3]	Average annual earnings [4]
		All [2]	Male	Female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Native white incomplete families						
All families	114	68	40	28	42	$889
Relief families	41	17	12	5	26	353
Nonrelief families	73	51	28	23	47	1,067
$0–$499	12	3		3	45	297
$500–$749	10	6	4	2	38	392
$750–$999	14	8	2	6	48	758
$1,000–$1,249	5	4	3	1	52	954
$1,250–$1,499	8	6	3	3	46	994
$1,500–$1,749	8	8	6	2	44	1,182
$1,750–$1,999	3	3	2	1	52	1,575
$2,000–$2,499	7	7	5	2	50	1,717
$2,500–$2,999	4	4	3	1	49	1,534
$3,000–$4,999	2	2		2	(*)	(*)
$5,000 and over						
Foreign-born white families						
All families	105	95	78	17	43	868
Relief families	29	23	20	3	23	333
Nonrelief families	76	72	58	14	49	1,039
$0–$499	6	6	3	3	41	193
$500–$749	11	9	6	3	49	511
$750–$999	11	11	11		46	709
$1,000–$1,249	15	13	13		48	950
$1,250–$1,499	10	10	7	3	52	1,089
$1,500–$1,749	4	4	4		52	1,126
$1,750–$1,999	3	3	2	1	52	1,395
$2,000–$2,499	9	9	6	3	52	1,209
$2,500–$2,999	1	1		1	(*)	(*)
$3,000–$4,999	3	3	3		52	2,360
$5,000 and over	3	3	3		52	3,537
Negro families [5]						
All families	25	16	16		39	649
Relief families	15	8	8		37	453
Nonrelief families	10	8	8		41	844

[1] Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[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 column are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in column (3). Average earnings of principal earners according to sex were as follows:

Color and nativity group	All families	
	Male	Female
Native white incomplete	$941	$814
Foreign-born white	926	600
Negro	600	

[5] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

TABLE 6.—**Number of earners in family:** *Number of families scheduled with specified number of individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families with specified number of individual earners			Number of supplementary earners	Average earnings of supplementary earners [2]	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [3]
		Any	One	Two or more			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Native white incomplete families							
All families	114	68	52	16	21	$613	$113
Relief families	41	17	15	2	2	(*)	26
Nonrelief families	73	51	37	14	19	621	162
$0–$499	12	3	3				
$500–$749	10	6	6				
$750–$999	14	8	7	1	1	(*)	33
$1,000–$1,249	5	4	3	1	1	(*)	88
$1,250–$1,499	8	6	4	2	2	(*)	125
$1,500–$1,749	8	8	6	2	3	493	185
$1,750–$1,999	3	3	2	1	1	(*)	69
$2,000–$2,499	7	7	3	4	4	596	340
$2,500–$2,999	4	4	3	1	3	604	453
$3,000–$4,999	2	2		2	4	1,000	(*)
$5,000 and over							
Foreign-born white families [4]							
All families	105	95	70	25	41	443	173
Relief families	29	23	19	4	4	92	13
Nonrelief families	76	72	51	21	37	481	234
$0–$499	6	6	5	1	1	(*)	35
$500–$749	11	9	8	1	1	(*)	2
$750–$999	11	11	11				
$1,000–$1,249	15	13	11	2	2	(*)	41
$1,250–$1,499	10	10	6	4	7	205	144
$1,500–$1,749	4	4	3	1	1	(*)	52
$1,750–$1,999	3	3	2	1	1	(*)	225
$2,000–$2,499	9	9	3	6	12	508	678
$2,500–$2,999	1	1		1	4	464	(*)
$3,000–$4,999	3	3	2	1	2	(*)	460
$5,000 and over	3	3		3	6	882	1,764
Negro families [4]							
All families	25	16	16				
Relief families	15	8	8				
Nonrelief families	10	8	8				

[1] Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] Averages in this column are based on the number of supplementary earners, column (6).

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

[4] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

TABLE 7.—**Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent:** *Number of home-owning and renting families scheduled, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by color, nativity, and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Native white incomplete families				Foreign-born white families [2]				Negro families [2]			
	Number of families—		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All families	56	58	$26	$14	68	37	$20	$17	9	16	$17	$11
Relief families	11	30	19	9	17	12	18	12	3	12	20	11
Nonrelief families	45	28	27	20	51	25	21	19	6	4	15	11
$0–$499	6	6	22	16	4	2	14	(*)	-------	2	-------	(*)
$500–$749	6	4	24	14	7	4	15	23	1	1	(*)	(*)
$750–$999	7	7	29	20	7	4	22	13	3	------	12	------
$1,000–$1,249	4	1	27	(*)	6	9	20	21	1	------	(*)	------
$1,250–$1,499	6	**2	28	(*)	8	2	17	(*)	-------	-------	-------	-------
$1,500–$1,749	6	2	31	(*)	3	1	28	(*)	1	1	(*)	(*)
$1,750–$1,999	2	1	(*)	(*)	3	------	23	------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$2,000–$2,499	5	2	25	(*)	7	2	22	(*)	-------	-------	-------	-------
$2,500–$2,999	3	1	30	(*)	1	------	(*)	------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$3,000–$4,999	-------	2	-------	(*)	2	1	(*)	(*)	-------	-------	-------	-------
$5,000 and over	-------	------	-------	------	3	------	31	------	-------	-------	-------	-------

[1] Families are classified as home-owning or renting families according to their status at the date of interview. Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[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.

** Rent not reported for 1 family.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

LOGANSPORT, IND.

TABLE 1.—**Nativity groups by income:** *Number of families scheduled of specified nativity, by income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	White				
	Native		Foreign born		
	Complete [2]	Incomplete	All	Complete	Incomplete
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Relief and nonrelief families [3]					
All families	3,190	185	56	43	13
$0–$249	119	39	5		5
$250–$499	287	27	8	5	3
$500–$749	464	31	5	4	1
$750–$999	465	26	9	9	
$1,000–$1,249	419	15	7	7	
$1,250–$1,499	321	15	5	5	
$1,500–$1,749	330	5	7	6	1
$1,750–$1,999	237	9	1		1
$2,000–$2,249	146	4	4	3	1
$2,250–$2,499	111	2			
$2,500–$2,999	137	5	3	3	
$3,000–$3,499	84	5	1		1
$3,500–$3,999	28				
$4,000–$4,499	15		1	1	
$4,500–$4,999	5				
$5,000–$7,499	17	2			
$7,500–$9,999	4				
$10,000 and over	1				
Nonrelief families					
All families	2,698	150	49	37	12
$0–$249	51	23	4		4
$250–$499	156	23	6	3	3
$500–$749	270	23	3	2	1
$750–$999	412	21	7	7	
$1,000–$1,249	393	14	7	7	
$1,250–$1,499	314	15	5	5	
$1,500–$1,749	323	5	7	6	1
$1,750–$1,999	236	9	1		1
$2,000–$2,249	145	3	4	3	1
$2,250–$2,499	110	2			
$2,500–$2,999	135	5	3	3	
$3,000–$3,499	83	5	1		1
$3,500–$3,999	28				
$4,000–$4,499	15		1	1	
$4,500–$4,999	5				
$5,000–$7,499	17	2			
$7,500–$9,999	4				
$10,000 and over	1				

[1] See the introductory note to sec. A for the size 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 8 Negro families and 1 of other color not shown on this or any of the subsequent tables, due to their relative infrequency. Since the data on these two nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] See sec. B tables for tabular analysis of native white complete families.

[3] Relief families are distributed according to their income, which excludes direct relief received in cash or kind.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

LOGANSPORT, IND.

TABLE 2.—**Occupational groups:** *Number of families scheduled of specified occupational groups, by nativity and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Occupational groups				
	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional [2]	Other [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Native white incomplete families					
All families	185	86	28	34	37
Relief families	35	19	6	3	7
Nonrelief families	150	67	22	31	30
$0–$499	46	22	2	6	16
$500–$749	23	13	2	3	5
$750–$999	21	6	4	6	5
$1,000–$1,249	14	3	6	4	1
$1,250–$1,499	15	5	3	6	1
$1,500–$1,749	5	3	2		
$1,750–$1,999	9	8		1	
$2,000–$2,499	5	3	1	1	
$2,500–$2,999	5	4	1		
$3,000–$4,999	5		1	3	1
$5,000 and over	2			1	1
Foreign-born white families [4]					
All families	56	33	4	8	11
Relief families	7	6	1		
Nonrelief families	49	27	3	8	11
$0–$499	10	2		2	6
$500–$749	3	1			2
$750–$999	7	5			2
$1,000–$1,249	7	4	1	2	
$1,250–$1,499	5	4	1		
$1,500–$1,749	7	5	1	1	
$1,750–$1,999	1	1			
$2,000–$2,499	4	3		1	
$2,500–$2,999	3	2		1	
$3,000–$4,999	2			1	1
$5,000 and over					

[1] Since the data on these 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec A.

[2] The business and professional families are classified as follows:

Occupational group	All families	
	Native white incomplete	Foreign-born white
Independent business	23	6
Independent professional		
Salaried business	1	2
Salaried professional	10	

[3] This group contains families with no gainfully employed members.

[4] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

LOGANSPORT, IND.

TABLE 3.—**Family types:** *Number of foreign-born white families scheduled of specified types, by income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	All	Complete families of type [2]—									Incomplete families
		All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	Other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Foreign-born white families											
All families	56	43	12	4	2	16	1	2	3	3	13
Relief families	7	6	2	1		1				2	1
Nonrelief families	49	37	10	3	2	15	1	2	3	1	12
$0–$499	10	3	1			2					7
$500–$749	3	2	1			1					1
$750–$999	7	7	3			3			1		
$1,000–$1,249	7	7	3	1		1		1	1		
$1,250–$1,499	5	5	1			2	1		1		
$1,500–$1,749	7	6			2	3				1	1
$1,750–$1,999	1										1
$2,000–$2,499	4	3		2		1					1
$2,500–$2,999	3	3	1			1		1			
$3,000–$4,999	2	1				1					1
$5,000 and over											

[1] Since the data on this nativity group are based on a sample of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.
[2] For definitions of family types, see footnote 1 of table 1 of sec. B on p. 364.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

LOGANSPORT, IND.

TABLE 4.—**Sources of family income:** *Number of families scheduled receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by nativity and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving—			Average family income [2]			
		Money income from—		Non-money income from housing [3]	Total	Money income from—		Non-money income from housing [4]
		Earnings	Other sources (positive or negative) [5]			Earnings	Other sources (positive or negative) [6]	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Native white incomplete families								
All families	185	146	67	122	$945	$660	$194	$91
Relief families	35	28	8	17	438	369	41	28
Nonrelief families	150	118	59	105	1,064	729	229	106
$0–$499	46	28	19	29	265	117	68	80
$500–$749	23	18	9	15	617	395	162	60
$750–$999	21	16	6	18	849	582	173	94
$1,000–$1,249	14	13	4	8	1,115	956	77	82
$1,250–$1,499	15	14	7	11	1,355	845	364	146
$1,500–$1,749	5	5	3	4	1,627	1,133	317	177
$1,750–$1,999	9	9	3	6	1,880	1,688	111	81
$2,000–$2,499	5	5	1	4	2,281	1,958	120	203
$2,500–$2,999	5	5	3	4	2,705	1,928	543	234
$3,000–$4,999	5	4	2	4	3,356	2,340	760	256
$5,000 and over	2	1	2	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Foreign-born white families [7]								
All families	56	43	18	45	1,184	885	193	106
Relief families	7	7		5	584	528		56
Nonrelief families	49	36	18	40	1,270	935	221	114
$0–$499	10	2	6	8	264	39	152	73
$500–$749	3	1	2	2	699	243	399	57
$750–$999	7	5	2	7	846	573	207	66
$1,000–$1,249	7	7	1	6	1,110	886	86	138
$1,250–$1,499	5	5	1	5	1,357	1,256	10	91
$1,500–$1,749	7	7	3	5	1,592	1,239	280	73
$1,750–$1,999	1	1			(*)	(*)		
$2,000–$2,499	4	4	2	4	2,080	1,736	164	180
$2,500–$2,999	3	3		1	2,712	2,566		146
$3,000–$4,999	2	1	1	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
$5,000 and over								

[1] Since the data on these 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] 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.

[3] Includes all families that owned homes during the report year (see table 7, columns (2) and (6)) as well as 4 native white incomplete famlies who received rent as pay.

[4] 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.

[5] 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.

[6] Includes money income other than earnings, after deduction of business losses met from family funds.

[7] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

LOGANSPORT, IND.

TABLE 5.—**Principal earners:** *Number of principal earners scheduled, by sex, with average weeks of employment and average annual earnings, by nativity and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Number of families	Number of principal earners			Average weeks of employment [3]	Average annual earnings [4]
		All [2]	Male	Female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Native white incomplete families						
All families	185	130	70	60	47	$732
Relief families	35	26	14	12	42	409
Nonrelief families	150	104	56	48	48	813
$0–$499	46	20	8	12	37	159
$500–$749	23	16	9	7	48	491
$750–$999	21	14	6	8	51	730
$1,000–$1,249	14	13	5	8	51	904
$1,250–$1,499	15	12	8	4	50	950
$1,500–$1,749	5	5	2	3	52	1,053
$1,750–$1,999	9	9	9		52	1,414
$2,000–$2,499	5	5	3	2	49	1,391
$2,500–$2,999	5	5	3	2	52	1,177
$3,000–$4,999	5	4	3	1	52	1,785
$5,000 and over	2	1		1	(*)	(*)
Foreign-born white families [5]						
All families	56	42	38	4	50	1,041
Relief families	7	7	6	1	45	496
Nonrelief families	49	35	32	3	50	1,149
$0–$499	10	2	1	1	(*)	(*)
$500–$749	3	1	1		(*)	(*)
$750–$999	7	5	5		47	714
$1,000–$1,249	7	6	6		52	973
$1,250–$1,499	5	5	5		52	1,026
$1,500–$1,749	7	7	6	1	48	1,131
$1,750–$1,999	1	1		1	(*)	(*)
$2,000–$2,499	4	4	4		52	1,333
$2,500–$2,999	3	3	3		52	2,567
$3,000–$4,999	2	1	1		(*)	(*)
$5,000 and over						

[1] Since the data on these 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec A.

[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 column are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in column (3). Average earnings of principal earners according to sex were as follows:

Nativity group	All families	
	Male	Female
Native white incomplete	$865	$577
Foreign-born white	1,108	399

[5] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

LOGANSPORT, IND.

TABLE 6.—Number of earners in family: *Number of families scheduled with specified number of individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by nativity and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families with specified number of individual earners			Number of supplementary earners	Average earnings of supplementary earners [2]	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [3]
		Any	One	Two or more			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Native white incomplete families							
All families	185	130	95	35	50	$421	$114
Relief families	35	26	19	7	7	261	52
Nonrelief families	150	104	76	28	43	447	128
$0–$499	46	20	18	2	2	(*)	2
$500–$749	23	16	13	3	3	147	19
$750–$999	21	14	10	4	4	118	23
$1,000–$1,249	14	13	9	4	5	303	108
$1,250–$1,499	15	12	10	2	2	(*)	55
$1,500–$1,749	5	5	4	1	1	(*)	80
$1,750–$1,999	9	9	6	3	6	412	275
$2,000–$2,499	5	5	3	2	6	418	502
$2,500–$2,999	5	5	2	3	7	520	729
$3,000–$4,999	5	4	1	3	5	912	912
$5,000 and over	2	1		1	2	(*)	(*)
Foreign-born white families [4]							
All families	56	42	33	9	16	346	99
Relief families	7	7	6	1	1	(*)	31
Nonrelief families	49	35	27	8	15	355	109
$0–$499	10	2	2				
$500–$749	3	1	1				
$750–$999	7	5	4	1	2	(*)	63
$1,000–$1,249	7	6	5	1	1	(*)	37
$1,250–$1,499	5	5	3	2	2	(*)	211
$1,500–$1,749	7	7	6	1	6	126	108
$1,750–$1,999	1	1		1	2	(*)	(*)
$2,000–$2,499	4	4	2	2	2	(*)	403
$2,500–$2,999	3	3	3				
$3,000–$4,999	2	1	1				
$5,000 and over							

[1] Since the data on these 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] Averages in this column are based on the number of supplementary earners, column (6).

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

[4] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

LOGANSPORT, IND.

TABLE 7.—**Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent:** *Number of home-owning and renting families scheduled, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by nativity and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Native white incomplete families				Foreign-born white families [2]			
	Number of families—		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All families	118	67	$18	$13	45	11	$18	$14
Relief families	15	20	10	8	5	2	12	(*)
Nonrelief families	103	47	19	15	40	9	19	15
$0–$499	29	17	17	11	8	2	15	(*)
$500–$749	15	8	13	10	2	1	(*)	(*)
$750–$999	18	3	15	23	7		12	
$1,000–$1,249	8	6	18	16	6	1	21	(*)
$1,250–$1,499	11	4	24	18	5		13	
$1,500–$1,749	3	2	22	(*)	5	2	14	(*)
$1,750–$1,999	6	3	17	16		1		(*)
$2,000–$2,499	3	2	22	(*)	4		22	
$2,500–$2,999	4	1	35	(*)	1	2	(*)	(*)
$3,000–$4,999	4	1	36	(*)	2		(*)	
$5,000 and over	2		(*)					

[1] Families are classified as home-owning or renting families according to their status at the date of interview. Since the data on these 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[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 was estimated by the family.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MATTOON, ILL.

TABLE 1.—**Nativity groups by income:** *Number of native white families scheduled, by income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Native white	
	Complete [2]	Incomplete
(1)	(2)	(3)
Relief and nonrelief families [3]		
All families	2,521	175
0–$249	211	34
$250–$499	365	43
$500–$749	289	26
$750–$999	326	22
$1,000–$1,249	268	13
$1,250–$1,499	225	16
$1,500–$1,749	166	6
$1,750–$1,999	191	3
$2,000–$2,249	129	2
$2,250–$2,499	92	1
$2,500–$2,999	113	5
$3,000–$3,499	67	3
$3,500–$3,999	35	1
$4,000–$4,499	11	----------
$4,500–$4,999	10	----------
$5,000–$7,499	15	----------
$7,500–$9,999	6	----------
$10,000 and over	2	----------

Income class	Native white	
	Complete [2]	Incomplete
(1)	(2)	(3)
Nonrelief families		
All families	1,883	119
$0–$249	51	15
$250–$499	87	17
$500–$749	173	21
$750–$999	276	17
$1,000–$1,249	247	13
$1,250–$1,499	219	15
$1,500–$1,749	164	6
$1,750–$1,999	188	3
$2,000–$2,249	129	2
$2,250–$2,499	91	1
$2,500–$2,999	112	5
$3,000–$3,499	67	3
$3,500–$3,999	35	1
$4,000–$4,499	11	----------
$4,500–$4,999	10	----------
$5,000–$7,499	15	----------
$7,500–$9,999	6	----------
$10,000 and over	2	----------

[1] See the introductory note to sec. A for the size 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 17 foreign-born families and 12 negro families not shown on this or any of the subsequent tables, due to their relative infrequency. Since the data on this nativity group are based on a sample of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] See sec. B tables for tabular analysis of native white complete families.

[3] Relief families are distributed according to their income, which excludes direct relief received in cash or kind.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MATTOON, ILL.

TABLE 2.—**Occupational groups:** *Number of families scheduled of specified occupational groups, by income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Occupational group				
	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional [2]	Other [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Native white incomplete families					
All families	175	89	20	27	39
Relief families	56	42	3	5	6
Nonrelief families	119	47	17	22	33
$0–$499	32	13		2	17
$500–$749	21	7	1	5	8
$750–$999	17	7	4	4	2
$1,000–$1,249	13	7	3	1	2
$1,250–$1,499	15	4	4	4	3
$1,500–$1,749	6	2	1	3	
$1,750–$1,999	3	3			
$2,000–$2,499	3	1	1		1
$2,500–$2,999	5	2	3		
$3,000–$4,999	4	1		3	
$5,000 and over					

[1] Since the data on this nativity group are based on a sample of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] The business and professional families are classified as follows:

Occupational group	All families, native white, incomplete
Independent business	17
Independent professional	0
Salaried business	2
Salaried professional	8

[3] This group contains families with no gainfully employed members.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MATTOON, ILL.

TABLE 4.—**Sources of family income:** *Number of families scheduled receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving—			Average family income,[2]			
		Money income from—		Non-money income from housing [3]	Total	Money income from—		Non-money income from housing [4]
		Earnings	Other sources (positive or negative) [5]			Earnings	Other sources (positive or negative) [6]	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Native white incomplete families								
All families	175	135	60	98	$789	$574	$134	$81
Relief families	56	50	10	20	338	287	31	20
Nonrelief families	119	85	50	78	1,001	708	183	110
$0–$499	32	14	17	22	246	76	101	69
$500–$749	21	13	10	15	614	317	181	116
$750–$999	17	15	5	9	863	578	170	115
$1,000–$1,249	13	11	3	4	1,143	909	192	42
$1,250–$1,499	15	12	6	11	1,321	897	258	166
$1,500–$1,749	6	6	1	5	1,593	1,345	42	206
$1,750–$1,999	3	3	2	2	1,903	1,544	330	29
$2,000–$2,499	3	2	2	2	2,161	1,282	657	222
$2,500–$2,999	5	5	2	4	2,657	2,181	334	142
$3,000–$4,999	4	4	2	4	3,494	3,142	144	208
$5,000 and over								

[1] Since the data on this nativity group are based on a sample of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] 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.

[3] Includes all families that owned homes during the report year (see table 7, column 2) as well as 2 native white incomplete families who received rent as pay.

[4] 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.

[5] 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.

[6] Includes money income other than earnings, after deduction of business losses met from family funds.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MATTOON, ILL.

TABLE 5.—**Principal earners:** *Number of principal earners scheduled, by sex, with average weeks of employment and average annual earnings, by income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Number of families	Number of principal earners			Average weeks of employment [3]	Average annual earnings [4]
		All [2]	Male	Female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Native white incomplete families						
All families	175	118	65	53	41	$709
Relief families	56	42	23	19	33	317
Nonrelief families	119	76	42	34	46	926
$0–$499	32	12	6	6	28	178
$500–$749	21	9	4	5	45	560
$750–$999	17	12	5	7	46	654
$1,000–$1,249	13	11	6	5	52	897
$1,250–$1,499	15	12	5	7	48	1,083
$1,500–$1,749	6	6	6	----	50	1,263
$1,750–$1,999	3	3	3	----	52	1,252
$2,000–$2,499	3	2	1	1	(*)	(*)
$2,500–$2,999	5	5	3	2	52	1,640
$3,000–$4,999	4	4	3	1	52	2,550
$5,000 and over	----	----	----	----	----	----

[1] Since the data on this nativity group are based on a sample of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[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 column are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in column (3). Average earnings of principal earners according to sex were as follows:

Nativity group	All families	
	Male	Female
Native white incomplete	$815	$579

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MATTOON, ILL.

TABLE 6.—Number of earners in family: *Number of families scheduled with specified number of individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by nativity and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families with specified number of individual earners			Number of supplementary earners	Average earnings of supplementary earners [2]	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [3]
		Any	One	Two or more			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Native white incomplete families							
All families	175	118	87	31	39	$282	$63
Relief families	56	42	31	11	12	111	24
Nonrelief families	119	76	56	20	27	359	81
$0–$499	32	12	12				
$500–$749	21	9	9				
$750–$999	17	12	9	3	4	162	38
$1,000–$1,249	13	11	7	4	6	326	150
$1,250–$1,499	15	12	9	3	3	121	24
$1,500–$1,749	6	6	5	1	1	(*)	2
$1,750–$1,999	3	3	1	2	3	292	292
$2,000–$2,499	3	2	1	1	1	(*)	286
$2,500–$2,999	5	5	2	3	6	433	520
$3,000–$4,999	4	4	1	3	3	790	592
$5,000 and over							

[1] Since the data on this nativity group are based on a sample of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.
[2] Averages in this column are based on the number of supplementary earners, column (6).
[3] Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class, column (2).
*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

MATTOON, ILL.

TABLE 7.—**Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent:** *Number of home-owning and renting families scheduled, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by nativity and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Native white incomplete families			
	Number of families—		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [2]	Rent [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
All families	96	79	$21	$13
Relief families	19	37	10	11
Nonrelief families	77	42	24	14
$0–$499	21	11	17	8
$500–$749	15	6	22	14
$750–$999	9	8	28	15
$1,000–$1,249	4	9	20	18
$1,250–$1,499	11	4	28	16
$1,500–$1,749	5	1	36	(*)
$1,750–$1,999	2	1	(*)	(*)
$2,000–$2,499	2	1	(*)	(*)
$2,500–$2,999	4	1	28	(*)
$3,000–$4,999	4		30	
$5,000 and over				

[1] Families are classified as home owning or renting families according to their status at the date of interview. Since the data on this nativity group are based on a sample of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[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.

[3] 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 was estimated by the family.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

PERU, IND.

TABLE 1.—**Nativity groups by income:** *Number of families scheduled of specified nativity, by income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Native white		Foreign born white [3]
	Complete [2]	Incomplete	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Relief and nonrelief families [4]			
All families	2,116	120	25
$0–$249	100	29	2
$250–$499	149	22	4
$500–$749	317	23	4
$750–$999	316	18	2
$1,000–$1,249	269	12	6
$1,250–$1,499	234	4	1
$1,500–$1,749	162	1	----
$1,750–$1,999	174	2	----
$2,000–$2,249	110	1	1
$2,250–$2,499	92	2	2
$2,500–$2,999	102	3	2
$3,000–$3,499	46	3	----
$3,500–$3,999	24	----	----
$4,000–$4,499	7	----	1
$4,500–$4,999	7	----	----
$5,000–$7,499	4	----	----
$7,500–$9,999	1	----	----
$10,000 and over	2	----	----
Nonrelief families			
All families	1,781	94	20
$0–$249	45	17	1
$250–$499	77	16	2
$500–$749	170	17	2
$750–$999	274	18	2
$1,000–$1,249	259	11	6
$1,250–$1,499	228	3	1
$1,500–$1,749	160	1	----
$1,750–$1,999	174	2	----
$2,000–$2,249	109	1	1
$2,250–$2,499	92	2	2
$2,500–$2,999	102	3	2
$3,000–$3,499	46	3	----
$3,500–$3,999	24	----	----
$4,000–$4,499	7	----	1
$4,500–$4,999	7	----	----
$5,000–$7,499	4	----	----
$7,500–$9,999	1	----	----
$10,000 and over	2	----	----

[1] See the introductory note to sec. A for the size 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 10 negro families not shown on this or any of the subsequent tables, due to their relative infrequency. Since the data on these two nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] See sec. B tables for tabular analysis of native white complete families.

[3] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

[4] Relief families are distributed according to their income, which excludes direct relief received in cash or kind.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

PERU, IND.

TABLE 2. **Occupational groups:** *Number of families scheduled of specified occupational groups, by nativity and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Occupational groups				
	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional [2]	Other [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Native white incomplete families					
All families	120	44	16	23	37
Relief families	26	13	1	3	9
Nonrelief families	94	31	15	20	28
$0–$499	33	11		6	16
$500–$749	17	4	3	3	7
$750–$999	18	8	4	6	
$1,000–$1,249	11	4	3	2	2
$1,250–$1,499	3	1		2	
$1,500–$1,749	1	1			
$1,750–$1,999	2		1		1
$2,000–$2,499	3	1			2
$2,500–$2,999	3	1	2		
$3,000–$4,999	3		2	1	
$5,000 and over					
Foreign-born white families [4]					
All families	25	18	1	4	2
Relief families	5	4			1
Nonrelief families	20	14	1	4	1

[1] Since the data on these 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] The business and professional families are classified as follows:

Occupational group	All families	
	Native white incomplete	Foreign-born white
Independent business	19	3
Independent professional	1	
Salaried business		
Salaried professional	3	1

[3] This group contains families with no gainfully employed members.

[4] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

PERU, IND.

TABLE 3.—**Family types:** *Number of foreign-born white families scheduled of specified types, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	All	Complete families of type [2]									Incomplete families
		All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	Other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Foreign-born white families											
All families	25	20	9		3	6	1			1	5
Relief families	5	3	1		1	1					2
Nonrelief families	20	17	8		2	5	1			1	3

[1] Since the data on this nativity group are based on a sample of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] For definitions of family types, see footnote 1 of table 1 of sec. B on p. 146.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

PERU, IND.

TABLE 4.—**Sources of family income:** *Number of families scheduled receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by nativity and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving—			Average family income [2]			
		Money income from—		Non-money income from housing [3]	Total	Money income from—		Non-money income from housing [4]
		Earnings	Other sources (positive or negative) [5]			Earnings	Other sources (positive or negative) [6]	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Native white incomplete families								
All families	120	83	44	70	$742	$534	$132	$76
Relief families	26	17	5	12	348	297	15	36
Nonrelief families	94	66	39	58	851	601	164	86
$0–$499	33	17	17	17	255	110	92	53
$500–$749	17	10	9	13	604	288	213	103
$750–$999	18	18	5	9	865	756	55	54
$1,000–$1,249	11	9	2	6	1,097	840	218	39
$1,250–$1,499	3	3		3	1,368	1,282		86
$1,500–$1,749	1	1			(*)	(*)		
$1,750–$1,999	2	1	2	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
$2,000–$2,499	3	1	2	3	2,269	730	1,189	350
$2,500–$2,999	3	3	1	2	2,701	2,535	17	149
$3,000–$4,999	3	3	1	3	3,146	2,721	67	358
$5,000 and over								
Foreign-born white families [7]								
All families	25	23	6	19	1,217	1,078	55	84
Relief families	5	4		2	390	386		4
Nonrelief families	20	19	6	17	1,424	1,251	69	104

[1] Since the data on these 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[2] 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.

[3] Includes all families that owned homes during the report year.

[4] 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.

[5] 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.

[6] Includes money income other than earnings, after deduction of business losses met from family funds.

[7] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

PERU, IND.

TABLE 5.—**Principal earners:** *Number of principal earners scheduled, by sex, with average weeks of employment and average annual earnings, by nativity and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Number of families	Number of principal earners			Average weeks of employment [3]	Average annual earnings [4]
		All [2]	Male	Female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Native white incomplete families						
All families	120	68	29	39	47	$692
Relief families	26	14	8	6	42	430
Nonrelief families	94	54	21	33	48	759
$0–$499	33	10	3	7	38	224
$500–$749	17	7	5	2	48	460
$750–$999	18	16	2	14	52	618
$1,000–$1,249	11	9	3	6	51	850
$1,250–$1,499	3	3	1	2	38	794
$1,500–$1,749	1	1	1	----	(*)	(*)
$1,750–$1,999	2	1	1	----	(*)	(*)
$2,000–$2,499	3	1	1	----	(*)	(*)
$2,500–$2,999	3	3	1	2	52	2,057
$3,000–$4,999	3	3	3	----	52	1,647
Foreign-born white families [5]						
All families	25	22	22	----	48	1,019
Relief families	5	4	4	----	46	482
Nonrelief families	20	18	18	----	48	1,139

[1] Since the data on these 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec A.

[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 column are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in column (3). Average earnings of principal earners according to sex were as follows:

Nativity group	All families	
	Male	Female
Native white incomplete	$839	$582
Foreign-born white	1,019	----

[5] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

PERU, IND.

TABLE 6. **Number of earners in family:** *Number of families scheduled with specified number of individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by nativity and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Number of families	Number of families with specified number of individual earners			Number of supplementary earners	Average earnings of supplementary earners [2]	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners [3]
		Any	One	Two or more			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Native white incomplete families							
All families	120	68	42	26	34	$351	$99
Relief families	26	14	10	4	4	387	60
Nonrelief families	94	54	32	22	30	346	111
$0–$499	33	10	9	1	1	(*)	6
$500–$749	17	7	5	2	2	(*)	7
$750–$999	18	16	10	6	7	223	87
$1,000–$1,249	11	9	5	4	4	390	142
$1,250–$1,499	3	3		3	5	293	488
$1,500–$1,749	1	1	1				
$1,750–$1,999	2	1		1	3	264	(*)
$2,000–$2,499	3	1		1	1	(*)	37
$2,500–$2,999	3	3	1	2	2	(*)	460
$3,000–$4,999	3	3	1	2	5	645	1,075
$5,000 and over							
Foreign-born white families [4]							
All families	25	22	18	4	5	870	174
Relief families	5	4	4				
Nonrelief families	20	18	14	4	5	870	217

[1] Since the data on this nativity group are based on a sample of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.
[2] Averages in this column are based on the number of supplementary earners, column (6).
[3] Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class, column (2).
[4] Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.
* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

PERU, IND.

TABLE 7.—**Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent:** *Number of home-owning and renting families scheduled, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by nativity and income, 1935–36* [1]

Income class	Native white incomplete families				Foreign-born white families [2]			
	Number of families—		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value [3]	Rent [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All families	70	50	$18	$11	19	6	$16	$13
Relief families	12	14	13	7	2	3	(*)	8
Nonrelief families	58	36	19	13	17	3	17	18
$0–$499	17	16	14	10	3		17	
$500–$749	13	4	20	17	2		(*)	
$750–$999	9	9	18	14	2		(*)	
$1,000–$1,249	6	5	13	17	5	1	16	(*)
$1,250–$1,499	3		13		1		(*)	
$1,500–$1,749		1		(*)				
$1,750–$1,999	2		(*)					
$2,000–$2,499	3		42		2	1	(*)	(*)
$2,500–$2,999	2	1	(*)	(*)	1	1	(*)	(*)
$3,000–$4,999	3		40		1		(*)	
$5,000 and over								

[1] Families are classified as home-owning or renting families according to their status at the date of interview. Since the data on these 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no combinations of the data can be made with those for other groups without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

[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 was estimated by the family.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Appendix A

Sampling Procedure in Nine Cities of the East Central Region

The Random Sample

According to the general plan for the Study of Consumer Purchases, cities in three size groups were selected for study in each region: Large cities consisting of populations of 250,000 to 300,000; middle-sized cities with populations of 30,000 to 75,000; and small cities ranging in size from 8,000 to 20,000 inhabitants. The East Central area was chosen for special intensified sampling and consequently the Study was carried on in more cities in this region than in other regions. In the East Central United States, Columbus, Ohio, with its population of 290,564 was selected as the large city; Springfield, Ill. (population 71,864), Muncie, Ind. (population 46,548), and New Castle, Pa. (population 48,674) represented three middle-sized cities; while Beaver Falls, Pa. (population 17,147), Connellsville, Pa. (population 13,290), Logansport, Ind. (population 18,508), Mattoon, Ill. (population 14,631), and Peru, Ind. (population 12,730) were chosen as the small cities to be surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.[1]

Since the findings presented in this report on families in the East Central region are based upon data gathered by random sampling, a detailed statement of the sampling procedure by which the community patterns were ascertained is now presented. A discussion of the sampling method employed in the study of expenditures will be included in volume II of the East Central Bulletin.

The Record Card Sample

Selection of the random sample.—The plan called for a sample of families in each city large enough to yield the required number of cases of specified income, occupation, and family type for the controlled expenditure study. A total 40 percent coverage of families in Columbus, a 60 percent coverage in Muncie and in New Castle, and a 100 percent coverage in each of the other cities was planned.[2] On

[1] As a part of the coordinated program for this region, the Bureau of Home Economics surveyed in the East Central area the small cities of Beaver Dam, Wis.; Lincoln, Ill.; Mount Vernon, Ohio, and New Philadelphia, Ohio, as well as villages and farm counties in Illinois, Pennyslvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and New Jersey. (See appendix C for detailed list of communities by region.)

[2] The improvement of the Columbus sample by the use of substitutions from a stratified sample and the reduction of the samples in Muncie, New Castle, and Springfield to 50 percent samples is discussed later under Refusals or Partial Information Record Cards and Family Schedules. (See p. 509.)

77792°—39——33

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

the basis of the 1930 census enumeration, this would have yielded the following number of families: Columbus, 30,248; Springfield, 18,745; Muncie, 7,484; New Castle, 7,029; Beaver Falls, 4,145; Connellsville, 3,190; Logansport, 5,278; Mattoon, 3,854; Peru, 3,557.

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. The 1935 city directories in Columbus, Muncie, New Castle, Springfield, and Logansport provided the most complete listing of dwelling units available and were used, therefore, as the source for the sampling. For the other cities, however, correspondingly up-to-date directories were not available so supplementary sources were drawn upon. To supplement the 1934 city directory in Connellsville and the 1930 directory in Mattoon, the listing of building permits granted was sampled. Although no building permits were issued by Beaver Falls, a careful canvass of all sources of building information was made to supplement the Beaver Falls street directory of the 1931–32 Beaver Valley directory. The most complete listing of names available for Peru was the 1927 city directory, which source was brought up-to-date by listings of building permits from 1927 through 1935, municipal light office subscribers' records, and a post-office directory.

Since there was some uncertainty as to the size of sample which could be completed within the limits of time and funds available, it was necessary to draw a number of smaller samples in each city, each as representative as possible of the city's population. The drawing of several subsamples was desirable also because the number of random sample schedules required to yield the number and types of cases planned for the controlled sample was not known in advance; thus, additional samples were added as more cases for the controlled sample were needed.

TABLE 1.—*Percentage coverage and total number of addresses drawn in subsamples in nine East Central cities* [1]

City	All samples		First		Second		Third		Fourth		Fifth	
	Percentage coverage	Total number of addresses	Percentage coverage	Total number of addresses	Percentage coverage	Total number of addresses	Percentage coverage	Total number of addresses	Percentage coverage	Total number of addresses	Percentage coverage	Total number of addresses
Columbus	40	40,030	4	4,008	4	4,007	4	4,005	8	8,004	20	20,006
Muncie	60	8,977	10	1,497	10	1,496	20	2,993	20	2,991	------	------
New Castle	60	8,400	10	1,400	10	1,400	20	2,800	20	2,800	------	------
Springfield, Ill	100	25,496	10	2,549	10	2,550	20	5,099	20	5,099	40	10,199
Beaver Falls	100	5,140	25	1,282	25	1,286	50	2,572	------	------	------	------
Connellsville	100	4,094	25	1,024	25	1,024	50	2,046	------	------	------	------
Logansport	100	6,879	25	1,722	25	1,717	50	3,440	------	------	------	------
Mattoon	100	5,987	25	1,496	25	1,496	50	2,995	------	------	------	------
Peru	100	4,430	25	1,109	25	1,111	50	2,210	------	------	------	------

[1] Includes business buildings, vacancies, etc.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

The percentage coverage of the subsamples in each city along with the total number of addresses drawn in each subsample is shown in table 1.

The sample was selected from the list of householders arranged by street numbers in the directory, rather than from the alphabetical name list. At regular intervals going from the top to the bottom of the page, an address was drawn for the sample. An address was defined as the section of a building providing living quarters for a family, or quarters occupied by a business concern or other organization. Thus each dwelling unit in an apartment or multiple-family house was regarded as an address and counted individually when the samples were drawn.

For every four addresses out of ten in Columbus, for every six out of ten in Muncie and New Castle, and for every address in the other cities, a "control card" was prepared from the city directory, giving the name (of the householder or of the organization occupying an address), sample number and address.[3] The information recorded on this "control card" plus more detailed information from the directory regarding the address or household (i. e., type of structure, occupied or vacant, telephone, wife's name, occupation of head), was then transcribed to a "record card" which served as the assignment card to the agent of the dwelling unit to be visited.

Collection of the record card sample.—The addresses drawn from the city directory and from the other sources described above were visited to obtain the record-card information from the family residing at the assigned dwelling unit.[4] Each address listed as vacant in the directory was visited and if it was found to be an inhabited dwelling unit, the family residing therein was scheduled. The agents were instructed to fill out every item on the card. In addition to data needed for identifying the dwelling unit, the following information was obtained from every family interviewed for the record-card data:

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 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.

[3] All the Consumer Purchases Study data for each of the communities relate to the city proper and not to the metropolitan district.

[4] See facsimile of "record card," p. 518.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Item 13.—Whether the family included both husband and wife. If so, whether they had been married less than 1 year.

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, but no substitution of address was made by the original agent. All schedules of every agent were carefully checked by the supervisory staff in the office and a sample of each agent's work was checked through the reinterviewing of families by a supervisor. There is reason to feel that the schedules turned into the office represent the families assigned to agents. By reinterviewing families, and shifting agents from one part of the city to another, the number of unacceptable schedules and refusals was kept at a minimum.

The Family Schedule Sample

The final goal of this survey was to obtain data on expenditures from families of such a homogeneous character that definite conclusions could be reached with regard to consumption patterns of different income groups, occupational groups, and family types. Since native white families containing both husband and wife were selected for the expenditure study, the major emphasis of the income or family schedule survey was also placed upon this group. In Columbus, however, Negro families containing both husband and wife were included in the expenditure study so that it would be possible to compare the consumption pattern of Negroes in the North with that of the Negroes in the South.

Except for families drawn in one subsample in each city, only families having specified characteristics were asked to give the family schedule information.[5] The required characteristics are referred to as "eligibility requirements" and the families meeting these requirements are designated as the "eligible" families. Eligibility for the family schedule information was ascertained from the record card data. Tables included in the Tabular Summary relate primarily to these "eligible" families, occasionally referred to as the "regular sample." The number of eligible families as a percentage of all families and of all native white families (including native white single individual families) is shown below on the following page.

[5] See facsimile of "family schedule," p. 519.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Eligible families

City	Eligible families as percentage of—	
	All families [1]	All native white families [2]
Columbus	65.9	72.6
Springfield, Ill	61.9	76.3
Muncie	67.9	74.8
New Castle	48.9	76.7
Beaver Falls	45.9	69.7
Connellsville	56.9	73.7
Logansport	67.5	72.1
Mattoon	70.5	72.6
Peru	72.9	76.2

[1] Since Negro families were eligible for the family schedule information in Columbus, the figure used for eligible families for that city represents the total of the Negro as well as of the white families which were eligible.

[2] For Columbus, this is the eligible native white families only as a percentage of all native white families. The eligible Negro families constituted 67.8 of all Negro families.

Eligibility requirements.—The eligibility requirements for the family schedule, except for one subsample, were as follows:

Color.—Negro families as well as white families were eligible for the regular sample in Columbus, but in the other cities of the East Central region only white families were eligible. Since the agent was instructed to observe rather than ask the color of the family, it was possible that some families were classified differently than they would have been if the information had been asked.

Nativity.—Only families in which both husband and wife were born in the continental United States or in Alaska were eligible.

Housekeeping arrangements.—Only families having the use of kitchen facilities at the date of interview were eligible. Thus families living in rooming houses, hotels, or institutions, where they did not keep house, were not asked to give family schedule information.

Family composition.—Only families containing both husband and wife at the date of interview were eligible for the family schedule.[6]

Number of years married.—Only families in which the husband and wife had been married for more than 1 year were eligible for the regular sample.

The number of families meeting these eligibility requirements in each city is compared with the total native white family population in each city in the accompanying table 2. [7]

[6] In some cases, it was determined after the family schedule information had been obtained, that either the husband or the wife had not been a member of the economic family for 27 weeks or longer. (See Definition of Items on the Family Schedule for discussion of membership in the economic family.) Such schedules were not included in the analysis of the regular sample.

In Columbus single individuals having the use of housekeeping facilities as well as those lodging were included in the original sample of families eligible for the family schedule. Except for those one-person householders which fell in the comprehensive sample, however, they are not included in the tabulations of this report.

[7] For Columbus, the analysis of the Negro sample is as follows:

Estimated total Negro families	8,375
Negro families eligible for family schedule	5,680
Negro families ineligible for family schedule	2,695
Reasons for ineligibility:	
(a) Did not contain both husband and wife	1,485
(b) 1-person households	1,036
(c) Husband and wife married less than 1 year	150
(d) Family not living in housekeeping quarters	24

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 2.—*Native white families classified by eligibility for family schedule interview in 9 East Central cities*

	Columbus[1]	Springfield, Ill.[1]	Muncie[1]	New Castle[1]
Estimated total native white families	64, 138	17, 026	12, 477	7, 440
Native white families eligible for family schedule	46, 588	12, 997	9, 330	5, 709
Native white families ineligible for family schedule	17, 550	4, 029	3, 148	1, 731
Reasons for ineligibility:				
(a) Did not contain both husband and wife	11, 373	2, 568	1, 450	988
(b) 1-person households	[2] 4, 846	1, 064	1, 384	658
(c) Husband and wife married less than 1 year	1, 150	218	282	78
(d) Family not living in housekeeping quarters	181	179	32	7

	Beaver Falls	Connellsville	Logansport	Mattoon	Peru
Estimated total native white families	2, 737	2, 529	5, 192	3, 771	3, 299
Native white families eligible for family schedule	1, 908	1, 863	3, 746	2, 738	2, 515
Native white families ineligible for family schedule	829	666	1, 446	1, 033	784
Reasons for ineligibility:					
(a) Did not contain both husband and wife	737	444	782	520	375
(b) 1-person households	33	199	602	441	391
(c) Husband and wife married less than 1 year	57	20	50	57	18
(d) Family not living in housekeeping quarters	2	3	12	15	-------

[1] These figures have been estimated on the basis of increasing the record card distribution to a 100 percent coverage.

[2] Although 1-person householders were interviewed for family schedules in Columbus, the tabulations shown in the Tabular Summary and text of this report classify them as ineligible, as in the other cities.

The comprehensive sample.—The subsample in which eligibility requirements were disregarded and in which every family interviewed was requested to give the information shown on the family schedule, is referred to as the comprehensive sample. The comprehensive sample constitutes roughly the following proportion of addresses listed in the city directory: 4 percent in Columbus; 5 percent in Springfield; 10 percent in Muncie and in New Castle; and 25 percent in each of the other cities. The "eligible" family schedules in this sample in each city were tabulated with the eligible cases in all the other samples, while the "ineligibles" were tabulated separately, and each ineligible group was weighted according to the estimated frequency of that group in the city as a whole. Except in Columbus, these "ineligibles" include native white families without either husband or wife or both, one-person households, families in which the husband and wife had been married less than one year, families which were listed in the city directories but were rooming rather than maintaining housekeeping quarters, foreign-born, Negro, and other color families. Because the eligibility requirements in Columbus provided for the inclusion of Negro families, Columbus "ineligibles" include families of color other than Negro or white, incomplete families, foreign-born families, families with husband and wife married less than one year, and those without use of housekeeping quarters.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Refusals or Partial Information Record Cards and Family Schedules

Despite efforts to maintain the randomness of samples by special collection techniques such as check interviews, night calls, follow-up letters to families which refused to be interviewed, and careful control of assignment of agents, it was impossible to locate and secure completed schedules from all families assigned.

To correct the possible biases due to the high rate of refusals and unobtained cases in certain districts in Columbus, a stratified sample was collected to provide schedules which could be substituted for those which it had been impossible to secure. This sample, taken in addition to the five random subsamples, represented an intensive coverage of certain districts where the higher income families resided. A further procedure used to locate cases for substitution involved drawing a sample from a list of the business and professional group residing within the city limits compiled from such sources as classified sections of the city directory and the telephone directory, lists of professional groups or societies, lists of business concerns, and business officials, and managers and officials of the municipal, State, and Federal governments. From this stratified sample for Columbus, office substitutions were drawn to match refusals and partial information schedules in the random sample. In substituting schedules, families having as many characteristics as possible similar to the originally assigned family were selected.

The method adopted in Muncie and New Castle for correcting biases due to refusals and incomplete schedules involved the reduction of the original 60-percent random sample in each city to a 50-percent sample by eliminating subsamples and using the needed schedules among those thus eliminated for substitution in the used portion of the sample. Stratified samples which had been obtained by intensive coverage of certain areas in these two cities provided a further source for substitutions.

To correct the high percentage of refusals and partial information schedules in the Springfield sample, the original 100-percent sample was reduced to a 50-percent sample, the eliminated schedules being used as substitutes in the portion of the sample shown in the tabulations. Even after this reduction had been effected there remained too high a percentage of refusals in the occupational group of independent professional. It was decided therefore to duplicate, for tabulation purposes, 37 schedules from independent professional families whose characteristics resembled those of the obtained cases. This procedure tended to eliminate the occupational bias in the final sample since the ratio between the number of families in this occu-

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

pational group in a complete 50-percent random sample and the number tabulated approximates that of the other occupational groups.[8]

Before making substitutions it was necessary to analyze record cards of unobtained or incomplete schedules for such items as estimated rent, occupation of head as listed in various directories in the city, district location of the addresses, type of dwelling as observed by the field agent, and any partial information entered on the schedule. It was possible in most cases to approximate the economic and occupational level of the families from which completed schedules were not obtained. Substitutions were then secured by matching each refusal with a similar case, or by substituting a given number of cases in the same district or of the same occupation as those in which the unobtained schedules were located.[9]

The effect of substitution in Columbus, Muncie, New Castle, and Springfield may be observed from the figures of table 3 which show the proportion of refusals and partial information family schedules in each occupational group before and after substitution.

TABLE 3.—*Refusal and partial information family schedules before and after substitution, by occupational group*

City	Incomplete schedules as a percentage of families eligible for family schedule information by occupational group							
	All occupations	Wage earner	Clerical	Independent		Salaried		Other
				Business	Professional	Business	Professional	
Columbus								
Before substitution	15.3	10.9	17.3	24.5		26.4	17.3	12.9
After substitution	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0	10.0
Springfield, Ill.								
Before substitution	18.5	11.5	20.2	27.4	58.9	34.9	21.1	10.6
After substitution	8.1	8.8	7.9	6.3	9.4	6.8	7.7	8.5
Muncie								
Before substitution	18.1	11.0	25.3	34.5		34.8		15.5
After substitution	9.7	9.4	10.0	10.4		10.3		10.3
New Castle								
Before substitution	15.1	10.0	17.6	26.1		31.6		8.1
After substitution	0	0	0	0		0		0

The figures in the first column below for each city show the proportion of the final sample for which no schedules were obtained and for which no substitutions were made. The estimated percentage of

[8] The procedure of duplicating schedules for this purpose was suggested by Frederick F. Stephan, of the American Statistical Association as an adaptation of a method employed in a study of occupational characteristics of urban workers on relief by Clark Tibitts.

[9] Because of the relative infrequency of families in the business and professional group even in a 100-percent coverage of the small cities, it was thought inadvisable to reduce the total sample to provide cases for substitution. Furthermore the effect of duplicating schedules would have been quite pronounced among such few cases. Thus no attempt to improve the sample by office substitutions was made in the five small cities.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

eligible families from which it was impossible to secure complete family schedule information appears in the second column.

City	Refusals and incomplete record cards as a percentage of all families scheduled from directory listings	Refusals and incomplete family schedules as a percentage of eligible families [1]
Columbus	5.0	10.0
Springfield, Ill.	4.3	8.1
Muncie	4.7	9.7
New Castle	1.3	0
Beaver Falls	.2	5.5
Connellsville	2.4	16.5
Logansport	4.7	15.6
Mattoon	3.9	10.7
Peru	7.9	17.3

[1] The number of refusals or incomplete cards from eligible families includes not only families known to be eligible from complete record card information, but also that proportion of families estimated to be eligible from incomplete record cards.

Even after these substitutions had been made, an examination of the incomplete and unobtained schedules revealed a slight bias consisting of a shortage of families in the upper income and business and professional groups. Apart from outright refusals, families with larger resources were frequently away from home, particularly during vacation seasons. Even return visits found no one at home but servants who could not give the desired information.

With the aid of directory information and partial information recorded on the schedules, it was possible to ascertain the occupational grouping of most of the families from which completed schedules were not obtained. The estimated proportion of families in each occupational group failing to give the complete information called for appears in table 4.

TABLE 4.—*Estimated percentage of unobtained and incomplete schedules, by occupational group*

[Native white complete families]

Occupational group	Columbus	Springfield, Ill.	Muncie	New Castle	Beaver Falls	Connellsville	Logansport	Mattoon	Peru
All occupations	10.0	8.1	9.7	0.0	5.5	16.5	15.6	10.7	17.3
Wage earner	10.0	8.8	9.4	0	2.1	10.1	11.6	6.8	14.2
Clerical	10.1	7.9	10.0	0	7.4	17.7	14.3	14.3	15.7
Business and professional	10.0	7.0	10.3	0	11.1	31.0	24.5	18.2	27.8
Other	10.0	8.5	10.3	0	8.3	25.0	29.5	17.0	16.2

According to these estimates as many as three-tenths of the native white complete families in the business and professional occupations in Connellsville could not be interviewed or did not give the income

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

information.[10] In most of these East Central cities, however, the proportion of partial information in this occupational group was much lower. Less than 15 percent of the wage-earner families failed to give the schedule data. Clerical families showed a somewhat higher refusal rate than did the wage earners, but not so high as the business and professional groups.

From the point of view of the effect of refusals upon the occupational distribution, it may be concluded that had completed schedules been obtained from every family, the proportion of business and professional families would have been slightly higher than that shown in the text for the smaller cities. In Columbus, Muncie, New Castle, and Springfield, however, where the proportion of incomplete schedules was approximately the same for each occupational group, the refusals had no effect upon the occupational distribution. But in Connellsville, for example, if schedules had been obtained for every family drawn in the sample, instead of the 17 percent shown in the text, 21 percent of all native white complete families would have been classified in the business and professional groups. Similarly, the percentages in this occupational category in the remaining cities would have been increased by 3 percent or less. Conversely, the proportion of wage earners would have appeared as slightly lower than the percentages given in this bulletin; the proportion of clerical families would have remained about the same had there been no unobtained schedules.

A more important consideration is the effect of refusals and unobtained cases upon the income distribution.[11] Although there is great variability in the size of incomes received by families within any given occupational group the relatively high general level of income among the business and professional families which, as shown above, had higher refusal rates, indicated an underrepresentation of the upper income groups in the sample obtained. In terms of the income distribution as a whole, however, the understatement is not very serious. If we made the extreme assumption, for example, that all unobtained schedules indicating business and professional persons represented families with incomes of $3,000 or more, it would mean that instead of the 94 percent of Connellsville's native white complete families which are classified in the text as receiving incomes of less than $3,000, about 89 percent should have been so classified. The changes involved in the income distribution of native white complete families in the other

[10] See footnote 3, p. 14.

[11] Unfortunately no other estimates of family income in these East Central cities are available to serve as checks upon the present study. The income tax data are not comparable, due not only to differences in items included, but also to the fact that many of the returns are for individuals rather than for families. The National Health Survey, available for Columbus, was also a canvassed study so the limitations of the present study applied as well to the results of that survey. As a matter of fact, the income estimate of the Study of Consumer Purchases for this city shows considerably more families in the income groups of $2,000 and above than does the health survey. (See National Health Survey Preliminary Reports, Pop. Series Bull. No. A.)

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

cities would have been less great. But a tabulation of the unobtained schedules by districts suggests that the above assumption is undoubtedly exaggerated; many of the unobtained cases obviously had low incomes. The generalizations from the data obtained, however, are not vitiated by these omissions but it is necessary to keep in mind the downward bias in the total income distribution and the underrepresentation of the business and professional occupational groups resulting from the impossibility of obtaining a complete sample.

Tests of Sample

Comparison of the record card sample with the 1930 census.—Reports submitted from the field offices classified the addresses drawn into those found to contain householders, vacancies, business addresses, or institutions. The number found to represent householders or families is shown below to permit comparison with the number of families in the 1930 census:

City	Number of householders drawn from city directory, building permits, etc.[1]	Number of families in 1930 census
Columbus	79, 263	75, 621
Springfield, Ill	20, 982	18, 745
Muncie	13, 738	12, 474
New Castle	11, 682	11, 715
Beaver Falls	4, 156	4, 145
Connellsville	3, 272	3, 190
Logansport	[2] 5, 548	5, 278
Mattoon	3, 884	3, 854
Peru	[2] 3, 452	3, 557

[1] Based upon field investigation of addresses listed. Figures for Columbus, Muncie, New Castle, and Springfield are estimated on basis of increasing the samples to a 100-percent coverage.
[2] Includes certain small additions to the corporate territory made since the establishment of the census enumeration districts in 1930.

To compare the number of families of each nativity or color found in the sample with the census, it is necessary to adjust the census figures for a difference in definition. The Consumer Purchases Study classifies as foreign born, families in which *either* the husband or wife is foreign, while the census has regard only to the nativity of husbands in complete families. Thus, families with native husbands and foreign wives are classed as foreign in the Consumer Purchases Study but as native in the census classification. An examination of a sample of 1,000 families classified as foreign in the Consumer Purchases Study for Columbus revealed that 15.1 percent of the foreign families were such "mixed nativity" cases. The percentage of 11.2 which was determined by the same procedure for the middle-sized city of New Castle, and the percentage of 10.6 for Beaver Falls as a small-sized city, were used also as the percentages by which census figures must be adjusted for comparability with the Consumer Purchases Study

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

figures in the other six middle-sized and small cities, covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the East Central region.

Adjusting the census figures for this difference in definition, the comparison of the census with the samples secured in the present investigation is shown for each city in table 5.

TABLE 5.—*Comparison of color and nativity of families reported in 1930 census with sample of record cards obtained in Study of Consumer Purchases*

City	Families							
	All		Native white		Foreign-born white and white of "mixed" nativity of husbands and wives		Negro and other color	
	Census	Study of Consumer Purchases	Census [1]	Study of Consumer Purchases	Census [1]	Study of Consumer Purchases	Census	Study of Consumer Purchases
Columbus [2]	75,621	79,263	60,069	64,138	7,498	6,712	[3] 8,054	[4] 8,413
Springfield, Ill. [2]	18,745	20,982	14,564	17,026	3,265	2,841	916	1,115
Muncie [2]	12,474	[5] 13,738	11,489	12,477	287	328	698	933
New Castle [2]	11,715	[6] 11,682	7,396	7,440	3,908	3,790	411	452
Beaver Falls	4,145	4,156	2,625	2,737	1,343	1,244	177	205
Connellsville	3,190	3,272	2,446	2,529	631	622	133	121
Logansport	5,278	[5] 5,548	4,826	5,192	382	295	70	61
Mattoon	3,854	3,884	3,720	3,771	95	77	39	36
Peru	3,557	[6] 3,452	3,327	3,299	187	112	43	41

[1] The number of families classified as native-born white by the 1930 census which would have been classified as foreign born by the definitions used in the Study of Consumer Purchases has been subtracted from the number of native born and added to the number of foreign born published by the census. The number of such "mixed" nativity cases is as follows:

Columbus	1,132	New Castle	438	Logansport	40
Springfield, Ill.	366	Beaver Falls	142	Mattoon	10
Muncie	32	Connellsville	67	Peru	20

[2] To facilitate comparison with the 1930 census, the number of families shown in the final sample of record cards in these cities has been adjusted to represent a 100 percent coverage.
[3] Includes 59 in the "other color" classification.
[4] Includes 38 in the "other color" classification.
[5] Part of the increase in population is accounted for by additions to the corporate limits since 1930.
[6] No significance should be attached to the difference between the 1930 census and the Consumer Purchases figures since the margin of error in the estimates is greater than the discrepancy.

Weights for Different Nativity and Race Groups

Although family schedule or income data were secured only from "eligible" families, except for one subsample (comprehensive sample) in each city, it was desired to obtain an income distribution of all families for each city. Information obtained during the record card interview for both ineligible and eligible families made it possible to determine the relative frequency of complete and incomplete native white families and of families in the other nativity and race groups. The number of family schedules tabulated and the weights used to obtain the estimated total number of families in each group are shown below for nine cities of the East Central region.

With few exceptions these weights have been applied to the original family schedule data shown in Tabular Summary sections B and C to obtain the estimated distribution by income of the total population.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

This was done, in general, even for data which appeared to show the effect of random fluctuations in the sample.

TABLE 6.—*Number of schedules tabulated and weights used for specified nativity, color, and family composition groups in building up total population distributions*

City and family composition	Number of family schedules tabulated	Weights [1]	Estimated number of families in a 100 percent sample [2]
Columbus			
Complete native white	18,446	[2] 2.5953052	47,873
Incomplete native white	444	36.632882	16,265
Complete Negro	2,049	[2] 2.8535871	5,847
Incomplete Negro	112	22.571428	2,528
Foreign white	225	29.831111	6,712
Other color	0	(*)	38
Springfield, Ill.			
Complete native white	5,566	[2] 2.4011857	13,365
Incomplete native white	175	20.920000	3,661
Foreign white	195	14.569230	2,841
Negro and other color	58	19.224137	1,115
Muncie			
Complete native white	3,973	[2] 2.426378	9,640
Incomplete native white	84	33.773809	2,837
Foreign white	14	(*)	328
Negro and other color	53	17.603773	933
New Castle			
Complete native white	2,786	[2] 2.0793251	5,793
Incomplete native white	94	17.521276	1,647
Foreign white	312	12.147435	3,790
Negro and other color	49	9.2244897	452
Beaver Falls			
Complete native white	1,792	[2] 1.0970982	1,966
Incomplete native white	152	5.0723684	771
Foreign white	281	4.3202846	1,214
Negro and other color	45	4.5555556	205
Connellsville			
Complete native white	1,600	[2] 1.1781250	1,885
Incomplete native white	114	5.6491228	644
Foreign white	105	5.9238095	622
Negro and other color	25	4.8400000	121
Logansport			
Complete white	3,190	[2] 1.1931034	3,806
Incomplete white	185	7.4918918	1,386
Foreign white	56	5.2678571	295
Negro and other color	9	(*)	61
Mattoon			
Complete white	2,521	[2] 1.1138437	2,808
Incomplete white	175	5.5028571	963
Foreign white	17	(*)	77
Negro and other color	12	(*)	36
Peru			
Complete white	2,116	[2] 1.1970699	2,533
Incomplete white	120	6.3833333	766
Foreign white	25	4.4800000	112
Negro and other color	10	(*)	41

[1] Weights allow for refusals and incomplete cases as well as for adjusted estimates of the frequency of various groups in the total population. Weights are used to this number of decimal places in order to attain the accuracy needed to check calculations. No significance attaches to the figures beyond the first decimal place.

[2] The step-up allowed for the inclusion of families married less than one year and of some families without housekeeping facilities, with families, containing both husband and wife.

*Insufficient number of cases upon which to make income estimates.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

There were a few instances of schedules representing incomes above $5,000, which hardly indicated anything more than that such a report had been received and was to be accounted for. In cases of this sort the entire step-up could not be applied solely at the point reported but had to be distributed among adjoining income bands, applying such judgment as could be brought to bear upon the case to produce what seemed a reasonable estimate as to the probable distribution. In general, it may be said that such manipulation occurred among the cases of incomplete native white families in the highest income classes and in the retired and nonemployed group. Precisely because there has been some departure from a strictly mechanical handling of the higher income reports, the text usually combines families with incomes of $3,000 and over into one group and considers the business and professional occupational groups as a unit. Wherever there has been readjustment it may be assumed that it had no real influence in determining the distribution of the total population.

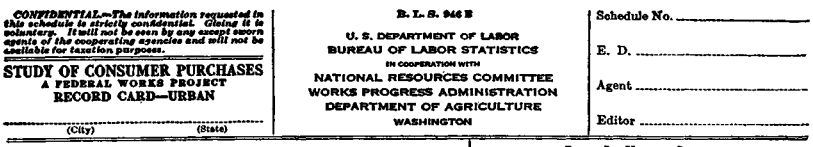
Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Appendix B
Schedule Forms and Glossary

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Facsimile of Record Card

(Face)



CONFIDENTIAL.—The information requested in this schedule is strictly confidential. Giving it is voluntary. It will not be seen by any except sworn agents of the cooperating agencies and will not be available for taxation 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 structure[1] _____
3. Apartment or floor _____ ☐ Vacant
4. Name _____ Telephone _____

Visit	Date	Time of day	At home Yes	At home No	Information obtained	Person interviewed
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.

[1] Specify one-family house, 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.
[2] In filing record cards for ineligibles, file separately cards for families which are ineligible only because they come under 13b. 24—8209

The items set off by heavy boxes varied according to the eligibility requirements of 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)

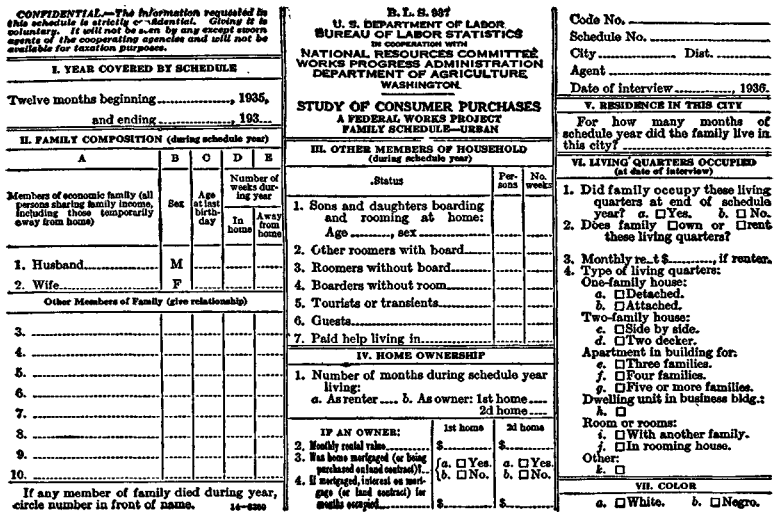
	Family schedule	Expenditure schedule	Check lists: Food	Check lists: Clothing	Check lists: Furnishings
14. Schedules completed (date)	1936	1936	1936	1936	1936
15. Interview time	min.	min.	min.	min.	min.
16. Person interviewed (relation to head of family)	(Check)	(Check)	(Check)	(Check)	(Check)
17. Partial information (or none):					
Willing, not able					
Not willing					
Cannot be interviewed: Out of town					
Sick					
Not home					
Other (specify)					

Not Eligible for Family Schedule	(Check)	Not Eligible for Expenditure Schedule	(Check)	Food Records	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				

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Facsimile of Family Schedule

(Face)



CONFIDENTIAL.—This information requested in this schedule is strictly confidential. Giving it is voluntary. It will not be seen by any except sworn agents of the cooperating agencies and will not be available for taxation purposes.

B. L. S. 907
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
IN COOPERATION WITH
NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES
A FEDERAL WORKS PROJECT
FAMILY SCHEDULE—URBAN

Code No. _____
Schedule No. _____
City _____ Dist. _____
Agent _____
Date of interview _____, 1936.

I. YEAR COVERED BY SCHEDULE

Twelve months beginning _____, 1935,
and ending _____, 193_

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	Number of weeks during year: 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. 14–2200

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 value	$_____	$_____
3. Was home mortgaged (or being purchased on land contract)?	*a.* ☐ Yes. *b.* ☐ No.	*a.* ☐ Yes. *b.* ☐ No.
4. If mortgaged, interest on mortgage (or land contract) for months occupied	$_____	$_____

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 rental $_____, 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 (a, z, 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
1. Income from roomers and boarders (gross)	$_____
2. Income from work in home not entered in VIII above (specify)	_____
3. Interest and dividends from stocks, bonds, bank accounts, trust funds, etc.	_____
4. Profits not included in VIII above, less expenses	_____
5. Rents from property, less expenses	_____
6. Pensions, annuities, benefits	_____

IX. OTHER MONEY INCOME (continued)	Total for year
7. Gifts in cash for current use from persons not members of economic family	$_____
8. Losses in business (subtract)	$_____ X X X X X
9. TOTAL money income	$_____
10. Has family received direct relief (in cash or kind), during schedule year? *a.* ☐ Yes. *b.* ☐ No.	
11. Has any member of family had work relief during schedule year? *a.* ☐ Cash. *b.* ☐ Kind. *c.* ☐ None.	

77792°—39——34

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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 institution 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 treated as members of the economic family even though they paid for room and board rather than pooled 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

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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, the most unpredictable expense on 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 was 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

[1] See "Imputed income from owned home," sec. 2, Terms Used in the Text and Tabular Summary, p. 530.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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.

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 housekeeping apartment in an institution, or 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 defined as 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

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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*

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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 the Federal and local 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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

[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 had 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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

$500, but the family's expenses on other businesses owned but not managed by the family were $500 more than the income from this 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

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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 525. 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 $0.1004X$, 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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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 eight cities. The equation is Y equals 52.83 plus $0.2108X$, 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 $0.1726X$, 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, which were assumed

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

to be zero, 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 Administration [3] 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:

Consumer Purchases Study classification	*W. P. A. classification*
Salaried professional and independent professional.	Professional and technical workers.
Salaried business and independent business.	Proprietors, managers, and officials.
	Farm managers.
	Owners of nurseries and greenhouses.
Clerical.	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.
	Domestic and personal service workers.
Farm operators.	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. Besides lawyers, teachers, physicians, and dentists, this group included artists, chemists, clergymen, technical engineers, technicians, trained

[3] Index of Occupations, Occupational Classification and Code, Works Progress Administration Circular No. 2-A, September 1935.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

nurses, draftsmen, and journalists. Certain of the technicians and laboratory assistants included here were probably on the border line between professional workers 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 Federal, State, or city 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 basis, 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 con-

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

struction, 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, experi-

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ence, 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 position, held either before or after the family received relief, which yielded larger earnings than the earnings received from the work done on the 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 wage earner. 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 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

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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. (See above for classification of families by occupation.)

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 us 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.

77792°—39——35

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

C. Family Type

Families were classified into the following types based upon the membership composition of the economic family:

Family types

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 78 weeks, together they counted as one equivalent member. Had there 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

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

contained an adult for 17 weeks and a child for 17 weeks, neither would be counted as members 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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Appendix C

Communities and Racial Groups Surveyed by 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.[2]	Columbia, S. C.[2] Mobile, Ala.[2]	Albany, Ga.[2] Gastonia, N. C.[2]
East Central	Chicago, Ill.[1] Columbus, Ohio.[2]	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 covered by the Bureau of Home Economics in the Study of Consumer Purchases 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.	

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis