
STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES
URBAN SERIES

+

Family Expenditure in Six Urban
Communities of the West Central-
Rocky Mountain Region
1935-1936



Bulletin No. 646

VOLUME II

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

in cooperation with
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Frances Perkins, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ISADOR LUBIN,
Commissioner

SIDNEY W. WILCOX
Chief Statistician

A. F. HINRICHS
Chief Economist

HUGH S. HANNA
Chief, Editorial and Research

STAFF FOR THE STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES: URBAN SERIES

FAITH M. WILLIAMS
Chief, Cost of Living Division

A. D. H. KAPLAN
Director

BERNARD BARTON, Associate Director,
for Tabulation

MILDRED PARTEN, Associate Director,
Sampling and Income Analysis

J. M. HADLEY, Associate Director,
Collection and Field Tabulations

MILDRED HARTSOUGH, Analyst, Ex-
penditure Analysis

A. C. ROSANDER, Statistician, Tab-
ular Analysis

FOREST R. HALL, Regional Director in
the West Central-Rocky Mountain
Region

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 Selected
Urban Communities of the West Central-Rocky
Mountain Region, 1935-36

VOLUME II

Family Expenditure

+

Prepared by

A. D. H. KAPLAN, FAITH M. WILLIAMS

assisted by LENORE A. EPSTEIN



Bulletin No. 646

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1940

STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES: URBAN SERIES

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price 30 cents

CONTENTS

	Page
PREFACE.....	vii
CHAPTER I.—Introduction.....	1
CHAPTER II.—The family balance sheet.....	14
CHAPTER III.—Food.....	23
CHAPTER IV.—Home maintenance.....	33
CHAPTER V.—Clothing and personal care.....	48
CHAPTER VI.—Transportation.....	58
CHAPTER VII.—Minor categories of expenditure.....	69
CHAPTER VIII.—Surplus and deficit items.....	81
CHAPTER IX.—Summary.....	90
TABULAR SUMMARY.....	101
APPENDIX A.—Sampling procedure in the West Central-Rocky Mountain region.....	256
APPENDIX B.—Schedule form and glossary.....	269
APPENDIX C.—Communities and racial groups surveyed by the Study of Consumer Purchases and cities covered in the Study of Money Disbursements of Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.....	293
APPENDIX D.—Analysis of expenditures by families of given type, occupational group, and income: Rank test methods and results.....	296
APPENDIX E.—Variability in family expenditures.....	302
APPENDIX F.—Family type composition of occupational groups and occupational composition of family type groups.....	305

List of Text Tables

Chapter I

TABLE 1.—Distribution of adjusted family income.....	6
2.—Distribution of money value of current family living, by major groups.....	8
3.—Distribution of money expenditures for current family living, by major groups.....	11

Chapter II

TABLE 4.—Average money income and money expenditures for current family living.....	14
5.—Average net surplus or deficit.....	17
6.—Average net surplus or deficit, by occupational group.....	20
7.—Average net surplus or deficit, by family type.....	21

Chapter III

	Page
TABLE 8.—Average expenditures for food.....	25
9.—Average money expenditures for food, by occupational group..	28
10.—Average money expenditures per meal per equivalent adult, by occupational group.....	29
11.—Average money expenditures for food, by family type.....	30
12.—Average money expenditures per meal per equivalent adult, by family type.....	31

Chapter IV

TABLE 13.—Average expenditures for home maintenance.....	34
14.—Percentage of families reporting home ownership.....	37
15.—Average money expenditures for household operation.....	39
16.—Average expenditures for housing, by occupational group....	42
17.—Average expenditures for home maintenance, by occupational group.....	44
18.—Average expenditures for housing, by family type.....	45
19.—Average expenditures for home maintenance, by family type..	46

Chapter V

TABLE 20.—Average money expenditures for clothing and personal care..	49
21.—Average money expenditures for clothing and personal care, by occupational group.....	52
22.—Average annual money expenditures of husbands and wives for clothing, by occupational group.....	53
23.—Average money expenditures for clothing and personal care, by family type.....	55
24.—Average annual money expenditures of husbands and wives for clothing, by family type.....	56

Chapter VI

TABLE 25.—Average money expenditures for transportation, percentage of families reporting automobile operation, and average expenditure for automobile operation per operating family..	61
26.—Average money expenditures for transportation, by occupa- tional group.....	63
27.—Average money expenditures for automobile operation per family reporting expenditure, by occupational group.....	64
28.—Average money expenditures for transportation, by family type.....	66
29.—Average money expenditures for automobile operation per family reporting expenditure, by family type.....	67

Chapter VII

TABLE 30.—Average money expenditures for the minor categories.....	70
31.—Distribution of money expenditures of Denver families for medical care.....	73
32.—Distribution of money expenditures for contributions and personal taxes.....	77

Chapter VIII

	Page
TABLE 33.—Surplus items: Average amount of change in 1 year, 1935-36..	82
34.—Average insurance premiums paid by families in the large cities as a percentage of money income and of all surplus items.....	83
35.—Deficit items: Average amount of change in 1 year, 1935-36..	85
36.—Increases and decreases in amounts due on installment purchases reported among families in the Rocky Mountain region.....	87

Chapter IX

TABLE 37.—Percentage distribution of families in the large cities, according to money value of current family living.....	91
38.—Average expenditures for food, housing, and clothing, combined, and for automobiles, recreation, and household help, combined.....	93
39.—Percentage distribution of adjusted family income.....	99

List of Figures

FIGURE 1.—Family types for expenditure study.....	4
2.—Food as a percentage of total money expenditures at selected income levels, 1935-36.....	24
3.—Transportation as a percentage of total money expenditures, at selected income levels, 1935-36.....	60
4.—Source and disposition of funds used for family living, in one year, at selected income levels, Omaha-Council Bluffs, 1935-36.....	88
5.—Relative changes in specified categories of expenditure with changes in income, Denver, 1935-36.....	97
6.—Relative changes in specified categories of expenditure with changes in income, Denver, 1935-36.....	98

PREFACE

This analysis of family expenditures forms volume II of the Urban Series in the Study of Consumer Purchases in the West Central and Rocky Mountain region. Volume I dealt with the incomes received by families in the seven cities covered in this region. It provided the background for the present section, which is a study of the manner in which the family incomes were spent.

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

The present investigation differs from any previously undertaken in that it represents the first effort to study the incomes and expenditures of all strata of the community simultaneously. Past studies of family consumption have generally been confined to a limited income and occupational group, or to a particular locality. Such isolated studies did not throw light on the relative position occupied by the particular group under investigation in the population as a whole. They did not reveal how habits of family expenditure in one group in the population differed from those of families in other occupational groups or income classes.

The present report on family expenditures compares consumption patterns in two large cities and four cities of medium size in adjacent regions. It covers a wide range of family incomes, from those just above relief level to incomes of more than \$7,500. It was planned, moreover, to supply a sample that would allow for comparison among

different occupational groups and among families of varying composition.

The analysis of family expenditures in the following pages indicates that differences in income have a predominant influence on family patterns of spending and saving. At any given income level there are, of course, wide variations in the outlays of individual families. In part, these variations reflect differing patterns of expenditure due to differences in the number and age of family members, which have an important effect on the amounts spent at given income levels for food, clothing, education, and transportation other than by automobile, as well as upon the amount of money given to persons outside of the family group, or to charitable and religious institutions. The composition of the family also has a material effect on the amount of savings at any given income level. The occupation from which a family receives the major part of its earnings apparently has relatively little bearing on family expenditures other than for housing and household operation. Family expenditures for housing and transportation other than by automobile all appear to be directly related to city size. Family expenditures for clothing and certain minor categories at any given income level, however, are lower among families in the larger cities than among those in the smaller communities covered in the present report.

The ensuing report will attempt to indicate the answers to questions toward which the investigation was directed. For example, as we move up the income scale, which categories of expenditure rise with greatest regularity? Which are most irregular? How do these changes in expenditures vary as between smaller and larger or younger and older families, or let us say, between the wage-earner and professional groups? At what income level do families definitely enter the market, or withdraw from the market, for particular kinds of goods and services? Which are relatively urgent items in the family budget, which assume the behavior of luxuries? Are there generalized differences in the expenditures of families in large and middle-sized cities in the same region? Are there more similarities or more differences in the expenditure patterns of families in cities of the same size in adjacent regions?

It is hoped that consideration given to questions like these may have a bearing on such problems as the establishment of wage scales; the development of family budgets; estimates of national consumption; the relative taxability of successive income strata in the community; the feasibility of current marketing; programs and, in the large, the problem of keeping production in balance with consumption.

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 men-

tioned above. Particular acknowledgment is due to two groups whose collaboration must be recognized as having made these studies possible: The W. P. A. workers who performed the field collection and office tabulation of the data, and the members of the households interviewed, who contributed the time and effort required to answer the detailed questions in the schedules.

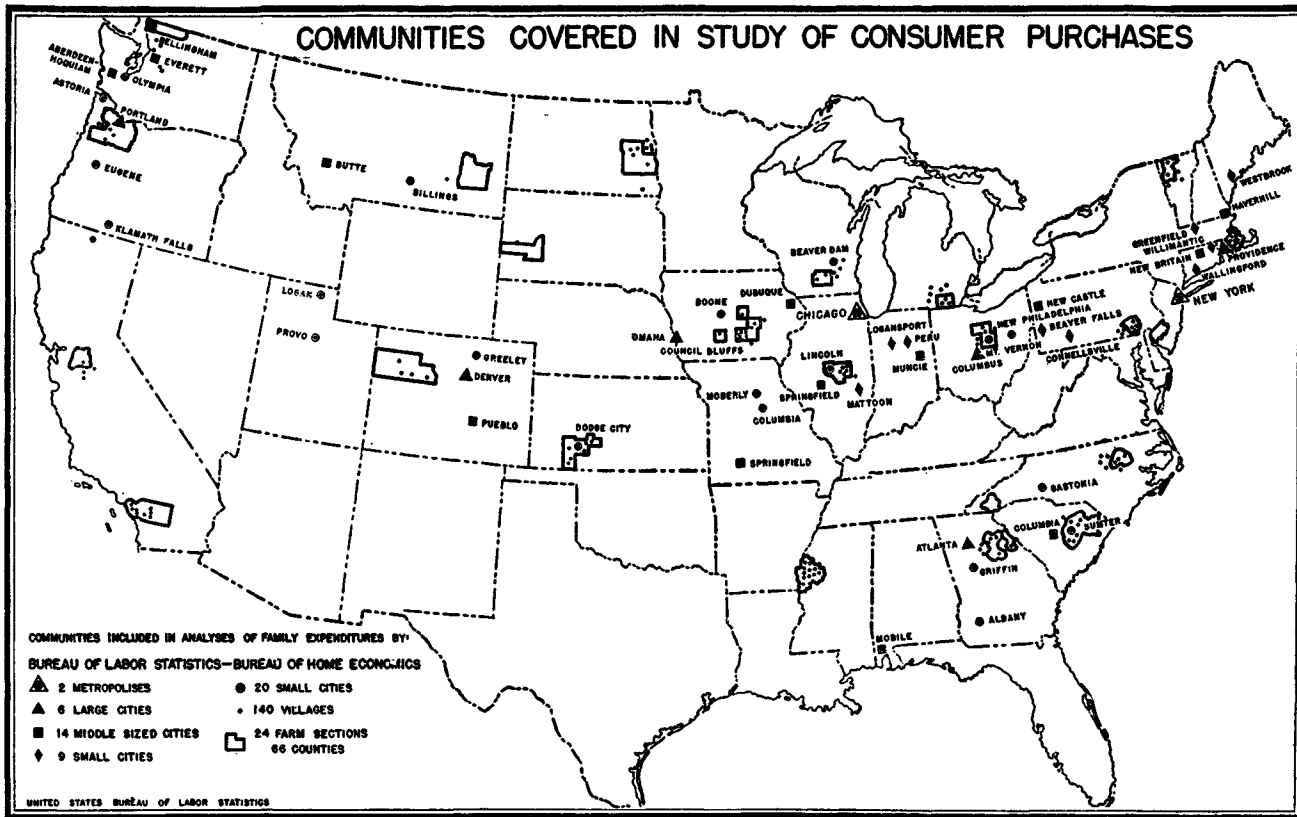
In view of the fact that responsibility for certain parts of this survey was shared by persons outside the regular staff of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau takes pleasure in acknowledging the services of Guy W. Warner and Jesse R. Wood, Jr., associate regional supervisors in the West Central-Rocky Mountain cities; Ethel Cauman, who served as check editor; and the following persons who served as supervisors in the various cities: Joseph D. Iskow and Stanley L. Payne, Denver; William S. Parkinson, Omaha; Rose C. Bresnahan, Butte; Gene H. Harris, Dubuque; William H. Bunning, Pueblo; Robert G. H. Tallman, Springfield.

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

ISADOR LUBIN,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

MAY 1939.

COMMUNITIES COVERED IN STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES



*Bulletin No. 646 (Vol. II) of the
United States Bureau of Labor Statistics*

**Family Expenditure in Six Urban Communities
of the West Central-Rocky Mountain Region,
1935-36**

Chapter I

Introduction

The analysis of the family income and expenditure data obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Study of Consumer Purchases is divided into three parts. The first part (vol. I of this bulletin) shows the distribution of families by income class, occupation, family type, nativity, and home tenure. The second and third parts of the analysis both are concerned with data on expenditures for current family living. The present volume represents the second stage in the analysis of the data collected in six cities in the West Central-Rocky Mountain region. The analysis will be confined mainly to a consideration of the size and relative importance of expenditures for the main categories of current living, with only incidental reference to the constituent items in these categories. As in volume I, variations associated with income, occupation, and family type are of primary concern. The third part of the analysis involves a study of the detailed items included in each major group, and will take the form of special reports on commodities and services that will appear later as bulletin No. 648.

The expenditure data presented in this volume are for Omaha, Nebr.¹ Denver, Colo., Dubuque, Iowa, Springfield, Mo., Pueblo, Colo., and Butte, Mont.² Data for the two large cities, Omaha and Denver, are shown separately, but those for Dubuque and Springfield are combined to form one unit for middle-sized cities in the West Central area, and those for Butte and Pueblo are likewise analyzed together to represent middle-sized cities in the Rocky Mountain area.

These six communities represent the Rocky Mountain region with its mining and industrial make-up, on the one hand, and the West

¹ Combined with the neighboring city, Council Bluffs, Iowa, to represent one community, since Omaha and Council Bluffs form one metropolitan area. Generally in the discussion, Omaha will be used to designate the combined cities. In the text tables, however, the full designation, Omaha-Council Bluffs, will be used.

² Vol. I presented income data for these cities and also for a smaller city, Billings, Mont. Expenditure data for Billings will be published by the Bureau of Home Economics. See appendix C for a complete list of communities covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Home Economics.

Central Plains area with its agricultural and trading centers, on the other. Differences between the mountain cities, however, are as great as or greater than the interregional differences. Denver is the capitol of Colorado, the commercial center for a large region, and the seat of three important educational institutions. Omaha-Council Bluffs constitutes an important trade center. As a financial and insurance city and as the location of several government agencies, Omaha provides employment for many clerical workers. Slaughtering, meat packing, the processing of dairy products, and machine shops are important industries in both these large cities. Dubuque, on the Mississippi River, is a manufacturing town, but economic conditions were poor in 1935-36, with many plants running on reduced forces and several closed down completely. Springfield, Mo., as the largest city in the Ozarks, is the distributing center for an extensive area. Butte, located in the heart of the Rocky Mountain area, is a mining town; the livelihood of the entire population is either directly or indirectly bound up with the extraction of copper and other ores. Pueblo is an industrial town, with concentration on steel production and railroad industries.

The survey of family expenditures was intended to show primarily the way in which expenditures vary with income and certain other characteristics of the family. It was, therefore, limited to white families that included a husband and wife, both native born, and that received no relief during the year.³

The samples of families whose expenditures were studied in the West Central-Rocky Mountain region were further restricted by excluding all families with incomes under \$500 in the large cities and under \$250 in the middle-sized cities, as well as those with no gainfully occupied members, and by limiting the occupational groups represented in the lower and the upper portions of the income scale.⁴

The collection of expenditure schedules was confined to five family types, eliminating thereby the least frequent types and most of the largest families in the community. The types included, which are

³ The purpose of these qualifications was to eliminate as far as possible factors of economic stress, broken family ties, racial characteristics, and alien customs, which might tend to obscure the relationship of income, occupation, and family type to family expenditure patterns. Since native-born white families greatly outnumbered all other national groups in the West Central-Rocky Mountain communities, it seemed wise to confine the restricted resources available for the survey to a study of the expenditures of these relatively homogeneous groups. The proportion of foreign-born white families (those in which either or both the husband and wife were born abroad) ranged from 2 percent in Springfield to 39 percent in Butte. Denver and Pueblo fell midway between these extremes with 17 percent in the foreign group. Except in Pueblo, Negro and other racial groups were relatively infrequent in this region, comprising less than 4 percent of all families. In Pueblo, where 8 percent were classified in this category, more than half were Mexicans and the others Negroes.

⁴ Among families in the large cities, all occupational groups were represented in the income classes between \$1,250 and \$3,000; only business and professional families, at the income levels above \$3,000; only wage earners between \$500 and \$750; and only wage-earner and clerical families between \$750 and \$1,250. Among families in the middle-sized cities, all occupational groups were included at the income levels between \$1,000 and \$2,500; only business and professional, above \$2,500; only wage earners between \$250 and \$500; and only wage-earner and clerical families between \$500 and \$1,000.

shown pictorially in figure 1, may be described in terms of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

Type

- I No other person (families of two).
- II One child under 16 (families of three).
- III Two children under 16 (families of four).
- IV One person 16 or over and one or no other person, regardless of age (families of three or four).
- V One child under 16, one person 16 or over, and one or two others, regardless of age (families of four or five).

Since families of these five types included 85 to 90 percent of the nonrelief native white complete families, it is probable that the omission of the other families did not materially affect the results.⁵

When all families were taken into consideration, it was found that incomes for the year 1935-36⁶ averaged highest in Omaha and lowest in Dubuque-Springfield. Approximately half of the Omaha families had incomes under \$1,375, while the incomes of about half the families in Denver fell below \$1,280, half those in Butte-Pueblo below \$1,180, and half those in Dubuque-Springfield below \$1,000.⁷

In Omaha, about one-third of the families reported current incomes of less than \$1,000, two-fifths between \$1,000 and \$2,000, 18 percent between \$2,000 and \$3,000, and slightly less than 10 percent had incomes over \$3,000. In Denver, a somewhat larger percentage fell in the first group, a smaller percentage in the second, while 16 percent had incomes between \$2,000 and \$3,000, and 11 percent had over \$3,000. In the West Central middle-sized cities, half the families had incomes under \$1,000, more than one-third fell between \$1,000 and \$2,000, and less than 5 percent had incomes of over \$3,000. In the Rocky Mountain middle-sized cities, about 43 percent of the families fell in the lowest bracket, 38 percent between \$1,000 and \$2,000, and 6 percent had incomes over \$3,000.

The various limitations that were imposed in the selection of families eligible for the expenditure study resulted in samples each of which showed a very different income distribution from that for the communities as a whole. Approximately one-half the families represented in the part of the Study that deals with consumer expenditures had incomes below \$1,745 in Omaha and below \$1,785 in Denver. Among families in the West Central middle-sized cities,

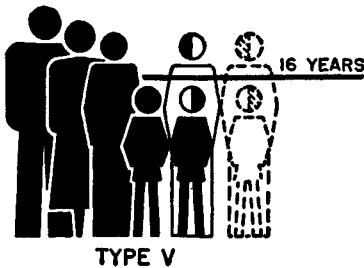
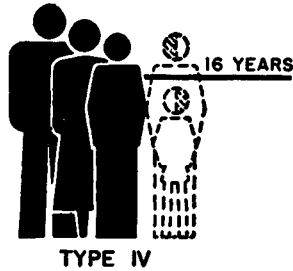
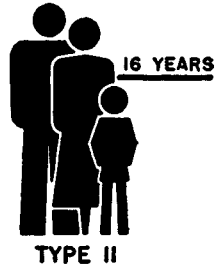
⁵ Certain other minor eligibility requirements were imposed to eliminate families whose living patterns are not adapted to statistical analysis. See appendix A, on sampling, for a complete list of the eligibility requirements.





⁶ The report year covered a 12-month period ending not earlier than Dec. 31, 1935, and not later than Nov. 30, 1936. Less than 8 percent of the schedules in any of the cities were collected for a year ending later than Aug. 31, 1936.

⁷ Median incomes were almost identical in Dubuque and Springfield, but for the Rocky Mountain middle-sized city unit varied from \$1,023 in Pueblo to \$1,414 in Butte. In the wake of the strong organization of metal and coal miners in the Butte area, workers in almost all types of gainful employment in Butte work under union conditions.

FIG. 1

FAMILY TYPES FOR EXPENDITURE STUDY



-  MEMBERS REQUIRED FOR TYPE
-  MEMBER REQUIRED FOR TYPE, BUT AGE ALTERNATIVE
-  MEMBER OPTIONAL FOR TYPE
-  AGE ALTERNATIVE

half were found in income groups below \$1,355; among those in the Rocky Mountain middle-sized city unit, half below \$1,610.⁸

The expenditure schedule used in the Study of Consumer Purchases provided for recording information on family expenditures classified under 16 categories, varying in urgency from food and shelter to recreation, gifts, and minor items of a miscellaneous character. The schedule contained information also on such matters as the size and facilities of dwellings occupied, and on the ownership of automobiles and household equipment, including radios, phonographs, mechanical refrigerators, washing machines, and vacuum cleaners. In addition, account was taken of transactions during the report year that increased or decreased the family assets or liabilities.⁹

Expenditure data covering the year 1935-36 were collected from 4,800 urban families in the West Central-Rocky Mountain region.¹⁰ They showed that as family income increases, the amounts spent for each important category of consumption goods and services increases. The relative increase with income in expenditures for the different groups of items is not the same, however.¹¹ On the one hand, while more was spent for food and home maintenance by families with high than with low incomes, these two important categories declined in relative importance at the higher income levels. Outlays for contributions and personal taxes, on the other hand, received a steadily increasing share of income. All the other major consumption categories except medical care increased in relative importance over a

⁸ Since the eligibility requirements operated to eliminate families that in general occupied a less favorable economic position than did nonrelief, native white, complete families, average expenditures for all families in the cities studied have not been calculated from the data collected. Instead, the purpose of the Study is to show how the families selected for study apportion their expenditures at different income levels, and how such apportionment is influenced by occupational classification and family size and age composition.

⁹ See glossary, appendix B, for definitions of the various categories of expenditure and the items included under each.

¹⁰ Expenditure schedules were collected from 1,023 families in Omaha, 1,346 in Denver, 1,244 in Dubuque-Springfield, and 1,187 in Butte-Pueblo. Approximately the same number of families in Dubuque and Springfield supplied expenditure schedules. Almost three-fifths of the schedules collected in the Rocky Mountain city unit, however, were taken in Pueblo.

Each of these four groups of families constituted a sample composed as nearly as possible of the same number in each income class, within each family type and occupational group. Since the method of collection, by design, failed to preserve the proportions of the several groups that were found in the population of families eligible to furnish expenditure schedules, it was necessary to use the proportions obtained in the eligible sample as weights for all averages that represented combinations of occupational groups, of family types, or of income classes. See appendix A for a description of the method of sampling.

¹¹ While the present study represents an investigation of differences in expenditure patterns of families at different income levels, it provides inferential though not direct evidence on how any given group of families would alter the apportionment of their spending if their incomes were raised or lowered. Thus, it is convenient to express differences in expenditures among families at different economic levels as relative changes with income. The relative increase over the income range in the outlay for a given category provides an indication of the "elasticity" of expenditures for that category. Elasticity may be measured in terms of the percentage increase over a given income range in average outlay for the category (as in ch. IX), or it may be indicated by a comparison of the increase in average expenditures for the category in question with the increase in income or in total expenditures. Since the expenditure base has generally been used in the distribution of family expenditures, it has been convenient throughout the greater part of the report to speak of expenditures for specific groups of items as being relatively elastic or inelastic, according to whether amounts spent constituted an increasing or decreasing proportion of total expenditures. It will be apparent from tables 1, 2, and 3, that the elasticity of any category is much lower when computed in relation to income rather than to expenditures, because of the influence of deficits at the lower economic levels, and of savings in the upper portion of the income scale.

large portion of the income scale, but, above a certain level, received a constant or declining share of income.

The demand for food and home maintenance is so urgent that families in the large cities, at the income level \$500 to \$750, had less than 10 percent of their current incomes remaining after making their expenditures for these groups of items alone. Families in the smaller communities that received incomes of \$250 to \$500 spent at least 20 percent more than their incomes for these necessities. (See table 1.) The total expenditures of families at the lowest income level studied in Denver and Omaha exceeded their incomes by more than 20 percent; those of families with incomes of \$250 to \$500 in the middle-sized communities, by more than 50 percent.¹² Average net deficits declined rapidly at succeeding income levels. At the median income level for the families covered in the expenditure survey in each of the city units, aggregate surpluses began to exceed aggregate deficits.¹³ At succeeding income levels, the families reported average net surpluses that rose rapidly in relation to income, to approximately 25 percent for families with incomes of \$7,500 and more in the large cities.

TABLE 1.—*Distribution of adjusted family income*¹

Income class	Average total adjusted income	Percentage of total adjusted income ²								Net surplus ⁴
		Value of current family living ³								
		Total	Food	Home maintenance	Clothing and personal care	Transportation	Medical care	Contributions and personal taxes	Other items	
OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS										
\$500-\$749.....	\$699	129.3	45.6	46.4	7.6	5.0	11.4	1.6	11.7	26.3
\$750-\$999.....	907	108.6	38.7	38.4	10.6	7.5	5.1	1.8	6.5	47.0
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,152	106.8	36.0	39.3	10.9	7.4	4.9	2.3	6.0	45.7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,391	103.0	32.9	37.1	10.8	8.6	4.7	2.8	6.1	42.0
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,636	97.6	29.4	36.3	10.9	7.3	3.9	3.3	6.5	2.7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,861	96.3	28.3	34.5	11.3	8.8	4.8	2.6	6.0	3.8
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2,118	93.5	26.2	32.7	11.0	10.1	4.3	3.1	6.1	6.5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2,386	89.6	23.9	31.4	10.9	8.7	5.0	3.9	5.8	10.8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,733	85.5	23.4	30.0	11.7	8.9	4.0	4.4	6.1	12.1
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	3,224	86.2	20.9	30.5	12.2	9.2	4.2	4.4	7.8	11.3
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	3,751	87.0	19.2	28.7	11.1	9.1	4.6	7.4	6.9	7.7
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	4,504	83.8	18.7	29.0	10.5	8.9	5.1	4.8	6.8	16.6
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	5,659	86.2	18.1	25.6	13.3	12.0	3.9	5.7	7.6	13.4
\$7,500 and over.....	10,798	74.5	13.4	21.3	10.2	10.2	2.5	10.1	6.8	25.6

See footnotes at end of table.

¹² While the term expenditure is used, it must be recognized that although part of this deficit was met by withdrawals from past savings, part of it accrued in the form of unpaid bills and other obligations.

¹³ Butte-Pueblo families, it should be noted, spent slightly more than their current incomes, on the average, at the \$1,750 to \$2,000 income level. In general, families studied in this city unit spent more in relation to their incomes than families in the other cities in this region. This may be accounted for partly in terms of relatively high living costs in Butte. According to the Works Progress Administration study of the annual cost of a maintenance standard of living for four-person manual worker's families in 59 cities, it appears that families in Butte had a total cost of living 4.4 percent above the average for families in other cities in the same size group. Moreover, the cost of living reported for Butte was higher than the averages for all larger cities except those with populations of 500,000 and more. See Works Progress Administration, Research Monograph XII, Intercity Differences in Costs of Living in March 1935, 59 Cities, Washington, 1937, appendix B.

TABLE 1.—Distribution of adjusted family income—Continued

Income class	Average total adjusted income	Percentage of total adjusted income							Net surplus	
		Value of current family living								
		Total	Food	Home maintenance	Clothing and personal care	Transportation	Medical care	Contributions and personal taxes		Other items
DENVER										
\$500-\$749	\$869	122.1	47.6	46.7	9.4	7.6	4.9	1.3	4.6	\$19.9
\$750-\$999	892	109.2	38.1	39.9	10.5	8.5	4.4	1.9	5.9	\$8.2
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,144	104.2	35.5	34.2	11.6	9.3	4.8	2.3	6.5	\$3.6
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,398	105.2	31.5	33.3	12.1	11.7	6.7	2.7	7.2	\$4.1
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,633	103.0	30.4	31.8	12.6	12.3	6.8	2.6	6.7	\$2.1
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,880	97.6	27.4	32.8	11.5	10.4	5.7	3.1	6.7	\$3.5
\$2,000-\$2,249	2,128	98.5	26.4	32.5	11.7	12.4	5.2	3.8	6.5	\$2.0
\$2,250-\$2,499	2,387	93.0	24.5	29.5	11.8	11.8	4.6	2.8	7.0	\$7.1
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,740	91.8	23.1	28.6	12.1	12.5	4.4	4.3	6.8	\$8.2
\$3,000-\$3,499	3,245	88.4	21.4	29.8	11.7	9.0	3.7	4.8	7.1	\$11.8
\$3,500-\$3,999	3,745	91.0	19.7	28.3	12.1	11.7	6.6	5.0	7.6	\$10.0
\$4,000-\$4,999	4,460	82.8	18.8	26.9	11.8	8.9	4.0	5.1	7.3	\$17.7
\$5,000-\$7,499	5,939	81.8	16.8	25.2	11.8	9.4	4.0	5.8	8.8	\$18.6
\$7,500 and over	10,355	76.4	12.7	24.4	9.6	8.0	3.3	11.0	7.4	\$23.6
WEST CENTRAL: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES										
\$250-\$499	\$454	152.0	61.2	57.9	13.2	3.8	5.5	2.0	8.4	\$50.7
\$500-\$749	646	113.9	45.8	42.5	9.6	5.1	4.0	1.9	5.0	\$13.0
\$750-\$999	882	105.7	41.9	35.0	11.0	4.5	5.0	2.4	5.9	\$4.9
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,150	100.4	36.1	33.7	11.1	7.1	4.4	2.4	5.6	\$1.1
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,378	98.0	33.2	33.4	11.2	7.8	3.7	3.2	5.5	\$2.5
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,631	96.6	30.1	31.1	11.4	8.8	5.1	3.4	6.7	\$3.9
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,870	92.6	27.9	30.5	11.2	9.2	4.6	3.4	5.8	\$7.8
\$2,000-\$2,249	2,132	91.6	25.0	29.0	12.3	9.4	5.3	4.2	6.4	\$8.1
\$2,250-\$2,499	2,401	86.1	25.3	27.7	10.7	8.9	3.5	4.2	5.8	\$13.7
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,749	90.8	22.3	29.6	11.5	11.4	3.8	5.6	6.6	\$9.6
\$3,000-\$3,499	3,234	82.7	20.4	27.3	11.4	8.6	3.3	5.2	6.5	\$16.9
\$3,500-\$3,999	3,739	78.3	17.7	24.1	11.4	8.1	4.4	5.2	7.4	\$20.5
\$4,000-\$4,999	4,430	77.9	16.7	26.1	11.4	7.2	2.9	7.2	6.4	\$21.3
\$5,000 and over	7,036	64.8	13.3	20.3	8.4	7.7	3.3	6.8	5.0	\$35.7
ROCKY MOUNTAIN: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES										
\$250-\$499	\$457	160.4	70.5	53.6	15.1	3.1	9.2	1.5	7.4	\$57.1
\$500-\$749	683	130.5	48.5	43.0	14.1	9.5	5.6	2.0	7.8	\$28.0
\$750-\$999	895	117.5	44.7	37.7	12.2	7.3	7.1	1.8	6.7	\$15.3
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,149	112.0	37.3	34.6	13.1	12.2	5.8	2.3	6.7	\$10.0
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,394	105.2	35.9	32.7	12.6	11.1	6.7	2.4	6.8	\$7.2
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,632	98.3	30.7	30.1	11.6	11.1	5.2	2.7	6.9	\$2.4
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,889	101.4	30.8	32.3	12.8	10.4	4.9	3.5	6.7	\$4.9
\$2,000-\$2,249	2,136	97.3	27.2	28.3	12.3	12.7	5.2	3.7	7.9	\$3.1
\$2,250-\$2,499	2,385	93.5	26.5	28.5	12.4	10.8	4.7	3.7	6.9	\$7.1
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,763	96.0	24.2	30.8	13.6	11.1	3.7	4.6	8.0	\$5.0
\$3,000-\$3,499	3,197	83.1	21.2	29.6	12.1	7.9	4.3	5.9	7.1	\$12.1
\$3,500-\$3,999	3,751	87.6	19.2	27.8	11.9	11.4	2.9	5.8	8.6	\$13.2
\$4,000-\$4,999	4,402	86.2	18.4	26.1	13.4	10.1	4.6	5.7	7.9	\$13.8
\$5,000 and over	7,503	72.1	14.3	19.6	9.5	7.0	2.6	10.3	8.8	\$27.7

¹ The adjusted family income figures used in this table are based on the schedules of the families covered in the expenditure survey. They represent total family income as used in the income classification; money income plus imputed income from owned home and rent received as gift or pay, and in addition the value of food and fuel obtained without money expense. See bull. No. 646, vol. 1, for the average income for each income class as shown by the family schedules. The difference between the aggregate income of families of types I through V, as obtained from the family schedules, and aggregate income for families of these types calculated on the basis of the figures received from the families providing expenditure schedules including the value of food and fuel obtained without money expense is 0.4 percent for Denver and 1.1 percent for Omaha. (Data for "eligible" families only were used for the comparison. See appendix A.)

² The value of current family living plus surplus (or minus deficit) does not equal exactly 100 percent of adjusted family income because of the net balancing difference; see glossary, appendix B, and Tabular Summary, table 1.

³ See table 2, footnotes 1 through 5, for definitions of the categories included in the value of current family living.

⁴ Net surplus represents the excess of average money income over average current money expenditure; see ch. II.

⁵ Deficit.

The level at which a family lives in any given year depends not only upon its current income, its past savings, and its credit standing, but also upon goods and services received without money expense. The most important of these nonmoney items for most families is the unpaid services of the housewife, but it is so difficult to secure an adequate evaluation of these services that this factor in family income was omitted from this survey. It was possible, however, to secure data on the value of housing received by home owners from their previous investment in their homes, of housing received as gift or pay, and of food and fuel received without money expense.¹⁴ The data given in table 1 include all these nonmoney items in the figure given for total income, and in the appropriate categories under the heading "money value of current family living"¹⁵ as a percentage of total income. It is of considerable interest, however, to follow average consumption patterns at successive income levels without regard to the source of the funds used, and without regard to savings. Table 2 shows expenditures for the major categories as a percentage of total expenditures for current family living, and emphasizes the changes in spending patterns which follow changes in income status.

TABLE 2.—*Distribution of money value of current family living, by major groups*

Income class	Average money value of current family living ¹	Percentage of money value of current family living						
		Food ²	Home maintenance ³	Clothing and personal care	Transportation ⁴	Medical care	Contributions, personal taxes ⁵	Other items ⁶
OMAHA—COUNCIL BLUFFS								
\$500-\$749.....	\$904	35.3	35.8	5.9	3.9	8.8	1.2	9.1
\$750-\$999.....	986	35.6	35.4	9.8	6.9	4.7	1.6	6.0
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,230	32.7	36.8	10.2	6.9	4.6	2.2	5.6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,434	32.0	36.1	10.5	8.3	4.5	2.7	5.9
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,596	30.1	37.1	11.2	7.5	4.0	3.4	6.7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,792	29.4	35.8	11.8	9.1	5.0	2.7	6.2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,981	28.0	34.9	11.8	10.8	4.7	3.3	6.5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2,138	26.8	35.0	12.1	9.7	5.5	4.4	6.5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,418	26.4	33.8	13.3	10.1	4.5	5.0	6.9
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	2,876	23.4	34.2	13.6	10.4	4.7	5.0	8.7
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	3,263	22.1	33.0	12.8	10.5	5.2	8.5	7.9
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	3,775	22.3	34.5	12.6	10.6	6.2	5.7	8.1
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	4,880	21.1	29.6	15.4	13.9	4.5	6.6	8.9
\$7,500 and over.....	8,068	18.0	28.6	13.8	13.6	3.3	13.6	9.1

See footnotes at end of table.

¹⁴ For method of calculating the value of these items see p. 283, for housing received from owned homes; p. 280 for food raised in home gardens and food received as gift or wages; and p. 284 for fuel received without money expense.

¹⁵ Throughout the bulletin the term "expenditures" is used to include both money expenditures and the estimated money value of certain items obtained without money outlay during the year. The terms "total expenditures for current family living" and "money value of current family living" are thus synonymous and will be used interchangeably. Since nonmoney items of consumption have been recorded only for housing, fuel, and food, money expenditures for all other categories represent the only measure of family consumption of those categories.

TABLE 2.—Distribution of money value of current family living, by major groups—Continued

Income class	Average money value of current family living	Percentage of money value of current family living						
		Food	Home maintenance	Clothing and personal care	Transportation	Medical care	Contributions, personal taxes	Other items
DENVER								
\$500-\$749	\$817	38.9	38.2	7.7	6.3	4.0	1.1	3.8
\$750-\$999	975	34.9	36.5	9.7	7.8	4.0	1.7	5.4
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,190	34.0	32.9	11.2	8.9	4.6	2.2	6.2
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,470	30.0	31.7	11.5	11.1	6.3	2.6	6.8
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,682	29.5	30.9	12.2	11.9	6.4	2.6	6.5
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,834	28.0	33.7	11.2	10.7	5.8	3.2	7.4
\$2,000-\$2,249	2,097	26.8	32.9	11.9	12.6	5.3	3.9	6.6
\$2,250-\$2,499	2,220	26.3	31.8	12.7	12.7	4.9	4.1	7.5
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,515	25.1	31.2	13.2	13.6	4.8	4.7	7.4
\$3,000-\$3,499	2,870	24.2	33.8	13.2	11.2	4.2	5.4	8.0
\$3,500-\$3,999	3,408	21.6	31.1	13.3	12.9	7.2	5.5	8.4
\$4,000-\$4,999	3,694	22.8	32.4	14.2	10.7	4.8	6.2	8.9
\$5,000-\$7,499	4,859	20.6	30.8	14.4	11.5	4.8	7.1	10.8
\$7,500 and over	7,913	16.5	31.8	12.6	10.5	4.4	14.5	9.7
WEST CENTRAL: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES								
\$250-\$499	\$690	40.3	38.1	8.7	2.5	3.6	1.3	5.5
\$500-\$749	736	40.3	37.4	8.4	4.5	3.5	1.6	4.3
\$750-\$999	932	39.6	33.1	10.4	4.3	4.7	2.3	5.6
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,155	36.0	33.0	11.0	7.1	4.4	2.4	5.5
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,350	33.9	34.1	11.4	7.9	3.8	3.3	5.6
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,576	31.2	32.2	11.8	9.1	5.3	3.5	6.9
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,735	30.2	33.0	12.1	9.9	5.0	3.6	6.2
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,953	27.3	31.7	13.4	10.2	5.8	4.6	7.0
\$2,250-\$2,499	2,070	29.4	32.2	12.4	10.3	4.1	4.9	6.7
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,495	24.6	32.6	12.6	12.6	4.2	6.2	7.2
\$3,000-\$3,499	2,674	24.7	33.0	13.8	10.4	4.0	6.3	7.8
\$3,500-\$3,999	2,928	22.6	30.7	14.5	10.4	5.7	6.6	9.5
\$4,000-\$4,999	3,448	21.5	33.6	14.6	9.3	3.7	9.2	8.1
\$5,000-\$7,499	4,560	20.5	31.4	13.0	11.8	5.0	10.5	7.8
ROCKY MOUNTAIN: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES								
\$250-\$499	\$733	43.9	33.5	9.4	1.9	5.7	1.0	4.6
\$500-\$749	890	37.2	32.9	10.8	7.3	4.2	1.6	6.0
\$750-\$999	1,051	38.0	32.1	10.4	6.2	6.1	1.5	5.7
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,287	33.3	30.9	11.7	10.9	5.2	2.0	6.0
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,509	33.2	30.2	11.6	10.3	6.2	2.3	6.2
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,605	31.2	30.6	11.8	11.3	5.3	2.8	7.0
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,917	30.3	31.9	12.6	10.3	4.8	3.5	6.6
\$2,000-\$2,249	2,079	27.9	29.0	12.7	13.1	5.4	3.8	8.1
\$2,250-\$2,499	2,232	28.4	30.4	13.3	11.5	5.0	4.0	7.4
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,653	25.2	32.1	14.2	11.5	3.9	4.8	8.3
\$3,000-\$3,499	2,818	24.0	33.5	13.8	9.0	4.9	6.7	8.1
\$3,500-\$3,999	3,287	21.9	31.8	13.5	13.1	3.3	6.6	9.8
\$4,000-\$4,999	3,793	21.4	30.3	15.5	11.7	5.3	6.6	9.2
\$5,000 and over	5,414	19.8	27.2	13.2	9.7	3.6	14.3	12.2

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for definition of family living.

² Includes expenditures for food and the value of food obtained without money expense.

³ Includes expenditures for housing, household operation, and furnishings and equipment, and the value of housing and fuel obtained without money expense.

⁴ Includes expenditures for automobile purchase and operation, and other transportation.

⁵ Excludes sales taxes, which were included in the expense for the items to which they applied; automobile taxes, which were included in automobile operation expense; taxes on owned homes, included in housing expense; and taxes on other real estate, which were deducted from the gross income from such property.

⁶ Includes expenditures for recreation, reading, education, tobacco, and miscellaneous items.

Food and home maintenance together absorbed at least 70 percent of total expenditures of the families with incomes below \$1,000 in the West Central-Rocky Mountain region. Only among families with incomes of \$7,500 and more in the large cities and \$5,000 and more in

Butte-Pueblo did these two important categories account for less than one-half of the total money value of current family living. Average expenditures for food were of about the same magnitude as those for home maintenance among large city families at the lowest income levels; but, as income rose, home maintenance expenditures grew steadily more important than food expenditures. Among families in the middle-sized cities, also, food declined more rapidly than home maintenance as a proportion of all expenditures. Average outlays for food were greater, however, in the Rocky Mountain middle-sized cities than in Denver, up to the \$3,000 income level. Below the \$2,500 level in the West Central region there were no consistent differences in food expenditures between the two city groups. Expenditures for housing, on the other hand, were smaller in the middle-sized communities throughout the income range.

Clothing and personal care generally took the third largest share of expenditures for current family living. They accounted for more than one-tenth of total expenditures among families with incomes of \$1,000 or more in Denver and Omaha, and among families with even lower incomes in the middle-sized cities. Unlike expenditures for food and home maintenance, those for clothing increased in relative importance as income rose.

Expenditures for transportation occupied a relatively large place in family spending for all except families with incomes below \$500. Automobile expenditures were very substantial and increased rapidly at successive income levels, particularly over the lower portion of the income scale. More than two-thirds of the families with incomes of \$1,250 and more owned automobiles in the year of the survey. The rapid spread within a generation in automobile ownership probably represents a more striking change in family living habits than has ever before occurred in an equal period of time.

Medical care expenditures constituted, on the average, from 4 to 6 percent of the money value of current family living, among families at almost all income levels in the West Central-Rocky Mountain region. The variations concealed in the average expenditures for medical care at any given income level, however, tended to be greater than those found in expenditures for most other categories, with a few families at almost every income level reporting no expenditure and some reporting very high expenses.

The category designated contributions and personal taxes in the present study differs somewhat in character from the other groups of expenditure items. Insofar as gifts made to persons outside the economic family are balanced by gifts received, such expenditures constitute a part of direct family consumption. Contributions toward the support of individuals or institutions, and personal taxes (income, poll, and personal property), represent aspects of family spending

that are less directly converted to goods and services consumed than are expenditures for the other categories. Nevertheless, from taxes and contributions to religious organizations, at least, the families making such expenditures receive returns in a variety of forms that constitute important elements in their pattern of living. Outlays of this type were the most elastic among the categories of expenditure, rising from about 1 percent of all expenditures among families at the lowest income levels, to 10 percent or more among those in the highest income class studied for each unit.

Expenditures for recreation, tobacco, reading, education, and miscellaneous items, which have been grouped in the accompanying tables under the heading "other items," accounted in combination for a slowly rising share of total expenditures for current family living. This reflected mainly the increasing relative importance of outlays for amusement and recreational equipment. Expenditures for education were generally very small and showed only a slight tendency to take a larger share of expenditures at the upper than the lower income levels.¹⁶ Tobacco and reading each maintained about the same relationship to the total throughout the income range.

TABLE 3.—*Distribution of money expenditures for current family living, by major groups*

Income class	Average total money expenditures	Percentage of total money expenditures ¹						Other items ¹
		Food	Home maintenance ²	Clothing and personal care	Transportation ³	Medical care ⁴	Contributions and personal taxes ⁴	
OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS								
\$500-\$749	\$844	35.5	33.6	6.2	4.2	9.5	1.3	9.7
\$750-\$999	950	35.7	34.4	10.1	7.1	4.8	1.7	6.2
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,160	34.1	34.7	10.7	7.4	4.9	2.3	5.9
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,334	33.3	32.4	11.2	9.0	4.9	2.9	6.3
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,503	31.3	34.0	11.8	7.9	4.2	3.6	7.2
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,673	30.9	32.0	12.7	9.7	5.3	2.9	6.5
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,834	29.8	30.2	12.8	11.0	5.0	3.6	7.0
\$2,250-\$2,499	1,975	28.4	30.2	13.1	10.5	6.0	4.8	7.0
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,233	27.9	29.1	14.4	10.9	4.9	5.4	7.4
\$3,000-\$3,499	2,692	24.9	30.0	14.7	11.0	5.0	5.3	9.2
\$3,500-\$3,999	3,055	23.0	29.1	13.7	11.1	5.6	9.0	8.5
\$4,000-\$4,999	3,500	23.9	29.7	13.5	11.3	6.7	6.1	8.8
\$5,000-\$7,499	4,592	22.3	25.4	16.4	14.7	4.8	7.1	9.3
\$7,500 and over	7,660	18.7	25.3	14.4	14.3	3.5	14.3	9.5

See footnotes at end of table.

¹⁶ The expenditures for education included here represent only direct payments for school supplies and tuitions by the families covered in the survey. Public expenditures for education are not included here.

TABLE 3.—Distribution of money expenditures for current family living, by major groups—Continued

Income class	Average total money expenditures	Percentage of total money expenditures						
		Food	Home maintenance	Clothing and personal care	Transportation	Medical care	Contributions and personal taxes	Other items
DENVER								
\$500-\$749.....	\$747	39.5	35.5	8.4	6.8	4.4	1.2	4.2
\$750-\$999.....	902	36.4	32.7	10.4	8.5	4.3	1.9	5.8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,116	34.8	30.0	11.9	9.5	4.9	2.3	6.6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,384	30.3	29.1	12.2	11.8	6.7	2.7	7.2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,592	30.0	28.3	12.9	12.5	6.8	2.7	6.8
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,739	28.7	30.9	12.4	11.3	6.2	3.3	7.2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,970	27.8	29.3	12.7	13.4	5.6	4.1	7.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2,068	27.7	27.5	13.6	13.6	5.3	4.4	7.9
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,362	26.0	27.6	14.0	14.5	5.1	5.0	7.8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	2,656	25.2	29.4	14.3	12.0	4.5	5.9	8.7
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	3,218	22.1	27.8	14.1	13.7	7.6	5.9	8.8
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	3,405	23.9	27.5	15.4	11.6	5.3	6.7	9.6
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	4,527	21.5	28.3	15.5	12.3	5.2	7.6	11.6
\$7,500 and over.....	7,169	17.6	25.4	13.8	11.7	4.8	16.0	10.7
WEST CENTRAL: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES								
\$250-\$499.....	\$616	39.3	36.4	9.8	2.8	4.0	1.5	6.2
\$500-\$749.....	668	41.9	33.6	9.3	4.8	3.9	1.8	4.7
\$750-\$999.....	887	40.6	30.9	10.9	4.4	5.0	2.4	5.8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,089	36.7	30.8	11.7	7.6	4.7	2.6	5.9
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,266	35.3	30.6	12.1	8.5	4.0	3.5	6.0
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,481	31.7	29.4	12.6	9.7	5.6	3.7	7.3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,651	31.1	30.3	12.6	10.4	5.3	3.8	6.5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,849	28.5	28.3	14.2	10.8	6.1	4.8	7.3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1,902	30.6	27.4	13.6	11.4	4.4	5.4	7.2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,313	25.4	28.4	13.7	13.6	4.5	6.7	7.7
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	2,567	25.4	30.5	14.3	10.8	4.2	6.6	8.2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	2,747	23.9	26.3	15.4	11.1	6.1	7.1	10.1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	3,125	23.4	27.0	16.1	10.2	4.1	10.2	9.0
\$5,000 and over.....	4,287	21.7	27.0	13.8	12.6	5.4	11.2	8.3
ROCKY MOUNTAIN: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES								
\$250-\$499.....	\$666	42.5	32.6	10.3	2.1	6.3	1.0	5.2
\$500-\$749.....	833	37.8	30.3	11.6	7.8	4.6	1.7	6.2
\$750-\$999.....	970	39.6	28.1	11.3	6.7	6.6	1.6	6.1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,231	33.9	28.8	12.2	11.4	5.4	2.1	6.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,422	34.4	26.6	12.5	11.0	6.5	2.4	6.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,529	31.8	28.1	12.3	11.9	5.6	2.9	7.4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,808	31.2	28.6	13.4	11.0	5.1	3.7	7.0
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,957	28.7	25.5	13.4	13.9	5.7	4.1	8.7
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2,101	29.7	26.5	14.1	12.2	5.3	4.2	7.9
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,471	26.4	27.8	15.2	12.4	4.2	5.1	8.9
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	2,655	25.1	29.8	14.6	9.5	5.2	7.1	8.7
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	3,078	22.9	27.6	14.5	14.0	3.5	7.1	10.4
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	3,582	22.1	26.9	16.4	12.4	5.6	7.0	9.6
\$5,000 and over.....	5,171	20.1	24.3	13.8	10.2	3.8	15.0	12.8

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for definition of expenditures that was used in this study.

² Includes expenditures for housing, household operation, and furnishings and equipment.

³ Includes expenditures for automobile purchase and operation, and other transportation.

⁴ Excludes sales taxes which were included in the expense for the items to which they applied; automobile taxes, which were included in automobile operation expense; taxes on owned homes, included in housing expense; and taxes on other real property, which were deducted from the gross income from such property.

⁵ Includes expenditures for recreation, tobacco, reading, education, and other items.

In present-day urban communities, the pattern of consumption may be measured fairly accurately in terms of money expenditures for current family living. Hence the distribution of money expenditures, as shown in table 3, is similar to the distribution of the money value of

living, presented in table 2. Since the value of housing received from previous investments in owned homes was at most income levels the only significant nonmoney item reported, home maintenance was the only category that represented in general a larger proportion of the money value of current family living than of money expenditures.¹⁷ Thus, amounts spent for food exceeded in importance those spent for home maintenance at levels considerably higher in the income scale when money expenditures rather than the total expenditures for these categories are compared. Among families in the middle-sized cities, for example, average money expenditures for food were smaller than those for home maintenance only among families with incomes of \$2,500 or more. The total money value of family living was generally only 4 to 5 percent greater than money expenditures, among families studied in the four West Central-Rocky Mountain city units.

¹⁷ For example, in the Denver group with incomes from \$2,000 to \$2,250, 52 percent of the families covered in the expenditure survey owned their homes. The average rental value of these dwellings exceeded the average amount spent by their owners for current upkeep and property taxes on these homes by \$217. This sum was treated as part of the income of these families (nonmoney income from owned homes) and as part of total family expenditure (total value of current family living) as housing value received without direct money expense in the year of the survey. Among all families in this Denver group (home owners and renters combined) direct money expenditures for housing averaged 30.2 percent of total money expenditures, while the total value of housing received (money expenditures plus nonmoney value of housing) averaged 32.9 percent of the total money value of current family living. (See p. 37 for further discussion of money value derived from owned homes.)

Chapter II

The Family Balance Sheet

The family balance sheet for families studied in the West Central-Rocky Mountain region may be presented by comparing current money income with money expenditures for current living. Such a balance sheet, calculated for groups at successive income levels, measures the changing relationship between current income and consumption. It reflects the prevalence of spending financed through deficit among the low income groups, and of mounting surpluses among the higher income families.

TABLE 4.—Average money income and money expenditures for current family living ¹

Income class	West Central region		Rocky Mountain region	
	Money income	Money expenditure for current family living	Money income	Money expenditure for current family living
	Omaha-Council Bluffs		Denver	
\$500-\$749.....	\$639	\$844	\$599	\$747
\$750-\$999.....	871	950	820	902
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,082	1,160	1,070	1,116
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,291	1,334	1,312	1,384
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,543	1,603	1,543	1,592
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,742	1,673	1,785	1,739
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,971	1,834	2,001	1,970
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2,223	1,975	2,235	2,068
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,548	2,233	2,587	2,362
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	3,040	2,692	3,031	2,656
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	3,543	3,055	3,555	3,218
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	4,229	3,500	4,171	3,405
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	5,371	4,592	5,007	4,527
\$7,500 and over.....	10,385	7,660	9,611	7,169
	Middle-sized cities			
\$250-\$499.....	\$380	\$616	\$390	\$666
\$500-\$749.....	578	668	626	833
\$750-\$999.....	837	887	814	970
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,084	1,089	1,093	1,231
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,294	1,266	1,307	1,422
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,536	1,481	1,556	1,629
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,788	1,651	1,780	1,808
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2,028	1,849	2,014	1,957
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2,233	1,902	2,234	2,101
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,566	2,313	2,581	2,471
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	3,127	2,567	3,034	2,655
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	3,557	2,747	3,542	3,078
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	4,109	3,125	4,191	3,582
\$5,000 and over.....	6,763	4,287	7,260	5,171

¹ The difference between average money income and average money expenditures equals the average net surplus or deficit, shown in table 5, except for the balancing difference (never as much as 5.5 percent of total receipts or total disbursements, whichever was larger, for any scheduled family); the net balancing difference is given in the Tabular Summary, table 1.

Aggregate annual expenditures exceeded aggregate current money income among families in the lower portion of the income scale (see table 4). This was true up to the \$1,250 level in Dubuque-Springfield, the \$1,500 level in Omaha and the Rocky Mountain middle-sized cities, and the \$1,750 level in Denver. At the \$500 to \$750 income level, the net discrepancy between current money income and expenditures averaged \$100 to \$200 per family in the four urban units studied. To make up the difference, families drew on savings, bought on credit, or contracted loans.

Among families at successive income levels above \$1,750, average income exceeded average expenditures by increasingly large amounts. In Omaha and Denver, families receiving \$7,500 and over had an excess of income over expenditures that averaged about \$2,500, while among those in the \$5,000 to \$7,500 group the excess was approximately \$1,000. The families with incomes of \$5,000 and over saved on the average about one-third of their incomes in Dubuque-Springfield and one-quarter in Butte-Pueblo.

Current income and family resources.—While over a period of years families are necessarily limited by income in the level of living which they maintain, this does not mean that in any given year a family must match expenditures for current living with current income. The older family may be drawing on the capital as well as using the income of its past accumulations. The young head of family with good prospects may assume obligations, perhaps on furniture or an automobile, beyond the income of the given year. In spite of variations in annual income, the family of a business or professional executive may show little deviation in yearly expenditures, even though the result is a current surplus in some years and current deficit in others. A large emergency expense for medical care may leave no choice, where accumulated savings are small, except to encumber the income of future months. Ordinarily it is not to be expected that a family in the lower half of the income scale will be able to make a cash purchase of a durable good like a gas range or an automobile out of current earnings. Hence in a given year it is to be expected that a fraction of the families will increase their liabilities for the purpose of improving the level of their living while others are keeping well within their incomes and perhaps reducing their liabilities on last year's commitments.

The particular year covered by the Study of Consumer Purchases, 1935-36, was one in which many families had not completely recovered from the preceding depression period. Income status was still low when compared with the more favorable years of the 1920's. But business conditions were improving and wages, as well as employment, were on the increase. It is understandable that after restricted buying for several years, families began to incur obligations beyond current

incomes, predicated upon the hope of steady employment and future increases of income. Thus the net deficit for a family or a group of families as of the given year may not reflect a chronic tendency to live beyond income, but rather an optimistic outlook in 1935-36 regarding future income. This impression will be confirmed by the data on net installment obligations taken from the West Central-Rocky Mountain expenditure schedules, which show that the installment commitments carried over at the end of the schedule year were substantially greater both in number of families and in average amount, than the commitments with which the year began.¹

Had the Study of Consumer Purchases been conducted at another stage in the business cycle, the surplus and deficit picture would perhaps have been different in some important respects. At some later date family balance sheets may be studied for a number of successive years to determine the regularity with which families balance net increases in assets against net increases in liabilities. Meanwhile, an examination of the surpluses and deficits of West Central-Rocky Mountain families for the single year, 1935-36, shows that in several income groups there must have been families with strikingly unbalanced budgets for the year. These cases are apt to distort the averages for the group. Such instances of random fluctuation in the sample do not, however, obscure the dominant patterns shown by the data.

Surplus and deficit by income levels.—The figures given in table 4 for average money income and average money expenditures for current family living represent averages for all families at the given income level. There were families at almost every interval along the income scale, however, that had a net surplus and others that had a net deficit for the year. (See table 5.) In addition, there were a few families at almost every level that broke even for the year, and showed neither surplus nor deficit.

Up to the \$1,250 income level in Omaha and Denver, the \$750 level in the West Central middle-sized cities, and the \$1,500 level in Butte-Pueblo, less than half of the families reported surpluses for the year. At income levels of \$3,000 and above, however, at least 80 per cent of the families in each urban unit had a net surplus for the year above current spending.

¹ See analysis of surplus and deficit items, ch. VIII.

TABLE 5.—Average net surplus or deficit

Income class	Families having surplus ¹		Families having deficit ¹		Average net surplus or deficit (-)	
	Percentage	Average amount	Percentage	Average amount	Amount ²	Percentage of money income
OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS						
\$500-\$749.....	34	\$29	66	\$294	-\$184	3.29
\$750-\$999.....	38	44	50	162	-64	3.7
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	46	96	48	229	-66	3.6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	52	146	46	228	-28	3.2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	66	177	33	220	44	3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	70	206	30	245	71	4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	74	269	25	255	136	7
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	80	329	11	330	258	12
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	84	449	16	294	330	13
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	80	538	18	370	363	12
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	84	610	16	153	490	14
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	85	932	12	384	746	18
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	85	959	8	642	761	14
\$7,500 and over.....	88	3,424	12	1,880	2,761	27
DENVER						
\$500-\$749.....	23	\$43	61	\$235	-\$133	3.22
\$750-\$999.....	31	68	58	179	-73	3.9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	51	99	49	180	-39	3.4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	60	111	37	332	-57	3.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	63	144	36	349	-34	3.2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	64	245	34	272	65	4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	67	231	32	351	42	2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	73	331	27	274	169	8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	73	421	26	306	226	9
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	86	476	13	198	384	13
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	79	577	21	413	373	10
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	90	927	10	450	789	19
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	88	1,352	12	769	1,104	20
\$7,500 and over.....	89	3,418	11	5,088	2,448	25
WEST CENTRAL: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES						
\$250-\$499.....	4	\$22	85	\$270	-\$230	3.60
\$500-\$749.....	35	68	55	196	-84	3.14
\$750-\$999.....	54	68	41	186	-43	3.5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	62	106	31	206	1	3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	69	154	28	260	34	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	70	236	28	358	63	4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	71	299	26	256	146	8
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	76	345	24	365	172	8
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	78	489	20	252	329	15
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	78	439	20	390	265	10
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	86	771	14	862	546	17
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	95	886	5	1,551	767	22
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	96	993	4	195	944	23
\$5,000 and over.....	97	2,630	3	969	2,515	37
ROCKY MOUNTAIN: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES						
\$250-\$499.....	.....	.....	100	\$261	-\$261	3.67
\$500-\$749.....	20	\$54	73	276	-191	3.30
\$750-\$999.....	26	60	72	214	-137	3.17
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	40	94	57	267	-115	3.10
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	49	119	50	318	-101	3.8
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	69	159	31	224	39	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	51	239	47	281	-17	3.1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	68	279	32	388	66	3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	69	363	30	268	170	8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	73	392	27	542	139	5
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	82	554	18	385	386	13
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	90	684	10	1,155	495	14
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	90	742	10	548	608	14
\$5,000 and over.....	93	2,274	7	425	2,076	20

¹ Excludes families whose schedules showed an exact balance for the year.

² For a reconciliation of the average net surplus or deficit with the difference between average income and expenditure, as shown in table 4, see Tabular Summary, table 1.

³ Deficit.

* Less than 1 percent.

At the lower end of the income scale, the average amount of surplus for the families reporting a surplus was small—\$100 or less for families with incomes up to \$1,250 in each urban unit. The average deficit of the families that spent beyond current income was considerably larger, generally amounting to over \$200 at those income levels. Thus, the greater average size of deficits as compared with surpluses, as well as the greater frequency of deficit families, accounted for the average net deficit shown for the whole group of families at the lower economic levels.

The average size of the net saving per family reporting a surplus increased rather steadily at successive income levels, amounting to over \$500 for families in the income classes above \$3,000 or \$3,500. (See table 5.) In the middle-sized cities, 97 percent of the families receiving \$5,000 and over spent less than their incomes by amounts that averaged well over \$2,000. In Omaha and Denver almost 90 percent of the families with incomes of \$7,500 and over reported surpluses for the year which averaged \$3,400.

While average deficits of families that fell behind during the year were much larger in the lower portion of the income scale than were surpluses of families that got ahead, they were in general considerably smaller than surpluses among the high-income families. Thus, the average surplus per family making a net saving varied directly with income, as might be expected, but among families incurring deficits, the average amount of the deficit varied widely from one income class to another with no consistent tendency toward increase or decrease over the major portion of the income range. The largest average deficits appear at the upper end of the income scale, however, and reflect the greater ease with which well-to-do families can finance deficits, either through liquidation of assets or through credit.

When all families in an income class were considered together, as already indicated, the average change in their financial position was represented by deficits at the lower economic levels and by surpluses at the upper levels. Families with incomes between \$250 and \$500 in the middle-sized cities reported expenditures that resulted in average net deficits of 60 percent, while those receiving \$500 to \$750 in the large cities, had expenditures that averaged more than 20 percent above income. Both in the large cities and in the smaller communities there was a very sharp decline between the lowest income class analyzed and the one next above in the percentage by which income was overspent. In the \$1,500 to \$1,750 income class and in the classes immediately adjacent, there was a close correspondence between average money income and expenditures, the difference generally amounting to less than 5 percent of income. At higher economic levels the average net surplus rose more rapidly than income; the percentage of income set aside in some form of savings increased

fairly consistently at successive levels. Among the families in the highest income group analyzed in each community, average net surpluses of \$2,000 and over were achieved, amounting to from one-fourth to more than one-third of income.

The very high average net deficits of families in the lower income classes and the relatively large proportions of families in those classes having deficits are particularly striking in the middle-sized cities in the Rocky Mountain region. These undoubtedly reflect in part the relatively high living costs in Butte.² Moreover, there was considerable unemployment in Butte, during the early part of the survey, so that many families may have drawn heavily on savings or credit measures for current living.

*Surplus and deficit as related to occupational group.*³—In spite of fluctuations,⁴ some fairly consistent differences appear among families of different occupational groups when their current money incomes are balanced against their total money expenditures for current living. (See table 6.) While the relationships were not uniform, there was a fairly clear tendency in Omaha-Council Bluffs and Springfield-Dubuque for the wage-earner group to have smaller deficits or larger surpluses than other occupational groups at given income levels. In Denver and Butte-Pueblo, however, the wage-earning families did not consistently spend less than others in the same income class. There was some evidence in all communities that salaried business and professional families spent rather more in relation to their incomes than did those in other occupational groups. In Omaha and Denver, where salaried business families are shown separately from those in salaried professional occupations, the former generally incurred larger deficits or achieved smaller surpluses at any given income level than did the latter.⁵

On the whole, however, the data for the West Central-Rocky Mountain communities indicate that occupation was not so important as size of family in its influence on the level of total expenditures, and hence on the frequency and size of surpluses or deficits in the several income classes.

² See p. 6, footnote 13.

³ The occupational classification of families was not equally detailed in cities of different size. Thus, in Omaha and Denver, five occupational groups were differentiated, with independent business and professional families classified together, while in the middle-sized cities, data were analyzed for only four occupational groups, with salaried business and professional families also combined into one group.

⁴ The sequence from substantial deficit to substantial surplus is almost continuous when the data are analyzed by income alone. In the tabulation by occupational categories or family type, however, random irregularities appear, since the averages are based on smaller numbers of families. These irregularities result from wide variation on the part of individual families from the average for the group as a whole.

⁵ These differences must not be attributed wholly to occupational grouping, however, since the size and composition of families varied somewhat from one occupational group to another. (See Tabular Summary, table 2.) Nevertheless, the computation of simple averages (that is, an average of the averages for each family type, with no reference to the relative frequency of these types) for families of all types within each occupational group indicates fairly clear occupational differences, particularly in the West Central cities, with salaried business and professional families having relatively small surpluses and large deficits, and wage earner families ranking at the opposite extreme. (See appendix D.)

TABLE 6.—Average net surplus or deficit (—), by occupational group

Income class	Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried	
				Business	Professional
OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS					
\$750-\$999	-\$54	-\$95	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249	-31	-134	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,250-\$1,499	-27	-36	-332	-\$48	\$72
\$1,500-\$1,749	45	40	110	-35	19
\$1,750-\$1,999	117	49	71	5	17
\$2,000-\$2,249	108	206	-20	-8	249
\$2,250-\$2,499	319	256	332	58	244
\$2,500-\$2,999	448	342	249	228	240
\$3,000-\$3,499	(1)	(1)	305	327	543
\$3,500-\$3,999	(1)	(1)	584	342	653
\$4,000-\$4,999	(1)	(1)	736	686	1,005
\$5,000-\$7,499	(1)	(1)	984	652	888
DENVER					
\$750-\$999	-\$80	-\$52	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249	-16	-98	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,250-\$1,499	-25	-103	\$31	-\$315	-\$114
\$1,500-\$1,749	-10	-89	11	-52	27
\$1,750-\$1,999	91	64	112	-107	24
\$2,000-\$2,249	-68	155	29	56	85
\$2,250-\$2,499	214	227	129	96	23
\$2,500-\$2,999	360	235	68	155	271
\$3,000-\$3,499	(1)	(1)	412	371	360
\$3,500-\$3,999	(1)	(1)	436	296	425
\$4,000-\$4,999	(1)	(1)	954	686	762
\$5,000-\$7,499	(1)	(1)	984	1,143	1,368
WEST CENTRAL: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES					
\$500-\$749	-\$74	-\$131	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$750-\$999	-22	-123	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249	38	-34	-\$82	-\$92	
\$1,250-\$1,499	82	45	-175	-28	
\$1,500-\$1,749	152	-72	-1	38	
\$1,750-\$1,999	197	153	128	-48	
\$2,000-\$2,249	348	161	-41	-82	
\$2,250-\$2,499	471	273	322	161	
\$2,500-\$2,999	(1)	(1)	205	307	
\$3,000-\$3,499	(1)	(1)	669	497	
\$3,500-\$3,999	(1)	(1)	949	630	
\$4,000-\$4,999	(1)	(1)	957	936	
ROCKY MOUNTAIN: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES					
\$500-\$749	-\$204	-\$119	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$750-\$999	-144	-109	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249	-121	-89	-\$139	-\$58	
\$1,250-\$1,499	-103	-156	24	-110	
\$1,500-\$1,749	49	28	62	(1)	
\$1,750-\$1,999	-6	95	-378	-56	
\$2,000-\$2,249	89	78	14	14	
\$2,250-\$2,499	178	208	172	87	
\$2,500-\$2,999	(1)	(1)	66	188	
\$3,000-\$3,499	(1)	(1)	403	377	
\$3,500-\$3,999	(1)	(1)	294	632	
\$4,000-\$4,999	(1)	(1)	543	655	

¹ Expenditure schedules not taken for families at this income level.

* Less than \$1.

*Surplus and deficit among family type groups.*⁶—Since the amounts spent for living are naturally related to the number of persons in the family, it accords with expectations to find that family composition,

⁶ Data have been combined, for purposes of analysis, for families containing one child under 16 (type II) with those containing two children (type III), and for families of three or four, at least three of them 16 or over (type IV) with those containing five or six members, at least three of them 16 or over (type V).

much more than occupation, affected the relative ability of families to live within their current incomes. In all four urban units there was a clear relationship between the average size of surplus or deficit at any given income level, and the size of the family. (See table 7.) With few exceptions families consisting of husband and wife only spent amounts that averaged less than those reported by the other groups at corresponding economic levels, and thus had smaller deficits at the lower end of the income scale and larger surpluses in the intermediate and upper income ranges. In general, likewise, families with one or two children under 16 (types II and III) reported less spent and more saved than did the larger families that included at least one person 16 or over, other than husband and wife (types IV and V).⁷ This difference was, however, less clearly defined than it was between the two-person families and the others.⁸

TABLE 7.—Average net surplus or deficit (—), by family type

Income class	Family type ¹					
	I	II and III	IV and V	I	II and III	IV and V
	West Central			Rocky Mountain		
	Omaha-Council Bluffs			Denver		
\$750-\$999.....	-\$26	-\$81	-\$99	\$3	-\$118	-\$116
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	-70	-64	-83	-9	-69	-45
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	22	-38	-73	9	-103	-74
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	67	48	17	25	-37	-97
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	47	46	120	78	58	58
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	174	157	88	116	123	-97
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	253	172	330	248	144	121
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	497	297	251	258	192	221
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	714	301	195	498	390	302
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	774	585	215	451	366	321
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	857	1,042	494	1,091	658	647
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	(†)	706	762	1,553	945	975
	Middle-sized cities					
\$500-\$749.....	-\$19	-\$62	-\$180	-\$136	-\$259	-\$205
\$750-\$999.....	33	-40	-127	-97	-130	-202
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	-5	18	-14	-56	-102	-219
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	64	27	19	-113	-96	-93
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	183	-2	45	13	82	8
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	212	195	52	-21	20	-58
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	131	181	193	93	119	-6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	509	346	210	311	133	83
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	372	347	170	306	259	-22
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	560	660	485	515	206	411
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	1,124	641	624	803	678	123
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1,443	990	687	507	684	623

¹ The 5 family types, are distinguished on the basis of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

Type

- I No other person (families of 2).
- II 1 child under 16 (families of 3).
- III 2 children under 16 (families of 4).
- IV 1 person 16 or over and one or no other person, regardless of age (families of 3 or 4).
- V 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age (families of 5 or 6).

† Fewer than 3 cases.

⁷ Families of types II and III generally averaged 3.5 persons in size, while families of types IV and V contained more than 4 persons, on the average, at almost every income level. (See Tabular Summary, table 2.)

⁸ When the effect of the varying occupational composition of the type groups is eliminated, these differences appear to be most clearly defined in the Rocky Mountain cities. (See appendix D.)

Summary.—On the whole, income was the factor of primary importance in determining whether the family made ends meet during the year. The data clearly support common observation to the effect that the higher the income the greater the proportion of families keeping expenditures below income and the larger their average surplus. While family composition, particularly as it related to family size, also exerted an influence on the level of spending, this factor was much less determinant than income. Occupational differences, while not wholly without influence, appeared to be of less importance in affecting the relation between income and expenditures. In this connection it may be pointed out that the very broad occupational categories used may have partially obscured the analysis of occupational differences. In the metropolitan areas (New York and Chicago) where a separate analysis was made of the balance sheets of independent professional families, they were found to spend in excess of their current income more frequently than other families of the same income but different occupational group. The tendency for wage-earning families to have more frequent and larger surpluses at given income levels is confirmed in other areas.

The fact that at virtually every income level some families spent in excess of income while some were able to save, gives rise to questions as to how the deficits were financed, and in what form the surpluses were accumulated. Were deficits met by drawing on cash savings of previous years, by realizing insurance equities, or by having recourse to credit through charge accounts, installment obligations, or borrowed funds? In the case of families that accumulated surpluses for the year, to what extent did those surpluses consist of insurance, savings accounts, investment in real property or in securities, or payments on previously incurred obligations? Such an analysis of family surplus and deficit is an integral part of a detailed consideration of family disbursements. But before considering in detail the changes which occurred in family assets and liabilities over the year of the survey, we shall proceed to an analysis of expenditures for the goods and services which were purchased during that year for consumer use.

Chapter III

Food

Families at most income levels in these West Central-Rocky Mountain cities spent more for food than for any other individual category of consumption. The average amount spent increased quite consistently with income, rising from a little under \$300 among families in the lowest income classes studied to approximately \$1,000 among those receiving \$5,000 and over.¹ While food expenditures thus increased more than threefold over the income range covered, this increase was less rapid than that recorded for total money expenditures for current living, with the result that the proportion of the total allocated to food declined from nearly two-fifths in the lowest income classes to one-fifth or less at the highest. (See table 8 and fig. 2.)

The findings of the present study on the position of food in the family budget, and on its decline in relative importance in successive income classes, support those of virtually all earlier investigations in the field. They indicate that food constitutes a relatively inelastic category of wants, that is, that expenditure for food does not rise in proportion to income. Or to put it another way, demand for food in either quantitative or qualitative terms does not expand with increased ability to spend nearly so rapidly as does total demand for consumption goods and services.

The level of expenditures for food was very similar in Denver and Omaha, but Butte-Pueblo families consistently spent more for food than did families in corresponding income groups in Dubuque-Springfield. While food expenditures were found to be directly related to city size in most of the regions covered by the Study of Consumer Purchases, there were no consistent city-size differences in food expenditures below the \$2,500 level in the West Central region. Moreover, families in the Rocky Mountain middle-sized cities below the \$3,000 level had larger average money outlays for food than those in Denver. This difference may be attributable in part to the fact that the food needs of workers in mining and heavy industry, which are characteristic of Butte and Pueblo, respectively, are particularly great. The relatively high food expenditures of the large city families in the upper income levels reflect at least in part greater outlays for food away from home, which is more expensive than food at home, rather than significantly higher food costs in the year of survey.²

¹ See Tabular Summary, table 2.

² See Works Progress Administration, Research Monograph XII, *Intercity Differences in Costs of Living in March 1935, 59 Cities*, Washington, 1937, appendix B.

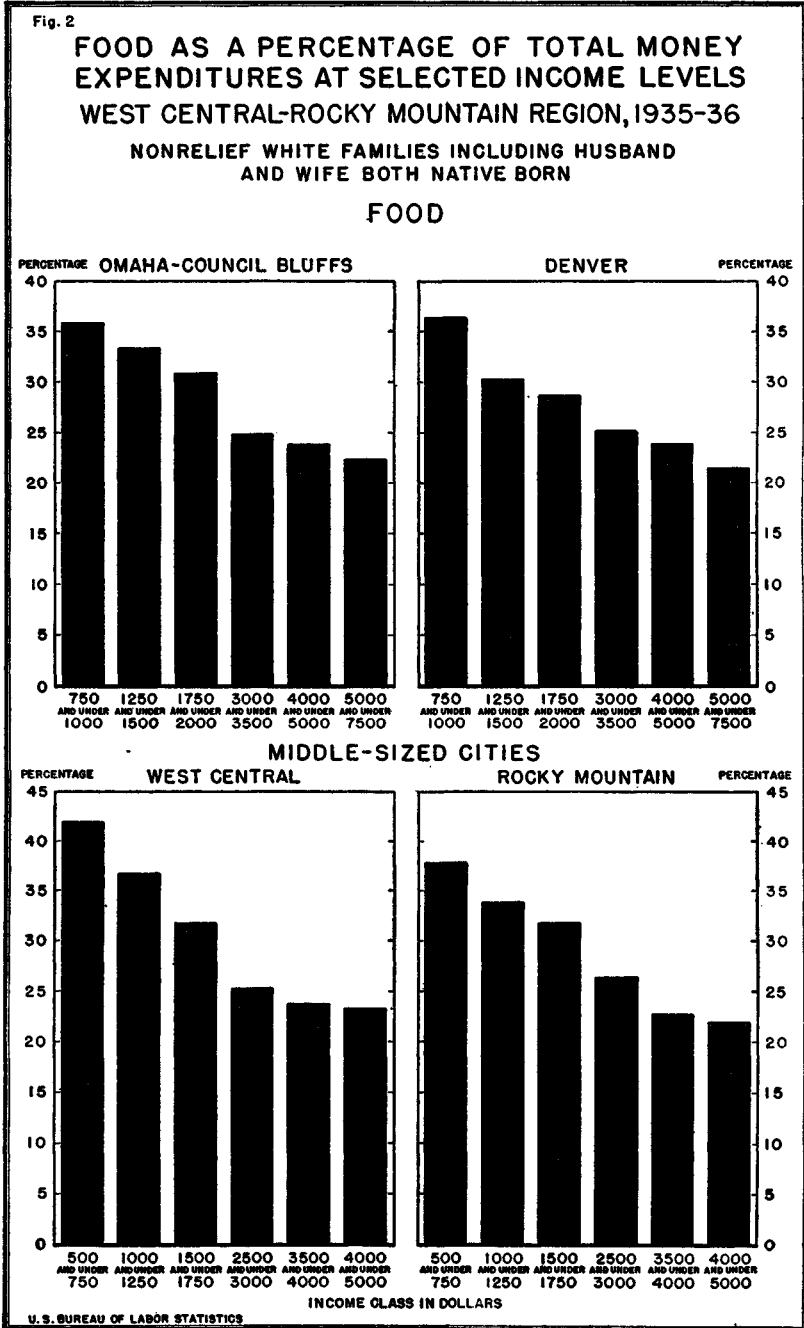


TABLE 8.—Average expenditures for food

Income class	Average money expenditures for food				Average value per family of food obtained without money expense	Average total money value of food per meal per equivalent adult
	Per family			Per meal per equivalent adult		
	Total		Away from home			
	Amount	Percentage of total money expenditures ¹				
OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS						
\$500-\$749.....	\$299	35.5	\$6	\$0.104	\$20	\$0.111
\$750-\$999.....	339	35.7	10	.116	12	.120
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	395	34.1	23	.124	19	.130
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	444	33.3	30	.140	14	.144
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	470	31.3	41	.143	11	.151
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	516	30.9	54	.163	12	.167
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	545	29.8	74	.165	9	.168
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	561	28.4	85	.176	11	.180
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	623	27.9	104	.176	10	.181
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	667	24.9	119	.180	8	.182
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	701	23.0	150	.197	22	.203
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	836	23.9	191	.213	9	.215
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	1,022	22.3	299	.224	6	.225
\$7,500 and over.....	1,431	18.7	505	.370	20	.375
DENVER						
\$500-\$749.....	\$295	39.5	\$4	\$0.108	\$23	\$0.116
\$750-\$999.....	328	36.4	16	.110	12	.114
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	358	34.8	27	.130	17	.136
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	419	30.3	35	.138	22	.145
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	477	30.0	55	.151	19	.157
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	499	28.7	66	.157	15	.162
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	547	27.8	83	.168	14	.172
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	571	27.7	88	.175	14	.179
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	611	26.0	101	.181	22	.188
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	669	25.2	111	.182	25	.189
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	711	22.1	133	.194	25	.201
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	812	23.9	208	.218	28	.225
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	972	21.5	295	.243	28	.250
\$7,500 and over.....	1,264	17.6	412	.292	45	.303
WEST CENTRAL: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES						
\$250-\$499.....	\$242	39.3	\$15	\$0.078	\$36	\$0.090
\$500-\$749.....	279	41.9	5	.085	17	.090
\$750-\$999.....	359	40.6	20	.115	10	.118
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	399	36.7	25	.124	16	.129
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	447	35.3	35	.132	10	.135
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	468	31.7	44	.132	23	.138
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	511	31.1	44	.152	12	.156
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	525	28.5	74	.145	8	.147
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	583	30.6	71	.171	24	.178
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	589	25.4	73	.153	25	.159
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	661	25.4	73	.182	9	.185
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	667	23.9	100	.181	4	.182
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	730	23.4	61	.178	9	.180
\$5,000 and over.....	927	21.7	164	.215	8	.217
ROCKY MOUNTAIN: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES						
\$250-\$499.....	283	42.5	2	.096	39	\$0.109
\$500-\$749.....	315	37.8	13	.113	16	.119
\$750-\$999.....	364	39.6	11	.122	16	.127
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	417	33.9	25	.134	12	.138
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	490	34.4	27	.152	11	.155
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	486	31.8	34	.154	16	.159
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	565	31.2	45	.178	16	.183
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	562	28.7	63	.169	18	.174
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	625	29.7	78	.183	9	.186
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	652	26.4	111	.178	16	.182
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	667	25.1	86	.183	9	.185
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	704	22.9	125	.188	17	.193
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	787	22.1	170	.217	23	.223
\$5,000 and over.....	1,041	20.1	284	.223	30	.229

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for the definition of expenditures that was used in this study.

*Money expense per meal per equivalent adult.*³—In marked contrast to the decline in the percentage of total expenditures devoted to food, the average expense per meal per food expenditure unit rose steadily at successive income levels. (See table 8.) Families with incomes below \$1,000 spent less than 12 cents per meal per person in all urban units, except in Butte and Pueblo. (In these two cities families with incomes of \$500 to \$1,000 averaged more than 12 cents). The amounts spent per meal per person increased steadily to more than 20 cents at the highest income level studied in the middle-sized cities and as much as 37 cents among Omaha families with incomes of \$7,500 and more. It seems clear that the well-to-do families obtained not only a larger quantity of food, but also a greater variety, including more expensive meats and vegetables, and more foods valued for flavor rather than for nutritive content.

Money expenditures for food away from home.—The change in the character of the food bill with changes in incomes appears in the proportion of total food expense allotted to food consumed away from home—meals at work and school, as well as more strictly recreational expenditures—in comparison with amounts spent for food served at home or carried from home. At succeeding income levels there was a fairly consistent increase in the proportion of total food expense which went for food away from home. The increase was particularly striking in Omaha, where the share of the total food expense devoted to food away from home increased more than 11 times over the income scale, from less than 3 percent for families with incomes of \$500 to \$1,000 to 30 percent for those with incomes of \$5,000 and more.⁴

The amounts spent for food away from home averaged 50 cents a week or less for families with incomes under \$1,250. As much as one dollar a week, or 10 percent of total food expenditures, was spent in this way among families with incomes of \$1,500 and more in Denver, \$1,750 and more in Omaha, and \$2,000 and more in the middle-sized cities. At the highest income level covered in Omaha almost \$10 a week went for food away from home.

Expenditures for food away from home, both in amount and in relation to the total, tended to be higher among families in the large cities than among those in the middle-sized city units. This probably reflects the greater difficulty in getting home for lunch in the large cities, and the greater prevalence in such communities of the custom

³ Money expenditures per meal per person were computed on the basis of total money expense for food (except for food eaten while traveling) divided by the number of equivalent adults who were members of the household. The number of equivalent adults was computed in terms of food expenditure units. Persons who were in the household less than the full year and children whose food consumption was less than an adult's were counted as fractions of an equivalent adult. For methods of computation and the fractions of a standard food unit assigned to a given age, see glossary, appendix B.

⁴ See Tabular Summary, table 3.

of "dining out." It accords with similar differences between cities in different size ranges found in other regions in which the Study was conducted.

Food obtained without money expenditure.—Many families in these communities obtained small amounts of food without money outlay, either from home gardens or as gift or pay. The low income families generally obtained at least as much food without money expense as did those with high incomes, with the result that such free food was of much greater relative importance to the families with small incomes than to those at the intermediate and upper levels of income. Among families with incomes of \$250 to \$500, in the middle-sized cities, the estimated value of such "free" food represented as much as one-seventh of money expenditures for food. In all income classes above \$750, in the four city units, however, the average value of food received without money expense amounted to less than 5 percent of the expenditures for food. The amounts averaged under \$2 monthly, or less than 1 cent per meal per person at most income levels in these communities, indicating that money expenditures provided a substantially accurate index of the food consumption of the families studied.

Money expense for food among occupational groups.—At the income levels at which all occupational groups were represented, the differences in average food expenditures among the various groups were small. Wage-earner families tended to spend more for food, at a given income level, than did families in the other occupational groups, in all the urban units except Dubuque and Springfield, where no consistent occupational differences appeared. (See table 9.) In Denver and Omaha, the lowest food expenditures were generally reported by salaried professional families, while in the Rocky Mountain middle-sized cities salaried business and professional families usually spent least for food.⁵

⁵ Analysis of food expenditures by the several occupational groups, with family type and income held constant, indicates that in Denver and Butte-Pueblo these occupational differences in the level of spending for food were clearly marked. (See appendix D.)

TABLE 9.—Average money expenditures for food, by occupational group

Income class	Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried	
				Business	Professional
OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS					
\$750-\$999	\$346	\$321	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249	383	419	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,250-\$1,499	471	410	\$432	\$377	\$433
\$1,500-\$1,749	503	440	411	462	470
\$1,750-\$1,999	528	516	496	506	489
\$2,000-\$2,249	566	523	594	577	469
\$2,250-\$2,499	567	581	521	515	531
\$2,500-\$2,999	622	627	676	613	530
\$3,000-\$3,499	(1)	(1)	662	698	609
\$3,500-\$3,999	(1)	(1)	746	669	712
\$4,000-\$4,999	(1)	(1)	861	810	853
\$5,000-\$7,499	(1)	(1)	1,062	1,001	1,009
DENVER					
\$750-\$999	\$329	\$324	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249	389	384	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,250-\$1,499	409	426	\$433	\$492	\$384
\$1,500-\$1,749	493	458	493	487	440
\$1,750-\$1,999	510	499	471	536	473
\$2,000-\$2,249	551	534	574	547	533
\$2,250-\$2,499	625	567	561	568	483
\$2,500-\$2,999	646	583	625	614	612
\$3,000-\$3,499	(1)	(1)	652	673	687
\$3,500-\$3,999	(1)	(1)	719	697	732
\$4,000-\$4,999	(1)	(1)	812	830	781
\$5,000-\$7,499	(1)	(1)	1,049	902	933
WEST CENTRAL: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES					
\$500-\$749	\$278	\$282	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$750-\$999	357	366	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249	398	394	\$422	\$384	\$384
\$1,250-\$1,499	446	447	476	407	443
\$1,500-\$1,749	466	499	478	443	443
\$1,750-\$1,999	524	511	479	491	491
\$2,000-\$2,249	507	513	590	549	549
\$2,250-\$2,499	617	571	519	603	581
\$2,500-\$2,999	(1)	(1)	600	581	581
\$3,000-\$3,499	(1)	(1)	585	677	677
\$3,500-\$3,999	(1)	(1)	640	669	669
\$4,000-\$4,999	(1)	(1)	644	778	778
ROCKY MOUNTAIN: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES					
\$500-\$749	\$317	\$304	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$750-\$999	394	334	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249	429	408	\$384	\$374	\$374
\$1,250-\$1,499	498	477	470	466	466
\$1,500-\$1,749	503	473	455	453	453
\$1,750-\$1,999	580	529	664	520	520
\$2,000-\$2,249	561	586	566	522	522
\$2,250-\$2,499	652	637	559	593	593
\$2,500-\$2,999	(1)	(1)	701	620	620
\$3,000-\$3,499	(1)	(1)	678	663	663
\$3,500-\$3,999	(1)	(1)	716	696	696
\$4,000-\$4,999	(1)	(1)	794	783	783

¹ Expenditure schedules not taken for families at this income level.

TABLE 10.—Average money expenditures per meal per equivalent adult, by occupational group

Income class	Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried	
				Business	Professional
OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS					
\$750-\$999.....	\$0.116	\$0.112	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	.124	.124	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	.148	.128	\$0.130	\$0.137	\$0.153
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	.152	.146	.141	.138	.148
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	.165	.167	.153	.155	.144
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	.173	.163	.183	.177	.158
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	.180	.176	.148	.180	.188
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	.183	.169	.178	.191	.155
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	(1)	(1)	.191	.175	.173
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	(1)	(1)	.209	.193	.190
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	(1)	(1)	.211	.216	.208
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	(1)	(1)	.187	.251	.163
DENVER					
\$750-\$999.....	\$0.108	\$0.117	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	.129	.131	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	.134	.139	\$0.143	\$0.156	\$0.138
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	.153	.149	.142	.165	.162
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	.156	.156	.149	.168	.166
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	.170	.166	.171	.172	.162
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	.181	.184	.162	.178	.155
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	.172	.174	.190	.187	.198
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	(1)	(1)	.168	.190	.195
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	(1)	(1)	.184	.199	.206
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	(1)	(1)	.206	.233	.207
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	(1)	(1)	.263	.229	.224
WEST CENTRAL: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES					
\$500-\$749.....	\$0.083	\$0.094	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$750-\$999.....	.114	.119	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	.122	.121	\$0.133	\$0.127	(1)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	.131	.128	.149	.123	.123
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	.127	.143	.135	.128	.128
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	.153	.159	.140	.140	.140
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	.133	.149	.185	.159	.159
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	.184	.169	.149	.171	.171
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	(1)	(1)	.158	.149	.149
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	(1)	(1)	.160	.190	.190
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	(1)	(1)	.176	.185	.185
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	(1)	(1)	.158	.189	.189
ROCKY MOUNTAIN: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES					
\$500-\$749.....	\$0.112	\$0.118	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$750-\$999.....	.124	.112	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	.136	.130	\$0.130	\$0.127	(1)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	.153	.152	.144	.150	.150
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	.152	.160	.144	.154	.154
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	.183	.164	.213	.167	.167
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	.167	.170	.181	.163	.163
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	.183	.191	.163	.181	.181
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	(1)	(1)	.178	.179	.179
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	(1)	(1)	.187	.182	.182
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	(1)	(1)	.180	.195	.195
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	(1)	(1)	.215	.219	.219

¹Expenditure schedules not taken for families at this income level.

In Denver, salaried business families stood out as having the highest food expense per meal per person, while wage earners, which ranked high in total food expenditures, fell into line with the other occupational groups. (See table 10.) This shift in the relative position of

wage-earner families reflects the fact that family size was slightly greater among these families than among those of any other occupational group, while families in the two salaried groups generally contained the smallest number of persons per family.⁶ In Omaha and Butte-Pueblo, however, the wage-earner families ranked relatively high in expense per meal per person as well as in total food expense.

There was no consistent relationship among the occupational groups in any city unit in the West Central-Rocky Mountain region in the value of food received without money expense.⁷

Money expense for food among family type groups.—When the average food expenditures of families differing in composition are compared, much more clearly defined and consistent differences appear than among families of the various occupational groups. These differences are related chiefly to size of family. In all the city units studied in the West Central-Rocky Mountain region, the two-person families almost uniformly spent the least for food, the families containing

TABLE 11.—Average money expenditures for food, by family type

Income class	Family type ¹					
	I	II and III	IV and V	I	II and III	IV and V
	West Central			Rocky Mountain		
	Omaha-Council Bluffs			Denver		
\$750-\$999.....	\$317	\$344	\$373	\$291	\$361	\$328
\$1,000-\$1,240.....	346	416	425	347	420	406
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	405	423	517	375	434	451
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	418	474	519	408	481	551
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	488	496	596	425	534	554
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	456	541	622	485	564	585
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	480	567	614	525	579	606
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	527	572	705	519	609	683
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	559	671	735	525	653	778
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	552	787	743	639	703	773
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	676	729	1,006	640	790	946
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	(†)	1,054	1,072	800	889	1,103
	Middle-sized cities					
\$500-\$749.....	\$221	\$288	\$334	\$300	\$326	\$341
\$750-\$999.....	338	341	409	337	383	447
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	374	406	416	336	438	503
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	385	454	436	432	485	562
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	396	484	499	409	528	517
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	444	527	550	548	540	614
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	469	561	536	461	564	649
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	499	574	633	560	582	706
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	430	587	666	556	612	728
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	530	661	704	512	694	748
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	559	693	696	566	699	806
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	554	715	828	672	734	879

¹ The 5 family types are distinguished on the basis of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

Type

- I No other persons (families of 2).
- II 1 child under 16 (families of 3).
- III 2 children under 16 (families of 4).
- IV 1 person 16 or over and 1 or no other person, regardless of age (families of 3 or 4).
- V 1 child under 16, one person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age (families of 5 or 6).

† Fewer than 3 cases.

⁶ See Tabular Summary, table 2.

⁷ See Tabular Summary, table 3.

one or two children under 16 (types II and III) coming next, and the slightly larger families with at least three persons 16 or over (types IV and V) having the highest expenditures. (See table 11.)

If attention is turned from average total expense for food to expense per meal per food expenditure unit, as shown in table 12, equally consistent differences appear among families of different types, although in reverse relationship. Two-person families incurred the heaviest average expense per meal per person, followed by families with one or two children under 16 (types II and III). Those containing three to six members, with at least one, other than husband and wife, who was 16 or over, generally reported the lowest outlays. Thus, among family type groups, high average total expense for food is associated with low average expense per meal per person. This is not surprising, in view of the lower unit cost of purchasing and preparing food for a large family. Moreover, at least at the lower income levels, there was almost certainly a difference in the diet and in the nutritive value of the food consumed by families of different size that were undertaking to live on the same income.

TABLE 12.—Average money expenditures per meal per equivalent adult, by family type

Income class	Family type ¹					
	I	II and III	IV and V	I	II and III	IV and V
	West Central			Rocky Mountain		
	Omaha-Council Bluffs			Denver		
\$750-\$999.....	\$0.142	\$0.104	\$0.089	\$0.132	\$0.110	\$0.076
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	.152	.121	.092	.158	.129	.087
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	.180	.126	.113	.170	.127	.113
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	.186	.144	.119	.185	.142	.122
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	.218	.150	.123	.188	.150	.122
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	.208	.153	.142	.219	.156	.135
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	.214	.175	.149	.228	.185	.139
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	.238	.156	.152	.233	.167	.149
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	.233	.169	.158	.229	.169	.159
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	.245	.198	.162	.230	.183	.177
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	.268	.180	.196	.270	.195	.194
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	(†)	.256	.203	.324	.218	.219
	Middle-sized cities					
\$500-\$749.....	\$0.098	\$0.082	\$0.073	\$0.135	\$0.094	\$0.086
\$750-\$999.....	.155	.103	.091	.152	.110	.098
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	.167	.118	.090	.154	.128	.114
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	.169	.130	.107	.188	.149	.112
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	.173	.134	.107	.179	.155	.122
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	.198	.148	.120	.250	.160	.130
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	.198	.155	.103	.210	.158	.143
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	.236	.157	.137	.235	.168	.151
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	.173	.146	.147	.224	.167	.162
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	.241	.180	.154	.229	.173	.161
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	.233	.176	.156	.191	.194	.182
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	.211	.177	.162	.276	.209	.189

¹ The 5 family types are distinguished on the basis of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

Type

- I No other persons (families of 2).
- II 1 child under 16 (families of 3).
- III 2 children under 16 (families of 4).
- IV 1 person 16 or over and 1 or no other person, regardless of age (families of 3 or 4).
- V 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age (families of 5 or 6).

† Fewer than 3 cases.

Differences in average expenditures for food away from home were by no means so clear-cut as differences in total food expenditures. Families with children showed some tendency to report the lowest expenditures of this type.⁸ This may be explained in part by the fact that meals at work formed a large part of this expense, and families with children are least likely to have more than one earner. Moreover, these families are probably least likely to eat meals away from home as a form of entertainment. On the whole, families consisting of husband and wife only spent more for food away from home than did the larger families, although this was more generally true at the lower and intermediate income levels than at the upper end of the income range. Since food away from home is more expensive than that served at home it is probable that when incomes were low the larger families felt more pressure to economize in this respect, whereas at comfortable economic levels the families of three to six, with at least three members 16 years of age or over, were able to spend in this way more in proportion to their size.

Summary.—While average expenditures for food increased threefold to fourfold over the income range among families in all the city units studied in the West Central-Rocky Mountain region, this increase was less rapid than that in total expenditures. Food, therefore, declined in relative importance at successive income levels. A substantial part of the increase in average total food expense, clearly reflected in the rising expenditures per meal per equivalent adult, was accounted for by the increasing outlays for food away from home, particularly at the upper income levels.

At a given income level, average total food expenditures were remarkably similar in Omaha and Denver. Families in the Rocky Mountain middle-sized city unit generally reported the highest total food expenditures and likewise the highest expenditures per meal per person. Expenditures for food away from home tended to vary in direct relationship to city size.

The occupational group in which a family was classified had relatively little influence upon food expenditures. In general, wage earner families tended to spend rather more than did the other occupational groups, but the differences were due at least in part to family size.

Remarkably consistent differences appeared among families of varying composition, both in total food expense and in expense per meal per equivalent adult. In general, the former varied directly with family size, while the latter varied in inverse relationship to the number of family members.

⁸ See Tabular Summary, table 3.

Chapter IV

Home Maintenance

Next to food, shelter is the most important category in the family budget. Closely related to expenditures for housing itself are those for household operation and for furnishings and equipment. For some purposes it is convenient to consider them in combination under the heading of home maintenance.

*Housing.*¹—Since at almost all income levels there were families that owned their homes or obtained rent-free dwellings as a gift or in exchange for services, the housing category is represented in family consumption patterns not only by money outlay but also by the value of the occupancy of owned homes, insofar as that value exceeds the current money expenditures for taxes, mortgage interest, insurance, and repairs, and by the occupancy value of rent-free dwellings. In the following discussion the term housing expenditures is used to cover the money value of all these items plus the value of fuel, light, and refrigeration. (See footnote to table 13.)

As in the case of food, expenditures for housing increased almost without exception from one income level to another among the families studied in the West Central-Rocky Mountain cities, but relatively less rapidly than total expenditures for current family living. (See table 13.) Thus, at the \$500 to \$750 income level, housing expenditures averaged \$288 among families in Omaha and \$266 among families in Denver, representing slightly less than one-third of the total expenditures of each group. Among families in each city unit in the income class \$2,500 to \$3,000, housing expenditures amounted to approximately \$600 or one-fourth of total expenditures. The housing expenditures of families in the middle-sized cities with incomes of \$5,000 and more averaged about \$900 and absorbed almost one-fifth

¹ It should be noted that great caution must be exercised in making any comparison of the housing data reported in this chapter with those presented in vol. I, ch. VI. The discussion in vol. I, based on the short schedule used with the large random sample presented rents for the family home reported by renting families, the rental values of owned family homes, and an estimate of nonmoney income from owned homes. This chapter deals with money expenditures for the homes of owning and renting families, nonmoney incomes from owned homes, and also includes money expenditures for lodging for family members away from home. In vol. I, expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration were included only when they were covered by the rent reported and it was therefore impossible to give the rent figures without them; in this chapter, such expenditures are in all cases included. The imputed value of home ownership, as reported on the family schedule and presented in vol. I, was an estimated figure; the data in this chapter on nonmoney value of housing were computed on the basis of the actual housing expenses reported by home-owning families. Finally, in vol. I, the averages at any given income level, for all families and families of specified occupational groups included the larger families (types VI, VII, VIII, and other) which were not covered by the expenditure survey; and the averages for all families and families of specified type groups included families with no gainfully employed members, likewise excluded from the expenditure sample.

TABLE 13.—Average expenditures for home maintenance

Income class	Amount					Percentage of money value of current family living						
	Home maintenance	Housing			Household operation ³	Furnishings and equipment	Home maintenance	Housing			Household operation ³	Furnishings and equipment
		Total	Money expenditures ¹	Obtained without money expense ²				Total	Money expenditures ¹	Obtained without money expense ²		
OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS												
\$500-\$749.....	\$324	\$288	\$248	\$40	\$27	\$9	35.8	31.8	27.4	4.4	3.0	1.0
\$750-\$999.....	350	299	275	24	34	17	35.4	28.0	28.0	2.4	3.4	1.6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	453	369	318	51	43	41	36.8	30.0	25.9	4.1	3.5	3.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	517	418	332	86	53	46	36.1	29.2	23.2	6.0	3.7	3.2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	593	462	380	82	66	65	37.1	28.9	23.8	5.1	4.1	4.1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	642	496	389	107	86	60	35.8	27.7	21.7	6.0	4.8	3.3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	692	532	394	138	84	76	34.9	26.9	19.9	7.0	4.2	3.8
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	749	579	427	152	98	72	35.0	27.1	20.0	7.1	4.6	3.3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	818	615	446	169	117	86	33.9	25.5	18.5	7.0	4.8	3.6
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	983	712	536	176	178	93	34.2	24.7	18.6	6.1	6.2	3.3
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	1,077	764	578	186	221	92	33.0	23.4	17.7	5.7	6.8	2.8
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1,304	937	671	266	252	115	34.5	24.8	17.8	7.0	6.7	3.0
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	1,446	965	682	283	362	119	29.6	19.8	14.0	5.8	7.4	2.4
\$7,500 and over.....	2,322	1,319	931	388	612	391	28.8	16.3	11.5	4.8	7.6	4.9
DENVER												
\$500-\$749.....	\$312	\$266	\$219	\$47	\$29	\$17	38.2	32.6	26.8	5.8	3.5	2.1
\$750-\$999.....	355	294	234	60	32	29	36.5	30.1	24.0	6.1	3.3	3.1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	391	311	254	57	38	42	32.9	26.2	21.4	4.8	3.2	3.5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	466	364	300	64	55	47	31.7	24.8	20.4	4.4	3.7	3.2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	520	401	330	71	62	57	30.9	23.8	19.6	4.2	3.7	3.4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	617	468	388	80	77	72	33.7	25.6	21.2	4.4	4.2	3.9
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	690	497	384	113	95	98	32.9	23.7	18.3	5.4	4.5	4.7
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	706	543	405	138	95	68	31.8	24.4	18.2	6.2	4.3	3.1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	784	587	456	131	114	83	31.2	23.3	18.1	5.2	4.6	3.3
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	968	730	541	189	158	80	33.8	25.5	18.9	6.6	5.5	2.8
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	1,060	772	607	165	207	81	31.1	22.6	17.8	4.8	6.1	2.4
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1,199	893	632	261	212	94	32.4	24.2	17.1	7.1	5.7	2.5
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	1,497	1,058	754	304	341	98	30.8	21.8	15.5	6.3	7.0	2.0
\$7,500 and over.....	2,521	1,634	935	699	572	315	31.8	20.6	11.8	8.8	7.2	4.0

WEST CENTRAL: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

\$250-\$499	\$263	\$221	\$183	\$38	\$25	\$17	38.1	32.0	26.5	5.5	3.6	2.5
\$500-\$749	275	245	194	51	22	8	37.4	33.3	26.4	6.9	3.0	1.1
\$750-\$999	309	253	218	35	30	26	33.1	27.1	23.4	3.7	3.2	2.8
\$1,000-\$1,249	388	311	261	50	45	32	33.6	26.9	22.6	4.3	3.9	2.8
\$1,250-\$1,499	461	360	286	74	57	44	34.1	26.7	21.2	5.5	4.2	3.2
\$1,500-\$1,749	507	394	322	72	65	49	32.2	25.0	20.4	4.6	4.1	3.1
\$1,750-\$1,999	571	427	357	70	79	65	33.0	24.7	20.6	4.1	4.6	3.7
\$2,000-\$2,249	619	466	370	96	87	66	31.7	23.8	18.9	4.9	4.5	3.4
\$2,250-\$2,499	666	520	376	144	93	53	32.2	25.2	18.2	7.0	4.5	2.9
\$2,500-\$2,999	814	603	445	158	143	68	32.6	24.2	17.8	6.4	5.7	2.7
\$3,000-\$3,499	882	628	530	98	116	53	33.0	23.5	19.8	3.7	5.2	1.3
\$3,500-\$3,999	900	654	476	178	189	57	30.7	22.3	16.2	6.1	6.5	1.9
\$4,000-\$4,999	1,155	805	493	312	282	68	33.6	23.3	14.3	9.0	8.3	2.0
\$5,000 and over	1,428	912	647	265	386	130	31.4	20.0	14.2	5.8	8.5	2.9

ROCKY MOUNTAIN: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

\$250-\$499	\$245	\$204	\$176	\$28	\$31	\$10	33.5	27.8	24.0	3.8	4.3	1.4
\$500-\$749	294	244	203	41	34	16	32.9	27.3	22.7	4.6	3.8	1.3
\$750-\$999	337	277	212	65	36	24	32.1	26.4	20.2	6.2	3.4	2.3
\$1,000-\$1,249	398	310	266	44	41	47	30.9	24.1	20.7	3.4	3.2	2.6
\$1,250-\$1,499	455	350	274	76	63	52	30.2	23.3	18.2	5.1	3.5	2.4
\$1,500-\$1,749	490	369	309	69	59	62	30.6	23.0	19.2	3.8	3.7	3.0
\$1,750-\$1,999	610	439	346	93	81	90	31.9	23.9	18.1	4.8	4.3	4.7
\$2,000-\$2,249	605	454	350	104	80	71	29.0	21.8	16.8	5.0	3.8	3.4
\$2,250-\$2,499	679	496	374	122	90	90	30.4	22.2	16.7	4.1	4.1	4.1
\$2,500-\$2,999	850	618	452	166	142	90	32.1	23.3	17.0	6.5	5.4	4.4
\$3,000-\$3,499	944	642	488	154	178	124	33.8	22.8	17.3	5.6	6.3	4.4
\$3,500-\$3,999	1,044	716	524	192	183	145	31.8	21.8	16.0	5.8	5.6	4.4
\$4,000-\$4,999	1,151	747	589	188	268	138	30.3	19.7	14.7	5.0	7.0	3.6
\$5,000 and over	1,474	934	721	213	421	119	27.2	17.2	13.3	3.9	7.8	2.9

¹ Includes all current money expenditures for the family home and the vacation home (mortgage interest, taxes, repairs and insurance for owned homes, and rent for rented homes), and expenditures for lodging for family members away from home, including room rent at school. Expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration are combined with expenditures for housing, since rent as paid by many families included one or more of

these items. See Tabular Summary, table 4a.

² Includes imputed income from home ownership, rent received as gift or pay, and the value of fuel obtained without money expense.

³ Includes household help, laundry, telephone, water rent, and other items of household operation.

of total expenditures, while the housing expenditures of families in the same income group in the large cities were several hundred dollars higher but likewise constituted about one-fifth of all expenditures for current family living.

Although the pattern of housing expenditures was the same in the four city units (a steady increase in the amount of expenditures and a gradual decline in the proportion of the total), a clear relationship appears between size of city and housing expenditures, with families in the middle-sized cities ranking below those in the large cities. Moreover, at incomes up to \$3,000, housing values were larger in Omaha than in Denver, while at higher incomes the relationship was in general reversed. Differences between the two middle-sized city units were less marked, but at incomes up to \$2,500, those in Dubuque-Springfield tended to be the larger, while at higher incomes, those in Butte-Pueblo were generally greater.

Figures on the housing facilities of the families covered in this report have not yet been analyzed to determine whether the difference between the housing expenditures of families in the large and middle-sized cities is due primarily to differences in the type of housing generally found in the two groups of cities, or whether the difference is primarily due to lower land values, or to lower construction costs in the smaller communities.

In Omaha and Denver, fewer than one-fifth of the families with incomes under \$1,000 were reported as home owners; in the middle-sized cities, about one-third were owners. (See table 14.) This proportion increased with income, so that, among families receiving \$5,000 and more, 70 to 80 percent in each urban unit owned an equity in their homes.

At most income levels, home ownership was considerably more prevalent in Omaha than in Denver. (See table 14.) As between the two middle-sized city units no consistent differences could be seen, chiefly because the proportion of home owners varied rather erratically from one income level to the next, particularly in Dubuque-Springfield. The tendency observed in some regions for ownership to be relatively more prevalent in the smaller cities than in those of larger size was apparent as between Denver and Butte-Pueblo, but the irregularity of the percentages in Dubuque-Springfield obscured the relationship between that unit and Omaha on this point.

TABLE 14.—Percentage of families reporting home ownership

Income class	Omaha-Council Bluffs	Denver	Middle-sized cities	
			West Central	Rocky Mountain
\$250-\$499.....	(1)	(1)	42	37
\$500-\$749.....	30	24	23	16
\$750-\$999.....	13	17	25	32
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	33	20	38	22
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	36	27	45	37
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	46	24	43	42
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	43	37	36	45
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	56	51	61	57
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	55	51	52	56
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	64	50	57	60
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	58	53	48	53
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	60	59	67	67
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	62	63	69	63
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	80	63	¹ 75	² 69
\$7,500 and over.....	81	86	(2)	(2)

¹ Expenditure schedules not taken for families at this income level.

² In the middle-sized cities data for families with incomes of \$5,000 and over were combined.

Except at the lowest income levels, home-owning families received an imputed income of \$100 or more from the occupancy of their homes, and among families with incomes of \$5,000 and over, the average amount was above \$300.² Rent was received without money expenditure, as gift or pay, by relatively few families at any income level. Although generally a substantial item for the families who received it, it seldom averaged as much as \$15 for all families in an income group. When the value of all housing obtained without money expenditure is averaged for all families, however, the amounts are substantial. They average at least \$100 at all income levels above \$1,750 in Omaha, above \$2,000 in Denver, and above \$2,250 in the smaller communities. These values show a clear tendency to increase at successive income levels, but generally constitute from 4 to 7 percent of total expenditures.

Home ownership generally requires less net money expenditure during a given year by the families concerned than would have been required if such families had chosen to rent equivalent housing accommodations.³ Hence, since home ownership is inversely related to city size when money expenditures for housing are considered by themselves the intercity differences in housing expenditures is even greater than indicated above.

Household operation.—The next largest group of items in home maintenance after housing was household operation.⁴ At the lower income levels such items absorbed a relatively small portion of current

¹ The amount of imputed income received by home-owning families may be obtained by dividing the average value of imputed income for all families at each income level by the corresponding percentage of families reporting home ownership. These figures are shown in the Tabular Summary, table 4-A.

² See vol. I, ch. VI.

⁴ Expenditures for household operation (other than for fuel, light, and refrigeration, which were combined with housing) included outlay for laundry and cleaning supplies, laundry sent out, telephone, water rent, and paid household help.

family living expenses, amounting to only 10 to 15 percent of the aggregate outlay for home maintenance. In all four communities families with incomes under \$1,250 spent less than \$4 per month for household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration. The amount spent annually did not exceed \$100 until the \$2,500 level was reached. Families with incomes of \$5,000 and over spent more than \$30 per month for such goods and services. Outlay for paid household help was a very infrequent part of these expenditures in the lower income groups, being reported by fewer than half the families in all income classes under \$3,000.

Expenditures for household operation thus increased with income as did expenditures for food and housing, but unlike those two categories, the amount spent for household operation rose more rapidly than did total expenditures with the result that it accounted for 7 or 8 percent of all expenditures at the upper end of the income scale, as compared with 3 to 4 percent at the lower end.

Throughout the greater part of the income range, outlays for supplies and services comprised the bulk of household operation expense. (See table 15.) At the lower income levels, these were chiefly expenditures for laundry and cleaning supplies; for families in the upper half of the income scale, laundry sent out was generally the first item, followed by telephone expense and water rent.⁵ Average expense for household help was small, even for families reporting it, up to income levels of \$2,500 or \$3,000. Above that point, a substantial proportion of the families reported such expense, and at the same time the average outlay per employing family increased rapidly. As a result, expense for household help was, in all four urban units, the most important item in household operation among families with incomes of \$5,000 and over.

City size appears to have had no bearing on expenditures for household operation in the West Central-Rocky Mountain region. At most income levels, however, families in Omaha spent more for household operation than did those in Denver. A part of the difference is accounted for by the fact that among families above the \$3,000 level, those in Omaha reported outlay for domestic help with greater relative frequency than did Denver families. There were no well-defined differences between the two middle-sized city units in the level of expenditures for household operation, although outlay for paid service tended to be higher in Dubuque-Springfield than in Butte-Pueblo. Apparently domestic help was more common in the West Central than in the Rocky Mountain area.

⁵ Based on tabulations to appear in a later bulletin.

TABLE 15.—Average money expenditures for household operation ¹

Income class	Total	Paid household help			Supplies and other services
		Average expense	Families reporting		
			Percentage	Average expense	
OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS					
\$500-\$749	\$27				\$27
\$750-\$999	34	\$1	5	\$20	33
\$1,000-\$1,249	43	(*)	3	3	43
\$1,250-\$1,499	53	3	19	16	50
\$1,500-\$1,749	66	5	9	56	61
\$1,750-\$1,999	86	9	22	41	77
\$2,000-\$2,249	84	8	19	42	76
\$2,250-\$2,499	98	12	24	50	86
\$2,500-\$2,999	117	21	53	64	96
\$3,000-\$3,499	178	55	52	106	123
\$3,500-\$3,999	221	99	76	130	122
\$4,000-\$4,999	252	119	64	186	133
\$5,000-\$7,499	362	194	82	236	168
\$7,500 and over	612	355	86	413	257
DENVER					
\$500-\$749	\$29				\$29
\$750-\$999	32				32
\$1,000-\$1,249	38	(*)	6	\$8	38
\$1,250-\$1,499	55	\$3	8	38	52
\$1,500-\$1,749	62	2	10	20	60
\$1,750-\$1,999	77	11	16	69	66
\$2,000-\$2,249	95	13	21	62	82
\$2,250-\$2,499	95	16	20	80	79
\$2,500-\$2,999	114	22	26	85	92
\$3,000-\$3,499	158	51	46	111	107
\$3,500-\$3,999	207	75	52	144	132
\$4,000-\$4,999	212	84	61	138	128
\$5,000-\$7,499	341	173	77	225	164
\$7,500 and over	572	351	91	386	221
WEST CENTRAL: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES					
\$250-\$499	\$25				\$25
\$500-\$749	22	(*)	5	\$4	22
\$750-\$999	30	\$1	9	11	20
\$1,000-\$1,249	45	2	4	50	43
\$1,250-\$1,499	57	5	8	62	52
\$1,500-\$1,749	64	7	13	54	57
\$1,750-\$1,999	79	13	18	72	66
\$2,000-\$2,249	87	14	21	67	73
\$2,250-\$2,499	95	22	22	100	71
\$2,500-\$2,999	143	52	39	133	91
\$3,000-\$3,499	138	35	37	95	103
\$3,500-\$3,999	139	85	55	155	104
\$4,000-\$4,999	282	158	70	226	124
\$5,000 and over	386	224	90	249	162
ROCKY MOUNTAIN: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES					
\$250-\$499	\$31				\$28
\$500-\$749	34	(*)	4	\$75	34
\$750-\$999	36	1	1	100	35
\$1,000-\$1,249	41	2	7	29	39
\$1,250-\$1,499	53	3	8	38	50
\$1,500-\$1,749	59	2	10	2	57
\$1,750-\$1,999	81	13	14	93	68
\$2,000-\$2,249	80	5	16	31	75
\$2,250-\$2,499	93	10	17	59	83
\$2,500-\$2,999	142	37	32	116	105
\$3,000-\$3,499	178	53	47	113	125
\$3,500-\$3,999	183	56	45	124	127
\$4,000-\$4,999	266	122	61	200	144
\$5,000 and over	421	256	81	316	165

¹ Other than for fuel, light, and refrigeration, which were included with expense for housing proper.

*Less than \$1.

Furnishings and equipment.—Expenditures for furnishings and equipment,⁶ the third group of items included under home maintenance, were comparatively small at most income levels in each of the city units included in the West Central-Rocky Mountain region. The average outlay for this category was less than \$100 in all income groups below the \$4,000 level in Omaha, the \$7,500 level in Denver, and the \$3,000 level in the two middle-sized city units. (See table 13.) Considered together, the groups receiving less than \$1,000 did not average as much as \$25 in expenditures for furnishings and equipment.

In all units the amount spent for this group of items rose over the income range, although the averages varied somewhat irregularly from one income class to the next. There was a very slight tendency for the proportion of total expenditures devoted to this category to increase throughout the greater portion of the income scale. In no income class, however, was more than 5 percent of total expenditures for current living used for furnishings and equipment.

Wide variations in expenditure are to be expected in the case of a category that includes articles differing as greatly in kind and unit price as do those included in furnishings and equipment. The larger, more durable and more expensive articles require infrequent replacement, and hence are purchased by only a small proportion of the families in any one year. Small articles such as light bulbs or kitchen towels, on the other hand, appear frequently among family expenditures. The great bulk of the items included in the category, however, are those for which expenditures may be adjusted to meet the current family situation with respect to income and to other demands on resources. Because of these wide variations, average expenditures do not necessarily represent the level of outlay for the majority of families, nor do they necessarily indicate the rate of spending for furnishings and equipment that would be characteristic of another stage in the business cycle.

As in the case of household operation, city size has no consistent influence on outlays for furnishings and equipment. Among families with incomes up to \$2,250, however, average expenditures for such items were larger in Denver than in Omaha, while at higher incomes, the reverse was true. Throughout the income scale, expenditures in Butte-Pueblo exceeded those in Dubuque-Springfield. It may be that expenditures for labor-saving devices were to some extent compensating for the smaller expenditures for household help in the Rocky Mountain cities.

Home maintenance.—When expenditures for housing, household operation, and furnishings and equipment are combined, the aggre-

⁶ Furnishings and equipment included kitchen, cleaning, and laundry equipment; china, glassware, and silver; household linens; floor coverings; and furniture.

gate outlay for home maintenance accounted for more than 30 percent of total expenditures among all families except the few with incomes of \$5,000 or more in Omaha and Butte-Pueblo. (See table 13.) Home maintenance expenditures were, in general, relatively less important among families at the highest than at the lowest levels, but the decline was slow and irregular. Thus, for example, among families in Dubuque and Springfield, home maintenance took as large a share of the money value of current family living at the \$4,000 to \$5,000 level as at the \$1,000 to \$1,250 level, and among families in the Rocky Mountain middle-sized cities, such expenditures were as important for the \$3,000 to \$3,500 income group as for the \$250 to \$500 group. This reflects the fact that while housing declined over the income range in relative importance, household operation and furnishings and equipment were more important among high-income than among low-income families.

Home maintenance absorbed an average of over \$300 for the year among all families except those with incomes below \$750 in the middle-sized cities, and over \$1,000 among families with incomes of \$3,500 or more in all cities except Dubuque and Springfield, where this was true above the \$4,000 level.

The fact that average outlays for housing and household operation were usually greater in Omaha than in Denver is reflected in a similar relationship between the two cities in expenditures for home maintenance and in the proportion of total expenditures for current living accounted for by this group of categories. Among families in the middle-sized cities, average expenditures were often higher in the Rocky Mountain than in the West Central area, but the percentage of total expenditures devoted to home maintenance was generally lower in the former than in the latter.

Since housing expenditures were directly related to city size, the total outlay for home maintenance likewise tended to be greater in the more highly urbanized communities. This difference was specially clear between Omaha and Dubuque-Springfield. The relatively large outlays for furnishings and equipment by Butte-Pueblo families, however, partially canceled the effect of their lower housing expenses, so that the differences between Denver and Butte-Pueblo in home maintenance expenditures were smaller.

Expenditures for home maintenance among occupational groups.— Among families in different occupational categories, the wage earners clearly ranked low on average housing expense in all four urban units. (See table 16.) There was a consistent showing, whereas none of the other groups was so uniform in its position.⁷ Clerical families tended

⁷ This accords with the findings of the income study made in this region (see vol. I, ch. VI) and also with those in other regions. When averages are computed for the occupational groups, giving each constituent family type an equal weight, wage earners ranked significantly below the other groups in housing expenditures in the four city units. The differences were least marked in Omaha. (See appendix D.)

to have lower average expenses than business and professional families, in both middle-sized and large cities, but the differences were neither large nor consistent.

TABLE 16.—Average expenditures for housing,¹ by occupational group

Income class	Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried	
				Business	Professional
OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS					
\$750-\$999	\$289	\$328	(?)	(?)	(?)
\$1,000-\$1,249	359	393	(?)	(?)	(?)
\$1,250-\$1,499	398	435	\$444	\$529	\$477
\$1,500-\$1,749	434	477	507	504	521
\$1,750-\$1,999	447	530	562	475	534
\$2,000-\$2,249	504	549	566	528	555
\$2,250-\$2,499	572	572	518	617	671
\$2,500-\$2,999	555	625	665	633	656
\$3,000-\$3,499	(?)	(?)	719	693	746
\$3,500-\$3,999	(?)	(?)	782	773	726
\$4,000-\$4,999	(?)	(?)	1,004	865	993
\$5,000-\$7,499	(?)	(?)	996	948	981
DENVER					
\$750-\$999	\$292	\$300	(?)	(?)	(?)
\$1,000-\$1,249	302	332	(?)	(?)	(?)
\$1,250-\$1,499	347	381	\$352	\$488	\$378
\$1,500-\$1,749	346	440	449	418	423
\$1,750-\$1,999	458	470	484	469	479
\$2,000-\$2,249	466	515	492	565	509
\$2,250-\$2,499	498	512	612	580	601
\$2,500-\$2,999	521	569	654	626	615
\$3,000-\$3,499	(?)	(?)	782	709	682
\$3,500-\$3,999	(?)	(?)	851	715	729
\$4,000-\$4,999	(?)	(?)	944	896	826
\$5,000-\$7,499	(?)	(?)	1,053	1,102	952
WEST CENTRAL: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES					
\$500-\$749	\$244	\$255	(?)	(?)	(?)
\$750-\$999	242	295	(?)	(?)	(?)
\$1,000-\$1,249	290	326	\$365	\$348	
\$1,250-\$1,499	340	377	398	395	
\$1,500-\$1,749	364	409	455	433	
\$1,750-\$1,999	389	445	439	507	
\$2,000-\$2,249	391	490	661	540	
\$2,250-\$2,499	475	529	541	567	
\$2,500-\$2,999	(?)	(?)	579	619	
\$3,000-\$3,499	(?)	(?)	656	615	
\$3,500-\$3,999	(?)	(?)	660	649	
\$4,000-\$4,999	(?)	(?)	871	770	
ROCKY MOUNTAIN: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES					
\$500-\$749	\$238	\$274	(?)	(?)	(?)
\$750-\$999	274	292	(?)	(?)	(?)
\$1,000-\$1,249	304	312	\$344	\$311	
\$1,250-\$1,499	336	365	385	401	
\$1,500-\$1,749	358	382	421	373	
\$1,750-\$1,999	431	420	519	460	
\$2,000-\$2,249	415	444	581	497	
\$2,250-\$2,499	436	498	586	557	
\$2,500-\$2,999	(?)	(?)	686	573	
\$3,000-\$3,499	(?)	(?)	691	619	
\$3,600-\$3,999	(?)	(?)	779	673	
\$4,000-\$4,999	(?)	(?)	765	734	

¹ Includes money expenditures for housing (rents, taxes, and current upkeep of owned homes) and for fuel, light, and refrigeration, and the value of housing and fuel obtained without money expense.

² Expenditure schedules not taken for families at this income level.

It is significant that wage-earner families had relatively low total value of housing even though they owned homes more frequently than those in the clerical and salaried groups.⁸ In general, home ownership was most common among the self-employed families, followed by families in the wage-earner group. Only at scattered income levels did families in the several occupational groups report rent received as gift or pay.

Differences among the occupational groups in average expenditures for household operation were not great.⁹ In general, the wage-earner and clerical groups tended to have lower expenditures for both household help and supplies and services than did business and professional families.¹⁰

The amounts spent for furnishings and equipment appeared to be relatively unaffected by the occupational classification of the families.¹¹ While the data suggest a slight tendency for wage-earner families to rank fairly high in this category, the differences were not sufficient to show a definite occupational patterning of expenditures in this field of consumption.

The relatively low level of spending by wage-earner families for housing and household operation is reflected in a corresponding rank for this occupational group in the broader category, home maintenance. (See table 17.) Business and professional families had the highest expenditures for home maintenance. In Denver, however, clerical families ranked above the independent business and professional families.

⁸ It appears that wage-earner families had less valuable homes or smaller equities in their homes than did families in white-collar occupational groups.

⁹ See Tabular Summary, table 5.

¹⁰ Such differences were usually small, but were fairly consistent, when the effect of the varying family type composition of the occupational groups was eliminated, see appendix D.

¹¹ See Tabular Summary, table 2, and appendix D.

TABLE 17.—Average expenditures for home maintenance,¹ by occupational group

Income class	Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried	
				Business	Professional
OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS					
\$750-\$999.....	\$333	\$400	(?)	(?)	(?)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	431	497	(?)	(?)	(?)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	500	527	\$556	\$633	\$549
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	542	636	634	644	657
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	599	669	707	621	697
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	650	715	745	716	691
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	745	741	665	815	827
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	744	822	870	858	894
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	(?)	(?)	952	1,002	998
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	(?)	(?)	1,073	1,111	1,015
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	(?)	(?)	1,381	1,243	1,294
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	(?)	(?)	1,474	1,435	1,414
DENVER					
\$750-\$999.....	\$352	\$361	(?)	(?)	(?)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	376	426	(?)	(?)	(?)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	447	501	\$438	\$585	\$457
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	462	509	550	562	542
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	597	628	616	674	622
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	701	679	668	698	711
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	677	659	757	760	795
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	696	767	842	826	851
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	(?)	(?)	1,023	927	943
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	(?)	(?)	1,186	983	951
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	(?)	(?)	1,278	1,166	1,162
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	(?)	(?)	1,489	1,563	1,336
WEST CENTRAL: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES					
\$500-\$749.....	\$272	\$297	(?)	(?)	(?)
\$750-\$999.....	299	343	(?)	(?)	(?)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	360	402	\$450	\$463	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	435	469	533	521	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	466	534	569	571	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	539	576	594	648	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	528	642	727	719	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	587	693	781	753	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	(?)	(?)	798	826	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	(?)	(?)	866	888	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	(?)	(?)	936	872	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	(?)	(?)	1,269	1,094	
ROCKY MOUNTAIN: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES					
\$500-\$749.....	\$290	\$309	(?)	(?)	(?)
\$750-\$999.....	328	382	(?)	(?)	(?)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	387	411	\$442	\$425	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	439	485	478	512	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	485	486	548	508	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	615	564	690	649	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	563	593	737	656	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	612	680	772	759	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	(?)	(?)	919	804	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	(?)	(?)	973	930	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	(?)	(?)	1,114	997	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	(?)	(?)	1,199	1,117	

¹ Includes all current money expenditures for housing (rents, taxes, and current upkeep of owned homes) for fuel, light, and refrigeration, for household operation, furnishings and equipment, and the value of housing and fuel received without money expense.

² Expenditure schedules were not taken for families at this income level.

Expenditures for home maintenance among family type groups.—Family composition was not an important factor in determining the level of spending for the categories included in home maintenance. Housing values varied irregularly among the family type groups, with no consistent differences in the several communities, suggesting that the larger the family, the less adequate the housing facilities generally enjoyed. (See table 18.) The proportion of home owners, on the other hand, was usually relatively low among families with one or two children.¹² This may reflect the fact that such families tend to be younger, on the whole, than either the husband and wife families or those of three to six persons, at least three of them 16 or over (types IV and V), and hence less likely to have established themselves sufficiently to undertake the purchase of homes.

TABLE 18.—Average expenditures for housing,¹ by family type

Income class	Family type ²					
	I	II and III	IV and V	I	II and III	IV and V
	West Central			Rocky Mountain		
	Omaha-Council Bluffs			Denver		
\$750-\$999.....	\$316	\$279	\$325	\$309	\$275	\$308
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	421	336	365	323	274	342
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	441	407	410	339	359	404
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	467	424	505	394	399	410
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	479	541	467	465	468	474
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	541	530	529	488	510	491
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	547	590	592	506	590	535
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	607	615	623	599	608	567
\$3,000-\$2,499.....	720	706	714	709	720	752
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	749	780	763	749	765	794
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	971	967	896	885	903	891
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	.....	961	961	1,004	1,194	1,009
	Middle-sized cities					
\$500-\$749.....	\$236	\$233	\$269	\$229	\$251	\$275
\$750-\$999.....	242	243	282	302	245	290
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	342	298	331	293	312	332
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	373	346	363	371	333	339
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	393	331	406	358	364	392
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	431	407	439	446	409	470
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	491	458	458	451	440	470
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	548	482	519	519	493	476
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	551	646	604	631	599	622
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	621	620	634	621	686	630
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	575	759	662	655	720	753
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	767	726	854	745	621	814

¹ Includes money expenditures for housing (rents, taxes, and current upkeep of owned homes) and for fuel, light, and refrigeration, and the value of housing and fuel obtained without money expense.

² The 5 family types are distinguished on the basis of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

Type

- I No other persons (families of 2).
- II 1 child under 16 (families of 3).
- III 2 children under 16 (families of 4).
- IV 1 person 16 or over and 1 or no other person, regardless of age (families of 3 or 4).
- V 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age (families of 5 or 6).

¹² See Tabular Summary, table 4-A.

Expenditures for furnishings and equipment, like those for housing, have little relationship to family type, in the West Central-Rocky Mountain cities. Families with children under 16, however, usually made relatively large outlays for household operation, reflecting their more frequent employment of household help to take care of the additional demands upon the homemaker resulting from the presence of children in the household.¹³

When expenditures for housing, household operation, and furnishings are considered in combination, they appear remarkably similar for families of different composition. (See table 19.)

TABLE 19.—Average expenditures for home maintenance,¹ by family type

Income class	Family type ²					
	I	II and III	IV and V	I	II and III	IV and V
	West Central			Rocky Mountain		
	Omaha-Council Bluffs			Denver		
\$750-\$999.....	\$369	\$325	\$383	\$360	\$335	\$387
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	501	433	430	397	358	422
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	541	518	491	424	480	503
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	614	561	608	505	536	523
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	683	675	568	653	598	597
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	740	678	666	707	675	689
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	801	760	703	659	772	691
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	799	846	817	769	855	752
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	916	1,060	948	944	992	970
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	1,039	1,126	1,066	1,135	1,065	998
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1,395	1,360	1,210	1,173	1,294	1,162
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	(†)	1,455	1,425	1,469	1,707	1,392
	Middle-sized cities					
\$500-\$749.....	\$262	\$258	\$309	\$287	\$294	\$310
\$750-\$999.....	287	308	332	364	296	360
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	432	343	395	383	403	415
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	472	459	454	472	457	432
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	518	511	499	508	469	504
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	603	543	568	631	590	617
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	646	631	594	611	597	608
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	722	653	636	684	697	660
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	763	903	793	859	849	845
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	1,017	852	830	1,005	1,077	827
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	792	1,102	887	934	1,100	1,073
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1,114	1,089	1,208	1,165	1,037	1,204

¹ Includes all current money expenditures for housing (rents, taxes, and current upkeep of owned homes) for fuel, light, and refrigeration, for household operation, furnishings and equipment, and the value of housing and fuel received without money expense.

² The 5 family types are distinguished on the basis of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

Type

I No other persons (families of 2).

II 1 child under 16 (families of 3).

III 2 children under 16 (families of 4).

IV 1 person 16 or over and 1 or no other person, regardless of age (families of 3 or 4).

V 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age (families of 5 or 6).

† Fewer than 3 cases.

Summary.—Expenditures for housing, next in importance to food, rose with income in the West Central-Rocky Mountain communities

¹³ See Tabular Summary, tables 2 and 5.

studied, but declined over the income range as a proportion of total expenditures for current living. Omaha families spent more for housing than did the corresponding income groups in Denver, but there were no consistent differences in housing expenditures between the two middle-sized city units. As in most regions covered by the Study the level of housing expenditures was higher in the large cities than in those of middle size.

Expenditures for household operation, unlike those for housing, increased rapidly enough with income to account for an increasing proportion of total expenditures in successive income classes, while those for furnishings and equipment increased less regularly over the income range.

These three categories together generally accounted for more than 30 percent of total expenditures, and showed a very slight tendency toward declining relative importance over the income range.

A very clear occupational difference was found in the level of housing expenditures, in which wage-earner families quite consistently ranked lower than any other occupational group. On the whole, average outlay for household operation likewise was lowest among wage earners.

Family composition had relatively little to do with the level of expenditures for the categories included in home maintenance. There was some indication, however, that families with one or two children under 16 had larger average outlays for household operation than did other families, chiefly due to their more frequent employment of paid household help.

Chapter V

Clothing and Personal Care

For most of the income groups studied in the West Central-Rocky Mountain region, clothing¹ took the next largest share of total expenditures after food and housing, although this share was much smaller than that for the other two basic categories. Among families with incomes under \$1,500 in all cities, less than one-tenth of total money expenditures went for clothing, as compared with more than one-third allocated to food, and about one-third to home maintenance.

The proportion of total money expenditures allotted to clothing approximately doubled over the income range in Omaha and Denver, and increased by more than 60 percent in the middle-sized cities. (See table 20.) Such elasticity is a characteristic commonly associated with goods the demand for which is not closely related to physical requirements. Although basic clothing items are almost by definition necessity goods, it is nevertheless true that once these basic physical requirements are met additional supplies of clothing partake of the nature of luxury items the demand for which tends to be elastic, i. e., to increase more rapidly than total expenditures. The very small average outlays made by families at the lowest income levels suggest that they purchased little clothing beyond that necessary for covering and warmth. The rapid rise in expenditures at succeeding income levels suggests, on the other hand, that style factors become steadily more important and that the purchase of luxury apparel and jewelry become increasingly prevalent. Nevertheless, an upper limit (flexible to be sure) to clothing expenditures is indicated by the fact that the most rapid increase in relative size of clothing expenditures took place between the low and intermediate income levels, and that above the \$2,500 or \$3,000 income classes there was no consistent gain in the relative importance of this category. These facts suggest that wants for more and better apparel meet increasing competition from other wants after fairly moderate amounts have been spent in this way.

¹ Expenditures for clothing included all wearing apparel, accessories, and jewelry, as well as outlays for cleaning and pressing and for materials and paid help used in making garments.

TABLE 20.—Average money expenditures for clothing and personal care

Income class	Amount			Percentage of total money expenditures		
	Clothing and personal care combined	Clothing	Personal care	Clothing and personal care combined	Clothing	Personal care
OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS						
\$500-\$749.....	\$53	\$35	\$18	6.2	4.1	2.1
\$750-\$999.....	96	70	26	10.7	7.4	2.7
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	125	98	27	10.7	8.4	2.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	158	118	32	11.2	8.8	2.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	178	142	36	11.8	9.4	2.4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	211	170	41	12.7	10.2	2.5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	234	190	44	12.8	10.4	2.4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	259	208	51	13.1	10.5	2.6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	321	269	52	14.4	12.1	2.3
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	392	322	70	14.6	12.0	2.6
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	418	354	64	13.7	11.6	2.1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	474	396	78	13.5	11.3	2.2
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	751	630	121	16.4	13.8	2.6
\$7,500 and over.....	1,107	968	139	14.4	12.6	1.8
DENVER						
\$500-\$749.....	\$63	\$47	\$16	8.4	6.3	2.1
\$750-\$999.....	94	73	21	10.4	8.1	2.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	133	105	28	11.9	9.4	2.5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	169	135	34	12.2	9.8	2.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	205	166	39	12.9	10.4	2.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	216	177	39	12.4	10.2	2.2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	251	209	42	12.7	10.6	2.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	281	234	47	13.6	11.3	2.3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	332	279	53	14.0	11.8	2.2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	380	321	59	14.3	12.1	2.2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	453	389	64	14.1	12.1	2.0
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	525	452	73	15.4	13.3	2.1
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	698	604	94	15.5	13.4	2.1
\$7,500 and over.....	994	884	110	13.8	12.3	1.5
WEST CENTRAL: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES						
\$250-\$499.....	\$60	\$46	\$14	9.8	7.5	2.3
\$500-\$749.....	82	47	15	9.3	7.1	2.2
\$750-\$999.....	97	77	20	10.9	8.7	2.2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	127	102	25	11.7	9.4	2.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	154	123	31	12.1	9.7	2.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	186	152	34	12.6	10.3	2.3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	209	172	37	12.6	10.4	2.2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	263	222	41	14.2	12.0	2.2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	257	214	43	13.6	11.3	2.3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	316	266	50	13.7	11.5	2.2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	367	314	53	14.3	12.2	2.1
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	425	369	56	15.4	13.4	2.0
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	504	440	64	16.1	14.1	2.0
\$5,000 and over.....	591	519	72	13.8	12.1	1.7
ROCKY MOUNTAIN: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES						
\$250-\$499.....	\$69	\$54	\$15	10.3	8.1	2.2
\$500-\$749.....	96	73	23	11.6	8.8	2.3
\$750-\$999.....	109	85	24	11.3	8.8	2.5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	150	118	32	12.2	9.6	2.6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	177	142	35	12.5	10.0	2.5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	189	150	39	12.3	9.8	2.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	243	199	44	13.4	11.0	2.4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	263	214	49	13.4	10.9	2.5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	296	246	50	14.1	11.7	2.4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	377	317	60	15.2	12.8	2.4
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	388	318	70	14.6	12.0	2.6
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	446	369	77	14.5	12.0	2.5
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	588	508	80	16.4	14.2	2.2
\$5,000 and over.....	714	597	117	13.8	11.5	2.3

Average family clothing expenditures amounted to less than \$50 for the year among families with incomes below \$750 in all the city units covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the West Central-Rocky Mountain region, except Butte and Pueblo. (See table 20.) Among families with incomes of \$1,500 to \$1,750 average clothing expenditures ranged from \$140 to \$170, and among all groups with incomes above \$3,000 they exceeded \$300. The highest average outlay for this category (\$968) was reported by Omaha families with incomes of \$7,500 and over. Apportioned equally among the family members, such an expenditure would average more than \$260 per person, or a twenty-fivefold increase above the average outlay of approximately \$11 per person among families with incomes of \$500 to \$750.²

In most income groups the level of outlay for clothing was generally higher in the cities of the Rocky Mountain area than in the corresponding city unit in the West Central area. With few exceptions, likewise, families in each of the middle-sized cities spent more for clothing than did those in the large city in the same area. A similar difference between cities of large and middle-size was observed in a number of other regions in which the Study was conducted.

Since clothing expenditures are personal in nature, intercity differences might be expected to reflect differences in family size. The higher clothing expenditures in the middle-sized cities were at least in part attributable to such differences, since families in the middle-sized cities were generally larger than those of families in the large city of the same area.³

Differences in clothing expenditures between the Rocky Mountain and West Central areas are not, however, attributable to differences in family size. The average number of persons per family was generally greater in the West Central than in the Rocky Mountain cities of comparable size. Thus, the relatively high average clothing expenditures of families in the Rocky Mountain area reflect at least in part higher prices, and perhaps in part also more extensive purchases of clothing than were characteristic of families in the West Central area.⁴

Average clothing expenditures of husbands and wives were about equal at the lower income levels, with those of the former tending to exceed those of the latter. Thus, when family economies are necessary, they often take the form, in part, of an extremely small clothing allowance for the wife, unless she is gainfully employed at work which requires a considerable outlay for apparel. The expenditures of the

² For figures on average number of persons per family, see Tabular Summary, table 2.

³ Differences between clothing prices in large and middle-sized cities appear to have been negligible in 1935. See Works Progress Administration, Research Monograph XII, Intercity Differences in Costs of Living in March, 1935, 59 Cities, Washington, 1937, appendix B.

⁴ Clothing costs in Denver were slightly higher than the average for cities in the same size group in 1935, while in Butte they were almost one-sixth greater than the average for cities of 25,000 to 100,000 population. See Works Progress Administration, Research Monograph XII, Intercity Differences in Costs of Living in March 1935, 59 Cities, Washington, 1937, appendix B.

wives increased more rapidly over the income range, however, than did those of the husbands, with the result that at the highest levels the wives reported clothing outlays substantially above those of the husbands. This difference accords with common observation on the greater opportunity in currently accepted styles for luxury expenditures in women's dress.

Expenditures for personal care.—Since expenditures for personal care (including barber and beauty shop services, toilet articles and preparations) are closely related to those for clothing the data concerning them are presented at this point.

In contrast to the rapid increase in average clothing expenditures, those for personal care increased only five to eight times over the income range. (See table 20.) Moreover, while clothing outlays took a growing share of total expenditures, the amounts spent for personal care increased at about the same rate as the total, constituting between 2 and 3 percent of aggregate money outlay at almost every income level in the four urban units. They averaged less than \$25 a year among all families studied with incomes below \$1,000, and equalled \$100 or more only among families with incomes of \$5,000 and over in Omaha and the Rocky Mountain middle-sized cities, and \$7,500 and over in Denver. The relatively constant proportion of total expenditures allotted to personal care is indicative of the extent to which such goods and services have become established as part of the American level of living, even among families with low incomes.

Expenditures for personal care are divided into two major groups of items: beauty parlor or barber shop services and toilet articles and preparations. At the lower income levels, in the four city units, the latter group of items took about three-fifths of the personal care total. At successive income levels, outlays for personal services assumed increasing importance, until, at the highest levels, they absorbed about three-fifths of the total.⁵

Expenditures for clothing and personal care among occupational groups.—The occupational classification of a family had a clear though limited influence on its outlays for clothing and personal care. In both Denver and Omaha, salaried business families had the highest average expenditures for both categories. (See table 21.) There were no consistent differences, however, among the other occupational groups. In the middle-sized city units, families in the wage-earner group tended to spend the least for clothing, while families in the salaried group ranked at the opposite extreme. Expenditures for personal care were very similar in all occupational groups in these two city units.⁶

⁵ See Tabular Summary, table 7.

⁶ When simple averages are computed, giving the average for each constituent type group an equal weight, no sharp occupational differences appear in personal care expenditures. In respect to clothing, however, salaried business families clearly rank high in Denver and Omaha while in the middle-sized cities families in the wage-earner group rank markedly below other occupational groups. (See appendix D.)

TABLE 21.—Average money expenditures for clothing and personal care, by occupational group

Income class	Clothing					Personal care				
	Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried		Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried	
				Business	Professional				Business	Professional
OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS										
\$750-\$999.....	\$68	\$74	(1)	(1)	(1)	\$27	\$25	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	98	98	(1)	(1)	(1)	26	26	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	116	126	\$94	\$136	\$129	32	32	\$28	\$41	\$40
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	150	132	130	156	145	37	35	37	38	35
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	178	160	154	206	168	35	45	43	44	44
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	183	198	216	171	166	42	43	54	45	43
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	175	222	211	242	201	52	55	42	51	36
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	236	263	314	287	286	53	50	55	50	52
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	(1)	(1)	288	370	280	(1)	(1)	68	72	66
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	(1)	(1)	361	366	324	(1)	(1)	64	64	64
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	(1)	(1)	363	441	334	(1)	(1)	83	77	61
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	(1)	(1)	421	755	565	(1)	(1)	82	146	91
DENVER										
\$750-\$999.....	\$73	\$75	(1)	(1)	(1)	\$20	\$23	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	96	130	(1)	(1)	(1)	27	32	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	122	159	\$115	\$169	\$151	30	39	\$31	\$43	\$40
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	169	158	154	233	165	40	38	38	37	35
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	167	183	170	196	196	38	40	37	43	38
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	226	197	199	217	204	43	40	44	45	40
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	234	226	218	282	239	50	49	42	44	46
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	214	286	332	287	281	49	54	53	53	54
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	(1)	(1)	280	347	345	(1)	(1)	52	50	68
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	(1)	(1)	372	419	349	(1)	(1)	58	76	47
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	(1)	(1)	370	503	467	(1)	(1)	62	81	73
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	(1)	(1)	668	536	597	(1)	(1)	95	102	68
WEST CENTRAL: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES										
\$500-\$749.....	\$43	\$64	(1)	(1)	(1)	\$14	\$18	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$750-\$999.....	73	91	(1)	(1)	(1)	19	25	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	96	111	\$111	\$119	125	25	25	\$24	\$29	\$29
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	120	109	154	142	30	29	33	33	37	37
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	143	172	149	153	34	36	31	31	33	33
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	160	175	200	186	37	37	38	38	38	38
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	220	229	195	233	42	41	42	42	40	40
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	196	219	233	220	41	43	44	44	48	48
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	(1)	(1)	273	261	(1)	(1)	52	50	50	50
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	(1)	(1)	285	325	(1)	(1)	47	47	56	54
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	(1)	(1)	348	384	(1)	(1)	59	55	55	55
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	(1)	(1)	478	419	(1)	(1)	59	67	67	67
ROCKY MOUNTAIN: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES										
\$500-\$749.....	\$74	\$70	(1)	(1)	(1)	\$23	\$21	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$750-\$999.....	86	81	(1)	(1)	(1)	25	25	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	117	128	\$104	\$132	32	32	\$29	\$36	\$36	\$36
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	141	153	133	129	34	40	34	36	40	36
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	135	173	155	170	38	41	39	40	40	40
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	188	212	204	215	42	41	56	48	48	48
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	208	214	217	237	51	47	47	49	49	49
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	238	243	237	275	52	45	54	49	49	49
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	(1)	(1)	312	320	(1)	(1)	63	57	57	57
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	(1)	(1)	303	325	(1)	(1)	67	71	71	71
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	(1)	(1)	384	358	(1)	(1)	65	84	84	84
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	(1)	(1)	471	535	(1)	(1)	74	84	84	84

¹ Expenditure schedules not taken for families at this income level.

TABLE 22.—Average annual money expenditures of husbands and wives for clothing, by occupational group

Income class	Husbands					Wives				
	Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried		Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried	
				Business	Professional				Business	Professional
OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS										
\$750-\$999.....	\$26	\$30	(1)	(1)	(1)	\$26	\$32	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	38	35	(1)	(1)	(1)	37	40	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	40	48	\$30	\$66	\$44	46	44	\$31	\$53	\$70
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	61	51	45	57	48	50	51	54	55	56
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	64	56	54	82	52	62	64	64	88	48
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	64	70	63	63	64	56	74	85	59	54
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	59	61	80	96	66	62	82	77	104	117
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	72	88	96	98	90	80	88	114	104	106
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	(1)	(1)	89	144	96	(1)	(1)	99	137	100
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	(1)	(1)	124	141	127	(1)	(1)	125	134	123
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	(1)	(1)	121	163	122	(1)	(1)	143	166	87
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	(1)	(1)	132	208	153	(1)	(1)	126	391	195
DENVER										
\$750-\$999.....	\$28	\$27	(1)	(1)	(1)	\$27	\$35	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	33	46	(1)	(1)	(1)	38	53	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	43	57	\$38	\$56	\$50	48	61	\$49	\$55	\$67
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	60	56	49	77	72	70	60	58	106	62
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	62	66	64	73	68	57	68	71	78	87
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	71	72	65	77	69	89	76	64	78	88
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	85	76	69	89	77	97	85	79	106	111
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	57	59	100	104	96	72	118	151	118	107
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	(1)	(1)	84	123	122	(1)	(1)	103	131	124
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	(1)	(1)	106	145	106	(1)	(1)	139	168	119
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	(1)	(1)	115	181	141	(1)	(1)	134	194	160
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	(1)	(1)	203	186	121	(1)	(1)	251	223	158
WEST CENTRAL: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES										
\$500-\$749.....	\$12	\$25	(1)	(1)	(1)	\$13	\$20	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$750-\$999.....	22	32	(1)	(1)	(1)	26	36	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	33	38	\$36	\$43	\$50	33	42	\$38	\$47	\$55
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	38	41	54	53	42	39	55	50	50	50
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	44	60	44	52	46	46	51	58	57	57
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	47	57	68	65	55	61	67	67	70	70
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	61	86	69	73	61	82	76	86	86	86
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	61	74	64	76	52	66	69	69	81	81
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	(1)	(1)	90	78	(1)	(1)	90	90	96	96
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	(1)	(1)	81	95	(1)	(1)	108	108	135	135
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	(1)	(1)	105	123	(1)	(1)	132	132	135	135
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	(1)	(1)	134	127	(1)	(1)	203	203	151	151
ROCKY MOUNTAIN: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES										
\$500-\$749.....	\$27	\$35	(1)	(1)	(1)	\$28	\$26	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$750-\$999.....	30	29	(1)	(1)	(1)	29	33	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	38	47	\$32	\$50	\$52	52	53	\$47	\$55	\$55
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	49	57	48	47	54	61	50	50	54	54
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	52	70	57	67	50	68	56	56	68	68
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	66	78	70	78	73	88	86	86	94	94
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	65	80	81	98	78	76	84	84	91	91
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	73	94	78	105	85	94	83	83	110	110
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	(1)	(1)	96	108	(1)	(1)	106	106	113	113
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	(1)	(1)	114	109	(1)	(1)	103	103	119	119
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	(1)	(1)	121	135	(1)	(1)	147	147	141	141
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	(1)	(1)	172	161	(1)	(1)	172	172	189	189

¹ Expenditure schedules not taken for families at this income level.

The relatively large clothing expenditures of families in the two salaried groups combined in the middle-sized cities, probably reflects the predominance of salaried business families, which, in the large cities, had the highest expenditures. The fact that the clothing expenditures of the wage-earner families in the middle-size cities were lower in relation to those of families in other occupational groups than was the case in the large cities is rather surprising, since it might be anticipated that occupational differences, especially in respect to clothing expenditures, would be more sharply defined the larger the city. It may be, however, that there was a larger proportion of wives working outside the home among the wage-earner group in the two larger cities. If that were the case, it would account for their relatively large clothing expenditures in Omaha and Denver.

When the clothing expenditures of husbands and wives are examined separately, in both Omaha and Denver, husbands in the salaried business group ranked clearly above those in other occupational groups, while among the wives those in the two salaried groups shared first place. (See table 22.) In the West Central middle-sized cities, husbands and wives in the wage-earner group ranked low in respect to clothing expenditures, while in Butte and Pueblo husbands and wives in the wage-earner group shared low rank with those in the independent business and professional group.

Family type differences in expenditures for clothing and personal care.—As might be expected, the size and composition of families had more influence on the level of clothing outlay than did occupational classification. Quite clearly, in the four urban units in the West Central-Rocky Mountain region, average family expenditures for clothing and personal care were in direct relationship to family size. (See table 23.) With few exceptions, the two-person families had the lowest expenditures and the families containing three to six members, with at least three members 16 or over (types IV and V), had the highest. It should be noted, however, that in the Rocky Mountain middle-sized cities, where expenditures for personal care were generally highest, family type differences were least clear in respect to this category.⁷

⁷ When occupation and income are held constant, the direct relationship between family size and expenditures for clothing and personal care is in general clearly marked. (See appendix D.)

TABLE 23.—Average money expenditures for clothing and personal care, by family type

Income class	Family type ¹					
	I	II and III	IV and V	I	II and III	IV and V
	Clothing			Personal care		
OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS						
\$750-\$999.....	\$59	\$79	\$67	\$28	\$27	\$22
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	106	87	106	27	27	27
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	97	130	124	29	31	38
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	130	151	145	30	38	39
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	148	170	192	38	44	41
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	168	185	212	40	41	48
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	200	205	216	50	52	52
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	213	284	292	45	52	56
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	302	307	352	63	59	84
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	344	332	377	54	66	70
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	384	337	440	81	65	83
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	(†)	606	522	(†)	111	106
DENVER						
\$750-\$999.....	\$58	\$82	\$81	\$19	\$20	\$25
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	100	107	112	29	27	28
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	113	140	152	30	36	36
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	147	166	187	38	37	41
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	163	184	189	33	41	43
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	163	202	257	38	42	45
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	208	230	263	41	46	53
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	243	290	300	46	53	58
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	282	297	362	47	62	65
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	373	364	423	82	57	58
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	300	469	487	66	71	80
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	579	473	691	116	92	84
WEST CENTRAL: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES						
\$500-\$749.....	\$29	\$49	\$64	\$12	\$15	\$17
\$750-\$999.....	60	77	93	17	19	25
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	81	106	118	22	25	28
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	105	129	129	26	32	33
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	101	176	164	32	34	35
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	130	173	205	36	36	39
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	220	198	240	38	38	46
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	138	229	253	35	40	50
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	163	259	320	30	51	60
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	310	279	332	48	49	58
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	316	311	415	50	52	61
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	322	370	528	58	53	72
ROCKY MOUNTAIN: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES						
\$500-\$749.....	\$55	\$95	\$82	\$23	\$23	\$19
\$750-\$999.....	60	92	110	20	25	30
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	100	133	122	32	31	32
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	109	145	174	28	39	38
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	146	148	158	37	37	44
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	166	217	209	41	46	43
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	176	214	247	44	50	53
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	188	258	284	50	50	49
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	275	271	368	53	52	68
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	276	394	333	59	74	75
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	312	383	397	77	83	72
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	350	557	570	57	85	90

¹ The 5 family types are distinguished on the basis of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

Type

- I No other persons (families of 2).
- II 1 child under 16 (families of 3).
- III 2 children under 16 (families of 4).
- IV 1 person 16 or over and 1 or no other person, regardless of age (families of 3 or 4).
- V 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age (families of 5 or 6).

† Fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 24.—Average annual money expenditures of husbands and wives for clothing, by family type

Income class	Family type ¹					
	I	II and III	IV and V	I	II and III	IV and V
	Husbands			Wives		
OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS						
\$750-\$999.....	\$28	\$29	\$20	\$31	\$29	\$16
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	48	32	32	56	32	26
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	49	48	27	48	52	30
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	64	64	37	66	54	41
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	70	65	47	78	65	51
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	73	71	56	94	63	47
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	79	76	50	109	87	53
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	99	97	73	114	117	72
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	147	112	96	154	117	90
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	172	130	107	172	132	96
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	187	137	113	192	122	131
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	(†)	217	138	(†)	262	172
DENVER						
\$750-\$999.....	\$28	\$27	\$26	\$30	\$33	\$19
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	43	37	28	57	40	26
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	50	49	40	63	54	39
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	62	62	50	82	65	50
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	82	62	44	80	70	45
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	73	76	64	88	72	80
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	94	79	65	111	91	76
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	102	100	69	140	123	85
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	139	105	86	143	119	99
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	161	128	93	194	145	117
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	156	185	128	234	179	112
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	239	181	161	340	188	193
WEST CENTRAL: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES						
\$500-\$749.....	\$15	\$17	\$11	\$13	\$18	\$12
\$750-\$999.....	28	26	18	31	31	20
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	38	38	28	42	38	28
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	50	44	34	54	47	31
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	51	63	36	50	69	35
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	61	63	43	68	64	51
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	100	76	52	119	69	48
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	75	78	60	63	91	53
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	79	86	83	81	103	95
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	125	82	79	185	107	109
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	143	113	101	173	147	110
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	152	136	115	170	160	173
ROCKY MOUNTAIN: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES						
\$500-\$749.....	\$27	\$34	\$20	\$28	\$32	\$17
\$750-\$999.....	30	33	25	29	32	27
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	41	45	30	58	55	37
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	49	56	44	60	59	42
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	76	59	39	69	57	44
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	79	81	52	86	95	59
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	90	72	68	85	86	71
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	90	95	76	97	109	76
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	138	92	92	135	113	95
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	127	126	91	149	129	85
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	141	142	110	171	150	118
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	174	197	144	165	266	146

¹ The 5 family types are distinguished on the basis of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

Types

- I No other persons (families of 2).
- II 1 child under 16 (families of 3).
- III 2 children under 16 (families of 4).
- IV 1 person 16 or over and 1 or no other person, regardless of age (families of 3 or 4).
- V 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age (families of 5 or 6).

† Fewer than 3 cases.

In the large cities the level of clothing expenditures of husbands and wives also showed a close correlation with family size, although in inverse relationship. (See table 24.) Expenditures of husbands and wives were generally largest in the two-person families and smallest in the families containing three to six members, at least three of them 16 or over (types IV and V). In the middle-sized cities, although the husbands and wives in these larger and older families likewise clearly spent the least for clothing, husbands and wives in the two-person families and in those with one or two children under 16 (types II and III) had clothing expenditures that were very similar.

A comparison of expenditures of husbands and wives in the several family type groups indicates that the expenditures of wives tended to exceed those of husbands more frequently in the small than in the larger families. This suggests that the clothing expenditures of husbands, generally the family earners, are more fixed than those of wives; and supports the inference already made that necessary economies in the family budget, when a family is large and general expenses heavy, are more often affected through the wife's clothing outlay than through the husband's.

Summary.—While personal care was a relatively rigid item in the expenditures of the families studied in the West Central-Rocky Mountain region, clothing expense increased over the income range considerably more rapidly than total expenditures. Families in the Rocky Mountain area generally spent more for clothing and personal care than did those in the comparable city units in the West Central area. Within each area, families in the middle-sized cities tended to make larger outlays than did those in the large cities.

The occupational classification of a family had a clear but limited relationship to such expenditures. In the large cities, salaried business families stood out as having the highest outlays for clothing and, to a lesser extent, for personal care. In the smaller city units, on the other hand, wage earners ranked low in clothing expenditures, but there were no consistent differences in the outlays for personal care.

Family composition was closely related to expenditures for clothing and personal care. The two-person families tended to spend the least for both categories and the larger families with at least three members 16 or over the most.

Chapter VI

Transportation

The importance of transportation ¹ among the urban families studied in the West Central-Rocky Mountain region appears clearly from its position in relation to other consumption categories. In average outlay, it is, of course, substantially less important than food or shelter, but in this region expenditures for transportation compete with those for clothing. There is, indeed, no mistaking the readiness of the families studied to increase expenditures for transportation as rapidly as income will permit. Denver families with incomes of \$500 to \$750, for example, spent about six times as much for food as for transportation, while those with incomes of \$7,500 and more spent less than one-third more for food than for transportation.

The comparatively large place given to transportation in the family budget is mainly attributable to the prevalence of automobile ownership. At all income levels, at least two-thirds of all transportation expenditures represented outlays for the family automobile, with its uses in all spheres of family activity, social and recreational as well as more purely utilitarian. Among families in the West Central-Rocky Mountain region, more than half of those with incomes of \$1,000 or more were reported as automobile owners. In Butte-Pueblo, more than half of all families with incomes of \$500 and over owned cars.

It is interesting to compare the extent of automobile ownership in the cities covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Study of Consumer Purchases. The proportion of families owning automobiles was generally greater in Denver than in any other large city, up to the \$4,000 level, but at higher levels ownership was most prevalent in Portland. Among the middle-sized cities, the proportion of car-owning families was generally highest in the Pacific Northwest with Butte and Pueblo ranking next. Car ownership tended to be less common in Omaha than in Columbus, although clearly more common, at given income levels, than in Providence or Atlanta.

¹ This category of expenditure included three main items: net expense for automobile purchase (gross price less trade-in allowance on old cars), expense of automobile operation and of other transportation, local and interurban. An effort was made to eliminate from the family expenditures all transportation expense properly chargeable to business carried on by family members. (Travel for business purposes was treated as an occupational expense and deducted from income, see glossary, appendix B.) All other transportation was included, however, from trolley trips to and from school and place of work to week-end or holiday trips made by automobile, train, boat, or airplane.

Like clothing expenditures, expenditures for transportation increased more rapidly than total expenditures for current family living. They increased even more rapidly over the income range, than did those for clothing. They averaged \$50 or less for families at the lowest income levels, but over \$500 for families with incomes of \$5,000 and more. (See table 25.) They thus approached average clothing expenditures in amount and at many levels actually exceeded them. Among Denver families, average annual expenditures for transportation equalled if they did not exceed those for clothing at every income level between \$500 and \$4,000, and in Butte-Pueblo this was true for all but two income groups between \$1,000 and \$4,000, reflecting the great prevalence of automobile ownership in the Rocky Mountain area. On the other hand, transportation expenditures were the larger at only a few scattered income levels except above \$4,000 in Omaha.

Transportation expense accounted for from 2 to 8 percent of total money expenditures among families with incomes of less than \$1,000 in the several urban units, and 10 percent or more of the total among families with incomes of \$2,000 and over in Omaha, \$1,750 and over in Dubuque and Springfield, and \$1,250 or over in the cities covered in the Rocky Mountain area. (See fig. 3.) It is worth noting that expenditures in this field showed a tendency to increase all the way up the income scale in Omaha. In the other three urban units, however, after increasing rather rapidly in the lower part of the scale, they showed a tendency to level off, in relation to total expenditures, or even to decline in relative importance among high income families. This was particularly marked in the Rocky Mountain area. The irregularity in the pattern of expenditures is explained by the wide fluctuations in expenditures for transportation among families within the same income and family-type groups. It was found that even among families with similar economic status expenditures ranged from nothing at all to very large amounts.

*Automobile purchase.*²—Expenditures for automobile purchase, like those for many of the durable items of furnishings and equipment, are irregular in occurrence and vary considerably with general economic conditions. In consequence, although the proportion of families purchasing cars was greater at the high than at the low income levels, the rise was extremely irregular.

The average expenditures for all families for automobile purchase increased very rapidly with income. In the lower portion of the income scale these all-family averages were generally smaller than the average outlays of all families for automobile operation but at the highest levels they were larger.

² See Tabular Summary, table 8.

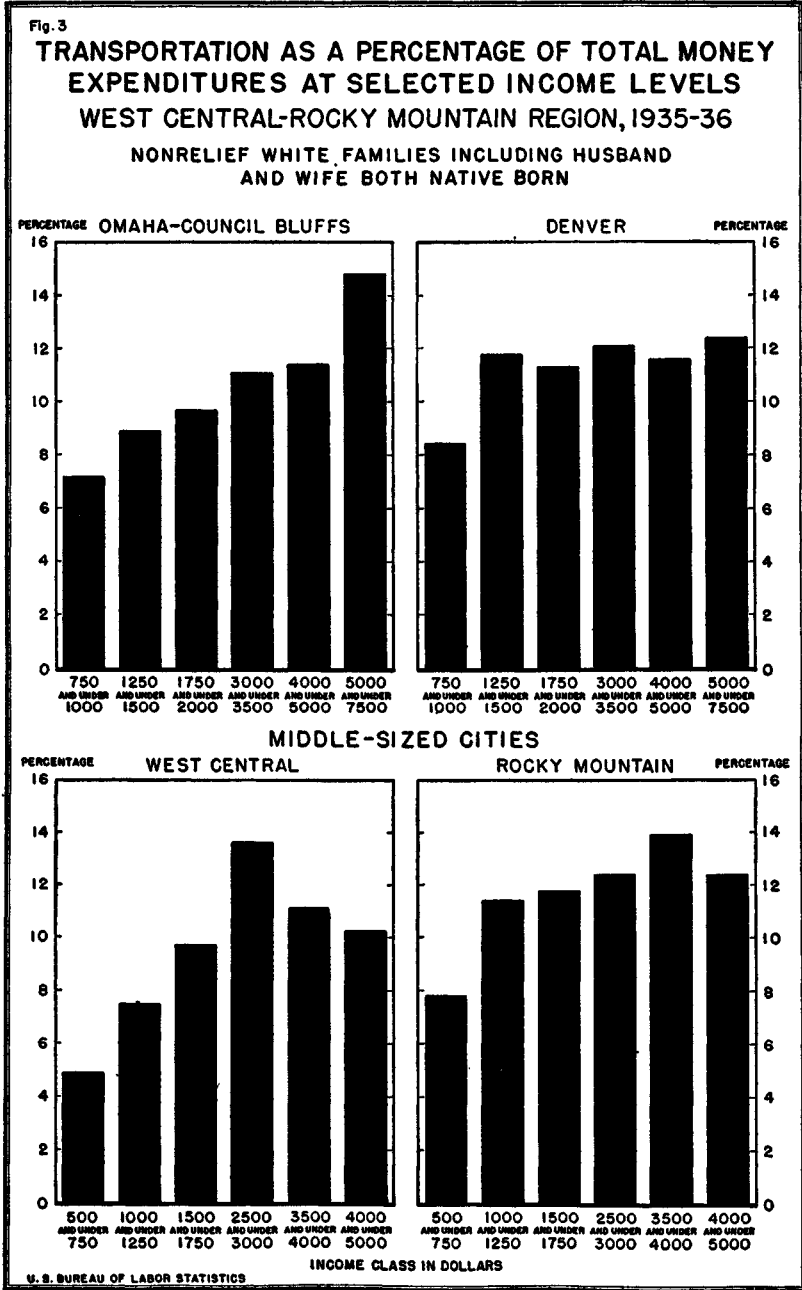


TABLE 25.—Average money expenditures for transportation, percentage of families reporting automobile operation, and average expenditure for automobile operation per operating family

Income class	Average money expenditures for transportation				Families reporting automobile operation expenditure ²		
	Total		Automobile purchase	Automobile operation	Other transportation	Percentage	Average operating expense
	Amount	Percentage of total money expenditures ¹					
OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS							
\$500-\$749.....	\$35	4.1	-----	\$25	\$10	48	\$52
\$750-\$999.....	68	7.2	\$20	27	21	54	50
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	85	7.3	\$17	45	23	58	78
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	120	9.0	20	72	28	69	104
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	119	7.9	28	63	28	67	94
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	163	9.7	42	89	32	76	117
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	214	11.7	80	104	30	74	141
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	207	10.5	60	114	33	80	142
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	244	10.9	74	137	33	88	156
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	298	11.1	84	178	36	82	217
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	341	11.2	105	189	47	81	233
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	399	11.4	127	232	40	95	244
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	678	14.8	322	308	48	86	358
\$7,500 and over.....	1,097	14.3	623	411	63	100	411
DENVER							
\$500-\$749.....	\$51	6.8	\$18	\$19	\$14	39	\$49
\$750-\$999.....	76	8.4	17	43	16	64	67
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	106	9.5	29	58	19	66	88
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	163	11.8	57	85	21	78	109
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	201	12.6	77	93	31	78	119
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	196	11.3	68	104	24	83	125
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	264	13.4	111	122	31	81	151
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	282	13.6	104	144	34	89	162
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	343	14.5	150	152	41	93	163
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	321	12.1	102	171	48	92	186
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	439	13.6	168	235	36	95	247
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	396	11.6	160	188	48	93	202
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	560	12.4	177	282	101	96	294
\$7,500 and over.....	833	11.6	410	329	94	91	362
WEST CENTRAL: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES							
\$250-\$499.....	\$17	2.8	-----	\$14	\$3	39	\$36
\$500-\$749.....	33	4.9	\$10	18	5	39	46
\$750-\$999.....	40	4.5	9	20	11	37	54
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	82	7.5	32	44	6	58	76
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	107	8.5	35	65	7	65	100
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	145	9.8	52	82	11	69	119
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	172	10.4	78	85	9	72	118
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	200	10.8	86	94	20	75	125
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	216	11.4	95	106	15	78	136
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	314	13.6	147	144	23	83	173
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	279	10.9	83	180	16	86	209
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	305	11.1	125	160	20	86	186
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	320	10.2	115	182	23	90	202
\$5,000 and over.....	540	12.6	274	236	30	94	251
ROCKY MOUNTAIN: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES							
\$250-\$499.....	\$14	2.1	\$2	\$11	\$1	38	\$29
\$500-\$749.....	65	7.8	27	35	3	69	51
\$750-\$999.....	65	6.7	17	43	5	68	63
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	140	11.4	67	66	7	70	94
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	155	10.9	69	78	8	77	101
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	181	11.8	85	86	10	75	115
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	197	10.9	86	99	12	81	122
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	271	13.8	133	123	15	82	150
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	258	12.3	115	129	14	88	147
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	307	12.4	109	179	19	88	203
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	254	9.6	90	136	19	83	164
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	429	13.9	167	226	36	95	238
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	444	12.4	211	205	28	97	211
\$5,000 and over.....	525	10.2	169	305	51	93	328

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for the definition of expenditures that was used in this study.

² For definition of family which reported expense for automobile operation, see glossary, appendix B.

Automobile ownership and operation.—Average expense for automobile operation increased rather rapidly at successive income levels. (See table 25.) It amounted to less than \$50 for families with incomes below \$1,250 in the West Central area and under \$1,000 in the two Rocky Mountain units. At the other extreme, it amounted to over \$300, on the average, for families with incomes of \$5,000 and over, except in Dubuque-Springfield. The increase was at a rate considerably more rapid than that of total money expenditures, particularly in the lower part of the income scale.

The rapid growth in average expenditures for automobile operation, particularly at the lower income levels, was accounted for in part by the increasing proportion of families owning and operating cars. The increase, particularly at the upper levels, was also attributable to more extensive use of the automobile by the operating families. The operation expenditures of the operating families averaged less than \$100 for the year among families with incomes below \$1,250, and more than \$300 among those with incomes of \$5,000 and more in Butte-Pueblo and the large cities.

Families at the higher income levels doubtless used their cars more extensively for week-end and vacation trips, than did the lower income families. The greater costs of operating more expensive automobiles, and increased expenses for garage, parking, and the like were probably also factors making for increased expenditures for automobile operation in the higher income groups.

At most income levels, average expense for automobile operation (based on all families) was clearly higher in the Rocky Mountain than in the West Central area, reflecting differences both in the proportion of families owning cars and in the average operation expense per owning family. At almost every income level, automobile ownership was more prevalent in Denver than in Omaha and in Butte-Pueblo than in Dubuque-Springfield. Average expense per operating family was usually, though not always, higher in the Rocky Mountain area. There were no clear differences by size of city with respect to either ownership or average expense.

Other transportation.—In contrast to expenditures for automobile purchase and operation, average expenditures for other transportation increased slowly over the income range, representing a remarkably constant proportion of total family expenditures. In Omaha and Denver, they amounted to between 1 and 2 percent of total money expenditures at almost all income levels. For families with incomes of less than \$1,000, they averaged about \$15, most of which went for local bus and trolley fares. These expenditures increased but little with income; the larger average amounts at the upper income levels reflected chiefly the fairly substantial amounts spent by a few families for long-distance travel.

TABLE 26.—Average money expenditures for transportation, by occupational group

Income class	Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried business	Salaried professional
OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS					
\$750-\$999	\$73	\$53	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249	92	72	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,250-\$1,499	114	135	\$118	\$103	\$64
\$1,500-\$1,749	122	111	123	145	114
\$1,750-\$1,999	169	164	145	154	207
\$2,000-\$2,249	237	180	217	263	233
\$2,250-\$2,499	167	215	251	260	175
\$2,500-\$2,999	240	212	289	277	257
\$3,000-\$3,499	(1)	(1)	348	284	237
\$3,500-\$3,999	(1)	(1)	312	406	256
\$4,000-\$4,999	(1)	(1)	466	342	406
\$5,000-\$7,499	(1)	(1)	515	784	530
DENVER					
\$750-\$999	\$83	\$57	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249	103	113	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,250-\$1,499	177	156	\$107	\$159	\$201
\$1,500-\$1,749	221	197	158	162	214
\$1,750-\$1,999	194	183	202	197	234
\$2,000-\$2,249	299	201	333	259	226
\$2,250-\$2,499	274	247	292	355	306
\$2,500-\$2,999	325	355	412	377	220
\$3,000-\$3,499	(1)	(1)	371	278	305
\$3,500-\$3,999	(1)	(1)	343	431	709
\$4,000-\$4,999	(1)	(1)	291	423	475
\$5,000-\$7,499	(1)	(1)	527	549	699
WEST CENTRAL: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES					
\$500-\$749	\$33	\$37	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$750-\$999	37	52	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249	80	105	\$48	\$83	(1)
\$1,250-\$1,499	107	96	136	123	123
\$1,500-\$1,749	134	173	129	143	143
\$1,750-\$1,999	160	158	173	257	257
\$2,000-\$2,449	145	206	278	266	266
\$2,250-\$2,499	163	233	237	263	263
\$2,500-\$2,999	(1)	(1)	397	254	254
\$3,000-\$3,499	(1)	(1)	286	277	277
\$3,500-\$3,999	(1)	(1)	284	321	321
\$4,000-\$4,999	(1)	(1)	268	347	347
ROCKY MOUNTAIN: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES					
\$500-\$749	\$73	\$31	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$750-\$999	66	61	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249	149	101	\$154	\$110	(1)
\$1,250-\$1,499	162	169	78	156	156
\$1,500-\$1,749	195	163	135	174	174
\$1,750-\$1,999	182	184	333	189	189
\$2,000-\$2,249	309	210	226	304	304
\$2,250-\$2,499	321	211	227	224	224
\$2,500-\$2,999	(1)	(1)	330	291	291
\$3,000-\$3,499	(1)	(1)	262	248	248
\$3,500-\$3,999	(1)	(1)	442	420	420
\$4,000-\$4,999	(1)	(1)	391	483	483

¹ Expenditure schedules not taken from families at this income level.

There was little difference between Omaha and Denver in average expenditures for other transportation. Outlays of this type showed a very direct relation to city size, however, being usually at least twice as high in the large as in the middle-sized cities. These differences are to be explained partly in terms of the distances involved,

but also in terms of traffic congestion and parking fees, which vary directly with city size. In the large cities, it is often more practicable, even for families which own cars, to use the public transportation facilities.

Transportation expenditures among occupational groups.—Among the families studied in the West Central-Rocky Mountain region, there were no consistent occupational differences in total outlay for transportation, as shown in table 26, or in the level of spending for automobile purchase and operation.³ Moreover, automobile ownership was so common at the income levels at which all occupational groups could be compared, that no clear differences appeared among the occupational categories.⁴ In respect to the average operation expense of car-operating families, however, the figures in table 27 indicate that these expenditures were relatively low among wage earners in all four urban units, and relatively high among the salaried group, particularly the salaried professional. Occupational classification appeared to have little bearing on expenditures for transportation other than by automobile, although, in all the cities except Dubuque-Springfield, independent business and professional families tended to spend the least.⁵

TABLE 27.—Average money expenditures for automobile operation per family reporting expenditure, by occupational group

Income class	Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried	
				Business	Professional
OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS					
\$750-\$999.....	\$51	\$44	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	75	84	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	104	110	\$88	\$65	\$90
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	87	102	100	104	117
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	113	121	104	122	132
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	132	148	139	145	159
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	121	151	162	173	117
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	154	142	177	157	180
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	(¹)	(¹)	227	208	222
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	(¹)	(¹)	234	240	219
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	(¹)	(¹)	232	256	243
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	(¹)	(¹)	375	346	324

¹ Expenditure schedules not taken from families at this income level.

³ See Tabular Summary, table 2.

⁴ See Tabular Summary, table 8.

⁵ See Tabular Summary, table 2. This is clearly defined when the effect of the varying family type composition of the occupational groups is eliminated. (See appendix D.)

TABLE 27.—Average money expenditures for automobile operation per family reporting expenditure, by occupational group—Continued

Income class	Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried	
				Business	Professional
DENVER					
\$750-\$999.....	\$69	\$65	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	91	82	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	114	99	\$90	\$135	\$137
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	111	124	128	139	138
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	128	116	130	142	135
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	138	142	150	193	186
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	161	160	156	150	190
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	150	159	181	149	183
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	(1)	(1)	181	165	222
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	(1)	(1)	213	270	262
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	(1)	(1)	173	203	239
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	(1)	(1)	257	319	321
WEST CENTRAL: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES					
\$500-\$749.....	\$44	\$31	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$750-\$999.....	53	56	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	79	75	\$52	\$34	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	97	96	120	86	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	112	130	114	120	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	114	119	116	171	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	104	125	179	139	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	127	140	174	164	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	(1)	(1)	172	173	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	(1)	(1)	169	222	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	(1)	(1)	146	213	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	(1)	(1)	192	205	
ROCKY MOUNTAIN: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES					
\$500-\$749.....	\$51	\$61	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$750-\$999.....	64	70	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	99	81	\$100	\$91	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	97	117	88	117	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	114	118	103	124	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	118	123	150	117	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	136	159	136	189	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	130	138	226	147	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	(1)	(1)	166	232	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	(1)	(1)	166	161	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	(1)	(1)	222	249	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	(1)	(1)	204	216	

Transportation expense by family type.—Family composition appeared to be a factor of little more significance than occupational classification in its effect upon transportation expenditures. Families of each type had at some income levels the highest average expense for transportation and at others the lowest. (See table 28.) There was a tendency, however, for families of three to six persons, with at least three members 16 or over (types IV and V), to have the smallest expenditures, particularly at the lower and middle income levels. These families likewise tended to make the smallest outlays for automobile operation and purchase, particularly in Omaha and Denver.⁶ The proportion of automobile owners showed no very consistent

⁶ See Tabular Summary, table 8. The low rank of families of types IV and V remains clear for Denver and Omaha, when comparisons are made with occupation held constant. (See appendix D.)

variation from one type to another. There was some evidence, however, that car ownership was more common among families of husband and wife only than among larger families. In the West Central cities, average operation expense per operating family, as shown in table 29, showed no clear relationship by family type. In the Rocky Mountain area, so far as there were differences among families of varying composition, operation expense per operating family seemed to be inversely related to family size, highest for the two-person families and lowest for families containing three to six members (types IV and V).

TABLE 28.—Average money expenditures for transportation, by family type

Income class	Family type ¹					
	I	II and III	IV and V	I	II and III	IV and V
	West Central			Rocky Mountain		
	Omaha-Council Bluffs			Denver		
\$750-\$999.....	\$37	\$88	\$77	\$51	\$109	\$61
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	92	80	84	103	128	84
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	112	140	100	182	181	117
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	153	113	98	226	205	169
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	177	165	146	232	181	161
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	242	244	166	267	237	284
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	220	264	153	346	223	275
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	262	262	222	432	310	296
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	219	319	328	323	316	324
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	275	202	493	406	451	454
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	275	343	517	305	377	470
\$5,000 and over.....	(*)	696	736	327	665	615
	Middle-sized cities					
\$500-\$749.....	\$33	\$44	\$23	\$65	\$84	\$20
\$750-\$999.....	31	57	24	70	75	42
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	125	74	52	182	111	122
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	135	112	81	195	152	114
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	137	163	132	261	135	147
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	186	154	177	246	173	179
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	284	178	161	348	256	217
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	201	242	213	252	281	250
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	504	213	275	286	298	323
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	239	227	323	196	310	256
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	264	277	334	411	401	467
\$4,000 and over.....	272	380	320	594	467	349

¹ The 5 family types are distinguished on the basis of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

Type

- I No other persons (families of 2).
- II 1 child under 16 (families of 3).
- III 2 children under 16 (families of 4).
- IV 1 person 16 or over and one or no other person, regardless of age (families of 3 or 4).
- V 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age (families of 5 or 6).

*Fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 29.—Average money expenditures for automobile operation per family reporting expenditure, by family type

Income class	Family type ¹					
	I	II and III	IV and V	I	II and III	IV and V
	West Central			Rocky Mountain		
	Omaha-Council Bluffs			Denver		
\$750-\$999.....	\$35	\$47	\$78	\$67	\$69	\$68
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	75	81	76	84	97	81
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	89	124	95	116	109	101
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	92	106	84	123	129	108
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	121	123	104	144	112	115
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	185	138	106	148	148	155
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	159	155	123	167	141	173
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	165	168	147	184	166	144
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	179	230	226	197	196	173
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	212	188	277	317	187	247
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	201	223	280	178	235	201
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	(†)	387	350	256	291	308
	Middle-sized cities					
\$500-\$749.....	\$57	\$46	\$42	\$58	\$40	\$34
\$750-\$999.....	52	56	56	53	77	66
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	73	77	80	94	85	118
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	121	94	89	112	97	98
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	110	122	116	141	104	101
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	124	124	108	144	108	118
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	123	138	120	187	154	117
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	136	142	133	169	147	131
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	198	157	171	221	181	209
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	217	178	217	181	168	153
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	160	176	201	222	225	263
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	192	187	212	256	220	176

¹ The 5 family types are distinguished on the basis of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

Type

- I No other persons (families of 2).
- II 1 child under 16 (families of 3).
- III 2 children under 16 (families of 4).
- IV 1 person 16 or over and one or no other person, regardless of age (families of 3 or 4).
- V 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age (families of 5 or 6).

†Fewer than 3 cases.

Other transportation expenditures, on the other hand, were generally lowest among families containing one or two children under 16 (types II and III) and highest for families containing three to six members, at least three of them 16 or over (types IV and V).⁷ With small children in the family, the wife is less frequently an earner, and the husband and wife may limit the number of excursions to movies as well as of week-end or vacation trips, thus tending to reduce the total family bill for transportation. The relatively large transportation expenditures of families containing at least three members over 16 reflect the greater number of earners and of persons likely to seek entertainment outside the home.

⁷ See Tabular Summary, table 2. These family type differences remain clear when the effect of the varying occupational composition of the type groups is eliminated. (See appendix D.)

Summary.—Transportation expense was a more important item in the budgets of the families studied in the six communities of the Rocky Mountain-West Central region than in most other regions covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Study of Consumer Purchases. The total outlays equalled or exceeded clothing expenditures in average amount at many income levels. They increased rapidly in relation to total expenditures through the lower part of the income scale and then tended to level off among the high income families. The most noteworthy thing about transportation expenditures as a whole and about automobile ownership was the increase with income. Occupational classification had little bearing on automobile ownership or expenditures for transportation. Automobile ownership tended to be most common among families with one or two children under 16, and, in the West Central area at least, those families reported fairly high operation expense per owning family. Other transportation expenditures were generally smallest among families with children under 16 and largest among families of three to six persons at least one of them 16 or over.

Transportation expenses, even at the lower income levels, were made up chiefly of expenditures for automobile purchase and operation. Average expenditures for transportation other than by the family automobile amounted to but 1 or 2 percent of total money expenditures at most income levels in the large cities, and less than 1 percent of the total in the smaller communities. Expense for automobile operation showed little relation to city size, but tended to be higher in the Rocky Mountain than in the West Central area. This reflected both a greater prevalence of automobile ownership in the former area and higher operating expense per owning family.

Chapter VII

Minor Categories of Expenditure

The preceding analysis of expenditures of urban families studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the West Central-Rocky Mountain region has covered food, home maintenance, clothing, personal care, and transportation—all of such importance that nearly every family interviewed reported at least some expenditure in each field during the year of the survey. Furthermore, regardless of income level, these categories accounted in total for the major share of the expenditure dollar. Among each of these four groups of urban families, those with incomes under \$1,000 devoted from 85 to 90 percent of their total money expenditures, on the average, to these groups of goods and services. Families with incomes of \$3,500 and over spent, on the average, 70 to 80 percent of the total in this way.

After the major categories are taken care of, there remains a group of goods and services which are of a somewhat different nature in that many families could, in the face of necessity, get through a year without incurring expenditures for one or more of them. They include medical care, recreation, tobacco, reading, education, and contributions and personal taxes. It is clear that no distinction can be drawn between these and the so-called major categories of consumption on the basis of relative urgency. For a given family, medical care may be one of the most important items in the budget for a particular year, and may take precedence over expenditures for transportation or clothing. On the other hand, food, home maintenance, and clothing outlays, at least at the upper income levels, undoubtedly include for most families a considerable amount of luxury expenditure. In general, however, the items included among the minor categories of expenditure not only take a smaller share of the expenditure dollar of a family than does any one of the major categories, but are of secondary importance also in the sense that, for families hard-pressed financially they constitute fields of expenditure that may be restricted to a greater or less degree to meet the limitations imposed by current income.

In general, average expenditures for all the minor categories combined increased over the income range with sufficient rapidity to absorb a fairly steadily increasing proportion of total current expenditures. (See table 30.) Omaha families with incomes of \$500 to \$750, it will be noted, however, devoted 20 percent of their total money expenditures to the minor categories—a larger share than that reported

by families at any succeeding level below \$3,500. This is undoubtedly a sampling fluctuation reflecting unusually high medical and funeral expenses for a few families.¹ In general, however, average expenditures for the minor categories accounted for as much as 20 percent of the total only when family income amounted to \$3,000 and more in Butte and Pueblo and \$3,500 and more in the other city units.

Before turning to the separate categories to be discussed in this chapter, it may be of interest to note their relative importance. Average expenditures for medical care were uniformly most important up to the \$2,250 level in Dubuque and Springfield, the \$2,500 level in Omaha and the Rocky Mountain middle-sized cities, and the \$3,000 level among Denver families. (See table 30.) With few exceptions, outlays for contributions and personal taxes were most important at succeeding income levels in each of the city units. They vied with expenditures for recreation for second place at preceding levels in the large cities, and up to the \$1,750 level in the Rocky Mountain middle-sized city unit. In the West Central middle-sized cities, however, expenditures for recreation were uniformly below those for contributions and personal taxes. At the lowest income levels, expenditures for tobacco tended to exceed those for recreation and contributions and personal taxes, but thereafter were increasingly less important. Average outlays for reading and education were generally of least importance, the former exceeding the latter among families with incomes up to \$2,250 or even \$3,000.

TABLE 30.—Average money expenditures for the minor categories

Income class	Total		Medical care	Recreation	Tobacco	Reading	Education	Contributions and personal taxes ¹	Other
	Amount	Percentage of total money expenditures ¹							
OMAHA—COUNCIL BLUFFS									
\$500-\$749.....	\$173	20.5	\$80	\$9	\$20	\$11	\$2	\$11	\$40
\$750-\$999.....	121	12.7	46	14	24	11	2	16	8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	153	13.1	57	22	27	13	3	27	4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	189	14.1	65	35	27	15	4	39	4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	225	15.0	64	43	34	16	6	54	8
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	248	14.8	89	47	34	17	5	49	7
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	287	15.6	92	60	31	19	8	66	11
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	351	17.8	118	65	36	21	8	94	9
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	396	17.7	110	75	39	22	19	120	11
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	528	19.5	135	106	54	33	41	143	16
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	704	23.1	171	131	49	27	33	276	17
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	753	21.6	233	136	54	34	69	214	13
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	978	21.2	222	256	57	38	71	324	10
\$7,500 and over.....	2,091	27.3	267	408	59	61	88	1,090	118

See footnotes at end of table.

¹ One family reported medical expenses for the year of \$676, with \$100 going for hospitalization and over \$500 for physicians' fees. Another family had medical expenses of more than \$200, \$150 of which went for physicians' care.

TABLE 30.—Average money expenditures for the minor categories—Continued

Income class	Total		Medi- cal care	Recre- ation	To- bacco	Read- ing	Educa- tion	Contri- butions and per- sonal taxes	Other
	Amount	Per- centage of total money ex- pendi- tures							
DENVER									
\$700-\$749.....	\$73	9.8	\$33	\$8	\$14	\$7	\$2	\$9	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	109	12.0	39	18	20	11	2	17	\$2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	155	13.8	55	30	23	11	5	26	5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	231	16.6	93	35	29	16	11	38	9
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	260	16.3	108	46	30	18	8	43	7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	291	16.7	107	61	30	17	12	58	6
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	331	16.8	111	65	31	19	15	81	9
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	366	17.6	109	73	38	21	23	91	11
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	423	17.9	120	83	33	22	29	118	18
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	507	19.1	120	119	38	24	34	156	16
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	720	22.3	246	146	45	32	40	189	22
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	734	21.6	179	165	49	33	53	228	27
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	1,104	24.4	235	293	68	43	86	344	35
\$7,500 and over.....	2,256	31.5	345	440	98	41	164	1,144	24
WEST CENTRAL: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES									
\$250-\$499.....	\$72	11.7	\$25	\$9	\$8	\$7	\$3	\$9	\$11
\$500-\$749.....	70	10.4	26	7	13	6	4	12	2
\$750-\$999.....	117	13.2	44	14	17	9	3	21	9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	143	13.2	51	24	21	10	6	28	3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	171	13.5	51	26	24	12	10	44	4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	247	16.6	83	45	30	14	13	55	7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	258	15.6	87	40	32	16	15	63	5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	338	18.2	113	60	37	17	16	89	6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	324	17.0	84	54	37	16	28	102	3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	438	18.9	104	77	36	19	46	154	2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	486	19.0	108	94	46	22	43	169	4
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	638	23.3	167	129	49	22	63	194	14
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	728	23.3	129	144	53	24	50	318	10
\$5,000 and over.....	1,066	24.9	230	176	66	29	60	480	25
ROCKY MOUNTAIN: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES									
\$250-\$499.....	\$83	12.5	\$42	\$13	\$11	\$8	\$1	\$7	\$1
\$500-\$749.....	104	12.5	38	20	18	7	1	14	6
\$750-\$999.....	140	14.3	64	22	18	10	6	16	4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	170	13.7	67	30	27	12	4	26	4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	221	15.5	93	40	28	15	7	34	4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	243	15.9	85	50	31	14	8	45	10
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	286	15.8	92	60	33	18	13	66	4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	300	18.5	112	78	37	19	17	80	17
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	365	17.4	111	81	37	20	18	89	9
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	451	18.2	103	111	34	28	43	127	5
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	556	21.0	139	102	53	25	41	189	7
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	647	21.0	107	161	44	32	63	217	23
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	800	22.2	201	191	72	34	43	251	8
\$5,000 and over.....	1,630	31.6	194	377	82	58	129	775	15

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for the definition of expenditures that was used in this study.

² Excludes sales taxes, which were included in the expense for the items to which they applied; automobile taxes, which were included in automobile operation expense; taxes on owned homes, included in housing expense; and taxes on other real property, which were deducted from the gross income from such property.

*Less than \$1.

Medical care.—Average expenditures for medical care have been found the most important among the group of minor expenditures, except at the higher levels. They included outlays for the services of general physicians and specialists, dentists, oculists, clinic visits, hospitalization, nursing services, medical supplies, and health and accident insurance.

It is well known that expenditures for medical care vary widely, not only from family to family, but for any one family from year to year. Often the largest outlays in this field, such as those associated with a major operation, come as unbudgeted necessities which bear little relationship to a family's usual expenditure pattern. Even expenses for dental care may within any given year upset a family's budget. Furthermore, available evidence suggests an inverse relationship between a family's income and the amount of illness to which it is subject.²

Thus, there are wide variations among families in expenditures for medical care, which are concealed in the averages for the groups at a given income level. In almost every such group, there were some families which reported no medical expense during the current year, and others which reported very substantial amounts.

Despite this fact, there was a fairly steady increase, at successive income levels, in average expenditures for medical care. (See table 30.) Starting at \$35 to \$55, on the average, for families with incomes below \$1,000, they multiplied roughly fourfold to sevenfold over the income range, when families with incomes of \$5,000 and over are considered as a group. Average expenditures for medical care ranged roughly between 4 and 7 percent of total money expenditures, but in none of the city units did they show any clear tendency either to increase or to decline as a proportion of the total, at successive income levels.³ Families in Dubuque-Springfield generally reported the lowest medical expenditures. No other clear intercity differences were apparent.

When the expenditures for medical care are distributed among the more important constituent items, as shown in table 31 for Denver families by way of illustration, some rather interesting shifts over the income scale are apparent.⁴ Almost without exception, the largest share of the medical bill, ranging from one-quarter to two-fifths, went for services of the physician. This type of expenditure was of somewhat less relative importance at the upper than at the lower portion of the income scale. Dentists' fees absorbed an increasing share of the total, rising from about one-eighth, among families with incomes of \$500 to \$1,000, to one-third at the \$3,000 level, and then dropping to roughly one-fifth among families with incomes of \$3,500 and more. The amounts spent for medicine and drugs decreased in relative importance over the income range; the fact that they accounted for almost one-third among families at the lowest level and one-fifth among those with incomes of \$750 to \$1,250 sug-

² See, for example, Preliminary Reports, The National Health Survey, Sickness and Medical Care Series, Bull. No. 2, Illness and Medical Care in Relation to Economic Status, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, 1938.

³ See Tabular Summary, table 2.

⁴ Based on tabulations to appear in a later bulletin.

gests that these families made some attempts to substitute home treatment for the more expensive physician's care, but may also indicate utilization of clinic services at office or factory, and the payment for prescriptions obtained there.

Outlays for the oculist and for eyeglasses were both surprisingly small, together accounting for less than 10 percent of the total at all but one level. Expenditures for glasses were consistently the larger, however, suggesting that many of the families were satisfied with an optometrist's examination, a service commonly offered with the purchase of eyeglasses. Health and accident insurance showed a tendency to increase in importance over the income range, rising from about 3 percent among families with incomes under \$1,000 to roughly 12 percent for those with incomes of \$4,000 and more.

TABLE 31.—Distribution of money expenditures of Denver families for medical care¹

Income class	Average total amount	Percentage of total medical care expenditures								
		Physician	Dentist	Oculist	Other specialists	Hospitalization	Eye-glasses	Medicine and drugs	Health accident insurance ²	Other ³
\$500-\$749.....	\$33	33	3	-----	1	20	8	32	2	1
\$750-\$999.....	39	38	16	(*)	3	11	2	19	4	7
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	55	37	10	(*)	8	8	6	20	8	3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	93	34	17	1	15	7	3	14	4	5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	108	41	11	1	8	8	5	12	7	7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	107	34	17	2	8	9	3	12	9	6
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	111	40	15	3	5	9	6	10	7	5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	109	30	17	4	8	8	7	15	7	4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	120	30	21	1	6	7	6	11	12	6
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	120	24	34	2	5	2	6	13	9	5
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	246	26	17	2	8	14	3	13	7	10
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	179	27	22	2	7	8	4	10	11	9
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	235	32	23	2	4	5	5	12	11	6
\$7,500 and over.....	345	25	25	1	5	10	1	11	16	6

¹ Summary of data to be published in a later bulletin.

² Excludes automobile accident insurance.

³ Includes nursing care, examinations and tests, clinic visits, and medical appliances.

*Less than 1 percent.

Fees for the specialist constituted an irregular share of the total, as might be expected. At all but one income level, they amounted to 8 percent or less. Expense for hospitalization was likewise irregular, showing no clear trend by income. It generally exceeded outlays for specialists, however. Other medical expenses, including nursing care, examinations, and medical appliances, never amounted to more than 10 percent of the total.

Neither the occupational group in which a family was classified nor the family's composition had much bearing on expenditures for medical care. It may be of interest, however, to note that, among families in Denver and Omaha, those in the salaried business group tended to make the largest outlays and those in the self-employed groups the smallest. The low expenditures of the self-employed group

may be accounted for in part by the fact that this group includes the families of physicians and dentists, which frequently receive medical care on a "courtesy basis." In Dubuque-Springfield where medical expenses were relatively small, such expenditures showed a direct relationship to family size.⁵

Recreation.—The amounts spent on amusement and recreational equipment increased considerably more rapidly than total money expenditures over the income range for all families studied in the West Central-Rocky Mountain region. They averaged less than \$15 for the year 1935-36 among families with incomes below \$1,000 in all the city units except Butte and Pueblo, where expenditures were relatively high (see table 30). At the \$1,500 to \$1,750 level, they ranged from \$43 to \$50. Recreational outlays amounted to more than \$100 on the average, beginning at the \$2,500 level in Butte and Pueblo, the \$3,000 level in the large cities, and the \$3,500 level in Dubuque and Springfield.

Included in this category were all paid admissions to motion pictures, theaters, and concerts; special equipment and fees for sports, such as tennis, golf and the like; and such miscellaneous items as toys, pets, radios, cameras, and club dues. Except at the upper income levels, admissions to motion pictures constituted the largest single item. Other admissions were usually very small in average amount. Outlays for games and sports increased rather rapidly at the upper income levels, but seldom exceeded the cost of admissions to motion pictures. All other recreation expenditures, which as a group constituted roughly one-half to three-fifths of the total increased somewhat more rapidly than income, reflecting particularly the sharp rise in club dues and other costs of entertaining.⁶

Average outlays for recreation were generally higher among families in the Rocky Mountain area than among comparable families in the West Central area. Moreover, Butte-Pueblo families, with few exceptions reported larger outlays than did families at comparable income levels in Denver. This difference is not necessarily to be attributed to city size, however, since Omaha families more frequently than not spent more than families in the smaller cities of the same area.

It should be borne in mind that the sums listed as recreational expense by no means represent the full amounts spent on leisure-time activities. It has already been suggested that a considerable part of automobile operation expense is recreational in character, particularly since automobile expense chargeable to business was deducted from the sums reported by the family. Vacation trips by boat or train were charged to other transportation, and expense for vacation cottages or board and room were charged to housing and food. Even a large part

⁵ See Tabular Summary, table 2, appendix D.

⁶ See Tabular Summary, table 9.

of the cost of entertainment was included with food expenditures, as already noted. It seems clear, then, that if it had been feasible to classify expenditures by use as well as by kinds of goods purchased, expenses classed as recreational in character would have been substantially larger than those recorded here.

Differences among the occupational groups in respect to expenditures classified as recreation were neither clear-cut nor consistent, although families in the wage-earner group tended to make the lowest expenditures in all four urban units. In the large cities, salaried business families tended to rank high and in Dubuque-Springfield, families in the two salaried groups combined.⁷

As among families of varying composition, there was a tendency for families with one or two children under 16 (types II and III) to have higher average expenditures for recreation than other families, in Butte and Pueblo and both large cities. In the West Central middle-sized cities, on the other hand, though families with children generally spent more than the two-person families, they vied for high rank with the older families containing three to six members, at least three of them 16 or over (types IV and V).⁸

Tobacco.—Average expenditures for tobacco, which included outlays for cigars, cigarettes, pipes, and smoking equipment, were relatively constant, absorbing between 1 and 2.5 percent of total money expenditures throughout the income range.⁹ Average expenditures for tobacco exceeded \$11 for all families with incomes of \$500 and more. (See table 30.) They amounted to \$30 or more among families with incomes of \$1,500 and over, but exceeded \$50, or about \$1 a week, only at the higher levels.

Neither occupational classification nor family composition seemed to have any significant influence on expenditures for tobacco.

Reading.—Outlays for reading, including newspapers, books, and library fees, were a small but relatively constant item for most of the families studied in the West Central-Rocky Mountain area. For families in all four city units, they amounted to \$12 or more, on the average, or as much as \$1 month, beginning only at the \$1,500 level (see table 30). Only at the highest level studied in Omaha and Butte-Pueblo did these expenditures average more than \$50 for the year. These amounts were devoted chiefly to the purchase of daily newspapers.¹⁰ In general, reading accounted for about 1 percent of average money expenditures regardless of income level. Outlays of this type were remarkably similar in Omaha, Denver, and the Rocky

⁷ When the effect of the varying family type compositions is eliminated from the occupational groups, no consistent occupational differences in recreation expenditures are found. (See appendix D.)

⁸ When simple averages are computed, giving each constituent occupational group an equal weight, the high rank of families of types II and III is clearly marked in the Rocky Mountain cities. (See appendix D.)

⁹ See Tabular Summary, table 2.

¹⁰ Based on tabulations to be published in a later bulletin.

Mountain middle-sized cities. With but two exceptions, they were lower in Dubuque-Springfield than in the other cities.

Neither occupational classification nor family composition was an important factor in determining expenditures for reading. In all four city units, however, wage-earner families tended to report the smallest average outlays for this category.

*Education.*¹¹—Although almost every family reported some expense for reading, many reported none during the year of the survey for formal education. This was generally true, as might be expected, among the two-person families.

When averaged on the basis of all families, outlays for education amounted to less than \$5 per year for families with incomes below \$1,000. (See table 30.) They amounted to \$10 or more for the year beginning at the \$1,250 level in Dubuque-Springfield, the \$1,750 level in the Rocky Mountain city units, and only at the \$2,500 level in Omaha. Even at the highest income levels, education expenditures accounted for only 1.2 to 2.5 percent of total money expenditures.¹² At the lower income levels, the small amounts reported were spent mainly for school books and supplies. A part of the increase in average expenditures at the upper levels resulted from the fact that a few families reported tuition paid for children at school and college.¹³

Families in Dubuque-Springfield, which generally reported the lowest expenditures for a particular category at a given income level, had relatively high outlays for education. This may be attributed to the fact that the population in Dubuque is predominantly Roman Catholic and at least half the schools are operated by the church. Although the grammar schools are supported by funds of the parishes, the two high schools and three academies for girls have tuition charges. In the other cities, however, the bulk of the high schools are operated as part of the public-school system and are therefore tuition-free.

There were no significant differences in average expenditures for education as among families in the various occupational groups. Family composition, on the other hand, was the factor of major significance. Aside from the fact that the two-person families reported almost no expense in this field, there was a clear distinction between families containing one or two children under 16 (types II and III), and those containing three to six members, at least one of them 16 or over, in addition to the husband and wife (types IV and V). As would be expected, the latter families, which usually contained one or more members of high school and college age, consistently reported the highest expenditures.

¹¹ The expenditures discussed here do not include community outlays for formal education. They cover simply amounts spent directly for tuition, class fees, and school supplies by the families studied.

¹² See Tabular Summary, table 2.

¹³ Based on tabulations to be published in a later bulletin. Board and room for children at school or college away from home were allocated to food and housing, respectively.

Contributions and personal taxes.—Expenditures for contributions to individuals and institutions and for personal taxes¹⁴ were among the most elastic of any category of expenditure. For some purposes it is convenient to think of them as a single category of expenditure, differing from other types of expenditure in that they are not undertaken for the direct satisfaction of the material needs of the family making the expenditure. They increased from little more than 1 percent of total money expenditures, at the lowest income levels, to substantially more than 10 percent at the \$5,000 level in the middle-sized city units and roughly 15 percent at the \$7,500 level in the two large cities. As in the case of education, families in Dubuque and Springfield generally reported the largest average outlays.

Up to the \$3,500 level among families in the Rocky Mountain cities, at least 90 percent of the entire outlay was for contributions. (See table 32.) Personal taxes were considerably more important in the West Central cities, particularly at the lower income levels. In these cities, such taxes constituted a much larger share of the outlay for this category at the lower and upper income levels than in the middle income ranges, because poll taxes, which were levied in all the West Central cities and only in Butte, of the Rocky Mountain cities, loom large for low income families. Income taxes, on the other hand, are generally unimportant until family income reaches about \$3,500.

TABLE 32.—*Distribution of money expenditures for contributions and personal taxes*¹

Income class	Average total amount	Percentage of total contributions and personal taxes					Other
		Religious institutions	Support of relatives ²	Gifts to other persons ²	Community welfare agencies	Personal taxes ³	
OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS							
\$500-\$749.....	\$11	32		16	12	38	2
\$750-\$999.....	16	24	9	27	10	29	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	27	29	12	27	10	20	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	30	32	8	32	9	15	4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	54	22	35	24	6	12	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	49	33	10	31	10	13	3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	66	26	21	31	8	11	3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	94	24	27	29	7	9	4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	120	22	31	31	7	7	2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	143	24	33	22	10	8	3
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	276	15	46	17	6	11	5
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	214	32	14	26	10	14	4
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	324	25	20	24	14	14	3
\$7,500 and over.....	1,090	11	15	32	17	22	3

¹ Summary of data to be published in a later bulletin.

² Refers to persons outside the economic family.

³ Amounts reported for taxes under this heading do not include sales taxes, which were included in the expense for the items to which they applied; automobile taxes, which were included in automobile operation expense; taxes on owned homes, which were treated as an expense of home ownership; nor taxes on other real property, which were deducted from the gross income from such property.

¹⁴ Excludes sales taxes, which were included in the expense for the items to which they applied; automobile taxes, which were included in automobile operation expense; taxes on owned homes, included in housing expense; and taxes on other real estate, which were deducted from the gross income from such property.

TABLE 32.—Distribution of money expenditures for contributions and personal taxes—Continued

Income class	Average total amount	Percentage of total contributions and personal taxes						Other
		Religious institutions	Support of relatives	Gifts to other persons	Community welfare agencies	Personal taxes ¹		
DENVER								
\$500-\$749.....	\$9	46	-----	45	5	4	-----	
\$750-\$999.....	17	26	13	45	5	8	3	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	26	24	15	43	7	6	5	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	38	19	23	45	6	6	1	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	43	34	11	38	8	7	2	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	58	15	32	37	7	8	1	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	81	18	35	31	7	7	2	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	91	23	27	32	6	9	3	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	118	12	36	33	8	6	5	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	156	12	33	35	8	7	5	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	189	23	21	29	7	10	10	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	228	17	38	21	7	16	1	
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	344	12	30	24	9	20	5	
\$7,500 and over.....	1,144	17	26	10	10	34	3	
WEST CENTRAL: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES								
\$250-\$499.....	\$9	39	-----	13	3	45	(*)	
\$500-\$749.....	12	43	1	11	5	36	4	
\$750-\$999.....	21	31	13	22	6	26	2	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	28	40	1	24	11	24	(*)	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	44	39	13	21	8	18	1	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	55	35	21	18	8	14	4	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	63	32	21	21	8	16	2	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	89	35	18	22	9	15	1	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	102	28	19	25	8	16	4	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	154	29	30	16	8	14	3	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	169	25	28	21	8	15	3	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	194	28	17	19	13	18	5	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	318	22	19	19	14	22	4	
\$5,000 and over.....	480	19	14	19	12	33	3	
ROCKY MOUNTAIN: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES								
\$250-\$499.....	\$7	48	-----	49	(*)	3	-----	
\$500-\$749.....	14	30	24	34	4	8	-----	
\$750-\$999.....	16	46	4	37	4	9	(*)	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	26	29	8	43	5	10	5	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	34	25	19	40	5	9	2	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	45	24	21	40	5	8	2	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	66	23	25	37	4	7	4	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	80	19	39	29	4	7	2	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	89	22	30	34	5	5	4	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	127	22	30	29	9	8	2	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	189	16	34	35	7	6	2	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	217	15	39	23	6	11	6	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	251	19	22	34	9	9	7	
\$5,000 and over.....	775	8	20	40	4	18	10	

*Less than 1 percent.

At most income levels in Omaha and the Rocky Mountain city units, amounts paid out for the support of relatives and gifts to other persons not members of the economic family¹⁵ were most important,

¹⁵Included are all kinds of gifts to persons not members of the economic family. Gifts exchanged within the family are entered in the appropriate sections of the schedule. The character of gifts to non-family members is not known, however. Hence, from the point of view of market analysis, a study of aggregate purchases for specific categories, made from these expenditure data, will somewhat underestimate the total purchases made by these families.

A study of check list data gives an indication of the value of clothing and of furnishings or equipment received as gifts from persons outside the family. It seems reasonable to assume that the value of such gifts was roughly equivalent to the amounts spent by members of the families studied for similar gifts to persons outside the family. No information was requested, however, concerning the value of other types of gifts received.

followed by contributions to the church and other religious organizations. In Dubuque-Springfield, however, church contributions were generally the largest item at the \$2,500 level. In general, outlays for support of relatives increased with especial rapidity. Together with the rapid rise in personal taxes at the higher income levels, they accounted for much of the rapid increase in the total.

The occupational classification of a family apparently had little influence on expenditures in this field, but family composition was a factor of considerable importance. With unusual uniformity, the two-person families ranked high in this respect.¹⁶ This is probably due chiefly to variations in the average amounts given to relatives and other persons not members of the economic family, since small families, having fewer persons to support on a given income, are more apt to have funds available to be used in this way. Furthermore, among families at the higher income levels, differences in number of dependents likewise affect the amounts paid in income taxes.

Summary.—Average expenditures for all the minor categories combined rose rapidly at successive income levels, absorbing a steadily increasing share of total expenditures. This rise reflected the more or less rapid increase in the proportion of the total taken by recreation, contributions, and personal taxes, and, to a lesser extent, education. Average expenditures for medical care, reading, and tobacco absorbed a relatively constant share of all expenditures.

The share of total money expenditures devoted to this miscellaneous group of goods and services showed no clear relationship, either to city size or to area. Average dollar expenditures, on the other hand, tended to run higher for families in the Rocky Mountain area than for those at comparable income levels in West Central cities of the same size. City size appeared to bear no relationship to the amounts spent, however, since families in Butte-Pueblo tended to spend more than those in Denver, while families in Omaha generally spent more than those in Dubuque-Springfield. Families in the last-named city unit generally had the lowest expenditures for medical care and reading, but they ranked high in outlays for education and contributions and personal taxes.

There were few clear occupational differences in expenditures for the groups of items discussed in this chapter. Only in respect to recreation and reading was there a suggestion of occupational differences; wage-earner families in the four urban units had relatively low expenditures for both these categories. It is not surprising, therefore, to find no consistent occupational patterning of expenditures for the minor categories as a group. Not only family income, but also individual family tastes, incidence of illnesses, and circumstances

¹⁶ This remains true when the influence of the varying occupational composition of the type groups is eliminated. See appendix D.

regarding dependent relatives were of much greater importance than the occupation in which a family was classified in explaining the magnitude of these expenditures.

Family type, on the other hand, appears to have been somewhat more closely related than occupation to expenditures for the items comprising the group called minor categories. Average expenditures for formal education were of course directly related to family size and age composition. Outlays for contributions and personal taxes were in general inversely related to family size. When the average expenditures for all the minor categories are combined, however, the differences balance out and no clear pattern emerges.

Chapter VIII

Surplus and Deficit Items

A summary of the relationship between the current money income and expenditures of the families studied in the West Central-Rocky Mountain region was presented in chapter II. It was shown there that, in general, among families with incomes below \$1,500, average money expenditures for the year tended to outrun average money incomes. At higher income levels, a rising proportion of families reported surpluses of increasing average amounts. As a result, while families with incomes below \$750 incurred average net deficits for the year that ranged between \$100 and \$200 in the various urban units, families with incomes of \$5,000 and over accumulated surpluses averaging over \$1,250 in the large cities and over \$2,000 in the middle-sized cities.

Nature of changes in assets and liabilities.—Almost all the families which incurred deficits during the year increased some asset items, or paid off some old obligations. The great majority of them, for example, reported some insurance premiums paid. On the other hand, few of the families, however large their net surplus for the year, failed to draw upon reserves or incur obligations with respect to one or more of the items on the deficit side of the ledger.

The purpose of the present chapter is to make a more detailed analysis of surplus and deficit, in order to show the relative importance, among families at different income levels, of negative and positive changes in family assets and liabilities, and of the various asset and liability items.¹ We will thus be investigating the component changes which, balanced against one another, made up the average net surplus or deficit discussed in chapter II.

It must be recognized at the start that it was not one of the aims of the Study of Consumer Purchases to measure the total net worth of the families interviewed. The family was asked to report, not the total amount of its bank accounts or its outstanding bills, but only the net increase or the net decrease that had taken place in each item during the year of the survey. As was noted above, almost all families had paid some insurance premiums for the year, which meant an increase in assets. Some families, in order to make these payments, had withdrawn sums from bank accounts, which decreased their

¹ The following discussion is based on a summary of detailed data to be published in Bull. 648, vol. VIII.

assets. Purchases of property would increase the family's investments, but might involve a corresponding change on the other side of the ledger, through withdrawals from the savings account or the signing of a note at the bank.

Payments on the principal of a mortgage were classified as a reduction in liabilities, as were payments on bills incurred before the beginning of the schedule year.² On the other hand, taking out a mortgage on property, or increasing the principal of an existing mortgage meant an increase in liabilities. So also did increases in unpaid balances on installment or other credit purchases made during the year. Loans obtained from a bank or from other sources likewise increased liabilities.

TABLE 33.—*Surplus items: Average amount of change in 1 year, 1935-36*

Item	\$500-\$749	\$750-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,749	\$1,750-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,249	\$2,250-\$2,499	\$2,500-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,499	\$3,500-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$7,499	\$7,500 and over
OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS														
All surplus items ¹	\$60	\$66	\$163	\$133	\$267	\$242	\$389	\$406	\$533	\$619	\$707	\$1,101	\$1,177	\$3,406
Increases in assets.....	50	45	124	97	206	171	305	302	430	506	622	911	1,054	3,223
Bank accounts ²	14	4	12	17	39	29	96	86	125	132	168	192	309	1,251
Investments.....	---	1	63	---	65	39	80	30	85	84	193	271	247	1,371
Insurance.....	36	36	40	69	83	100	111	143	181	252	220	396	463	601
Other.....	---	4	9	11	19	3	18	43	39	38	41	52	35	---
Decreases in liabilities.....	10	21	39	36	61	71	84	104	103	113	85	190	123	183
Mortgage payments.....	6	15	22	16	33	44	53	69	67	75	41	150	58	116
Loans due.....	---	3	1	7	9	3	6	7	8	8	37	11	28	67
Balances due.....	4	3	15	11	17	23	23	24	25	30	7	27	37	---
Other.....	---	(*)	1	2	2	1	2	4	3	---	---	2	---	---
DENVER														
All surplus items ¹	\$265	\$57	\$105	\$219	\$278	\$282	\$303	\$439	\$514	\$706	\$788	\$1,398	\$1,743	\$3,905
Increases in assets.....	256	41	78	176	231	197	221	363	398	489	552	1,202	1,626	3,418
Bank accounts ²	1	2	11	19	32	33	27	94	102	144	223	287	354	709
Investments.....	231	---	6	72	63	36	38	116	124	68	71	264	698	1,472
Insurance.....	24	39	56	67	134	110	137	134	160	241	244	593	512	1,164
Other.....	---	---	5	18	2	18	19	19	12	36	14	58	62	73
Decreases in liabilities.....	9	16	27	43	47	85	82	76	116	217	236	196	117	487
Mortgage payments.....	2	6	1	11	11	32	41	34	71	152	180	123	98	251
Loans due.....	7	3	3	8	6	7	8	7	10	17	31	25	2	208
Balances due.....	---	6	20	22	24	43	21	31	34	43	25	48	12	28
Other.....	---	1	3	2	6	3	12	4	1	5	---	(*)	5	---

¹ Surplus items represent the increases in assets and decreases in liabilities for all families at the respective income levels. Many of these families also reported decreases in assets and increases in liabilities, as shown in table 35. The algebraic sum of all surplus and all deficit items at a given income level is the average net surplus or deficit, as shown in table 5, ch. II of this bulletin.

² Including cash on hand.

*Less than \$1.

³ This was true whether the payment was made from current income or was defrayed through a change in some asset or some other liability item.

*Important surplus items.*³—The data presented in table 33 for families studied in Omaha and Denver bear out the statement that surplus items were not unimportant, even for families at income levels where substantial net deficits were incurred for the year. They amounted, on the average, to \$100 or more at all income levels of \$1,000 and over in both cities.

Among increases in assets, insurance premiums paid were usually the major item. They averaged \$100 or more in amount beginning at the \$1,500 level in Denver and the \$1,750 level in Omaha. At most income levels they accounted for one-third or more of all surplus items among Omaha families, and at least 30 percent among Denver families. (See table 34.) In general, they formed a larger proportion of all surplus items in the lower than in the upper portion of the income scale. However, insurance premiums paid constituted an irregularly increasing proportion of money income at successive income levels. They averaged about 5 percent of money income for families below the \$1,500 level, but 8 to 9 percent for families at the \$4,000 level or above in Omaha, and more than 10 percent for these high income families in Denver. (See table 34.) Thus, although other forms of saving increased somewhat more rapidly than insurance, over the income range, the latter increased more rapidly than average money income. Average insurance premium payments tended to be larger in Denver than in Omaha, and to form a slightly larger percentage of money income.

TABLE 34.—Average insurance premiums paid by families in the large cities as a percentage of money income and of all surplus items

Income class	Omaha-Council Bluffs		Denver	
	Percentage of money income	Percentage of all surplus items	Percentage of money income	Percentage of all surplus items
\$500-\$749.....	6	60	4	9
\$750-\$999.....	4	55	5	68
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	4	25	5	53
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	5	52	5	31
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	5	31	9	48
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	6	41	6	39
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	6	29	7	45
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	6	35	6	31
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	7	34	6	31
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	8	41	8	34
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	6	31	7	31
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	9	36	14	42
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	9	39	9	29
\$7,500 and over.....	6	18	12	30

³ "Surplus items" has been used to mean items, of increase in assets and decrease in liabilities. These are distinguished from "deficit items," i. e., items of decrease in assets and increase in liabilities. The final family surplus or deficit (as distinguished from surplus or deficit items) may be computed as the balance between these two sets of items. It will be seen that this balance is (except for balancing differences, see glossary, p. 279) necessarily the same as the difference between current money income and current money expenditure.

Next in importance to insurance, among the asset items come increases in bank accounts and in investments in real estate, business, or securities. Sometimes one was the more important, sometimes the other. In general, both were of much greater importance at the upper than at the lower income levels. Increases in bank accounts averaged \$100 or more in amount among families with incomes of \$2,500 or more. Investments, as might be expected, showed a less regular tendency to increase at successive income levels.

Most important of the decreases in liabilities were payments on the principal of mortgages. Among Omaha families, they accounted at most income levels for one-half or more of all decreases in liabilities; but were generally less important in Denver until incomes of \$2,000 or more were reached. At the lower income levels in Denver, payments on balances due to the grocer, the doctor, or the automobile finance company were larger in average amount. Payments on bills due never averaged as much as \$50 at any income level in either city, however, whereas payments in the principal of mortgages at several of the upper income levels averaged more than \$100 in amount.

Payments on loans due were usually not of importance, although the rather erratic variation in average amounts suggests that, at the upper income levels particularly, there were a few families which made substantial payments of this type.

In general, the total of surplus items showed a clear relationship to income, and consisted primarily of increases in assets, which increased rather steadily at successive income levels. Decreases in liabilities were less directly related to income.

Important deficit items.—Deficit items were less closely related to income than were surpluses, as might be expected. In general, averages for the deficit items were larger at the upper than at the lower income levels. At the upper income levels they were exceeded by the much larger averages for the surplus items but among the lower income families aggregate deficits exceeded aggregate surpluses. Furthermore, the total of deficit items was at some income levels made up chiefly of decreases in assets, and at other levels, chiefly of increases in liabilities. There was a general tendency, particularly in Denver, for increases in liabilities to be the greater at the lower income levels, and for decreases in assets to exceed them at the upper levels. (See table 35.) This is natural, since families at the upper income levels would be more apt to have substantial reserves upon which they could draw in case of necessity. It is worth noting that the total of deficit items, like the total of surplus items, was usually greater in average amount among Denver than among Omaha families.

At most income levels in both cities, the most important of the decreases in assets were reductions in bank accounts. For families that have bank accounts, they are probably the most liquid form of

assets, and therefore most likely to be drawn upon in case of need. It should be pointed out, however, that it was only at the lower income levels (below \$2,000 in Omaha, \$2,250 in Denver) that the decreases in bank accounts, listed under deficit items, exceeded in average amount the increases in bank accounts, which contributed to surpluses. In other words, among families at these lower income levels, there was a net decrease in bank accounts for the year, on the average, while among the families with larger incomes there was a net increase.

TABLE 35.—Deficit items: Average amount of change in 1 year, 1935-36

Item	\$500-\$749	\$750-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,749	\$1,750-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,249	\$2,250-\$2,499	\$2,500-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,499	\$3,500-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$7,499	\$7,500 and over
OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS														
All deficit items ¹	\$244	\$130	\$229	\$161	\$223	\$171	\$252	\$148	\$203	\$255	\$217	\$355	\$416	\$645
Decrease in assets.....	98	51	76	46	84	94	154	54	97	135	159	164	230	306
Bank accounts ²	6	44	44	43	44	69	89	30	73	104	55	65	81	-----
Investments.....	-----	3	23	(*)	4	12	43	20	19	16	99	57	132	-----
Insurance ³	85	1	4	3	32	9	18	2	3	13	5	41	17	139
Other.....	7	3	5	-----	4	4	4	2	2	2	(*)	1	-----	167
Increase in liabilities.....	146	79	153	115	139	77	98	94	106	120	58	191	186	339
Mortgages payable.....	-----	5	51	6	40	14	10	14	37	50	-----	155	148	-----
Loans due.....	46	25	38	47	38	9	18	19	19	33	25	4	-----	313
Balances due.....	96	40	55	53	57	51	64	57	47	34	29	31	37	26
Other.....	4	9	9	9	4	3	6	4	3	3	4	1	-----	-----
DENVER														
All deficit items ¹	\$398	\$130	\$144	\$276	\$312	\$217	\$261	\$270	\$289	\$322	\$415	\$610	\$639	\$1,457
Decrease in assets.....	86	55	50	81	154	110	102	104	168	216	244	447	494	1,044
Bank accounts ²	76	47	33	65	78	61	72	63	91	164	95	218	96	630
Investments.....	2	2	13	3	59	34	20	33	61	50	63	161	190	398
Insurance ³	8	5	3	10	15	6	8	6	13	1	8	68	49	-----
Other.....	-----	1	1	3	2	9	2	2	3	1	78	(*)	159	16
Increase in liabilities.....	312	75	94	195	158	107	159	166	121	106	171	163	145	413
Mortgages payable.....	234	-----	6	80	24	1	25	63	28	4	35	56	47	375
Loans due.....	12	26	23	33	30	19	33	38	25	46	62	26	24	-----
Balances due.....	52	46	60	78	100	83	95	64	66	54	69	71	74	38
Other.....	14	3	5	4	4	4	6	1	2	2	5	10	(*)	-----

¹ Deficit items represent the decreases in assets and increases in liabilities for families at the respective income levels. Many of these families also reported increases in assets and decreases in liabilities, as shown in table 33. The algebraic sum of all surplus items and all deficit items at a given income level is the average net surplus or deficit, as shown in table 5, ch. II, of this bulletin.

² Including cash on hand.

³ Insurance policies settled and surrendered.

*Less than \$1.

No other form of decrease in assets approached withdrawals from bank accounts in general importance. At some income levels, particularly the high incomes in Denver, decreases in investments were fairly substantial in average amount. At most income levels, however, at least in Omaha, they were under \$50. Furthermore, the

average amount of decrease was at most income levels less than the average amount of increase in investments reported on the surplus side of the ledger.

Insurance policies settled and surrendered formed an important part of decreases in assets for a few families, as indicated by the average amounts, which varied almost at random over the income range.

Much the same can be said of increases in the principal of mortgages payable, which contributed to liabilities. At most income levels in both Omaha and Denver such increases were less than \$50 in average amount. At two levels in each city, however, they averaged well over \$100. Increases in loans due also amounted at most income levels to less than \$50, although these increases were usually larger in average amount than were the decreases which went to make up surpluses.

In general, the most important item among increases in liabilities was increases in balances due, which included charge and installment accounts, bills due the doctor or the grocer. At many income levels, such increases amounted to half or more of the total increase in liabilities, and at several levels were the largest component of all deficit items. They generally averaged \$50 or more in amount up to the \$2,500 level among Omaha families, and all the way up the income scale in Denver. At practically every income level, the average increases in balances due were larger than the average decreases on the other side of the ledger. Thus net increases were recorded in this category all the way up the income scale.

At most income levels, particularly in Denver, increases in balances due consisted primarily of amounts due on installment purchases. Detailed figures on changes in such amounts have therefore been prepared for Denver and Butte-Pueblo, as typifying the general situation in this region. As will be seen from table 36, the proportion of families reporting increases in amounts due on installment purchases was at most income levels considerably larger than the proportion reporting decreases during the year of the survey. Thus, the maximum proportion reporting decreases at any income level was 19 percent in Denver and 29 percent in the middle-sized cities of the Rocky Mountain area. Even in the smaller cities, the proportion exceeded 20 percent at only two income levels. In contrast, at each income level from \$750 to \$3,500 in Denver, between one-fourth and one-third of the families reported increases. In the middle-sized cities, the proportion reporting increases varied from 9 to 38 percent, and was more than 30 percent at all income levels between \$1,000 and \$2,500.

In addition, the average amount of increase in installment obligations due per family reporting increases was at most income levels larger than the average decrease per family reporting such decreases. The decreases averaged \$200 at only two income levels in Denver and were

under \$100 at four levels. The increases, on the other hand, were over \$100 at all but the lowest income levels, and exceeded \$200 at seven levels. A similar situation appeared in the middle-sized cities.

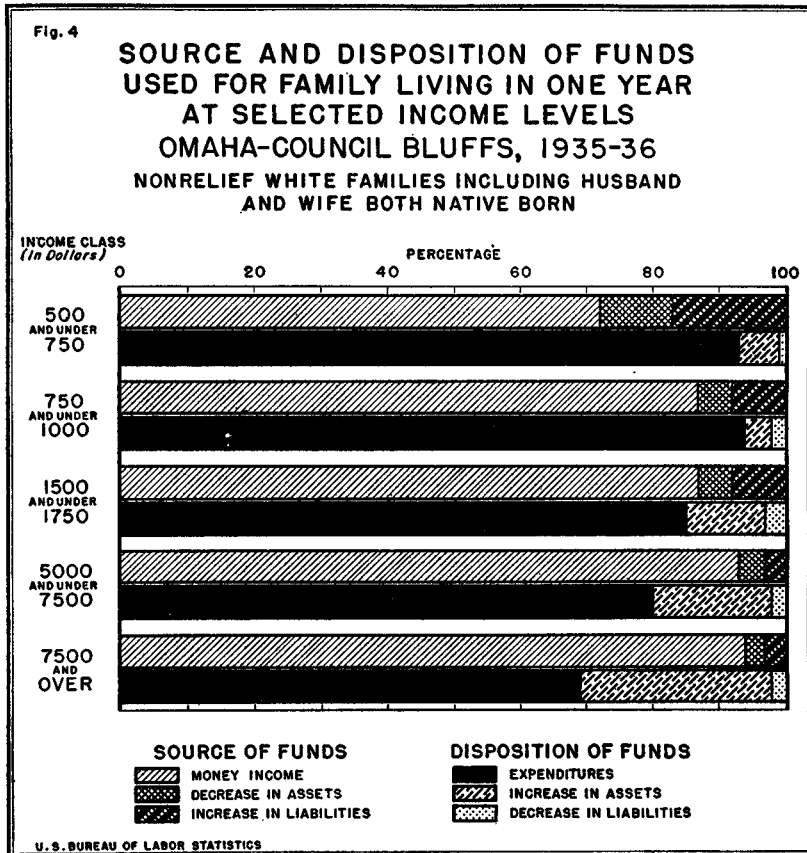
TABLE 36.—Increases and decreases in amounts due on installment purchases reported among families in the Rocky Mountain region

Income class	Families reporting decreases		Families reporting increases	
	Percentage	Average amount	Percentage	Average amount
DENVER				
\$500-\$749.....			16	\$100
\$750-\$999.....	8	\$50	29	62
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	17	112	29	121
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	18	106	25	168
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	18	100	33	188
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	15	140	29	207
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	15	113	27	267
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	15	140	23	191
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	19	158	26	215
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	18	219	24	179
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	18	133	14	264
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	10	220	18	300
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	6	33	12	467
\$7,500 and over.....			5	520
MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES				
\$250-\$499.....			9	\$44
\$500-\$749.....	7	\$29	17	76
\$750-\$999.....	4	100	19	116
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	8	125	37	162
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	14	64	36	142
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	16	88	31	223
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	18	139	33	179
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	19	116	30	227
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	19	116	32	184
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	29	166	24	304
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	12	292	20	265
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	20	290	10	347
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	22	205	19	174
\$5,000 and over.....	11	345	10	595

It is thus clear that the families studied in the West Central-Rocky Mountain region ended the schedule year owing substantially larger average balances on installment purchases than they had at the beginning of the year. This is in line with what might be expected during a year of recovery after a severe depression. Further examination of the figures indicates that increases consisted chiefly of balances due on automobiles, although at some income levels, purchases of furniture, and, in the middle-sized cities, of electric refrigerators resulted in fairly substantial net increases.

There were no very consistent differences between Denver and Butte-Pueblo in the average amounts of increase and decrease reported. (See table 36.) The proportion of families reporting decreases, however, tended to be smaller in the middle-sized cities than in Denver at incomes up to \$1,750, and larger thereafter. With

respect to the percentage reporting increases, a reverse relationship appeared, with the proportion usually larger in the middle-sized cities up to the \$2,500 level, and smaller at higher incomes. In other words, the low income families were more apt to be increasing their installment purchases in the middle-sized cities than in Denver, while the high income families were more apt to be increasing them in Denver.



Source and disposition of funds used for family living.—By way of conclusion, it may be interesting to examine the source of all the funds used for family living at selected income levels and the total disbursements of families at those levels. The funds used included current money income together with amounts withdrawn from accumulations of previous years and increases in obligations during the year covered by the survey. Money disbursements, on the other hand, comprised money expenditures for consumer goods and services, and increases in assets and decreases in previously incurred obligations.

In figure 4, the source and disposition of total funds used are presented, by way of illustration, for Omaha families in selected income classes. It will be seen that at the lowest income level (\$500 to \$750), current money income provided only 72 percent of the funds disbursed during the year, decreases in assets supplying 11 percent, and increases in liabilities, 17 percent. Money expenditures for current family living, on the other hand, substantially exceeded money income, constituting all but 7 percent of total disbursements. The balance was made up largely of increases in assets. At the next income level, money income took care of 87 percent total disbursements, decreases in assets supplying 5 percent and increases in liabilities almost 8 percent, each only about half as important as at the \$500 to \$750 level. Money expenditures, still somewhat larger than money income, comprised 94 percent of total disbursements. Increases in assets were about twice as important as decreases in liabilities. At the \$1,500 to \$1,750 income level, current money incomes averaged slightly larger than money expenditures. Decreases in assets and increases in liabilities each contributed about the same share to funds used as at the \$750 level, but increases in assets were a much more important form of disbursement than at that level. At the two highest income levels covered in Omaha, money income provided over 92 percent of the funds used for family living; decreases in assets and increases in liabilities again took care of about equal proportions of the remaining balance. Money expenditures for current living, on the other hand, decreased markedly in relation to total disbursements, constituting 80 and 69 percent of the total for families at the \$5,000 and \$7,500 levels, respectively. Disbursements other than current expenditures were made up almost entirely of increases in assets.

Changes in family assets and liabilities during the year of the survey were somewhat more important in Denver than in Omaha, particularly at the \$500 to \$750 level and in two highest income classes studied, income providing a smaller share of funds for family living and money expenditures constituting a smaller proportion of total disbursements. Decreases in assets, which declined in relative importance among Omaha families at successive income levels, contributed as large a share of the funds used by Denver families at the high as at the low income levels.

Chapter IX

Summary

The discussion of family expenditures in the preceding chapters was primarily in terms of averages, and of variations in those averages that were associated with differences in income level, in occupational classification, and in family composition. The averages necessarily obscured the differences among individual families within a given classification in amounts spent and the apportionment of that spending. While the averages that have been presented make it possible to discern the broad outlines of family consumption patterns, and the differences in those patterns that may be expected among families of different socio-economic status, it is important to consider how widely families similar in certain established respects differ among themselves in expenditures for consumption goods and services.

Variation in total expenditures among families with similar incomes.— Throughout the income range, there was wide variation among families in the amounts spent for current family living. (See table 37.) Among Denver families, the highest total expenditure reported at most income levels was three or four times as great as the lowest, while among Omaha families the highest was generally two or three times as great as the lowest. In both city groups, however, the range was as wide in the upper portion of the income scale as in the lower.

As the figures on deficits at the lower income levels have shown, a majority of the families in the lowest income groups in each city had expenditures above the upper limit of the income interval in which they were classified. This was true of less than two-fifths of the families at all succeeding levels, however, the proportion decreasing with considerable regularity, to less than 1 in 10 for the groups receiving incomes of \$4,000 and more. On the other hand, the proportion of families that had a money value of living below the lower limit of their income class increased rapidly up to the \$2,500 level, but thereafter showed no clear tendency to increase with income. At all income levels above \$1,250, in both Omaha and Denver, between one-fifth and slightly more than two-fifths of the families had expenditures that fell within the limits of their income class.

TABLE 37.—Percentage distribution of families in the large cities according to money value of current family living ¹

Income class	\$500-\$599	\$600-\$699	\$700-\$799	\$800-\$899	\$900-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,099	\$1,100-\$1,199	\$1,200-\$1,299	\$1,300-\$1,399	\$1,400-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,599	\$1,600-\$1,699	\$1,700-\$1,799	\$1,800-\$1,899	\$1,900-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,099	\$2,100-\$2,199	\$2,200-\$2,299	\$2,300-\$2,399	\$2,400-\$2,499	\$2,500-\$2,599	\$2,600-\$2,699	\$2,700-\$2,799	\$2,800-\$2,899	\$2,900-\$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			
OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS																																			
\$500-\$749.....	7	11	32	15	12	11				7				5																					
\$750-\$999.....			1	33	33	11	5			3	1																								
\$1,000-\$1,249.....			1		23	23	20	6		10	7																								
\$1,250-\$1,499.....					4	8	14	30		8	15	2				1	1																		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....					1	2		12		17	16	18	14	5	2	2																			
\$1,750-\$1,999.....								5		4	15	13	25	12	2																				
\$2,000-\$2,249.....						1		1		3	4	7	8	15	18																				
\$2,250-\$2,499.....										2	3	5	2	10	9																				
\$2,500-\$2,999.....										(*)		3	3	3	2																				
\$3,000-\$3,499.....														1																					
\$3,500-\$3,999.....																																			
\$4,000-\$4,999.....																																			
\$5,000-\$7,499.....														1																					
\$7,500 and over.....															5																				
DENVER																																			
\$500-\$749.....	9		31	14	13	5				6																									
\$750-\$999.....		22	5	30	34	5	8																												
\$1,000-\$1,249.....		3		2	10	20	18	9	4	10	3																								
\$1,250-\$1,499.....				1	1	8	21	18	10	15	5			8																					
\$1,500-\$1,749.....					1	1	2	18	10	20	13	13	11	6	5																				
\$1,750-\$1,999.....						1	6	17	9	11	7	9	13	11	11																				
\$2,000-\$2,249.....							2	10	6	5	11	12	13	13	10																				
\$2,250-\$2,499.....							1	11	6	2	2	2	4	2	2																				
\$2,500-\$2,999.....								6	6	1	1	2	5	2	3																				
\$3,000-\$3,499.....				1				9	9	1	2	2	4	2	3																				
\$3,500-\$3,999.....								1	1			2	2	2	3																				
\$4,000-\$4,999.....														1																					
\$5,000-\$7,499.....																																			
\$7,500 and over.....															1																				

¹ Includes total money expenditures for current family living and the value of housing, food, and fuel obtained without money expense.
 *Less than 1 percent.

SUMMARY

When the same data are examined for individual categories (such as food, clothing, housing, or transportation), the variations in amounts spent from family to family are even wider, relatively, than are found in total expenditures for current family living. Such variations reflect the wide differences among families in their habits and tastes, as well as in the circumstances that operate in any given year to modify their usual pattern of spending.¹

The share of food, clothing, and housing in the family budget.—Despite the dispersion of expenditures at any given income level, certain limits (elastic, to be sure) are set to a family's expenditures for many goods and services by the sums absorbed by the three basic essentials of living, food, shelter, and clothing.² In combination, these three groups of expenditure accounted, on the average, for more than 70 percent of the total expenditures of families with incomes under \$1,000. (See table 38.) At the \$1,750 to \$2,000 level for families in each urban unit, they absorbed somewhat less than two-thirds of the total. Only among the relatively few families with incomes of \$7,500 and over in the large cities and \$5,000 and over in Butte-Pueblo, however, was less than one-half of total expenditures devoted to the necessities.

The overwhelming importance of food, shelter, and clothing at the lower income levels, and their declining importance at succeeding income levels, is even more striking when measured in terms of income rather than expenditures. Among families with incomes of \$250 to \$500, expenditures for these goods and services amounted to 20 percent more than income; among families with incomes of \$500 to \$750 in these four urban units, food, housing, and clothing accounted for more than 90 percent of income. By the \$1,750 to \$2,000 level, the share of income going to these categories had declined to little more than three-fifths, while families in the highest bracket studied in each community spent only about one-third of their incomes in this way.

¹ See appendix E for discussion of variability in family expenditures. See also U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bull. No. 642, *Family Income and Expenditure in Chicago*, Washington, 1939, vol. II, ch. IX, for data on occupational and family type differences in the range of total expenditures.

² It is of course true, as already pointed out, that, among families at the upper income levels, expenditures for these three categories include elements of comfort and display, as well as the means for the satisfaction of basic needs. Indeed, clothing expenditures behave in a manner characteristic of luxuries, increasing in relative importance at successive income levels.

TABLE 38.—Average expenditures for food, clothing, and housing, combined, and for automobiles, recreation, and household help, combined

Income class	Food, clothing, and housing			Automobiles, recreation, and household help		
	Amount	Percentage of total expenditures	Percentage of total income	Amount	Percentage of total expenditures	Percentage of total income
OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS						
\$500-\$749.....	\$642	71.0	91.8	\$34	3.8	4.9
\$750-\$999.....	720	73.0	79.4	62	6.3	6.8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	881	71.6	76.5	84	6.8	7.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	994	69.3	71.5	130	9.1	9.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,085	68.0	66.3	139	8.7	8.6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,194	66.6	64.2	187	10.4	10.0
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,276	64.4	60.2	252	12.7	11.9
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1,359	63.6	57.0	251	11.7	10.5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,523	63.0	55.7	307	12.7	11.2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	1,709	59.4	53.0	423	14.7	13.1
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	1,841	56.4	49.1	524	16.1	14.0
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	2,178	57.7	48.4	614	16.3	13.6
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	2,622	53.7	46.3	1,080	22.1	19.1
\$7,500 and over.....	3,738	46.3	34.6	1,797	22.3	16.6
DENVER						
\$500-\$749.....	\$631	77.2	94.3	\$45	5.5	6.7
\$750-\$999.....	707	72.6	79.3	78	8.0	8.7
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	821	69.0	71.8	117	9.8	10.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	940	63.9	67.2	180	12.2	12.9
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,063	63.2	65.1	218	13.0	13.3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,159	63.2	61.6	244	13.3	13.0
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,267	60.4	59.5	311	14.8	14.6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1,362	61.4	57.1	337	15.2	14.1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,500	59.6	54.7	407	16.2	14.9
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	1,745	60.8	53.8	443	15.4	13.7
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	1,897	55.7	50.7	624	18.3	16.7
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	2,185	59.1	49.0	597	16.2	13.4
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	2,662	54.8	44.8	925	19.0	15.6
\$7,500 and over.....	3,827	48.4	37.0	1,530	19.3	14.8
WEST CENTRAL: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES						
\$250-\$499.....	\$545	79.0	120.0	\$23	3.3	5.1
\$500-\$749.....	588	79.9	91.0	35	4.8	5.4
\$750-\$999.....	699	75.0	79.3	44	4.7	5.0
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	828	71.7	72.0	102	8.8	8.9
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	940	69.6	68.2	131	9.7	9.5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,037	65.8	63.6	188	11.8	11.4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,122	64.7	60.0	216	12.5	11.6
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,221	62.5	57.3	254	13.0	11.9
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1,341	64.8	55.9	277	13.4	11.5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,483	59.4	53.9	420	16.8	15.3
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	1,602	59.9	49.5	392	14.7	12.1
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	1,684	57.5	45.0	499	17.0	13.3
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1,984	57.6	44.8	599	17.4	13.5
\$5,000 and over.....	2,366	51.9	33.6	910	20.0	12.9
ROCKY MOUNTAIN: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES						
\$250-\$499.....	\$580	79.1	126.9	\$29	4.0	6.3
\$500-\$749.....	648	72.8	94.9	82	9.2	12.0
\$750-\$999.....	762	72.5	85.1	83	7.9	9.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	857	66.6	74.6	165	12.8	14.4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	993	65.8	71.2	190	12.6	13.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,021	63.6	62.6	223	13.9	13.7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,219	63.6	64.5	258	13.5	13.7
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,248	60.0	58.4	339	16.3	15.9
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1,376	61.6	57.7	335	15.0	14.0
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,603	60.4	58.0	436	16.4	15.8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	1,636	58.1	51.2	390	13.8	12.2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	1,806	54.9	48.1	610	18.6	16.3
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	2,065	54.4	46.9	729	19.2	16.6
\$5,000 and over.....	2,602	48.1	34.7	1,107	20.4	14.8

Expenditures for recreation, automobiles, and household help.—In contrast to expenditures for food, clothing, and housing are outlays that may be classed as luxury expenditures, in the sense that one or all of them could, in the face of necessity, be dispensed with by most families. These include outlays for automobiles (purchase and operation), recreation, and household help. In marked contrast to the large but slowly declining share of total expenditures absorbed by the first group, the luxury expenditures accounted for a small but rapidly increasing proportion. Among families in the lower portion of the income scale, they accounted for less than 10 percent of the total, on the average, while among those with incomes of \$5,000 and more, they amounted to about 20 percent. (See table 38.) Less than \$100 was spent, on the average, for these goods and services when income averaged less than \$1,250 in Omaha or \$1,000 in the other communities, but over \$900 by the few with incomes of \$5,000 and more. In contrast to the total for the "necessity expenditures," which multiplied about six times over the entire income range for families in the large cities, expenditures for the "luxury" group increased more than 52 times for Omaha families and 34 times for Denver families, or twice as rapidly as income. In other words, expenditures for the "necessity" group tended to be relatively constant at the different income levels; expenditures for the "luxury" group were highly elastic in relation to income. At the bottom of the income scale, the large city families spent 14 times as much, on the average, for the necessity group as for the luxury group. At the top of the income scale, they spent little more than twice as much.

Relative changes in expenditures with changes in income.—The foregoing chapters have shown differences in the relative increases in expenditures for the several categories of goods and services as successively larger incomes make possible a growing latitude in consumers' choices.

These differences are vividly illustrated in the following table for Denver families, showing the percentage increase in the various categories of expenditure over a wide income range.

When average expenditures are compared for Denver families over a range that begins with the group receiving \$500 to \$1,000 and ends with those receiving \$5,000 and over, the following percentage increases in expenditures are obtained for the individual categories, arranged in order from the smallest relative increase to the greatest:

	<i>Percentage increase</i>		<i>Percentage increase</i>
Food ¹	226	Medical care.....	619
Reading.....	320	Automobile operation..	697
Housing ²	328	Clothing.....	936
Tobacco.....	328	Household operation...	1, 213
Personal care.....	395	Automobile purchase..	1, 335
Furnishings and equipment..	493	Recreation.....	2, 133
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	515	Contributions and per-	
Transportation other than		sonal taxes.....	3, 720
automobile.....	519	Education.....	5, 300

¹ Includes the value of food received without money expense.

² Includes expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration and the value of housing and fuel received without money expense.

Over this range, which represented a 764 percent increase in adjusted family income, total expenditures rose but 515 percent. The difference is accounted for by a reduction in deficit items and an increase in savings, with a change from a net deficit of \$89 to a net surplus of \$1,488. The increase in outlay for individual categories varied from 226 percent for food to 5,300 percent for education. Of the basic and recurrent categories of consumption, food was the least elastic, and household operation the most elastic. Similar increases were found among Omaha families, except that expenditure for transportation other than by automobile increased less in Omaha, and that for furnishings and equipment more than in Denver.

It should be noted that the ratio of the increase of expenditures to the increase of income, which may be referred to as elasticity in expenditures, varies for families in different parts of the income scale.³ This is indicated by the following table for Denver families, which presents the percentage increase in average expenditures for individual categories from the \$750 to \$1,000 level to the \$1,500 to \$1,750 level and from the \$3,000 to \$3,500 class to the \$5,000 to \$7,500 class. Each involved an increase in average total income of 83 percent and a slightly smaller increase in total expenditures for current family living. Each group included in the lower income comparison ended the year with a net deficit, but the average deficit reported in the \$1,500 to \$1,750 income group was 53 percent less than that reported in the \$750 to \$1,000 group.

³ For the technician it is noted that the percentages presented are an indication of elasticity, not a measure of elasticity, which can only be treated with a mathematical technique that has no place in a volume such as this. Elasticity of expenditure as related to income is the ratio of the increase in expenditure to the increase of income, when the increase of expenditure is extremely small. Expressed mathematically it is the tangent to the curve of expenditure as related to income. Thus, to measure elasticity for the various items in the table it would be necessary to divide each percentage of change by the percentage of change of income. Since this divisor is constant for each item in each column, the percentages shown do indicate the relative degrees of elasticity.

<i>\$750-\$999 to \$1,500-\$1,749</i>	<i>Percentage increase</i>	<i>\$5,000-\$5,499 to \$5,000-\$7,499</i>	<i>Percentage increase</i>
Housing ¹	36	Furnishings and equipment.....	22
Food ²	46	Food ²	44
Tobacco.....	50	Housing ¹	45
Reading.....	64	Personal care.....	59
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	73	Automobile operation.....	65
Personal care.....	86	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	69
Furnishings and equipment.....	90	Automobile purchase.....	74
Household operation.....	94	Reading.....	79
Transportation other than auto- mobile.....	94	Tobacco.....	79
Automobile operation.....	116	Clothing.....	89
Clothing.....	127	Medical care.....	96
Contributions and personal taxes.....	153	Transportation other than auto- mobile.....	110
Recreation.....	156	Household operation.....	116
Medical care.....	177	Contributions and personal taxes.....	121
Education.....	300	Recreation.....	146
Automobile purchase.....	353	Education.....	153

¹ Includes expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, and the value of housing and fuel received without money expense.

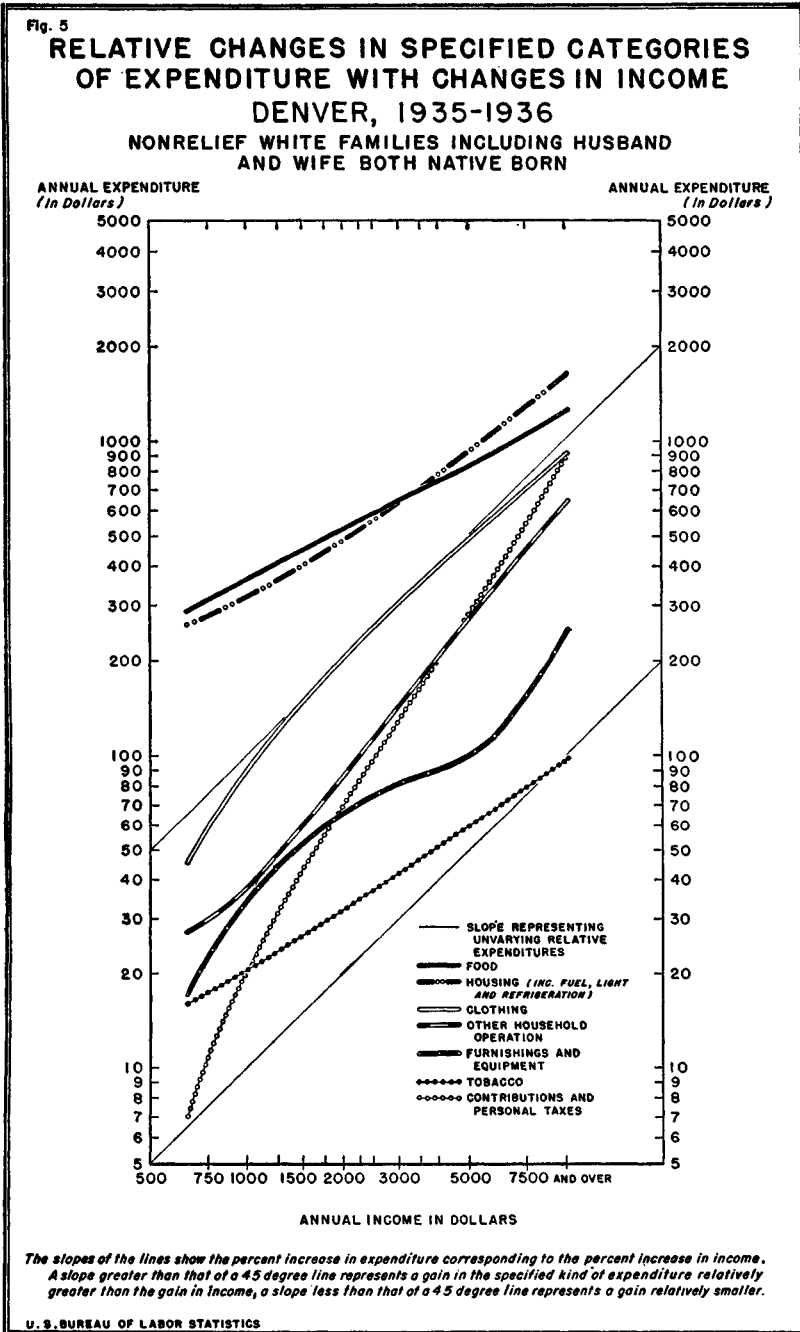
² Includes the value of food received without money expense.

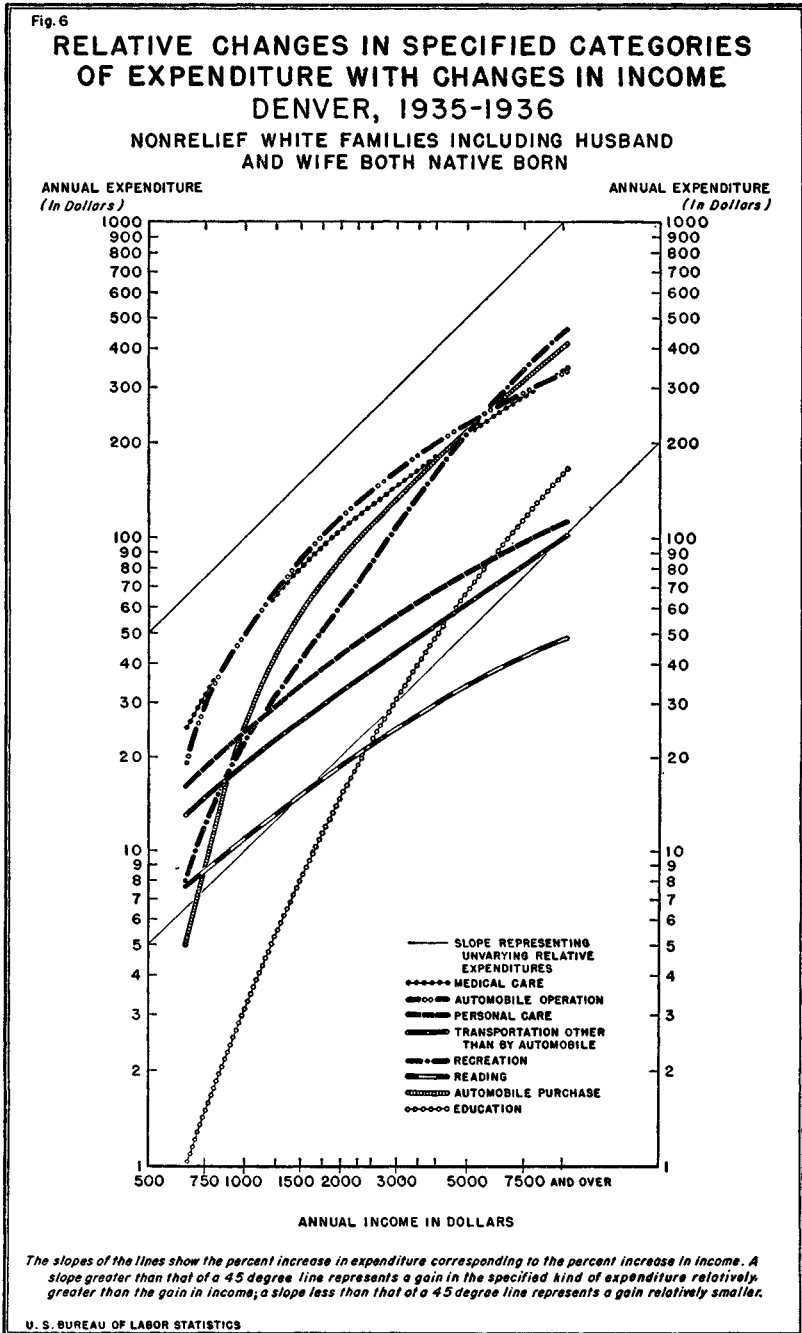
Each group included in the higher income comparison ended the year with net savings, and the average net surplus of the families with incomes ranging from \$5,000 to \$7,500 was 188 percent larger than that reported by the families at the \$3,000 to \$3,500 level.

It will be seen that the elasticity in expenditures for clothing, personal care, furnishings, medical care, education, automobile operation and purchase, and contributions and personal taxes was greater in the lower part of the income scale than in the upper. The most striking change in respect to an expenditure category was in automobile purchase, which was relatively inelastic at the upper levels and was among the most elastic categories among families in the lower income classes. Only in the case of housing, household operation, tobacco, and transportation other than by automobile was elasticity in expenditures appreciably greater at the top than at the bottom of the income scale.

The growth over the income range in average expenditures by Denver families for the main categories is shown graphically in figures 5 and 6. These figures indicate both the level of outlay and the relative increase in different parts of the income scale.⁴ The relatively small increases in expenditures for both food and housing, noted in chapters III and IV, are strikingly shown in figure 5. Among the other categories, a number show relative increases that are very similar. All categories of expenditure for consumption goods showed a clear tendency toward a relatively slower increase at the higher income levels, although this was least clearly marked with respect to contributions and personal taxes, recreation, and education.

⁴ Average expenditures were smoothed and plotted on double logarithmic paper.





This flattening of the curves reflects the growing importance of various forms of savings with increases in incomes. For example, net savings increased more from the \$3,000 to the \$5,000 level than any of the expenditure categories shown above.

Expenditures at successive income levels.—As has been indicated, data for individual families reveal great differences among families both in the general level of spending and in the apportionment of the total among consumption goods and services. When families are classified into groups that are homogenous in certain established respects, however, their average expenditures for broad categories assume such regularity of design that it is possible to speak of the "patterns" of expenditure at successive income levels in the communities studied. The designs become especially apparent when the families studied are grouped into a few broad income classes and the pattern of expenditure is compared for families at these economic levels. (See table 39.)

TABLE 39.—Percentage distribution of adjusted family income¹

Income class	Average total adjusted income	Percentage of total adjusted income							
		Total	Food	Home maintenance	Clothing and personal care	Transportation	Medical care	Contributions and personal taxes	Other
OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS									
\$500-\$999.....	\$854	113.0	40.2	40.0	10.0	7.0	6.4	1.8	7.6
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	1,502	100.3	31.2	36.6	11.0	8.0	4.5	2.8	6.2
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,417	90.4	24.4	31.2	11.3	9.2	4.4	3.9	6.0
\$3,000 and over.....	4,618	84.5	18.3	27.2	11.6	9.9	4.1	6.2	7.2
DENVER									
\$500-\$999.....	\$833	111.8	40.1	41.3	10.3	8.3	4.4	1.8	5.6
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	1,514	102.0	30.6	32.9	12.0	11.1	6.0	2.7	6.7
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,412	94.4	24.6	30.2	11.9	12.3	4.7	4.0	6.7
\$3,000 and over.....	4,921	83.3	17.6	26.6	11.4	9.4	4.1	6.4	7.8
WEST CENTRAL: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES									
\$250-\$999.....	\$745	111.7	44.6	39.1	10.7	4.7	4.7	2.1	5.8
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	1,464	96.8	31.7	32.1	11.2	8.3	4.5	3.1	5.9
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,331	89.6	24.5	28.7	11.6	9.7	4.4	4.5	6.2
\$3,000 and over.....	4,531	74.1	16.4	23.8	10.3	7.9	3.4	6.2	6.1
ROCKY MOUNTAIN: MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES									
\$250-\$999.....	\$795	122.8	46.8	39.8	12.8	7.7	6.8	1.9	7.0
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	1,516	104.2	33.2	32.2	12.5	11.1	5.6	2.8	6.8
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,320	95.6	26.4	28.8	12.6	11.7	4.7	3.9	7.5
\$3,000 and over.....	4,053	81.1	17.5	24.6	11.2	8.5	3.4	7.7	8.2

¹ See glossary for definition of items included in each category.

Among families with incomes below \$1,000, in all four urban units, food and home maintenance together absorbed at least four-fifths of total income,⁶ while clothing and personal care took at least one-tenth. Thus, there was less than one-tenth remaining for all other categories, including transportation, medical care, contributions and personal taxes, recreation, and other miscellaneous groups of items. It is not surprising, therefore, that these families were unable to supply all of their current needs out of income, and reported fairly substantial deficits.

Among families in succeeding income classes, food and home maintenance took steadily decreasing proportions of income. This relative decline was reflected largely in a shift from net deficits to net surpluses, but in part, also, by relative increases in amounts spent for contributions and personal taxes, and to a less extent, for transportation. The change over the income scale was most striking for families in the Rocky Mountain middle-sized cities. Expenditures exceeded income by 23 percent, among those with incomes of \$250 to \$1,000, while among those with incomes of \$3,000 and more, income exceeded expenditures, resulting in a surplus that accounted for almost 20 percent of income. Food and home maintenance took only about two-fifths of that total, or less than half as large a proportion as reported at the lowest level. Contributions and personal taxes absorbed four times as large a share as at the lowest level.

There was remarkably little difference to be observed, however, between families in Denver and Omaha, or between families in the middle-sized cities, in the apportionment of income at comparable levels or in the relative changes with income in expenditures for the various consumption categories.

⁶ Figures for income and expenditures include the value of housing, food, and fuel obtained without money expense in the year of the survey.

TABULAR SUMMARY

The data presented in the following tables summarize, by major groups, the expenditures of native white families living in selected urban communities in the West Central-Rocky Mountain region. The large cities were Omaha, Nebr., Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Denver, Colo. The middle-sized city tabulation units included, in the West Central area, were Dubuque, Iowa, and Springfield, Mo.; in the Rocky Mountain area, Butte, Mont., and Pueblo, Colo.

The data on expenditures were obtained only from white nonrelief families containing husband and wife, both native born. Not all families meeting these qualifications were scheduled, but the number of eligible families in the different income, occupational, and family type groups is given in column 2 of all tables in order to show their relative frequency in the community. (See statement in section on sampling, appendix A, regarding the "eligible" sample.)

In the case of the large cities, data presented for "All families" and for each family type group represent only families of wage earners at the income level \$500 to \$750, and only families of wage earners and clerical workers at incomes between \$750 and \$1,250. At the levels \$1,250 to \$3,000, families of all occupational groups studied are represented, while at incomes of \$3,000 and above only families of the business and professional groups are included.

With reference to the middle-sized city tabulation units, data for "All families" and for each family type group represent only families of wage earners at the income level \$250 to \$500 and only families of wage earners and clerical workers at incomes of \$500 to \$1,000. At the levels \$1,000 to \$2,500, families of all occupational groups studied are included, while at incomes of \$2,500 and above only the business and professional groups are represented.

Data for "All families" and for each occupational group represent families of types I through V. Data for "All families" are weighted according to the frequency in the eligible sample of the occupational groups and the family types. Data for the occupational groups are weighted by the frequency of the family types and data for the family types are weighted by the frequency of the various occupational groups at the income levels where they are represented (see section on sampling, appendix A). Averages are in all cases, except as indicated in table 1-A, based on the number of families reporting expenditures (column 3 on all tables), whether or not they reported expenditure for the particular item.

CONTENTS

Table	Page			
	West Central		Rocky Mountain	
	Omaha-Council Bluffs	2 middle-sized cities	Denver	2 middle-sized cities
1. BALANCE OF FAMILY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE: Number of eligible families, number reporting expenditures, average net money and non-money income, average money expenditure for family living, net surplus or deficit, and balancing difference, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36.....	103	144	178	220
1-A. NET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT: Percentage of families having a surplus or deficit and average amounts reported, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36.....	106	146	181	222
2. SUMMARY OF FAMILY EXPENDITURE: Average money expenditure for specified groups of goods and services, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36.....	109	148	184	224
3. FOOD: Average value of all family food, money expenditure for food at home and away from home, average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay, and money expense per meal per food expenditure unit, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36.....	118	156	194	232
4. HOUSING: Average value of housing secured with and without direct money expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36.....	121	159	197	235
4-A. MONEY EXPENDITURE FOR FAMILY HOME BY OWNERS AND RENTERS, AND FACILITIES INCLUDED IN RENT FOR FAMILY HOME: By occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36.....	124	162	200	238
5. HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: Average money expenditure for groups of items of household operation and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36.....	127	165	203	241
6. CLOTHING: Average money expenditure for clothing for husband and wife and other family members and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36.....	130	168	206	244
7. PERSONAL CARE: Average money expenditure for toilet articles and preparations, and services, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36.....	133	170	209	247
8. AUTOMOBILE OPERATION AND PURCHASE: Percentage of families owning and purchasing automobiles, average money expenditure for all families for operation and purchase, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36.....	136	172	212	250
9. RECREATION: Average money expenditure for recreation of specified types, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36.....	139	174	215	252

OMAHA, NEBR.-COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 1.—Balance of family income and expenditure: Number of eligible families, number reporting expenditures, average net money and nonmoney income, average expenditure for family living, net surplus or deficit, and balancing difference, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net income			Average money expenditure for family living † (7)	Average net surplus or deficit (-) ‡ (8)	Average net balancing difference § (9)
	Eligible¹ (2)	Report- ing ex- pend- itures (3)	Total (4)	Money ‡ (5)	Non- money from housing² (6)			
<i>All families</i>								
\$500-\$749.....	666	14	\$678	\$639	\$39	\$844	-\$184	--\$21
\$750-\$999.....	1,965	50	894	871	23	950	64	-15
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3,108	75	1,132	1,082	50	1,160	66	-12
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	2,927	107	1,376	1,291	85	1,334	28	-15
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	3,077	133	1,623	1,543	80	1,503	44	-4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	2,795	119	1,848	1,742	106	1,673	71	-2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2,309	122	2,108	1,971	137	1,834	136	1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1,863	98	2,374	2,223	151	1,975	258	-10
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,373	126	2,716	2,548	168	2,233	330	-15
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	707	51	3,216	3,040	176	2,692	303	-15
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	493	37	3,729	3,543	186	3,055	490	-2
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	510	49	4,495	4,229	266	3,500	746	-17
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	445	31	5,654	5,371	283	4,592	761	18
\$7,500 and over.....	163	11	10,773	10,385	388	7,660	2,761	-36
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>								
\$500-\$749.....	666	14	677	638	39	844	-184	--22
\$750-\$999.....	1,499	51	893	874	19	942	64	-14
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	2,054	46	1,136	1,075	61	1,118	81	-12
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,547	31	1,391	1,311	80	1,347	31	-9
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,465	40	1,625	1,545	80	1,504	45	-4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,057	25	1,845	1,744	101	1,617	117	10
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	854	33	2,102	1,959	143	1,839	108	12
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	554	18	2,353	2,184	169	1,869	319	-4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	588	19	2,672	2,521	151	2,086	448	-13
<i>Clerical</i>								
\$750-\$999.....	496	19	898	865	33	975	-95	-15
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,054	29	1,129	1,098	31	1,243	-134	-11
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	952	36	1,362	1,276	86	1,340	-36	-28
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,020	36	1,620	1,547	73	1,503	40	4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,143	32	1,845	1,736	109	1,701	49	-14
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	925	33	2,124	1,989	135	1,788	206	-5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	816	32	2,388	2,235	153	1,999	256	-20
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	904	32	2,714	2,531	183	2,206	342	-17
<i>Independent business and professional</i>								
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	289	24	1,334	1,220	114	1,253	-32	-1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	299	23	1,631	1,500	131	1,393	110	-3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	224	22	1,872	1,752	120	1,698	71	-17
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	180	20	2,079	1,950	129	1,990	-20	-20
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	170	16	2,390	2,215	175	1,861	332	22
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	320	26	2,782	2,539	243	2,323	249	-33
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	251	15	3,182	2,985	197	2,692	305	-12
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	133	13	3,716	3,636	80	3,064	584	-12
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	204	24	4,489	4,116	373	3,419	736	-39
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	153	13	5,440	5,147	293	4,243	934	-30
\$7,500 and over.....	61	4	11,750	11,370	380	8,976	2,282	112

See p. 142 for notes on this table.

125019°—40—8

OMAHA, NEBR.-COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 1.—Balance of family income and expenditure: Number of eligible families, number reporting expenditures, average net money and nonmoney income, average expenditure for family living, net surplus or deficit, and balancing difference, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net income			Average money expenditure for family living (7)	Average net surplus or deficit (-) (8)	Average net balancing difference (9)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Money (5)	Non-money from housing (6)			
<i>Salaried business</i>								
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	61	8	\$1,366	\$1,224	\$142	\$1,206	-\$48	-\$24
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	177	20	1,615	1,566	49	1,637	-35	-36
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	235	21	1,853	1,772	81	1,739	5	28
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	197	18	2,114	1,996	118	1,984	-8	-20
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	211	19	2,358	2,280	78	2,232	58	10
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	381	23	2,731	2,610	121	2,386	228	-4
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	313	23	3,245	3,094	151	2,788	327	-21
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	231	13	3,743	3,499	244	3,141	342	16
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	241	20	4,493	4,348	145	3,656	636	6
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	263	13	5,815	5,550	265	4,849	652	49
\$7,500 and over.....	102	7	10,188	9,795	393	6,871	3,050	-128
<i>Salaried professional</i>								
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	78	8	1,429	1,397	32	1,342	72	-17
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	116	14	1,629	1,566	73	1,563	19	-26
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	136	19	1,861	1,716	145	1,724	17	-25
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	153	18	2,077	1,931	146	1,702	249	-20
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	112	13	2,393	2,251	142	2,015	244	-8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	180	20	2,723	2,600	123	2,366	240	-6
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	143	13	3,212	3,020	192	2,483	543	-6
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	129	11	3,716	3,526	190	2,890	653	-17
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	65	8	4,521	4,139	382	3,169	1,005	-35
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	24	5	5,219	4,799	420	3,935	888	-24
<i>Family type: Type I</i>								
\$500-\$749.....	296	4	690	650	40	733	-65	-18
\$750-\$999.....	707	14	905	880	25	913	-26	-7
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,006	21	1,129	1,054	75	1,131	-70	-7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	945	29	1,368	1,239	129	1,236	22	-19
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	969	29	1,630	1,543	93	1,461	67	15
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	908	38	1,852	1,741	111	1,692	47	2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	694	37	2,118	1,990	138	1,806	174	(*)
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	530	24	2,332	2,280	102	2,041	253	-14
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	643	25	2,718	2,560	158	2,068	497	-5
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	173	12	3,299	3,039	280	2,312	714	13
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	143	11	3,786	3,650	136	2,878	774	-2
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	150	14	4,541	4,118	423	3,286	857	-25
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	47	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$7,500 and over.....	27	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)

See p. 142 for notes on this table.

* Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

† Averages and percentages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

OMAHA, NEBR.-COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 1.—Balance of family income and expenditure: Number of eligible families, number reporting expenditures, average net money and nonmoney income, average expenditure for family living, net surplus or deficit, and balancing difference, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net income			Average money expenditure for family living (7)	Average net surplus or deficit (-) (8)	Average net balancing difference (9)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Money (5)	Non-money from housing (6)			
<i>Types II and III</i>								
\$500-\$749.....	231	7	\$683	\$680	\$3	\$959	-\$251	-\$28
\$750-\$999.....	928	23	890	872	8	969	-81	-16
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,323	31	1,125	1,109	16	1,173	-64	-10
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,146	42	1,886	1,827	59	1,375	-38	-10
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,190	57	1,617	1,560	57	1,519	48	-7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	955	44	1,848	1,743	105	1,698	46	-1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	772	44	2,097	1,978	119	1,828	157	-7
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	588	39	2,367	2,239	128	2,068	172	-21
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	619	41	2,695	2,562	133	2,282	297	-17
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	272	20	3,182	3,036	146	2,732	301	3
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	150	14	3,705	3,450	255	2,863	585	2
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	136	11	4,418	4,261	157	3,246	1,042	-27
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	143	10	5,555	5,285	270	4,531	706	48
\$7,500 and over.....	27	4	14,621	14,356	265	7,821	6,346	189
<i>Types IV and V</i>								
\$500-\$749.....	139	3	644	546	98	888	-325	-17
\$750-\$999.....	330	13	913	851	62	977	-99	-27
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	779	23	1,152	1,074	78	1,177	-83	-20
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	836	36	1,371	1,298	73	1,390	-73	-19
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	913	47	1,620	1,523	97	1,526	17	-20
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	932	37	1,846	1,743	103	1,630	120	-7
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	843	41	2,112	1,959	153	1,862	88	9
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	745	35	2,375	2,171	204	1,839	330	2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,111	62	2,727	2,532	195	2,301	251	-20
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	262	19	3,215	3,045	170	2,903	195	-53
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	200	12	3,706	3,537	169	3,323	215	-1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	224	24	4,510	4,283	227	3,795	494	-6
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	255	20	5,620	5,360	260	4,616	762	-18
\$7,500 and over.....	109	5	9,906	9,489	417	7,340	2,184	-35

See p. 142 for notes on this table.

OMAHA, NEBR.—COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 1-A.—Net surplus or deficit: Percentage of families having a surplus or deficit, and average amounts reported, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36¹

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net surplus or deficit (-) (4)	Percentage of families having 2—		Average amount for families having 3—	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		Surplus (5)	Deficit (6)	Surplus (7)	Deficit (8)
<i>All families</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	666	14	-\$184	34	66	\$29	\$294
\$750-\$999.....	1,965	50	-64	38	50	44	162
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3,108	75	-66	46	48	96	229
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	2,927	107	-28	52	46	146	228
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	3,077	133	44	66	33	177	220
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	2,795	119	71	70	30	206	245
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2,309	122	136	74	25	269	255
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1,863	98	258	89	11	329	330
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,373	126	330	84	16	449	294
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	707	51	363	80	18	538	370
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	493	37	490	84	16	610	153
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	510	49	746	85	12	932	384
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	445	31	761	85	8	959	642
\$7,500 and over.....	163	11	2,761	88	12	3,424	1,380
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	666	14	-184	34	66	29	294
\$750-\$999.....	1,469	31	-64	42	45	38	156
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	2,054	46	-31	57	39	92	213
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,547	31	-27	53	47	140	214
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,465	40	45	64	36	187	210
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,057	25	117	77	23	210	189
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	854	33	108	79	21	215	295
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	554	18	319	96	4	333	57
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	588	19	448	96	4	469	50
<i>Clerical</i>							
\$750-\$999.....	496	19	-95	27	65	70	174
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,054	29	-134	25	66	108	244
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	952	36	-36	48	49	162	230
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,020	36	40	70	30	160	238
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,143	32	49	68	32	213	308
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	925	33	206	76	24	317	140
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	816	32	256	89	11	324	291
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	904	32	342	82	18	478	295
<i>Independent business and professional</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	289	24	-32	61	27	140	433
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	299	23	110	70	20	205	172
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	224	22	71	65	31	182	153
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	180	20	-20	62	32	272	591
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	170	16	332	94	6	365	159
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	320	26	249	84	16	353	279
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	251	15	305	68	27	528	191
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	133	13	584	100	-----	584	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	204	21	736	81	14	964	319
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	163	13	934	93	-----	1,006	-----
\$7,500 and over.....	61	4	2,282	67	33	4,360	1,380

See p. 142 for notes on this table.

OMAHA, NEBR.—COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 1-A.—Net surplus or deficit: Percentage of families having a surplus or deficit, and average amounts reported, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net surplus or deficit (-) (4)	Percentage of families having—		Average amount for families having—	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		Surplus (5)	Deficit (6)	Surplus (7)	Deficit (8)
<i>Salaried business</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	61	8	-\$48	41	59	\$76	\$133
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	177	20	-35	61	39	146	318
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	235	21	5	57	43	189	240
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	197	18	-8	48	46	184	211
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	211	19	58	73	27	279	553
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	381	23	228	75	25	420	347
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	313	23	327	85	15	514	701
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	231	13	342	74	26	530	203
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	241	20	686	85	15	882	436
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	268	13	652	79	13	934	642
\$7,500 and over.....	102	7	3,050	100	-----	3,050	-----
<i>Salaried professional</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	78	8	72	64	36	141	50
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	116	14	19	49	51	211	167
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	136	19	17	58	42	162	184
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	153	18	249	88	12	329	347
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	112	13	244	74	20	380	193
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	180	26	240	77	23	419	362
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	143	13	543	92	8	594	79
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	129	11	653	86	14	757	21
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	65	8	1,005	100	-----	1,005	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	24	5	888	100	-----	888	-----
\$7,500 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Family type: Type I</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	296	4	-65	50	50	22	152
\$750-\$999.....	707	14	-26	49	37	40	124
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,006	21	-70	36	49	93	212
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	945	29	22	54	43	156	145
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	969	29	67	58	40	226	162
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	908	38	47	66	34	196	240
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	694	37	174	73	24	326	269
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	530	24	253	93	5	321	687
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	643	23	497	93	7	542	116
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	173	12	714	92	-----	772	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	143	11	774	100	-----	774	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	150	14	857	77	23	1,245	456
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	47	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$7,500 and over.....	27	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
<i>Types II and III</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	231	7	-251	14	86	42	300
\$750-\$999.....	928	23	-81	27	62	52	153
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,323	31	-54	57	40	84	254
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,146	42	-38	52	48	177	275
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,190	57	48	70	29	171	243
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	955	44	46	59	41	220	201
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	772	44	157	79	21	271	270
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	588	39	172	73	27	325	241
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	619	41	297	81	19	426	262
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	272	20	301	85	15	475	660
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	150	14	585	100	-----	585	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	136	11	1,042	92	-----	1,139	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	143	10	706	89	11	915	982
\$7,500 and over.....	27	4	6,346	100	-----	6,346	-----

See p. 142 for notes on this table.

†Averages and percentages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

OMAHA, NEBR.-COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 1-A.—Net surplus or deficit: Percentage of families having a surplus or deficit, and average amounts reported, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net surplus or deficit (-) (4)	Percentage of families having—		Average amount for families having—	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		Surplus (5)	Deficit (6)	Surplus (7)	Deficit (8)
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	139	3	-\$325	33	67	\$42	\$508
\$750-\$999.....	330	13	-99	47	44	36	267
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	779	23	-83	40	60	118	216
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	836	36	-73	49	46	85	248
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	918	47	17	69	31	144	270
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	932	37	120	85	14	203	381
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	843	41	88	71	29	216	230
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	745	35	330	99	1	337	143
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,111	62	251	80	20	398	350
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	262	19	195	67	33	407	237
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	200	12	215	62	38	449	158
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	224	24	494	87	13	614	305
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	255	20	762	80	8	994	375
\$7,500 and over.....	109	5	2,184	81	19	3,119	1,882

See p. 142 for notes on this table.

OMAHA, NEBR.—COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 2.—Summary of family expenditure: Average money expenditure for specified groups of goods and services, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36¹

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average number of persons per family (4)	Total (5)	Food (6)	Housing ² (7)	Household operation		Furnishings and equipment (10)	Clothing (11)	Auto-mobile ³ (12)	Other transportation (13)	Personal care (14)	Medical care (15)	Recreation ⁴ (16)	Tobacco (17)	Reading (18)	Formal education (19)	Contributions and personal taxes ⁵ (20)	Other items (21)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)					Fuel, light, and refrigeration (8)	Other (9)												
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
<i>All families</i>																				
\$500-\$749	666	14	2.9	844	299	159	89	27	9	35	25	10	18	80	9	20	11	2	11	40
\$750-\$999	1,965	50	3.0	950	339	189	86	34	17	70	47	21	26	46	14	24	11	2	16	8
\$1,000-\$1,249	3,108	75	3.2	1,100	395	200	118	43	41	98	62	23	27	57	22	27	13	3	27	4
\$1,250-\$1,499	2,927	107	3.2	1,334	444	201	131	53	46	118	92	28	32	65	35	27	15	4	39	4
\$1,500-\$1,749	3,077	133	3.2	1,503	470	246	134	66	65	142	91	28	36	64	43	34	16	6	54	8
\$1,750-\$1,999	2,795	119	3.3	1,673	516	251	138	86	60	170	131	32	41	89	47	34	17	5	49	7
\$2,000-\$2,249	2,309	122	3.4	1,834	545	253	141	84	76	190	184	30	44	92	60	31	19	8	66	11
\$2,250-\$2,499	1,863	98	3.3	1,975	561	273	154	98	72	208	174	33	51	118	65	36	21	8	94	9
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,373	126	3.5	2,233	623	284	162	117	86	269	211	33	52	110	75	39	22	19	120	11
\$3,000-\$3,499	707	51	3.5	2,692	667	353	183	178	93	322	262	36	70	135	106	54	33	41	143	16
\$3,500-\$3,999	493	37	3.3	3,055	701	375	203	221	92	354	294	47	64	171	131	49	27	33	276	17
\$4,000-\$4,999	510	49	3.5	3,540	836	458	213	252	115	396	359	40	78	233	136	54	34	69	214	13
\$5,000-\$7,499	445	31	4.0	4,592	1,022	450	232	362	110	630	630	48	121	222	256	57	38	71	324	10
\$7,500 and over	163	11	3.2	7,660	1,431	609	322	612	391	968	1,034	63	139	267	408	59	61	88	1,090	118

See p. 142 for notes on this table.

OMAHA, NEBR.-COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 2.—Summary of family expenditure: Average money expenditure for specified groups of goods and services, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average number of persons per family (4)	Total (5)	Food (6)	Housing (7)	Household operation		Furnishings and equipment (10)	Clothing (11)	Auto-mobile (12)	Other transportation (13)	Personal care (14)	Medical care (15)	Recreation (16)	Tobacco (17)	Reading (18)	Formal education (19)	Contributions and personal taxes (20)	Other items (21)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)					Fuel, light, and refrigeration (8)	Other (9)												
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
\$500-\$749.....	666	14	2.9	100.0	35.5	18.8	10.5	3.2	1.1	4.1	3.0	1.2	2.1	9.5	1.1	2.4	1.3	0.2	1.3	4.7
\$750-\$999.....	1,965	50	3.0	100.0	35.7	19.9	9.1	3.6	1.8	7.4	4.9	2.2	2.7	4.8	1.5	2.5	1.2	.2	1.7	.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3,108	75	3.2	100.0	34.1	17.3	10.2	3.7	3.5	8.4	5.4	2.0	2.3	4.9	1.9	2.3	1.1	.3	2.3	.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	2,927	107	3.2	100.0	33.3	15.1	9.8	4.0	3.5	8.8	6.9	2.1	2.4	4.9	2.6	2.0	1.1	.3	2.9	.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	3,077	133	3.2	100.0	31.3	16.4	8.9	4.4	4.3	9.4	6.0	1.9	2.4	4.2	2.9	2.3	1.1	.4	3.6	.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	2,795	119	3.3	100.0	30.9	15.0	8.3	5.1	3.6	10.2	7.8	1.9	2.5	5.3	2.8	2.0	1.0	.3	2.9	.4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2,309	122	3.4	100.0	29.8	13.8	7.7	4.6	4.1	10.4	10.0	1.6	2.4	5.0	3.3	1.7	1.0	.4	3.6	.6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1,863	98	3.3	100.0	28.4	13.8	7.8	5.0	3.6	10.5	8.8	1.7	2.6	6.0	3.3	1.8	1.1	.4	4.8	.4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,373	126	3.5	100.0	27.9	12.7	7.3	5.2	3.9	12.1	9.4	1.5	2.3	4.9	3.4	1.7	1.0	.8	5.4	.5
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	707	51	3.5	100.0	24.9	13.1	6.8	6.6	3.5	12.0	9.7	1.3	2.6	5.0	3.9	2.0	1.2	1.5	5.3	.6
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	493	37	3.3	100.0	23.0	12.3	6.6	7.2	3.0	11.6	9.6	1.5	2.1	5.6	4.3	1.6	.9	1.1	9.0	.6
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	510	49	3.5	100.0	23.9	13.1	6.1	7.2	3.3	11.3	10.2	1.1	2.2	6.7	3.9	1.5	1.0	2.0	6.1	.4
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	445	31	4.0	100.0	22.3	9.8	5.1	7.9	2.6	13.8	13.7	1.0	2.6	4.8	5.6	1.2	.8	1.5	7.1	.2
\$7,500 and over.....	163	11	3.2	100.0	18.7	8.0	4.2	8.0	5.1	12.6	13.5	.8	1.8	3.5	5.3	.8	.8	1.1	14.3	1.5
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
Occupational group: Wage earner																				
\$500-\$749.....	666	14	2.9	844	299	159	89	27	9	35	25	10	18	80	9	20	11	2	11	40
\$750-\$999.....	1,469	31	3.0	942	346	187	82	33	11	68	52	21	27	40	13	21	11	2	18	10
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	2,054	46	3.2	1,118	383	180	117	43	29	98	68	24	28	49	22	29	12	4	28	4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,547	31	3.3	1,347	471	178	139	50	52	116	79	35	32	56	41	26	14	4	49	5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,465	40	3.3	1,504	503	222	130	61	47	150	90	32	37	74	44	35	16	5	52	6

\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,057	25	3.2	1,617	528	215	130	87	65	178	141	28	35	76	40	28	15	2	42	7
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	854	33	3.4	1,539	566	225	135	73	73	183	207	30	42	119	49	35	19	8	72	3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	554	18	3.3	1,869	567	238	164	55	88	175	128	39	52	102	55	44	22	5	92	13
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	588	19	3.7	2,086	622	233	170	89	100	236	196	44	53	91	58	35	19	27	104	9
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
<i>Wage earner</i>																				
\$500-\$749.....	666	14	2.9	100.0	35.5	18.8	10.5	3.2	1.1	4.1	3.0	1.2	2.1	9.5	1.1	2.4	1.3	0.2	1.3	4.7
\$750-\$999.....	1,469	31	3.0	100.0	36.7	19.9	8.7	3.5	1.2	7.2	5.5	2.2	2.9	4.2	1.4	2.2	1.2	.2	1.9	1.1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	2,054	46	3.2	100.0	34.2	16.1	10.5	3.8	2.6	8.8	6.0	2.1	2.5	4.4	2.0	2.6	1.1	.4	2.5	.4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,547	31	3.3	100.0	35.0	13.2	10.3	3.7	3.9	8.6	5.9	2.6	2.4	4.2	3.0	1.9	1.0	.3	3.6	.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,465	40	3.3	100.0	33.4	14.8	8.6	4.1	3.1	10.0	6.0	2.1	2.5	4.9	2.9	2.3	1.1	.3	3.5	.4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,057	25	3.2	100.0	32.7	13.3	8.0	5.4	4.0	11.0	8.8	1.7	2.2	4.7	2.5	1.7	.9	.1	2.6	.4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	854	33	3.4	100.0	30.8	12.2	7.3	4.0	4.0	10.0	11.2	1.6	2.3	6.5	2.7	1.9	1.0	.4	3.9	.2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	554	18	3.3	100.0	30.3	12.7	8.8	4.5	4.7	9.4	6.8	2.1	2.8	5.5	2.9	2.4	1.2	.3	4.9	.7
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	588	19	3.7	100.0	29.8	11.2	8.1	4.3	4.8	11.3	9.4	2.1	2.5	4.4	2.8	1.7	.9	1.3	5.0	.4
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
<i>Clerical</i>																				
\$750-\$999.....	496	19	3.0	975	321	196	96	38	34	74	30	23	25	62	17	32	11	(*)	14	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,054	29	3.4	1,243	419	240	121	42	62	98	51	21	26	71	23	22	14	2	26	5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	952	36	3.1	1,340	410	225	123	54	38	126	112	23	32	86	30	30	15	3	29	4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,020	36	3.0	1,503	440	262	141	58	101	132	84	27	35	51	39	39	16	6	63	9
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,143	32	3.4	1,701	516	279	141	81	58	160	118	36	45	98	54	42	19	4	48	2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	925	33	3.4	1,788	523	267	146	90	76	198	146	34	43	65	74	28	19	4	56	19
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	816	32	3.4	1,999	581	295	150	102	67	222	182	33	55	135	65	29	20	7	77	6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	904	32	3.5	2,206	627	276	164	123	74	263	184	28	50	117	78	35	24	12	141	10
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
<i>Clerical</i>																				
\$750-\$999.....	496	19	3.0	100.0	32.9	20.1	9.9	3.9	3.5	7.6	3.0	2.4	2.6	6.4	1.7	3.3	1.1	(*)	1.4	0.2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,054	29	3.4	100.0	33.7	19.3	9.7	3.4	5.0	7.9	4.1	1.7	2.1	5.7	1.8	1.8	1.1	0.2	2.1	.4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	952	36	3.1	100.0	30.6	16.9	9.2	4.0	2.8	9.5	8.3	1.7	2.4	6.4	2.2	2.2	1.1	.2	2.2	.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,020	36	3.0	100.0	29.3	17.4	9.4	3.9	6.7	8.8	5.6	1.8	2.3	3.4	2.6	2.6	1.1	.4	4.1	.6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,143	32	3.4	100.0	30.3	16.4	8.3	4.8	3.4	9.4	7.0	2.1	2.6	5.7	3.2	2.5	1.1	.3	2.8	.1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	925	33	3.4	100.0	29.3	14.9	8.2	5.0	4.3	11.1	8.1	1.9	2.4	3.6	4.1	1.6	1.1	.2	3.1	1.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	816	32	3.4	100.0	29.1	13.4	7.5	5.1	3.4	11.1	9.1	1.6	2.8	6.8	3.2	1.4	1.0	.4	3.8	.3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	904	32	3.5	100.0	28.4	12.5	7.4	5.6	3.4	11.9	8.3	1.3	2.3	5.3	3.5	1.6	1.1	.5	6.4	.5

See p. 142 for notes on this table.

*Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

OMAHA, NEBR.-COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 2.—Summary of family expenditure: Average money expenditure for specified groups of goods and services, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average number of persons per family (4)	Total (5)	Food (6)	Housing (7)	Household operation		Furnishings and equipment (10)	Clothing (11)	Auto-mobile (12)	Other transportation (13)	Personal care (14)	Medical care (15)	Recreation (16)	Tobacco (17)	Reading (18)	Formal education (19)	Contributions and personal taxes (20)	Other items (21)	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)					Fuel, light, and refrigeration (8)	Other (9)													
Average money expenditure in dollars																					
<i>Independent business and professional</i>																					
\$1,250-\$1,499-----	289	24	3.3	1,253	432	187	142	69	52	94	103	15	28	52	20	17	16	4	29	2	
\$1,500-\$1,749-----	299	23	2.9	1,393	411	235	140	90	37	130	111	17	37	38	35	18	18	9	48	19	
\$1,750-\$1,999-----	224	22	3.2	1,698	496	272	169	112	33	154	115	30	43	86	46	28	17	14	79	4	
\$2,000-\$2,249-----	180	20	3.0	1,990	594	279	153	103	76	216	192	25	54	90	56	30	21	6	72	20	
\$2,250-\$2,499-----	170	16	3.4	1,861	521	202	140	95	52	211	231	20	42	106	79	38	18	15	83	8	
\$2,500-\$2,999-----	320	26	3.7	2,323	676	253	166	141	64	314	296	23	55	87	86	48	26	16	86	16	
\$3,000-\$3,499-----	251	15	3.6	2,692	662	348	174	166	67	288	328	23	68	160	94	55	22	60	175	5	
\$3,500-\$3,999-----	133	13	3.4	3,064	746	473	229	201	90	361	276	35	64	90	148	45	24	38	217	26	
\$4,000-\$4,999-----	204	21	3.4	3,419	861	387	244	279	98	363	437	29	83	204	102	39	24	81	182	6	
\$5,000-\$7,499-----	153	13	4.7	4,243	1,062	463	249	345	133	421	448	67	82	243	260	52	37	114	265	11	
\$7,500 and over-----	61	4	3.2	8,976	1,740	696	328	737	427	1,331	1,280	33	189	256	557	86	74	110	1,093	39	
Percentage of total money expenditures																					
<i>Independent business and professional</i>																					
\$1,250-\$1,499-----	289	24	3.3	100.0	34.5	14.9	11.3	4.8	4.2	7.5	8.2	1.2	2.2	4.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.3	2.3	0.2	
\$1,500-\$1,749-----	299	23	2.9	100.0	29.5	16.9	10.1	6.5	2.7	9.3	7.9	1.2	2.7	2.7	2.5	1.3	1.3	.6	3.4	1.4	
\$1,750-\$1,999-----	224	22	3.2	100.0	29.2	16.0	10.0	6.6	1.9	9.1	6.8	1.8	2.5	5.1	2.7	1.6	1.0	.8	4.7	.2	
\$2,000-\$2,249-----	180	20	3.0	100.0	29.9	14.0	7.8	5.2	3.8	10.9	9.6	1.3	2.7	4.5	2.8	1.5	1.1	.3	3.6	1.0	
\$2,250-\$2,499-----	170	16	3.4	100.0	28.0	10.9	7.5	5.1	2.8	11.3	12.4	1.1	2.3	5.7	4.2	2.0	1.0	.8	4.5	.4	
\$2,500-\$2,999-----	320	26	3.7	100.0	29.1	10.9	7.1	6.1	2.8	13.5	11.4	1.0	2.4	3.7	3.7	2.1	1.1	.7	3.7	.7	
\$3,000-\$3,499-----	251	15	3.6	100.0	24.7	12.9	6.5	6.2	2.5	10.7	12.2	.7	2.5	5.9	3.5	2.0	.8	2.2	6.5	.2	
\$3,500-\$3,999-----	133	13	3.4	100.0	24.4	15.4	7.5	6.6	2.9	11.8	9.0	1.2	2.1	2.9	4.8	1.5	.8	1.2	7.1	.8	
\$4,000-\$4,999-----	204	21	3.4	100.0	25.2	11.3	7.1	8.2	2.9	10.6	12.8	.8	2.4	6.0	3.0	1.1	.7	2.4	5.3	.3	
\$5,000-\$7,499-----	153	13	4.7	100.0	25.1	10.9	5.7	8.1	3.1	9.9	10.6	1.6	1.9	5.7	6.1	1.2	.9	2.7	6.2	.3	
\$7,500 and over-----	61	4	3.2	100.0	19.4	7.8	3.6	8.2	4.8	14.8	14.3	.4	2.1	2.8	6.2	1.0	.8	1.2	12.2	.4	

Salaried business

\$1,250-\$1,499	61	8	2.7
\$1,500-\$1,749	177	20	3.4
\$1,750-\$1,999	235	21	3.2
\$2,000-\$2,249	197	18	3.5
\$2,250-\$2,499	211	19	3.0
\$2,500-\$2,999	381	23	3.2
\$3,000-\$3,499	313	23	3.5
\$3,500-\$3,999	231	13	3.0
\$4,000-\$4,999	241	20	3.5
\$5,000-\$7,499	268	13	3.5
\$7,500 and over	102	7	3.2

Salaried business

\$1,250-\$1,499	61	8	2.7
\$1,500-\$1,749	177	20	3.4
\$1,750-\$1,999	235	21	3.2
\$2,000-\$2,249	197	18	3.5
\$2,250-\$2,499	211	19	3.0
\$2,500-\$2,999	381	23	3.2
\$3,000-\$3,499	313	23	3.5
\$3,500-\$3,999	231	13	3.0
\$4,000-\$4,999	241	20	3.5
\$5,000-\$7,499	268	13	3.5
\$7,500 and over	102	7	3.2

Salaried professional

\$1,250-\$1,499	78	8	2.7
\$1,500-\$1,749	116	14	3.1
\$1,750-\$1,999	136	10	3.4
\$2,000-\$2,249	153	18	3.2
\$2,250-\$2,499	112	13	3.1
\$2,500-\$2,999	180	26	3.3
\$3,000-\$3,499	143	13	3.4
\$3,500-\$3,999	129	11	3.4
\$4,000-\$4,999	65	8	3.8
\$5,000-\$7,499	24	5	4.6
\$7,500 and over			

Average money expenditure in dollars

1,296	377	289	98	67	37	136	69	34	41	53	23	32	16	24	(*)	5
1,637	462	317	137	80	60	156	117	28	38	77	64	35	16	9	36	5
1,739	506	253	140	86	60	206	131	23	44	93	46	38	20	2	56	35
1,984	577	253	155	92	96	171	243	20	45	130	60	38	19	14	65	6
2,232	515	394	145	104	94	242	227	33	51	120	83	46	25	8	137	8
2,386	613	369	144	111	114	287	243	34	50	134	83	47	18	28	107	4
2,788	698	342	199	189	120	370	240	44	72	132	117	61	43	18	121	22
3,141	669	333	196	227	111	366	342	64	64	217	107	52	29	25	324	15
3,656	810	533	187	234	144	441	285	57	77	295	164	72	40	55	240	22
4,849	1,001	453	229	376	111	755	746	38	146	214	264	59	38	45	365	9
6,871	1,245	558	318	537	370	750	886	81	109	274	318	43	54	76	1,088	164

Percentage of total money expenditures

100.0	29.1	22.3	7.6	5.2	2.8	10.5	5.3	2.6	3.2	4.1	1.8	2.5	1.2	1.8	(*)	5
100.0	28.3	19.4	8.4	4.9	3.7	9.5	7.1	1.7	2.3	4.7	3.9	2.1	1.0	0.5	2.2	0.3
100.0	29.1	14.6	8.1	4.9	3.5	11.9	7.5	1.3	2.5	5.3	2.6	2.2	1.2	.1	3.2	2.0
100.0	29.1	12.8	7.8	4.6	4.8	8.6	12.3	1.0	2.3	6.6	3.0	1.9	.9	.7	3.3	.3
100.0	23.1	17.6	6.5	4.6	4.2	10.8	10.2	1.5	2.3	5.4	3.7	2.1	1.1	.4	6.1	.4
100.0	25.7	15.5	6.0	4.6	4.7	12.0	10.2	1.4	2.1	5.6	3.5	2.0	.8	1.2	4.5	.2
100.0	25.1	12.3	7.1	6.8	4.3	13.3	8.6	1.6	2.6	4.7	4.2	2.2	1.5	.6	4.3	.8
100.0	21.4	10.6	6.3	7.2	3.5	11.6	10.9	2.0	2.0	6.9	3.4	1.7	.9	.8	10.3	.5
100.0	22.1	14.6	5.1	6.4	3.9	12.1	7.8	1.5	2.1	8.1	4.5	2.0	1.1	1.5	6.6	.6
100.0	20.7	9.3	4.7	7.8	2.3	15.6	15.4	.8	3.0	4.4	5.4	1.2	.8	.9	7.5	.2
100.0	18.2	8.1	4.6	7.8	5.4	10.9	12.9	1.2	1.6	4.0	4.6	.6	.8	1.1	15.8	2.4

Average money expenditure in dollars

1,342	433	354	91	59	13	129	46	18	40	43	38	29	19	4	24	2
1,503	470	322	126	93	43	145	83	31	33	83	49	17	17	4	45	2
1,724	489	253	135	85	78	153	166	41	44	98	31	24	18	35	53	16
1,702	469	292	115	73	63	166	214	19	43	61	35	20	18	24	88	2
2,015	531	357	172	129	27	201	150	25	36	95	53	23	19	22	155	17
2,366	530	374	159	152	76	286	225	32	52	132	88	42	30	13	150	25
2,483	609	387	167	175	77	290	193	44	66	99	104	36	30	59	134	23
2,890	712	348	188	230	59	324	228	28	64	174	156	49	25	43	252	10
3,169	853	398	213	237	64	334	392	14	61	92	136	32	39	86	217	1
3,935	1,009	340	221	306	127	565	493	37	91	187	137	58	36	81	243	4

*Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

See p. 142 for notes on this table.

OMAHA, NEBR.-COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 2.—Summary of family expenditure: Average money expenditure for specified groups of goods and services, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class	Number of families		Average number of persons per family	Total	Food	Housing	Household operation		Furnishings and equipment	Clothing	Automobile	Other transportation	Personal care	Medical care	Recreation	Tobacco	Reading	Formal education	Contributions and personal taxes	Other items
	Eligible	Reporting expenditures					Fuel, light, and refrigeration	Other												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
<i>Salaried professional</i>																				
\$1,250-\$1,499	78	8	2.7	100.0	32.3	25.4	6.8	4.4	1.0	9.6	3.4	1.3	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.2	1.4	0.3	1.8	0.1
\$1,500-\$1,749	116	14	3.1	100.0	30.1	23.6	8.1	5.9	2.8	9.3	5.3	2.0	2.1	5.3	3.1	1.1	1.1	.2	2.9	.1
\$1,750-\$1,999	136	19	3.4	100.0	28.4	14.7	7.8	4.9	4.5	9.2	9.6	2.4	2.6	5.7	1.8	1.4	1.0	2.0	3.1	.9
\$2,000-\$2,249	153	18	3.2	100.0	27.6	17.2	6.8	4.3	3.7	9.8	12.5	1.1	2.5	3.6	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.4	5.2	.1
\$2,250-\$2,499	112	13	3.1	100.0	26.5	17.8	8.5	6.4	1.3	10.1	7.4	1.2	1.8	4.7	2.6	1.1	.9	1.1	7.8	.8
\$2,500-\$2,999	189	26	3.3	100.0	22.4	15.8	6.7	6.4	3.2	12.1	9.5	1.4	2.2	5.6	3.7	1.8	1.3	.5	6.3	1.1
\$3,000-\$3,499	143	13	3.4	100.0	24.5	15.6	6.7	7.1	3.1	11.3	7.8	1.8	2.6	4.0	4.2	1.4	1.2	2.4	5.4	.9
\$3,500-\$3,999	129	11	3.4	100.0	24.6	12.1	6.5	8.0	2.0	11.2	7.9	1.0	2.2	6.0	5.4	1.7	.9	1.5	8.7	.3
\$4,000-\$4,999	65	8	3.8	100.0	23.9	12.6	6.7	7.5	2.0	10.5	12.5	.4	1.9	2.9	4.3	1.0	1.2	2.7	6.9	.3
\$5,000-\$7,499	24	5	4.6	100.0	25.6	8.6	5.6	7.8	3.2	14.4	12.5	.9	2.3	4.8	3.5	1.5	.9	2.1	6.2	.1
\$7,500 and over																				
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
<i>Family type: Type 1</i>																				
\$500-\$749	296	4	2.0	733	272	193	74	32	4	12	19	4	18	67	1	18	10		8	1
\$750-\$999	707	14	2.0	913	317	223	68	30	23	59	18	19	28	50	13	26	13		17	9
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,006	21	2.0	1,131	346	236	109	40	40	106	78	14	27	42	20	28	13		27	5
\$1,250-\$1,499	945	29	2.0	1,236	405	192	120	53	47	97	92	20	29	59	37	29	14		39	3
\$1,500-\$1,749	999	29	2.0	1,461	418	251	120	60	87	130	127	26	30	30	39	33	16	(*)	86	8
\$1,750-\$1,999	908	38	2.0	1,692	488	251	115	98	106	148	151	26	38	89	60	35	20		56	11
\$2,000-\$2,249	694	37	2.0	1,806	456	282	120	95	104	168	212	30	40	96	50	36	19	3	85	10
\$2,250-\$2,499	530	24	2.0	2,041	490	313	131	116	138	200	186	34	50	112	72	37	23	(*)	142	7
\$2,500-\$2,999	643	23	2.0	2,068	527	301	147	121	71	213	234	28	45	101	70	30	21	1	149	9
\$3,000-\$3,499	173	12	2.0	2,312	559	308	182	146	50	302	169	50	63	91	78	48	31		209	26

\$3,500-\$3,999	143	11	2.0	2,878	552	409	203	224	66	344	243	32	54	142	138	47	26	-----	369	29
\$4,000-\$4,999	150	14	2.0	3,286	676	313	235	305	119	334	227	48	81	385	148	41	33	-----	277	13
\$5,000-\$7,499	47	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$7,500 and over	27	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
<i>Type I</i>																				
\$500-\$749	296	4	2.0	100.0	37.2	25.3	10.1	4.4	0.5	1.6	2.6	0.5	2.5	9.1	0.1	2.5	1.4	-----	1.1	0.1
\$750-\$999	707	14	2.0	100.0	34.7	24.4	7.4	3.3	2.5	6.5	2.0	2.1	3.1	5.5	1.4	2.8	1.4	-----	1.9	1.0
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,006	21	2.0	100.0	30.7	20.9	9.6	3.5	3.5	9.4	6.9	1.2	2.4	3.7	1.8	2.5	1.1	-----	2.4	.4
\$1,250-\$1,499	945	29	2.0	100.0	32.8	15.5	9.7	4.3	3.8	7.9	7.5	1.6	2.3	4.8	3.0	2.3	1.1	-----	3.2	.2
\$1,500-\$1,749	969	29	2.0	100.0	28.6	17.2	8.2	4.1	6.0	8.9	8.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.3	1.1	(*)	5.9	.5
\$1,750-\$1,999	908	38	2.0	100.0	28.9	14.8	6.8	5.8	6.3	8.7	8.9	1.5	2.2	5.3	3.5	2.1	1.2	-----	3.3	.7
\$2,000-\$2,249	694	37	2.0	100.0	25.2	15.6	6.6	5.3	5.8	9.3	11.7	1.7	2.2	5.3	2.8	2.0	1.0	0.2	4.7	.6
\$2,250-\$2,499	530	24	2.0	100.0	23.5	15.3	6.4	5.7	6.8	9.8	9.1	1.7	2.4	5.5	3.6	1.8	1.1	(*)	7.0	.3
\$2,500-\$2,999	643	23	2.0	100.0	25.5	14.6	7.1	5.9	3.4	10.3	11.3	1.4	2.2	4.9	3.4	1.4	1.0	(*)	7.2	.4
\$3,000-\$3,499	173	12	2.0	100.0	24.2	13.3	7.9	6.4	2.2	13.0	7.3	2.2	2.7	3.9	3.4	2.1	1.3	-----	9.0	1.1
\$3,500-\$3,999	143	11	2.0	100.0	19.2	14.2	7.0	7.8	2.3	12.0	8.5	1.1	1.9	4.9	4.8	1.6	.9	-----	12.8	1.0
\$4,000-\$4,999	150	14	2.0	100.0	20.6	9.5	7.2	9.3	3.6	11.7	6.9	1.5	2.5	11.7	4.5	1.2	1.0	-----	8.4	.4
\$5,000-\$7,499	47	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$7,500 and over	27	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
<i>Types II and III</i>																				
\$500-\$749	231	7	3.6	959	339	142	102	20	7	72	37	17	23	121	13	23	12	6	16	4
\$750-\$999	928	23	3.5	969	344	175	94	33	13	79	63	25	27	43	15	24	9	1	16	8
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,323	31	3.5	1,173	416	190	119	41	56	87	62	18	27	52	24	31	13	4	21	3
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,146	42	3.4	1,375	423	215	132	54	57	130	103	32	31	59	40	22	15	6	45	6
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,190	57	3.4	1,519	474	232	134	72	65	151	88	25	38	92	44	36	16	4	41	7
\$1,750-\$1,999	955	44	3.5	1,698	496	285	150	89	45	170	149	25	44	100	44	42	16	4	45	3
\$2,000-\$2,249	772	44	2.6	1,828	541	264	146	82	66	185	222	22	41	89	72	35	20	7	55	1
\$2,250-\$2,499	588	39	3.3	2,088	567	308	153	106	64	205	241	23	52	150	71	33	23	5	78	9
\$2,500-\$2,999	619	41	3.6	2,282	572	318	162	127	104	284	233	29	52	121	99	38	21	10	113	8
\$3,000-\$3,499	272	20	3.7	2,732	671	378	182	219	135	307	299	20	59	151	103	56	42	11	95	4
\$3,500-\$3,999	150	14	3.5	2,863	787	328	197	231	115	332	156	46	66	109	132	54	30	15	258	7
\$4,000-\$4,999	136	11	3.6	3,246	729	616	200	239	154	337	325	18	65	128	112	66	42	41	171	9
\$5,000-\$7,499	143	10	3.5	4,531	1,054	478	213	331	163	606	658	38	111	188	245	62	41	26	319	8
\$7,500 and over	27	4	3.5	7,821	1,771	728	273	475	135	713	1,656	66	190	227	319	53	35	84	1,078	19

*Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

†Averages and percentages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

See p. 142 for notes on this table.

OMAHA, NEBB.-COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 2.—Summary of family expenditure: Average money expenditure for specified groups of goods and services, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average number of persons per family (4)	Total (5)	Food (6)	Housing (7)	Household operation		Furnishings and equipment (10)	Clothing (11)	Auto-mobile (12)	Other transportation (13)	Personal care (14)	Medical care (15)	Recreation (16)	Tobacco (17)	Reading (18)	Formal education (19)	Contributions and personal taxes (20)	Other items (21)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)					Fuel, light, and refrigeration (8)	Other (9)												
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
<i>Types II and III</i>																				
\$500-\$749.....	231	7	3.6	100.0	35.3	14.8	10.6	2.1	0.7	7.5	3.9	1.8	2.4	12.6	1.9	2.4	1.3	0.6	1.7	0.4
\$750-\$999.....	928	23	3.5	100.0	35.5	18.1	9.7	3.4	1.3	8.2	6.5	2.6	2.8	4.4	1.5	2.5	.9	.1	1.7	.8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,323	31	3.5	100.0	35.6	17.0	10.1	3.5	4.8	7.4	5.3	1.5	2.3	4.4	2.0	2.6	1.1	.3	1.8	.5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,146	42	3.4	100.0	30.8	15.7	9.6	3.9	4.2	9.4	7.8	2.3	2.3	4.3	2.9	1.6	1.1	.4	3.3	.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,190	57	3.4	100.0	31.2	15.3	8.8	4.7	4.3	9.9	5.7	1.6	2.5	6.1	2.9	2.4	1.1	.3	2.7	.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	955	44	3.5	100.0	29.2	16.8	8.8	5.2	2.6	10.0	8.3	1.4	2.6	5.9	2.6	2.5	.9	.3	2.7	.2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	772	44	3.6	100.0	29.6	14.4	8.0	4.5	3.6	10.1	12.2	1.2	2.2	3.8	3.9	1.9	1.1	.4	3.0	.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	588	39	3.3	100.0	27.2	14.8	7.3	5.1	3.1	9.8	11.5	1.1	2.5	7.2	3.4	1.6	1.1	.2	3.7	.4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	619	41	3.6	100.0	25.1	13.9	7.1	5.6	4.6	12.4	10.2	1.3	2.3	5.3	3.9	1.7	.9	.4	4.9	.4
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	272	20	3.7	100.0	24.7	13.8	6.7	8.0	4.9	11.2	10.9	.7	2.2	5.5	3.8	2.1	1.5	.4	3.5	.1
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	150	14	3.5	100.0	27.6	11.5	6.9	8.1	4.0	11.6	5.4	1.6	2.3	3.8	4.6	1.9	1.0	.5	9.0	.2
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	136	11	3.6	100.0	22.5	18.8	6.2	7.4	4.7	10.4	10.0	.5	2.0	3.9	3.4	2.0	1.3	1.3	5.3	.3
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	143	10	3.5	100.0	23.4	10.6	4.7	7.3	3.6	13.4	14.5	.8	2.4	4.1	5.4	1.1	.9	.6	7.0	.2
\$7,500 and over.....	27	4	3.5	100.0	22.7	9.3	3.5	6.1	1.7	9.2	21.1	.8	2.4	2.9	4.1	.7	.4	1.1	13.8	.2
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
<i>Types IV and V</i>																				
\$500-\$749.....	139	3	3.7	888	291	112	93	27	21	23	17	11	12	33	12	22	13	1	8	182
\$750-\$999.....	331	13	3.9	977	373	157	104	44	14	67	61	15	22	47	15	17	11	8	18	3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	779	23	4.4	1,177	425	155	129	49	15	105	41	43	27	84	22	19	13	7	35	4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	836	36	4.4	1,390	517	193	143	51	30	124	67	33	33	81	23	31	15	5	31	5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	918	47	4.2	1,526	519	257	150	64	39	145	62	36	39	61	45	33	16	14	38	8

\$1,750-\$1,999	932	37	4.3	1,630	566	213	150	71	30	192	101	45	41	75	35	25	16	12	48	10
\$2,000-\$2,249	843	41	4.3	1,862	622	219	155	75	62	212	129	37	48	110	56	23	20	13	61	20
\$2,250-\$2,499	745	35	4.2	1,839	614	216	171	79	32	216	113	40	52	98	54	38	17	15	72	12
\$2,500-\$2,999	1,111	62	4.4	2,301	705	256	171	110	84	292	184	38	56	110	71	45	24	34	108	13
\$3,000-\$3,499	262	19	4.3	2,903	735	358	185	157	77	352	286	42	84	149	128	54	25	100	148	23
\$3,500-\$3,999	200	12	4.0	3,323	743	386	207	211	92	377	434	59	70	240	125	47	24	70	223	15
\$4,000-\$4,999	224	24	4.4	3,795	1,006	462	206	225	89	440	468	49	83	195	142	55	29	133	198	15
\$5,000-\$7,499	255	20	4.6	4,616	1,072	459	242	350	114	522	673	63	106	241	223	64	37	109	328	13
\$7,500 and over	109	5	3.4	7,340	1,324	569	304	471	500	1,070	964	38	137	252	468	61	76	112	866	128
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
Types IV and V																				
\$500-\$749	139	3	3.7	100.0	32.7	12.6	11.0	3.0	2.4	2.6	1.9	1.2	1.4	4.3	1.4	2.5	1.5	0.1	0.9	20.5
\$750-\$999	330	13	3.9	100.0	38.3	16.1	10.7	4.5	1.4	6.9	6.2	1.6	2.3	4.8	1.5	1.7	1.1	.8	1.8	.3
\$1,000-\$1,249	779	23	4.4	100.0	36.1	13.3	11.0	4.2	1.4	9.0	3.4	3.7	2.3	7.1	1.9	1.6	1.1	.6	3.0	.3
\$1,250-\$1,499	836	36	4.4	100.0	37.1	13.9	10.3	3.7	2.1	8.9	4.9	2.4	2.7	5.8	1.9	2.2	1.1	.4	2.2	.4
\$1,500-\$1,749	918	47	4.2	100.0	34.0	16.8	9.8	4.2	2.6	9.5	4.1	2.3	2.6	4.0	3.0	2.2	1.0	.9	2.5	.5
\$1,750-\$1,999	932	37	4.3	100.0	34.7	13.1	9.2	4.4	1.8	11.8	6.2	2.8	2.5	4.6	2.2	1.5	1.0	.7	2.9	.6
\$2,000-\$2,249	843	41	4.3	100.0	33.3	11.8	8.3	4.0	3.3	11.4	7.0	2.0	2.6	5.9	3.0	1.2	1.1	.7	3.3	1.1
\$2,250-\$2,499	745	35	4.2	100.0	33.4	11.8	9.3	4.3	1.7	11.8	6.1	2.2	2.8	5.3	2.9	2.1	.9	.8	3.9	.7
\$2,500-\$2,999	1,111	62	4.4	100.0	30.7	11.1	7.4	4.8	3.6	12.7	8.0	1.6	2.4	4.8	3.1	2.0	1.6	1.5	4.7	.6
\$3,000-\$3,499	262	19	4.3	100.0	25.3	12.3	6.4	5.4	2.7	12.1	9.9	1.4	2.9	5.1	4.4	1.9	.9	3.4	5.1	.8
\$3,500-\$3,999	200	12	4.0	100.0	22.5	11.6	6.2	6.3	2.8	11.3	13.0	1.8	2.1	7.2	3.8	1.4	.7	2.1	6.7	.5
\$4,000-\$4,999	224	24	4.4	100.0	26.5	12.2	5.4	5.9	2.3	11.6	12.4	1.3	2.2	5.1	3.7	1.5	.8	3.5	5.2	.4
\$5,000-\$7,499	255	20	4.6	100.0	23.2	9.9	5.2	7.6	2.5	11.3	14.6	1.4	2.3	5.2	4.8	1.4	.8	2.4	7.1	.3
\$7,500 and over	109	5	3.4	100.0	18.1	7.8	4.1	6.4	6.8	14.7	13.1	.5	1.9	3.4	6.4	.8	1.0	1.5	11.8	1.7

See p. 142 for notes on this table.

OMAHA, NEBR.-COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 3.—Food: Average value of all family food, money expenditure for food at home and away from home, average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay, and money expense per meal per food expenditure unit, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class	Number of families		Average value of all family food	Average expenditure for food purchased			Percentage of expenditure for food		Average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay	Average money expenditure per meal per food expenditure unit ¹
	Eligible	Reporting expenditures		All	At home	Away from home	At home	Away from home		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>All families</i>										
\$500-\$749	666	14	\$319	\$299	\$293	\$6	98.0	2.0	\$20	\$0.104
\$750-\$999	1,965	50	351	339	329	10	97.1	2.9	12	.116
\$1,000-\$1,249	3,108	75	414	395	372	23	94.2	5.8	19	.124
\$1,250-\$1,499	2,927	107	458	444	414	30	93.2	6.8	14	.140
\$1,500-\$1,749	3,077	133	481	470	429	41	91.3	8.7	11	.148
\$1,750-\$1,999	2,795	119	528	516	462	54	89.5	10.6	12	.163
\$2,000-\$2,249	2,309	122	554	545	471	74	86.4	13.6	9	.165
\$2,250-\$2,499	1,863	98	572	561	476	85	84.8	15.2	11	.176
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,373	126	639	623	519	104	83.3	16.7	16	.176
\$3,000-\$3,499	707	51	675	667	548	119	82.2	17.8	8	.180
\$3,500-\$3,999	493	37	723	701	551	150	78.6	21.4	22	.197
\$4,000-\$4,999	510	49	845	836	645	191	77.2	22.8	9	.213
\$5,000-\$7,499	445	31	1,027	1,022	733	289	71.8	28.2	5	.224
\$7,500 and over	163	11	1,451	1,431	926	505	64.7	35.3	20	.370
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>										
\$500-\$749	666	14	319	299	293	6	98.0	2.0	20	.104
\$750-\$999	1,469	31	359	346	336	10	97.1	2.9	13	.116
\$1,000-\$1,249	2,054	46	406	383	363	20	94.8	5.2	23	.124
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,547	31	485	471	438	33	93.0	7.0	14	.148
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,465	40	519	503	460	43	91.5	8.5	16	.152
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,057	25	537	528	486	42	92.0	8.0	9	.165
\$2,000-\$2,249	854	33	572	566	496	70	87.6	12.4	6	.173
\$2,250-\$2,499	554	18	572	567	504	63	88.9	11.1	5	.180
\$2,500-\$2,999	588	19	638	622	518	104	83.3	16.7	16	.183
<i>Clerical</i>										
\$750-\$999	496	19	329	321	310	11	96.6	3.4	8	.112
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,054	29	428	419	391	28	93.3	6.7	9	.124
\$1,250-\$1,499	952	36	427	410	384	26	93.7	6.3	17	.128
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,020	36	444	440	400	40	90.9	9.1	4	.146
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,143	32	532	516	446	70	86.4	13.6	16	.167
\$2,000-\$2,249	925	33	536	523	451	72	86.2	13.8	13	.153
\$2,250-\$2,499	816	32	596	581	486	95	83.6	16.4	15	.176
\$2,500-\$2,999	904	32	642	627	526	101	84.1	15.9	15	.169
<i>Independent business and professional</i>										
\$1,250-\$1,499	289	24	436	432	407	25	94.2	5.8	4	.130
\$1,500-\$1,749	299	23	413	411	382	29	92.9	7.1	2	.141
\$1,750-\$1,999	224	22	503	496	460	36	92.7	7.3	7	.153
\$2,000-\$2,249	180	20	602	594	480	114	80.8	19.2	8	.183
\$2,250-\$2,499	170	16	526	521	462	59	88.7	11.3	5	.148
\$2,500-\$2,999	320	26	686	678	540	136	79.9	20.1	10	.178
\$3,000-\$3,499	251	15	668	662	560	102	84.6	15.4	6	.191
\$3,500-\$3,999	133	13	748	746	593	178	78.1	23.9	2	.209
\$4,000-\$4,999	204	21	860	861	682	179	79.2	20.8	5	.211
\$5,000-\$7,499	153	13	1,064	1,062	760	302	71.5	28.5	2	.187
\$7,500 and over	61	4	1,740	1,740	1,037	703	59.6	40.4	2	.395

See p. 142 for notes on this table.

OMAHA, NEBR.-COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 3.—Food: Average value of all family food, money expenditure for food at home and away from home, average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay, and money expense per meal per food expenditure unit, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all family food (4)	Average expenditure for food purchased			Percentage of expenditure for food		Average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay (10)	Average money expenditure per meal per food expenditure unit (11)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		All (5)	At home (6)	Away from home (7)	At home (8)	Away from home (9)		
<i>Salaried business</i>										
\$1,250-\$1,499	61	8	\$379	\$377	\$337	\$40	89.4	10.6	\$2	\$0.137
\$1,500-\$1,749	177	20	491	462	416	46	90.0	10.0	29	.138
\$1,750-\$1,999	235	21	516	506	457	49	90.3	9.7	10	.155
\$2,000-\$2,249	197	18	682	577	501	76	86.8	13.2	5	.177
\$2,250-\$2,499	211	19	632	515	401	114	77.9	22.1	17	.180
\$2,500-\$2,999	381	23	633	613	501	112	81.7	18.3	20	.191
\$3,000-\$3,499	313	23	708	698	561	137	80.4	19.6	10	.175
\$3,500-\$3,999	231	13	699	669	527	142	78.8	21.2	30	.193
\$4,000-\$4,999	241	20	817	810	610	200	75.3	24.7	7	.216
\$5,000-\$7,499	268	13	1,008	1,001	719	282	71.8	28.2	7	.251
\$7,500 and over	102	7	1,276	1,245	858	387	68.9	31.1	31	.355
<i>Salaried professional</i>										
\$1,250-\$1,499	78	8	452	433	399	34	92.1	7.9	19	.153
\$1,500-\$1,749	116	14	476	470	421	49	89.6	10.4	6	.148
\$1,750-\$1,999	136	19	495	489	420	69	85.9	14.1	6	.144
\$2,000-\$2,249	153	18	479	469	411	58	87.6	12.4	10	.158
\$2,250-\$2,499	112	13	538	531	430	101	81.0	19.0	7	.188
\$2,500-\$2,999	180	26	554	530	472	58	89.0	11.0	24	.155
\$3,000-\$3,499	143	13	616	609	499	110	81.9	18.1	7	.173
\$3,500-\$3,999	129	11	741	712	578	134	81.2	18.8	29	.190
\$4,000-\$4,999	65	8	881	853	658	195	77.1	22.9	28	.208
\$5,000-\$7,499	24	5	1,010	1,009	727	282	72.1	27.9	1	.163
<i>Family type: Type I</i>										
\$500-\$749	296	4	300	272	271	1	99.6	.4	28	.120
\$750-\$999	707	14	325	317	306	11	96.5	3.5	8	.142
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,006	21	361	346	318	28	91.9	8.1	15	.152
\$1,250-\$1,499	945	29	416	405	362	43	89.4	10.6	11	.180
\$1,500-\$1,749	969	29	421	418	379	39	90.7	9.3	3	.186
\$1,750-\$1,999	908	38	505	488	415	73	85.0	15.0	17	.218
\$2,000-\$2,249	694	37	459	456	390	66	85.5	14.5	3	.208
\$2,250-\$2,499	530	24	491	480	379	101	79.0	21.0	11	.214
\$2,500-\$2,999	643	23	537	527	411	116	78.0	22.0	10	.238
\$3,000-\$3,499	173	12	568	559	433	126	77.5	22.5	9	.233
\$3,500-\$3,999	143	11	601	552	453	99	82.1	17.9	39	.245
\$4,000-\$4,999	150	14	681	676	486	190	71.9	28.1	5	.268
\$5,000-\$7,499	47	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$7,500 and over	27	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)

†Averages and percentages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

See p. 142 for notes on this table.

OMAHA, NEBR.-COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 3.—Food: Average value of all family food, money expenditure for food at home and away from home, average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay, and money expense per meal per food expenditure unit, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all family food (4)	Average expenditure for food purchased			Percentage of expenditure for food		Average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay (10)	Average money expenditure per meal per food expenditure unit (11)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		All (5)	At home (6)	Away from home (7)	At home (8)	Away from home (9)		
<i>Types II and III</i>										
\$500-\$749.....	231	7	\$355	\$339	\$324	\$15	95.6	4.4	\$16	\$0.102
\$750-\$999.....	928	23	355	344	335	9	97.4	2.6	11	.104
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,323	31	438	416	389	27	93.5	6.5	22	.121
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,146	42	438	423	404	19	95.5	4.5	15	.126
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,190	57	495	474	431	43	90.9	9.1	21	.140
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	955	44	503	496	450	46	90.7	9.3	7	.150
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	772	44	556	541	482	59	89.1	10.9	15	.153
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	538	39	582	567	491	76	86.6	13.4	15	.175
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	619	41	593	572	480	92	83.9	16.1	21	.156
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	272	20	681	671	571	100	85.1	14.9	10	.169
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	150	14	793	787	639	148	81.2	18.8	6	.198
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	136	11	734	729	581	143	79.7	20.3	5	.180
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	143	10	1,062	1,054	724	330	68.7	31.3	8	.256
\$7,500 and over.....	27	4	1,805	1,771	925	846	52.2	47.8	34	.333
<i>Types IV and V</i>										
\$500-\$749.....	139	3	300	291	287	4	98.6	1.4	9	.071
\$750-\$999.....	330	13	395	373	360	13	96.5	3.5	22	.089
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	779	23	440	425	415	10	97.6	2.4	15	.092
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	836	36	531	517	487	30	94.2	5.8	14	.113
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	918	47	526	519	479	40	92.3	7.7	7	.119
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	932	37	577	566	520	46	91.9	8.1	11	.123
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	843	41	631	622	528	94	84.9	15.1	9	.142
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	745	35	621	614	534	80	87.0	13.0	7	.149
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,111	62	722	705	600	105	85.1	14.9	17	.152
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	262	19	741	735	601	134	81.8	18.2	6	.158
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	200	12	765	743	556	187	74.8	25.2	22	.162
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	224	24	1,021	1,006	789	217	78.4	21.6	15	.196
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	255	20	1,076	1,072	789	283	73.6	26.4	4	.203
\$7,500 and over.....	109	5	1,326	1,324	876	448	66.1	33.9	2	.343

OMAHA, NEBR.-COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 4.—Housing: Average value of housing secured with and without money expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all housing plus fuel, light, and refrigeration (4)	Average expense for fuel, light, and refrigeration (5)	Average value of all housing (6)	Average value of housing secured ¹						Percentage of housing value secured without money expenditure ² (13)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)				With money expenditure			Without money expenditure			
						All housing (7)	Family home ² (8)	Other housing ³ (9)	Total (10)	Owne home ⁴ (11)	Rent as pay or gift (12)	
<i>All families</i>												
\$500-\$749	666	14	\$288	\$89	\$198	\$159	\$159	-----	\$39	\$39	-----	19.7
\$750-\$999	1,965	50	299	86	212	189	189	-----	23	15	\$8	10.9
\$1,000-\$1,249	3,108	75	369	118	250	200	199	\$1	50	44	6	20.0
\$1,250-\$1,499	2,927	107	418	131	286	201	200	1	85	71	14	29.7
\$1,500-\$1,749	3,077	133	462	134	326	246	245	1	80	80	-----	24.5
\$1,750-\$1,999	2,795	119	496	138	357	251	247	4	106	101	5	29.7
\$2,000-\$2,249	2,309	122	532	141	390	253	247	6	137	131	6	35.1
\$2,250-\$2,499	1,863	98	579	154	424	273	267	6	151	143	8	35.6
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,373	126	615	162	452	284	268	16	168	160	8	37.2
\$3,000-\$3,499	707	51	712	183	529	353	342	11	176	176	-----	33.3
\$3,500-\$3,999	493	37	764	203	561	375	358	17	186	186	-----	33.1
\$4,000-\$4,999	510	49	937	213	724	458	407	51	266	266	-----	36.7
\$5,000-\$7,499	445	31	965	232	733	450	404	46	253	253	-----	38.6
\$7,500 and over	163	11	1,319	322	997	609	430	179	338	376	12	38.9
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>												
\$500-\$749	666	14	288	89	198	159	159	-----	39	39	-----	19.7
\$750-\$999	1,469	31	289	82	206	187	187	-----	19	8	11	9.2
\$1,000-\$1,249	2,054	46	359	117	241	180	179	1	61	55	6	25.3
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,547	31	398	139	258	178	178	(*)	80	80	-----	31.0
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,465	40	434	130	302	222	222	(*)	80	80	-----	26.5
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,057	25	447	130	316	215	212	3	101	101	-----	32.0
\$2,000-\$2,249	854	33	504	135	368	225	221	4	143	143	-----	38.9
\$2,250-\$2,499	554	18	572	164	407	238	236	2	169	169	-----	41.5
\$2,500-\$2,999	588	19	555	170	384	233	230	3	151	150	1	39.3
<i>Clerical</i>												
\$750-\$999	496	19	328	96	229	196	196	-----	33	33	-----	14.4
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,054	29	393	121	271	240	239	1	31	25	6	11.4
\$1,250-\$1,499	952	36	435	123	311	225	224	1	86	48	38	27.7
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,020	36	477	141	335	262	260	2	73	73	-----	21.8
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,143	32	530	141	388	279	275	4	109	100	9	28.1
\$2,000-\$2,249	925	33	549	146	402	267	264	3	135	122	13	33.6
\$2,250-\$2,499	816	32	572	150	421	268	262	6	153	153	-----	36.3
\$2,500-\$2,999	904	32	625	164	459	276	267	9	183	162	21	40.0
<i>Independent business and professional</i>												
\$1,250-\$1,499	289	24	444	142	301	187	185	2	114	114	-----	37.9
\$1,500-\$1,749	299	23	507	140	366	235	234	1	131	131	-----	35.8
\$1,750-\$1,999	224	22	562	169	392	272	272	(*)	120	120	-----	30.6
\$2,000-\$2,249	180	20	566	156	408	279	252	27	129	129	-----	31.6
\$2,250-\$2,499	170	16	518	140	377	202	195	7	175	114	61	46.4
\$2,500-\$2,999	320	26	665	166	496	253	225	28	243	243	-----	49.0
\$3,000-\$3,499	251	15	719	174	545	348	344	4	197	197	-----	36.1
\$3,500-\$3,999	133	13	782	229	553	473	461	12	80	80	-----	14.5
\$4,000-\$4,999	204	21	1,004	244	760	387	340	47	373	373	-----	49.1
\$5,000-\$7,499	153	13	996	240	756	463	409	54	293	293	-----	38.8
\$7,500 and over	61	4	1,404	328	1,076	696	410	286	380	380	-----	35.3

See p. 142 for notes on this table.

* Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

OMAHA, NEBB.-COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 4.—Housing: Average value of housing secured with and without money expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Con.

Occupational group, family type, and income class	Number of families		Average value of all housing plus fuel, light, and refrigeration	Average expense for fuel, light, and refrigeration	Average value of all housing	Average value of housing secured						Percentage of housing value secured without money expenditure
	EH-gible	Reporting expenditures				With money expenditure			Without money expenditure			
						All housing	Family home	Other housing	Total	Owned home	Rent as pay or gift	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Salaried business</i>												
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	61	8	\$529	\$98	\$431	\$289	\$289	-----	\$142	\$62	\$80	32.9
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	177	20	504	137	366	317	314	\$3	49	49	-----	13.4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	235	21	475	140	334	253	250	3	81	76	5	24.3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	197	18	528	155	371	263	248	5	118	118	-----	31.8
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	211	19	617	145	472	394	388	6	78	78	-----	16.5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	381	23	633	144	489	369	323	46	120	120	-----	24.5
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	313	23	693	199	493	342	326	16	151	151	-----	30.6
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	231	13	773	196	577	333	317	16	244	244	-----	42.3
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	241	20	865	187	678	533	485	48	145	145	-----	21.4
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	268	13	948	229	718	453	410	43	265	265	-----	36.9
\$7,500 and over.....	102	7	1,269	318	951	558	443	115	393	374	19	41.3
<i>Salaried professional</i>												
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	78	8	477	91	386	354	354	-----	32	32	-----	8.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	116	14	521	126	395	322	322	-----	73	73	-----	18.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	136	19	534	135	398	253	235	18	145	118	27	36.4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	153	18	555	115	438	292	283	9	146	136	10	33.3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	112	13	671	172	499	357	332	25	142	102	40	28.5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	180	26	656	159	497	374	362	12	123	123	-----	24.8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	143	13	746	167	579	387	373	14	192	192	-----	33.2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	129	11	726	188	538	348	323	25	190	190	-----	35.3
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	65	8	993	213	780	398	325	73	332	332	-----	49.0
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	24	5	981	221	760	340	293	47	420	420	-----	55.3
\$7,500 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Family type: Type I</i>												
\$500-\$749.....	296	4	307	74	233	193	193	-----	40	40	-----	17.2
\$750-\$999.....	707	14	316	68	248	223	223	-----	25	5	20	10.1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,006	21	421	109	311	236	234	2	75	75	-----	24.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	945	29	441	120	321	192	191	1	129	91	38	40.2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	969	29	467	120	344	251	250	1	93	93	-----	27.0
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	908	38	479	115	362	251	248	3	111	100	11	30.7
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	694	37	541	120	420	282	276	6	133	133	-----	32.9
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	630	24	547	131	415	313	305	8	102	102	-----	24.6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	643	23	607	147	459	301	264	37	153	153	-----	34.4
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	173	12	720	182	538	308	302	6	230	230	-----	42.3
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	143	11	749	203	545	409	403	6	136	136	-----	25.0
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	150	14	971	235	736	313	284	29	423	423	-----	57.5
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	47	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$7,500 and over.....	27	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)

† Averages and percentages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

See p. 142 for notes on this table.

OMAHA, NEBR.—COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 4.—Housing: Average value of housing secured with and without money expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Con.

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all housing plus fuel, light, and refrigeration (4)	Average expense for fuel, light, and refrigeration (5)	Average value of all housing (6)	Average value of housing secured						Percentage of housing value secured without money expenditure (13)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)				With money expenditure			Without money expenditure			
						All housing (7)	Family home (8)	Other housing (9)	Total (10)	Owened home (11)	Rent as pay or gift (12)	
<i>Types II and III</i>												
\$500-\$749.....	231	7	\$249	\$102	\$145	\$142	\$142	-----	\$3	\$3	-----	2.1
\$750-\$999.....	928	23	279	94	183	175	175	-----	8	5	\$3	4.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,823	81	336	119	215	199	199	(*)	16	10	6	7.4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,146	42	407	132	274	215	215	(*)	59	55	4	21.5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,190	57	424	134	289	232	231	\$1	57	57	-----	19.7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	955	44	541	150	390	285	281	4	105	104	1	26.9
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	772	44	530	146	383	264	260	4	119	117	2	31.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	588	39	590	153	436	308	304	4	128	119	9	29.4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	619	41	615	162	451	318	312	6	133	118	15	29.5
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	272	20	706	182	524	378	370	8	146	146	-----	27.9
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	150	14	780	197	583	328	324	4	255	255	-----	43.7
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	136	11	967	200	767	610	558	52	157	157	-----	20.5
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	143	10	961	213	748	478	447	31	270	270	-----	36.1
\$7,500 and over.....	27	4	1,266	278	993	728	500	228	265	195	70	26.7
<i>Types IV and V</i>												
\$500-\$749.....	139	3	309	98	210	112	112	-----	98	98	-----	46.7
\$750-\$999.....	330	13	325	104	219	157	157	-----	62	62	-----	28.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	779	23	365	129	234	156	156	-----	78	63	15	33.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	836	36	410	143	266	193	192	1	73	73	-----	27.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	918	47	505	150	354	257	256	1	97	97	-----	27.4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	932	37	467	150	316	213	209	4	103	99	4	32.6
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	843	41	529	155	372	219	211	8	153	139	14	41.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	745	85	592	171	420	216	210	6	204	191	13	48.6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,111	62	623	171	451	256	246	10	195	186	9	43.2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	262	19	714	185	528	358	340	18	170	170	-----	32.2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	200	12	763	207	555	386	350	36	169	169	-----	30.5
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	224	24	896	206	689	462	397	65	227	227	-----	32.9
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	255	20	961	242	719	459	402	57	260	260	-----	36.2
\$7,500 and over.....	109	5	1,290	304	986	569	387	182	417	417	-----	42.3

* Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

See p. 142 for notes on this table.

OMAHA, NEBR.-COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 4-A.—Money expenditure for family home by owners and renters, and facilities included in rent for family home: By occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of families ¹		Average money expense for family home		Percentage of renters having specified facilities included in rent ²							Percentage with none of these facilities included in rent (15)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Owning (4)	Renting (5)	Home owners (6)	Renters (7)	Heat (8)	Furnishings (9)	Garage (10)	Light (11)	Water (12)	Mechanical refrigerator (13)	Refrigeration (14)	
<i>All families</i>														
\$500-\$749	666	14	30	70	\$92	\$191	15		7		56			23
\$750-\$999	1,965	50	13	81	111	211	29	20	31	20	51			22
\$1,000-\$1,249	3,108	75	33	58	133	250	12	10	46	8	39	3		29
\$1,250-\$1,499	2,927	107	36	59	116	262	14	7	50	2	29	3	1	22
\$1,500-\$1,749	3,077	133	46	50	182	307	19	3	56	2	26	9	2	22
\$1,750-\$1,999	2,795	119	43	55	152	321	23	8	57	8	35	6	4	18
\$2,000-\$2,249	2,309	122	56	42	178	346	26	17	56	18	37	9	9	11
\$2,250-\$2,499	1,863	98	55	42	167	425	37	17	62	3	45	27		7
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,373	126	64	29	197	422	16	21	76	2	21	10	8	6
\$3,000-\$3,499	707	51	58	40	200	538	20	9	68		20	9		24
\$3,500-\$3,999	493	37	60	40	263	507	21	20	79		29	16	6	
\$4,000-\$4,999	510	49	62	38	266	707	18		84		22			3
\$5,000-\$7,499	445	31	80	20	346	572			100					
\$7,500 and over	163	11	81	17	352	735	12		100		12			
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>														
\$500-\$749	666	14	30	70	92	191	15		7		56			23
\$750-\$999	1,469	31	10	82	72	211	30	21	35	21	48			20
\$1,000-\$1,249	2,054	46	39	52	130	232	14	12	50	13	43		4	23
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,547	31	40	60	101	226	3		61		24			14
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,465	40	52	41	200	267	21		54		27	8		25
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,057	25	43	57	122	283	14	6	58		28			28
\$2,000-\$2,249	854	33	64	36	164	324	38	16	48	25	48		9	13
\$2,250-\$2,499	554	18	67	33	193	346	34	34	22		45	34		34
\$2,500-\$2,999	588	19	61	24	162	351			76					24
<i>Clerical</i>														
\$750-\$999	496	19	23	77	171	211	23	15	21	15	60			26
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,054	29	22	69	140	283	8	8	37		31	8		40
\$1,250-\$1,499	952	36	25	63	120	300	24	11	31	33	34	5		31
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,020	36	35	63	143	330	20	4	51	4	30	11	4	20
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,143	32	44	53	189	343	34	12	55	16	50	11	6	6
\$2,000-\$2,249	925	33	54	42	208	351	20	20	53	20	34	14	7	12
\$2,250-\$2,499	816	32	58	42	126	446	33	12	83		38	26		
\$2,500-\$2,999	904	32	62	32	208	432	8	16	85		17		9	
<i>Independent business and professional</i>														
\$1,250-\$1,499	289	24	64	35	143	254	6		53	6	6		6	40
\$1,500-\$1,749	299	23	58	38	151	328	6		70		11			24
\$1,750-\$1,999	224	22	48	48	175	345	38		42		38	7		19
\$2,000-\$2,249	180	20	56	44	165	413	8	17	83	17	17	8	8	
\$2,250-\$2,499	170	16	50	87	179	279	39	33	39	29	56	22		10
\$2,500-\$2,999	320	26	80	18	187	369		28	94		6	56		6
\$3,000-\$3,499	251	15	69	31	188	671	32		66		32			34
\$3,500-\$3,999	133	13	59	41	410	498			100					
\$4,000-\$4,999	204	21	75	25	236	654			100					
\$5,000-\$7,499	153	13	75	25	326	741			100					
\$7,500 and over	61	4	88	17	279	900			100					

See p. 143 for notes on this table.

OMAHA, NEBR.-COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 4-A.—Money expenditure for family home by owners and renters, and facilities included in rent for family home: By occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of families		Average money expense for family home		Percentage of renters having specified facilities included in rent							Percentage with none of these facilities included in rent (15)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Owning (4)	Renting (5)	Home owners (6)	Renters (7)	Heat (8)	Furnishings (9)	Garage (10)	Light (11)	Water (12)	Mechanical refrigerator (13)	Refrigeration (14)	
<i>Salaried business</i>														
\$1,250-\$1,499	61	8	26	59	\$159	\$399	62	50	38		62	25		25
\$1,500-\$1,749	177	20	43	57	288	342	15	9	76	9	21			9
\$1,750-\$1,999	235	21	32	64	110	326		6	64	6		6	6	36
\$2,000-\$2,249	197	18	39	57	133	311	10		84		20	10	10	6
\$2,250-\$2,499	211	19	29	66	161	506	50	5	60		55	31		5
\$2,500-\$2,999	381	23	61	35	223	460	31	31	78	9	41	22	22	
\$3,000-\$3,499	313	23	55	40	211	464	10	10	62		10	10		28
\$3,500-\$3,999	231	13	62	38	199	515	24	24	76		41	24		
\$4,000-\$4,999	241	20	44	56	298	738	27		80		33			
\$5,000-\$7,499	268	13	81	19	368	530			100					
\$7,500 and over	102	7	80	17	400	680	17		100		17			
<i>Salaried professional</i>														
\$1,250-\$1,499	78	8	19	81	218	373	57	57	64	14	57	21	21	
\$1,500-\$1,749	116	14	38	62	177	405	22	22	61	10	22	22	10	39
\$1,750-\$1,999	136	19	40	48	171	316	13	7	73	7	13	7	7	20
\$2,000-\$2,249	153	18	40	43	147	421	44	33	44		41	24	15	12
\$2,250-\$2,499	112	13	37	51	281	428	30	17	37		57	10		
\$2,500-\$2,999	180	26	55	45	250	482	53	51	35		53	8	8	6
\$3,000-\$3,499	143	13	46	54	209	548	26	17	81		35	18	18	10
\$3,500-\$3,999	129	11	59	41	189	505	35	32	65					
\$4,000-\$4,999	65	8	90	10	254	600								
\$5,000-\$7,499	24	5	100		292									
\$7,500 and over														
<i>Family type: Type I</i>														
\$500-\$749	296	4	25	75	79	232	33				67			
\$750-\$999	707	14	13	78	138	261	69	44	10	44	90			
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,066	21	42	54	120	312	36	18	55	18	55	9		18
\$1,250-\$1,499	945	29	42	48	141	272	22	11	36		47	9	2	18
\$1,500-\$1,749	989	29	45	55	181	304	34		44		34	20		22
\$1,750-\$1,999	908	38	38	58	156	308	38	3	49	10	45	17	10	14
\$2,000-\$2,249	694	37	48	51	175	370	38	20	30	16	59	16	7	14
\$2,250-\$2,499	530	24	45	55	191	450	51		74		58	47		3
\$2,500-\$2,999	643	23	62	31	162	442	37	46	63		50	13	13	
\$3,000-\$3,499	173	12	74	26	173	652	29	29	79		29	29		21
\$3,500-\$3,999	143	11	78	22	419	492	54		45		54	27	27	
\$4,000-\$4,999	150	14	92	8	229	935			100					
\$5,000-\$7,499	47	1	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
\$7,500 and over	27	2	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)

See p. 143 for notes on this table.

†Averages and percentages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

OMAHA, NEBR.-COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 4-A.—Money expenditure for family home by owners and renters, and facilities included in rent for family home: By occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of families		Average money expense for family home		Percentage of renters having specified facilities included in rent							Percentage with none of these facilities included in rent (15)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Owning (4)	Renting (5)	Home owners (6)	Renters (7)	Heat (8)	Furnishings (9)	Garage (10)	Light (11)	Water (12)	Mechanical refrigerator (13)	Refrigeration (14)	
<i>Types II and III</i>														
\$500-\$749.....	231	7	14	86	\$160	\$140	---	---	17	---	67	---	---	17
\$750-\$999.....	928	23	3	92	61	174	8	8	35	5	34	---	---	34
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,323	31	17	70	192	213	---	5	42	36	---	---	5	32
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,146	42	26	72	84	265	11	7	57	4	16	---	---	25
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,190	57	40	55	168	283	13	6	49	4	22	4	3	30
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	955	44	37	61	172	346	20	20	54	8	32	---	---	26
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	772	44	51	46	195	338	11	11	74	7	21	2	---	16
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	588	39	45	53	162	428	17	22	71	3	30	17	---	3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	619	41	44	41	220	434	8	14	96	4	13	3	13	1
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	272	20	44	51	190	508	9	9	64	---	9	9	---	27
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	150	14	62	38	177	562	32	32	68	---	32	32	---	---
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	136	11	40	60	299	694	25	---	87	---	25	---	---	---
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	143	10	59	41	329	668	---	---	100	---	---	---	---	---
\$7,500 and over.....	27	4	38	50	79	810	25	---	100	---	25	---	---	---
<i>Types IV and V</i>														
\$500-\$749.....	139	3	67	33	63	210	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
\$750-\$999.....	330	13	44	56	76	217	---	---	70	---	15	---	---	30
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	779	23	48	43	103	239	---	11	39	---	22	---	---	39
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	836	36	44	56	125	244	8	2	55	2	25	---	---	20
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	918	47	55	38	196	363	10	2	82	2	24	2	2	9
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	932	37	54	45	136	306	8	---	71	8	25	2	---	13
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	843	41	67	30	169	333	34	23	61	33	33	11	21	3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	745	35	70	25	156	395	45	28	38	5	50	17	---	17
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,111	62	76	22	204	397	8	10	67	---	8	13	---	15
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	262	19	62	38	222	533	35	---	71	---	35	---	---	21
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	200	12	46	54	208	473	---	21	100	---	15	---	---	---
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	224	24	56	44	274	598	20	---	73	---	30	---	---	---
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	255	20	88	12	368	484	---	---	100	---	---	---	---	7
\$7,500 and over.....	109	5	100	---	387	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

See p. 143 for notes on this page.

OMAHA, NEBR.-COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 5.—Household operation: Average money expenditure for groups of items of household operation, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for household operation					Percentage of total household operation expenditure			
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Fuel, light, and refrigeration ¹ (5)	Paid household help		Other items ² (8)	Fuel, light, and refrigeration ¹ (9)	Paid household help (10)	Other items (11)	
					Average amount (6)	Percentage of families having (7)					
<i>All families</i>											
\$500-\$749	666	14	\$116	\$80			\$27	76.7		23.3	
\$750-\$999	1,965	50	120	86	\$1	5	33	71.7	0.8	27.5	
\$1,000-\$1,249	3,108	75	161	118	(*)	3	43	73.3	(*)	26.7	
\$1,250-\$1,499	2,927	107	184	131	3	19	50	71.2	1.6	27.2	
\$1,500-\$1,749	3,077	133	200	134	5	9	61	67.0	2.5	30.5	
\$1,750-\$1,999	2,795	119	224	138	9	22	77	61.6	4.0	34.4	
\$2,000-\$2,249	2,309	122	225	141	8	19	76	62.7	3.5	33.8	
\$2,250-\$2,499	1,863	98	252	154	12	24	86	61.1	4.8	34.1	
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,373	126	279	162	21	33	96	58.1	7.5	34.4	
\$3,000-\$3,499	707	51	361	183	55	52	123	50.7	15.2	34.1	
\$3,500-\$3,999	493	37	424	203	99	76	122	47.9	23.3	28.8	
\$4,000-\$4,999	510	49	465	213	119	64	133	45.8	25.6	28.6	
\$5,000-\$7,499	445	31	594	232	194	82	108	39.1	32.6	28.3	
\$7,500 and over	163	11	934	322	355	86	257	34.5	38.0	27.5	
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>											
\$500-\$749	666	14	116	89			27	76.7		23.3	
\$750-\$999	1,469	31	115	82	1	7	32	71.3	9	27.8	
\$1,000-\$1,249	2,054	46	160	117	(*)	2	43	73.1	(*)	26.9	
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,547	31	189	130	4	25	46	73.6	2.1	24.3	
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,465	40	191	130	5	8	56	68.1	2.6	29.3	
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,057	25	217	130	15	23	72	59.9	6.9	33.2	
\$2,000-\$2,249	854	33	208	135	3	12	70	64.9	1.4	33.7	
\$2,250-\$2,499	554	18	249	164	2	10	83	65.9	.8	33.3	
\$2,500-\$2,999	588	19	259	170	8	23	81	65.6	3.1	31.3	
<i>Clerical</i>											
\$750-\$999	496	19	134	96			38	71.6		28.4	
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,054	29	163	121	(*)	4	42	74.2	(*)	25.8	
\$1,250-\$1,499	952	36	177	123	2	10	52	69.5	1.0	29.5	
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,020	36	199	141	(*)	5	58	70.9	(*)	29.1	
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,143	32	222	141	5	22	76	63.5	2.3	34.2	
\$2,000-\$2,249	925	33	236	146	11	24	79	61.8	4.7	33.5	
\$2,250-\$2,499	816	32	252	150	17	34	85	59.5	6.8	33.7	
\$2,500-\$2,999	904	32	287	164	20	38	103	57.1	7.0	35.9	
<i>Independent business and professional</i>											
\$1,250-\$1,499	289	24	202	142	2	18	58	70.3	1.0	28.7	
\$1,500-\$1,749	299	23	230	140	13	5	77	60.9	5.6	33.5	
\$1,750-\$1,999	224	22	281	169	9	27	103	60.2	3.2	36.6	
\$2,000-\$2,249	180	20	259	156	21	25	82	60.2	8.1	31.7	
\$2,250-\$2,499	170	16	235	140	20	19	75	59.6	8.6	31.8	
\$2,500-\$2,999	320	26	307	166	30	41	111	54.1	9.7	36.2	
\$3,000-\$3,499	251	15	340	174	49	52	117	51.2	14.4	34.4	
\$3,500-\$3,999	133	13	430	229	98	54	103	53.2	22.8	24.0	
\$4,000-\$4,999	204	21	523	244	155	73	124	46.7	29.6	23.7	
\$5,000-\$7,499	153	13	585	240	220	86	125	41.1	37.7	21.2	
\$7,500 and over	61	4	1,065	328	349	100	388	30.8	32.9	36.4	

See p. 143 for notes on this table.

*Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages less than 0.1 are not shown.

OMAHA, NEBR.-COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 5.—Household operation: Average money expenditure for groups of items of household operation, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and in- come class	Number of families		Average money expenditure for household operation					Percentage of total household opera- tion expenditure			
	Eligi- ble	Report ing ex- pendi- tures	Total	Fuel, light, and re- friger- ation	Paid household help		Other items	Fuel, light, and re- friger- ation	Paid house- hold help	Other items	
					Average amount	Percent- age of families having					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
<i>Salaried business</i>											
\$1,250-\$1,499	61	8	\$165	\$98			\$67	59.4		40.6	
\$1,500-\$1,749	177	20	217	137	\$7	30	73	63.1	3.2	33.7	
\$1,750-\$1,999	235	21	226	140	7	16	79	61.9	3.1	35.0	
\$2,000-\$2,249	197	18	247	155	10	25	82	62.8	4.0	33.2	
\$2,250-\$2,499	211	19	249	145	10	20	94	58.2	4.0	37.8	
\$2,500-\$2,999	381	23	255	144	28	21	83	56.5	11.0	32.5	
\$3,000-\$3,449	313	23	388	199	62	49	127	51.3	16.0	32.7	
\$3,500-\$3,999	231	13	423	196	106	83	121	46.3	25.1	28.6	
\$4,000-\$4,999	241	20	421	187	97	60	137	44.4	23.0	32.6	
\$5,000-\$7,499	268	13	605	229	183	79	193	37.7	30.3	32.0	
\$7,500 and over	102	7	855	318	358	78	179	37.2	41.9	20.9	
<i>Salaried professional</i>											
\$1,250-\$1,499	78	8	150	91	5	14	54	60.7	3.3	36.0	
\$1,500-\$1,749	116	14	219	126	14	25	79	57.5	6.4	36.1	
\$1,750-\$1,999	136	19	220	135	11	23	74	61.1	5.0	33.9	
\$2,000-\$2,249	163	18	188	115	2	5	71	61.2	1.0	37.8	
\$2,250-\$2,499	112	13	301	172	23	33	106	57.2	7.6	35.2	
\$2,500-\$2,999	180	26	311	159	42	48	110	51.1	13.5	35.4	
\$3,000-\$3,499	143	13	342	167	50	55	125	48.9	14.6	36.5	
\$3,500-\$3,999	129	11	418	188	87	87	143	45.0	20.8	34.2	
\$4,000-\$4,999	65	8	450	213	89	52	148	47.3	19.8	32.9	
\$5,000-\$7,499	24	5	527	221	148	86	158	41.9	28.1	30.0	
<i>Family type: Type I</i>											
\$500-\$749	296	4	106	74			32	69.8		30.2	
\$750-\$999	707	14	98	68			30	69.4		30.6	
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,006	21	149	109			40	73.2		26.8	
\$1,250-\$1,499	945	29	173	120	2	25	51	69.4	1.1	29.5	
\$1,500-\$1,749	969	29	180	120	1	3	59	66.7	.5	32.8	
\$1,750-\$1,999	908	38	213	115	8	32	90	54.0	3.8	42.2	
\$2,000-\$2,249	694	37	215	120	9	26	86	55.8	4.2	40.0	
\$2,250-\$2,499	530	24	247	131	8	21	108	53.1	3.2	43.7	
\$2,500-\$2,999	643	23	268	147	22	31	99	54.9	8.2	36.9	
\$3,000-\$3,499	173	12	328	182	13	39	133	55.5	3.9	40.6	
\$3,500-\$3,999	143	11	427	203	86	75	138	47.5	20.2	32.3	
\$4,000-\$4,999	150	14	540	235	131	73	174	43.5	24.3	32.2	
\$5,000-\$7,499	47	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	
\$7,500 and over	27	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	

See p. 143 for notes on this table.

†Averages and percentages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

OMAHA, NEBR.—COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 5.—Household operation: Average money expenditure for groups of items of household operation, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for household operation					Percentage of total household operation expenditure		
	Eligible (2)	Report ing ex-pen-ditures (3)	Total (4)	Fuel, light, and re-fer-ri-gation (5)	Paid household help		Other items (8)	Fuel, light, and re-fer-ri-gation (9)	Paid house-hold help (10)	Other items (11)
					Average amount (6)	Per-cent-age of fam-ilies hav-ing (7)				
<i>Types II and III</i>										
\$500-\$749.....	231	7	\$122	\$102			\$20	83.6		16.4
\$750-\$999.....	928	23	127	94	\$1	11	32	74.0	0.8	25.2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,323	31	160	119	(*)	6	41	74.4	(*)	25.6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,146	42	186	132	5	19	49	71.0	2.7	26.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,190	57	206	134	12	20	60	65.1	5.8	29.1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	955	44	239	150	18	33	71	62.8	7.5	29.7
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	772	44	228	146	13	22	69	64.0	5.7	30.3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	588	39	259	153	29	45	77	59.1	11.2	29.7
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	619	41	289	162	34	53	93	56.0	11.8	32.2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	272	20	401	182	106	70	113	45.4	26.4	28.2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	150	14	428	197	125	91	106	46.0	29.2	24.8
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	136	11	439	200	140	66	99	45.5	31.9	22.6
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	143	10	544	213	151	89	180	39.1	27.8	33.1
\$7,500 and over.....	27	4	748	273	286	100	189	36.5	38.2	25.3
<i>Types IV and V</i>										
\$500-\$749.....	139	3	125	98			27	78.4		21.6
\$750-\$999.....	330	13	148	104			44	70.3		29.7
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	779	23	178	129			49	72.4		27.6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	836	36	194	143	(*)	8	51	73.7	(*)	26.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	918	47	214	150	(*)	1	64	70.1	(*)	29.9
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	932	37	221	150	1	2	70	67.9	.4	31.7
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	843	41	230	155	2	9	73	67.4	.9	31.7
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	745	35	250	171	2	9	77	68.4	1.0	30.6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,111	62	281	171	14	22	96	60.8	5.0	34.2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	262	19	342	185	31	41	126	54.1	9.1	36.8
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	200	12	418	207	88	66	123	49.5	21.1	29.4
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	224	24	431	206	99	57	126	47.8	23.0	28.2
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	255	20	592	242	203	74	147	40.9	34.3	24.8
\$7,500 and over.....	109	5	775	304	176	79	295	39.2	22.7	38.1

*Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages less than 0.1 are not shown.

OMAHA, NEBR.-COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 6.—**Clothing:** Average money expenditure for clothing for husband and wife and other family members, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class	Number of families		Average money expenditure for clothing ¹				Percentage of total family clothing expenditure		
	Eligible	Reporting expenditures	All family members	Husband	Wife	Other family members	Husband	Wife	Other family members
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>All families</i>									
\$500-\$749.....	666	14	\$35	\$16	\$11	\$8	45.7	31.4	22.9
\$750-\$999.....	1,965	50	70	27	28	15	38.6	40.0	21.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3,108	75	98	37	38	23	37.7	38.8	23.5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	2,927	107	118	42	44	32	35.6	37.3	27.1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	3,077	133	142	56	54	32	39.5	38.0	22.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	2,795	119	170	61	64	45	35.9	37.6	26.5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2,309	122	190	66	66	58	34.7	34.3	30.5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1,868	98	208	66	80	62	31.7	33.5	29.8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,373	126	269	86	95	88	32.0	35.3	32.7
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	707	51	322	115	115	92	35.7	35.7	28.6
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	493	37	354	133	129	92	37.6	36.4	26.0
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	510	49	396	141	146	109	35.6	36.9	27.5
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	445	31	630	179	290	161	28.4	46.0	25.6
\$7,500 and over.....	163	11	968	346	389	236	35.7	39.9	24.4
<i>Occupational group:</i>									
<i>Wage earner</i>									
\$500-\$749.....	666	14	35	16	11	8	45.7	31.4	22.9
\$750-\$999.....	1,469	31	68	26	26	16	38.3	38.2	23.5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	2,054	46	98	38	37	23	38.8	37.7	23.5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,547	31	116	40	46	30	34.5	39.6	25.9
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,465	40	150	61	56	33	40.7	37.3	27.0
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,057	25	178	64	62	52	36.0	34.8	29.2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	854	33	183	64	56	63	35.0	30.6	34.4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	554	18	175	59	63	53	33.7	36.0	30.3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	588	19	236	72	80	54	30.5	33.9	35.6
<i>Clerical</i>									
\$750-\$999.....	496	19	74	30	32	12	40.5	43.3	16.2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,054	29	98	35	40	23	35.7	40.8	23.5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	952	36	126	48	44	34	38.1	34.9	27.0
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,020	36	132	51	51	30	38.7	38.6	22.7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,143	32	160	56	64	40	35.0	40.0	25.0
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	925	33	198	70	74	54	35.4	37.3	27.3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	816	32	222	61	82	79	27.5	36.9	35.6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	904	32	263	88	88	87	33.4	33.5	33.1
<i>Independent business and professional</i>									
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	289	24	94	30	31	33	31.9	33.0	35.1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	299	23	130	48	54	28	36.9	41.6	21.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	224	22	154	54	64	36	35.1	41.5	23.4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	180	20	216	63	98	55	29.2	45.3	25.5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	170	16	211	80	77	54	37.9	36.5	25.6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	320	26	314	96	114	104	30.6	36.3	33.1
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	251	15	283	89	99	100	30.9	34.4	34.7
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	133	13	361	124	125	112	34.4	34.6	31.0
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	204	21	363	121	143	99	33.3	39.4	27.3
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	153	13	421	132	126	163	31.4	29.9	38.7
\$7,500 and over.....	61	4	1,331	486	499	346	36.5	37.5	26.0

See p. 143 for notes on this table.

OMAHA, NEBR.-COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 6.—**Clothing:** Average money expenditure for clothing for husband and wife and other family members, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for clothing				Percentage of total family clothing expenditure		
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	All family members (4)	Husband (5)	Wife (6)	Other family members (7)	Husband (8)	Wife (9)	Other family members (10)
<i>Salaried business</i>									
\$1,250-\$1,499	61	8	\$136	\$66	\$53	\$17	48.5	39.0	12.5
\$1,500-\$1,749	177	20	156	57	55	44	36.5	35.3	28.2
\$1,750-\$1,999	235	21	206	82	88	36	39.8	42.7	17.5
\$2,000-\$2,249	197	18	171	63	59	49	36.8	34.5	28.7
\$2,250-\$2,499	211	19	242	96	104	42	39.7	43.0	17.3
\$2,500-\$2,999	381	23	287	93	110	84	32.4	38.3	29.3
\$3,000-\$3,499	313	23	370	144	137	89	39.0	37.0	24.0
\$3,500-\$3,999	231	13	366	141	134	91	38.5	36.6	24.9
\$4,000-\$4,999	241	20	441	163	166	112	37.0	37.6	25.4
\$5,000-\$7,499	268	13	755	208	391	156	27.5	51.8	20.7
\$7,500 and over	102	7	750	262	519	169	34.9	42.6	22.5
<i>Salaried professional</i>									
\$1,250-\$1,499	78	8	129	44	70	15	34.1	54.3	11.6
\$1,500-\$1,749	116	14	145	48	56	41	33.1	38.6	28.3
\$1,750-\$1,999	136	19	158	52	48	58	32.9	30.4	36.7
\$2,000-\$2,249	153	18	166	64	54	48	38.6	32.5	28.9
\$2,250-\$2,499	112	13	201	66	106	29	32.8	52.8	14.4
\$2,500-\$2,999	180	26	286	90	117	79	31.5	40.9	27.6
\$3,000-\$3,499	143	13	250	96	100	84	34.3	35.7	30.0
\$3,500-\$3,999	129	11	324	127	123	74	39.2	38.0	22.8
\$4,000-\$4,999	65	8	334	122	87	125	36.5	28.0	37.5
\$5,000-\$7,499	24	5	565	153	195	217	27.1	34.5	38.4
\$7,500 and over									
<i>Family type: Type I</i>									
\$500-\$749	296	4	12	7	5		58.3	41.7	
\$750-\$999	707	14	59	28	31		47.4	52.6	
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,006	21	106	48	56	2	45.3	52.8	1.9
\$1,250-\$1,499	945	29	97	49	48		50.5	49.5	
\$1,500-\$1,749	969	29	130	64	66		49.2	50.8	
\$1,750-\$1,999	908	38	148	70	78		47.3	52.7	
\$2,000-\$2,249	694	37	168	73	94	1	43.4	56.0	.6
\$2,250-\$2,499	530	24	200	79	109	12	39.5	54.5	6.0
\$2,500-\$2,999	643	23	213	99	114		46.5	53.5	
\$3,000-\$3,499	173	12	302	147	154	1	48.7	51.0	.3
\$3,500-\$3,999	143	11	344	172	172		50.0	50.0	
\$4,000-\$4,999	150	14	384	187	192	5	48.7	50.0	1.3
\$5,000-\$7,499	47	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$7,500 and over	27	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
<i>Types II and III</i>									
\$500-\$749	231	7	72	32	22	18	44.5	30.5	25.0
\$750-\$999	928	23	79	29	29	21	36.7	36.7	26.6
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,323	31	87	32	32	23	36.8	36.8	26.4
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,146	42	130	48	52	30	36.9	40.0	23.1
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,190	57	151	64	54	33	42.4	35.8	21.8
\$1,750-\$1,999	955	44	170	65	65	40	38.3	38.2	23.5
\$2,000-\$2,249	772	44	185	71	63	51	38.4	34.0	27.6
\$2,250-\$2,499	538	39	205	76	87	42	37.1	42.4	20.5
\$2,500-\$2,999	619	41	284	97	117	70	34.2	41.2	24.6
\$3,000-\$3,499	272	20	307	112	117	78	36.5	38.1	25.4
\$3,500-\$3,999	150	14	332	130	132	70	39.2	39.7	21.1
\$4,000-\$4,999	136	11	337	137	122	78	40.7	36.2	23.1
\$5,000-\$7,499	143	10	606	217	262	127	35.8	43.2	21.0
\$7,500 and over	27	4	713	237	330	146	33.2	46.3	20.5

See p. 143 for notes on this table.

† Averages and percentages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

OMAHA, NEBR.-COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 6.—Clothing; Average money expenditure for clothing for husband and wife and other family members, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued.

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for clothing				Percentage of total family clothing expenditure		
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	All family mem- bers (4)	Hus- band (5)	Wife (6)	Other family mem- bers (7)	Hus- band (8)	Wife (9)	Other family mem- bers (10)
<i>Types IV and V</i>									
\$500-\$749.....	139	3	\$23	\$10	\$5	\$8	43.5	21.7	34.8
\$750-\$999.....	330	13	67	20	16	31	29.8	23.9	46.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	779	23	106	32	26	48	30.2	24.5	45.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	836	36	124	27	30	67	21.8	24.2	54.0
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	918	47	145	37	41	67	25.5	23.3	46.2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	932	37	192	47	51	94	24.5	26.6	48.9
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	843	41	212	56	47	109	26.4	22.2	51.4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	745	35	216	50	53	113	23.1	24.5	52.4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,111	62	292	73	72	147	25.0	24.7	50.3
\$3,000-\$5,499.....	262	19	352	96	90	166	27.3	25.6	47.1
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	200	12	377	107	96	174	28.4	25.5	46.1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	224	24	440	113	131	196	25.7	29.8	44.5
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	255	20	522	138	172	212	26.4	32.9	40.7
\$7,500 and over.....	109	5	1,070	400	352	318	37.4	32.9	29.7

See p. 143 for notes on this table.

OMAHA, NEBR.-COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 7.—Personal care: Average money expenditure for toilet articles and preparations, and services, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for personal care			Percentage of total personal care expenditure	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Serv-ices ¹ (5)	Toilet articles and preparations (6)	Serv-ices ¹ (7)	Toilet articles and preparations (8)
<i>All families</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	666	14	\$18	\$7	\$11	38.9	61.1
\$750-\$999.....	1,965	50	26	10	16	38.5	61.5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3,108	75	27	11	16	40.7	59.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	2,927	107	32	14	18	43.8	56.2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	3,077	133	36	16	20	44.4	55.6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	2,795	119	41	18	23	43.9	56.1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2,309	122	44	20	24	45.5	54.5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1,863	98	51	25	26	49.0	51.0
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,373	126	52	25	27	48.1	51.9
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	707	51	70	37	33	52.9	47.1
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	493	37	64	37	27	57.8	42.2
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	510	49	78	42	36	53.8	46.2
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	445	31	121	75	46	62.0	38.0
\$7,500 and over.....	163	11	139	87	52	62.6	37.4
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	666	14	18	7	11	38.9	61.1
\$750-\$999.....	1,469	31	27	11	16	38.5	61.5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	2,054	46	28	11	17	40.7	59.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,547	31	32	13	19	40.6	59.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,465	40	37	15	22	40.5	59.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,057	25	35	14	21	40.0	60.0
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	854	33	42	18	24	42.9	57.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	554	18	52	26	26	50.0	50.0
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	588	19	53	22	31	41.5	58.5
<i>Clerical</i>							
\$750-\$999.....	496	19	25	10	15	40.0	60.0
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,054	29	26	11	15	42.3	57.7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	952	36	32	16	16	50.0	50.0
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,020	36	35	15	20	42.9	57.1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,143	32	45	19	26	42.2	57.8
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	925	33	43	20	23	46.5	53.5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	816	32	55	26	29	47.3	52.7
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	904	32	50	25	25	50.0	50.0
<i>Independent business and professional</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	289	24	28	10	13	35.7	64.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	299	23	37	18	19	48.6	51.4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	224	22	43	21	22	49.3	51.2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	180	20	54	31	23	57.4	42.6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	170	16	42	22	20	52.4	47.6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	320	26	55	29	26	52.7	47.3
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	251	15	68	39	29	57.4	42.6
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	133	13	64	36	28	56.2	43.8
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	204	21	83	46	37	55.4	44.6
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	153	13	82	42	40	51.2	48.8
\$7,500 and over.....	61	4	189	129	60	68.3	31.7

See p. 143 for notes on this table.

OMAHA, NEBR.-COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 7.—Personal care: Average money expenditure for toilet articles and preparations, and services, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for personal care			Percentage of total personal care expenditure	
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing expend- iture (3)	Total (4)	Services (5)	Toilet articles and prepara- tions (6)	Services (7)	Toilet articles and prepara- tions (8)
<i>Salaried business</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	61	8	\$41	\$15	\$26	36.6	63.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	177	20	38	20	18	52.6	47.4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	235	21	44	21	23	47.7	52.3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	197	18	45	21	24	46.7	53.3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	211	19	51	24	27	47.1	52.9
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	381	23	50	26	24	52.0	48.0
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	313	23	72	36	36	50.0	50.0
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	231	13	64	36	28	56.2	43.8
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	241	20	77	40	37	51.9	48.1
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	268	13	146	95	51	65.1	34.9
\$7,500 and over.....	102	7	109	62	47	56.9	43.1
<i>Salaried professional</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	78	8	40	20	20	50.0	50.0
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	116	14	33	15	18	45.5	54.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	136	19	44	22	22	50.0	50.0
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	153	18	43	19	24	42.9	57.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	112	13	36	18	18	50.0	50.0
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	180	26	52	25	27	48.1	51.9
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	143	13	66	36	30	54.5	45.5
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	129	11	64	39	25	60.9	39.1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	65	8	61	35	26	57.4	42.6
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	24	6	91	53	38	58.2	41.8
\$7,500 and over.....							
<i>Family type: Type I</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	296	4	18	7	11	38.9	61.1
\$750-\$999.....	707	14	28	10	18	39.3	60.7
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,006	21	27	10	17	37.0	63.0
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	945	29	29	11	18	37.9	62.1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	969	29	30	12	18	40.0	60.0
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	908	38	38	17	21	44.7	55.3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	694	37	40	17	23	42.5	57.5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	530	24	50	23	27	46.0	54.0
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	643	23	45	20	25	44.4	55.6
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	173	12	63	33	30	52.4	47.6
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	143	11	54	31	23	57.4	42.6
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	150	14	81	47	34	58.0	42.0
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	47	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$7,500 and over.....	27	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)

† Averages and percentages not completed for fewer than 3 cases.

See p. 143 for notes on this table.

OMAHA, NEBR.-COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 7.—Personal care: Average money expenditure for toilet articles and preparations, and services, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for personal care			Percentage of total personal care expenditure	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditure (3)	Total (4)	Services (5)	Toilet articles and preparations (6)	Services (7)	Toilet articles and preparations (8)
<i>Types II and III</i>							
\$500-\$749	231	7	\$23	\$9	\$14	39.1	60.9
\$750-\$999	928	23	27	11	16	40.7	59.3
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,323	31	27	11	16	40.7	59.3
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,146	42	31	14	17	45.2	54.8
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,190	57	38	17	21	44.7	55.3
\$1,750-\$1,999	955	44	44	18	26	40.9	59.1
\$2,000-\$2,249	772	44	41	19	22	46.3	53.7
\$2,250-\$2,499	588	39	52	25	27	48.1	51.9
\$2,500-\$2,999	619	41	52	26	26	50.0	50.0
\$3,000-\$3,499	272	20	59	27	32	45.8	54.2
\$3,500-\$3,999	150	14	66	40	26	60.6	39.4
\$4,000-\$4,999	136	11	65	36	29	55.4	44.6
\$5,000-\$7,499	143	10	111	56	55	50.5	49.5
\$7,500 and over	27	4	190	131	59	68.9	31.1
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
\$500-\$749	139	3	12	3	9	25.0	75.0
\$750-\$999	330	13	22	10	12	45.5	54.5
\$1,000-\$1,249	779	23	27	11	16	40.7	59.3
\$1,250-\$1,499	836	36	38	17	21	44.7	55.3
\$1,500-\$1,749	918	47	39	17	22	43.6	56.4
\$1,750-\$1,999	932	37	41	18	23	43.9	56.1
\$2,000-\$2,249	843	41	48	23	25	47.9	52.1
\$2,250-\$2,499	745	35	52	26	26	50.0	50.0
\$2,500-\$2,999	1,111	62	56	28	28	50.0	50.0
\$3,000-\$3,499	262	19	84	49	35	58.3	41.7
\$3,500-\$3,999	200	12	70	39	31	55.7	44.3
\$4,000-\$4,999	224	24	83	42	41	50.6	49.4
\$5,000-\$7,499	255	20	106	67	39	63.2	36.8
\$7,500 and over	109	5	137	83	54	60.6	39.4

See p. 143 for notes on this table.

OMAHA, NEBE.-COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 8.—Automobile operation and purchase: Percentage of families owning and purchasing automobiles, average money expenditure for all families for operation and purchase, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of all families		Average money expenditure of all families		
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Owning automobiles (4)	Purchasing automobiles (5)	Operation and purchase (6)	Operation ¹ (7)	Purchase (net) ² (8)
<i>All families</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	666	14	43	-----	\$25	\$25	-----
\$750-\$999.....	1,965	50	54	12	47	27	\$20
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3,108	75	57	14	62	45	17
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	2,927	107	66	7	92	72	20
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	3,077	133	66	12	91	63	28
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	2,795	119	74	15	131	89	42
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2,309	122	75	23	184	104	80
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1,863	98	80	22	174	114	60
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,373	126	87	18	211	137	74
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	707	51	76	21	262	178	84
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	493	37	78	26	294	189	105
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	510	49	95	24	359	232	127
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	445	31	86	36	630	308	322
\$7,500 and over.....	163	11	100	92	1,034	411	623
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	666	14	43	-----	25	25	-----
\$750-\$999.....	1,469	31	61	14	52	31	21
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	2,054	46	57	17	68	44	24
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,547	31	64	6	79	75	4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,465	40	69	16	90	60	30
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,057	25	79	19	141	93	48
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	854	33	79	27	207	104	103
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	554	18	80	10	123	97	31
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	588	19	80	17	196	123	73
<i>Clerical</i>							
\$750-\$999.....	496	19	34	9	30	15	15
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,054	29	56	9	51	47	4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	952	36	69	9	112	76	36
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,020	36	53	8	84	56	28
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,143	32	68	12	118	86	32
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	925	33	64	18	146	90	56
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	816	32	77	29	182	116	66
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	904	32	87	16	184	128	56
<i>Independent business and professional</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	289	24	68	15	103	60	43
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	299	23	90	8	111	90	21
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	224	22	73	10	115	76	39
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	180	20	85	11	192	118	74
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	170	16	81	37	231	131	100
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	320	26	97	16	266	172	94
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	251	15	95	26	328	216	112
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	153	13	86	23	276	201	75
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	204	21	100	36	437	332	205
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	153	13	87	14	448	326	122
\$7,500 and over.....	61	4	100	33	1,280	494	786

See p. 143 for notes on this table.

OMAHA, NEBR.-COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 8.—Automobile operation and purchase: Percentage of families owning and purchasing automobiles, average money expenditure for all families for operation and purchase, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of all families		Average money expenditure of all families		
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Owning automobiles (4)	Purchasing automobiles (5)	Operation and purchase (6)	Operation (7)	Purchase (net) (8)
<i>Salaried business</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499	61	8	52	11	\$69	\$24	\$45
\$1,500-\$1,749	177	20	71	19	117	74	43
\$1,750-\$1,999	235	21	78	14	131	95	36
\$2,000-\$2,249	197	18	92	40	243	133	110
\$2,250-\$2,499	211	19	81	22	227	140	87
\$2,500-\$2,999	381	23	89	29	243	140	103
\$3,000-\$3,499	313	23	65	23	240	160	80
\$3,500-\$3,999	231	13	77	34	342	185	157
\$4,000-\$4,999	241	20	90	15	285	230	55
\$5,000-\$7,499	298	13	87	50	746	301	445
\$7,500 and over	102	7	100	97	886	361	525
<i>Salaried professional</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499	78	8	51		46	46	
\$1,500-\$1,749	116	14	62		88	83	
\$1,750-\$1,999	136	19	76	18	166	99	67
\$2,000-\$2,249	153	18	85	29	214	135	79
\$2,250-\$2,499	112	13	93	13	150	109	41
\$2,500-\$2,999	180	26	88	15	225	153	72
\$3,000-\$3,499	143	13	68	9	193	151	42
\$3,500-\$3,999	129	11	85	14	228	186	42
\$4,000-\$4,999	65	8	100	10	392	243	149
\$5,000-\$7,499	24	5	86	29	493	279	214
\$7,500 and over							
<i>Family type. Type I</i>							
\$500-\$749	296	4	25		19	19	
\$750-\$999	707	14	52		18	18	
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,006	21	62	19	78	50	28
\$1,250-\$1,499	945	29	68	7	92	72	20
\$1,500-\$1,749	969	29	62	24	127	57	70
\$1,750-\$1,999	908	38	91	19	151	110	41
\$2,000-\$2,249	694	37	75	19	212	139	73
\$2,250-\$2,499	530	24	73	25	186	116	70
\$2,500-\$2,999	643	23	100	17	234	165	69
\$3,000-\$3,499	173	12	67	7	169	120	49
\$3,500-\$3,999	143	11	81	27	243	172	71
\$4,000-\$4,999	150	14	84	15	227	169	58
\$5,000-\$7,499	47	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$7,500 and over	27	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)

†Averages and percentages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

See p. 143 for notes on this table.

OMAHA, NEBR.-COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 8.—Automobile operation and purchase: Percentage of families owning and purchasing automobiles, average money expenditure for all families for operation and purchase, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of all families		Average money expenditure of all families		
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Owning automobiles (4)	Purchasing automobiles (5)	Operation and purchase (6)	Operation (7)	Purchase (net) (8)
<i>Types II and III</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	231	7	71	-----	\$37	\$37	-----
\$750-\$999.....	928	23	51	24	63	24	\$39
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,323	31	59	13	62	48	14
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,146	42	64	11	108	79	29
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,190	57	68	4	88	73	15
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	955	44	66	14	140	86	54
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	772	44	82	28	222	108	114
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	588	39	88	33	241	136	105
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	619	41	89	21	233	139	94
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	272	20	75	30	299	186	113
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	150	14	68	4	156	147	9
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	136	11	100	8	325	223	102
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	143	10	89	22	658	344	31+
\$7,500 and over.....	27	4	100	50	1,656	706	950
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	139	3	33	-----	17	17	-----
\$750-\$999.....	330	13	67	5	61	52	9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	779	23	46	11	41	35	6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	836	36	65	3	67	62	5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	918	47	67	10	62	58	4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	932	37	68	12	101	71	30
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	843	41	68	22	129	72	57
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	745	35	78	8	113	96	17
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,111	62	79	18	184	119	65
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	262	19	92	22	286	208	78
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	200	12	84	41	434	233	201
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	224	24	100	39	468	280	188
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	255	20	82	51	673	287	386
\$7,500 and over.....	109	5	100	100	964	355	609

See p. 143 for notes on this table.

OMAHA, NEBR.-COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 9.—Recreation: Average money expenditure for recreation of specified types, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for recreation				
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	Total (4)	Paid admissions		Equip- ment for games and sports (7)	Other ¹ (8)
				Movies (5)	Other ¹ (6)		
<i>All families</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	666	14	\$9	\$3	-----	\$1	\$5
\$750-\$999.....	1,965	50	14	4	\$1	2	7
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3,108	75	22	6	1	2	13
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	2,927	107	35	8	2	3	22
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	3,077	133	43	11	3	7	22
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	2,795	119	47	14	4	5	24
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2,309	122	60	15	4	7	34
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1,863	98	65	21	6	10	28
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,373	126	75	21	6	12	36
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	707	51	106	30	12	16	48
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	493	37	131	23	13	22	73
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	510	49	136	31	14	25	66
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	445	31	256	43	43	36	134
\$7,500 and over.....	163	11	408	43	60	162	143
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	666	14	9	2	-----	1	6
\$750-\$999.....	1,469	31	13	4	1	1	7
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	2,054	46	22	7	2	2	11
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,547	31	41	10	1	4	26
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,465	40	44	13	2	5	24
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,057	25	40	16	1	4	19
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	854	33	49	12	3	6	28
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	554	18	55	22	3	12	18
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	588	19	58	19	4	10	25
<i>Clerical</i>							
\$750-\$999.....	496	19	17	5	2	4	6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,054	29	23	5	1	2	15
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	952	36	30	6	2	2	20
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,020	36	39	8	3	11	17
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,143	32	54	13	6	5	30
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	925	33	74	17	7	9	41
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	816	32	65	20	5	7	33
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	904	32	78	18	5	14	41
<i>Independent business and professional</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	289	24	20	8	1	1	10
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	299	23	35	12	3	4	16
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	224	22	46	16	3	8	19
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	180	20	56	21	4	7	24
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	170	16	79	19	13	6	41
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	320	26	86	24	9	7	46
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	251	15	94	34	13	13	34
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	133	13	148	24	12	27	85
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	204	21	102	25	19	13	45
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	153	13	260	40	39	39	142
\$7,500 and over.....	61	4	557	44	38	357	118

See p. 143 for notes on this table.

OMAHA, NEBB.-COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 9.—Recreation: Average money expenditure for recreation of specified types, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for recreation				
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	Total (4)	Paid admissions		Equip- ment for games and sports (7)	Other (8)
				Movies (5)	Other (6)		
<i>Salaried business</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	61	8	\$23	\$8	\$3	\$2	\$10
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	177	20	64	12	1	4	47
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	235	21	46	13	3	7	23
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	197	18	60	15	4	8	33
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	211	19	83	25	12	23	23
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	381	23	83	26	7	15	35
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	313	23	117	28	12	22	55
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	231	13	107	22	15	23	47
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	241	20	164	38	10	38	78
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	298	13	264	46	48	34	136
\$7,500 and over.....	102	7	318	43	73	44	158
<i>Salaried professional</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	78	8	38	16	4	3	15
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	116	14	49	12	8	6	23
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	136	19	31	7	3	3	18
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	153	18	35	7	2	2	24
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	112	13	53	14	4	3	32
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	180	26	88	22	8	11	47
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	143	13	104	28	11	10	55
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	129	11	156	27	8	15	106
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	65	8	136	22	12	15	87
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	24	5	137	25	11	36	65
\$7,500 and over.....							
<i>Family type: Type I</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	296	4	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
\$750-\$999.....	707	14	13	7	1	1	4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,006	21	20	8	2	1	9
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	945	29	37	7	2	(*)	28
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	969	29	39	8	3	11	17
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	908	38	60	19	3	6	32
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	694	37	50	11	7	5	27
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	530	24	72	20	4	12	36
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	643	23	70	13	5	8	44
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	173	12	78	16	5	7	50
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	143	11	138	12	10	36	80
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	150	14	148	20	15	34	79
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	47	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$7,500 and over.....	27	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)

See p. 143 for notes on this table.

*Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages less than 0.1 are not shown.

†Averages and percentages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

OMAHA, NEBR.-COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

TABLE 9.—Recreation: Average money expenditure for recreation of specified types, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for recreation				
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	Total (4)	Paid admissions		Equip- ment for games and sports (7)	Other (8)
				Movies (5)	Other (6)		
<i>Types II and III</i>							
\$500-\$749	231	7	\$18	\$5	(*)	\$2	\$11
\$750-\$999	928	23	15	3	\$1	2	9
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,323	31	24	5	1	3	15
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,146	42	40	8	2	6	24
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,190	57	44	10	3	8	23
\$1,750-\$1,999	955	44	44	10	3	6	25
\$2,000-\$2,249	772	44	72	15	4	13	40
\$2,250-\$2,499	588	39	71	18	9	8	36
\$2,500-\$2,999	619	41	90	23	8	14	45
\$3,000-\$3,499	272	20	103	27	10	21	45
\$3,500-\$3,999	150	14	132	22	20	14	76
\$4,000-\$4,999	136	11	112	35	12	17	48
\$5,000-\$7,499	143	10	245	55	60	34	96
\$7,500 and over	27	4	319	46	30	105	138
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
\$500-\$749	139	3	12	5	(*)	(*)	7
\$750-\$999	330	13	15	5	2	3	5
\$1,000-\$1,249	779	23	22	7	(*)	2	13
\$1,250-\$1,499	836	36	26	12	1	2	11
\$1,500-\$1,749	918	47	45	15	3	2	25
\$1,750-\$1,999	932	37	35	14	4	3	14
\$2,000-\$2,249	843	41	56	17	4	4	31
\$2,250-\$2,499	745	35	54	23	5	10	16
\$2,500-\$2,999	1,111	62	71	24	6	14	27
\$3,000-\$3,499	262	19	128	42	20	18	48
\$3,500-\$3,999	200	12	125	33	9	18	65
\$4,000-\$4,999	224	24	142	35	14	24	69
\$5,000-\$7,499	255	20	223	34	27	27	135
\$7,500 and over	109	5	468	47	66	196	159

See p. 143 for notes on this table.

* Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages less than 0.1 are not shown

Footnotes for Tables in Expenditure Tabular Summary

OMAHA—COUNCIL BLUFFS

TABLE 1

- ¹ See glossary, appendix B, for eligibility requirements.
- ² Money income is equal to the sum of money expenditure (column 7) plus net surplus or deficit (column 8) plus net balancing difference (column 9).
- ³ Nonmoney income from housing includes imputed income from owned family or vacation homes plus rent received as pay or gift (average amounts based on all families, whether or not they reported such non-money income).
- ⁴ Includes purchases on cash or credit basis. Does not include money disbursements resulting in an increase in family assets or a decrease in liabilities. (Examples of disbursements not treated as expenditures will be found in the glossary, appendix B.)
- ⁵ See glossary, appendix B, for definitions of surplus and deficit.
- ⁶ Represents the average net difference between reported money receipts and reported money disbursements. See glossary, appendix B. A maximum balancing difference within 5.5 percent was allowable on each schedule.

TABLE 1-A

- ¹ A surplus represents an increase in assets or a decrease in liabilities, or both; a deficit represents a decrease in assets or an increase in liabilities, or both.
- ² Some families reported neither surplus nor deficit for the year; therefore the sum of columns 5 and 6 does not always equal 100 percent.
- ³ Since the average amounts in these two columns are based on the number of families reporting surplus or deficit, respectively, they do not add to the average net surplus or deficit shown in column 4 for all families.

TABLE 2

- ¹ The averages in this table include money expenditures for goods and services purchased on either cash or credit basis. They do not include value of goods and services received without money expense. Averages are based on all families, whether or not they reported expenditures for the specified categories.
- ² Housing expenditures include the money expense of home owners and rent contracted for by renting families for family home and other housing. The value of fuel, light, and refrigeration is included when furnished by the landlord and included in the rental rate.
- ³ Includes all expenditure for operation and maintenance (see table 8), and the net purchase price (gross price less trade-in allowance) of automobiles bought during the schedule year. The proportion of automobile expense chargeable to business has been deducted. See glossary, appendix B.
- ⁴ Includes paid admissions, equipment, and supplies for games, sports and other recreation, club dues, and the like. Does not include expense for transportation, food, or lodging while on vacation.
- ⁵ Taxes include only poll, income, and personal-property taxes. All other taxes, such as those on real estate, amusements, and retail sales taxes are included as a part of the expenditure for these items. Gifts do not include gifts from one member of the economic family to another.

TABLE 3

- ¹ Includes expenditures for board at school, which amounted to less than 5 percent of average food expense for all families with incomes of less than \$7,500. Among families in the business and professional categories, it amounted at most to an average of \$37, at the income level \$7,500 and over. For families of types IV and V, it amounted at most to an average of \$124, at the income level \$7,500 and over.
- ² See glossary, appendix B, for method of deriving this figure.

TABLE 4

- ¹ Includes housing expenditure for both owners and renters. Average amounts for renting families are based on rental rate contracted for. Value of fuel, light, and refrigeration is included when furnished by the landlord and included in the rental rate. See table 4-A for percentage of families for whom those facilities were included as part of the rental rate.
- ² See table 4-A for separation of expense for owning and renting families.
- ³ Includes net money expenditure for owned or rented vacation homes, lodging while traveling or on vacation, and room at school.
- ⁴ See glossary, appendix B, for method of deriving this figure. Includes nonmoney income from owned vacation homes, which amounted at most to an average of less than \$1 at any income level.
- ⁵ Percentages based on the average value of all housing (column 6).

TABLE 4-A

¹ These two percentages do not always add to 100, since families that both owned and rented during the year, or received rent as gift or pay, are not included in columns 4 through 7.

² Percentages based on renting families reporting these facilities included in rent at the end of the schedule year.

TABLE 5

¹ Excludes value of fuel, light, and refrigeration furnished by the landlord and included in the rental rate. Fuel received without money expense is not included in this average, but amounted to less than 5 percent of money expense for fuel, light, and refrigeration for all families.

² See glossary, appendix B, for items included.

TABLE 6

¹ Value of clothing gifts from one family member to another are included in the average expenditure for the member receiving such gifts. Gifts of clothing to or from individuals outside the economic family are excluded.

² For families of type I, averages and percentages shown in columns 7 and 10 are for individuals who were members of the economic family less than 27 weeks, and were therefore not considered equivalent members in determining family type. See glossary, appendix B, for method of classifying families by type.

TABLE 7

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for items included.

TABLE 8

¹ To obtain the average cost of operation for families owning automobiles, divide the average shown in this column by the corresponding figure in column 4 and multiply by 100.

² To obtain the average net purchase price (gross price less trade-in allowance) for families purchasing automobiles, divide the average shown in this column by the corresponding figure in column 5 and multiply by 100.

TABLE 9

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for items included.

WEST CENTRAL, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 1.—Balance of family income and expenditure: Number of eligible families, number reporting expenditures, average net money and nonmoney income, average money expenditure for family living, net surplus or deficit, and balancing difference, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net income			Average money expenditure for family living ⁴ (7)	Average net surplus or deficit (-) ⁵ (8)	Average net balancing difference ⁶ (9)
	Eligible ¹ (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Money ² (5)	Non-money from housing ³ (6)			
<i>All families</i>								
\$250-\$499.....	326	31	\$412	\$380	\$32	\$616	-\$230	-\$6
\$500-\$749.....	924	67	621	578	43	668	-84	-6
\$750-\$999.....	1,362	72	870	837	33	887	-43	-7
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,547	157	1,132	1,084	48	1,089	1	-8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,226	139	1,367	1,294	73	1,266	34	-6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,080	143	1,607	1,536	71	1,481	63	-8
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,013	144	1,857	1,788	69	1,651	146	-9
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	679	131	2,123	2,028	95	1,849	172	7
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	462	109	2,376	2,253	143	1,902	320	2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	247	62	2,723	2,566	157	2,313	265	-12
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	151	54	3,224	3,127	97	2,567	546	14
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	107	47	3,735	3,557	178	2,747	767	43
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	99	42	4,421	4,109	312	3,125	944	40
\$5,000 and over.....	116	46	7,028	6,763	265	4,287	2,515	-39
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>								
\$250-\$499.....	326	31	412	380	32	616	-230	-6
\$500-\$749.....	767	38	617	569	48	648	-74	-5
\$750-\$999.....	1,082	43	869	837	32	865	-22	-6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	946	49	1,133	1,087	46	1,053	38	-4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	677	44	1,378	1,306	72	1,224	82	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	551	39	1,609	1,531	78	1,382	152	-3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	473	36	1,861	1,791	70	1,597	197	-3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	270	35	2,143	2,088	55	1,712	348	28
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	155	28	2,378	2,224	154	1,737	471	16
<i>Clerical</i>								
\$500-\$749.....	157	29	647	626	21	766	-131	-9
\$750-\$999.....	280	29	876	838	38	970	-123	-9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	314	41	1,120	1,093	27	1,133	-34	-6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	319	33	1,339	1,279	60	1,247	45	-13
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	273	34	1,608	1,576	32	1,660	-72	-12
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	302	42	1,851	1,785	66	1,644	153	-12
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	221	36	2,119	2,009	110	1,845	161	3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	145	28	2,360	2,203	157	1,939	273	-9
<i>Independent business and professional</i>								
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	199	36	1,144	1,056	88	1,147	-82	-9
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	146	35	1,365	1,262	103	1,456	-175	-19
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	141	33	1,583	1,456	127	1,465	-1	-8
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	115	39	1,875	1,772	103	1,665	128	-21
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	74	23	2,108	1,907	201	1,973	-41	-25
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	82	26	2,390	2,231	159	1,902	322	7
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	102	28	2,723	2,517	206	2,320	205	-8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	43	19	3,180	3,016	164	2,336	669	11
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	46	24	3,728	3,529	199	2,547	949	33
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	35	18	4,331	3,857	474	2,863	957	37
\$5,000 and over.....	65	26	7,046	6,770	276	4,250	2,546	-26
<i>Salariat business and professional</i>								
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	88	31	1,136	1,093	43	1,190	-92	-5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	84	27	1,393	1,318	75	1,351	-28	-5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	115	37	1,628	1,566	62	1,544	38	-12
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	123	27	1,838	1,796	42	1,861	-48	-17
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	114	37	2,096	2,003	93	2,100	-82	-15

See p. 176 for notes on this table.

* Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

WEST CENTRAL, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 1.—Balance of family income and expenditure: Number of eligible families, number reporting expenditures, average net money and nonmoney income, average money expenditure for family living, net surplus or deficit, and balancing difference, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net income			Average money expenditure for family living (7)	Average net surplus or deficit (-) (8)	Average net balancing difference (9)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Money (5)	Non-money from housing (6)			
<i>Salaried business and professional—Con.</i>								
\$2,250-\$2,499	80	27	\$2,385	\$2,306	\$79	\$2,156	\$161	-\$11
\$2,500-\$2,999	145	34	2,723	2,601	122	2,309	307	-15
\$3,000-\$3,499	108	35	3,242	3,171	71	2,659	497	15
\$3,500-\$3,999	61	23	3,741	3,579	162	2,838	630	51
\$4,000-\$4,999	64	24	4,470	4,247	223	3,269	936	42
\$5,000 and over	51	20	7,005	6,754	251	4,333	2,477	-56
<i>Family type: Type I</i>								
\$250-\$499	143	6	389	351	38	511	-150	-10
\$500-\$749	317	15	588	538	50	563	-19	-6
\$750-\$999	402	12	856	829	27	805	33	-9
\$1,000-\$1,249	471	35	1,148	1,086	62	1,096	-5	-5
\$1,250-\$1,499	323	28	1,369	1,278	91	1,201	64	13
\$1,500-\$1,749	268	26	1,595	1,494	101	1,311	183	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999	301	31	1,841	1,777	64	1,587	212	-22
\$2,000-\$2,249	188	26	2,134	2,052	82	1,925	131	-4
\$2,250-\$2,499	137	26	2,404	2,205	199	1,682	509	14
\$2,500-\$2,999	59	15	2,682	2,543	139	2,157	372	14
\$3,000-\$3,499	37	12	3,189	3,183	6	2,566	500	57
\$3,500-\$3,999	30	11	3,701	3,569	132	2,386	1,124	59
\$4,000-\$4,999	27	13	4,433	4,065	368	2,589	1,443	33
\$5,000 and over	28	9	7,693	7,506	187	3,980	3,574	-48
<i>Types II and III</i>								
\$250-\$499	110	12	448	416	32	682	-263	-3
\$500-\$749	321	27	629	595	34	661	-62	-4
\$750-\$999	574	38	857	834	23	881	-40	-7
\$1,000-\$1,249	571	62	1,115	1,101	14	1,087	18	-4
\$1,250-\$1,499	453	58	1,359	1,302	57	1,286	27	-11
\$1,500-\$1,749	362	61	1,612	1,573	39	1,579	-2	-4
\$1,750-\$1,999	329	61	1,846	1,782	64	1,597	195	-10
\$2,000-\$2,249	201	49	2,116	2,018	98	1,830	181	7
\$2,250-\$2,499	102	38	2,354	2,261	93	1,939	346	-24
\$2,500-\$2,999	65	20	2,734	2,565	169	2,235	347	-17
\$3,000-\$3,499	37	18	3,195	3,059	136	2,386	660	13
\$3,500-\$3,999	19	14	3,694	3,495	199	2,815	641	39
\$4,000-\$4,999	20	11	4,495	4,345	150	3,350	990	5
\$5,000 and over	29	16	6,410	6,136	274	4,475	1,720	-59
<i>Types IV and V</i>								
\$250-\$499	73	13	400	379	21	721	-337	-5
\$500-\$749	286	25	651	605	46	793	-180	-8
\$750-\$999	386	22	904	849	55	981	-127	-5
\$1,000-\$1,249	505	60	1,135	1,063	72	1,085	-14	-8
\$1,250-\$1,499	450	53	1,373	1,299	74	1,293	19	-13
\$1,500-\$1,749	450	56	1,612	1,533	79	1,503	45	-15
\$1,750-\$1,999	383	52	1,879	1,801	78	1,748	52	1
\$2,000-\$2,249	290	56	2,122	2,020	102	1,813	193	14
\$2,250-\$2,499	223	45	2,369	2,258	131	2,021	210	7
\$2,500-\$2,999	123	27	2,736	2,577	159	2,429	170	-22
\$3,000-\$3,499	77	24	3,256	3,133	123	2,654	485	-6
\$3,500-\$3,999	58	22	3,787	3,572	195	2,908	624	40
\$4,000-\$4,999	52	18	4,386	4,042	344	3,317	667	58
\$5,000 and over	59	21	7,015	6,718	297	4,339	2,404	-25

See p. 176 for notes on this table.

* Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

WEST CENTRAL, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 1-A.—Net surplus or deficit: Percentage of families having a surplus or deficit, and average amounts reported, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36¹

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net surplus or deficit (-) (4)	Percentage of families having ¹ —		Average amount for families having ¹ —	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		Surplus (5)	Deficit (6)	Surplus (7)	Deficit (8)
<i>All families</i>							
\$250-\$499	326	31	-\$230	4	85	\$22	\$270
\$500-\$749	924	67	-84	35	55	68	196
\$750-\$999	1,362	72	-43	54	41	63	186
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,547	157	1	62	31	106	206
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,226	139	34	69	28	154	260
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,080	143	63	70	23	236	358
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,013	144	146	71	26	299	256
\$2,000-\$2,249	679	131	172	76	24	345	365
\$2,250-\$2,499	462	109	329	78	20	489	252
\$2,500-\$2,999	247	62	265	78	20	439	390
\$3,000-\$3,499	151	54	546	86	14	771	862
\$3,500-\$3,999	107	47	767	95	5	886	1,551
\$4,000-\$4,999	99	42	944	96	4	993	195
\$5,000 and over	116	46	2,515	97	3	2,630	969
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>							
\$250-\$499	326	31	-230	4	85	22	270
\$500-\$749	767	38	-74	38	53	65	186
\$750-\$999	1,082	43	-22	60	36	65	169
\$1,000-\$1,249	946	49	38	69	23	101	142
\$1,250-\$1,499	677	44	82	77	20	151	173
\$1,500-\$1,749	551	39	152	78	20	266	278
\$1,750-\$1,999	473	36	197	73	27	343	201
\$2,000-\$2,249	270	35	348	95	5	381	274
\$2,250-\$2,499	155	28	471	84	12	699	287
<i>Clerical</i>							
\$500-\$749	157	29	-131	20	66	95	229
\$750-\$999	280	29	-123	32	62	47	222
\$1,000-\$1,249	314	41	-34	56	36	99	244
\$1,250-\$1,499	319	33	45	60	36	166	151
\$1,500-\$1,749	273	34	-72	61	39	189	477
\$1,750-\$1,999	302	42	153	80	17	241	238
\$2,000-\$2,249	221	36	161	71	29	322	240
\$2,250-\$2,499	145	28	273	77	23	399	154
<i>Independent business and professional</i>							
\$1,000-\$1,249	199	36	-82	44	51	140	280
\$1,250-\$1,499	146	35	-175	51	46	169	562
\$1,500-\$1,749	141	35	-1	63	35	215	388
\$1,750-\$1,999	115	39	128	71	24	346	490
\$2,000-\$2,249	74	23	-41	48	52	240	299
\$2,250-\$2,499	82	26	322	74	26	551	326
\$2,500-\$2,999	102	28	205	72	21	486	684
\$3,000-\$3,499	43	19	669	85	15	907	647
\$3,500-\$3,999	46	24	949	95	5	1,004	100
\$4,000-\$4,999	35	18	957	97	3	1,008	500
\$5,000 and over	65	26	2,546	97	3	2,644	1,115
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>							
\$1,000-\$1,249	88	31	-92	43	57	108	240
\$1,250-\$1,499	84	27	-28	69	27	126	426
\$1,500-\$1,749	115	37	38	63	37	196	228
\$1,750-\$1,999	123	27	-48	63	49	196	272
\$2,000-\$2,249	114	37	-82	56	44	317	592

See p. 176 for notes on this table.

WEST CENTRAL, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 1-A.—Net surplus or deficit: Percentage of families having a surplus or deficit, and average amounts reported, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net surplus or deficit (-) (4)	Percentage of families having—		Average amount for families having—	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		Surplus (5)	Deficit (6)	Surplus (7)	Deficit (8)
<i>Salaried business and professional—Con.</i>							
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	80	27	\$161	70	26	\$342	\$303
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	145	34	307	82	18	410	154
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	108	35	497	87	13	718	969
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	61	23	630	95	5	799	2,653
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	64	24	936	95	5	985	87
\$5,000 and over.....	51	20	2,477	96	4	2,613	872
<i>Family type: Type I</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	143	6	-150	-----	83	-----	190
\$500-\$749.....	317	15	-19	49	36	45	113
\$750-\$999.....	402	12	33	86	14	69	180
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	471	35	-5	60	32	103	208
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	323	28	64	72	21	187	340
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	268	26	183	75	25	303	169
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	301	31	212	73	21	338	165
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	188	26	131	72	28	393	535
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	137	26	509	89	11	625	423
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	59	15	372	88	6	431	155
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	37	12	560	84	16	928	1,429
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	30	11	1,124	100	-----	1,124	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	27	13	1,443	100	-----	1,443	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	28	9	3,574	100	-----	3,574	-----
<i>Types II and III</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	110	12	-263	8	83	24	318
\$500-\$749.....	321	27	-62	46	49	68	191
\$750-\$999.....	574	38	-40	52	43	53	159
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	571	62	18	69	22	107	260
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	453	58	27	69	31	134	212
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	362	61	-2	65	34	178	346
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	329	61	195	74	24	345	257
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	201	49	181	69	31	334	167
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	102	38	346	79	21	482	167
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	65	20	347	89	11	447	464
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	37	18	660	88	12	867	828
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	19	14	641	100	-----	641	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	20	11	990	94	6	1,082	500
\$5,000 and over.....	29	16	1,720	87	13	2,114	961
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	73	13	-337	8	92	13	366
\$500-\$749.....	286	25	-180	9	84	200	236
\$750-\$999.....	386	22	-127	24	67	71	214
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	505	60	-14	55	40	104	178
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	450	53	19	67	30	149	273
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	450	56	45	71	26	236	473
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	383	52	52	68	32	221	298
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	290	56	193	82	18	324	420
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	223	45	210	70	25	385	240
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	123	27	170	67	30	439	403
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	77	24	485	86	14	651	662
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	58	22	624	91	9	840	1,638
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	52	18	667	94	6	711	71
\$5,000 and over.....	59	21	2,404	100	-----	2,404	-----

See p. 176 for notes on this table.

WEST CENTRAL, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 2.—Summary of family expenditure: Average money expenditure for specified groups of goods and services, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36¹

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average number of persons per family (4)	Total (5)	Food (6)	Housing (7)	Household operation		Furnishings and equipment (10)	Clothing (11)	Automobiles (12)	Other transportation (13)	Personal care (14)	Medical care (15)	Recreation ⁴ (16)	Tobacco (17)	Reading (18)	Formal education (19)	Contributions and personal taxes ⁵ (20)	Other items (21)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)					Fuel, light, and refrigeration (8)	Other (9)												
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
<i>All families</i>																				
\$250-\$499.....	326	31	3.1	616	242	119	64	25	17	46	14	3	14	25	9	8	7	3	9	11
\$500-\$749.....	924	67	3.2	668	279	120	74	22	8	47	28	5	15	26	7	13	6	4	12	2
\$750-\$999.....	1,362	72	3.3	887	359	126	92	30	26	77	29	11	20	44	14	17	9	3	21	9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,547	157	3.3	1,089	399	156	105	45	32	102	76	6	25	51	24	21	10	6	28	3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,226	139	3.4	1,266	447	160	126	57	44	123	100	7	31	51	26	24	12	10	44	4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,080	143	3.5	1,481	468	194	128	64	49	152	134	11	34	83	45	30	14	13	55	7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,013	144	3.3	1,651	511	220	137	79	65	172	163	9	37	87	40	32	16	15	63	5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	679	131	3.4	1,849	525	229	141	87	66	222	180	20	41	113	60	37	17	16	89	6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	462	109	3.5	1,902	583	225	151	93	53	214	201	15	43	84	54	37	16	28	102	3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	247	62	3.6	2,313	589	270	175	143	68	266	291	23	50	104	77	36	19	46	154	2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	151	54	3.5	2,567	651	363	167	138	116	314	263	16	53	108	94	46	22	43	169	4
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	107	47	3.3	2,747	657	326	150	189	57	369	285	20	56	167	129	49	22	63	194	14
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	99	42	3.5	3,125	730	308	185	282	68	440	297	23	64	129	144	53	24	50	318	10
\$5,000 and over.....	116	46	3.6	4,287	927	422	225	386	130	519	510	30	72	230	176	66	29	60	480	25

All families		Percentage of total money expenditures																		
		100.0	39.2	19.3	10.4	4.0	2.7	7.5	2.3	0.5	2.3	4.0	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.5	1.5	1.8		
\$250-\$499	326	31	3.1	100.0	39.2	19.3	10.4	4.0	2.7	7.5	2.3	0.5	2.3	4.0	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.5	1.5	1.8
\$500-\$749	924	67	3.2	100.0	41.9	18.0	11.1	3.3	1.2	7.1	4.1	.7	2.2	3.9	1.0	1.9	.9	.6	1.8	.3
\$750-\$999	1,362	72	3.3	100.0	40.6	14.2	10.4	3.4	2.9	8.7	3.2	1.2	2.2	5.0	1.6	1.9	1.0	.3	2.4	1.0
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,547	157	3.3	100.0	36.7	14.3	9.6	4.1	2.8	9.4	7.0	.6	2.3	4.7	2.2	1.9	.9	.6	2.6	.3
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,226	139	3.4	100.0	35.3	12.6	10.0	4.5	3.5	9.7	7.9	.6	2.4	4.0	2.1	1.9	.9	.8	3.5	.3
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,080	143	3.5	100.0	31.7	13.1	8.7	4.3	3.3	10.3	9.0	.7	2.3	5.6	3.0	2.0	.9	.9	3.7	.5
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,013	144	3.3	100.0	31.1	13.3	8.3	4.8	3.9	10.4	9.9	.5	2.2	5.3	2.4	1.9	1.0	.9	3.8	.3
\$2,000-\$2,249	679	131	3.4	100.0	28.5	12.4	7.6	4.7	3.6	12.0	9.7	1.1	2.2	6.1	3.2	2.0	.9	.9	4.8	.3
\$2,250-\$2,499	462	109	3.5	100.0	30.6	11.7	8.0	4.9	2.8	11.3	10.6	.8	2.3	4.4	2.8	1.9	.8	1.5	5.4	.2
\$2,500-\$2,999	247	62	3.6	100.0	25.4	11.7	7.6	6.2	2.9	11.5	12.6	1.0	2.2	4.5	3.3	1.5	.8	2.0	6.7	.1
\$3,000-\$3,499	151	54	3.5	100.0	25.4	14.1	6.5	5.4	4.5	12.2	10.2	.6	2.1	4.2	3.7	1.8	.8	1.7	6.6	.2
\$3,500-\$3,999	107	47	3.3	100.0	23.9	11.9	5.5	6.9	2.0	13.4	10.4	.7	2.0	6.1	4.7	1.8	.8	2.3	7.1	.5
\$4,000-\$4,999	99	42	3.5	100.0	23.4	9.9	5.9	9.0	2.2	14.1	9.5	.7	2.0	4.1	4.6	1.7	.8	1.6	10.2	.3
\$5,000 and over	116	46	3.6	100.0	21.7	9.8	5.2	9.0	3.0	12.1	11.9	.7	1.7	5.4	4.1	1.5	.7	1.4	11.2	.6
Occupational group: Wage earner		Average money expenditure in dollars																		
		616	242	119	65	25	17	46	14	3	13	23	9	8	7	3	9	11		
\$250-\$499	326	31	3.1	616	242	119	65	25	17	46	14	3	13	23	9	8	7	3	9	11
\$500-\$749	767	39	3.3	648	278	114	73	21	7	43	28	5	14	25	6	12	6	4	11	3
\$750-\$999	1,082	43	3.3	865	357	120	83	28	29	73	25	12	19	39	15	16	9	4	19	12
\$1,000-\$1,249	946	49	3.4	1,053	398	142	99	39	31	96	75	5	25	51	25	21	10	7	28	3
\$1,250-\$1,499	677	44	3.4	1,224	446	145	122	50	45	120	100	7	30	43	22	22	11	8	46	7
\$1,500-\$1,749	551	39	3.5	1,382	456	156	129	59	43	143	125	9	34	73	49	28	13	14	48	3
\$1,750-\$1,999	473	36	3.4	1,597	524	192	127	73	77	169	151	9	37	92	36	36	15	11	50	7
\$2,000-\$2,249	270	35	3.7	1,712	507	204	130	63	69	220	123	22	42	111	48	36	14	13	96	9
\$2,250-\$2,499	155	28	3.6	1,737	617	168	152	70	42	196	150	13	41	79	37	38	14	21	95	4
Wage earner		Percentage of total money expenditures																		
		100.0	39.3	19.3	10.5	4.0	2.8	7.5	2.3	0.5	2.1	4.0	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.5	1.5	1.8		
\$250-\$499	326	31	3.1	100.0	39.3	19.3	10.5	4.0	2.8	7.5	2.3	0.5	2.1	4.0	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.5	1.5	1.8
\$500-\$749	767	38	3.3	100.0	42.9	17.6	11.3	3.2	1.1	6.6	4.3	.8	2.2	3.5	.9	1.9	.9	.6	1.7	.5
\$750-\$999	1,082	43	3.3	100.0	41.3	13.9	10.2	3.2	3.4	8.4	2.9	1.4	2.2	4.5	1.7	1.8	1.0	.5	2.2	1.4
\$1,000-\$1,249	946	49	3.4	100.0	37.7	13.5	9.4	3.7	2.9	9.1	7.1	.5	2.4	4.8	2.4	2.0	1.0	.7	2.5	.3
\$1,250-\$1,499	677	44	3.4	100.0	36.5	11.8	10.0	4.1	3.7	9.8	8.2	0.6	2.4	3.5	1.8	1.8	.9	.6	3.7	.6
\$1,500-\$1,749	551	39	3.5	100.0	33.0	11.3	9.3	4.3	3.1	10.3	9.1	.7	2.5	5.3	3.5	2.0	.9	1.0	3.5	.2
\$1,750-\$1,999	473	36	3.4	100.0	32.8	12.0	8.0	4.6	4.8	10.0	9.5	.5	2.3	5.8	2.3	2.3	.9	.7	3.1	.4
\$2,000-\$2,249	270	35	3.7	100.0	29.6	11.9	7.6	4.0	4.0	12.8	7.2	1.3	2.5	6.5	2.8	2.1	.8	.8	5.6	.5
\$2,250-\$2,499	155	28	3.6	100.0	35.6	9.7	8.8	4.0	2.4	11.3	8.6	.7	2.4	4.5	2.1	2.2	.8	1.2	5.5	.2

See p. 176 for notes on this table.

WEST CENTRAL, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 2.—Summary of family expenditure: Average money expenditure for specified groups of goods and services, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average number of persons per family (4)	Total (5)	Food (6)	Housing (7)	Household operation		Furnishings and equipment (10)	Clothing (11)	Automobile (12)	Other transportation (13)	Personal care (14)	Medical care (15)	Recreation (16)	Tobacco (17)	Reading (18)	Formal education (19)	Contributions and personal taxes (20)	Other items (21)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)					Fuel, light, and refrigeration (8)	Other (9)												
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
<i>Clerical</i>																				
\$500-\$749.....	157	29	3.1	766	282	150	82	29	13	64	30	7	18	39	10	14	7	3	18	(*) 1
\$750-\$999.....	280	29	3.2	970	366	150	106	36	12	91	46	6	25	62	10	22	9	3	25	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	314	41	3.3	1,133	394	186	112	53	23	111	99	6	25	40	20	20	11	6	25	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	319	33	3.6	1,247	447	189	127	66	36	109	79	7	29	60	27	14	13	27	27	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	273	34	3.7	1,660	499	252	124	65	60	172	159	14	36	96	43	27	15	18	60	19
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	302	42	3.3	1,644	511	235	144	73	58	175	148	10	37	80	42	25	16	17	69	4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	221	36	3.3	1,845	513	228	152	86	66	229	186	20	41	106	64	36	18	16	79	5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	145	28	3.5	1,939	571	227	144	101	63	219	212	21	43	100	58	33	17	18	110	2
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
<i>Clerical</i>																				
\$500-\$749.....	157	29	3.1	100.0	36.7	19.6	10.7	3.8	1.7	8.4	3.9	0.9	2.4	5.1	1.3	1.8	0.9	0.4	2.4	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	280	29	3.2	100.0	37.7	15.5	10.9	3.7	1.2	9.4	4.8	.6	2.6	6.4	1.0	2.3	.9	.3	2.6	0.1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	314	41	3.3	100.0	34.8	16.4	9.9	4.7	2.0	9.8	8.7	.5	2.2	3.5	1.8	1.0	1.0	.5	2.2	.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	319	33	3.6	100.0	35.8	15.2	10.2	4.5	2.9	8.7	6.3	.6	2.3	4.8	2.2	2.2	1.1	1.0	2.2	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	273	34	3.7	100.0	30.0	15.2	7.5	3.9	3.6	10.4	9.6	.8	2.2	5.8	2.6	1.7	.9	1.1	3.6	1.1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	302	42	3.3	100.0	31.1	14.3	8.8	4.4	3.5	10.6	9.0	.6	2.3	4.9	2.6	1.5	1.0	1.0	4.2	.2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	221	36	3.3	100.0	27.8	12.3	8.2	4.7	3.6	12.4	10.0	1.1	2.2	5.7	3.5	2.0	1.0	.9	4.3	.3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	145	28	3.5	100.0	29.4	11.7	7.4	5.2	3.3	11.3	10.9	1.1	2.2	5.2	3.0	1.7	.9	.9	5.7	.1

Independent business and professional

\$1,000-\$1,249	199	36	3.3
\$1,250-\$1,499	146	35	3.3
\$1,500-\$1,749	141	33	3.4
\$1,750-\$1,999	115	39	3.3
\$2,000-\$2,249	74	23	3.3
\$2,250-\$2,499	82	26	3.3
\$2,500-\$2,999	102	28	3.5
\$3,000-\$3,499	43	19	3.6
\$3,500-\$3,999	46	24	3.3
\$4,000-\$4,999	35	18	3.6
\$5,000 and over	65	26	3.8

Independent business and professional

\$1,000-\$1,249	199	36	3.3
\$1,250-\$1,499	146	35	3.3
\$1,500-\$1,749	141	33	3.4
\$1,750-\$1,999	115	39	3.3
\$2,000-\$2,249	74	23	3.3
\$2,250-\$2,499	82	26	3.3
\$2,500-\$2,999	102	28	3.5
\$3,000-\$3,499	43	19	3.6
\$3,500-\$3,999	46	24	3.3
\$4,000-\$4,999	35	18	3.6
\$5,000 and over	65	26	3.8

Salariat business and professional

\$1,000-\$1,249	88	31	3.2
\$1,250-\$1,499	84	27	3.3
\$1,500-\$1,749	115	37	3.3
\$1,750-\$1,999	123	27	3.3
\$2,000-\$2,249	114	37	3.3
\$2,250-\$2,499	80	27	3.4
\$2,500-\$2,999	145	34	3.6
\$3,000-\$3,499	108	35	3.5
\$3,500-\$3,999	61	23	3.4
\$4,000-\$4,999	64	24	3.5
\$5,000 and over	51	20	3.3

Average money expenditure in dollars

1,147	422	156	118	60	34	111	41	7	24	69	22	25	13	4	38	3
1,466	476	154	140	83	52	154	127	9	33	64	37	28	13	14	69	3
1,465	478	195	129	74	40	149	122	7	31	74	34	43	14	6	67	2
1,665	479	202	131	96	59	200	166	7	38	93	41	38	15	22	77	1
1,973	590	201	158	97	69	195	265	13	42	98	68	38	18	33	86	2
1,902	519	234	147	110	30	233	228	9	44	80	63	36	18	44	106	1
2,320	600	207	165	129	90	273	377	20	52	74	78	37	18	49	149	2
2,336	585	334	158	141	69	285	279	7	47	106	82	36	19	26	157	5
2,547	640	303	157	197	79	348	260	24	59	85	120	57	24	31	145	18
2,863	644	205	192	358	40	478	258	10	59	116	145	61	21	51	214	11
4,260	960	380	238	388	168	512	497	22	68	214	169	75	27	89	409	34

Percentage of total money expenditures

100.0	36.8	13.7	10.3	5.2	3.0	9.7	3.5	0.6	2.1	6.0	1.9	2.2	1.1	0.3	3.3	0.3
100.0	32.7	10.6	9.6	5.7	3.6	10.6	8.7	.6	2.3	4.4	2.5	1.9	.9	1.0	4.7	.2
100.0	32.6	13.3	8.8	5.1	2.7	10.2	8.3	.5	2.1	5.1	2.3	2.9	1.0	.4	4.6	.1
100.0	28.7	12.1	7.9	5.8	3.5	12.0	10.0	.4	2.3	5.6	2.5	2.3	.9	1.3	4.6	.1
100.0	29.9	10.2	8.0	4.9	3.5	9.9	13.4	.7	2.1	5.0	3.4	1.9	.9	1.7	4.4	.1
100.0	27.3	12.3	7.7	5.8	1.6	12.2	12.0	.5	2.3	4.2	3.3	1.9	.9	2.3	5.6	.1
100.0	25.9	8.9	7.1	5.6	3.9	11.8	16.2	.8	2.2	3.2	3.4	1.6	.8	2.1	6.4	.1
100.0	25.1	14.3	6.8	6.0	3.0	12.2	12.0	.3	2.0	4.5	3.5	1.5	.8	1.1	6.7	.2
100.0	25.2	11.9	6.2	7.7	3.1	13.8	10.2	.9	2.3	3.3	4.7	2.2	.9	1.2	5.7	.7
100.0	22.5	7.2	6.7	12.5	1.4	16.7	9.0	.3	2.1	4.0	5.1	2.1	.7	1.8	7.5	.4
100.0	22.7	8.9	5.6	9.1	4.0	12.0	11.7	.5	1.6	5.0	4.0	1.8	.6	2.1	9.6	.8

Average money expenditure in dollars

1,190	384	200	105	54	61	119	75	8	29	44	17	10	8	43	1	
1,351	407	183	136	64	62	142	113	10	37	62	39	20	15	7	49	5
1,544	443	233	137	74	64	153	131	12	33	107	46	27	18	6	57	3
1,861	491	302	162	101	40	186	245	12	38	80	49	27	19	21	83	5
2,100	549	310	137	125	54	233	248	18	40	143	74	42	18	16	92	1
2,156	603	323	164	106	80	220	249	14	48	72	69	47	18	40	99	4
2,309	581	315	181	154	53	261	229	25	50	125	76	35	20	44	158	2
2,659	677	374	170	137	136	325	258	19	56	108	99	50	23	49	174	4
2,898	669	342	145	182	41	384	304	17	55	228	136	43	21	88	232	11
3,269	778	366	181	241	83	419	317	30	67	137	143	49	25	50	374	9
4,333	886	476	208	383	82	527	526	41	76	251	184	54	32	24	572	11

*Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.
See p. 176 for notes on this table.

WEST CENTRAL, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 2.—Summary of family expenditure: Average money expenditure for specified groups of goods and services, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class	Number of families		Average number of persons per family	Total	Food	Housing	Household operation		Furnishings and equipment	Clothing	Automobile	Other transportation	Personal care	Medical care	Recreation	Tobacco	Reading	Formal education	Contributions and personal taxes	Other items
	Eligible	Reporting expenditures					Fuel, light, and refrigeration	Other												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>																				
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	88	31	3.2	100.0	32.4	16.8	8.8	4.5	5.1	10.0	6.3	0.7	2.4	3.7	2.7	1.4	0.8	0.7	3.6	0.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	84	27	3.3	100.0	30.2	13.5	10.1	4.7	4.6	10.5	8.4	.7	2.7	4.6	2.9	1.5	1.1	.5	3.6	.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	115	37	3.3	100.0	28.6	15.1	8.9	4.8	4.1	9.9	8.6	.8	2.1	6.9	3.0	1.7	1.2	.4	3.7	.2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	123	27	3.3	100.0	26.5	16.2	8.7	5.4	2.1	10.0	13.2	.6	2.0	4.3	2.6	1.5	1.0	1.1	4.5	.3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	114	37	3.3	100.0	26.1	14.7	6.5	5.9	2.6	11.1	11.8	1.0	1.9	6.8	3.5	2.0	.9	.8	4.4	(*)
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	80	27	3.4	100.0	27.9	15.0	7.6	4.9	3.7	10.2	11.6	.7	2.2	3.3	3.2	2.2	.8	1.9	4.6	.2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	145	34	3.6	100.0	25.3	13.6	7.8	6.7	2.2	11.3	9.9	1.1	2.2	5.4	3.3	1.5	.9	1.9	6.8	.1
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	108	35	3.5	100.0	25.5	14.1	6.4	5.1	5.1	12.2	9.7	.7	2.1	4.1	3.7	1.9	.9	1.8	6.5	.2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	61	23	3.4	100.0	23.0	11.8	5.0	6.3	1.4	13.3	10.5	.6	1.9	7.9	4.7	1.5	.7	3.0	8.0	.4
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	64	24	3.5	100.0	23.8	11.2	5.5	7.4	2.5	12.8	9.7	.9	2.0	4.2	4.4	1.5	.8	1.5	11.5	.3
\$5,000 and over.....	51	20	3.3	100.0	20.5	11.0	4.8	8.8	1.9	12.2	12.1	.9	1.8	5.8	4.2	1.2	.7	.6	13.2	.3
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
<i>Family type: Type I</i>																				
\$250-\$499.....	143	6	2.0	511	199	97	51	27	10	27	16	3	13	21	4	4	8	-----	9	22
\$500-\$749.....	317	15	2.0	563	221	114	66	22	4	29	26	7	12	23	4	13	7	-----	15	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	402	12	2.0	805	338	122	89	30	15	60	17	14	17	35	10	22	10	-----	24	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	471	35	2.0	1,096	374	174	105	48	42	81	117	8	22	41	23	24	10	(*)	33	4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	323	28	2.0	1,201	385	163	118	61	38	105	127	8	26	48	15	28	12	-----	55	12
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	268	26	2.0	1,311	396	177	114	66	59	101	121	16	32	49	58	31	16	-----	74	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	301	31	2.0	1,587	444	236	131	88	84	130	179	7	36	98	28	36	19	-----	66	5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	188	26	2.0	1,925	469	290	118	103	52	220	272	12	38	94	64	49	18	-----	123	2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	137	26	2.0	1,682	499	224	124	116	58	138	190	11	35	89	37	28	16	-----	116	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	59	15	2.0	2,157	430	259	153	155	57	163	480	24	30	68	40	14	19	(*)	263	2

\$3,000-\$3,499	37	12	2.0	2,566	530	497	118	138	258	310	226	13	48	79	82	35	26	2	200	4
\$3,500-\$3,999	30	11	2.0	2,386	559	325	118	188	29	316	226	38	50	53	101	49	25	-----	296	13
\$4,000-\$4,999	27	13	2.0	2,539	554	253	141	264	83	322	256	16	58	97	136	54	29	-----	304	17
\$5,000 and over	28	9	2.0	3,980	789	474	234	325	55	385	714	44	60	136	85	51	24	-----	601	3

Type I

Percentage of total money expenditures																					
\$250-\$499	143	6	2.0	100.0	39.0	19.0	10.0	5.3	1.8	5.3	3.1	0.6	2.5	4.1	0.8	0.8	1.6	-----	1.8	4.3	
\$500-\$749	317	15	2.0	100.0	39.3	20.2	11.7	3.9	.7	5.3	4.6	1.2	2.1	4.1	.7	2.3	1.2	-----	2.7	(*)	
\$750-\$999	402	12	2.0	100.0	42.1	15.2	11.1	3.7	1.9	7.5	2.1	1.7	2.1	4.3	1.2	2.7	1.2	-----	3.0	.2	
\$1,000-\$1,249	471	35	2.0	100.0	34.1	15.9	9.6	4.4	3.8	7.4	10.7	.7	2.0	3.7	1.2	2.2	.9	-----	3.0	.4	
\$1,250-\$1,499	323	28	2.0	100.0	32.0	13.6	9.8	5.1	3.2	8.7	10.6	.7	2.2	4.0	1.3	2.3	1.0	-----	4.5	1.0	
\$1,500-\$1,749	268	26	2.0	100.0	30.3	13.6	8.7	5.0	4.5	7.7	9.2	1.2	2.4	3.7	4.4	2.4	1.2	-----	5.6	.1	
\$1,750-\$1,999	301	31	2.0	100.0	28.0	14.9	8.2	5.5	5.3	8.2	11.3	.4	2.3	6.2	1.8	2.3	1.2	-----	4.1	.3	
\$2,000-\$2,249	188	26	2.0	100.0	24.4	15.1	6.1	5.4	2.7	11.4	14.1	.6	2.0	4.9	3.3	2.5	.9	0.1	-----	6.4	.1
\$2,250-\$2,499	137	26	2.0	100.0	29.7	13.3	7.4	6.9	3.4	8.2	11.3	.6	2.1	5.3	2.2	1.7	1.0	-----	6.9	(*)	
\$2,500-\$2,999	59	15	2.0	100.0	20.0	12.0	7.1	7.2	2.6	7.5	22.3	1.1	1.4	3.3	2.2	1.8	.6	-----	12.2	.1	
\$3,000-\$3,499	37	12	2.0	100.0	20.6	19.4	4.6	5.4	10.0	12.1	8.8	.5	1.9	3.1	3.2	1.4	1.0	.1	-----	7.8	.1
\$3,500-\$3,999	30	11	2.0	100.0	23.5	13.6	4.9	7.9	1.2	13.3	9.5	1.6	2.1	2.2	4.2	2.1	1.0	-----	12.4	.5	
\$4,000-\$4,999	27	13	2.0	100.0	21.5	10.0	5.4	10.2	3.2	12.4	9.9	.6	2.2	3.7	5.3	2.1	1.1	-----	11.7	.7	
\$5,000 and over	28	9	2.0	100.0	19.8	11.9	5.9	8.2	1.4	9.7	17.9	1.1	1.5	3.4	2.1	1.3	.6	-----	15.1	.1	

Types II and III

Average money expenditure in dollars																				
\$250-\$499	110	12	3.5	682	274	119	72	22	33	58	9	3	14	31	13	13	6	4	10	1
\$500-\$749	321	27	3.5	661	288	114	72	19	6	49	39	5	15	18	8	8	5	3	11	1
\$750-\$999	574	38	3.5	881	341	129	89	24	41	77	51	6	19	44	14	16	9	2	17	2
\$1,000-\$1,249	571	62	3.5	1,087	405	149	103	42	33	105	71	3	25	59	29	21	10	5	24	1
\$1,250-\$1,499	453	58	3.5	1,283	454	161	127	58	55	129	106	6	32	49	28	20	12	7	39	3
\$1,500-\$1,749	362	61	3.5	1,579	484	213	128	69	61	176	157	6	34	100	52	31	14	7	43	4
\$1,750-\$1,999	329	61	3.5	1,597	527	211	131	69	67	173	146	8	36	76	44	32	14	10	51	2
\$2,000-\$2,249	201	49	3.5	1,830	561	219	140	93	77	198	164	14	38	112	64	34	18	10	71	14
\$2,250-\$2,499	102	38	3.5	1,939	574	238	150	107	64	229	233	9	40	65	69	40	16	15	87	3
\$2,500-\$2,999	65	20	3.6	2,235	587	317	159	192	65	259	201	12	51	102	80	50	19	24	114	3
\$3,000-\$3,499	37	18	3.5	2,386	661	310	173	138	94	279	203	24	49	104	87	56	20	27	15	5
\$3,500-\$3,999	19	14	3.4	2,815	693	368	191	261	82	311	239	8	52	125	158	31	23	30	211	2
\$4,000-\$4,999	20	11	3.2	3,350	715	399	176	290	83	370	354	26	53	211	163	71	25	23	398	3
\$5,000 and over	29	16	3.5	4,475	921	374	233	445	137	627	415	33	80	189	308	84	33	48	537	8

* Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

See p. 176 for notes on this table.

WEST CENTRAL, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 2.—Summary of family expenditure: Average money expenditure for specified groups of goods and services, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average number of persons per family (4)	Total (5)	Food (6)	Housing (7)	Household operation		Furnishings and equipment (10)	Clothing (11)	Auto-mobile (12)	Other transportation (13)	Personal care (14)	Medical care (15)	Recreation (16)	Tobacco (17)	Reading (18)	Formal education (19)	Contributions and personal taxes (20)	Other items (21)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)					Fuel, light, and refrigeration (8)	Other (9)												
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
<i>Types II and III</i>																				
\$250-\$499	110	12	3.5	100.0	40.3	17.4	10.6	3.2	4.8	8.5	1.3	0.4	2.1	4.5	1.9	1.9	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.1
\$500-\$749	321	27	3.5	100.0	43.6	17.2	10.9	2.9	.9	7.4	5.8	.8	2.3	2.7	1.2	1.2	.8	.4	1.7	.2
\$750-\$999	574	38	3.5	100.0	38.8	14.6	10.1	2.7	4.7	8.7	5.8	.7	2.2	5.0	1.6	1.8	1.0	.2	1.9	.2
\$1,000-\$1,249	571	62	3.5	100.0	37.4	13.7	9.5	3.9	3.0	9.8	6.5	.2	2.3	5.4	2.7	1.9	.9	.5	2.2	.1
\$1,250-\$1,499	453	58	3.5	100.0	35.4	12.5	9.9	4.5	4.3	10.0	8.2	.5	2.5	3.8	2.2	1.6	.9	.5	3.0	.2
\$1,500-\$1,749	322	61	3.5	100.0	30.6	13.5	8.1	4.4	3.9	11.1	10.0	.4	2.2	6.3	3.3	2.0	.9	.4	2.7	.2
\$1,750-\$1,999	329	61	3.5	100.0	33.0	13.2	8.2	4.3	4.2	10.8	9.1	.5	2.3	4.8	2.8	2.0	.9	.6	3.2	.1
\$2,000-\$2,249	201	49	3.5	100.0	30.6	12.9	7.6	5.2	4.2	10.8	9.0	.8	2.1	6.1	3.5	1.9	1.0	.5	3.9	.8
\$2,250-\$2,499	102	38	3.5	100.0	29.5	12.3	7.7	5.5	3.3	11.8	12.0	.5	2.1	3.3	3.6	2.1	.8	.8	4.5	.2
\$2,500-\$2,999	65	20	3.6	100.0	26.3	14.2	7.1	8.6	2.9	11.6	9.0	.5	2.3	4.6	3.6	2.2	.8	1.1	5.1	.1
\$3,000-\$3,499	37	18	3.5	100.0	27.7	13.0	7.3	5.8	3.9	11.7	8.6	1.0	2.1	4.4	3.6	2.3	.8	1.1	6.5	.2
\$3,500-\$3,999	19	14	3.4	100.0	24.7	13.0	6.8	9.2	3.0	11.0	9.6	.3	1.8	4.4	5.6	1.1	.8	1.1	7.5	.1
\$4,000-\$4,999	20	11	3.2	100.0	21.3	11.9	5.2	8.3	2.5	11.1	10.6	.8	1.6	6.3	4.9	2.1	.7	.7	11.9	.1
\$5,000 and over	29	16	3.5	100.0	20.6	8.3	5.3	9.9	3.1	14.0	9.3	.7	1.8	4.2	6.9	1.9	.7	1.1	12.0	.2
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
<i>Types IV and V</i>																				
\$250-\$499	73	13	4.5	721	278	164	78	27	7	65	19	3	14	23	13	6	7	6	6	5
\$500-\$749	286	25	4.3	793	334	133	85	26	14	64	18	5	17	39	9	18	6	8	11	6
\$750-\$999	336	22	4.4	981	409	126	100	38	12	93	9	15	25	53	18	14	9	9	22	29
\$1,000-\$1,249	505	60	4.4	1,085	416	147	107	46	18	118	45	7	28	50	29	18	11	13	29	3
\$1,250-\$1,499	450	53	4.4	1,293	486	157	131	52	39	129	73	8	33	56	31	24	12	20	41	1

\$1,500-\$1,749.....	450	56	4.4	1,503	499	188	137	59	34	164	122	10	35	90	32	28	13	27	52	13
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	383	52	4.3	1,748	550	214	146	81	48	205	166	11	39	89	46	28	15	31	70	9
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	290	56	4.4	1,813	536	197	157	70	66	240	131	30	46	127	54	32	15	31	79	2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	223	45	4.4	2,021	638	220	167	72	45	253	193	20	50	91	57	43	16	51	101	4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	123	27	4.3	2,429	666	251	193	113	76	320	247	28	60	121	92	39	19	80	122	2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	77	24	4.2	2,654	704	323	188	137	59	332	310	13	58	124	104	47	22	69	160	4
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	58	22	4.0	2,908	696	312	154	165	60	415	319	15	61	240	133	55	21	107	137	18
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	52	18	4.4	3,317	828	299	211	293	55	528	295	25	72	115	140	46	21	87	294	8
\$5,000 and over.....	59	21	4.3	4,339	996	421	215	386	163	530	460	22	74	296	153	64	30	94	395	41
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
Types IV and V																				
\$250-\$499.....	73	13	4.5	100.0	38.6	22.8	10.8	3.8	1.0	9.0	2.6	0.4	1.9	3.2	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7
\$500-\$749.....	286	25	4.3	100.0	42.1	16.8	10.7	3.3	1.8	8.1	2.2	.6	2.1	4.9	1.1	2.3	.8	1.0	1.4	.8
\$750-\$999.....	386	22	4.4	100.0	41.8	12.9	10.2	3.9	1.2	9.5	.9	1.5	2.5	5.4	1.8	1.4	.9	.9	2.2	3.0
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	505	60	4.4	100.0	38.3	13.6	9.9	4.2	1.7	10.9	4.1	.6	2.6	4.5	2.7	1.7	1.0	1.2	2.7	.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	450	53	4.4	100.0	37.6	12.1	10.1	4.0	3.0	10.0	5.7	.6	2.6	4.3	2.4	1.9	.9	1.5	3.2	.1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	450	56	4.4	100.0	33.1	12.5	9.1	3.9	2.3	10.9	8.2	.7	2.3	5.9	2.1	1.9	.9	1.8	3.5	.9
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	383	52	4.3	100.0	31.5	12.3	8.4	4.6	2.7	11.8	9.4	.6	2.2	5.1	2.6	1.6	.9	1.8	4.0	.5
\$2,000-\$2,248.....	290	56	4.4	100.0	29.6	10.9	8.6	3.9	3.6	13.2	7.3	1.6	2.5	7.0	3.0	1.8	.8	1.7	4.4	.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	223	45	4.4	100.0	31.7	10.9	8.3	3.6	2.2	12.6	9.3	1.0	2.5	4.5	2.8	2.1	.8	2.5	5.0	.2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	123	27	4.3	100.0	27.3	10.3	8.0	4.7	3.1	13.2	10.1	1.2	2.5	5.0	3.8	1.6	.8	3.3	5.0	.1
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	77	24	4.2	100.0	26.5	12.2	7.1	5.2	2.2	12.5	11.6	.5	2.2	4.7	3.9	1.8	.8	2.6	6.0	.2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	58	22	4.0	100.0	23.9	10.7	5.3	5.7	2.1	14.3	10.9	.5	2.1	8.3	4.6	1.9	.7	3.7	4.7	.6
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	52	18	4.4	100.0	25.0	9.0	6.4	8.8	1.6	15.9	8.9	.8	2.2	3.5	4.2	1.4	.6	2.6	8.9	.2
\$5,000 and over.....	59	21	4.3	100.0	22.9	9.7	5.0	8.9	3.8	12.2	10.6	.5	1.7	6.8	3.5	1.5	.7	2.2	9.1	.9

See p. 176 for notes on this table.

WEST CENTRAL, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 3.—Food: Average value of all family food, money expenditure for food at home and away from home, average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay, and money expense per meal per food expenditure unit, by occupation, family type, and income in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all family food (4)	Average expenditure for food purchased			Percentage of expenditure for food		Average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay (10)	Average money expenditure per meal per food expenditure unit ¹ (11)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		All (5)	At home (6)	Away from home ¹ (7)	At home (8)	Away from home (9)		
<i>All families</i>										
\$250-\$499.....	326	31	\$278	\$242	\$227	\$15	93.8	6.2	\$36	\$0.078
\$500-\$749.....	924	67	296	279	274	5	98.2	1.8	17	.065
\$750-\$999.....	1,362	72	369	359	339	20	94.4	5.6	10	.115
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,547	157	415	399	374	25	93.7	6.3	16	.124
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,226	139	457	447	412	35	92.2	7.8	10	.132
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,080	143	491	468	424	44	90.6	9.4	23	.132
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,013	144	523	511	467	44	91.4	8.6	12	.152
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	679	131	533	525	451	74	85.9	14.1	8	.145
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	462	109	607	583	512	71	87.9	12.1	24	.171
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	247	62	614	589	516	73	87.6	12.4	25	.153
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	151	54	660	651	578	73	88.8	11.2	9	.182
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	107	47	661	657	557	100	84.8	15.2	4	.181
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	99	42	739	730	669	61	91.6	8.4	9	.178
\$5,000 and over.....	116	46	935	927	763	164	82.3	17.7	8	.215
<i>Occupational group:</i>										
<i>Wage earner</i>										
\$250-\$499.....	326	31	278	242	227	15	93.8	6.2	36	.078
\$500-\$749.....	767	38	295	278	274	4	98.6	1.4	17	.063
\$750-\$999.....	1,082	43	367	357	336	21	94.1	5.9	10	.114
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	946	49	419	398	371	27	93.2	6.8	21	.122
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	677	44	455	446	408	38	91.5	8.5	9	.131
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	551	39	487	456	406	50	89.0	11.0	31	.127
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	473	36	532	524	500	24	95.4	4.6	8	.153
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	270	35	514	507	440	67	86.8	13.2	7	.133
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	155	28	627	617	527	90	85.4	14.6	10	.184
<i>Clerical</i>										
\$500-\$749.....	157	29	296	282	270	12	95.7	4.3	14	.094
\$750-\$999.....	280	29	374	366	350	16	95.6	4.4	8	.119
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	314	41	398	394	376	18	95.4	4.6	4	.121
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	319	33	458	447	420	27	94.0	6.0	11	.128
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	273	34	514	499	453	46	90.8	9.2	15	.143
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	302	42	534	511	445	66	87.1	12.9	23	.159
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	221	36	522	513	430	83	83.8	16.2	9	.149
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	145	28	601	571	524	47	91.8	8.2	30	.169

See p. 176 for notes on this table.

WEST CENTRAL, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 3.—Food: Average value of all family food, money expenditure for food at home and away from home, average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay, and money expense per meal per food expenditure unit, by occupation, family type, and income in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all family food (4)	Average expenditure for food purchased			Percentage of expenditure for food		Average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay (10)	Average money expenditure per meal per food expenditure unit (11)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		All (5)	At home (6)	Away from home (7)	At home (8)	Away from home (9)		
<i>Independent business and professional</i>										
\$1,000-\$1,249	199	36	\$428	\$422	\$395	\$27	93.6	6.4	\$6	\$0.133
\$1,250-\$1,499	146	35	483	476	433	43	91.0	9.0	7	.149
\$1,500-\$1,749	141	33	490	478	457	21	95.6	4.4	12	.135
\$1,750-\$1,999	115	39	488	479	417	62	87.1	12.9	9	.140
\$2,000-\$2,249	74	23	597	590	470	120	79.7	20.3	7	.185
\$2,250-\$2,499	82	26	570	519	458	61	88.3	11.7	51	.149
\$2,500-\$2,999	102	28	620	600	512	88	85.3	14.7	20	.158
\$3,000-\$3,499	43	19	590	585	519	66	88.7	11.3	5	.160
\$3,500-\$3,999	46	24	641	640	532	108	83.1	16.9	1	.176
\$4,000-\$4,999	35	18	651	644	591	53	91.8	8.2	7	.158
\$5,000 and over	65	26	963	960	804	156	83.8	16.2	3	.197
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>										
\$1,000-\$1,249	88	31	407	384	354	30	92.2	7.8	23	.127
\$1,250-\$1,499	84	27	428	407	379	28	93.1	6.9	21	.123
\$1,500-\$1,749	115	37	458	443	406	37	91.6	8.4	15	.128
\$1,750-\$1,999	123	27	502	491	443	48	90.2	9.8	11	.140
\$2,000-\$2,249	114	37	558	549	503	46	91.6	8.4	9	.159
\$2,250-\$2,499	80	27	614	603	517	86	85.7	14.3	11	.171
\$2,500-\$2,999	145	34	610	581	510	62	89.3	10.7	29	.149
\$3,000-\$3,499	108	35	688	677	601	76	88.8	11.2	11	.190
\$3,500-\$3,999	61	23	675	669	576	93	86.1	13.9	6	.185
\$4,000-\$4,999	64	24	788	778	712	66	91.5	8.5	10	.189
\$5,000 and over	51	20	900	886	713	173	80.5	19.5	14	.238
<i>Family type: Type I</i>										
\$250-\$499	143	6	209	199	179	20	89.9	10.1	10	.090
\$500-\$749	317	15	232	221	211	10	95.5	4.5	11	.098
\$750-\$999	402	12	338	328	307	31	90.8	9.2	(*)	.155
\$1,000-\$1,249	471	35	384	374	344	30	92.0	8.0	10	.167
\$1,250-\$1,499	323	28	395	385	349	36	90.6	9.4	10	.169
\$1,500-\$1,749	268	26	399	396	340	56	85.9	14.1	3	.173
\$1,750-\$1,999	301	31	470	444	408	36	91.9	8.1	26	.198
\$2,000-\$2,249	188	26	474	469	374	95	79.7	20.3	5	.198
\$2,250-\$2,499	137	26	510	499	427	72	85.6	14.4	11	.236
\$2,500-\$2,999	59	15	435	430	398	32	92.6	7.4	5	.173
\$3,000-\$3,499	37	12	535	530	436	94	82.3	17.7	5	.241
\$3,500-\$3,999	30	11	561	559	462	97	82.6	17.4	2	.233
\$4,000-\$4,999	27	13	558	554	483	71	87.2	12.8	4	.211
\$5,000 and over	28	9	794	789	604	185	76.6	23.4	5	.296

* Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

See p. 176 for notes on this table.

WEST CENTRAL, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 3.—Food: Average value of all family food, money expenditure for food at home and away from home, average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay, and money expense per meal per food expenditure unit, by occupation, family type, and income in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all family food (4)	Average expenditure for food purchased			Percentage of expenditure for food		Average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay (10)	Average money expenditure per meal per food expenditure unit (11)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		All (5)	At home (6)	Away from home (7)	At home (8)	Away from home (9)		
<i>Types II and III</i>										
\$250-\$499.....	110	12	\$304	\$274	\$260	\$14	94.9	5.1	\$30	\$0.076
\$500-\$749.....	321	27	297	288	285	3	99.0	1.0	9	.082
\$750-\$999.....	574	38	350	341	328	13	96.2	3.8	9	.103
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	571	62	419	406	385	21	94.8	5.2	13	.118
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	453	58	462	454	419	35	92.3	7.7	8	.130
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	362	61	504	484	440	44	90.9	9.1	20	.134
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	329	61	534	527	465	62	88.2	11.8	7	.148
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	201	49	568	561	496	65	88.4	11.6	7	.155
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	102	38	590	574	526	48	91.6	8.4	16	.157
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	65	20	597	587	534	53	91.0	9.0	10	.146
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	37	18	681	661	581	80	87.9	12.1	20	.180
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	19	14	694	693	611	82	88.2	11.8	1	.176
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	20	11	715	715	663	52	92.7	7.3	-----	.177
\$5,000 and over.....	29	16	930	921	775	146	84.1	15.9	9	.207
<i>Types IV and V</i>										
\$250-\$499.....	73	13	373	273	270	8	97.1	2.9	95	.060
\$500-\$749.....	286	25	366	334	331	3	99.1	0.9	32	.073
\$750-\$999.....	386	22	429	409	339	20	95.1	4.9	20	.091
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	505	60	440	416	392	24	94.2	5.8	24	.090
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	450	53	499	486	451	35	92.8	7.2	13	.107
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	450	56	536	499	463	36	92.8	7.2	37	.107
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	383	52	556	550	516	34	93.8	6.2	6	.120
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	290	56	546	536	469	67	87.5	12.5	10	.103
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	223	45	673	638	559	79	87.6	12.4	35	.137
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	123	27	709	666	562	104	84.4	15.6	43	.147
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	77	24	710	704	644	60	91.5	8.5	6	.154
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	58	22	701	696	589	107	84.7	15.3	5	.156
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	52	18	843	828	768	60	92.8	7.2	15	.162
\$5,000 and over.....	59	21	1,004	996	834	162	83.8	16.2	8	.181

See p. 176 for notes on this table.

WEST CENTRAL, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 4.—Housing: Average value of housing secured with and without money expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all housing plus fuel, light, and refrigeration (4)	Average expense for fuel, light, and refrigeration (5)	Average value of all housing (6)	Average value of housing secured ¹						Percentage of housing value secured without money expenditure ² (13)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)				With money expenditure			Without money expenditure			
						All housing (7)	Family home ³ (8)	Other housing ³ (9)	Total (10)	Owned home ⁴ (11)	Rent as pay or gift (12)	
<i>All families</i>												
\$250-\$499	326	31	\$221	\$64	\$151	\$119	\$119	—	\$32	\$32	—	21.2
\$500-\$749	924	67	245	74	163	120	120	(*)	43	35	8	26.4
\$750-\$999	1,362	72	253	92	159	126	126	—	33	26	7	20.8
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,547	157	311	105	204	156	156	(*)	48	47	1	23.4
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,226	139	360	126	233	160	160	(*)	73	70	3	31.3
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,080	143	394	128	265	194	193	\$1	71	68	3	26.8
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,013	144	427	137	239	220	218	2	69	63	6	23.9
\$2,000-\$2,249	679	131	466	141	324	229	222	7	95	95	—	29.3
\$2,250-\$2,499	462	109	520	151	368	225	221	4	143	137	6	38.9
\$2,500-\$2,999	247	62	603	175	427	270	261	9	157	141	16	36.8
\$3,000-\$3,499	151	54	628	167	460	363	356	7	97	97	—	21.1
\$3,500-\$3,999	107	47	654	150	504	326	316	10	178	163	15	35.3
\$4,000-\$4,999	99	42	805	185	620	308	293	15	312	312	—	50.3
\$5,000 and over	116	46	912	225	687	422	383	39	265	265	—	38.6
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>												
\$250-\$499	326	31	222	65	151	119	119	—	32	32	—	21.2
\$500-\$749	767	38	244	73	162	114	114	—	48	38	10	29.6
\$750-\$999	1,082	43	242	83	152	120	120	—	32	27	5	21.1
\$1,000-\$1,249	945	49	290	99	198	142	142	(*)	46	46	(*)	24.5
\$1,250-\$1,499	677	44	340	122	217	145	145	—	72	69	3	33.2
\$1,500-\$1,749	551	39	384	129	234	156	156	(*)	78	73	5	33.3
\$1,750-\$1,999	473	36	389	127	282	192	191	1	70	58	12	26.7
\$2,000-\$2,249	270	35	391	130	259	204	203	1	55	55	—	21.2
\$2,250-\$2,499	155	28	475	152	322	168	167	1	154	154	—	47.8
<i>Clerical</i>												
\$500-\$749	157	29	255	82	171	150	150	(*)	21	21	—	12.3
\$750-\$999	280	29	295	106	188	150	150	—	38	27	11	20.2
\$1,000-\$1,249	314	41	326	112	213	186	186	—	27	24	3	12.7
\$1,250-\$1,499	319	33	377	127	249	189	188	1	60	56	4	24.1
\$1,500-\$1,749	273	34	409	124	284	252	252	(*)	32	32	—	11.3
\$1,750-\$1,999	302	42	445	144	301	235	234	1	66	66	—	21.9
\$2,000-\$2,249	221	36	490	152	338	228	229	9	110	110	—	32.5
\$2,250-\$2,499	145	28	529	144	384	227	224	3	157	157	—	40.9

¹ Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

See p. 176 for notes on this table.

WEST CENTRAL, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 4.—Housing: Average value of housing secured with and without money expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all housing plus fuel, light, and refrigeration (4)	Average expense for fuel, light, and refrigeration (5)	Average value of all housing (6)	Average value of housing secured						Percentage of housing value secured without money expenditure (13)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)				With money expenditure			Without money expenditure			
						All housing (7)	Family home (8)	Other housing (9)	Total (10)	Owned home (11)	Rent as pay or gift (12)	
<i>Independent business and professional</i>												
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	199	36	\$365	\$118	\$244	\$156	\$156	-----	\$88	\$88	-----	36.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	146	35	398	140	267	154	154	-----	103	103	-----	40.1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	141	33	455	129	322	195	195	(*)	127	127	-----	39.4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	115	39	439	131	305	202	197	\$5	103	103	-----	33.8
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	74	23	501	158	402	201	186	15	201	201	-----	50.0
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	82	26	541	147	393	234	224	10	159	159	-----	40.5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	102	28	579	165	413	207	204	3	206	206	-----	49.9
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	43	19	656	158	498	334	326	8	164	164	-----	32.9
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	46	24	600	157	502	303	295	8	199	199	-----	39.6
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	35	18	871	192	679	205	202	3	474	474	-----	69.8
\$5,000 and over.....	65	26	894	238	656	380	333	47	276	276	-----	42.1
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>												
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	88	31	348	105	243	200	200	(*)	43	34	\$9	17.7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	84	27	395	136	258	183	182	1	75	75	-----	29.1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	115	37	433	137	295	233	229	4	62	54	8	21.0
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	123	27	507	162	344	302	295	7	42	42	-----	12.2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	114	37	540	137	403	310	299	11	93	93	-----	23.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	80	27	567	164	402	323	315	8	79	42	37	19.6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	145	34	619	181	437	315	301	14	122	95	27	27.9
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	108	35	615	170	445	374	367	7	71	71	-----	16.0
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	61	23	649	145	504	342	350	12	162	136	26	32.1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	64	24	770	181	589	366	344	22	223	223	-----	37.9
\$5,000 and over.....	51	20	935	208	727	476	447	29	251	251	-----	34.5
<i>Family type: Type I</i>												
\$250-\$499.....	143	6	190	51	135	97	97	-----	38	38	-----	28.1
\$500-\$749.....	317	15	236	66	164	114	114	-----	50	41	9	30.5
\$750-\$999.....	402	12	242	89	149	122	122	-----	27	22	5	18.1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	471	35	342	105	236	174	174	-----	62	60	2	26.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	323	28	373	118	254	163	162	1	91	91	-----	35.8
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	268	26	393	114	278	177	177	(*)	101	101	(*)	36.3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	301	31	431	131	300	236	234	2	64	45	19	21.3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	188	26	491	118	372	290	270	20	82	82	-----	22.0
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	137	26	548	124	423	224	221	3	199	199	-----	47.0
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	59	15	551	153	398	259	252	7	139	121	18	34.9
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	37	12	621	118	503	497	483	14	6	6	-----	1.2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	30	11	575	118	457	325	318	7	132	132	-----	28.9
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	27	13	767	141	626	258	250	8	368	368	-----	58.8
\$5,000 and over.....	28	9	895	234	661	474	467	7	187	187	-----	29.3

* Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

See p. 176 for notes on this table.

WEST CENTRAL, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 4.—Housing: Average value of housing secured with and without money expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all housing plus fuel, light, and refrigeration (4)	Average expense for fuel, light, and refrigeration (5)	Average value of all housing (6)	Average value of housing secured						Percentage of housing value secured without money expenditure (13)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)				With money expenditure			Without money expenditure			
						All housing (7)	Family home (8)	Other housing (9)	Total (10)	Owned home (11)	Rent as pay or gift (12)	
<i>Types II and III</i>												
\$250-\$499.....	110	12	\$231	\$72	\$151	\$119	\$119	-----	\$32	\$32	-----	21.2
\$500-\$749.....	321	27	233	72	148	114	114	(*)	34	34	-----	23.0
\$750-\$999.....	574	38	243	89	152	129	129	-----	23	17	\$6	15.1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	571	62	268	103	163	149	149	(*)	14	12	2	8.6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	453	58	346	127	218	161	161	(*)	57	50	7	26.1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	362	61	381	128	252	213	212	\$1	39	29	10	15.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	329	61	407	131	275	211	209	2	64	64	-----	23.3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	201	49	458	140	317	219	217	2	98	98	-----	30.9
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	102	38	482	150	331	238	237	1	93	76	17	28.1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	65	20	646	159	486	317	313	4	169	151	18	34.8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	37	18	620	173	446	310	300	10	136	136	-----	50.5
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	19	14	759	191	567	368	367	1	199	199	-----	35.1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	20	11	726	176	549	399	398	1	150	150	-----	27.3
\$5,000 and over.....	29	16	884	236	648	374	345	29	274	274	-----	42.3
<i>Types IV and V</i>												
\$250-\$499.....	73	13	269	78	185	164	164	-----	21	21	-----	11.4
\$500-\$749.....	286	25	269	85	179	133	133	-----	46	30	16	25.7
\$750-\$999.....	386	22	282	100	181	126	126	-----	55	45	10	30.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	505	60	331	107	219	147	147	(*)	72	72	-----	32.9
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	450	53	363	131	231	157	157	-----	74	74	-----	32.0
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	450	56	406	137	267	188	188	(*)	79	79	-----	29.6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	383	52	439	146	292	214	211	3	78	78	-----	26.7
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	290	56	458	157	299	197	195	2	102	102	-----	34.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	225	45	519	167	351	220	213	7	131	125	6	37.3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	123	27	604	193	410	251	237	14	159	145	14	38.8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	77	24	634	188	446	323	321	2	123	123	-----	27.6
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	58	22	662	154	507	312	297	15	195	167	28	35.5
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	52	18	854	211	643	299	275	24	344	344	-----	53.5
\$5,000 and over.....	59	21	933	215	718	421	363	58	297	297	-----	41.4

See p. 176 for notes on this table.

* Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

WEST CENTRAL, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 4-A.—Money expenditure for family home by owners and renters, and facilities included in rent for family home: By occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

(1)	Number of families		Percentage of families ¹		Average money expense for family home		Percentage of renters having specified facilities included in rent ²							(15)
	Eligible	Reporting expenditures	Owning	Renting	Home owners	Renters	Heat	Furnishings	Garage	Light	Water	Mechanical refrigerator	Refrigeration	
<i>All families</i>														
\$250-\$499.....	326	31	42	58	\$106	\$127	---	---	58	---	61	---	4	18
\$500-\$749.....	924	67	23	71	65	145	11	4	56	6	46	---	---	22
\$750-\$999.....	1,362	72	25	70	94	145	3	6	57	4	42	---	3	20
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,547	157	38	59	110	190	5	2	53	1	32	(*)	(*)	28
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,228	139	45	52	102	215	6	3	84	1	22	1	1	12
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,080	143	43	56	142	242	9	4	73	2	31	2	1	14
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,013	144	36	58	143	278	12	8	63	5	34	(*)	2	26
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	679	131	61	39	154	323	24	5	62	8	36	6	4	21
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	462	109	52	46	124	323	19	2	76	8	30	5	7	15
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	247	62	57	38	217	383	14	16	89	3	33	16	3	3
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	151	54	48	52	334	418	15	5	81	5	22	7	7	11
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	107	47	67	26	254	514	51	24	100	19	51	26	19	---
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	99	42	69	31	176	539	34	---	74	---	45	---	6	6
\$5,000 and over.....	116	46	75	20	303	584	52	---	78	---	24	6	6	---
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>														
\$250-\$499.....	326	31	42	58	106	127	---	---	58	---	61	---	4	18
\$500-\$749.....	767	38	24	68	68	140	11	5	57	7	46	---	---	20
\$750-\$999.....	1,082	43	24	72	85	137	---	2	55	2	41	---	---	20
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	946	49	39	59	104	158	---	---	50	---	36	---	---	31
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	677	44	46	52	97	194	5	5	86	---	20	---	---	11
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	551	39	48	49	115	215	---	5	76	---	25	---	---	16
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	473	36	34	56	133	248	16	16	66	11	47	---	3	27
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	270	35	60	40	152	270	12	6	77	12	42	6	6	23
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	155	28	58	42	168	244	---	---	80	---	12	---	---	12
<i>Clerical</i>														
\$500-\$749.....	157	29	18	82	48	170	7	3	55	3	49	---	---	31
\$750-\$999.....	280	29	31	64	128	176	13	20	63	13	47	---	13	21
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	314	41	25	65	141	196	12	6	63	2	22	---	---	21
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	319	33	37	57	106	249	9	---	81	4	26	---	4	10
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	273	34	28	72	204	270	21	4	66	4	37	---	---	16
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	302	42	35	59	140	292	13	---	53	---	29	---	---	34
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	221	36	68	32	159	337	25	---	47	---	25	---	---	29
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	145	28	58	42	120	359	26	---	74	26	26	20	20	26

See p. 177 for notes on this table.

¹ Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 for expenditures, or less than 1 for proportions of families reporting, are not shown.

WEST CENTRAL, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 4-A.—Money expenditure for family home by owners and renters, and facilities included in rent for family home: By occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of families		Average money expense for family home		Percentage of renters having specified facilities included in rent							Percentage with none of these facilities included in rent (15)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting ex-penditures (3)	Owning (4)	Renting (5)	Home owners (6)	Renters (7)	Heat (8)	Furnishings (9)	Garage (10)	Light (11)	Water (12)	Mechanical re-frigerator (13)	Refrigeration (14)	
<i>Independent business and professional</i>														
\$1,000-\$1,249	199	36	60	40	\$98	\$246	11		44		37			33
\$1,250-\$1,499	146	35	61	38	118	197		88		5				12
\$1,500-\$1,749	141	33	57	43	142	266	12	6	52	6	54	6	6	12
\$1,750-\$1,999	115	39	58	40	150	278	17	6	71	6	24	6	6	18
\$2,000-\$2,249	74	23	71	29	138	310	56	11	44	22	78			22
\$2,250-\$2,499	82	26	66	34	153	340	33		83		52			6
\$2,500-\$2,999	102	28	75	25	184	298	13		73		47			13
\$3,000-\$3,499	43	19	82	18	267	620	33		100		33			
\$3,500-\$3,999	46	24	73	22	212	524	44		100	22	44	22	22	
\$4,000-\$4,999	35	18	97	3	191	480					100			
\$5,000 and over	65	28	79	14	276	404	43		100		43	19	19	
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>														
\$1,000-\$1,249	88	31	19	78	113	225	14	8	67	8	22	3	5	12
\$1,250-\$1,499	84	27	45	51	82	267	12		76		32	12		24
\$1,500-\$1,749	115	37	33	65	174	268	18	4	86	3	28	10	3	7
\$1,750-\$1,999	123	27	21	79	222	315		9	72		21			17
\$2,000-\$2,249	114	37	45	55	166	395	34	9	66	9	30	18	9	14
\$2,250-\$2,499	80	27	15	74	142	371	26	10	70	6	44		6	11
\$2,500-\$2,999	145	34	43	48	248	407	14	21	93	3	30	21	3	
\$3,000-\$3,499	108	35	35	65	381	385	12	5	78	5	20	8	8	12
\$3,500-\$3,999	81	23	62	38	283	508	55	37	100	18	55	28	18	
\$4,000-\$4,999	64	24	54	35	166	542	36		77		43		7	7
\$5,000 and over	51	20	71	29	343	662	56		69		16			
<i>Family type: Type 1</i>														
\$250-\$499	143	6	50	50	64	130			67		100			
\$500-\$749	317	15	21	70	55	146	24	12	46	12	58			31
\$750-\$999	402	12	20	76	74	141		10	58	5	42		5	21
\$1,000-\$1,249	471	35	55	40	155	192	3	1	69	1	24		1	24
\$1,250-\$1,499	323	28	51	49	103	231	24	14	83		24	4		11
\$1,500-\$1,749	268	26	55	45	117	242	17	3	83	3	24	3	3	3
\$1,750-\$1,999	301	31	32	60	194	284	10	14	74	10	51			22
\$2,000-\$2,249	188	26	37	63	138	351	43	7	69	20	58	7	7	7
\$2,250-\$2,499	137	26	62	38	109	375	47	4	85	10	51	10	10	
\$2,500-\$2,999	59	15	57	36	220	376	19	38	100		43	38		
\$3,000-\$3,499	37	12	43	57	561	489	62	25	88	25	75	38	38	12
\$3,500-\$3,999	30	11	63	37	216	496	76	48	100	29	76	52	29	
\$4,000-\$4,999	27	13	83	17	173	615	100		50		100			
\$5,000 and over	28	9	46	54	283	631	56		44		28	15	15	

WEST CENTRAL, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 4-A.—Money expenditure for family home by owners and renters, and facilities included in rent for family home: By occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of families		Average money expense for family home		Percentage of renters having specified facilities included in rent							Percentage with none of these facilities included in rent (15)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Owning (4)	Renting (5)	Home owners (6)	Renters (7)	Heat (8)	Furnishings (9)	Garage (10)	Light (11)	Water (12)	Mechanical refrigerator (13)	Refrigeration (14)	
<i>Types II and III</i>														
\$250-\$499.....	110	12	25	75	\$122	\$118	-----	-----	56	-----	33	-----	-----	33
\$500-\$749.....	321	27	24	76	74	125	1	1	52	1	42	-----	-----	20
\$750-\$999.....	574	38	17	78	96	145	4	6	45	6	48	-----	2	27
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	571	62	16	79	88	162	4	2	40	-----	39	-----	-----	28
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	453	58	32	60	75	212	2	-----	89	2	14	-----	2	9
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	362	61	22	74	181	236	11	3	74	2	38	2	-----	15
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	329	61	29	68	110	263	6	5	64	4	14	-----	4	32
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	201	49	62	38	139	408	25	5	57	3	33	8	3	19
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	102	38	42	53	144	314	11	5	66	11	21	-----	5	24
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	65	20	46	49	221	455	15	15	85	8	23	15	8	-----
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	37	18	47	53	190	413	11	-----	78	-----	11	-----	-----	11
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	19	14	55	35	352	454	33	-----	100	-----	33	-----	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	20	11	42	58	140	576	21	-----	43	-----	57	-----	21	21
\$5,000 and over.....	29	16	81	13	312	375	50	-----	100	-----	50	-----	-----	-----
<i>Types IV and V</i>														
\$250-\$499.....	73	13	54	46	186	138	-----	-----	50	-----	50	-----	17	17
\$500-\$749.....	286	25	25	66	69	177	9	-----	77	7	38	-----	-----	12
\$750-\$999.....	386	22	41	54	108	151	3	-----	82	-----	30	-----	-----	3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	505	60	46	54	90	197	8	3	58	2	30	1	-----	31
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	450	53	55	45	118	206	-----	-----	77	-----	32	-----	-----	17
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	450	56	52	48	134	248	1	7	65	1	28	1	1	20
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	383	52	46	48	126	291	21	7	52	-----	44	2	-----	24
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	290	56	77	23	171	271	6	3	60	3	18	3	3	37
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	223	45	50	48	128	300	8	-----	77	6	24	6	6	17
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	123	27	62	33	214	319	8	-----	84	-----	36	-----	-----	8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	77	24	51	49	252	393	-----	-----	80	-----	10	-----	-----	10
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	58	22	73	18	244	551	46	23	100	23	46	23	23	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	52	18	72	28	192	492	20	-----	100	-----	20	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	59	21	87	8	307	687	50	-----	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

See p. 177 for notes on this table.

WEST CENTRAL, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 5.—Household operation: Average money expenditure for groups of items of household operation, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for household operation				Percentage of total household operation expenditure			
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Fuel, light, and refrigeration ¹ (5)	Paid household help		Other items ² (8)	Fuel, light, and refrigeration ¹ (9)	Paid household help (10)	Other items (11)
					Average amount (6)	Percentage of families having (7)				
<i>All families</i>										
\$250-\$499.....	326	31	\$89	\$64	-----	-----	\$25	71.9	-----	28.1
\$500-\$749.....	924	67	96	74	(*)	5	22	77.1	(*)	22.9
\$750-\$999.....	1,362	72	122	92	\$1	9	29	75.4	0.8	23.8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,547	157	150	105	2	4	43	70.0	1.3	28.7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,226	139	183	126	5	8	52	68.9	2.7	28.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,080	143	192	128	7	13	57	66.7	3.6	29.7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,013	144	216	137	13	18	66	63.4	6.0	30.6
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	679	131	228	141	14	21	73	61.9	6.1	32.0
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	462	109	244	151	22	22	71	61.9	9.0	29.1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	247	62	318	175	52	39	91	55.0	16.4	28.6
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	151	54	305	167	35	37	103	54.8	11.8	33.4
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	107	47	339	150	85	55	104	44.2	25.1	30.7
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	99	42	467	185	158	70	124	39.6	33.8	26.6
\$5,000 and over.....	116	46	611	225	224	90	162	36.8	36.7	26.5
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>										
\$250-\$499.....	326	31	90	65	-----	-----	25	72.2	-----	27.8
\$500-\$749.....	767	38	94	73	(*)	4	21	77.7	(*)	22.3
\$750-\$999.....	1,082	43	116	88	1	8	27	75.9	.9	23.2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	946	49	138	99	2	4	37	71.8	1.4	26.8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	877	44	172	122	1	4	49	70.9	.6	28.5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	551	39	188	129	5	13	54	68.6	2.7	28.7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	473	36	200	127	6	13	67	63.5	3.0	33.5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	270	35	198	130	7	10	61	65.7	3.5	30.8
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	155	28	222	162	10	17	60	68.5	4.5	27.0
<i>Clerical</i>										
\$500-\$749.....	157	29	111	82	1	6	28	73.9	.9	25.2
\$750-\$999.....	280	29	142	106	1	10	35	74.7	.7	24.6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	314	41	165	112	5	3	48	67.9	3.0	29.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	310	33	183	127	4	9	52	69.4	2.2	28.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	273	34	189	124	2	4	63	65.6	1.1	33.3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	302	42	217	144	12	21	61	66.4	5.5	28.1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	221	36	238	152	9	22	77	63.0	3.8	32.3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	145	28	245	144	25	14	76	58.8	10.2	31.0

*Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

See p. 177 for notes on this table.

WEST CENTRAL, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 5.—Household operation: Average money expenditure for groups of items of household operation, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and in- come class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for household operation					Percentage of total household opera- tion expenditure		
	Elig- ible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	Total (4)	Fuel, light, and re- friger- ation (5)	Paid household help		Other items (8)	Fuel, light, and re- friger- ation (9)	Paid house- hold help (10)	Other items (11)
					Average amount (6)	Percent- age of families having (7)				
<i>Independent business and professional</i>										
\$1,000-\$1,249	199	36	\$178	\$118	\$3	9	\$57	66.3	1.7	32.0
\$1,250-\$1,499	146	35	223	140	20	22	63	62.8	9.0	28.2
\$1,500-\$1,749	141	33	203	129	18	21	56	63.5	8.9	27.6
\$1,750-\$1,999	115	39	227	131	20	25	76	57.7	8.8	33.5
\$2,000-\$2,249	74	23	255	158	22	28	75	62.0	8.6	29.4
\$2,250-\$2,499	82	26	257	147	27	34	83	57.2	10.5	32.3
\$2,500-\$2,999	102	28	294	165	42	35	87	56.1	14.3	29.6
\$3,000-\$3,499	43	19	299	158	38	35	103	52.9	12.7	34.4
\$3,500-\$3,999	46	24	354	157	98	51	99	44.3	27.7	28.0
\$4,000-\$4,999	35	18	550	192	214	78	144	34.9	38.9	26.2
\$5,000 and over	65	26	626	238	222	85	106	38.0	35.5	26.5
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>										
\$1,000-\$1,249	88	31	159	105	(*)	7	54	66.0	(*)	34.0
\$1,250-\$1,499	84	27	200	136	11	15	53	68.0	5.5	26.6
\$1,500-\$1,749	115	37	211	137	14	23	60	64.9	6.6	28.5
\$1,750-\$1,999	123	27	263	162	32	25	69	61.6	12.2	26.2
\$2,000-\$2,249	114	37	262	137	37	39	88	52.3	14.1	33.6
\$2,250-\$2,499	80	27	270	164	34	33	72	60.7	12.6	26.7
\$2,500-\$2,999	145	34	335	181	60	42	94	54.0	17.9	28.1
\$3,000-\$3,499	108	35	307	170	34	30	103	55.4	11.1	33.5
\$3,500-\$3,999	61	23	327	145	75	58	107	44.4	22.9	32.7
\$4,000-\$4,999	64	24	422	181	127	66	114	42.9	30.1	27.0
\$5,000 and over	51	20	591	208	226	96	157	35.2	38.2	26.6
<i>Family type: Type I</i>										
\$250-\$499	143	6	78	51			27	65.4		34.6
\$500-\$749	317	15	88	66			22	75.0		25.0
\$750-\$999	402	12	119	89	1	20	29	74.8	.8	24.4
\$1,000-\$1,249	471	35	153	105	(*)	3	48	68.6	(*)	31.4
\$1,250-\$1,499	323	28	179	118	8	10	53	65.9	4.5	29.6
\$1,500-\$1,749	268	26	180	114	4	12	62	63.4	2.2	34.4
\$1,750-\$1,999	301	31	219	131	16	26	72	59.8	7.3	32.9
\$2,000-\$2,249	188	26	221	118	20	35	83	53.2	9.1	37.7
\$2,250-\$2,499	137	26	240	124	34	26	82	51.6	14.2	34.2
\$2,500-\$2,999	59	15	308	153	81	44	74	49.7	26.3	24.0
\$3,000-\$3,499	37	12	256	118	28	16	110	46.1	10.9	43.0
\$3,500-\$3,999	30	11	306	118	66	55	122	38.6	21.6	39.8
\$4,000-\$4,999	27	13	405	141	153	69	111	34.8	37.8	27.4
\$5,000 and over	28	9	559	234	181	83	144	41.8	32.4	25.8

See p. 177 for notes on this table.

*Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

TABLE 5.—Household operation: Average money expenditure for groups of items of household operation, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

WEST CENTRAL, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for household operation					Percentage of total household operation expenditure		
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Fuel, light, and re- frigeration (5)	Paid household help		Other items (8)	Fuel, light, and re- frigeration (9)	Paid house- hold help (10)	Other items (11)
					Average amount (6)	Percentage of families having (7)				
<i>Types II and III</i>										
\$250-\$499	110	12	\$94	\$72			\$22	76.6		23.4
\$500-\$749	321	27	91	72	(*)		19	79.1	(*)	20.9
\$750-\$999	574	38	113	89	\$1	6	23	78.8	0.9	20.3
\$1,000-\$1,249	571	62	145	103	6	9	36	71.1	4.1	24.8
\$1,250-\$1,499	453	58	185	127	5	7	53	68.7	2.7	28.6
\$1,500-\$1,749	362	61	197	128	17	23	52	65.0	8.6	26.4
\$1,750-\$1,999	329	61	200	131	11	14	58	65.5	5.5	29.0
\$2,000-\$2,249	201	49	236	140	19	22	77	59.3	8.1	32.6
\$2,250-\$2,499	102	38	257	150	33	37	74	58.4	12.8	28.8
\$2,500-\$2,999	65	20	351	159	89	68	103	45.3	25.4	29.3
\$3,000-\$3,499	37	18	311	173	26	23	112	55.6	8.4	36.0
\$3,500-\$3,999	19	14	452	191	164	85	97	42.2	36.3	21.5
\$4,000-\$4,999	20	11	456	176	183	81	97	38.6	40.1	21.3
\$5,000 and over	29	16	681	236	268	94	177	34.6	39.4	26.0
<i>Types I and V</i>										
\$250-\$499	73	13	105	78			27	74.3		25.7
\$500-\$749	286	25	111	85	(*)		26	76.6	(*)	23.3
\$750-\$999	386	22	138	100			38	72.5		27.5
\$1,000-\$1,249	505	60	153	107	(*)	1	46	69.9	(*)	30.1
\$1,250-\$1,499	450	53	183	131	2	8	50	71.6	1.1	27.3
\$1,500-\$1,749	450	56	196	137	1	5	58	69.9	.5	29.6
\$1,750-\$1,999	383	52	227	146	12	15	69	64.3	5.3	30.4
\$2,000-\$2,249	290	56	227	157	7	11	63	69.1	3.1	27.8
\$2,250-\$2,499	223	45	239	167	8	13	64	69.9	3.3	26.8
\$2,500-\$2,999	123	27	306	193	19	21	94	63.1	6.2	30.7
\$3,000-\$3,499	77	24	325	188	42	43	95	57.9	12.9	29.2
\$3,500-\$3,999	58	22	319	154	69	45	96	48.3	21.6	30.1
\$4,000-\$4,999	52	18	504	211	150	66	143	41.9	29.8	28.3
\$5,000 and over	59	21	601	215	222	90	164	35.8	36.9	27.3

See p. 177 for notes on this table.

* Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

WEST CENTRAL, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 6.—Clothing: Average money expenditure for clothing for husband and wife and other family members, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for clothing ¹				Percentage of total family clothing expenditure		
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	All family mem- bers (4)	Hus- band (5)	Wife (6)	Other family mem- bers (7)	Hus- band (8)	Wife (9)	Other family mem- bers (10)
<i>All families</i>									
\$250-\$499	326	31	\$46	\$16	\$12	\$18	34.8	26.1	39.1
\$500-\$749	924	67	47	14	14	19	29.8	29.8	40.4
\$750-\$999	1,362	72	77	24	28	25	31.2	36.4	32.4
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,547	157	102	35	36	31	34.3	35.3	30.4
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,226	139	123	42	43	38	34.1	35.0	30.9
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,080	143	152	49	50	53	32.2	32.9	34.9
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,013	144	172	55	60	57	32.0	34.9	33.1
\$2,000-\$2,249	679	131	222	72	74	76	32.4	33.3	34.3
\$2,250-\$2,499	462	109	214	68	64	82	31.8	29.9	38.3
\$2,500-\$2,999	247	62	266	83	94	89	31.2	35.3	33.5
\$3,000-\$3,499	151	54	314	91	127	96	29.0	40.4	30.6
\$3,500-\$3,999	107	47	369	115	134	120	31.2	36.3	32.5
\$4,000-\$4,999	99	42	440	130	169	141	29.5	38.5	32.0
\$5,000 and over	116	46	519	144	231	144	27.7	44.6	27.7
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>									
\$250-\$499	326	31	46	16	12	18	34.8	26.1	39.1
\$500-\$749	767	38	43	12	13	18	27.9	30.2	41.9
\$750-\$999	1,082	43	73	22	26	25	30.1	35.7	34.2
\$1,000-\$1,249	946	49	96	33	33	30	34.4	34.4	31.2
\$1,250-\$1,499	677	44	120	38	42	40	31.7	35.0	33.3
\$1,500-\$1,749	551	39	143	44	46	53	30.8	32.2	37.0
\$1,750-\$1,999	473	36	160	47	55	58	29.4	34.4	36.2
\$2,000-\$2,249	270	35	220	61	61	98	27.7	27.7	44.6
\$2,250-\$2,499	155	28	196	61	52	83	31.1	26.5	42.4
<i>Clerical</i>									
\$500-\$749	157	29	64	25	20	19	39.1	31.2	29.7
\$750-\$999	280	29	91	32	36	23	35.2	39.6	25.2
\$1,000-\$1,249	314	41	111	38	42	31	34.2	37.9	27.9
\$1,250-\$1,499	319	33	109	41	39	29	37.6	35.8	26.6
\$1,500-\$1,749	273	34	172	60	51	61	34.9	29.6	35.5
\$1,750-\$1,999	302	42	175	57	61	57	32.6	34.8	32.6
\$2,000-\$2,249	221	36	229	86	82	61	37.6	35.8	26.6
\$2,250-\$2,499	145	28	219	74	66	79	33.8	30.1	36.1
<i>Independent business and professional</i>									
\$1,000-\$1,249	199	36	111	36	38	37	32.4	34.3	33.3
\$1,250-\$1,499	146	35	154	54	55	45	35.1	35.7	29.2
\$1,500-\$1,749	141	33	149	44	58	47	29.5	39.0	31.5
\$1,750-\$1,999	115	39	200	68	67	65	34.0	33.5	32.5
\$2,000-\$2,249	74	23	195	69	76	50	35.4	39.0	25.6
\$2,250-\$2,499	82	26	233	64	69	100	27.5	29.6	42.9
\$2,500-\$2,999	102	28	273	90	90	93	33.0	33.0	34.0
\$3,000-\$3,499	43	19	285	81	108	96	28.4	37.9	33.7
\$3,500-\$3,999	46	24	348	105	132	111	30.2	37.9	31.9
\$4,000-\$4,999	35	18	478	134	203	141	28.0	42.5	29.5
\$5,000 and over	65	26	512	140	192	180	27.3	37.5	35.2
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>									
\$1,000-\$1,249	88	31	119	43	47	29	36.1	39.5	24.4
\$1,250-\$1,499	94	27	142	53	50	39	37.3	35.2	27.5
\$1,500-\$1,749	115	37	153	52	57	44	34.0	37.2	28.8
\$1,750-\$1,999	123	27	186	65	70	51	34.9	37.7	27.4
\$2,000-\$2,249	114	37	233	73	86	74	31.3	30.9	31.8

See p. 177 for notes on this table.

WEST CENTRAL, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 6.—Clothing: Average money expenditure for clothing for husband and wife and other family members, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for clothing				Percentage of total family clothing expenditure		
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	All family members (4)	Husband (5)	Wife (6)	Other family members (7)	Husband (8)	Wife (9)	Other family members (10)
<i>Salaried business and professional—Con.</i>									
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	80	27	\$220	\$76	\$51	\$63	34.5	36.9	28.6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	145	34	261	78	96	87	29.9	36.8	33.3
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	108	35	325	95	135	95	29.2	41.6	29.2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	61	23	384	123	135	126	32.0	35.2	32.8
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	64	24	419	127	151	141	30.3	36.0	33.7
\$5,000 and over.....	51	20	527	150	281	96	28.5	53.3	18.2
<i>Family type: Type I</i>									
\$250-\$499.....	143	6	27	15	12	-----	44.4	55.6	-----
\$500-\$749.....	317	15	29	15	13	1	51.8	44.8	3.4
\$750-\$999.....	402	12	60	28	31	1	46.7	51.7	1.6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	471	35	81	38	42	1	46.9	51.9	1.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	323	28	105	50	54	1	47.6	51.4	1.0
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	268	26	101	51	50	-----	50.5	49.5	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	301	31	130	61	68	1	46.9	52.3	.8
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	188	26	220	100	119	1	45.5	54.1	.4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	137	26	138	75	63	-----	54.3	45.7	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	59	15	163	79	81	3	48.5	49.7	1.8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	37	12	310	126	185	-----	40.3	59.7	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	30	11	316	143	173	-----	45.3	54.7	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	27	13	322	152	170	-----	47.2	52.8	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	28	9	385	152	233	-----	39.5	60.5	-----
<i>Types II and III</i>									
\$250-\$499.....	110	12	58	21	17	20	36.2	29.3	34.5
\$500-\$749.....	321	27	49	17	18	14	34.7	36.7	28.6
\$750-\$999.....	574	38	77	26	31	20	33.8	40.3	25.9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	571	62	106	38	38	30	35.9	35.8	28.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	453	58	129	44	47	38	34.1	36.4	29.5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	362	61	176	63	69	44	35.8	39.2	25.0
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	329	61	173	63	64	46	36.4	37.0	26.6
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	201	49	198	76	69	53	38.4	34.8	26.8
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	102	38	229	78	91	60	34.1	39.7	26.2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	65	20	259	86	103	70	33.2	39.8	27.0
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	37	18	279	82	107	90	29.4	38.4	32.2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	19	14	311	113	147	51	36.3	47.3	16.4
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	20	11	370	136	160	74	36.8	43.2	20.0
\$5,000 and over.....	29	16	627	177	309	141	28.2	49.3	22.5
<i>Types IV and V</i>									
\$250-\$499.....	73	13	65	11	8	46	16.9	12.3	70.8
\$500-\$749.....	286	25	64	11	12	41	17.2	18.7	64.1
\$750-\$999.....	386	22	93	18	20	55	19.4	21.5	59.1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	505	60	118	28	28	62	23.7	23.7	52.6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	450	53	129	34	31	64	26.4	24.0	49.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	450	56	164	36	35	93	21.9	21.3	56.8
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	383	52	205	43	51	111	21.0	24.9	54.1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	290	56	240	52	48	140	21.7	20.0	58.3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	223	45	253	60	53	140	23.7	20.9	55.4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	123	27	320	83	95	142	25.0	29.7	44.4
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	77	24	332	79	109	144	23.8	32.8	43.4
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	58	22	415	101	110	204	24.3	26.5	49.2
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	52	18	528	115	173	240	21.8	32.8	45.4
\$5,000 and over.....	59	21	530	124	192	214	23.4	36.2	40.4

See p. 177 for notes on this table.

WEST CENTRAL, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 7.—Personal care: Average money expenditure for toilet articles and preparations, and services, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for personal care			Percentage of total personal care expenditure	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditure (3)	Total (4)	Services ¹ (5)	Toilet articles and preparations (6)	Services ¹ (7)	Toilet articles and preparations (8)
<i>All families</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	326	31	\$14	\$7	\$7	50.0	50.0
\$500-\$749.....	924	67	15	7	8	46.7	53.3
\$750-\$999.....	1,382	72	20	9	11	45.0	55.0
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,547	157	25	11	14	44.0	79.0
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,226	139	31	15	16	48.4	51.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,080	143	34	16	18	47.1	52.9
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,013	144	37	17	20	45.9	54.1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	679	131	41	21	20	51.2	48.8
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	462	109	43	22	21	51.2	48.8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	247	62	50	27	23	54.0	46.0
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	151	54	53	29	24	54.7	45.3
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	107	47	56	32	24	57.1	42.9
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	99	42	64	32	32	50.0	50.0
\$5,000 and over.....	116	46	72	40	32	55.6	44.4
<i>Occupational group:</i>							
<i>Wage earner</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	326	31	13	6	7	46.2	53.8
\$500-\$749.....	767	38	14	6	8	42.9	57.1
\$750-\$999.....	1,082	43	19	9	10	47.4	52.6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	946	49	25	10	15	40.0	60.0
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	677	44	30	14	16	46.7	53.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	551	39	34	16	18	47.1	52.9
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	473	36	37	17	20	45.9	54.1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	270	35	42	23	19	54.8	45.2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	155	28	41	20	21	48.8	51.2
<i>Clerical</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	157	29	18	8	10	44.4	55.6
\$750-\$999.....	290	29	25	11	14	44.0	56.0
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	314	41	25	12	13	48.0	52.0
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	319	35	29	14	15	48.3	51.7
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	273	34	36	18	18	50.0	50.0
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	302	42	37	17	20	45.9	54.1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	221	36	41	20	21	48.8	51.2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	145	28	43	21	22	48.8	51.2
<i>Independent business and professional</i>							
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	199	36	24	12	12	50.0	50.0
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	146	35	33	16	17	48.5	51.5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	141	33	31	15	16	48.4	51.6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	115	39	38	19	19	50.0	50.0
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	74	23	42	22	20	52.4	47.6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	82	26	44	23	21	52.3	47.7
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	102	28	52	28	24	53.8	46.2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	43	19	47	26	21	55.3	44.7
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	46	24	59	37	22	62.7	37.3
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	35	18	59	33	26	55.9	44.1
\$5,000 and over.....	85	26	68	39	29	57.4	42.6

See p. 177 for note on this table.

WEST CENTRAL, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 7.—Personal care: Average money expenditure for toilet articles and preparations, and services, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for personal care			Percentage of total personal care expenditure	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditure (3)	Total (4)	Services (5)	Toilet articles and preparations (6)	Services (7)	Toilet articles and preparations (8)
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>							
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	88	31	\$29	\$13	\$16	44.8	55.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	84	27	37	17	20	45.9	54.1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	115	37	33	16	17	48.5	51.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	123	27	38	19	19	50.0	50.0
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	114	37	40	19	21	47.5	52.5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	80	27	48	26	22	54.2	45.8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	145	34	50	27	23	54.0	46.0
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	108	35	56	30	26	53.6	46.4
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	61	23	55	30	25	54.5	45.5
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	64	24	67	32	35	47.5	52.5
\$5,000 and over.....	51	20	76	40	36	52.8	47.4
<i>Family type: Type I</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	143	6	13	7	6	53.8	46.2
\$500-\$749.....	317	15	12	5	7	41.7	58.3
\$750-\$999.....	402	12	17	8	9	47.1	52.9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	471	35	22	9	13	40.9	59.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	323	28	26	12	14	46.2	53.8
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	268	26	32	14	18	43.8	56.2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	301	31	36	15	21	41.7	58.3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	188	26	38	20	18	52.6	47.4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	137	26	35	18	17	51.4	48.6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	59	15	30	13	17	43.3	56.7
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	37	12	48	25	23	52.1	47.9
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	30	11	50	31	19	62.0	38.0
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	27	13	53	29	29	50.0	50.0
\$5,000 and over.....	28	9	60	31	29	51.7	48.3
<i>Types II and III</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	110	12	14	6	8	42.9	57.1
\$500-\$749.....	321	27	15	6	9	40.0	60.0
\$750-\$999.....	574	38	19	9	10	47.4	52.6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	571	62	25	11	14	44.0	56.0
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	453	58	32	15	17	46.9	53.1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	362	61	34	16	18	47.1	52.9
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	329	61	36	17	19	47.2	52.8
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	201	49	38	20	18	52.6	47.4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	102	38	40	19	21	47.5	52.5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	65	20	51	27	24	52.9	47.1
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	37	18	49	26	23	52.1	47.9
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	19	14	52	27	25	51.9	48.1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	20	11	53	29	24	54.7	45.3
\$5,000 and over.....	29	16	80	46	34	57.5	42.5
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	73	13	14	7	7	50.0	50.0
\$500-\$749.....	286	25	17	8	9	47.1	52.9
\$750-\$999.....	386	22	25	11	14	44.0	56.0
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	505	60	28	13	15	46.4	53.6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	490	53	33	17	16	51.5	48.5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	450	56	35	18	17	51.4	48.6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	383	52	39	20	20	48.7	51.3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	290	56	46	23	23	50.0	50.0
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	223	45	50	26	24	52.0	48.0
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	123	27	60	34	26	56.7	43.3
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	77	24	58	32	26	55.2	44.8
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	58	22	61	35	26	57.4	42.6
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	52	18	72	36	36	50.0	50.0
\$5,000 and over.....	59	21	74	41	33	55.4	44.6

See p. 177 for note on this table.

WEST CENTRAL, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 8.—Automobile operation and purchase: Percentage of families owning and purchasing automobiles, average money expenditure for all families for operation and purchase, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of all families		Average money expenditure of all families		
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Owning automobiles (4)	Purchasing automobiles (5)	Operation and purchase (6)	Operation ¹ (7)	Purchase (net) ² (8)
<i>All families</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	326	31	39	-----	\$14	\$14	-----
\$500-\$749.....	924	67	39	10	28	18	\$10
\$750-\$999.....	1,362	72	38	7	29	20	9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,547	157	59	14	76	44	32
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,226	139	66	10	100	65	35
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,080	143	71	16	134	82	52
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,013	144	72	23	163	85	78
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	679	131	75	21	180	94	86
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	462	109	77	24	201	106	95
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	247	62	83	27	291	144	147
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	151	54	85	19	263	180	83
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	107	47	86	20	285	160	125
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	99	42	90	20	297	182	115
\$5,000 and over.....	116	46	89	37	510	236	274
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	326	31	39	-----	14	14	-----
\$500-\$749.....	767	38	41	11	28	18	10
\$750-\$999.....	1,082	43	36	7	25	19	6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	946	49	58	15	75	44	31
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	677	44	69	7	100	67	33
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	551	39	71	18	125	77	48
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	473	36	71	24	151	81	70
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	270	35	74	13	123	77	46
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	155	28	70	13	150	89	61
<i>Clerical</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	157	29	26	5	30	21	9
\$750-\$999.....	280	29	46	6	43	24	22
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	314	41	65	17	99	49	50
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	319	33	57	9	79	52	27
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	273	34	69	16	159	90	69
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	302	42	67	23	148	80	68
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	221	36	73	26	186	91	95
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	145	28	75	31	212	108	104
<i>Independent business and professional</i>							
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	199	36	52	6	41	27	14
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	146	35	60	16	127	72	55
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	141	33	74	9	122	84	38
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	115	39	75	14	166	88	78
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	74	23	86	20	265	154	111
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	82	26	96	25	228	167	61
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	102	28	90	38	377	155	222
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	43	19	76	26	279	135	144
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	46	24	80	23	260	117	143
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	35	18	90	12	258	173	85
\$5,000 and over.....	65	26	90	39	497	224	273
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>							
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	88	31	65	11	75	57	18
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	84	27	82	20	113	67	46
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	115	37	69	19	131	83	48
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	123	27	80	27	245	137	108
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	114	37	74	30	248	103	145

See p. 177 for notes on this table.

WEST CENTRAL, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 8.—Automobile operation and purchase: Percentage of families owning and purchasing automobiles, average money expenditure for all families for operation and purchase, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of all families		Average money expenditure of all families		
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Owning automobiles (4)	Purchasing automobiles (5)	Operation and purchase (6)	Operation (7)	Purchase (net) (8)
<i>Salaried business and professional—Continued</i>							
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	80	27	78	30	\$249	\$128	\$121
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	145	34	78	22	229	135	94
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	108	35	89	17	258	198	60
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	61	23	90	18	304	192	112
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	64	24	91	25	317	187	130
\$5,000 and over.....	51	20	88	33	526	251	275
<i>Family type: Type I</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	143	6	50	-----	16	16	-----
\$500-\$749.....	317	15	30	9	26	17	9
\$750-\$999.....	402	12	33	-----	17	17	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	471	35	75	17	117	55	62
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	323	28	68	7	127	82	45
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	268	26	62	19	121	68	53
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	301	31	80	20	179	99	80
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	188	26	94	32	272	116	156
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	137	26	78	14	190	106	84
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	59	15	85	44	480	168	312
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	37	12	90	16	226	195	31
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	30	11	82	9	226	131	95
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	27	13	86	24	276	165	91
\$5,000 and over.....	28	9	86	54	714	204	510
<i>Types II and III</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	110	12	25	-----	9	9	-----
\$500-\$749.....	321	27	46	14	39	21	18
\$750-\$999.....	574	38	54	16	51	30	21
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	571	62	56	15	71	43	28
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	453	58	68	13	106	61	45
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	362	61	76	20	157	93	64
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	329	61	71	23	146	88	58
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	201	49	72	20	144	99	65
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	102	38	80	29	233	118	115
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	65	20	91	15	201	143	58
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	37	18	70	12	203	132	71
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	19	14	89	15	299	157	112
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	20	11	100	25	354	187	167
\$5,000 and over.....	29	16	100	36	415	229	186
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	73	13	38	-----	19	19	-----
\$500-\$749.....	286	25	40	6	18	17	1
\$750-\$999.....	386	22	18	-----	9	9	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	505	60	47	9	45	35	10
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	450	53	62	8	73	55	18
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	450	56	72	12	122	80	42
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	383	52	66	26	106	71	95
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	290	56	64	14	131	77	54
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	223	45	76	27	193	101	92
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	123	27	77	28	247	132	115
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	77	24	90	24	310	195	115
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	58	22	87	27	319	175	144
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	52	18	89	17	295	189	106
\$5,000 and over.....	59	21	85	28	460	255	205

See p. 177 for notes on this table.

WEST CENTRAL, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 9.—Recreation: Average money expenditure for recreation of specified types, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for recreation				
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Paid admissions		Equip-ment for games and sports (7)	Other ¹ (8)
				Movies (5)	Other ¹ (6)		
<i>All families</i>							
\$250-\$499	326	31	\$9	\$1	(*)	\$1	\$7
\$500-\$749	924	67	7	2	(*)	1	4
\$750-\$999	1,362	72	14	6	\$1	1	6
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,547	157	24	6	2	2	14
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,226	139	26	9	3	2	12
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,080	143	45	12	5	6	22
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,013	144	40	16	4	4	16
\$2,000-\$2,249	679	131	60	15	4	9	32
\$2,250-\$2,499	462	109	54	16	5	6	27
\$2,500-\$2,999	247	62	77	24	7	11	35
\$3,000-\$3,499	151	54	94	24	12	13	45
\$3,500-\$3,999	107	47	129	28	13	20	68
\$4,000-\$4,999	99	42	144	36	11	30	67
\$5,000 and over	116	46	176	37	18	26	95
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>							
\$250-\$499	326	31	9	1	(*)	1	7
\$500-\$749	767	38	6	2	(*)	1	3
\$750-\$999	1,082	43	15	6	1	2	6
\$1,000-\$1,249	946	49	25	6	2	2	15
\$1,250-\$1,499	677	44	22	7	2	1	12
\$1,500-\$1,749	551	39	49	12	4	6	27
\$1,750-\$1,999	473	36	36	17	4	2	13
\$2,000-\$2,249	270	35	48	12	2	8	26
\$2,250-\$2,499	155	28	37	13	3	3	18
<i>Clerical</i>							
\$500-\$749	157	29	10	4	1	1	4
\$750-\$999	280	29	10	5	(*)	1	4
\$1,000-\$1,249	314	41	20	6	2	1	11
\$1,250-\$1,499	319	33	27	8	4	3	12
\$1,500-\$1,749	273	34	43	14	7	5	17
\$1,750-\$1,999	302	42	42	13	3	6	20
\$2,000-\$2,249	221	36	64	14	5	12	33
\$2,250-\$2,499	145	28	58	16	6	7	29
<i>Independent business and professional</i>							
\$1,000-\$1,249	199	36	22	8	2	2	10
\$1,250-\$1,499	146	35	37	16	4	6	11
\$1,500-\$1,749	141	33	34	12	4	4	14
\$1,750-\$1,999	115	39	41	14	4	7	16
\$2,000-\$2,249	74	23	68	14	6	6	42
\$2,250-\$2,499	32	26	63	19	4	7	33
\$2,500-\$2,999	102	28	78	21	5	4	48
\$3,000-\$3,499	43	19	82	26	3	8	45
\$3,500-\$3,999	46	24	120	36	10	30	44
\$4,000-\$4,999	35	18	145	32	11	39	63
\$5,000 and over	65	26	169	31	22	32	84
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>							
\$1,000-\$1,249	88	31	32	10	2	2	18
\$1,250-\$1,499	84	27	39	10	5	4	20
\$1,500-\$1,749	115	37	46	14	2	6	24
\$1,750-\$1,999	123	27	49	18	7	6	18
\$2,000-\$2,249	114	37	74	22	5	5	42

See p. 177 for notes on this table.

*Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown

WEST CENTRAL, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 9.—Recreation: Average money expenditure for recreation of specified types, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for recreation				
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	Total (4)	Paid admissions		Equip- ment for games and sports (7)	Other (8)
				Movies (5)	Other (6)		
<i>Salaried business and professional—Continued</i>							
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	80	27	\$69	\$16	\$7	\$11	\$35
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	145	34	76	26	9	16	25
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	108	35	99	24	16	15	44
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	61	23	136	22	16	13	85
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	64	24	143	39	11	24	69
\$5,000 and over.....	51	20	184	45	14	18	107
<i>Family type: Type I</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	143	6	4	-----	(*)	(*)	4
\$500-\$749.....	317	15	4	2	(*)	(*)	2
\$750-\$999.....	402	12	10	7	1	2	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	471	35	13	5	1	1	6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	323	28	15	7	2	2	4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	268	26	58	10	4	7	37
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	301	31	28	8	3	5	12
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	188	26	64	14	4	2	44
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	137	26	37	14	2	9	12
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	59	15	40	15	4	9	12
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	37	12	82	26	8	8	40
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	30	11	101	11	9	25	56
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	27	13	136	29	9	28	70
\$5,000 and over.....	28	9	85	26	11	8	40
<i>Types II and III</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	110	12	13	2	-----	1	10
\$500-\$749.....	321	27	8	2	(*)	1	5
\$750-\$999.....	574	38	14	5	1	2	6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	571	62	29	7	1	2	19
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	453	58	28	9	2	2	15
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	362	61	52	14	4	8	26
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	329	61	44	16	5	5	18
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	201	49	64	16	4	13	31
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	102	38	69	16	6	7	40
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	65	20	80	16	9	15	40
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	37	18	87	21	9	20	37
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	19	14	158	43	21	34	60
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	20	11	163	35	7	38	83
\$5,000 and over.....	29	16	308	32	24	51	201
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	73	13	13	3	(*)	3	7
\$500-\$749.....	286	25	9	3	-----	1	5
\$750-\$999.....	386	22	18	7	1	(*)	10
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	505	60	29	8	4	1	16
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	450	53	31	9	4	4	14
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	450	56	32	12	6	3	11
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	383	52	46	21	4	4	17
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	290	56	54	15	4	10	25
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	223	45	57	17	5	5	30
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	123	27	92	33	8	9	42
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	77	24	104	25	16	11	52
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	58	22	133	32	13	12	76
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	52	18	140	41	14	28	57
\$5,000 and over.....	59	21	153	45	19	23	66

See p. 177 for notes on this table.

*Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

Footnotes for Tables in Expenditure Tabular Summary

WEST CENTRAL, MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: DUBUQUE AND SPRINGFIELD

TABLE 1

- ¹ See glossary, appendix B, for eligibility requirements.
- ² Money income is equal to the sum of money expenditure (column 7) plus net surplus or deficit (column 8) plus net balancing difference (column 9).
- ³ Nonmoney income from housing includes imputed income from owned family or vacation homes plus rent received as pay or gift (average amounts based on all families, whether or not they reported such non-money income).
- ⁴ Includes purchases on cash or credit basis. Does not include money disbursements resulting in an increase in family assets or a decrease in liabilities. (Examples of disbursements not treated as expenditures will be found in the glossary, appendix B.)
- ⁵ See glossary, appendix B, for definitions of surplus and deficit.
- ⁶ Represents the average net difference between reported money receipts and reported money disbursements. See glossary, appendix B. A maximum balancing difference within 5.5 percent was allowable on each schedule.

TABLE 1-A

- ¹ A surplus represents an increase in assets or a decrease in liabilities, or both; a deficit represents a decrease in assets or an increase in liabilities, or both.
- ² Some families reported neither surplus nor deficit for the year, therefore the sum of columns 5 and 6 does not always equal 100 percent.
- ³ Since the average amounts in these two columns are based on the number of families reporting surplus or deficit, respectively, they do not add to the average net surplus or deficit shown in column 4 for all families.

TABLE 2

- ¹ The averages in this table include money expenditures for goods and services purchased on either cash or credit basis. They do not include value of goods and services received without money expense. Averages are based on all families, whether or not they reported expenditures for the specified categories.
- ² Housing expenditures include the money expense of home owners and rent contracted for by renting families for family homes and other housing. The value of fuel, light, and refrigeration is included when furnished by the landlord and included in the rental rate.
- ³ Includes all expenditures for operation and maintenance (see table 8), and the net purchase price (gross price less trade-in allowance) of automobiles bought during the schedule year. The proportion of automobile expense chargeable to business has been deducted. See glossary, appendix B.
- ⁴ Includes paid admissions, equipment and supplies for games, sports and other recreation, club dues, and the like. Does not include expense for transportation, food, or lodging while on vacation.
- ⁵ Taxes include only poll, income, and personal-property taxes. All other taxes, such as those on real estate, amusements, and retail sales taxes are included as a part of the expenditure for these items. Gifts do not include gifts from one member of the economic family to another.

TABLE 3

- ¹ Includes expenditures for board at school, which amounted to less than 5 percent of average food expense for all families. Among families in the business and professional categories, it amounted at most to an average of \$57, at the income level \$5,000 and over. For families of types IV and V, it amounted at most to an average of \$63, at the income level \$5,000 and over.
- ² See glossary, appendix B, for method of deriving this figure.

TABLE 4

- ¹ Includes housing expenditure for both owners and renters. Average amounts for renting families are based on rental rate contracted for. Value of fuel, light, and refrigeration is included when furnished by the landlord and included in the rental rate. See table 4-A for percentage of families for whom these facilities were included as part of the rental rate.
- ² See table 4-A for separation of expense for owning and renting families.
- ³ Includes net money expenditure for owned or rented vacation homes, lodging while traveling or on vacation, and room at school.
- ⁴ See glossary, appendix B, for method of deriving this figure. Includes nonmoney income from owned vacation homes, which amounted at most to an average of less than \$1 for all families, at any income level.
- ⁵ Percentages based on the average value of all housing (column 6).

TABLE 4-A

¹ These two percentages do not always add to 100, since families that both owned and rented during the year, or received rent as gift or pay, are not included in columns 4 through 7.

² Percentages based on renting families reporting these facilities included in rent at the end of the schedule year.

TABLE 5

¹ Excludes value of fuel, light, and refrigeration furnished by the landlord and included in the rental rate. Fuel received without money expense is not included in this average, but amounted to less than 5 percent of money expense for fuel, light, and refrigeration for all families with incomes of \$750 and over.

² See glossary, appendix B, for items included.

TABLE 6

¹ Value of clothing gifts from one family number to another are included in the average expenditure for the member receiving such gifts. Gifts of clothing to or from individuals outside the economic family are excluded.

² For families of type I, averages and percentages shown in columns 7 and 10 are for individuals who were members of the economic family less than 27 weeks, and were therefore not considered equivalent members in determining family type. See glossary, appendix B, for method of classifying families by type.

TABLE 7

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for items included.

TABLE 8

¹ To obtain the average cost of operation for families owning automobiles, divide the average shown in this column by the corresponding figure in column 4 and multiply by 100.

² To obtain the average net purchase price (gross price less trade-in allowance) for families purchasing automobiles, divide the average shown in this column by the corresponding figure in column 5 and multiply by 100.

TABLE 9

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for items included.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 1.—Balance of family income and expenditure: Number of eligible families, number reporting expenditures, average net money and nonmoney income, average money expenditure for family living, net surplus or deficit, and balancing difference, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net income			Average money expenditure for family living ⁴ (7)	Average net surplus or deficit (-) ⁵ (8)	Average net balancing difference ⁶ (9)
	Eligible ¹ (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Money ² (5)	Non-money from housing ³ (6)			
<i>All families</i>								
\$500-\$749.....	966	19	\$644	\$599	\$45	\$747	-\$133	-\$15
\$750-\$999.....	2,622	58	876	820	56	902	-73	-9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3,522	81	1,125	1,070	55	1,116	-39	-7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	3,870	132	1,375	1,312	63	1,384	-67	-15
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	4,032	144	1,612	1,543	69	1,592	-34	-15
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3,492	166	1,864	1,785	79	1,739	65	-19
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	3,240	141	2,112	2,001	111	1,970	42	-11
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2,142	147	2,372	2,235	137	2,068	160	-2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,976	170	2,717	2,587	130	2,362	226	-1
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	1,088	77	3,219	3,081	188	2,656	384	-9
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	726	54	3,719	3,555	164	3,218	373	-36
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1,020	81	4,431	4,171	260	3,405	789	-23
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	960	51	5,911	5,607	304	4,527	1,104	-24
\$7,500 and over.....	384	25	10,310	9,611	699	7,169	2,448	-6
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>								
\$500-\$749.....	966	19	645	600	45	748	-133	-15
\$750-\$999.....	1,992	38	870	807	63	894	-80	-7
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	2,502	49	1,119	1,059	60	1,082	-16	-7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,956	44	1,378	1,313	65	1,362	-25	-24
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,632	47	1,618	1,556	62	1,588	-10	-22
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,218	38	1,865	1,763	102	1,680	91	-8
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,170	32	2,130	1,987	143	2,056	-68	-1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	498	32	2,356	2,199	157	2,002	214	-17
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	594	28	2,680	2,553	127	2,175	360	18
<i>Clerical</i>								
\$750-\$999.....	630	20	894	862	32	928	-52	-14
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,020	32	1,137	1,093	44	1,201	-98	-10
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,068	34	1,370	1,320	50	1,441	-103	-18
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,380	35	1,610	1,550	60	1,644	-89	-5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,194	39	1,867	1,800	67	1,737	64	-21
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,056	33	2,090	1,988	102	1,850	155	-17
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	774	35	2,371	2,287	104	2,032	227	8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,074	43	2,721	2,589	132	2,357	235	-3
<i>Independent business and professional</i>								
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	492	23	1,873	1,315	58	1,272	31	12
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	594	29	1,606	1,483	123	1,488	11	-16
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	540	35	1,847	1,782	65	1,703	112	-33
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	498	25	2,119	1,997	122	1,969	29	-1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	396	31	2,360	2,154	206	2,031	129	-6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	516	27	2,741	2,555	186	2,494	68	-7
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	408	30	3,198	2,933	265	2,537	412	-16
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	294	23	3,702	3,501	201	3,098	436	-33
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	318	29	4,393	4,068	325	3,171	954	-57
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	432	21	5,896	5,638	258	4,719	984	-65
\$7,500 and over.....	246	13	10,280	9,463	817	6,664	2,839	-40

See p. 218 for notes on this table.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 1.—Balance of family income and expenditure: Number of eligible families, number reporting expenditures, average net money and nonmoney income, average money expenditure for family living, net surplus or deficit, and balancing difference, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net income			Average money expenditure for family living (7)	Average net surplus or deficit (-) (8)	Average net balancing difference (9)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Money (5)	Non-money from housing (6)			
<i>Salaried business</i>								
\$1,250-\$1,499	174	16	\$1,418	\$1,309	\$109	\$1,629	-\$315	-\$5
\$1,500-\$1,749	210	16	1,597	1,552	45	1,639	-52	-35
\$1,750-\$1,999	252	27	1,858	1,778	80	1,904	-107	-19
\$2,000-\$2,249	204	24	2,114	2,051	63	2,031	56	-36
\$2,250-\$2,499	258	22	2,426	2,270	156	2,194	96	-20
\$2,500-\$2,999	384	33	2,678	2,616	62	2,474	155	-13
\$3,000-\$3,499	354	23	3,245	3,083	162	2,711	371	1
\$3,500-\$3,999	318	18	3,716	3,591	125	3,353	296	-58
\$4,000-\$4,999	450	24	4,460	4,235	225	3,563	686	-17
\$5,000-\$7,499	390	17	5,837	5,453	384	4,339	1,143	-29
\$7,500 and over	108	8	11,022	10,546	476	8,953	1,491	102
<i>Salaried professional</i>								
\$1,250-\$1,499	180	15	1,349	1,260	89	1,365	-114	-
\$1,500-\$1,749	216	17	1,603	1,550	53	1,536	27	-13
\$1,750-\$1,999	288	27	1,885	1,832	53	1,838	24	-30
\$2,000-\$2,249	312	27	2,102	2,070	32	2,007	85	-22
\$2,250-\$2,499	216	27	2,365	2,306	59	2,264	23	19
\$2,500-\$2,999	408	39	2,769	2,647	122	2,381	271	-5
\$3,000-\$3,499	276	24	3,217	3,109	108	2,760	360	-11
\$3,500-\$3,999	114	13	3,765	3,589	176	3,148	425	16
\$4,000-\$4,999	252	28	4,427	4,186	241	3,413	762	11
\$5,000-\$7,499	138	13	6,167	5,945	222	4,461	1,368	116
\$7,500 and over	30	4	8,000	7,473	527	4,911	2,688	-126
<i>Family type: Type I</i>								
\$500-\$749	426	7	660	578	82	815	-221	-16
\$750-\$999	966	12	863	788	75	786	3	-1
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,398	27	1,112	1,050	62	1,069	-9	27
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,308	32	1,361	1,332	29	1,329	9	-6
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,452	32	1,611	1,555	56	1,554	25	-24
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,284	41	1,856	1,751	105	1,688	78	-15
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,020	34	2,093	1,969	124	1,870	116	-17
\$2,250-\$2,499	684	33	2,372	2,230	142	1,980	248	2
\$2,500-\$2,999	960	31	2,704	2,556	148	2,305	268	-7
\$3,000-\$3,499	306	14	3,200	2,926	274	2,424	498	4
\$3,500-\$3,999	204	8	3,717	3,616	101	3,252	451	-87
\$4,000-\$4,999	318	21	4,428	4,136	292	3,055	1,091	-10
\$5,000-\$7,499	228	8	5,905	5,476	429	3,982	1,553	-59
\$7,500 and over	96	6	10,291	9,739	552	5,914	3,864	-39
<i>Types II and III</i>								
\$500-\$749	354	8	644	638	6	705	-50	-17
\$750-\$999	1,080	33	872	884	38	908	-118	-16
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,224	30	1,131	1,105	26	1,182	-69	-8
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,446	57	1,378	1,321	57	1,448	-103	-24
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,290	58	1,602	1,544	58	1,596	-37	-15
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,278	73	1,869	1,833	36	1,801	58	-26
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,062	60	2,100	2,016	84	1,925	123	-32
\$2,250-\$2,499	714	59	2,381	2,259	122	2,119	144	-4
\$2,500-\$2,999	736	7	2,705	2,593	112	2,423	192	-22
\$3,000-\$3,499	288	30	3,217	3,089	128	2,672	390	27
\$3,500-\$3,999	246	20	3,717	3,566	151	3,222	366	-22
\$4,000-\$4,999	252	26	4,363	4,159	204	3,547	658	-46
\$5,000-\$7,499	264	19	5,901	5,449	452	4,497	945	7
\$7,500 and over	90	7	9,830	9,247	633	6,396	2,735	116

See p. 218 for notes on this table.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 1.—Balance of family income and expenditure: Number of eligible families, number reporting expenditures, average net money and nonmoney income, average money expenditure for family living, net surplus or deficit, and balancing difference, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net income			Average money expenditure for family living (7)	Average net surplus or deficit (—) (8)	Average net balancing difference (9)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Money (5)	Non-money from housing (6)			
<i>Types IV and V</i>								
\$500-\$749.....	186	4	\$611	\$573	\$38	\$674	-\$90	-\$11
\$750-\$999.....	576	13	906	849	57	974	-116	-9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	900	24	1,134	1,051	83	1,101	-45	-5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,116	43	1,390	1,278	112	1,365	-74	-13
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,320	54	1,621	1,528	93	1,630	-97	-5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	930	52	1,868	1,768	100	1,725	58	-15
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,158	47	2,139	2,016	123	2,098	-97	15
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	744	55	2,362	2,215	147	2,098	121	-4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,230	65	2,735	2,607	128	2,369	221	17
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	444	33	3,235	3,066	169	2,805	302	-41
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	276	26	3,719	3,498	221	3,189	321	-12
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	450	34	4,471	4,203	268	3,572	647	-16
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	468	24	5,919	5,760	159	4,810	975	-25
\$7,500 and over.....	198	12	10,515	9,716	799	8,132	1,631	-47

See p. 218 for notes on this table.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 1-A.—Net surplus or deficit: Percentage of families having a surplus or deficit, and average amounts reported, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36 ¹

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net surplus or deficit (-) (4)	Percentage of families having ² —		Average amount for families having ³ —	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		Surplus (5)	Deficit (6)	Surplus (7)	Deficit (8)
<i>All families</i>							
\$500-\$749	966	19	-\$133	23	61	\$43	\$235
\$750-\$999	2,622	58	-73	31	53	68	179
\$1,000-\$1,249	3,522	81	-39	51	49	99	180
\$1,250-\$1,499	3,870	132	-57	60	37	111	332
\$1,500-\$1,749	4,032	144	-34	63	36	144	349
\$1,750-\$1,999	3,492	166	65	64	34	245	272
\$2,000-\$2,249	3,240	141	42	67	32	231	351
\$2,250-\$2,499	2,142	147	169	73	27	331	274
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,976	170	226	73	26	421	306
\$3,000-\$3,499	1,038	77	384	86	13	476	198
\$3,500-\$3,999	726	54	373	79	21	577	413
\$4,000-\$4,999	1,020	81	789	90	10	927	450
\$5,000-\$7,499	990	51	1,104	88	12	1,352	769
\$7,500 and over	384	25	2,448	89	11	3,418	5,088
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>							
\$500-\$749	966	19	-133	23	61	43	235
\$750-\$999	1,992	38	-80	30	52	66	191
\$1,000-\$1,249	2,592	49	-16	58	42	108	189
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,956	44	-25	63	34	125	309
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,632	47	-10	61	39	134	237
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,218	38	91	68	32	254	251
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,170	32	-68	60	40	212	485
\$2,250-\$2,499	498	32	214	78	22	353	277
\$2,500-\$2,999	594	28	360	90	10	436	320
<i>Clerical</i>							
\$750-\$999	630	20	-52	33	53	78	146
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,020	32	-98	27	73	70	160
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,068	34	-103	56	42	79	351
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,380	35	-89	67	33	137	550
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,104	39	64	68	27	232	349
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,056	33	155	82	18	228	168
\$2,250-\$2,499	774	35	227	83	17	337	293
\$2,500-\$2,999	1,074	43	235	64	36	483	209
<i>Independent business and professional</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499	492	23	31	71	29	125	202
\$1,500-\$1,749	594	29	11	68	25	169	423
\$1,750-\$1,999	540	35	112	65	32	268	194
\$2,000-\$2,249	498	25	29	52	43	254	244
\$2,250-\$2,499	396	31	129	66	34	346	296
\$2,500-\$2,999	516	27	68	76	24	326	740
\$3,000-\$3,499	408	30	412	76	20	600	234
\$3,500-\$3,999	294	23	436	80	20	692	582
\$4,000-\$4,999	318	29	954	98	2	1,008	1,250
\$5,000-\$7,499	432	21	984	97	3	1,037	677
\$7,500 and over	246	13	2,839	93	7	3,220	2,000

See p. 218 for notes on this table.

DENVER, COLO

TABLE 1-A.—Net surplus or deficit: Percentage of families having a surplus or deficit, and average amounts reported, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net surplus or deficit (-) (4)	Percentage of families having—		Average amount for families having—	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		Surplus (5)	Deficit (6)	Surplus (7)	Deficit (8)
<i>Salaried business</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499	174	16	-\$315	28	72	\$107	\$479
\$1,500-\$1,749	210	16	-52	36	58	156	189
\$1,750-\$1,999	252	27	-107	33	67	175	247
\$2,000-\$2,249	204	24	56	70	30	201	277
\$2,250-\$2,499	253	22	96	58	42	313	201
\$2,500-\$2,999	384	33	155	63	35	366	216
\$3,000-\$3,499	354	23	371	97	3	385	30
\$3,500-\$3,999	318	18	296	81	19	420	232
\$4,000-\$4,999	450	24	686	84	16	891	423
\$5,000-\$7,499	390	17	1,143	84	16	1,590	1,121
\$7,500 and over	108	8	1,491	76	24	4,238	7,208
<i>Salaried professional</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499	180	15	-114	57	43	82	376
\$1,500-\$1,749	216	17	27	55	36	184	204
\$1,750-\$1,999	288	27	24	58	42	247	282
\$2,000-\$2,249	312	27	85	67	33	308	359
\$2,250-\$2,499	216	27	23	59	38	221	284
\$2,500-\$2,999	408	39	271	76	21	422	243
\$3,000-\$3,499	276	24	360	86	14	448	187
\$3,500-\$3,999	114	13	425	73	27	741	442
\$4,000-\$4,999	252	28	762	90	10	874	305
\$5,000-\$7,499	138	13	1,368	74	25	1,882	159
\$7,500 and over	30	4	2,688	100	-----	2,688	-----
<i>Family type: Type I</i>							
\$500-\$749	426	7	-221	-----	86	-----	258
\$750-\$999	966	12	8	34	32	79	76
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,398	27	-9	62	38	91	169
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,308	32	9	68	28	118	255
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,452	32	25	75	23	122	286
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,284	41	78	71	29	279	414
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,020	34	116	76	24	242	273
\$2,250-\$2,499	684	33	248	76	24	307	238
\$2,500-\$2,999	960	31	258	71	29	453	212
\$3,000-\$3,499	306	14	498	89	5	580	377
\$3,500-\$3,999	204	8	451	76	24	607	55
\$4,000-\$4,999	318	21	1,091	100	-----	1,091	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499	228	8	1,553	100	-----	1,553	-----
\$7,500 and over	96	6	3,864	100	-----	3,864	-----
<i>Types II and III</i>							
\$500-\$749	354	8	-50	38	50	24	118
\$750-\$999	1,080	33	-118	30	61	61	223
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,224	30	-69	47	53	104	223
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,446	37	-103	52	46	120	352
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,260	38	-37	60	40	182	370
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,278	73	58	56	38	231	185
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,062	60	123	68	32	273	192
\$2,250-\$2,499	714	59	144	76	24	286	808
\$2,500-\$2,999	786	74	192	67	31	445	839
\$3,000-\$3,499	288	30	390	91	9	444	141
\$3,500-\$3,999	246	20	366	78	22	509	141
\$4,000-\$4,999	252	26	658	87	13	842	565
\$5,000-\$7,499	264	19	945	75	25	1,659	1,244
\$7,500 and over	90	7	2,735	91	9	3,061	607

See p. 218 for notes on this table.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 1-A.—Net surplus or deficit: Percentage of families having a surplus or deficit, and average amounts reported, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net surplus or deficit (-) (4)	Percentage of families having—		Average amount for families having—	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		Surplus (5)	Deficit (6)	Surplus (7)	Deficit (8)
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	186	4	-\$90	50	25	\$64	\$488
\$750-\$999.....	576	13	-116	28	72	64	186
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	900	24	-45	39	61	114	145
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,116	43	-74	62	38	91	347
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,320	54	-97	51	45	133	367
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	930	52	58	66	34	211	238
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,158	47	-97	59	39	176	517
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	744	55	121	67	32	309	274
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,230	65	221	78	22	386	381
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	444	33	302	80	20	422	188
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	276	26	321	83	17	613	1,075
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	450	34	647	85	15	838	403
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	468	24	975	90	10	1,099	129
\$7,500 and over.....	198	12	1,631	82	18	3,340	6,049

See p. 218 for notes on this table.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 2.—Summary of family expenditure: Average money expenditure for specified groups of goods and services, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36¹

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average number of persons per family (4)	Total (5)	Food (6)	Housing ² (7)	Household operation		Furnishings and equipment (10)	Clothing (11)	Auto-mobiles ³ (12)	Other transportation (13)	Personal care (14)	Medical care (15)	Recreation ⁴ (16)	Tobacco (17)	Reading (18)	Formal education (19)	Contributions and personal taxes ⁵ (20)	Other items (21)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)					Fuel, light, and refrigeration (8)	Other (9)												
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
<i>All families</i>																				
\$500-\$749.....	966	19	2.8	747	295	154	65	29	17	47	37	14	16	33	8	14	7	2	9	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	2,622	58	3.1	902	328	168	66	32	29	73	60	16	21	39	18	20	11	2	17	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3,522	81	3.1	1,116	388	175	79	38	42	105	87	19	28	55	30	23	11	5	26	5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	3,870	132	3.1	1,384	419	203	97	55	47	135	142	21	34	93	35	29	16	11	38	9
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	4,032	144	3.2	1,592	477	234	96	62	57	166	170	31	39	108	46	30	18	8	43	7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3,492	166	3.2	1,739	499	274	114	77	72	177	172	24	39	107	-61	30	17	12	58	6
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	3,240	141	3.3	1,970	547	259	125	95	98	209	233	31	42	111	65	31	19	15	81	9
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2,142	147	3.2	2,068	571	275	130	95	68	234	248	34	47	109	73	38	21	23	91	11
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,976	170	3.4	2,362	611	325	131	114	83	279	302	41	53	120	83	33	22	29	118	18
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	1,038	77	3.5	2,656	699	380	161	158	80	321	273	43	59	120	119	38	24	34	156	16
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	726	54	3.3	3,218	711	428	179	207	81	389	403	36	64	246	146	45	32	40	189	22
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1,020	81	3.4	3,405	812	452	180	212	94	452	348	48	73	179	165	49	33	53	228	27
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	990	51	3.5	4,527	972	558	196	341	98	604	459	101	94	235	293	68	43	86	344	35
\$7,500 and over.....	384	25	3.3	7,169	1,264	685	250	572	315	884	739	94	110	345	440	98	41	164	1,144	24
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
<i>All families</i>																				
\$500-\$749.....	966	19	2.8	100.0	39.5	20.6	8.7	3.9	2.3	6.3	4.9	1.9	2.1	4.4	1.1	1.9	0.9	0.3	1.2	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	2,622	58	3.8	100.0	36.4	18.6	7.3	3.5	3.3	8.1	6.7	1.8	2.3	4.3	2.0	2.2	1.2	.2	1.9	0.2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3,522	81	3.1	100.0	34.8	15.7	7.1	3.4	3.8	9.4	7.8	1.7	2.5	4.9	2.7	2.1	1.0	.4	2.3	.4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	3,870	132	3.1	100.0	30.3	14.7	7.0	4.0	3.4	9.8	10.3	1.5	2.4	6.7	2.5	2.1	1.2	.8	2.7	.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	4,032	144	3.2	100.0	30.0	14.8	6.0	3.9	3.6	10.4	10.6	1.9	2.5	6.8	2.9	1.9	1.1	.5	2.7	.4

\$1,750-\$1,999	3,492	166	3.2	100.0	28.7	15.8	6.6	4.4	4.1	10.2	9.9	1.4	2.2	6.2	3.5	1.7	1.0	.7	3.3	.3
\$2,000-\$2,249	3,240	141	3.3	100.0	27.8	13.2	6.3	4.8	5.0	10.6	11.8	1.6	2.1	5.6	3.3	1.6	1.0	.8	4.1	.4
\$2,250-\$2,499	2,142	147	3.2	100.0	27.7	13.3	6.3	4.6	3.3	11.3	12.0	1.6	2.3	5.3	3.5	1.8	1.0	1.1	4.4	.5
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,976	170	3.4	100.0	26.0	13.8	5.5	4.8	3.5	11.8	12.8	1.7	2.2	5.1	3.5	1.4	.9	1.2	5.0	.8
\$3,000-\$3,499	1,038	77	3.5	100.0	25.2	14.3	6.1	6.0	3.0	12.1	10.2	1.8	2.2	4.5	4.5	1.4	.9	1.3	5.9	.6
\$3,500-\$3,999	726	54	3.3	100.0	22.1	13.3	5.6	6.4	2.5	12.1	12.6	1.1	2.0	7.6	4.5	1.4	1.0	1.2	5.9	.7
\$4,000-\$4,999	1,020	81	3.4	100.0	23.9	13.2	5.3	6.2	2.8	13.3	10.2	1.4	2.1	5.3	4.8	1.4	1.0	1.6	6.7	.8
\$5,000-\$7,499	960	51	3.5	100.0	21.5	12.3	4.3	7.5	2.2	13.4	10.1	2.2	2.1	5.2	6.5	1.5	.9	1.9	7.6	.8
\$7,500 and over	384	25	3.3	100.0	17.6	9.5	3.5	8.0	4.4	12.3	10.4	1.3	1.5	4.8	6.1	1.4	.6	2.3	16.0	.3

Occupational group:
Wage earner

Average money expenditure in dollars																				
\$500-\$749	966	19	2.8	748	295	154	65	29	17	47	37	14	16	33	8	14	7	2	10	(*)
\$750-\$999	1,992	38	3.1	894	329	160	65	30	30	73	69	14	20	39	17	21	10	2	14	1
\$1,000-\$1,249	2,502	49	3.1	1,082	339	163	77	35	39	96	85	18	27	50	31	24	11	5	26	6
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,956	44	3.2	1,362	409	187	94	49	51	122	159	18	30	102	33	27	16	16	36	13
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,632	47	3.2	1,588	493	201	81	59	57	169	190	31	40	125	42	33	16	10	34	7
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,218	38	3.2	1,680	510	241	113	69	70	167	174	20	38	102	66	28	16	15	48	3
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,170	32	3.4	2,056	551	196	125	99	136	226	263	36	43	152	66	32	22	13	88	8
\$2,250-\$2,499	498	32	3.5	2,002	625	222	117	93	86	234	248	26	50	83	67	44	17	17	68	5
\$2,500-\$2,999	594	28	3.6	2,175	646	273	119	83	92	214	281	44	49	119	80	30	15	29	88	13

Wage earner

Percentage of total money expenditures																				
\$500-\$749	966	19	2.8	100.0	39.4	20.6	8.7	3.9	2.3	6.3	4.9	1.9	2.1	4.4	1.1	1.9	0.9	0.3	1.3	(*)
\$750-\$999	1,992	38	3.1	100.0	36.8	17.9	7.3	3.4	3.4	8.2	7.7	1.6	2.2	4.3	1.9	2.3	1.1	.2	1.6	0.1
\$1,000-\$1,249	2,502	49	3.1	100.0	36.0	15.0	7.1	3.2	3.6	8.9	7.8	1.7	2.5	4.6	2.9	2.2	1.0	.5	2.4	.6
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,956	44	3.2	100.0	30.0	13.7	6.9	3.6	3.7	9.0	11.7	1.3	2.2	7.5	2.4	2.0	1.2	1.2	2.6	1.0
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,632	47	3.2	100.0	31.1	12.7	5.1	3.7	3.6	10.7	11.9	2.0	2.5	7.9	2.6	2.1	1.0	.6	2.1	.4
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,218	38	3.2	100.0	30.4	14.3	6.7	4.1	4.2	9.9	10.3	1.2	2.3	6.1	3.9	1.7	1.0	.9	2.8	.2
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,170	32	3.4	100.0	26.8	9.5	6.1	4.8	6.6	11.0	12.8	1.7	2.1	7.4	3.2	1.6	1.1	.6	4.3	.4
\$2,250-\$2,499	498	32	3.5	100.0	31.2	11.1	5.9	4.7	4.3	11.7	12.4	1.3	2.5	4.2	3.3	2.2	.8	.8	3.4	.2
\$2,500-\$2,999	594	28	3.6	100.0	29.7	12.6	5.5	3.8	4.2	9.8	13.0	2.0	2.2	5.5	3.7	1.4	.7	1.3	4.0	.6

See p. 218 for notes on this table.

* A verage amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 2.—Summary of family expenditure: Average money expenditure for specified groups of goods and services, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average number of persons per family (4)	Total (5)	Food (6)	Housing (7)	Household operation		Furnishings and equipment (10)	Clothing (11)	Automobile (12)	Other transportation (13)	Personal care (14)	Medical care (15)	Recreation (16)	Tobacco (17)	Reading (18)	Formal education (19)	Contributions and personal taxes (20)	Other items (21)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)					Fuel, light, and refrigeration (8)	Other (9)												
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
<i>Clerical</i>																				
\$750-\$999.....	630	20	3.0	928	324	195	71	37	24	75	35	22	23	38	22	16	15	1	26	4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,020	32	3.1	1,201	384	203	84	46	48	130	93	20	32	66	30	20	13	4	24	4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,068	34	3.1	1,441	426	229	101	64	56	159	130	26	39	81	39	29	15	5	37	5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,380	35	3.1	1,644	458	273	105	60	69	158	161	36	38	119	52	29	19	8	53	6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,194	39	3.1	1,757	499	281	121	75	83	183	151	32	40	105	58	32	15	7	66	9
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,056	33	3.2	1,850	534	288	123	88	76	197	171	30	40	70	67	32	17	13	93	11
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	774	35	3.2	2,032	567	270	137	85	62	226	204	43	49	109	69	39	24	24	118	6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,074	43	3.5	2,357	583	309	127	112	86	286	294	61	54	119	76	33	22	34	147	14
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
<i>Clerical</i>																				
\$750-\$999.....	630	20	3.0	100.0	34.7	20.9	7.6	4.0	3.0	8.0	3.8	2.4	2.5	4.1	2.4	1.7	1.6	0.1	2.8	0.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,020	32	3.1	100.0	32.0	16.9	7.0	3.8	4.0	10.8	7.7	1.7	2.7	5.5	2.5	1.7	1.1	.3	2.0	.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,068	34	3.1	100.0	29.5	15.9	7.0	4.5	3.8	11.1	9.0	1.8	2.7	5.6	2.7	2.0	1.1	.4	2.6	.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,380	35	3.1	100.0	27.8	16.6	6.4	3.6	4.2	9.6	9.8	2.2	2.3	7.2	3.2	1.8	1.2	.5	3.2	.4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,194	39	3.1	100.0	28.4	16.0	6.9	4.3	4.7	10.4	8.6	1.8	2.3	6.0	3.3	1.8	.9	.4	3.7	.5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,056	33	3.2	100.0	28.9	15.6	6.6	4.8	4.1	10.7	9.2	1.6	2.2	3.8	3.6	1.7	.9	.7	5.0	.6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	774	35	3.2	100.0	27.9	13.3	6.7	4.2	3.1	11.1	10.0	2.1	2.4	5.4	3.4	1.9	1.2	1.2	5.8	.3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,074	43	3.5	100.0	24.7	13.1	5.4	4.8	3.7	12.1	12.5	2.6	2.3	5.1	3.2	1.4	.9	1.4	6.2	.6

Independent business and professional

\$1,250-\$1,499	492
\$1,500-\$1,749	594
\$1,750-\$1,999	540
\$2,000-\$2,249	498
\$2,250-\$2,499	396
\$2,500-\$2,999	516
\$3,000-\$3,499	408
\$3,500-\$3,999	294
\$4,000-\$4,999	318
\$5,000-\$7,499	432
\$7,500 and over	246

Independent business and professional

\$1,250-\$1,499	492
\$1,500-\$1,749	594
\$1,750-\$1,999	540
\$2,000-\$2,249	498
\$2,250-\$2,499	396
\$2,500-\$2,999	516
\$3,000-\$3,499	408
\$3,500-\$3,999	294
\$4,000-\$4,999	318
\$5,000-\$7,499	432
\$7,500 and over	246

Average money expenditure in dollars

2.9	1,272	433	190	102	57	29	115	91	16	31	64	31	32	18	10	48	5
3.4	1,488	493	214	109	69	32	154	140	18	38	75	47	23	19	8	45	4
3.0	1,703	471	309	109	98	34	170	191	11	37	89	50	25	20	15	69	5
3.4	1,969	574	240	128	103	73	199	308	25	44	101	53	26	16	18	56	5
3.3	2,031	561	266	138	109	36	218	277	15	42	120	73	30	19	19	84	24
3.2	2,494	625	326	141	126	62	332	392	20	53	85	92	30	26	36	137	11
3.6	2,537	652	343	173	172	69	280	328	43	52	95	124	27	22	47	100	10
3.4	3,098	719	442	207	243	92	372	299	44	58	211	149	41	34	30	142	15
3.4	3,171	812	418	200	274	60	370	248	43	62	149	172	65	28	24	195	51
3.6	4,719	1,049	605	190	346	90	668	427	100	95	193	396	90	38	82	326	24
3.4	6,664	1,290	738	243	575	236	813	492	93	117	342	449	123	34	189	918	12

Percentage of total money expenditures

2.9	100.0	34.1	14.9	8.0	4.5	2.3	9.0	7.2	1.3	2.4	5.0	2.4	2.5	1.4	0.8	3.8	0.4
3.4	100.0	33.1	14.4	7.3	4.6	2.2	10.3	9.5	1.2	2.6	5.0	3.2	1.5	1.3	.5	3.0	.3
3.0	100.0	27.6	18.1	6.4	5.8	2.0	10.0	11.2	.6	2.2	5.2	2.9	1.5	1.2	.9	4.1	.3
3.4	100.0	29.2	12.2	6.5	5.2	3.7	10.1	15.7	1.3	2.2	5.1	2.7	1.3	.8	.9	2.8	.3
3.3	100.0	27.7	13.1	6.8	5.4	1.8	10.7	13.6	.7	2.1	5.9	3.6	1.5	.9	.9	4.1	1.2
3.2	100.0	25.1	13.1	5.7	5.1	2.5	13.3	15.7	.8	2.1	3.4	3.7	1.2	1.0	1.4	5.5	.4
3.6	100.0	25.7	13.5	6.8	6.8	2.7	11.0	12.9	1.7	2.0	3.7	4.9	1.1	.9	1.9	4.0	.4
3.4	100.0	23.2	14.3	6.7	7.8	3.0	12.0	9.7	1.4	1.9	6.8	4.8	1.3	1.1	.9	4.6	.5
3.4	100.0	25.6	13.2	6.3	8.6	1.9	11.7	7.8	1.4	2.0	4.7	5.4	2.0	.9	.8	6.1	1.6
3.6	100.0	22.3	12.8	4.0	7.3	1.9	14.2	9.1	2.1	2.0	4.1	5.4	1.9	.8	1.7	6.9	.5
3.4	100.0	19.4	11.1	3.7	8.6	3.5	12.2	7.4	1.4	1.8	5.1	6.7	1.8	.5	2.8	13.8	.2

See p. 218 for notes on this table.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 2.—Summary of family expenditure: Average money expenditure for specified groups of goods and services, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average number of persons per family (4)	Total (5)	Food (6)	Housing (7)	Household operation		Furnishings and equipment (10)	Clothing (11)	Automobile (12)	Other transportation (13)	Personal care (14)	Medical care (15)	Recreation (16)	Tobacco (17)	Reading (18)	Formal education (19)	Contributions and personal taxes (20)	Other items (21)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)					Fuel, light, and refrigeration (8)	Other (9)												
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
<i>Salaried business</i>																				
\$1,250-\$1,499	174	16	3.0	1,629	492	256	122	73	24	169	126	33	43	129	47	28	15	7	59	6
\$1,500-\$1,749	210	16	3.0	1,639	487	244	128	59	85	233	144	18	37	53	50	32	17	3	37	12
\$1,750-\$1,999	252	27	3.1	1,904	536	278	109	91	114	196	167	30	43	140	61	40	19	14	52	14
\$2,000-\$2,249	204	24	3.3	2,031	547	375	126	89	44	217	232	27	45	120	82	32	20	18	45	12
\$2,250-\$2,499	258	22	3.1	2,194	568	299	124	105	75	282	307	48	44	125	69	34	19	36	55	4
\$2,500-\$2,999	384	33	3.2	2,474	614	414	149	135	65	287	357	20	53	126	89	38	20	13	81	13
\$3,000-\$3,499	354	23	3.4	2,711	673	387	159	137	81	347	230	48	59	135	123	48	22	28	216	18
\$3,500-\$3,999	318	18	3.2	3,353	697	433	156	184	84	419	410	21	76	318	161	55	32	48	228	31
\$4,000-\$4,999	450	24	3.4	3,566	830	502	168	186	84	503	379	44	81	229	153	46	35	43	264	19
\$5,000-\$7,499	390	17	3.3	4,339	902	521	197	366	95	536	466	83	102	259	224	57	50	70	354	57
\$7,500 and over	108	8	2.9	8,953	1,288	591	276	632	553	1,142	1,311	30	103	375	483	59	51	150	1,792	56
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
<i>Salaried business</i>																				
\$1,250-\$1,499	174	16	3.0	100.0	30.2	15.7	7.5	4.5	1.5	10.4	7.8	2.0	2.7	7.9	2.8	1.7	0.9	0.4	3.6	0.4
\$1,500-\$1,749	210	16	3.0	100.0	29.7	14.9	7.8	3.6	5.2	14.2	8.8	1.1	2.3	3.2	3.0	2.0	1.0	.2	2.3	.7
\$1,750-\$1,999	252	27	3.1	100.0	28.2	14.6	5.7	4.8	6.0	10.3	8.8	1.6	2.2	7.4	3.2	2.1	1.0	.7	2.7	.7
\$2,000-\$2,249	204	24	3.3	100.0	26.9	18.5	6.2	4.4	2.2	10.7	11.4	1.3	2.2	5.9	4.0	1.6	1.0	.9	2.2	.6
\$2,250-\$2,499	258	22	3.1	100.0	25.9	13.6	5.7	4.8	3.4	12.9	14.0	2.2	2.0	5.7	3.1	1.5	.9	1.6	2.5	.2

\$2,500-\$2,999	384	33	3.2	100.0	24.8	16.6	6.0	5.5	2.6	11.6	14.5	0.8	2.2	5.1	3.6	1.6	.8	.5	3.3	.5
\$3,000-\$3,499	354	23	3.4	100.0	24.8	14.3	5.9	5.0	3.0	12.8	8.5	1.8	2.2	5.0	4.5	1.8	.8	1.0	7.9	.7
\$3,500-\$3,999	318	18	3.2	100.0	20.8	12.9	4.7	5.5	2.5	12.5	12.2	0.6	2.3	9.5	4.8	1.6	1.0	1.4	6.8	.9
\$4,000-\$4,999	450	24	3.4	100.0	23.3	14.0	4.7	5.2	2.4	14.1	10.7	1.2	2.3	6.4	4.3	1.3	1.0	1.2	7.4	.5
\$5,000-\$7,499	390	17	3.3	100.0	20.8	12.0	4.5	8.4	2.2	12.4	10.8	1.9	2.3	6.0	5.2	1.3	1.2	1.6	8.1	1.3
\$7,500 and over	108	8	2.9	100.0	14.4	6.6	3.1	7.0	6.2	12.8	14.6	1.0	1.2	4.2	5.4	.6	.6	1.7	20.0	.6

Average money expenditure in dollars

<i>Salaried professional</i>																					
\$1,250-\$1,499	180	15	2.8	1,365	384	220	68	48	31	151	176	25	40	109	30	31	14	8	25	5	
\$1,500-\$1,749	216	17	2.7	1,536	440	280	88	90	29	165	177	37	35	51	36	35	16	9	39	9	
\$1,750-\$1,999	288	27	2.9	1,838	473	321	104	72	71	196	208	26	38	134	73	38	18	10	54	4	
\$2,000-\$2,249	312	27	3.2	2,007	533	352	124	98	104	204	201	25	40	106	66	30	20	17	81	6	
\$2,250-\$2,499	216	27	3.1	2,264	483	410	131	101	98	239	274	32	46	128	106	42	26	21	101	31	
\$2,500-\$2,999	408	39	3.1	2,381	612	364	128	129	107	281	187	33	54	166	88	34	30	23	94	51	
\$3,000-\$3,499	276	24	3.4	2,760	687	426	147	164	97	345	250	55	68	136	106	41	29	24	162	23	
\$3,500-\$3,999	114	13	3.3	3,148	732	383	169	175	47	349	652	57	47	129	99	28	27	44	199	11	
\$4,000-\$4,999	252	28	3.5	3,413	781	406	179	183	153	467	415	60	73	128	178	32	37	107	207	7	
\$5,000-\$7,499	138	13	3.9	4,461	933	516	213	255	129	597	544	155	68	294	166	34	35	144	371	7	
\$7,500 and over	30	4	3.9	4,911	974	590	215	340	109	537	715	112	78	262	208	28	55	13	661	14	

Percentage of total money expenditures

<i>Salaried professional</i>																					
\$1,250-\$1,499	180	15	2.8	100.0	28.1	16.1	5.0	3.5	2.3	11.1	12.9	1.8	2.9	8.0	2.2	2.3	1.0	0.6	1.8	0.4	
\$1,500-\$1,749	216	17	2.7	100.0	28.6	18.4	5.7	5.8	1.9	10.7	11.6	2.4	2.3	3.3	2.3	2.3	1.0	.6	2.5	.6	
\$1,750-\$1,999	288	27	2.9	100.0	25.7	17.5	5.6	3.9	3.9	10.7	11.3	1.4	2.1	7.3	4.0	2.0	1.0	.5	2.9	.2	
\$2,000-\$2,249	312	27	3.2	100.0	26.6	17.5	6.2	4.9	5.2	10.2	10.0	1.2	2.0	5.3	3.3	1.5	1.0	.8	4.0	.3	
\$2,250-\$2,499	216	27	3.1	100.0	21.3	18.1	5.8	4.5	4.1	10.6	12.0	1.5	2.0	5.7	4.7	1.8	1.1	.9	4.5	1.4	
\$2,500-\$2,999	408	39	3.1	100.0	25.7	15.3	5.4	5.4	4.5	11.8	7.9	1.4	2.3	7.0	3.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	3.9	2.1	
\$3,000-\$3,499	276	24	3.4	100.0	24.9	15.5	5.3	6.0	3.5	12.5	9.0	2.0	2.5	4.9	3.8	1.5	1.0	.9	5.9	.8	
\$3,500-\$3,999	114	13	3.3	100.0	23.3	12.2	5.4	5.6	1.5	11.1	20.7	1.8	1.5	4.2	3.1	.9	.8	1.4	6.2	.3	
\$4,000-\$4,999	252	28	3.5	100.0	22.9	11.9	5.2	5.3	4.5	13.7	12.1	1.8	2.1	3.8	5.2	.9	1.1	3.1	6.1	.3	
\$5,000-\$7,499	138	13	3.9	100.0	20.9	11.6	4.8	5.7	2.9	13.4	12.2	3.5	1.5	6.6	3.7	.8	.8	3.2	8.3	.1	
\$7,500 and over	30	4	3.9	100.0	19.9	12.0	4.4	6.9	2.2	10.9	14.6	2.3	1.6	5.3	4.2	.5	1.1	.3	13.5	.3	

See p. 218 for notes on this table.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 2.—Summary of family expenditure: Average money expenditure for specified groups of goods and services, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average number of persons per family (4)	Total (5)	Food (6)	Housing (7)	Household operation		Furnishings and equipment (10)	Clothing (11)	Auto-mobile (12)	Other transportation (13)	Personal care (14)	Medical care (15)	Recreation (16)	Tobacco (17)	Reading (18)	Formal education (19)	Contributions and personal taxes (20)	Other items (21)	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)					Fuel, light, and refrigeration (8)	Other (9)													
Average money expenditure in dollars																					
<i>Family type: Type I</i>																					
\$500-\$749.....	426	7	2.0	815	337	133	74	30	29	54	60	9	18	23	11	13	10	-----	14	(*)	
\$750-\$999.....	966	12	2.0	786	291	184	48	27	24	58	31	20	19	18	13	17	12	-----	21	3	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,398	27	2.0	1,069	347	185	74	40	34	100	87	16	29	58	29	19	12	-----	36	3	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,308	32	2.0	1,329	375	230	79	50	35	113	165	17	30	99	32	30	15	(*)	40	19	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,452	32	2.0	1,554	408	263	74	66	45	147	191	35	38	126	46	32	16	3	59	5	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,284	41	2.0	1,688	425	266	93	79	109	163	217	15	33	114	56	32	15	1	65	5	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,020	34	2.0	1,870	485	269	93	107	112	163	242	25	38	90	65	32	18	2	115	14	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	684	33	2.0	1,980	525	263	100	89	64	208	315	31	41	102	65	29	20	1	110	17	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	960	31	2.0	2,305	519	344	106	99	71	243	387	45	46	107	79	30	20	6	186	17	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	306	14	2.0	2,424	525	290	145	179	56	282	283	40	47	142	97	34	22	-----	270	12	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	204	8	2.0	3,252	639	464	183	275	111	373	360	46	82	247	141	40	40	-----	227	24	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	318	21	2.0	3,055	640	442	151	212	76	390	276	29	66	154	112	49	37	-----	383	38	
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	228	8	2.0	3,982	800	453	122	381	84	579	303	19	116	189	421	68	45	-----	392	5	
\$7,500 and over.....	96	6	2.0	5,914	1,074	469	235	650	678	811	368	71	84	97	412	161	46	-----	743	15	
Percentage of total money expenditures																					
<i>Type I</i>																					
\$500-\$749.....	426	7	2.0	100.0	41.5	16.3	9.1	3.7	3.6	6.6	7.3	1.1	2.2	2.8	1.3	1.6	1.2	-----	1.7	(*)	
\$750-\$999.....	966	12	2.0	100.0	36.9	23.3	6.1	3.4	3.3	7.5	3.9	2.5	2.4	2.3	1.6	2.2	1.5	-----	2.7	0.4	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,398	27	2.0	100.0	32.5	17.3	6.9	3.7	3.2	9.4	8.1	1.5	2.7	5.4	2.7	1.8	1.1	-----	3.4	.3	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,308	32	2.0	100.0	28.3	17.3	5.9	3.8	2.6	8.5	12.4	1.3	2.3	7.4	2.4	2.3	1.1	(*)	3.0	1.4	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,452	32	2.0	100.0	26.3	16.9	4.8	4.2	2.9	9.5	12.3	2.3	2.4	8.1	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.2	3.8	.3	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,284	41	2.0	100.0	25.2	15.8	5.5	4.7	6.4	9.7	12.8	.9	2.0	6.8	3.3	1.9	.9	(*)	3.8	.3	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,020	34	2.0	100.0	26.0	14.4	5.0	5.7	6.0	8.7	13.0	1.3	2.0	4.8	3.5	1.7	1.0	.1	6.1	.7	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	684	33	2.0	100.0	26.5	13.3	5.0	4.5	3.2	10.5	15.9	1.6	2.1	5.2	3.3	1.5	1.0	(*)	5.6	.8	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	960	31	2.0	100.0	22.5	14.9	4.6	4.3	3.1	10.5	16.7	2.0	2.0	4.6	3.5	1.3	.9	.3	8.1	.7	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	306	14	2.0	100.0	21.7	12.0	6.0	7.4	2.3	11.6	11.6	1.7	1.9	5.9	4.0	1.4	.9	-----	11.1	.5	

190 WEST CENTRAL-ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

\$3,500-\$3,999	204	8	2.0	100.0	19.7	14.4	5.6	8.5	3.4	11.5	11.0	1.4	2.5	7.6	4.3	1.2	1.2	7.0	.7
\$4,000-\$4,999	318	21	2.0	100.0	20.9	14.5	4.9	6.9	2.5	12.8	9.0	.9	2.2	5.1	3.7	1.6	1.2	12.6	1.2
\$5,000-\$7,499	228	8	2.0	100.0	20.1	11.4	3.1	9.6	2.1	14.5	7.8	.5	2.9	4.7	10.6	1.7	1.1	9.8	.1
\$7,500 and over	96	6	2.0	100.0	18.2	7.9	4.0	11.0	11.5	13.7	6.2	1.2	1.4	1.6	7.0	2.7	.8	12.6	.2

Average money expenditure in dollars

<i>Types II and III</i>																				
\$500-\$749	354	8	3.5	705	285	150	54	19	12	47	12	14	15	52	8	16	7	6	8	1
\$750-\$999	1,080	33	3.4	968	361	158	72	30	30	82	92	17	20	37	22	19	10	2	15	8
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,224	30	3.4	1,182	420	168	78	29	55	107	112	16	27	58	33	30	11	8	22	1
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,446	57	3.5	1,448	434	199	102	60	61	140	169	21	36	102	43	27	18	6	35	4
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,260	58	3.4	1,596	481	231	108	59	78	166	184	21	37	83	54	32	20	5	35	2
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,278	73	3.5	1,801	534	304	127	79	51	184	155	26	41	110	64	26	19	12	62	7
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,062	60	3.6	1,925	564	284	140	89	76	202	208	29	42	104	60	28	20	10	61	8
\$2,250-\$2,499	714	59	3.5	2,119	579	317	150	109	73	230	188	35	46	124	76	46	22	19	97	8
\$2,500-\$2,999	786	74	3.5	2,423	609	348	147	135	112	290	286	24	53	152	91	34	26	18	87	11
\$3,000-\$3,499	288	30	3.5	2,672	653	432	159	176	96	297	281	35	62	119	115	45	26	24	131	21
\$3,500-\$3,999	246	20	3.6	3,222	703	440	173	206	94	364	433	18	57	260	166	63	29	22	156	38
\$4,000-\$4,999	252	26	3.5	3,547	790	507	191	253	138	469	330	47	71	198	221	51	36	26	196	23
\$5,000-\$7,499	264	19	3.4	4,467	889	529	213	382	131	473	576	89	92	299	260	51	44	12	373	84
\$7,500 and over	90	7	3.0	6,396	1,107	656	264	596	66	599	748	147	124	354	278	65	36	106	1,192	58

Percentage of total money expenditures

<i>Types II and III</i>																				
\$500-\$749	354	8	3.5	100.0	40.4	21.3	7.7	2.7	1.7	6.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	7.4	1.1	2.3	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.1
\$750-\$999	1,080	33	3.4	100.0	37.3	16.3	7.4	3.1	3.1	8.5	9.5	1.8	2.1	3.8	2.3	2.0	1.0	.2	1.5	.7
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,224	30	3.4	100.0	35.7	14.2	6.6	2.4	4.6	9.0	9.4	1.4	2.3	4.9	2.8	2.5	.9	.7	1.9	.1
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,446	57	3.5	100.0	30.1	13.7	7.0	4.1	4.2	9.7	11.0	1.5	2.5	7.0	3.0	1.9	1.2	.4	2.4	.3
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,260	58	3.4	100.0	30.1	14.5	6.8	3.7	4.9	10.4	11.5	1.3	2.3	5.2	3.4	2.0	1.3	.3	2.2	.1
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,278	73	3.5	100.0	29.7	16.9	7.1	4.4	2.8	10.2	8.6	1.4	2.3	6.1	3.6	1.4	1.0	.7	3.4	.4
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,062	60	3.6	100.0	29.4	14.7	7.3	4.6	4.0	10.5	10.7	1.5	2.2	5.4	3.1	1.5	1.0	.5	3.2	.4
\$2,250-\$2,499	714	59	3.5	100.0	27.3	15.0	7.1	5.1	3.4	10.9	8.9	1.6	2.2	5.8	3.6	2.2	1.0	.9	4.6	.4
\$2,500-\$2,999	786	74	3.5	100.0	25.2	14.3	6.1	5.6	4.6	12.0	11.8	1.0	2.2	6.3	3.8	1.4	1.1	.7	3.5	.4
\$3,000-\$3,499	288	30	3.5	100.0	24.4	16.2	6.0	6.6	3.6	11.1	10.5	1.3	2.3	4.4	4.3	1.7	1.0	.9	4.9	.8
\$3,500-\$3,999	246	20	3.6	100.0	21.8	13.6	5.4	6.4	2.9	11.3	13.4	.6	1.8	8.1	5.1	2.0	.9	.7	4.8	1.2
\$4,000-\$4,999	252	26	3.5	100.0	22.4	14.3	5.4	7.1	3.9	13.3	9.3	1.3	2.0	5.6	6.2	1.4	1.0	.7	5.5	.6
\$5,000-\$7,499	264	19	3.4	100.0	19.8	11.8	4.7	8.5	2.9	10.5	12.8	2.0	2.0	6.6	5.8	1.1	1.0	.3	8.3	1.9
\$7,500 and over	90	7	3.0	100.0	17.3	10.3	4.1	9.3	1.0	9.4	11.7	2.3	1.9	5.5	4.3	1.0	.6	1.7	18.7	.9

See p. 218 for notes on this table.

*Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 2.—Summary of family expenditure: Average money expenditure for specified groups of goods and services, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average number of persons per family (4)	Total (5)	Food (6)	Housing (7)	Household operation		Furnishings and equipment (10)	Clothing (11)	Automobile (12)	Other transportation (13)	Personal care (14)	Medical care (15)	Recreation (16)	Tobacco (17)	Reading (18)	Formal education (19)	Contributions and personal taxes (20)	Other items (21)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)					Fuel, light, and refrigeration (8)	Other (9)												
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
<i>Types IV and V</i>																				
\$500-\$749.....	186	4	3.5	674	218	211	66	41	1	28	32	25	13	19	4	13		(*)	(*)	
\$750-\$999.....	576	13	4.2	974	328	183	87	45	34	81	53	8	25	76	19	25	11	4	13	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	900	24	4.6	1,101	406	167	89	47	33	112	55	29	28	45	28	19	13	10	16	4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,116	43	3.9	1,365	451	178	112	55	44	152	91	26	36	74	28	29	14	31	40	4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,320	54	4.2	1,630	551	206	108	62	51	187	134	35	41	113	38	28	16	18	31	11
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	930	52	4.3	1,725	554	246	126	72	51	189	129	32	43	91	64	35	16	27	43	7
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,158	47	4.1	2,098	585	227	139	91	107	257	246	38	45	136	70	33	20	29	70	5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	744	55	4.1	2,093	603	247	139	89	67	263	241	34	53	100	77	38	21	46	68	9
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,230	65	4.4	2,369	683	298	140	111	74	300	247	49	58	111	80	34	21	54	85	24
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	444	33	4.5	2,805	778	408	174	131	87	362	233	61	65	105	136	37	24	65	93	16
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	276	26	4.0	3,189	773	391	181	156	48	423	409	45	58	231	132	33	29	86	189	5
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	450	34	4.4	3,572	946	427	195	190	81	487	408	62	80	187	171	47	29	105	137	20
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	468	24	4.3	4,810	1,103	623	223	298	85	691	468	147	84	221	249	78	42	170	303	22
\$7,500 and over.....	198	12	4.0	8,132	1,428	803	251	524	253	1,048	915	81	117	461	527	82	41	270	1,317	14
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
<i>Types IV and V</i>																				
\$500-\$749.....	186	4	3.5	100.0	32.3	31.5	9.8	6.5	0.1	4.1	4.7	3.7	1.9	2.8	0.6	1.9		0.1	(*)	
\$750-\$999.....	576	13	4.2	100.0	33.8	16.7	8.9	4.6	3.5	8.3	5.4	0.8	2.6	7.8	2.0	2.6	1.1	.4	1.3	0.2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	900	24	4.6	100.0	36.9	15.2	8.1	4.3	3.0	10.2	5.0	2.6	2.5	4.1	2.5	1.7	1.2	.9	1.4	.4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,116	43	3.9	100.0	33.2	13.1	8.2	4.0	3.2	11.1	6.6	1.9	2.6	5.4	2.1	2.1	1.0	2.3	2.9	.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,320	54	4.2	100.0	33.8	12.7	6.6	3.8	3.1	11.5	8.2	2.2	2.5	6.9	2.3	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.9	.7

\$1,750-\$1,999	930	52	4.3	100.0	32.1	14.3	7.3	4.2	3.0	10.9	7.5	1.8	2.5	5.3	3.7	2.0	.9	1.6	2.5	.4
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,158	47	4.1	100.0	28.0	10.8	6.6	4.3	5.1	12.3	11.7	1.8	2.1	6.5	3.3	1.6	1.0	1.4	3.3	.2
\$2,250-\$2,499	744	55	4.1	100.0	29.0	11.8	6.6	4.2	3.2	12.6	11.4	1.6	2.5	4.8	3.7	1.8	1.0	2.2	3.2	.4
\$2,500-\$2,999	1,230	65	4.4	100.0	28.8	12.6	5.9	4.7	3.1	12.7	10.4	2.1	2.4	4.7	3.4	1.4	.9	2.3	3.6	1.0
\$3,000-\$3,499	444	33	4.5	100.0	27.8	14.6	6.2	4.7	3.1	12.9	9.3	2.2	2.3	3.7	4.8	1.3	.9	2.3	3.3	.6
\$3,500-\$3,999	276	26	4.0	100.0	24.3	12.3	5.7	4.9	1.5	13.3	12.8	1.4	1.8	7.2	4.1	1.0	.9	2.7	5.9	.2
\$4,000-\$4,999	450	34	4.4	100.0	26.6	12.0	5.5	5.3	2.3	13.6	11.4	1.7	2.2	5.2	4.8	1.3	.8	2.9	3.8	.6
\$5,000-\$7,499	468	24	4.3	100.0	22.9	13.0	4.6	6.2	1.8	14.4	9.7	3.1	1.7	4.6	5.2	1.6	.9	3.5	6.3	.5
\$7,500 and over	198	12	4.0	100.0	17.6	9.9	3.1	6.4	3.1	12.9	11.2	1.0	1.4	5.7	6.5	1.0	.5	3.3	16.2	.2

See p. 218 for notes on this table.

*Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 3.—Food: Average value of all family food, money expenditure for food at home and away from home, average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay, and money expense per meal per food expenditure unit, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all family food (4)	Average expenditure for food purchased			Percentage of expenditure for food		Average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay (10)	Average money expenditure per meal per food expenditure unit ² (11)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		All (5)	At home (6)	Away from home ¹ (7)	At home (8)	Away from home (9)		
<i>All families</i>										
\$500-\$749.....	966	19	\$318	\$295	\$291	\$4	98.6	1.4	\$23	\$0.108
\$750-\$999.....	2,622	58	340	328	312	16	95.1	4.9	12	.110
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3,522	81	405	388	361	27	93.0	7.0	17	.130
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	3,870	132	441	419	384	35	91.7	8.3	22	.138
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	4,032	144	496	477	422	55	88.5	11.5	19	.151
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3,492	166	514	499	433	66	86.8	13.2	15	.157
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	3,240	141	561	547	464	83	84.8	15.2	14	.168
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2,142	147	585	571	483	88	84.6	15.4	14	.175
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,976	170	633	611	510	101	83.5	16.5	22	.181
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	1,038	77	694	669	558	111	83.4	16.6	25	.182
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	726	54	736	711	578	133	81.3	18.7	25	.194
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1,020	81	840	812	604	208	74.5	25.5	28	.218
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	960	51	1,000	972	677	295	69.6	30.4	28	.243
\$7,500 and over.....	384	25	1,309	1,264	852	412	67.4	32.6	45	.292
<i>Occupational group:</i>										
<i>Wage earner</i>										
\$500-\$749.....	966	19	318	295	291	4	98.8	1.2	23	.108
\$750-\$999.....	1,962	38	342	329	318	11	96.5	3.5	13	.108
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	2,502	49	408	389	365	24	92.7	6.3	19	.129
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,956	44	434	409	380	29	93.0	7.0	25	.134
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,632	47	508	493	440	53	89.3	10.7	15	.153
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,218	38	523	510	457	53	89.6	10.4	13	.156
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,170	32	558	551	475	76	86.3	13.7	7	.170
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	498	32	631	625	518	109	82.5	17.5	6	.181
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	594	28	647	646	535	111	82.9	17.1	1	.172
<i>Clerical</i>										
\$750-\$999.....	630	20	336	324	295	29	91.2	8.8	12	.117
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,020	32	396	384	351	33	91.4	8.6	12	.131
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,068	34	445	426	377	49	88.4	11.6	19	.139
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,380	35	485	458	401	57	87.7	12.3	27	.149
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,194	39	506	499	433	66	86.7	13.3	7	.156
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,056	33	547	534	447	87	83.7	16.3	13	.166
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	774	35	585	567	464	103	81.8	18.2	18	.184
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,074	43	619	583	482	101	82.6	17.4	36	.174
<i>Independent business and professional</i>										
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	492	23	445	433	401	32	92.5	7.5	12	.143
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	594	29	505	493	445	48	90.3	9.7	12	.142
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	540	35	506	471	387	84	82.2	17.8	35	.149
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	498	25	590	574	466	108	81.3	18.7	16	.171
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	396	31	569	561	499	62	88.9	11.1	8	.162
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	516	27	651	625	523	102	83.7	16.3	9	.190
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	408	30	661	652	521	131	79.9	20.1	26	.168
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	294	23	732	719	594	125	82.6	17.4	13	.184
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	318	29	821	812	641	171	79.0	21.0	9	.206
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	432	21	1,063	1,049	709	340	67.6	32.4	14	.263
\$7,500 and over.....	246	13	1,342	1,290	864	426	67.0	33.0	52	.290

See p. 218 for notes on this table.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 3.—Food: Average value of all family food, money expenditure for food at home and away from home, average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay, and money expense per meal per food expenditure unit, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all family food (4)	Average expenditure for food purchased			Percentage of expenditure for food		Average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay (10)	Average money expenditure per meal per food-expenditure unit (11)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		All (5)	At home (6)	Away from home (7)	At home (8)	Away from home (9)		
<i>Salaried business</i>										
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	174	16	\$515	\$492	\$439	\$53	89.2	10.8	\$23	\$0.156
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	210	16	504	487	413	74	84.7	15.3	17	.165
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	252	27	559	536	446	90	83.3	16.7	23	.168
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	204	24	592	547	475	72	86.9	13.1	45	.172
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	258	22	599	568	489	79	86.1	13.9	31	.178
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	384	33	637	614	525	89	85.4	14.6	23	.187
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	354	23	704	673	560	113	83.1	16.9	31	.190
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	318	18	738	697	570	127	81.7	18.3	39	.199
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	450	24	566	830	582	248	70.2	29.8	36	.233
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	390	17	938	902	635	267	70.4	29.6	34	.229
\$7,500 and over....	108	8	1,322	1,288	842	446	65.3	34.7	34	.313
<i>Salaried professional</i>										
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	180	15	427	384	366	18	95.3	4.7	43	.138
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	216	17	447	440	373	67	84.8	15.2	7	.162
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	288	27	490	473	408	65	86.3	13.7	17	.166
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	312	27	553	533	461	72	86.5	13.5	20	.162
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	216	27	493	483	431	52	89.2	10.8	10	.155
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	408	39	622	612	521	91	85.1	14.9	10	.198
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	276	24	727	687	608	79	88.5	11.5	40	.195
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	114	13	747	732	559	173	76.4	23.6	15	.206
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	252	28	818	781	601	180	76.9	23.1	37	.207
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	138	13	988	933	697	236	74.8	25.2	55	.224
\$7,500 and over....	30	4	995	974	801	173	82.2	17.8	21	.219
<i>Family type: Type I</i>										
\$500-\$749.....	426	7	338	337	333	4	98.8	1.2	1	.153
\$750-\$999.....	966	12	297	291	265	26	91.1	8.9	6	.132
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,398	27	354	347	307	40	88.5	11.5	7	.158
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,308	32	395	375	343	32	91.5	8.5	20	.170
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,452	32	438	408	347	61	85.0	15.0	30	.185
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,284	41	432	425	359	66	84.5	15.5	7	.188
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,020	34	503	485	368	117	75.9	24.1	18	.219
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	684	33	529	525	421	104	80.2	19.8	4	.226
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	960	31	526	519	424	95	81.7	18.3	7	.233
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	306	14	538	525	439	86	83.6	16.4	13	.229
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	204	8	643	639	480	159	75.1	24.9	4	.230
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	318	21	669	640	474	166	74.1	25.9	29	.270
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	228	8	824	800	456	344	57.0	43.0	24	.324
\$7,500 and over....	96	6	1,104	1,074	761	313	70.9	29.1	30	.386

See p. 218 for notes on this table.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 3.—Food: Average value of all family food, money expenditure for food at home and away from home, average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay, and money expense per meal per food expenditure unit, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all family food (4)	Average expenditure for food purchased			Percentage of expenditure for food		Average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay (10)	Average money expenditure per meal per food expenditure unit (11)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		All (5)	At home (6)	Away from home (7)	At home (8)	Away from home (9)		
<i>Types II and III</i>										
\$500-\$749.....	354	8	\$329	\$285	\$283	\$2	99.3	.7	\$44	\$0.083
\$750-\$999.....	1,080	33	375	361	350	11	97.0	3.0	14	.110
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,224	30	438	420	400	20	95.2	4.8	18	.129
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,446	57	454	434	392	42	90.3	9.7	20	.127
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,260	58	489	481	436	45	90.6	9.4	8	.142
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,278	73	552	534	469	65	87.8	12.2	18	.150
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,062	60	577	564	488	76	86.5	13.5	13	.156
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	714	59	600	579	498	81	86.0	14.0	21	.165
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	786	74	642	609	527	82	86.5	13.5	33	.167
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	288	30	688	653	558	95	85.5	14.5	35	.169
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	246	20	710	703	588	115	83.6	16.4	7	.183
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	252	26	825	790	607	183	76.8	23.2	35	.195
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	264	14	909	889	693	196	78.0	22.0	20	.218
\$7,500 and over.....	90	7	1,237	1,107	779	328	70.4	29.6	130	.285
<i>Types IV and V</i>										
\$500-\$749.....	186	4	253	218	212	6	97.2	2.8	35	.055
\$750-\$999.....	576	13	349	328	321	7	97.9	2.1	21	.076
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	900	24	436	406	391	15	96.3	3.7	30	.087
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,116	43	479	451	420	31	93.1	6.9	28	.113
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,320	54	567	551	492	59	89.3	10.7	16	.122
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	930	52	578	554	486	68	87.7	12.3	24	.122
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,153	47	596	585	525	60	89.7	10.3	11	.135
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	714	55	623	606	525	81	86.7	13.3	17	.139
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,230	65	710	683	567	116	83.0	17.0	27	.149
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	444	33	803	778	639	139	82.2	17.8	25	.159
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	276	26	820	773	642	131	83.1	16.9	56	.177
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	450	34	969	946	696	250	73.6	26.4	23	.194
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	468	24	1,138	1,103	775	328	70.3	29.7	35	.219
\$7,500 and over.....	198	12	1,441	1,428	930	498	65.1	34.9	13	.251

See p. 218 for notes on this table.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 4.—Housing: Average value of housing secured with and without money expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class	Number of families		Average value of all housing plus fuel, light, and refrigeration	Average expense for fuel, light, and refrigeration	Average value of all housing	Average value of housing secured ¹						Percentage of housing value secured without money expenditure ⁴
	Eligible	Reporting expenditures				With money expenditure			Without money expenditure			
						All housing	Family home ²	Other housing ³	Total	Owned home ⁴	Rent as pay or gift	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>All families</i>												
\$500-\$749.....	966	19	\$266	\$65	\$199	\$154	\$154	-----	\$45	\$43	\$2	22.6
\$750-\$999.....	2,622	58	294	66	224	168	168	-----	56	27	29	25.0
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3,522	81	311	79	230	175	174	\$1	55	35	20	23.9
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	3,870	132	364	97	266	203	201	2	63	51	12	23.7
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	4,032	144	401	96	303	234	232	2	60	47	22	22.8
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3,492	166	468	114	353	274	270	4	79	71	8	22.4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	3,240	141	497	125	370	259	255	4	111	105	6	30.0
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2,142	147	543	130	412	275	271	4	137	114	23	33.3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,976	170	587	131	456	326	316	10	130	130	-----	28.6
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	1,038	77	730	161	568	380	361	19	188	174	14	33.2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	726	54	772	179	592	428	410	18	164	164	-----	27.7
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1,020	81	893	180	712	452	416	36	260	256	4	36.6
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	960	51	1,058	196	862	558	491	67	304	304	-----	35.2
\$7,500 and over.....	384	25	1,634	250	1,384	685	565	120	699	699	-----	50.5
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>												
\$500-\$749.....	966	19	267	65	199	154	154	-----	45	43	2	22.6
\$750-\$999.....	1,992	38	292	65	223	160	160	-----	63	25	38	28.2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	2,502	49	302	77	223	163	162	1	60	36	24	26.9
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,956	44	347	94	252	187	185	2	65	48	17	25.8
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,632	47	346	81	263	201	201	-----	62	48	14	23.6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,218	38	458	113	343	241	238	3	102	102	-----	29.7
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,170	32	466	125	339	196	193	3	143	143	-----	42.3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	498	32	498	117	379	222	218	4	157	132	25	41.4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	594	23	521	119	400	273	262	11	127	127	-----	31.8
<i>Clerical</i>												
\$750-\$999.....	630	20	300	71	227	195	195	-----	32	32	-----	14.1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,020	32	332	84	247	203	203	-----	44	34	10	17.8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,068	34	381	101	279	229	226	3	50	44	6	17.9
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,380	35	440	105	333	273	270	3	60	53	27	18.0
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,194	39	470	121	348	281	277	4	67	56	11	19.3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,056	33	515	123	390	288	283	5	102	99	3	26.2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	774	35	512	137	374	270	266	4	104	96	8	27.8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,074	43	569	127	441	309	298	11	132	132	-----	29.9
<i>Independent business and professional</i>												
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	492	23	352	102	248	190	190	-----	58	55	3	23.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	594	29	449	109	337	214	212	2	123	79	44	36.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	540	35	484	109	374	309	304	5	65	56	9	17.4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	498	25	492	128	362	240	235	5	122	90	32	33.7
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	396	31	612	138	472	266	261	5	206	178	28	43.6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	516	27	654	141	512	326	318	8	186	186	-----	36.3
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	408	30	782	173	608	343	319	24	265	265	-----	43.6
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	294	23	851	207	643	442	424	18	201	201	-----	31.3
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	318	29	944	200	743	418	393	25	325	325	-----	43.7
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	432	21	1,053	190	863	605	527	78	258	258	-----	29.9
\$7,500 and over.....	246	13	1,798	243	1,555	738	591	147	817	817	-----	52.6

See p. 218 for notes on this table.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 4.—Housing: Average value of housing secured with and without money expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Con.

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all housing plus fuel, light, and refrigeration (4)	Average expense for fuel, light, and refrigeration (5)	Average value of all housing (6)	Average value of housing secured						Percentage of housing value secured without money expenditure (13)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)				With money expenditure			Without money expenditure			
						All housing (7)	Family home (8)	Other housing (9)	Total (10)	Owned home (11)	Rent as pay or gift (12)	
<i>Salaried business</i>												
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	174	14	\$488	\$122	\$365	\$256	\$248	\$8	\$109	\$109	-----	29.9
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	210	16	418	128	289	244	244	-----	45	45	-----	15.6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	252	27	469	109	358	278	276	2	80	7	\$23	22.3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	204	24	565	126	438	375	373	2	63	63	-----	14.4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	258	22	580	124	455	299	294	5	156	81	75	34.3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	384	33	626	149	476	414	408	6	62	62	-----	13.0
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	354	23	709	159	549	387	374	13	162	162	-----	29.5
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	318	18	715	156	558	433	415	18	125	125	-----	22.4
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	450	24	896	168	727	502	456	46	225	225	-----	31.0
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	390	17	1,102	197	905	521	463	58	384	384	-----	42.4
\$7,500 and over.....	108	8	1,343	276	1,067	591	508	83	476	476	-----	44.6
<i>Salaried professional</i>												
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	180	15	378	68	309	220	220	-----	89	57	32	28.8
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	216	17	423	88	333	280	271	9	53	28	25	15.8
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	288	27	479	104	374	321	318	3	53	42	11	14.2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	312	27	509	124	384	352	347	5	32	31	1	8.3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	216	27	601	131	469	410	402	8	59	54	5	12.6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	408	39	615	128	486	364	354	10	122	122	-----	25.1
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	276	24	682	147	534	426	406	20	108	56	52	20.2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	114	13	729	169	559	383	358	25	176	176	-----	31.5
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	252	28	826	179	647	406	372	34	241	222	19	37.2
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	138	13	952	213	738	516	454	62	222	222	-----	30.1
\$7,500 and over.....	30	4	1,332	215	1,117	590	564	26	527	527	-----	47.2
<i>Family type: Type I</i>												
\$500-\$749.....	426	7	290	74	215	133	133	-----	82	82	-----	38.1
\$750-\$999.....	966	12	309	48	259	184	184	-----	75	15	60	29.0
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,398	27	323	74	247	185	184	1	62	36	26	25.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,308	32	339	79	259	230	228	2	29	29	-----	11.2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,452	32	394	74	319	263	260	3	56	26	30	17.6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,284	41	465	93	371	266	261	5	105	93	12	28.3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,020	34	488	93	393	209	263	6	124	116	8	31.6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	684	33	506	100	405	263	258	5	142	108	34	35.1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	960	31	599	106	492	344	333	11	148	148	-----	30.1
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	306	14	709	145	564	290	268	22	274	249	25	48.6
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	204	8	749	183	565	464	436	28	101	101	-----	17.8
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	318	21	885	151	734	442	421	21	292	292	-----	39.8
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	228	8	1,004	122	882	453	431	22	429	429	-----	48.6
\$7,500 and over.....	96	6	1,256	235	1,021	469	386	83	552	552	-----	54.1

See p. 218 for notes on this table.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 4.—Housing: Average value of housing secured with and without money expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Con.

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all housing plus fuel, light, and refrigeration (4)	Average expense for fuel, light, and refrigeration (5)	Average value of all housing (6)	Average value of housing secured						Percentage of housing value secured without money expenditure (13)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)				With money expenditure			Without money expenditure			
						All housing (7)	Family home (8)	Other housing (9)	Total (10)	Owned home (11)	Rent as pay or gift (12)	
<i>Types II and III</i>												
\$500-\$749.....	354	8	\$213	\$54	\$156	\$150	\$150	-----	\$6	-----	\$6	3.8
\$750-\$999.....	1,080	33	275	72	196	168	158	-----	38	\$27	11	19.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,224	30	274	78	194	168	166	\$2	26	12	14	13.4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,446	57	359	102	256	199	198	1	57	43	14	22.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,260	58	399	108	289	231	230	1	58	38	20	20.1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,278	73	468	127	340	304	302	2	36	34	2	10.6
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,062	60	510	140	368	284	278	6	84	84	-----	22.9
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	714	59	590	150	439	317	313	4	122	101	21	27.8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	786	74	608	147	460	348	341	7	112	112	-----	24.5
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	288	30	720	159	560	432	424	8	128	104	24	22.9
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	246	20	765	173	591	440	428	12	151	151	-----	25.5
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	252	26	903	191	711	507	470	37	204	204	-----	28.7
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	264	19	1,194	213	981	529	487	42	452	452	-----	46.1
\$7,500 and over.....	90	7	1,553	264	1,289	656	627	29	633	633	-----	49.1
<i>Types IV and V</i>												
\$500-\$749.....	186	4	319	66	249	211	209	2	38	37	1	15.2
\$750-\$999.....	576	13	308	87	220	163	163	-----	57	46	11	25.9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	900	24	342	89	260	167	167	-----	83	65	18	33.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,116	43	404	112	290	178	175	3	112	88	24	38.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,320	54	410	108	299	206	203	3	93	76	17	31.1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	930	52	474	126	346	246	240	6	100	92	8	28.9
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,158	47	491	139	350	227	226	1	123	114	9	35.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	744	55	535	139	394	247	243	4	147	131	16	37.3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,230	65	567	140	426	298	287	11	128	128	-----	30.0
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	444	33	752	174	577	408	383	25	169	169	-----	29.3
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	276	26	794	181	612	391	374	17	221	221	-----	36.1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	450	34	891	195	695	427	382	45	268	258	10	38.6
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	468	24	1,009	223	785	626	522	104	169	159	-----	20.3
\$7,500 and over.....	198	12	1,854	251	1,602	803	624	179	799	799	-----	49.9

See p. 218 for notes on this table

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 4-A.—Money expenditure for family home by owners and renters, and facilities included in rent for family home: By occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

(1)	Number of families		Percentage of families ¹		Average ex- penditure for family home		Percentage of renters having specified facilities included in rent ¹							(15)
	Eligible	Reporting ex- penditures	Owning	Renting	Home owners	Renters	Heat	Furnishings	Garage	Light	Water	Mechanical re- frigerator	Refrigeration	
<i>All families</i>														
\$500-\$749.....	966	19	24	66	\$49	\$170	29	22	36	14	100	14	14	-----
\$750-\$999.....	2,622	58	17	68	140	198	32	23	46	20	98	20	20	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3,522	81	20	69	98	213	25	18	43	16	98	8	7	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	3,870	132	27	68	105	250	24	21	54	12	98	17	18	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	4,032	144	24	66	175	277	29	22	51	14	98	16	14	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3,492	166	37	58	192	340	31	24	57	18	98	27	24	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	3,240	141	51	45	178	337	25	7	64	6	98	14	13	1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2,142	147	51	41	189	386	20	7	67	8	99	15	14	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,976	170	50	50	235	399	28	18	68	3	96	26	19	2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	1,038	77	53	42	288	432	23	8	89	6	98	17	13	2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	726	54	59	41	332	544	32	22	76	8	100	35	24	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1,020	81	63	32	286	647	24	12	100	6	93	30	6	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	960	51	63	32	409	708	50	5	80	5	97	40	31	-----
\$7,500 and over.....	384	25	86	14	571	570	75	-----	75	-----	100	50	-----	-----
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>														
\$500-\$749.....	966	19	24	66	49	170	29	22	36	14	100	14	14	-----
\$750-\$999.....	1,992	38	17	63	153	193	30	25	51	22	97	20	20	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	2,502	49	20	68	97	203	24	16	39	20	100	3	3	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,956	44	28	63	112	229	20	22	50	11	100	10	13	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,632	47	24	67	109	245	30	41	39	19	100	14	14	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,218	38	53	44	161	335	39	34	48	23	100	35	32	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,170	32	65	35	128	305	21	10	58	10	100	10	10	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	498	32	64	29	168	319	21	16	28	16	94	14	16	6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	594	28	52	48	189	332	30	14	57	-----	91	25	10	9
<i>Clerical</i>														
\$750-\$999.....	630	20	16	84	74	216	40	15	27	15	100	21	21	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,020	32	23	72	103	237	27	21	51	10	93	18	16	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,068	34	16	82	89	256	21	15	61	6	94	27	22	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,380	35	16	76	230	294	21	12	57	9	97	16	9	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,194	39	26	69	159	331	20	14	66	11	100	20	20	3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,056	33	47	48	181	368	29	-----	74	-----	100	16	16	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	774	35	56	41	177	398	25	-----	75	-----	100	21	25	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,074	43	55	45	239	374	28	9	74	-----	100	26	17	-----
<i>Independent business and professional</i>														
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	492	23	39	58	97	260	29	26	56	15	100	6	12	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	594	29	42	37	189	292	36	10	77	21	92	18	23	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	540	35	38	55	275	370	39	19	51	16	100	20	12	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	498	25	45	41	217	284	26	18	42	9	94	18	18	6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	396	31	56	36	202	379	7	-----	93	9	100	-----	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	516	27	53	47	256	389	34	34	54	9	100	34	34	-----
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	408	30	69	25	288	292	20	6	94	-----	94	-----	-----	6
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	294	23	80	20	386	605	-----	26	100	-----	100	-----	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	318	29	73	24	276	634	-----	-----	100	-----	92	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	432	21	57	38	399	742	61	-----	70	-----	100	46	30	-----
\$7,500 and over.....	246	13	85	15	596	630	50	-----	50	-----	100	100	-----	-----

See p. 219 for notes on this table.

¹Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 for expenditures, or less than 1 for proportions of families reporting, are not shown.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 4-A.—Money expenditure for family home by owners and renters, and facilities included in rent for family home: By occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of families		Average ex- pense for family home		Percentage of renters having specified facilities included in rent							Percentage with none of these facilities included in rent (15)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting ex- penditures (3)	Owning (4)	Renting (5)	Home owners (6)	Renters (7)	Heat (8)	Furnishings (9)	Garage (10)	Light (11)	Water (12)	Mechanical re- frigerator (13)	Refrigeration (14)	
<i>Salaried business</i>														
\$1,250-\$1,499	174	16	37	63	\$132	\$323	25	---	55	13	100	13	13	---
\$1,500-\$1,749	210	16	29	71	144	288	44	---	50	6	100	19	19	---
\$1,750-\$1,999	252	27	27	56	214	338	34	31	47	15	89	22	22	6
\$2,000-\$2,249	204	24	47	49	388	365	29	23	32	23	100	29	6	---
\$2,250-\$2,499	258	22	28	54	243	393	20	10	68	18	92	10	10	---
\$2,500-\$2,999	384	33	27	73	233	493	10	7	84	3	86	20	10	---
\$3,000-\$3,499	354	23	55	45	242	478	26	---	100	7	100	19	26	---
\$3,500-\$3,999	318	18	38	62	212	528	48	21	65	12	100	48	27	---
\$4,000-\$4,999	450	24	56	39	290	683	35	14	100	12	100	37	12	---
\$5,000-\$7,499	390	17	67	29	430	700	50	17	33	17	100	50	50	---
\$7,500 and over	108	8	85	15	505	510	100	---	100	---	100	---	---	---
<i>Salaried professional</i>														
\$1,250-\$1,499	180	15	26	64	91	309	57	50	43	43	93	43	43	7
\$1,500-\$1,749	216	17	21	66	180	340	41	11	47	11	100	30	15	---
\$1,750-\$1,999	288	27	27	70	233	358	37	32	68	29	92	42	29	---
\$2,000-\$2,249	312	27	22	78	254	370	18	---	68	---	96	6	6	---
\$2,250-\$2,499	216	27	25	66	292	441	20	13	68	7	100	22	7	---
\$2,500-\$2,999	408	39	50	47	277	432	43	38	61	9	96	30	26	4
\$3,000-\$3,499	276	24	25	60	353	499	22	19	72	9	95	29	9	---
\$3,500-\$3,999	114	13	66	34	305	536	---	22	100	---	100	22	44	---
\$4,000-\$4,999	252	28	65	29	293	580	19	19	100	---	80	38	---	---
\$5,000-\$7,499	138	13	74	26	383	623	17	---	100	---	83	---	---	---
\$7,500 and over	30	4	100	---	565	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<i>Family type: Type 1</i>														
\$500-\$749	426	7	43	57	60	188	25	---	50	---	100	---	---	---
\$750-\$999	966	12	9	63	256	215	62	38	20	38	100	45	45	---
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,398	27	22	66	125	227	33	24	43	19	100	9	9	---
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,308	32	17	83	108	256	36	48	50	17	94	32	37	---
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,452	32	15	77	198	299	47	31	36	20	97	33	25	---
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,284	41	43	50	172	366	58	46	34	44	100	50	46	---
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,020	34	55	39	202	341	59	20	41	16	100	35	32	---
\$2,250-\$2,499	684	33	50	41	179	376	35	18	56	18	100	18	35	---
\$2,500-\$2,999	960	31	49	51	262	407	61	27	52	4	95	57	44	---
\$3,000-\$3,499	306	14	57	31	241	251	34	9	83	9	100	9	9	---
\$3,500-\$3,999	204	8	53	47	325	570	50	---	50	---	100	50	50	---
\$4,000-\$4,999	318	21	61	29	235	712	75	15	100	20	95	70	20	---
\$5,000-\$7,499	228	8	50	50	190	663	80	---	47	---	100	53	53	---
\$7,500 and over	96	6	83	17	365	510	100	---	100	---	100	---	---	---

See p. 219 for notes on this table.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 4-A.—Money expenditure for family home by owners and renters, and facilities included in rent for family home: By occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of families		Average ex- penditure for family home		Percentage of renters having specified facilities included in rent							Percentage with none of these facilities included in rent (15)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting ex- penditures (3)	Owning (4)	Renting • (5)	Home owners (6)	Renters (7)	Heat (8)	Furnishings (9)	Garage (10)	Light (11)	Water (12)	Mechanical re- frigerator (13)	Refrigeration (14)	
<i>Types II and III</i>														
\$500-\$749.....	354	8	88			\$143	25	12	38	12	100	12	12	
\$750-\$999.....	1,080	33	18	74	\$66	180	18	16	64	11	96	4	4	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,224	30	6	87	45	187	23	14	37	14	98	7	5	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,446	57	24	67	89	243	18	4	55	11	99	10	7	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,260	58	24	63	177	272	21	17	65	16	97	7	8	3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,278	73	27	71	260	330	15	11	76	1	98	12	8	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,062	60	47	53	204	339	2	1	72	1	96	2	1	3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	714	59	45	46	218	419	5	2	80		97	13		3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	786	74	44	56	237	419	15	15	78	2	98	13	4	2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	288	30	42	49	290	574	17	11	89	8	89	26	17	5
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	246	20	49	51	293	556	12	29	87		100	18	12	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	252	26	53	47	332	597			100		88			
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	264	19	86	14	456	678	12		100		88			
\$7,500 and over.....	90	7	100		620									
<i>Type IV and V</i>														
\$500-\$749.....	186	4	25	50	31	190	50	100		50	100	50	50	
\$750-\$999.....	576	13	28	63	60	212	12	12	48	12	100	12	12	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	900	24	37	50	105	233	13	13	53	13	94	6	6	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,116	43	42	51	115	252	17	13	57	5	100	9	9	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,320	54	35	57	164	254	16	18	64	7	100	6	5	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	930	52	44	49	155	317	16	10	60	5	96	16	16	2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,158	47	52	43	143	331	11		82		100	4	4	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	744	55	59	38	174	360	20		63	9	96	14	7	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,230	65	54	46	215	374	8	10	75	4	94	7	6	4
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	444	33	57	43	306	489	18	4	96		100	18	14	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	276	26	74	26	355	512	50	25	75	25	100	50	25	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	450	34	71	25	299	630		18	100		95	18		
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	468	24	57	34	428	750	50	11	89	11	100	50	32	
\$7,500 and over.....	198	12	82	18	636	630	50		50		100	100		

See p. 219 for notes on this table.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 5.—Household operation: Average money expenditure for groups of items of household operation, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class	Number of families		Average money expenditure for house- hold operation					Percentage of total household opera- tion expenditure		
	Eligi- ble	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures	Total	Fuel, light, and re- frigeration	Paid household help		Other items	Fuel, light, and re- frigeration	Paid house- hold help	Other items
					Average amount	Percent- age of families having				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>All families</i>										
\$500-\$749	966	19	\$94	\$65			\$29	69.1		30.9
\$750-\$999	2,622	58	98	66			32	67.3		32.7
\$1,000-\$1,249	3,522	81	117	79	(*)	6	38	67.5	(*)	32.5
\$1,250-\$1,499	3,870	132	162	97	\$3	8	52	63.8	2.0	34.2
\$1,500-\$1,749	4,032	144	168	96	2	10	60	60.7	1.3	38.0
\$1,750-\$1,999	3,492	166	191	114	11	16	66	59.7	5.7	34.6
\$2,000-\$2,249	3,240	141	220	125	13	21	82	56.8	6.0	37.2
\$2,250-\$2,499	2,142	147	225	130	16	20	79	57.8	7.1	35.1
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,976	170	245	131	22	26	92	53.4	9.0	37.6
\$3,000-\$3,499	1,038	77	319	161	51	46	107	50.5	16.0	33.5
\$3,500-\$3,999	726	54	386	179	75	52	132	46.4	19.4	34.2
\$4,000-\$4,999	1,020	81	392	180	84	61	128	45.9	21.4	32.7
\$5,000-\$7,499	960	51	537	196	173	77	168	36.5	32.2	31.3
\$7,500 and over	384	25	822	250	351	91	221	30.4	42.7	26.9
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>										
\$500-\$749	966	19	94	65			29	69.4		30.6
\$750-\$999	1,992	38	95	65			30	68.1		31.9
\$1,000-\$1,249	2,502	49	112	77	1	8	34	68.8	.6	30.6
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,956	44	143	94	3	8	46	65.6	2.2	32.2
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,632	47	140	81	1	6	58	57.9	.7	41.4
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,218	38	182	113	(*)	2	69	62.1	(*)	37.9
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,170	32	224	125	14	15	85	55.9	6.1	38.0
\$2,250-\$2,499	498	32	210	117	13	19	75	55.6	8.4	36.0
\$2,500-\$2,999	594	28	202	119	6	7	77	50.3	2.7	38.0
<i>Clerical</i>										
\$750-\$999	630	20	108	71			37	65.9		34.1
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,020	32	130	84	(*)	2	46	64.6	(*)	35.4
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,068	34	165	101	4	10	60	61.4	2.4	36.2
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,380	35	165	105	2	15	58	63.7	1.5	34.8
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,194	39	196	121	11	20	64	61.7	5.6	32.7
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,056	33	211	123	14	27	74	58.2	6.8	35.0
\$2,250-\$2,499	774	35	222	137	9	15	76	61.7	4.2	34.1
\$2,500-\$2,999	1,074	43	239	127	24	29	88	53.2	10.2	36.6
<i>Independent business and professional</i>										
\$1,250-\$1,499	492	23	159	102	2	3	55	64.0	1.0	35.0
\$1,500-\$1,749	594	29	178	109	2	10	67	61.0	1.3	37.7
\$1,750-\$1,999	540	35	207	109	31	30	67	52.7	15.1	32.2
\$2,000-\$2,249	498	25	231	128	3	3	100	55.6	1.2	43.2
\$2,250-\$2,499	396	31	247	138	26	26	83	56.0	10.5	33.5
\$2,500-\$2,999	516	27	267	141	27	31	90	52.9	10.2	36.9
\$3,000-\$3,499	408	30	345	173	67	49	105	50.2	19.2	30.6
\$3,500-\$3,999	294	23	450	207	120	68	123	46.0	26.6	27.4
\$4,000-\$4,999	318	29	474	200	142	72	132	42.2	30.0	27.8
\$5,000-\$7,499	432	21	536	190	172	72	174	35.4	32.2	32.4
\$7,500 and over	246	13	818	243	349	100	226	29.7	42.6	27.7

See p. 219 for notes on this table.

*Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 5.—Household operation: Average money expenditure for groups of items of household operation, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class	Number of families		Average money expenditure for house- hold operation					Percentage of total household opera- tion expenditure		
	Eligi- ble	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures	Total	Fuel, light, and re- friger- ation	Paid household help		Other items	Fuel, light, and re- friger- ation	Paid house- hold help	Other items
					Average amount	Percent- age of families having				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>Salaried business</i>										
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	174	16	\$195	\$122	\$1	6	\$72	62.6	0.5	36.9
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	210	16	187	128	(*)	4	59	68.4	(*)	31.6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	252	27	200	109	21	34	70	54.5	10.4	35.1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	204	24	215	126	6	19	83	58.7	2.8	38.5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	258	22	229	124	26	24	79	54.0	11.4	34.6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	384	33	284	149	34	31	101	52.6	11.8	35.6
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	354	23	296	159	33	38	104	53.7	11.1	35.2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	318	18	340	156	36	38	148	45.9	10.7	43.4
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	450	24	354	168	54	62	132	47.4	15.4	37.2
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	390	17	563	197	204	85	162	35.0	36.3	28.7
\$7,500 and over.....	108	8	908	276	412	68	220	30.4	45.4	24.2
<i>Salaried professional</i>										
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	180	15	116	68	1	6	47	58.5	.6	40.9
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	216	17	178	88	1	14	89	49.6	.4	50.0
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	288	27	176	104	8	10	64	59.1	4.5	36.4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	312	27	222	124	28	55	70	55.7	12.6	31.7
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	216	27	232	131	5	18	96	56.5	2.3	41.2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	408	39	257	128	24	31	105	50.0	9.4	40.6
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	276	24	311	147	52	50	112	47.3	16.6	36.1
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	114	13	344	169	68	47	107	49.1	19.8	31.1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	252	28	362	179	64	45	119	49.4	17.7	32.9
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	138	13	468	213	85	70	170	45.5	18.2	36.3
\$7,500 and over.....	30	4	555	215	159	100	181	38.8	28.6	32.6
<i>Family type: Type I</i>										
\$500-\$749.....	426	7	104	74	-----	-----	30	71.2	-----	28.8
\$750-\$999.....	966	12	75	48	-----	-----	27	64.0	-----	36.0
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,398	27	114	74	(*)	4	40	64.9	(*)	35.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,308	32	129	79	1	6	49	61.2	.8	33.0
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,452	32	140	74	1	3	65	52.9	.7	46.4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,284	41	172	93	13	20	66	54.1	7.5	38.4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,020	34	200	93	22	31	85	46.5	11.0	42.5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	684	33	189	100	13	23	76	52.9	6.9	40.2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	960	31	205	106	12	20	87	51.7	5.9	42.4
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	306	14	324	145	62	46	117	44.8	19.1	36.1
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	204	8	458	183	87	52	188	40.0	19.0	41.0
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	318	21	363	151	86	61	126	41.6	23.7	34.7
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	228	8	503	122	219	85	162	24.3	43.5	32.2
\$7,500 and over.....	96	6	835	235	422	83	228	26.5	47.7	25.8

See p. 219 for notes on this table.

*Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 5.—Household operation: Average money expenditure for groups of items of household operation, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for household operation					Percentage of total household operation expenditure		
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Fuel, light, and refrigeration (5)	Paid household help (6) (7)		Other items (8)	Fuel, light, and refrigeration (9)	Paid household help (10)	Other items (11)
					Average amount	Percentage of families having				
<i>Types II and III</i>										
\$500-\$749.....	354	8	\$73	\$54	-----	-----	\$19	74.0	-----	26.0
\$750-\$999.....	1,080	33	102	72	-----	-----	30	70.6	-----	29.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,224	30	107	78	(*)	6	29	72.9	(*)	27.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,446	57	102	102	\$6	15	54	63.0	3.7	33.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,260	58	167	108	3	23	56	64.7	1.8	33.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,275	73	206	127	13	20	66	61.7	6.3	32.0
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,062	60	229	140	13	22	76	61.1	5.7	33.2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	714	59	259	150	28	24	81	57.9	10.8	31.3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	736	74	282	147	44	40	91	52.1	15.6	32.3
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	285	30	335	159	72	68	104	47.5	21.5	31.0
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	246	20	379	173	98	69	108	45.6	25.9	28.5
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	252	26	444	191	121	59	132	43.0	27.3	29.7
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	264	19	595	213	218	72	164	35.8	36.6	27.6
\$7,500 and over.....	90	7	860	264	314	100	282	30.7	36.5	32.8
<i>Types IV and V</i>										
\$500-\$749.....	186	4	110	66	-----	-----	44	60.0	-----	40.0
\$750-\$999.....	576	13	132	87	-----	-----	45	65.9	-----	34.1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	900	24	136	89	1	10	46	65.5	.7	33.8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,110	43	167	112	1	2	54	67.1	.6	32.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,320	54	170	108	2	7	60	63.5	1.2	35.3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	930	52	198	126	5	4	67	63.7	2.5	33.8
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,158	47	230	139	6	11	35	60.4	2.6	37.0
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	744	55	228	139	8	12	81	61.0	3.5	35.5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,230	65	251	140	16	21	95	55.8	6.4	37.8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	444	33	305	174	30	31	101	57.1	9.8	33.1
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	276	26	337	181	45	26	111	53.7	13.4	32.9
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	450	34	385	195	62	62	128	50.6	16.1	33.3
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	468	24	521	223	124	76	174	42.8	23.8	33.4
\$7,500 and over.....	198	12	775	251	334	91	190	32.4	43.1	24.5

See p. 219 for notes on this table.

* Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 6.—Clothing: Average money expenditure for clothing for husband and wife and other family members, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for clothing ¹				Percentage of total family clothing expenditure		
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	All family members (4)	Husband (5)	Wife (6)	Other family members ² (7)	Husband (8)	Wife (9)	Other family members ² (10)
<i>All families</i>									
\$500-\$749	966	19	\$47	\$21	\$19	\$7	44.7	40.4	14.9
\$750-\$999	2,622	58	73	28	29	16	38.4	39.7	21.9
\$1,000-\$1,249	3,522	81	105	37	43	25	35.2	41.0	23.8
\$1,250-\$1,499	3,870	132	135	47	53	35	34.8	39.3	25.9
\$1,500-\$1,749	4,032	144	166	58	66	42	34.9	39.8	25.3
\$1,750-\$1,999	3,492	166	177	65	67	45	36.7	37.9	25.4
\$2,000-\$2,249	3,240	141	209	71	80	58	34.0	38.3	27.7
\$2,250-\$2,499	2,142	147	234	79	92	63	33.8	39.3	26.9
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,976	170	279	88	113	78	31.5	40.5	28.0
\$3,000-\$3,499	1,038	77	321	107	118	96	33.3	36.8	29.9
\$3,500-\$3,999	726	54	389	124	148	117	31.9	38.0	30.1
\$4,000-\$4,999	1,020	81	452	151	167	134	33.4	37.0	29.6
\$5,000-\$7,499	960	51	604	185	226	193	30.6	37.4	32.0
\$7,500 and over	384	25	884	234	414	236	26.5	46.8	26.7
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>									
\$500-\$749	966	19	47	21	19	7	44.7	40.4	14.9
\$750-\$999	1,992	38	73	28	27	18	38.4	37.0	24.6
\$1,000-\$1,249	2,502	49	96	33	38	25	34.4	39.6	26.0
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,956	44	122	43	48	31	35.2	39.4	25.4
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,632	47	169	60	70	39	35.5	41.4	23.1
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,218	38	167	62	57	48	37.2	34.1	28.7
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,170	32	226	71	89	66	31.4	39.4	29.2
\$2,250-\$2,499	498	32	234	85	97	52	36.3	41.5	22.2
\$2,500-\$2,999	594	28	214	57	72	85	26.6	33.6	39.8
<i>Clerical</i>									
\$750-\$999	630	20	75	27	35	13	36.0	46.7	17.3
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,020	32	130	46	53	31	35.4	40.8	23.8
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,068	34	159	57	61	41	35.8	38.4	25.8
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,380	35	158	56	60	42	35.4	38.0	26.6
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,194	39	183	66	68	49	36.1	37.1	26.8
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,056	33	197	72	76	49	36.5	38.6	24.9
\$2,250-\$2,499	774	35	226	76	85	65	33.6	37.6	28.8
\$2,500-\$2,999	1,074	43	286	89	118	79	31.1	41.3	27.6
<i>Independent business and professional</i>									
\$1,250-\$1,499	492	23	115	38	49	28	33.0	42.7	24.3
\$1,500-\$1,749	594	29	154	49	58	47	31.8	37.7	30.5
\$1,750-\$1,999	540	35	170	64	71	35	37.6	41.8	20.6
\$2,000-\$2,249	498	25	199	65	64	70	32.7	32.2	35.1
\$2,250-\$2,499	396	31	218	69	79	70	31.7	36.2	32.1
\$2,500-\$2,999	516	27	332	100	151	81	30.1	45.5	24.4
\$3,000-\$3,499	408	30	280	84	103	93	30.0	36.8	33.2
\$3,500-\$3,999	294	23	372	106	139	127	28.5	37.4	34.1
\$4,000-\$4,999	318	29	370	115	134	121	31.1	36.2	32.7
\$5,000-\$7,499	432	21	668	203	251	214	30.4	37.6	32.0
\$7,500 and over	246	13	813	194	350	269	23.9	43.0	33.1

See p. 219 for notes on this table.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 6.—**Clothing:** Average money expenditure for clothing for husband and wife and other family members, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for clothing				Percentage of total family clothing expenditure		
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	All family members (4)	Husband (5)	Wife (6)	Other family members (7)	Husband (8)	Wife (9)	Other family members (10)
<i>Salaried business</i>									
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	174	16	\$169	\$56	\$55	\$58	33.1	32.5	34.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	210	16	233	77	106	50	33.0	45.5	21.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	252	27	196	78	78	45	37.2	39.8	23.0
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	204	24	217	77	78	62	35.5	35.9	28.6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	258	22	282	80	106	87	31.6	37.6	30.8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	384	33	287	104	118	65	36.2	41.2	22.6
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	354	23	347	123	131	93	35.4	37.8	26.8
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	318	18	419	145	168	106	34.6	40.1	25.3
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	450	24	503	181	194	128	36.0	38.6	25.4
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	390	17	536	186	223	127	34.7	41.6	23.7
\$7,500 and over.....	108	8	1,143	341	633	169	29.8	55.4	14.8
<i>Salaried professional</i>									
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	180	15	151	50	67	34	33.1	44.4	22.5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	216	17	165	72	62	31	43.6	37.6	18.8
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	288	27	196	68	87	41	34.7	44.4	20.9
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	312	27	204	69	88	47	35.8	43.2	23.0
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	216	27	239	77	111	51	32.2	46.5	21.3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	408	39	281	96	107	78	34.2	38.1	27.7
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	276	24	345	122	124	99	35.4	35.9	28.7
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	114	13	349	106	119	124	30.4	34.1	35.5
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	252	28	467	141	160	166	30.2	34.8	35.5
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	138	13	597	121	158	318	20.8	26.5	53.2
\$7,500 and over.....	30	4	537	174	161	202	32.4	30.0	37.6
<i>Family type: Type I</i>									
\$500-\$749.....	426	7	54	27	27	-----	50.0	50.0	-----
\$750-\$999.....	966	12	58	28	30	-----	48.3	51.7	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,398	27	100	43	57	-----	43.0	57.0	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,308	32	113	50	63	-----	44.2	55.8	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,452	32	147	62	82	3	42.2	55.8	2.0
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,284	41	163	82	80	1	50.3	49.1	.6
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,020	34	163	73	88	2	44.8	54.0	1.2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	684	33	208	94	111	3	45.2	53.4	1.4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	960	31	243	102	140	1	42.0	57.6	.4
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	306	14	282	139	143	-----	49.3	50.7	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	204	8	373	161	194	18	43.2	52.0	4.8
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	318	21	390	156	234	-----	40.0	60.0	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	228	8	579	239	340	-----	41.3	58.7	-----
\$7,500 and over.....	96	6	811	287	524	-----	35.4	64.6	-----
<i>Types II and III</i>									
\$500-\$749.....	354	8	47	18	16	13	38.3	34.0	27.7
\$750-\$999.....	1,090	33	82	27	33	22	32.9	40.3	26.8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,224	30	107	37	40	30	34.6	37.4	28.0
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,446	57	140	49	54	37	35.0	38.6	26.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,260	58	166	62	65	39	37.3	39.2	23.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,278	73	184	62	70	52	33.7	38.0	28.3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,062	60	202	76	72	54	37.7	35.6	26.7
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	714	59	230	79	91	60	34.3	39.6	26.1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	786	74	290	100	123	67	34.5	42.4	23.1
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	288	30	297	105	119	73	35.4	40.0	24.6
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	246	20	364	128	145	91	35.1	39.7	25.2
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	252	26	469	185	179	105	39.4	38.2	22.4
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	264	19	473	181	188	104	38.3	39.7	22.0
\$7,500 and over.....	90	7	599	181	325	93	30.2	54.3	15.5

See p. 219 for notes on this table.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 6.—Clothing: Average money expenditure for clothing for husband and wife and other family members, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for clothing				Percentage of total fam- ily clothing expenditure		
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	All family mem- bers (4)	Hus- band (5)	Wife (6)	Other family mem- bers (7)	Hus- band (8)	Wife (9)	Other family mem- bers (10)
<i>Types IV and V</i>									
\$500-\$749.....	186	4	\$28	\$11	\$6	\$11	39.3	21.4	39.3
\$750-\$999.....	576	13	81	26	19	36	32.1	23.5	44.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	900	24	112	28	26	58	25.0	23.2	51.8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,116	43	152	40	39	73	26.3	25.7	48.0
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,320	54	187	50	50	87	26.7	26.7	46.6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	930	52	189	44	45	100	23.3	23.8	52.9
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,158	47	257	64	80	113	24.9	31.1	44.0
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	744	55	263	65	76	122	24.7	28.9	46.4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,230	65	300	69	85	146	23.0	23.3	48.7
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	444	33	362	86	99	177	23.8	27.3	48.9
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	276	26	422	93	117	213	22.0	27.7	50.3
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	450	34	487	128	112	247	26.3	23.0	50.7
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	468	24	691	161	193	337	23.3	27.9	48.8
\$7,500 and over.....	198	12	1,048	231	402	415	22.0	38.4	39.6

See p. 219 for notes on this table.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 7.—Personal care: Average money expenditure for toilet articles and preparations, and services, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for personal care			Percentage of total personal care expenditure	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Services ¹ (5)	Toilet articles and preparations (6)	Services ¹ (7)	Toilet articles and preparations (8)
<i>All families</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	966	19	\$16	\$7	\$9	43.8	56.2
\$750-\$999.....	2,622	58	21	9	12	42.9	57.1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3,522	81	28	12	16	42.9	57.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	3,870	132	34	15	19	44.1	55.9
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	4,032	144	39	19	20	48.7	51.3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3,492	166	39	18	21	46.2	53.8
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	3,240	141	42	21	21	60.0	50.0
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2,142	147	47	23	24	48.0	51.1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,976	170	53	27	26	50.9	49.1
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	1,038	77	59	33	26	55.2	44.8
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	726	54	64	35	29	54.7	45.3
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1,020	81	73	40	33	54.3	45.2
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	960	51	94	53	41	56.4	43.6
\$7,500 and over.....	384	25	110	60	50	54.5	45.5
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	966	19	16	7	9	43.8	56.2
\$750-\$999.....	1,992	38	20	9	11	45.0	55.0
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	2,502	49	27	11	16	40.7	59.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,956	44	30	14	18	46.7	53.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,632	47	40	18	22	45.0	55.0
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,218	38	38	15	23	39.5	60.5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,170	32	43	21	22	48.8	51.2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	498	32	50	23	27	46.0	54.0
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	594	28	40	26	23	53.0	47.0
<i>Clerical</i>							
\$750-\$999.....	630	20	23	10	13	43.5	56.5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,020	32	32	16	17	46.9	53.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,068	34	39	17	22	43.6	56.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,380	35	38	21	17	55.3	44.7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,194	39	40	19	21	47.5	52.5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,056	33	40	20	20	50.0	50.0
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	774	35	49	25	24	51.0	49.0
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,074	43	54	28	26	51.9	48.1
<i>Independent business and professional</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	492	23	31	12	19	38.7	61.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	594	29	38	17	21	44.7	55.3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	540	35	37	18	19	48.6	51.4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	498	25	44	20	24	45.5	54.5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	396	31	42	19	23	45.2	54.8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	516	27	53	27	26	50.9	49.1
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	408	30	52	29	23	55.8	44.2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	294	23	58	33	25	56.9	43.1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	318	29	62	35	27	56.5	43.5
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	432	21	95	53	42	55.8	44.2
\$7,500 and over.....	246	13	117	67	50	57.3	42.7

See p. 219 for note on this table.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 7.—Personal care: Average money expenditure for toilet articles and preparations, and services, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for personal care			Percentage of total personal care expenditure	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Services (5)	Toilet articles and preparations (6)	Services (7)	Toilet articles and preparations (8)
<i>Salaried business</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499	174	16	\$43	\$19	\$24	44.2	55.8
\$1,500-\$1,749	210	16	37	15	22	40.5	59.5
\$1,750-\$1,999	252	27	43	23	20	53.5	46.5
\$2,000-\$2,249	204	24	45	25	20	55.6	44.4
\$2,250-\$2,499	258	22	44	21	23	47.7	52.3
\$2,500-\$2,999	384	33	53	25	28	47.2	52.8
\$3,000-\$3,499	354	23	59	32	27	54.2	45.8
\$3,500-\$3,999	318	18	76	41	35	53.9	46.1
\$4,000-\$4,999	450	24	81	43	38	53.1	46.9
\$5,000-\$7,499	390	17	102	58	44	56.9	43.1
\$7,500 and over	103	8	103	51	52	49.5	50.5
<i>Salaried professional</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499	180	15	40	20	20	50.0	50.0
\$1,500-\$1,749	216	17	35	14	21	40.0	60.0
\$1,750-\$1,999	288	27	38	17	21	44.7	55.3
\$2,000-\$2,249	312	27	40	20	20	50.0	50.0
\$2,250-\$2,499	216	27	46	23	23	50.0	50.0
\$2,500-\$2,999	408	39	54	26	28	48.1	51.9
\$3,000-\$3,499	276	24	68	39	29	57.4	42.6
\$3,500-\$3,999	114	13	47	23	24	48.9	51.1
\$4,000-\$4,999	252	28	73	40	33	54.8	45.2
\$5,000-\$7,499	138	13	68	36	32	52.9	47.1
\$7,500 and over	30	4	78	43	35	55.1	44.9
<i>Family type: Type I</i>							
\$500-\$749	426	7	18	8	10	44.4	55.6
\$750-\$999	966	12	19	8	11	42.1	57.9
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,398	27	29	13	16	44.8	55.2
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,308	32	30	13	17	43.3	56.7
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,452	32	38	21	17	55.3	44.7
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,284	41	33	15	18	45.5	54.5
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,020	34	38	19	19	50.0	50.0
\$2,250-\$2,499	684	33	41	21	20	51.2	48.8
\$2,500-\$2,999	990	31	46	24	22	52.2	47.8
\$3,000-\$3,499	306	14	47	26	21	55.3	44.7
\$3,500-\$3,999	204	8	82	46	36	56.1	43.9
\$4,000-\$4,999	318	21	66	36	30	54.5	45.5
\$5,000-\$7,499	228	8	116	67	49	57.8	42.2
\$7,500 and over	96	6	84	45	39	53.6	46.4
<i>Types II and III</i>							
\$500-\$749	354	8	15	6	9	40.0	60.0
\$750-\$999	1,080	33	20	9	11	45.0	55.0
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,224	30	27	11	16	40.7	59.3
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,446	57	36	16	20	44.4	55.6
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,260	58	37	16	21	43.2	56.8
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,278	73	41	20	21	48.8	51.2
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,062	60	42	21	21	50.0	50.0
\$2,250-\$2,499	714	69	46	23	23	50.0	50.0
\$2,500-\$2,999	786	74	53	27	26	50.9	49.1
\$3,000-\$3,499	288	30	62	34	28	54.8	45.2
\$3,500-\$3,999	246	20	57	31	26	54.4	45.6
\$4,000-\$4,999	252	26	71	38	33	53.5	46.5
\$5,000-\$7,499	264	19	92	51	41	55.4	44.6
\$7,500 and over	90	7	124	63	61	50.8	49.2

See p. 219 for notes on this table.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 7.—Personal care: Average money expenditure for toilet articles and preparations, and services, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for personal care			Percentage of total personal care expenditure	
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing expend- itures (3)	Total (4)	Serv- ices (5)	Toilet articles and prepara- tions (6)	Serv- ices (7)	Toilet articles and prepara- tions (8)
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	186	4	\$13	\$6	\$7	46.2	53.8
\$750-\$999.....	576	13	25	12	13	48.0	52.0
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	900	24	28	11	17	39.3	60.7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,116	43	36	17	19	47.2	52.8
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,320	54	41	19	22	46.3	53.7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	930	52	43	19	24	44.2	55.8
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,158	47	45	22	23	48.9	51.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	744	55	53	24	29	45.3	54.7
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,230	65	58	30	28	51.7	48.3
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	444	33	65	36	29	55.4	44.6
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	276	26	58	30	28	51.7	48.3
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	450	34	80	44	36	55.0	45.0
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	468	24	84	46	38	54.8	45.2
\$7,500 and over.....	198	12	117	67	50	57.3	42.7

See p. 219 for notes on this table.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 8.—Automobile operation and purchase: Percentage of families owning and purchasing automobiles, average money expenditure for all families for operation and purchase, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of all families		Average money expenditure of all families		
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Owning automobiles (4)	Purchasing automobiles (5)	Operation and purchase (6)	Operation ¹ (7)	Purchase (net) ² (8)
<i>All families</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	966	19	39	17	\$37	\$19	\$18
\$750-\$999.....	2,622	58	63	15	60	43	17
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3,522	81	67	17	87	58	29
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	3,870	132	78	19	142	85	57
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	4,032	144	76	25	170	93	77
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3,492	166	83	15	172	104	68
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	3,240	141	82	27	253	122	111
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2,142	147	89	24	248	144	104
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,976	170	92	32	302	152	150
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	1,038	77	92	17	273	171	102
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	726	54	94	31	403	235	168
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1,020	81	90	32	348	188	160
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	990	51	95	25	459	282	177
\$7,500 and over.....	384	25	86	40	739	329	410
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	966	19	39	17	37	19	18
\$750-\$999.....	1,992	38	69	17	69	49	20
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	2,502	49	64	17	85	58	27
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,956	44	77	23	159	88	71
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,632	47	83	32	190	94	96
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,218	38	79	12	174	101	73
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,170	32	79	35	263	102	161
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	498	32	92	16	248	148	100
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	594	28	95	28	281	150	131
<i>Clerical</i>							
\$750-\$999.....	630	20	45	8	35	26	9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,020	32	75	16	93	59	34
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,068	34	85	15	130	82	45
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,360	35	71	27	161	88	73
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,194	30	83	12	151	96	55
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,056	33	84	17	171	122	49
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	774	35	83	20	204	133	71
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,074	43	91	30	294	145	149
<i>Independent business and professional</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	492	23	78	17	91	70	21
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	594	29	79	17	140	105	35
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	540	35	86	23	191	114	77
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	498	25	84	39	308	126	182
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	396	31	93	30	277	145	132
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	516	27	100	35	392	181	211
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	408	30	93	27	328	168	160
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	294	23	89	20	299	198	101
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	318	29	88	21	248	159	89
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	432	21	89	28	427	236	191
\$7,500 and over.....	246	13	79	28	492	306	186

See p. 219 for notes on this table.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 8.—Automobile operation and purchase: Percentage of families owning and purchasing automobiles, average money expenditure for all families for operation and purchase, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of all families		Average money expenditure of all families		
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Owning automobiles (4)	Purchasing automobiles (5)	Operation and purchase (6)	Operation (7)	Purchase (net) (8)
<i>Salaried business</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499	174	16	75	11	\$126	\$101	\$25
\$1,500-\$1,749	210	16	70	8	144	97	47
\$1,750-\$1,999	252	27	76	16	167	108	59
\$2,000-\$2,249	204	24	86	24	232	166	66
\$2,250-\$2,499	258	22	96	44	307	144	163
\$2,500-\$2,999	384	33	92	46	357	137	220
\$3,000-\$3,499	354	23	97	10	230	160	70
\$3,500-\$3,999	318	18	96	26	410	259	151
\$4,000-\$4,999	450	24	92	35	379	193	186
\$5,000-\$7,499	390	17	100	21	466	319	147
\$7,500 and over	108	8	100	61	1,311	370	941
<i>Salaried professional</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499	180	15	63	16	176	86	90
\$1,500-\$1,749	216	17	61	25	177	84	93
\$1,750-\$1,999	288	27	94	21	208	131	77
\$2,000-\$2,249	312	27	85	15	201	158	43
\$2,250-\$2,499	216	27	90	19	274	171	103
\$2,500-\$2,999	408	39	80	14	187	150	37
\$3,000-\$3,499	276	24	86	10	250	191	59
\$3,500-\$3,999	114	13	100	73	652	262	390
\$4,000-\$4,999	252	28	90	39	415	215	200
\$5,000-\$7,499	138	13	100	28	544	321	223
\$7,500 and over	30	4	100	50	715	372	343
<i>Family type: Type I</i>							
\$500-\$749	426	7	57	29	60	38	32
\$750-\$999	966	12	46	74	31	31	—
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,398	27	74	14	87	62	25
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,308	32	75	19	165	87	78
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,452	32	78	23	191	96	95
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,284	41	86	17	217	124	93
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,020	34	87	26	242	129	113
\$2,250-\$2,499	684	33	93	32	315	155	160
\$2,500-\$2,999	960	31	97	30	387	178	209
\$3,000-\$3,499	306	14	88	11	283	173	110
\$3,500-\$3,999	204	8	100	15	360	317	42
\$4,000-\$4,999	318	21	96	25	276	171	105
\$5,000-\$7,499	228	8	85	20	308	218	90
\$7,500 and over	96	6	83	33	368	223	145
<i>Types II and III</i>							
\$500-\$749	354	8	25	—	12	12	—
\$750-\$999	1,080	33	76	24	92	55	37
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,224	30	64	23	112	62	50
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,446	57	82	30	160	89	71
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,260	58	78	23	184	106	78
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,278	73	86	18	155	99	56
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,062	60	83	19	208	123	85
\$2,250-\$2,499	714	59	85	19	188	120	68
\$2,500-\$2,999	786	74	86	28	286	144	142
\$3,000-\$3,499	288	30	95	16	281	186	95
\$3,500-\$3,999	246	20	95	42	433	187	246
\$4,000-\$4,999	252	26	92	20	330	238	102
\$5,000-\$7,499	264	19	95	37	376	201	285
\$7,500 and over	94	7	100	84	743	269	478

See p. 219 for notes on this table.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 8.—Automobile operation and purchase: Percentage of families owning and purchasing automobiles, average money expenditure for all families for operation and purchase, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of all families		Average money expenditure of all families		
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Owning automobiles (4)	Purchasing automobiles (5)	Operation and purchase (6)	Operation (7)	Purchase (net) (8)
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	186	4	25	25	\$32	\$13	\$19
\$750-\$999.....	576	13	68	23	53	43	10
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	900	24	61	5	55	47	8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,116	43	78	5	91	77	14
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,320	54	73	24	134	79	55
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	930	52	73	8	129	84	45
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,158	47	77	31	246	115	131
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	744	55	90	20	241	156	85
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,230	65	92	30	247	137	110
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	444	33	93	22	263	161	102
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	276	26	88	34	409	217	192
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	460	34	85	43	408	177	231
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	468	24	100	21	468	308	160
\$7,500 and over.....	198	12	82	23	915	407	508

See p. 219 for notes on this table.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 9.—**Recreation: Average money expenditure for recreation of specified types, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36**

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for recreation				
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	Total (4)	Paid admissions		Equip- ment for games and sports (7)	Other ¹ (8)
				Movies (5)	Other ¹ (6)		
<i>All families</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	966	19	\$8	\$3	(*)	\$1	\$4
\$750-\$999.....	2,622	58	18	7	\$1	1	9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3,522	81	30	9	2	4	15
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	3,870	132	35	13	3	4	15
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	4,032	144	40	16	4	7	19
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3,492	166	61	15	5	5	36
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	3,240	141	65	18	7	8	32
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2,142	147	73	22	7	10	34
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,976	170	83	22	11	12	38
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	1,038	77	119	26	9	12	72
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	726	54	146	22	16	23	85
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1,020	81	165	33	16	23	93
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	900	51	203	31	28	69	165
\$7,500 and over.....	384	25	440	62	32	99	257
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	966	19	8	3	(*)	1	4
\$750-\$999.....	1,992	38	17	7	1	1	8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	2,502	49	31	7	2	4	18
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,956	44	33	10	3	4	16
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,632	47	42	14	5	6	17
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,218	38	66	15	4	4	43
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,170	32	66	14	9	10	33
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	498	32	67	21	6	14	26
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	594	28	80	18	10	7	45
<i>Clerical</i>							
\$750-\$999.....	630	20	22	8	2	(*)	12
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,020	32	30	13	8	4	10
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,068	34	39	13	4	3	14
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,380	35	52	18	5	7	22
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,194	39	58	15	6	5	32
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,056	33	67	21	4	5	37
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	774	35	69	20	6	9	34
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,074	43	76	22	11	16	27
<i>Independent business and professional</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	492	23	31	14	2	3	12
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	594	29	47	20	2	8	17
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	540	35	50	13	8	6	23
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	498	25	53	19	5	8	21
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	396	31	73	22	6	9	36
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	516	27	92	29	15	15	33
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	408	30	124	22	6	17	79
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	294	23	149	22	10	19	96
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	318	29	172	27	20	26	99
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	432	21	396	33	44	106	213
\$7,500 and over.....	246	13	449	69	35	99	256

See p. 219 for notes on this table.

*Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 9.—**Recreation:** Average money expenditure for recreation of specified types, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for recreation				
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	Total (4)	Paid admissions		Equip- ment for games and sports (7)	Other (8)
				Movies (5)	Other (6)		
<i>Salaried business</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	174	16	\$47	\$19	\$3	\$1	\$24
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	210	16	50	12	3	10	25
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	252	27	61	14	6	6	35
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	204	24	82	22	9	8	43
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	258	22	69	28	9	7	25
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	384	33	89	19	8	12	50
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	354	23	123	27	10	8	78
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	318	18	161	23	22	25	91
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	450	24	153	38	15	23	77
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	390	17	224	29	12	42	141
\$7,500 and over.....	108	8	483	46	23	111	303
<i>Salaried professional</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	180	15	30	7	2	8	13
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	216	17	36	16	7	3	10
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	288	27	73	18	8	8	39
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	312	27	66	22	9	7	28
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	216	27	106	18	13	15	60
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	408	39	88	22	10	4	52
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	276	24	106	27	15	12	52
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	114	13	99	20	16	26	37
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	262	28	178	30	12	21	115
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	138	13	166	26	19	30	91
\$7,500 and over.....	30	4	208	17	34	55	102
<i>Family type: Type 1</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	426	7	11	4	(*)	2	5
\$750-\$999.....	966	12	13	8		(*)	4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,398	27	29	9	4	3	13
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,308	32	32	13	3	3	13
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,452	32	46	17	4	9	16
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,284	41	56	14	8	5	29
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,020	34	65	20	4	10	31
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	684	33	65	19	8	11	27
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	960	31	79	25	12	16	26
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	306	14	97	15	10	16	56
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	204	8	141	17	22	26	76
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	318	21	112	28	11	16	57
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	228	8	421	24	48	161	188
\$7,500 and over.....	96	6	412	50	23	73	266

See p. 219 for note on this table.

*Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

DENVER, COLO.

TABLE 9.—Recreation: Average money expenditure for recreation of specified types, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for recreation				
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	Total (4)	Paid admissions		Equip- ment for games and sports (7)	Other (8)
				Movies (5)	Other (6)		
<i>Types II and III</i>							
\$500-\$749	354	8	\$8	\$4	(*)	(*)	\$4
\$750-\$999	1,080	33	22	6	\$2	\$1	13
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,224	30	33	9	2	5	17
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,446	57	43	12	4	5	22
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,260	58	54	13	6	8	27
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,278	73	64	14	3	6	41
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,062	60	60	16	6	7	31
\$2,250-\$2,499	714	59	76	21	7	10	38
\$2,500-\$2,999	786	74	91	20	11	12	48
\$3,000-\$3,499	288	30	115	22	10	13	70
\$3,500-\$3,999	246	20	166	25	19	32	90
\$4,000-\$4,999	252	26	221	37	18	38	128
\$5,000-\$7,499	268	19	260	32	16	31	181
\$7,500 and over	90	7	278	32	47	70	129
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
\$500-\$749	186	4	4	1	(*)	(*)	3
\$750-\$999	576	13	19	7	(*)	3	9
\$1,000-\$1,249	900	24	28	6	1	4	17
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,116	43	28	13	2	3	10
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,320	54	38	20	3	3	12
\$1,750-\$1,999	930	52	64	18	5	4	37
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,158	47	70	19	9	7	35
\$2,250-\$2,499	744	55	77	25	6	11	35
\$2,500-\$2,999	1,230	65	80	21	10	9	40
\$3,000-\$3,499	444	33	136	35	8	9	84
\$3,500-\$3,999	276	26	132	23	9	11	89
\$4,000-\$4,999	450	34	171	34	18	20	99
\$5,000-\$7,499	468	24	249	33	24	46	146
\$7,500 and over	198	12	527	62	28	124	313

See p. 219 for note on this table.

*Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

Footnotes for Tables in Expenditure Tabular Summary

DENVER

TABLE 1

- ¹ See glossary, appendix B, for eligibility requirements.
- ² Money income is equal to the sum of money expenditure (column 7) plus net surplus or deficit (column 8) plus net balancing difference (column 9).
- ³ Nonmoney income from housing includes imputed income from owned family or vacation homes plus rent received as pay or gift (average amounts based on all families, whether or not they reported such non-money income).
- ⁴ Includes purchases on cash or credit basis. Does not include money disbursements resulting in an increase in family assets or a decrease in liabilities. (Examples of disbursements not treated as expenditures will be found in the glossary, appendix B.)
- ⁵ See glossary, appendix B, for definitions of surplus and deficit.
- ⁶ Represents the average net difference between reported money receipts and reported money disbursements. See glossary, appendix B. A maximum balancing difference within 5.5 percent was allowable on each schedule.

TABLE 1-A

- ¹ A surplus represents an increase in assets or a decrease in liabilities, or both; a deficit represents a decrease in assets or an increase in liabilities, or both.
- ² Some families reported neither surplus nor deficit for the year; therefore the sum of columns 5 and 6 does not always equal 100 percent.
- ³ Since the average amounts in these two columns are based on the number of families reporting surplus or deficit, respectively, they do not add to the average net surplus or deficit shown in column 4 for all families.

TABLE 2

- ¹ The averages in this table include money expenditures for goods and services purchased on either cash or credit basis. They do not include value of goods and services received without money expense. Averages are based on all families, whether or not they reported expenditures for the specified categories.
- ² Housing expenditures include the money expense of home owners and rent contracted for by renting families for family homes and other housing. The value of fuel, light, and refrigeration is included when furnished by the landlord and included in the rental rate.
- ³ Includes all expenditures for operation and maintenance (see table 8), and the net purchase price (gross price less trade-in allowance) of automobiles bought during the schedule year. The proportion of automobile expense chargeable to business has been deducted. See glossary, appendix B.
- ⁴ Includes paid admissions, equipment, and supplies for games, sports and other recreation, club dues, and the like. Does not include expense for transportation, food, or lodging while on vacation.
- ⁵ Taxes include only poll, income, and personal property taxes. All other taxes, such as those on real estate, amusements, and retail sales taxes are included as a part of the expenditure for these items. Gifts do not include gifts from one member of the economic family to another.

TABLE 3

- ¹ Includes expenditures for board at school, which amounted to less than 5 percent of average food expense for all families with incomes of less than \$5,000. Among families in the business and professional categories, it amounted at most to an average of \$125, at the income level \$7,500 and over. For families of types IV and V, it amounted at most to an average of \$108, at the income level \$7,500 and over.
- ² See glossary, appendix B, for method of deriving this figure.

TABLE 4

- ¹ Includes housing expenditure for both owners and renters. Average amounts for renting families are based on rental rate contracted for. Value of fuel, light, and refrigeration is included when furnished by the landlord and included in the rental rate. See table 4-A for percentage of families for whom those facilities were included as part of the rental rate.
- ² See table 4-A for separation of expense for owning and renting families.
- ³ Includes net money expenditure for owned or rented vacation homes, lodging while traveling or on vacation, and room at school.
- ⁴ See glossary, appendix B, for method of deriving this figure. Includes nonmoney income from owned vacation homes, which amounted at most to an average of \$3 for all families, at the income level \$5,000 to \$7,499.
- ⁵ Percentages based on the average value of all housing (column 6).

TABLE 4-A

¹ These two percentages do not always add to 100, since families that both owned and rented during the year, or received rent as gift or pay, are not included in columns 4 through 7.

² Percentages based on renting families reporting these facilities included in rent at the end of the schedule year.

TABLE 5

¹ Excludes value of fuel, light, and refrigeration furnished by the landlord and included in the rental rate. Fuel received without money expense is not included in this average, but amounted to less than 5 percent of money expense for fuel, light, and refrigeration for all families except those at the income level \$750 to \$999.

² See glossary, appendix B, for items included.

TABLE 6

¹ Value of clothing gifts from one family member to another are included in the average expenditure for the member receiving such gifts. Gifts of clothing to or from individuals outside the economic family are excluded.

² For families of type I, averages and percentages shown in columns 7 and 10 are for individuals who were members of the economic family less than 27 weeks, and were therefore not considered equivalent members in determining family type. See glossary, appendix B, for method of classifying families by type.

TABLE 7

² See glossary, appendix B, for items included.

TABLE 8

¹ To obtain the average cost of operation for families owning automobiles, divide the average shown in this column by the corresponding figure in column 4 and multiply by 100.

² To obtain the average net purchase price (gross price less trade-in allowance) for families purchasing automobiles, divide the average shown in this column by the corresponding figure in column 5 and multiply by 100.

TABLE 9

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for items included.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 1.—Balance of family income and expenditure: Number of eligible families, number reporting expenditures, average net money and nonmoney income, average money expenditure for family living, net surplus or deficit, and balancing difference, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net income			Average money expenditure for family living ⁴	Average net surplus or deficit (-) ⁵	Average net balancing difference ⁶
	Eligible ¹	Reporting expenditures	Total	Money ²	Non-money from housing ³			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>All families</i>								
\$250-\$499.....	49	16	\$415	\$390	\$25	\$666	-\$261	-\$15
\$500-\$749.....	233	37	658	626	32	833	-191	-16
\$750-\$999.....	429	66	874	814	60	970	-137	-19
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	775	127	1,132	1,093	39	1,231	-115	-23
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	866	136	1,379	1,307	72	1,422	-101	-14
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	819	133	1,615	1,556	59	1,529	39	-12
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	786	151	1,871	1,780	91	1,808	-17	-11
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	519	148	2,116	2,014	102	1,957	66	-9
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	415	120	2,373	2,254	119	2,101	170	-17
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	155	76	2,744	2,581	163	2,471	139	-29
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	135	58	3,187	3,084	153	2,655	386	-7
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	79	47	3,732	3,542	190	3,078	495	-31
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	79	37	4,378	4,191	187	3,582	608	1
\$5,000 and over.....	101	35	7,472	7,260	212	5,171	2,076	13
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>								
\$250-\$499.....	49	16	415	390	25	666	-261	-15
\$500-\$749.....	196	25	654	624	30	846	-204	-18
\$750-\$999.....	356	43	873	809	64	972	-144	-19
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	502	48	1,133	1,093	40	1,238	-121	-24
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	591	51	1,383	1,320	63	1,437	-103	-14
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	449	41	1,631	1,563	68	1,527	49	-13
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	394	49	1,871	1,752	119	1,775	-6	-17
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	239	40	2,117	2,022	95	1,941	89	-8
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	163	28	2,376	2,274	102	2,112	178	-16
<i>Clerical</i>								
\$500-\$749.....	37	12	679	636	43	769	-119	-14
\$750-\$999.....	73	23	879	837	42	963	-109	-17
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	152	41	1,135	1,120	15	1,235	-89	-26
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	144	31	1,377	1,301	76	1,477	-156	-20
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	230	36	1,594	1,555	39	1,535	28	-8
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	223	39	1,869	1,824	45	1,729	95	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	143	41	2,119	2,046	73	1,978	78	-10
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	124	37	2,356	2,206	150	2,017	218	-19
<i>Independent business and professional</i>								
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	98	24	1,120	1,043	77	1,198	-139	-16
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	77	29	1,351	1,226	125	1,219	24	-17
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	60	30	1,600	1,500	100	1,447	62	-9
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	70	27	1,864	1,720	144	2,109	-378	-11
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	59	33	2,130	1,931	199	1,939	14	-22
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	55	22	2,376	2,279	97	2,116	172	-9
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	62	42	2,795	2,550	235	2,533	66	-39
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	45	20	3,187	3,010	177	2,612	405	-5
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	32	18	3,744	3,439	305	3,151	294	-6
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	33	16	4,339	4,161	178	3,573	543	45
\$5,000 and over.....	59	19	6,504	6,677	127	5,017	1,609	-9

See p. 254 for notes on this table.

* Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 1.—Balance of family income and expenditure: Number of eligible families, number reporting expenditures, average net money and nonmoney income, average money expenditure for family living, net surplus or deficit, and balancing difference, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net income			Average money expenditure for family living (7)	Average net surplus or deficit (-) (8)	Average net balancing difference (9)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Money (5)	Non-money from housing (6)			
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>								
\$1,000-\$1,249	23	14	\$1,145	\$1,117	\$28	\$1,104	-\$58	-\$19
\$1,250-\$1,499	54	25	1,373	1,296	77	1,410	-110	-4
\$1,500-\$1,749	80	26	1,597	1,565	32	1,582	(*)	-17
\$1,750-\$1,999	99	36	1,883	1,834	49	1,899	-56	-9
\$2,000-\$2,249	78	34	2,097	1,992	105	1,983	14	-5
\$2,250-\$2,499	73	33	2,391	2,271	120	2,203	87	-19
\$2,500-\$2,999	93	34	2,710	2,595	115	2,429	188	-22
\$3,000-\$3,499	90	35	3,187	3,045	142	2,676	377	-8
\$3,500-\$3,999	47	29	3,725	3,612	113	3,023	632	-48
\$4,000-\$4,999	46	21	4,407	4,214	193	3,591	655	-32
\$5,000 and over	42	16	8,411	8,080	331	5,388	2,648	44
<i>Family type: Type I</i>								
\$250-\$499	23	4	414	350	34	582	-184	-18
\$500-\$749	115	11	660	618	42	769	-136	-15
\$750-\$999	149	17	859	768	91	883	-97	-18
\$1,000-\$1,249	283	30	1,129	1,072	57	1,141	-56	-13
\$1,250-\$1,499	287	28	1,347	1,259	88	1,372	-113	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749	267	32	1,603	1,547	56	1,550	13	-16
\$1,750-\$1,999	239	35	1,871	1,767	104	1,791	-21	-3
\$2,000-\$2,249	162	29	2,100	1,995	105	1,918	93	-16
\$2,250-\$2,499	134	24	2,353	2,242	116	1,928	311	3
\$2,500-\$2,999	37	19	2,750	2,649	101	2,356	306	-13
\$3,000-\$3,499	38	12	3,213	3,141	72	2,604	515	22
\$3,500-\$3,999	22	10	3,702	3,503	199	2,706	803	-6
\$4,000-\$4,999	21	7	4,325	4,119	206	3,573	507	34
\$5,000 and over	36	9	6,452	6,285	167	4,244	1,981	60
<i>Types II and III</i>								
\$250-\$499	17	8	415	415	-----	643	-222	-6
\$500-\$749	86	18	658	651	7	931	-259	-21
\$750-\$999	167	25	869	828	41	975	-130	-17
\$1,000-\$1,249	297	55	1,143	1,132	11	1,266	-102	-37
\$1,250-\$1,499	327	60	1,383	1,317	66	1,436	-96	-23
\$1,500-\$1,749	325	58	1,615	1,571	44	1,496	82	-7
\$1,750-\$1,999	304	63	1,863	1,810	53	1,804	20	-14
\$2,000-\$2,249	172	62	2,128	2,043	85	1,926	119	-2
\$2,250-\$2,499	114	44	2,370	2,269	101	2,163	133	-27
\$2,500-\$2,999	46	27	2,739	2,572	167	2,345	259	-32
\$3,000-\$3,499	36	19	3,159	2,892	267	2,704	206	-18
\$3,500-\$3,999	26	21	3,750	3,643	107	3,033	678	-68
\$4,000-\$4,999	20	11	4,343	4,265	78	3,560	684	21
\$5,000 and over	20	11	6,772	6,568	204	5,173	1,343	52
<i>Types IV and V</i>								
\$250-\$499	9	4	416	366	50	923	-533	-24
\$500-\$749	32	8	649	587	62	802	-205	-10
\$750-\$999	113	24	902	854	48	1,040	-202	-24
\$1,000-\$1,249	195	42	1,120	1,064	56	1,309	-219	-26
\$1,250-\$1,499	252	48	1,409	1,349	60	1,461	-93	-19
\$1,500-\$1,749	227	43	1,629	1,547	82	1,552	8	-13
\$1,750-\$1,999	243	53	1,882	1,759	126	1,828	-58	-14
\$2,000-\$2,249	185	57	2,118	2,002	116	2,020	-6	-12
\$2,250-\$2,499	167	52	2,385	2,253	132	2,198	83	-26
\$2,500-\$2,999	72	30	2,744	2,533	191	2,610	-22	-35
\$3,000-\$3,499	61	27	3,186	3,050	136	2,657	411	-18
\$3,500-\$3,999	31	16	3,740	3,485	255	3,379	193	-17
\$4,000-\$4,999	38	19	4,426	4,193	233	3,599	623	-29
\$5,000 and over	45	15	8,600	8,348	252	5,911	2,478	-41

* Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

See p. 254 for notes on this table.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 1-A.—Net surplus or deficit: Percentage of families having a surplus or deficit, and average amounts reported, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36¹

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net surplus or deficit (-) (4)	Percentage of families having ² —		Average amount for families having ² —	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		Surplus (5)	Deficit (6)	Surplus (7)	Deficit (8)
<i>All families</i>							
\$250-\$499	49	16	-\$261	-----	100	-----	\$261
\$500-\$749	233	37	-191	20	73	\$54	276
\$750-\$999	429	66	-137	26	72	60	214
\$1,000-\$1,249	775	127	-115	40	57	94	267
\$1,250-\$1,499	866	136	-101	49	50	119	318
\$1,500-\$1,749	819	133	39	69	31	159	224
\$1,750-\$1,999	786	151	-17	51	47	239	281
\$2,000-\$2,249	519	148	66	68	32	279	388
\$2,250-\$2,499	415	120	170	69	30	363	268
\$2,500-\$2,999	155	76	139	73	27	392	542
\$3,000-\$3,499	135	58	386	82	18	554	385
\$3,500-\$3,999	79	47	495	90	10	684	1,156
\$4,000-\$4,999	79	37	608	90	10	742	548
\$5,000 and over	101	35	2,076	93	7	2,274	425
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>							
\$250-\$499	49	16	-261	-----	100	-----	261
\$500-\$749	196	25	-204	21	76	52	284
\$750-\$999	356	43	-144	26	71	57	224
\$1,000-\$1,249	502	48	-121	41	58	80	267
\$1,250-\$1,499	591	51	-103	49	51	111	312
\$1,500-\$1,749	449	41	49	70	30	152	189
\$1,750-\$1,999	394	49	-6	47	51	242	237
\$2,000-\$2,249	239	40	89	68	32	310	369
\$2,250-\$2,499	163	28	178	63	37	379	169
<i>Clerical</i>							
\$500-\$749	37	12	-119	18	57	45	222
\$750-\$999	73	23	-109	27	73	79	177
\$1,000-\$1,249	152	41	-89	40	55	100	235
\$1,250-\$1,499	144	31	-156	44	56	112	362
\$1,500-\$1,749	230	36	28	67	33	156	234
\$1,750-\$1,999	223	39	95	61	36	230	124
\$2,000-\$2,249	143	41	78	73	27	245	375
\$2,250-\$2,499	124	37	208	73	27	375	245
<i>Independent business and professional</i>							
\$1,000-\$1,249	98	24	-139	35	62	155	310
\$1,250-\$1,499	77	29	24	64	34	187	281
\$1,500-\$1,749	60	30	62	70	27	179	240
\$1,750-\$1,999	70	27	-378	27	71	165	596
\$2,000-\$2,249	59	33	14	70	30	264	561
\$2,250-\$2,499	55	22	172	76	21	374	544
\$2,500-\$2,999	62	42	66	65	35	424	595
\$3,000-\$3,499	45	20	403	79	21	590	286
\$3,500-\$3,999	32	18	294	79	21	710	1,311
\$4,000-\$4,999	33	16	543	89	11	667	434
\$5,000 and over	59	19	1,669	88	12	1,968	424
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>							
\$1,000-\$1,249	23	14	-58	53	47	103	242
\$1,250-\$1,499	54	25	-110	45	55	99	284
\$1,500-\$1,749	80	26	(*)	64	36	185	332
\$1,750-\$1,999	99	36	-56	58	40	268	530
\$2,000-\$2,249	78	34	14	59	41	267	347

See p. 254 for notes on this table.

²Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 1-A.—Net surplus or deficit: Percentage of families having a surplus or deficit, and average amounts reported, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net surplus or deficit (-) (4)	Percentage of families having—		Average amount for families having—	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		Surplus (5)	Deficit (6)	Surplus (7)	Deficit (8)
<i>Salaried business and professional—Continued</i>							
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	73	33	87	68	26	\$300	\$449
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	93	34	188	78	22	376	486
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	90	38	377	84	16	537	451
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	47	29	632	97	3	670	485
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	46	21	655	90	10	793	646
\$5,000 and over.....	42	16	2,648	100		2,648	
<i>Family type: Type I</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	23	4	-194		100		184
\$500-\$749.....	115	11	-136	31	61	52	248
\$750-\$999.....	149	17	-97	22	78	77	146
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	283	30	-56	52	46	90	225
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	287	28	-113	62	38	147	534
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	267	32	13	64	35	175	281
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	239	35	-21	53	47	251	333
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	162	29	93	62	38	353	322
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	134	24	311	74	23	499	259
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	37	19	306	82	18	426	254
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	38	12	515	75	25	785	296
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	22	10	803	100		803	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	21	7	507	100		507	
\$5,000 and over.....	36	9	1,981	90	10	2,300	824
<i>Types II and III</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	17	8	-222		100		222
\$500-\$749.....	86	18	-259	10	82	71	323
\$750-\$999.....	167	25	-130	25	63	51	231
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	297	55	-102	40	59	107	246
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	327	60	-96	42	57	106	245
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	325	58	82	75	25	157	145
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	304	63	20	55	40	252	298
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	172	62	119	72	28	284	308
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	114	44	133	62	37	313	163
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	46	27	259	85	15	349	262
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	36	19	206	84	16	387	744
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	26	21	678	96	4	729	605
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	20	11	684	88	12	822	359
\$5,000 and over.....	20	11	1,343	100		1,343	
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	9	4	-533		100		533
\$500-\$749.....	32	8	-205	12	88	8	234
\$750-\$999.....	113	24	-202	25	75	65	289
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	195	42	-219	24	72	77	331
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	252	48	-93	44	56	95	243
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	227	43	8	64	36	140	230
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	243	53	-58	43	57	200	252
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	185	57	-6	70	30	217	525
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	167	52	83	69	31	278	359
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	72	30	-22	60	40	410	678
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	61	27	411	85	15	523	247
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	31	16	123	77	23	529	1,235
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	38	19	623	85	15	850	623
\$5,000 and over.....	45	15	2,478	92	8	2,702	24

See p. 254 for notes on this table.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 2.—Summary of family expenditure: Average money expenditure for specified groups of goods and services, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36¹

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class	Number of families		Average number of persons per family	Total	Food	Hous- ing ²	Household operation		Fur- nish- ings and equip- ment	Cloth- ing	Auto- mobile ³	Other trans- porta- tion	Per- sonal care	Med- ical care	Recre- ation ⁴	To- bacco	Read- ing	Formal educa- tion	Con- tribu- tions and per- sonal taxes ⁵	Other items
	Eligible	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures					Fuel, light, and refrig- eration	Other												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
<i>All families</i>																				
\$250-\$499	49	16	2.8	666	283	111	65	31	10	51	13	1	15	42	13	11	8	1	7	1
\$500-\$749	233	37	2.8	833	315	141	62	34	16	73	62	3	23	38	20	18	7	1	14	6
\$750-\$999	429	66	3.2	970	394	126	86	36	24	85	60	5	24	61	22	18	10	6	16	4
\$1,000-\$1,249	775	127	3.1	1,231	417	172	94	41	47	118	133	7	32	67	30	27	12	4	26	4
\$1,250-\$1,499	866	136	3.3	1,422	490	169	105	53	52	142	147	8	35	93	40	28	15	7	34	4
\$1,500-\$1,749	819	133	3.2	1,529	486	201	108	59	62	150	171	10	39	85	50	31	14	8	45	10
\$1,750-\$1,999	786	151	3.3	1,808	565	215	131	81	90	199	185	12	44	92	60	33	18	13	66	4
\$2,000-\$2,249	519	148	3.4	1,957	562	218	132	80	71	214	255	15	49	112	78	37	19	17	80	17
\$2,250-\$2,499	415	120	3.3	2,101	625	229	145	93	90	216	244	14	50	111	81	37	20	18	89	9
\$2,500-\$2,999	155	76	3.4	2,471	652	310	142	142	90	317	288	19	60	103	111	34	28	43	127	5
\$3,000-\$3,499	135	58	3.4	2,655	667	322	166	178	124	318	235	19	70	139	102	53	25	41	189	7
\$3,500-\$3,999	79	47	3.3	3,078	704	364	160	183	145	339	393	36	77	107	161	44	32	63	217	23
\$4,000-\$4,999	79	37	3.4	3,532	787	372	187	216	138	508	416	28	80	211	191	72	34	43	251	8
\$5,000 and over	101	35	3.4	5,171	1,041	491	230	421	119	597	474	51	117	194	377	82	58	129	775	15
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
<i>All families</i>																				
\$250-\$499	49	16	2.8	100.0	42.5	16.7	9.8	4.6	1.5	8.1	1.9	0.2	2.2	6.3	2.0	1.6	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.2
\$500-\$749	233	37	2.8	100.0	37.8	16.9	7.4	4.1	1.9	8.8	7.4	.4	2.8	4.6	2.4	2.2	.8	.1	1.7	.7
\$750-\$999	429	66	3.2	100.0	39.6	13.0	8.9	3.7	2.5	8.8	6.2	.5	2.5	6.6	2.3	1.8	1.0	.6	1.6	.4
\$1,000-\$1,249	775	127	3.1	100.0	33.9	14.0	7.7	3.3	3.8	9.6	10.8	.6	2.6	5.4	2.4	2.2	1.0	.3	2.1	.3
\$1,250-\$1,499	866	136	3.3	100.0	34.4	11.9	7.4	3.7	3.6	10.0	10.4	.6	2.5	6.5	2.8	2.0	1.0	.5	2.4	.3

\$1,500-\$1,749	819	133	3.2	100.0	31.8	13.1	7.1	3.8	4.1	9.8	11.2	.7	2.5	5.6	3.3	2.0	.9	.5	2.9	.7
\$1,750-\$1,999	786	151	3.3	100.0	31.2	11.9	7.2	4.5	5.0	11.0	10.3	.7	2.4	5.1	3.3	1.8	1.0	.7	3.7	.2
\$2,000-\$2,249	519	148	3.4	100.0	28.7	11.1	6.7	4.1	3.6	10.9	13.1	.8	2.5	5.7	4.0	1.9	1.0	.9	4.1	.9
\$2,250-\$2,499	415	120	3.3	100.0	29.7	10.9	6.9	4.4	4.3	11.7	11.6	.7	2.4	5.3	3.9	1.8	1.0	.8	4.2	.4
\$2,500-\$2,999	155	76	3.4	100.0	26.4	12.5	5.8	5.8	3.7	12.8	11.6	.8	2.4	4.2	4.5	1.4	1.1	1.7	5.1	.2
\$3,000-\$3,499	135	58	3.4	100.0	25.1	12.1	6.3	6.7	4.7	12.0	8.8	.7	2.6	5.2	3.9	2.0	.9	1.6	7.1	.3
\$3,500-\$3,999	79	47	3.3	100.0	22.9	11.8	5.2	5.9	4.7	12.0	12.8	1.2	2.5	3.5	5.2	1.4	1.0	2.0	7.1	.8
\$4,000-\$4,999	79	37	3.4	100.0	22.1	10.4	5.2	7.4	3.9	14.2	11.6	.8	2.2	5.6	5.3	2.0	.9	1.2	7.0	.2
\$5,000 and over	101	35	3.4	100.0	20.1	9.5	4.4	8.1	2.3	11.5	9.2	1.0	2.3	3.8	7.3	1.6	1.1	2.5	15.0	.3

*Occupational group:
Wage earner*

Average money expenditure in dollars																				
\$250-\$499	49	16	2.8	666	283	111	65	31	10	54	13	1	15	42	13	11	8	1	7	1
\$500-\$749	196	25	2.8	846	317	136	62	35	17	74	69	4	23	39	22	19	7	1	14	7
\$750-\$999	356	43	3.2	972	394	119	86	35	19	86	62	4	25	70	20	18	10	6	14	4
\$1,000-\$1,249	502	48	3.2	1,238	429	161	97	38	45	117	143	6	32	69	27	30	12	3	27	2
\$1,250-\$1,499	591	51	3.3	1,437	498	167	102	50	53	141	153	9	34	102	38	29	15	7	35	4
\$1,500-\$1,749	449	41	3.2	1,527	503	176	111	55	72	135	187	8	38	85	43	32	14	12	42	14
\$1,750-\$1,999	394	49	3.4	1,775	590	178	132	84	100	186	173	9	42	89	55	37	16	13	76	5
\$2,000-\$2,249	239	40	3.4	1,941	561	189	128	68	80	206	290	19	51	104	73	37	20	14	81	20
\$2,250-\$2,499	163	28	3.4	2,112	652	187	145	79	97	238	311	10	52	111	87	37	17	12	75	2

Percentage of total money expenditures

\$250-\$499	49	16	2.8	100.0	42.5	16.7	9.8	4.6	1.5	8.1	1.9	0.2	2.2	6.3	2.0	1.6	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.2
\$500-\$749	196	25	2.8	100.0	37.5	16.1	7.3	4.1	2.0	8.8	8.2	.5	2.7	4.6	2.6	2.2	.8	.1	1.7	.8
\$750-\$999	356	43	3.2	106.0	40.6	12.3	8.8	3.6	2.0	8.8	6.3	.4	2.6	7.2	2.1	1.9	1.0	.6	1.4	.4
\$1,000-\$1,249	502	48	3.2	100.0	34.7	13.0	7.8	3.1	3.6	9.4	11.5	.5	2.6	5.6	2.2	2.4	1.0	.2	2.2	.2
\$1,250-\$1,499	591	51	3.3	100.0	34.7	11.7	7.1	3.5	3.7	9.8	10.6	.6	2.4	7.1	2.6	2.0	1.0	.5	2.4	.3
\$1,500-\$1,749	449	41	3.2	100.0	32.9	11.5	7.3	3.6	4.7	8.9	12.2	.5	2.5	5.6	2.8	2.1	.9	.8	2.8	.9
\$1,750-\$1,999	394	49	3.4	100.0	32.7	10.0	7.4	4.7	5.6	10.5	9.8	.5	2.4	5.0	3.1	2.1	.9	.7	4.3	.3
\$2,000-\$2,249	239	40	3.4	100.0	28.9	9.7	6.6	3.5	4.1	10.7	14.9	1.0	2.6	5.4	3.8	1.9	1.0	.7	4.2	1.0
\$2,250-\$2,499	163	28	3.4	100.0	30.9	8.8	6.9	3.7	4.6	11.3	14.7	.5	2.5	5.2	4.1	1.7	.8	.6	3.6	.1

See p. 264 for notes on this table.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 2.—Summary of family expenditure: Average money expenditure for specified groups of goods and services, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class	Number of families		Average number of persons per family	Total	Food	Housing	Household operation		Furnishings and equipment	Clothing	Automobile	Other transportation	Personal care	Medical care	Recreation	Tobacco	Reading	Formal education	Contributions and personal taxes	Other items
	Eligible	Reporting expenditures					Fuel, light, and refrigeration	Other												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
<i>Clerical</i>																				
\$500-\$749.....	37	12	2.5	769	304	169	59	27	8	70	29	2	21	31	10	13	8	4	11	3
\$750-\$999.....	73	23	3.1	983	334	161	86	42	48	81	54	7	25	34	32	21	10	6	20	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	152	41	3.1	1,235	405	203	92	44	55	128	91	10	32	66	41	24	12	4	21	4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	144	21	3.3	1,477	477	171	116	53	67	153	162	7	40	89	51	32	16	6	29	8
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	230	36	3.1	1,535	473	242	99	58	46	173	149	14	41	75	69	32	14	3	42	5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	223	39	3.3	1,729	529	251	122	64	80	212	170	14	41	82	65	29	18	6	43	3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	143	41	3.4	1,978	586	236	134	80	69	214	195	15	47	120	88	40	18	23	89	24
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	124	37	3.3	2,017	637	210	137	87	95	243	189	22	45	96	79	28	22	16	105	6
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
<i>Clerical</i>																				
\$500-\$749.....	37	12	2.5	100.0	39.6	22.0	7.7	3.5	1.0	9.1	3.8	0.3	2.7	4.0	1.3	1.7	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.4
\$750-\$999.....	73	23	3.1	100.0	34.3	16.7	8.9	4.4	5.0	8.4	5.6	.7	2.6	3.5	3.3	2.2	1.0	.6	2.1	.2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	152	41	3.1	100.0	33.1	16.5	7.4	3.6	4.5	10.4	7.3	.8	2.6	5.3	3.3	1.9	1.0	.3	1.7	.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	144	31	3.3	100.0	32.3	11.6	7.8	3.6	4.5	10.4	11.9	.5	2.7	6.0	3.4	2.2	1.1	.4	2.0	.5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	230	36	3.1	100.0	30.8	15.8	6.4	3.8	3.0	11.3	9.7	.9	2.7	4.9	4.5	2.1	.9	.2	2.7	.3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	223	39	3.3	100.0	30.6	14.5	7.1	3.7	4.6	12.3	9.8	.8	2.4	4.7	3.8	1.7	1.0	.3	2.5	.2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	143	41	3.4	100.0	29.6	11.9	6.8	4.0	3.5	10.8	9.8	.8	2.4	6.1	4.5	2.0	.9	1.2	4.5	1.2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	124	37	3.3	100.0	31.6	10.4	6.8	4.3	4.7	12.0	9.4	1.1	2.2	4.8	3.9	1.4	1.1	.8	5.2	.3

Independent business and professional

\$1,000-\$1,249.....	98	24	3.0
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	77	29	3.1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	60	30	3.2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	70	27	3.2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	59	33	3.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	55	22	3.1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	62	42	3.7
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	45	20	3.3
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	32	18	3.1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	33	16	3.2
\$5,000 and over.....	59	19	3.2

Independent business and professional

\$1,000-\$1,249.....	98	24	3.0
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	77	29	3.1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	60	30	3.2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	70	27	3.2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	59	33	3.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	55	22	3.1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	62	42	3.7
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	45	20	3.3
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	32	18	3.1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	33	16	3.2
\$5,000 and over.....	59	19	3.2

Average money expenditure in dollars

1,198	384	180	84	51	44	104	151	3	29	59	25	20	13	8	31	9
1,219	470	149	109	73	20	133	72	6	34	41	32	20	14	12	31	3
1,447	455	196	124	77	50	155	124	9	39	64	46	34	15	4	53	2
2,109	664	223	151	114	57	204	301	32	56	104	64	42	20	15	59	3
1,939	566	245	136	113	43	217	216	10	47	117	76	30	16	25	78	4
2,116	559	221	167	107	79	237	223	4	54	137	71	39	16	28	71	3
2,533	701	287	162	153	80	312	315	15	63	103	103	34	28	27	138	7
2,612	678	331	180	184	98	303	246	16	67	122	94	57	27	29	176	4
3,151	716	308	163	191	144	384	402	40	65	135	123	32	23	92	237	46
3,573	794	409	177	303	131	471	337	24	74	177	211	103	30	47	252	3
5,017	1,042	510	217	376	119	639	583	60	118	212	382	67	63	136	493	12

Percentage of total money expenditures

100.0	31.9	15.0	7.0	4.5	3.7	8.7	12.7	0.2	2.4	4.9	2.1	1.7	1.1	0.7	2.6	0.8
100.0	38.7	12.2	9.0	6.0	1.6	10.9	5.9	.5	2.8	3.4	2.6	1.6	1.1	1.0	2.5	.2
100.0	31.5	13.6	8.6	5.3	3.5	10.7	8.5	.6	2.7	4.4	3.2	2.3	1.0	.3	3.7	.1
100.0	31.6	10.6	7.1	5.4	2.7	9.7	14.3	1.5	2.7	4.9	3.0	2.0	.9	.7	2.8	.1
100.0	29.2	12.7	7.0	5.8	2.2	11.2	11.2	.5	2.4	6.1	3.9	1.5	.8	1.3	4.0	.2
100.0	26.4	15.2	7.9	5.0	3.7	11.2	10.5	.2	2.6	6.5	3.4	1.8	.8	1.3	3.4	.1
100.0	27.7	11.3	6.4	6.0	3.2	12.3	12.4	.6	2.5	4.3	4.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	5.4	.3
100.0	25.9	12.7	6.9	7.0	3.8	11.6	9.4	.6	2.6	4.7	3.6	2.2	1.0	.7	6.7	.2
100.0	22.7	9.8	5.2	6.1	4.6	12.2	12.7	1.3	2.1	4.3	3.9	1.0	.7	2.9	9.1	1.4
100.0	22.2	11.4	5.0	8.5	3.7	13.2	10.3	.7	2.1	5.0	5.9	2.9	.8	1.2	7.0	.1
100.0	20.8	10.2	4.3	7.5	2.4	12.8	11.7	1.2	2.4	4.2	7.6	1.2	1.3	2.3	9.9	.2

See p. 254 for notes on this table.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 2.—Summary of family expenditure: Average money expenditure for specified groups of goods and services, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average number of persons per family (4)	Total (5)	Food (6)	Housing (7)	Household operation		Furnishings and equipment (10)	Clothing (11)	Automobile (12)	Other transportation (13)	Personal care (14)	Medical care (15)	Recreation (16)	Tobacco (17)	Reading (18)	Formal education (19)	Contributions and personal taxes (20)	Other items (21)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)					Fuel, light, and refrigeration (8)	Other (9)												
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>																				
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	23	14	2.9	1,194	374	190	92	52	62	132	97	13	36	44	45	25	11	2	17	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	54	25	3.0	1,410	466	212	107	58	53	129	150	6	36	67	38	18	14	7	46	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	80	26	3.1	1,582	453	232	108	73	62	170	167	7	40	124	39	22	15	8	58	4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	99	36	3.2	1,899	520	273	135	89	100	215	181	8	48	116	61	25	17	27	81	3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	78	34	3.3	1,983	522	256	135	90	69	237	295	9	49	121	73	34	20	8	61	4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	73	33	3.2	2,203	593	287	141	124	78	275	206	18	49	113	80	48	23	26	104	38
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	93	34	3.3	2,429	620	326	129	134	97	320	269	22	57	100	117	33	28	54	120	3
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	90	38	3.5	2,676	663	318	159	175	136	325	228	20	71	147	107	51	24	47	196	9
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	47	29	3.4	3,028	696	402	157	178	146	358	388	32	84	89	187	53	37	44	170	7
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	46	21	3.5	3,591	783	346	195	240	143	535	451	32	84	219	176	48	36	40	251	12
\$5,000 and over.....	42	16	3.6	5,388	1,041	466	248	483	118	538	314	39	116	167	398	102	50	121	1,167	20
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>																				
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	23	14	2.9	100.0	31.3	15.9	7.7	4.4	5.2	11.0	8.1	1.1	3.0	3.7	3.8	2.1	0.9	0.2	1.4	0.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	54	25	3.0	100.0	33.0	15.0	7.6	4.1	3.8	9.1	10.7	.4	2.6	4.7	2.7	1.3	1.0	.5	3.3	.2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	80	26	3.1	100.0	28.7	14.7	6.8	4.6	3.9	10.8	10.5	.4	2.5	7.8	2.5	1.4	.9	.5	3.7	.2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	99	36	3.2	100.0	27.4	14.4	7.1	4.7	5.3	11.3	9.5	.4	2.5	6.1	3.2	1.3	.9	1.4	4.3	.2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	78	34	3.3	100.0	26.3	12.9	6.8	4.5	3.5	12.0	14.9	.4	2.5	6.1	3.7	1.7	1.0	.4	3.1	.2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	73	33	3.2	100.0	26.9	13.0	6.4	5.6	3.6	12.5	9.4	.8	2.2	5.1	3.6	2.2	1.1	1.2	4.7	1.7
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	93	34	3.3	100.0	25.6	13.4	5.3	5.5	4.0	13.2	11.1	.9	2.3	4.1	4.8	1.4	1.2	2.2	4.9	1.1
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	90	38	3.5	100.0	24.8	11.9	5.9	6.5	5.1	12.2	8.5	.7	2.7	5.5	4.0	1.9	.9	1.8	7.3	.3
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	47	29	3.4	100.0	23.0	13.3	5.2	5.9	4.8	11.8	12.9	1.0	2.8	2.9	6.2	1.8	1.2	1.4	5.6	.5
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	46	21	3.5	100.0	21.9	9.6	5.4	6.7	4.0	14.9	12.6	.9	2.3	6.1	4.9	1.3	1.0	1.1	7.0	.5
\$5,000 and over.....	42	16	3.6	100.0	19.3	8.6	4.6	9.0	2.2	10.0	5.8	.7	2.2	3.1	7.4	1.9	.9	2.2	21.7	.4

Family type; Type I

\$250-\$499	23	4	2.0
\$500-\$749	115	11	2.0
\$750-\$999	149	17	2.0
\$1,000-\$1,249	283	30	2.0
\$1,250-\$1,499	287	28	2.0
\$1,500-\$1,749	267	32	2.0
\$1,750-\$1,999	239	35	2.0
\$2,000-\$2,249	162	29	2.0
\$2,250-\$2,499	134	24	2.0
\$2,500-\$2,999	37	19	2.0
\$3,000-\$3,499	38	12	2.0
\$3,500-\$3,999	22	10	2.0
\$4,000-\$4,999	21	7	2.0
\$5,000 and over	36	9	2.0

Average money expenditure in dollars

582	250	86	69	24	5	41	4	1	10	50	14	6	10	10	2
789	300	128	55	41	17	55	63	2	23	27	21	6	6	11	1
883	337	124	85	36	26	60	69	1	20	58	19	12	9	3	7
1,141	336	156	76	35	55	100	175	7	32	59	24	34	12	3	3
1,372	432	177	104	57	44	109	190	5	28	104	32	29	15	3	3
1,550	409	215	87	56	94	146	247	14	37	84	50	28	15	4	4
1,791	548	219	122	73	112	166	232	14	41	62	61	42	17	7	4
1,918	461	218	127	89	71	176	332	16	44	112	77	43	20	7	5
1,928	560	261	141	91	74	188	241	11	50	64	68	39	17	1	22
2,356	556	396	134	175	53	275	273	13	53	95	95	43	29	42	3
2,604	512	497	139	173	211	276	179	17	59	144	96	42	25	319	5
2,706	566	313	140	161	118	312	355	56	77	103	176	46	35	246	2
3,578	672	394	144	336	84	350	576	18	57	234	220	108	34	347	4
4,244	860	397	151	315	102	457	637	61	74	119	238	73	43	690	27

Type I

\$250-\$499	23	4	2.0
\$500-\$749	115	11	2.0
\$750-\$999	149	17	2.0
\$1,000-\$1,249	283	30	2.0
\$1,250-\$1,499	287	28	2.0
\$1,500-\$1,749	267	32	2.0
\$1,750-\$1,999	239	35	2.0
\$2,000-\$2,249	162	29	2.0
\$2,250-\$2,499	134	24	2.0
\$2,500-\$2,999	37	19	2.0
\$3,000-\$3,499	38	12	2.0
\$3,500-\$3,999	22	10	2.0
\$4,000-\$4,999	21	7	2.0
\$5,000 and over	36	9	2.0

Percentage of total money expenditures

100.0	43.0	14.8	11.9	4.1	0.9	7.0	0.7	0.2	1.7	8.6	2.4	1.0	1.7	1.7	0.3
100.0	39.0	16.4	7.2	5.3	2.2	7.2	8.2	.3	3.0	3.5	2.7	2.7	.8	1.4	.1
100.0	38.2	14.0	9.6	4.1	2.9	6.8	7.8	.1	2.3	6.6	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.3	.8
100.0	29.4	13.6	6.7	3.1	4.8	8.8	15.3	.6	2.8	5.2	2.1	3.0	1.0	.3	.3
100.0	31.5	12.9	7.6	4.2	3.2	8.0	13.8	.4	2.0	7.6	2.3	2.1	1.1	3.1	.2
100.0	26.4	13.9	5.6	3.6	6.1	9.4	15.9	.9	2.4	5.4	3.2	1.8	1.0	.2	.3
100.0	30.5	12.2	6.8	4.1	6.3	9.3	13.0	.8	2.3	3.5	3.4	2.3	.9	4.4	.2
100.0	24.1	11.4	6.6	4.6	3.7	9.2	17.3	.8	2.3	5.8	4.0	2.2	1.0	.4	.3
100.0	29.1	13.5	7.3	4.7	3.8	9.8	12.5	.6	2.6	3.3	3.5	2.0	.9	.1	1.1
100.0	23.7	16.9	5.7	7.4	2.2	11.7	11.6	.6	2.2	4.0	4.0	1.8	1.2	1.8	.1
100.0	19.7	15.6	5.3	6.6	8.1	10.6	6.8	.7	2.3	5.5	3.7	1.6	1.0	12.3	.2
100.0	20.9	11.6	5.2	5.9	4.4	11.5	13.1	2.1	2.8	3.8	6.5	1.7	1.3	9.1	.1
100.0	18.8	11.0	4.0	9.4	2.3	9.8	16.2	.5	1.6	6.5	6.1	3.0	1.0	9.7	.1
100.0	20.3	9.4	3.6	7.4	2.4	10.8	15.0	1.4	1.7	2.8	5.6	1.7	1.0	16.3	.6

See p. 254 for notes on this table.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 2.—Summary of family expenditure: Average money expenditure for specified groups of goods and services, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class	Number of families		Average number of persons per family	Total	Food	Housing	Household operation		Furnishings and equipment	Clothing	Automobile	Other transportation	Personal care	Medical care	Recreation	Tobacco	Reading	Formal education	Contributions and personal taxes	Other items
	Eligible	Reporting expenditures					Fuel, light, and refrigeration	Other												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
<i>Types II and III</i>																				
\$250-\$499.....	17	8	3.4	643	290	129	47	32	18	51	25	1	19	17	13	16	6	4	4	1
\$500-\$749.....	86	18	3.4	931	326	165	69	26	17	95	78	6	23	54	13	15	8	3	20	13
\$750-\$999.....	167	25	3.5	975	383	119	80	29	22	92	67	8	25	66	29	21	10	4	17	3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	297	55	3.5	1,266	438	198	99	42	49	133	106	5	31	57	40	26	12	4	22	4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	327	60	3.4	1,436	435	172	96	48	71	145	145	7	39	88	52	31	16	5	28	8
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	325	58	3.5	1,496	528	204	113	58	47	148	129	6	37	78	51	34	14	7	40	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	304	63	3.5	1,804	510	222	131	93	88	217	163	10	46	111	65	34	18	7	56	3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	172	62	3.6	1,926	564	229	124	80	77	214	246	10	50	114	84	30	22	10	57	15
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	114	44	3.5	2,163	532	245	142	100	104	258	271	10	50	149	92	39	24	14	79	4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	46	27	3.4	2,345	612	234	144	138	112	271	280	18	52	98	114	29	30	19	139	5
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	36	19	3.5	2,704	694	252	167	238	153	334	302	8	74	139	97	51	28	29	131	7
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	26	21	3.5	3,033	691	441	172	212	168	383	371	30	83	66	140	44	26	21	167	7
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	20	11	3.5	3,560	734	346	197	238	178	557	453	14	85	182	180	43	53	16	279	5
\$5,000 and over.....	20	11	3.5	5,173	1,088	506	254	536	91	688	421	33	123	258	464	97	85	64	454	13
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
<i>Types II and III</i>																				
\$250-\$499.....	17	8	3.4	100.0	40.4	20.1	7.3	5.0	2.8	7.9	3.9	0.2	3.0	2.6	2.0	2.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.2
\$500-\$749.....	86	18	3.4	100.0	35.1	17.8	7.4	2.8	1.8	10.2	8.3	.6	2.5	5.8	1.4	1.6	.9	.3	2.1	1.4
\$750-\$999.....	167	25	3.5	100.0	39.3	12.2	8.2	3.0	2.3	9.4	6.8	.8	2.6	6.8	3.0	2.2	1.0	.4	1.7	.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	297	55	3.5	100.0	34.7	15.6	7.8	3.3	3.9	10.5	8.4	.4	2.4	4.5	3.2	2.1	.9	.3	1.7	.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	327	60	3.4	100.0	33.8	12.0	6.7	3.3	4.9	10.1	10.1	.5	2.7	6.1	3.6	2.2	1.1	.3	2.0	.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	325	58	3.5	100.0	35.3	13.6	7.6	3.9	3.1	9.9	8.6	.4	2.5	5.2	3.4	2.3	.9	.5	2.7	.1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	304	63	3.5	100.0	29.9	12.3	7.3	5.2	4.9	12.0	9.0	.6	2.5	6.1	3.6	1.9	1.0	.4	3.1	.2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	172	62	3.6	100.0	29.3	11.9	6.4	4.2	4.0	11.1	12.7	.5	2.6	5.9	4.4	1.6	1.1	.5	3.0	.8
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	114	44	3.5	100.0	26.9	11.3	6.6	4.6	4.8	11.9	12.6	.5	2.3	6.9	4.3	1.8	1.1	.6	3.6	.2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	46	27	3.4	100.0	26.1	12.1	6.1	5.9	4.8	11.6	11.9	.8	2.2	4.2	4.9	1.2	1.3	.8	5.9	.2

\$3,000-\$3,499	36	19	3.5
\$3,500-\$3,999	26	21	3.5
\$4,000-\$4,999	20	11	3.5
\$5,000 and over	20	11	3.5

Types IV and V

\$250-\$499	9	4	4.0
\$500-\$749	32	8	3.9
\$750-\$999	113	24	4.3
\$1,000-\$1,249	195	42	4.3
\$1,250-\$1,499	252	48	4.6
\$1,500-\$1,749	227	43	4.1
\$1,750-\$1,999	243	53	4.5
\$2,000-\$2,249	185	57	4.3
\$2,250-\$2,499	167	52	4.3
\$2,500-\$2,999	72	30	4.2
\$3,000-\$3,499	61	27	4.3
\$3,500-\$3,999	31	16	3.9
\$4,000-\$4,999	33	19	4.1
\$5,000 and over	45	15	4.4

Types IV and V

\$250-\$499	9	4	4.0
\$500-\$749	32	8	3.9
\$750-\$999	113	24	4.3
\$1,000-\$1,249	195	42	4.3
\$1,250-\$1,499	252	48	4.6
\$1,500-\$1,749	227	43	4.1
\$1,750-\$1,999	243	53	4.5
\$2,000-\$2,249	185	57	4.3
\$2,250-\$2,499	167	52	4.3
\$2,500-\$2,999	72	30	4.2
\$3,000-\$3,499	61	27	4.3
\$3,500-\$3,999	31	16	3.9
\$4,000-\$4,999	33	19	4.1
\$5,000 and over	45	15	4.4

See p. 254 for notes on this table.

100.0	25.7	9.3	6.2	8.8	5.7	12.4	11.1	.3	2.7	5.1	3.6	1.9	1.0	1.1	4.8	.3
100.0	23.0	14.5	5.7	7.0	5.5	12.6	12.3	1.0	2.7	2.2	4.6	1.5	.9	.8	5.5	.2
100.0	20.7	9.7	5.5	6.7	5.0	15.7	12.7	.4	2.4	5.1	5.1	1.2	1.5	.4	7.8	.1
100.0	21.0	9.8	4.9	10.4	1.8	13.3	8.1	.6	2.4	5.0	9.0	1.9	1.6	1.2	8.8	.2

Average money expenditure in dollars

923	410	138	89	48	4	94	12	1	18	72	8	13	8	1	7	-----
802	341	130	67	30	5	82	17	3	19	34	36	13	8	1	7	9
1,080	447	138	97	45	25	110	38	4	30	66	17	21	12	15	10	5
1,309	503	157	113	50	33	122	113	9	32	92	25	19	13	5	20	3
1,461	562	156	118	55	38	174	101	13	38	85	34	21	15	18	32	1
1,552	517	181	127	64	48	158	137	10	44	95	50	32	14	15	33	27
1,828	614	201	141	75	72	209	166	13	43	98	52	23	17	33	65	6
2,020	649	209	142	72	66	247	198	19	53	112	72	38	16	32	66	29
2,196	706	192	149	90	94	284	230	20	40	122	85	34	19	33	86	3
2,610	728	282	146	128	95	368	300	23	68	111	117	32	26	59	122	5
2,657	748	311	182	145	52	333	230	26	75	135	110	62	24	73	142	9
3,379	806	334	162	175	145	397	441	26	72	145	168	43	34	141	238	52
3,599	879	374	203	243	147	570	307	42	90	194	181	65	24	81	184	12
5,911	1,166	560	282	454	144	660	367	52	150	224	449	82	57	262	986	7

Percentage of total money expenditures

100.0	44.4	14.9	9.6	5.2	0.4	10.2	1.3	0.1	2.0	7.8	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.1	0.8	-----
100.0	42.6	16.2	8.4	3.7	.6	10.2	2.1	.4	2.4	4.2	4.5	1.6	1.0	.1	.9	1.1
100.0	41.3	12.8	9.0	4.2	2.3	10.2	3.5	.4	2.8	6.1	1.6	1.9	1.1	1.4	.9	.5
100.0	33.5	12.1	8.6	3.8	2.5	9.3	8.6	.7	2.4	7.0	1.9	1.5	1.0	.4	1.5	.2
100.0	38.5	10.7	8.1	3.8	2.6	11.9	6.9	.9	2.6	5.8	2.3	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.2	.1
100.0	33.3	11.7	8.2	4.1	3.1	10.2	8.9	.6	2.8	6.1	3.2	2.1	.9	1.0	2.1	1.7
100.0	33.6	11.0	7.7	4.1	3.9	11.4	9.1	.7	2.4	5.4	2.8	1.3	.9	1.8	3.6	.3
100.0	32.1	10.3	7.0	3.6	3.3	12.2	9.9	.9	2.6	5.5	3.6	1.9	.8	1.6	3.3	1.4
100.0	32.2	8.7	6.8	4.1	4.3	12.9	10.4	.9	2.2	5.6	3.9	1.6	.9	1.5	3.9	.1
100.0	27.9	10.8	5.6	4.9	3.6	14.1	11.5	.9	2.6	4.2	4.5	1.2	1.0	2.3	4.7	.2
100.0	28.2	11.7	6.8	5.5	2.0	12.6	8.7	1.0	2.8	5.1	4.1	2.3	.9	2.7	5.3	.3
100.0	23.8	9.9	4.8	5.2	4.3	11.7	13.1	.8	2.1	4.3	5.0	1.3	1.0	4.2	7.0	1.5
100.0	24.4	10.4	5.7	6.8	4.1	15.8	8.5	1.2	2.5	5.4	5.0	1.8	.7	2.3	5.1	.3
100.0	19.7	9.5	4.8	7.7	2.4	11.3	6.2	.9	2.5	3.8	7.6	1.4	1.0	4.4	16.7	.1

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 3.—Food: Average value of all family food, money expenditure for food at home and away from home, average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay, and money expense per meal per food expenditure unit, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all family food (4)	Average expenditure for food purchased			Percentage of expenditure for food		Average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay (10)	Average money expenditure per meal per food expenditure unit ¹ (11)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		All (5)	At home (6)	Away from home ¹ (7)	At home (8)	Away from home (9)		
<i>All families</i>										
\$250-\$499	49	16	\$322	\$283	\$281	\$2	99.3	0.7	\$39	\$0.096
\$500-\$749	233	37	331	315	302	13	95.9	4.1	16	.113
\$750-\$999	429	66	400	384	373	11	97.1	2.9	16	.122
\$1,000-\$1,249	775	127	429	417	392	25	94.0	6.0	12	.134
\$1,250-\$1,499	866	136	501	490	463	27	94.5	5.5	11	.152
\$1,500-\$1,749	819	133	502	486	452	34	93.0	7.0	16	.154
\$1,750-\$1,999	786	151	581	565	517	48	91.5	8.5	16	.178
\$2,000-\$2,249	519	148	580	562	499	63	88.8	11.2	18	.169
\$2,250-\$2,499	415	120	634	625	547	78	87.5	12.5	9	.183
\$2,500-\$2,999	155	76	668	652	541	111	83.0	17.0	15	.178
\$3,000-\$3,499	135	58	676	667	581	86	87.2	12.8	9	.183
\$3,500-\$3,999	79	47	721	704	579	125	82.2	17.8	17	.188
\$4,000-\$4,999	79	37	810	787	617	170	78.4	21.6	23	.217
\$5,000 and over	101	35	1,071	1,041	757	284	72.7	27.3	30	.223
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>										
\$250-\$499	49	16	322	283	281	2	99.3	0.7	39	.096
\$500-\$749	196	25	334	317	304	13	95.9	4.1	17	.112
\$750-\$999	356	43	411	394	385	9	97.7	2.3	17	.124
\$1,000-\$1,249	502	48	441	429	407	22	94.9	5.1	12	.136
\$1,250-\$1,499	591	51	510	498	472	26	94.8	5.2	12	.153
\$1,500-\$1,749	449	41	512	503	465	38	92.4	7.6	9	.152
\$1,750-\$1,999	394	49	591	580	542	38	93.4	6.6	11	.183
\$2,000-\$2,249	239	40	678	661	510	51	90.9	9.1	17	.167
\$2,250-\$2,499	163	28	662	652	538	64	90.2	9.8	10	.183
<i>Clerical</i>										
\$500-\$749	37	12	318	304	291	13	95.7	4.3	14	.118
\$750-\$999	73	23	346	334	318	16	95.2	4.8	12	.112
\$1,000-\$1,249	152	41	424	408	379	29	92.9	7.1	16	.130
\$1,250-\$1,499	144	31	489	477	449	28	94.1	5.9	12	.152
\$1,500-\$1,749	230	36	498	473	448	25	94.7	5.3	25	.160
\$1,750-\$1,999	223	39	558	529	478	51	90.4	9.6	29	.164
\$2,000-\$2,249	143	41	607	586	502	84	85.7	14.3	21	.170
\$2,250-\$2,499	124	37	646	637	544	93	85.4	14.6	9	.191
<i>Independent business and professional</i>										
\$1,000-\$1,249	98	24	388	384	345	39	89.6	10.4	4	.130
\$1,250-\$1,499	77	29	476	470	440	30	93.6	6.4	6	.144
\$1,500-\$1,749	60	30	462	455	418	37	91.9	8.1	7	.144
\$1,750-\$1,999	70	27	673	664	568	96	85.5	14.5	9	.213
\$2,000-\$2,249	59	33	569	566	480	86	84.8	15.2	3	.181
\$2,250-\$2,499	55	22	561	559	507	52	90.9	9.1	2	.163
\$2,500-\$2,999	62	42	712	701	613	88	87.4	12.6	11	.178
\$3,000-\$3,499	45	20	685	678	598	80	88.3	11.7	7	.187
\$3,500-\$3,999	32	18	734	716	553	163	77.2	22.8	18	.180
\$4,000-\$4,999	33	16	820	794	634	160	79.9	20.1	26	.215
\$5,000 and over	59	19	1,064	1,042	751	291	72.0	28.0	22	.223

See p. 254 for notes on this table.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 3.—Food: Average value of all family food, money expenditure for food at home and away from home, average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay, and money expense per meal per food expenditure unit, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all family food (4)	Average expenditure for food purchased			Percentage of expenditure for food		Average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay (10)	Average money expenditure per meal per food expenditure unit (11)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		All (5)	At home (6)	Away from home (7)	At home (8)	Away from home (9)		
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>										
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	23	14	\$397	\$374	\$344	\$30	92.0	8.0	\$23	\$0.127
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	54	25	476	466	424	42	91.0	9.0	10	.150
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	80	26	491	453	422	31	93.2	6.8	38	.154
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	99	36	530	520	471	49	90.6	9.4	10	.167
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	78	34	545	522	472	50	90.4	9.6	23	.163
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	73	33	605	593	489	104	82.5	17.5	12	.181
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	93	34	640	620	493	127	79.5	20.5	20	.179
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	90	38	673	663	573	90	86.4	13.6	10	.182
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	47	29	712	696	596	100	85.6	14.4	16	.195
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	46	21	803	783	606	177	77.5	22.5	20	.219
\$5,000 and over.....	42	16	1,083	1,041	765	276	73.5	26.5	42	.222
<i>Family type: Type I</i>										
\$250-\$499.....	23	4	267	250	248	2	99.2	.8	17	.109
\$500-\$749.....	115	11	307	300	293	7	97.7	2.3	7	.135
\$750-\$999.....	149	17	342	337	325	12	96.4	3.6	5	.152
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	283	30	341	336	302	34	89.9	10.1	5	.154
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	287	28	441	432	391	41	90.5	9.5	9	.185
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	267	32	428	409	360	49	88.0	12.0	19	.179
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	239	35	560	548	476	72	86.9	13.1	12	.250
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	162	29	483	481	382	79	82.9	17.1	22	.210
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	134	24	568	560	479	81	85.5	14.5	8	.235
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	37	19	560	556	443	113	79.7	20.3	4	.224
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	38	12	518	512	440	72	85.9	14.1	6	.229
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	22	10	568	566	475	91	83.9	16.1	2	.191
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	21	7	701	672	503	169	74.9	25.1	29	.276
\$5,000 and over.....	36	9	882	860	625	235	72.7	27.3	22	.253
<i>Types II and III</i>										
\$250-\$499.....	17	8	345	260	258	2	99.2	.8	85	.079
\$500-\$749.....	86	18	353	328	300	26	92.0	8.0	27	.094
\$750-\$999.....	167	25	409	383	372	11	97.1	2.9	26	.110
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	297	55	454	438	417	21	95.2	4.8	16	.128
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	327	60	494	485	463	22	95.5	4.5	9	.149
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	325	58	539	528	499	29	94.5	5.5	11	.155
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	304	63	567	540	498	42	92.2	7.8	27	.160
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	172	62	571	564	503	61	89.2	10.8	7	.158
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	114	44	593	582	521	61	89.5	10.5	11	.168
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	46	27	622	612	539	73	88.1	11.9	10	.167
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	36	19	709	694	613	81	88.3	11.7	15	.173
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	26	21	716	699	615	84	88.0	12.0	17	.194
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	20	11	766	734	592	142	80.7	19.3	32	.209
\$5,000 and over.....	20	11	1,099	1,088	775	313	71.2	28.8	11	.226

See p. 254 for notes on this table.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 3.—Food: Average value of all family food, money expenditure for food at home and away from home, average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay, and money expense per meal per food expenditure unit, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all family food (4)	Average expenditure for food purchased			Percentage of expenditure for food		Average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay (10)	Average money expenditure per meal per food expenditure unit (11)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		All (5)	At home (6)	Away from home (7)	At home (8)	Away from home (9)		
<i>Types IV and V</i>										
\$250-\$499.....	9	4	\$416	\$410	\$410	-----	100.0	-----	\$6	\$0.095
\$500-\$749.....	32	8	361	341	336	\$5	98.5	1.5	20	.086
\$750-\$999.....	113	24	463	447	440	7	98.4	1.6	16	.098
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	195	42	520	503	483	20	96.0	4.0	17	.114
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	252	48	579	562	543	19	96.6	3.4	17	.112
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	227	43	535	517	495	22	95.7	4.3	18	.122
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	243	53	620	614	581	33	94.6	5.4	6	.130
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	185	57	672	649	597	52	92.0	8.0	23	.143
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	167	52	714	706	618	88	87.5	12.5	8	.151
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	72	30	754	728	592	136	81.3	18.7	26	.162
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	61	27	756	748	650	98	86.9	13.1	8	.161
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	31	16	833	806	622	184	77.2	22.8	27	.182
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	38	19	893	879	694	185	79.1	20.9	14	.189
\$5,000 and over.....	45	15	1,211	1,166	854	312	73.2	26.8	45	.197

See p. 254 for notes on this table.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 4.—Housing: Average value of housing secured with and without money expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all housing plus fuel, light, and refrigeration (4)	Average expense for fuel, light, and refrigeration (5)	Average value of all housing (6)	Average value of housing secured ¹						Percentage of housing value secured without money expenditure ² (13)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)				With money expenditure			Without money expenditure			
						All housing (7)	Family homes (8)	Other housing (9)	Total (10)	Owned home ⁴ (11)	Rent as pay or gift (12)	
<i>All families</i>												
\$250-\$499	49	16	\$204	\$65	\$136	\$111	\$111	—	\$25	\$25	—	18.4
\$500-\$749	233	37	244	62	173	141	141	(*)	32	24	8	18.5
\$750-\$999	429	66	277	86	186	126	126	(*)	60	47	13	32.3
\$1,000-\$1,249	775	127	310	94	211	172	172	(*)	39	27	12	18.5
\$1,250-\$1,499	866	136	350	105	241	169	167	\$2	72	58	14	28.9
\$1,500-\$1,749	819	133	369	108	260	201	199	2	59	55	4	22.7
\$1,750-\$1,999	786	151	439	131	306	215	210	5	91	79	12	29.7
\$2,000-\$2,249	519	148	454	132	320	218	210	8	102	98	4	31.9
\$2,250-\$2,499	415	120	496	145	348	220	223	6	119	113	6	34.2
\$2,500-\$2,999	155	76	618	142	473	310	288	22	163	153	10	34.5
\$3,000-\$3,499	135	58	642	166	475	322	303	19	153	138	15	32.2
\$3,500-\$3,999	79	47	716	160	554	364	328	36	190	159	31	34.3
\$4,000-\$4,999	79	37	747	187	559	372	335	37	187	187	—	33.4
\$5,000 and over	101	35	934	230	703	491	410	81	212	212	—	30.2
<i>Occupational group, Wage earner</i>												
\$250-\$499	49	16	204	65	136	111	111	—	25	25	—	18.4
\$500-\$749	196	25	238	62	166	136	136	(*)	30	21	9	18.1
\$750-\$999	356	43	274	86	183	119	119	(*)	64	48	16	35.0
\$1,000-\$1,249	502	48	304	97	201	161	161	(*)	40	24	16	19.9
\$1,250-\$1,499	391	51	336	102	230	167	165	2	63	49	14	27.4
\$1,500-\$1,749	449	41	358	111	244	176	174	2	68	68	—	27.9
\$1,750-\$1,999	394	49	431	132	297	178	176	2	119	107	12	40.1
\$2,000-\$2,249	239	40	415	128	284	189	184	5	95	88	7	33.5
\$2,250-\$2,499	163	28	436	145	289	187	185	2	102	93	9	35.3
<i>Clerical</i>												
\$500-\$749	37	12	274	59	212	169	169	—	43	43	—	20.3
\$750-\$999	73	23	292	86	208	161	161	—	42	42	—	20.7
\$1,000-\$1,249	152	41	312	92	218	203	202	1	15	14	1	7.3
\$1,250-\$1,499	144	31	305	116	247	171	170	1	76	54	22	30.8
\$1,500-\$1,749	230	46	382	99	281	242	240	2	39	31	8	13.9
\$1,750-\$1,999	223	39	420	122	296	251	246	5	45	31	14	15.2
\$2,000-\$2,249	143	41	444	134	309	236	227	9	73	70	3	23.6
\$2,250-\$2,499	124	37	498	137	360	210	198	12	150	150	—	41.7
<i>Independent business and professional</i>												
\$1,000-\$1,249	98	24	344	84	257	180	180	(*)	77	66	11	30.0
\$1,250-\$1,499	77	29	385	109	274	149	147	2	125	119	6	45.6
\$1,500-\$1,749	60	30	421	124	296	196	196	(*)	100	93	7	34.0
\$1,750-\$1,999	70	27	519	151	367	223	213	10	144	133	11	39.2
\$2,000-\$2,249	59	33	581	136	444	245	228	17	199	199	—	44.8
\$2,250-\$2,499	55	22	586	167	418	321	316	5	97	97	—	23.2
\$2,500-\$2,999	62	42	686	162	522	287	260	27	235	233	2	45.0
\$3,000-\$3,499	45	20	691	180	508	331	315	16	177	177	—	34.8
\$3,500-\$3,999	32	18	779	163	613	308	254	54	305	228	77	49.8
\$4,000-\$4,999	33	16	765	177	587	409	388	21	178	178	—	30.3
\$5,000 and over	59	19	855	217	637	510	432	78	127	127	—	19.9

See p. 254 for notes on this table.

¹Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 4.—Housing: Average value of housing secured with and without money expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Con.

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all housing plus fuel, light, and refrigeration (4)	Average expense for fuel, light, and refrigeration (5)	Average value of all housing (6)	Average value of housing secured						Percentage of housing value secured without money expenditure (13)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)				With money expenditure			Without money expenditure			
						All housing (7)	Family home (8)	Other housing (9)	Total (10)	Owned home (11)	Rent as pay or gift (12)	
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>												
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	23	14	\$311	\$92	\$218	\$190	\$190	(*)	\$28	\$28	-----	12.8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	54	25	401	107	289	212	203	\$9	77	75	\$2	26.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	80	26	373	108	264	232	225	7	32	23	9	12.1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	99	36	460	135	322	273	262	11	49	42	7	15.2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	78	34	497	135	361	256	249	7	105	105	-----	29.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	73	33	557	141	407	287	280	7	120	105	15	29.5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	93	34	573	129	441	326	307	19	115	100	16	26.1
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	90	38	619	159	460	318	297	21	142	119	23	30.9
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	47	29	673	157	515	402	379	23	113	113	-----	21.9
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	46	21	734	195	539	346	297	49	193	193	-----	35.8
\$5,000 and over.....	42	16	1,045	248	797	466	382	84	331	331	-----	41.5
<i>Family type Type I</i>												
\$250-\$499.....	23	4	189	69	120	86	86	-----	34	34	-----	28.3
\$500-\$749.....	115	11	229	55	168	126	126	-----	42	26	16	25.0
\$750-\$999.....	149	17	302	85	215	124	124	(*)	91	65	26	42.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	283	30	293	76	213	156	156	(*)	57	35	22	26.7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	287	28	371	104	265	177	171	6	88	80	8	33.2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	267	32	358	87	271	215	212	3	56	53	3	20.7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	239	35	446	122	323	219	211	8	104	89	15	32.2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	162	29	451	127	323	218	211	7	105	105	-----	32.5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	134	24	519	141	377	261	257	4	116	116	-----	30.8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	37	19	631	134	497	396	383	13	101	62	39	20.3
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	38	12	621	139	479	407	392	15	72	72	-----	15.0
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	22	10	655	140	512	313	296	17	199	199	-----	38.9
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	21	7	745	144	600	394	370	24	206	206	-----	34.3
\$5,000 and over.....	36	9	715	151	564	397	368	29	167	167	-----	29.6
<i>Types II and III</i>												
\$250-\$499.....	17	8	180	47	129	129	129	-----	7	7	-----	4.1
\$500-\$749.....	86	18	251	69	172	165	165	(*)	41	30	-----	25.6
\$750-\$999.....	167	25	245	80	160	119	119	(*)	11	11	-----	5.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	297	55	312	99	209	198	197	1	66	39	27	27.7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	327	60	338	96	238	172	172	(*)	66	39	-----	27.7
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	325	58	364	113	248	204	202	2	44	43	1	18.1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	304	63	409	131	275	222	219	3	53	34	19	19.3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	172	62	440	124	314	229	219	10	85	76	9	27.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	114	44	493	142	346	245	240	5	101	101	-----	29.2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	46	27	599	144	451	284	270	14	167	165	2	37.0
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	36	19	686	167	519	252	232	20	267	209	58	51.5
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	26	21	720	172	548	441	421	20	107	106	1	19.4
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	20	11	621	197	424	346	332	14	78	78	-----	18.4
\$5,000 and over.....	20	11	964	254	710	506	434	72	204	204	-----	28.7

See p. 254 for notes on this table.

*Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 4.—Housing: Average value of housing secured with and without money expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Con.

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all housing plus fuel, light, and refrigeration (4)	Average expense for fuel, light, and refrigeration (5)	Average value of all housing (6)	Average value of housing secured						Percentage of housing value secured without money expenditure (13)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)				With money expenditure			Without money expenditure			
						All housing (7)	Family home (8)	Other housing (9)	Total (10)	Owned home (11)	Rent as pay or gift (12)	
<i>Types IV and V</i>												
\$250-\$499.....	9	4	\$286	\$89	\$188	\$138	\$138	-----	\$50	\$50	-----	26.6
\$500-\$749.....	32	8	275	67	192	130	130	-----	62	62	-----	32.3
\$750-\$999.....	113	24	290	97	186	138	138	(*)	48	48	-----	25.8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	195	42	332	113	213	157	157	(*)	56	41	\$15	26.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	252	48	339	118	216	156	155	\$1	60	58	2	27.8
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	227	43	392	127	263	181	179	2	82	74	8	31.2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	243	53	470	141	327	201	198	3	126	126	-----	38.4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	185	57	470	142	325	209	203	6	116	113	3	35.7
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	167	52	476	149	324	198	182	10	132	117	15	40.7
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	72	30	622	146	473	282	251	31	191	191	(*)	40.5
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	61	27	630	182	447	311	290	21	136	136	-----	30.4
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	31	16	753	162	589	334	271	63	255	177	78	43.3
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	38	19	814	206	607	374	317	57	233	233	-----	38.4
\$5,000 and over.....	45	15	1,095	282	812	560	435	125	252	252	-----	31.0

See p. 254 for notes on this table.

*Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 4-A.—Money expenditure for family home by owners and renters, and facilities included in rent for family home: By occupation, family type, and income in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of families ¹		Average ex- pense for family home		Percentage of renters having specified facilities included in rent ²							Percentage with none of these facilities included in rent (15)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting ex- penditures (3)	Owning (4)	Renting (5)	Home owners (6)	Renters (7)	Heat (8)	Furnishings (9)	Garage (10)	Light (11)	Water (12)	Mechanical re- frigerator (13)	Refrigeration (14)	
<i>All families</i>														
\$250-\$499.....	49	16	37	63	\$99	\$122	12	33	28	12	94			6
\$500-\$749.....	233	37	16	64	61	151	18	32	51	27	92	14		1
\$750-\$999.....	429	66	32	59	96	152	11	42	45	10	82			3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	775	127	22	67	126	200	18	31	57	8	89	3	2	3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	866	136	37	56	116	214	19	44	59	12	82	8	5	4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	819	133	42	52	133	254	24	35	67	14	93	14	5	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	786	151	45	47	154	275	12	28	67	3	92	6	5	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	519	148	57	40	161	286	13	27	66	10	92	6	5	4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	415	120	56	41	146	328	24	30	63	1	94	23	7	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	155	76	60	31	270	374	32	24	75	16	95	24	13	5
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	135	58	53	38	226	420	23	22	71	3	92	15	5	4
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	79	47	67	26	245	513	36	24	57		92	4		8
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	79	37	63	37	248	474	11	9	56		100			
\$5,000 and over.....	101	35	69	31	352	597	48	15	54		93			
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>														
\$250-\$499.....	49	16	37	63	99	122	12	33	28	12	94			6
\$500-\$749.....	196	25	16	60	69	142	14	29	53	28	96	14		
\$750-\$999.....	356	43	33	57	99	141	14	44	43	9	83			3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	502	48	18	67	106	192	14	35	62	6	87		2	4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	591	51	35	58	116	210	19	47	59	13	82	8	5	2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	449	41	56	39	137	232	14	32	71	21	95	8	8	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	394	49	61	31	159	242		31	73	5	90	7	7	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	239	40	63	35	155	254	8	21	62	8	100			
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	163	28	54	42	125	251	17	37	63		84	21		
<i>Clerical</i>														
\$500-\$749.....	37	12	18	82	24	195	35	43	43	21	71	14		7
\$750-\$999.....	73	23	29	71	73	193	3	33	50	15	82			6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	152	41	24	74	187	214	18	29	52	16	90	7	2	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	144	31	34	50	134	205	16	37	52	4	80		4	12
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	230	36	23	72	119	280	45	46	58	7	93	24		3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	223	39	26	68	142	299	22	18	56	2	96	2	6	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	143	41	42	54	144	285	10	35	65	4	86	7	10	10
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	124	37	67	33	139	317	27	30	53		100	7		

See p. 255 for notes on this table.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 4-A.—Money expenditure for family home by owners and renters, and facilities included in rent for family home: By occupation, family type, and income in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

(1)	Number of families		Percentage of families		Average expense for family home		Percentage of renters having specified facilities included in rent							(15)
	Eligible	Reporting expenditures	Owning	Renting	Home owners	Renters	Heat	Furnishings	Garage	Light	Water	Mechanical refrigerator	Refrigeration	
<i>Independent business and professional</i>														
\$1,000-\$1,249	98	24	39	57	\$154	\$219	37	15	36	5	100	10	5	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499	77	29	64	31	97	255	19	25	53	25	79	10	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749	60	30	46	49	144	262	12	19	66	-----	85	7	-----	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999	70	27	45	50	126	298	16	25	73	-----	91	7	5	9
\$2,000-\$2,249	59	33	81	16	196	392	22	8	70	53	87	13	-----	13
\$2,250-\$2,499	55	22	44	56	177	420	17	5	88	-----	100	12	5	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999	62	42	81	12	237	366	9	9	100	-----	100	9	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,499	45	20	58	38	283	362	22	-----	78	-----	100	-----	-----	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999	32	18	67	15	195	396	80	20	20	-----	100	20	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999	33	16	58	42	290	550	27	22	60	-----	100	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over	59	19	62	38	376	481	50	33	54	-----	83	-----	-----	-----
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>														
\$1,000-\$1,249	23	14	20	80	109	208	41	24	57	18	100	12	12	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499	54	25	33	64	127	246	26	52	82	5	91	17	5	4
\$1,500-\$1,749	80	26	16	68	118	266	12	28	78	12	88	12	6	12
\$1,750-\$1,999	99	36	27	62	184	299	19	40	75	3	93	9	-----	3
\$2,000-\$2,249	78	34	49	51	174	326	27	32	77	9	85	19	9	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499	73	33	48	43	204	415	34	31	65	5	100	49	26	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999	93	34	46	43	298	376	41	30	65	22	94	30	17	6
\$3,000-\$3,499	90	38	50	38	185	439	23	29	69	3	89	20	7	6
\$3,500-\$3,999	47	29	67	33	299	541	25	25	66	-----	90	-----	-----	10
\$4,000-\$4,999	46	21	66	34	222	416	-----	-----	53	-----	100	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over	42	16	79	21	308	690	47	-----	53	-----	100	-----	-----	-----
<i>Family type: Type I</i>														
\$250-\$499	23	4	50	50	53	120	-----	50	-----	-----	100	-----	-----	-----
\$500-\$749	115	11	17	43	52	138	37	37	37	58	95	32	-----	-----
\$750-\$999	149	17	32	54	104	150	22	48	52	18	82	-----	-----	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249	283	30	22	66	103	192	30	52	40	14	97	7	1	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499	287	28	48	50	108	238	22	64	53	14	79	3	-----	5
\$1,500-\$1,749	267	32	35	63	113	272	42	38	60	14	96	33	14	2
\$1,750-\$1,999	239	35	44	45	159	279	12	44	76	-----	96	9	13	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249	162	29	66	34	167	301	18	13	55	15	93	13	13	7
\$2,250-\$2,499	134	24	46	51	146	370	47	30	62	-----	100	35	13	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999	37	19	37	44	516	380	47	20	74	-----	87	34	-----	13
\$3,000-\$3,499	38	12	50	33	346	456	50	35	50	-----	100	35	-----	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999	22	10	75	25	206	600	50	50	50	-----	100	-----	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999	21	7	70	30	305	501	50	-----	-----	-----	100	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over	36	9	56	44	240	612	100	31	15	-----	85	-----	-----	-----

See p. 255 for notes on this table.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 4-A.—Money expenditure for family home by owners and renters, and facilities included in rent for family home: By occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of families		Average ex- pense for family home		Percentage of renters having specified facilities included in rent							Percentage with none of these facilities included in rent (15)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting ex- penditures (3)	Owning (4)	Renting (5)	Home owners (6)	Renters (7)	Heat (8)	Furnishings (9)	Garage (10)	Light (11)	Water (12)	Mechanical re- frigerator (13)	Refrigeration (14)	
<i>Types II and III</i>														
\$250-\$499	17	8	-----	100	-----	\$129	25	25	38	25	88	-----	-----	12
\$500-\$749	86	18	2	98	72	167	3	28	58	3	86	-----	-----	3
\$750-\$999	167	25	22	72	76	140	7	26	39	7	91	-----	-----	2
\$1,000-\$1,249	297	55	17	76	174	201	10	22	70	5	81	-----	1	4
\$1,250-\$1,499	327	60	28	60	116	216	26	45	61	14	88	14	10	1
\$1,500-\$1,749	325	58	36	56	152	238	19	35	79	12	86	4	-----	4
\$1,750-\$1,999	304	63	37	52	168	276	13	20	56	-----	92	3	1	2
\$2,000-\$2,249	172	62	44	52	187	253	14	30	71	9	96	2	-----	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499	114	44	46	54	135	331	18	32	76	4	96	13	4	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999	46	27	56	32	192	363	22	32	78	22	100	22	22	-----
\$3,000-\$3,499	36	19	57	27	191	409	28	28	86	14	100	14	28	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999	26	21	72	28	354	556	39	20	61	-----	100	9	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999	20	11	53	47	235	423	-----	17	44	-----	100	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over	20	11	73	27	440	432	-----	-----	70	-----	100	-----	-----	-----
<i>Types IV and V</i>														
\$250-\$499	9	4	75	25	153	96	-----	-----	100	-----	100	-----	-----	-----
\$500-\$749	32	8	50	50	115	144	-----	25	75	-----	100	-----	-----	-----
\$750-\$999	113	24	47	48	102	182	3	68	44	3	65	-----	-----	12
\$1,000-\$1,249	195	42	31	54	105	216	12	12	60	6	92	3	8	8
\$1,250-\$1,499	252	48	38	57	125	178	1	18	64	2	76	1	1	10
\$1,500-\$1,749	227	43	60	35	131	259	7	31	53	16	100	5	-----	2
\$1,750-\$1,999	243	53	57	43	140	265	10	19	76	14	89	6	4	2
\$2,000-\$2,249	185	57	62	36	136	312	6	36	70	6	87	6	4	6
\$2,250-\$2,499	167	52	70	24	153	281	5	29	54	-----	86	17	2	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999	72	30	75	23	214	383	30	15	70	30	100	15	15	-----
\$3,000-\$3,499	61	27	52	48	200	397	-----	9	82	-----	82	-----	-----	9
\$3,500-\$3,999	31	16	58	24	194	402	22	11	56	-----	78	-----	-----	22
\$4,000-\$4,999	38	19	64	36	214	478	-----	11	81	-----	100	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over	45	15	78	22	387	668	-----	-----	100	-----	100	-----	-----	-----

See p. 255 for notes on this table.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 5.—Household operation: Average money expenditure for groups of items of household operation, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class	Number of families		Average money expenditure for household operation					Percentage of total household operation expenditure		
	Eligible	Reporting expenditures	Total	Fuel, light, and refrigeration ¹	Paid household help		Other items	Fuel, light, and refrigeration ¹	Paid household help	Other items
					Average amount	Percentage of families having				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>All families</i>										
\$250-\$499.....	49	16	\$96	\$65	\$3	4	\$28	67.7	3.1	29.2
\$500-\$749.....	233	37	96	62	(*)	2	34	64.6	(*)	35.4
\$750-\$999.....	429	66	122	86	1	1	35	70.5	.8	28.7
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	775	127	135	94	2	7	39	69.6	1.5	28.9
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	866	136	158	105	3	8	50	66.5	1.9	31.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	819	133	167	108	2	10	57	64.7	1.2	34.1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	786	151	212	131	13	14	68	61.8	6.1	32.1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	519	148	212	132	5	16	75	62.3	2.4	35.3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	415	120	238	145	10	17	83	60.9	4.2	34.9
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	155	76	284	142	37	32	105	50.0	13.0	37.0
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	135	58	344	166	53	47	125	48.3	15.4	36.3
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	79	47	343	160	56	45	127	46.7	16.3	37.0
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	79	37	453	187	122	61	144	41.3	26.9	31.8
\$5,000 and over.....	101	35	651	230	256	81	165	35.3	39.4	25.3
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>										
\$250-\$499.....	49	16	96	65	3	4	28	67.7	3.5	28.8
\$500-\$749.....	196	25	97	62	-----	-----	35	63.9	-----	36.1
\$750-\$999.....	356	43	121	86	1	2	34	71.1	.8	28.1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	502	48	135	97	1	6	37	71.9	.7	27.4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	591	51	152	102	3	6	47	66.6	2.0	31.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	449	41	166	111	1	8	54	66.9	.6	32.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	394	49	216	132	17	12	67	61.1	7.9	31.0
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	239	40	196	128	2	6	66	65.3	1.0	33.7
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	163	28	224	145	6	8	73	64.7	2.7	32.6
<i>Clerical</i>										
\$500-\$749.....	37	12	86	59	1	12	26	68.6	1.2	30.2
\$750-\$999.....	73	23	128	86	-----	-----	42	67.2	-----	32.8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	152	41	136	92	2	8	42	67.6	1.5	30.9
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	144	31	169	116	3	10	45	68.7	4.7	26.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	230	36	157	99	1	4	57	63.1	.6	36.3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	223	39	186	122	3	12	61	65.6	1.6	32.8
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	143	41	214	134	5	15	75	62.6	2.3	35.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	124	37	224	137	5	12	82	61.2	2.2	36.6
<i>Independent business and professional</i>										
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	98	24	138	84	6	12	48	61.3	4.4	34.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	77	29	182	109	3	18	70	59.9	1.6	38.5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	60	30	201	124	6	24	71	61.7	3.0	35.3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	70	27	265	151	22	33	92	56.6	8.3	35.1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	59	33	249	136	13	25	100	54.6	5.2	40.2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	55	22	274	167	5	40	102	61.0	1.8	37.2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	62	42	315	162	41	36	112	51.4	13.0	35.6
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	45	20	364	180	51	51	133	49.5	14.0	36.5
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	32	18	354	163	60	42	131	46.2	17.0	36.8
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	33	16	480	177	156	46	147	36.9	32.5	30.6
\$5,000 and over.....	59	19	593	217	219	78	157	36.6	36.9	26.5

See p. 255 for notes on this table.

* Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 5.—Household operation: Average money expenditure for groups of items of household operation, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class	Number of families		Average money expenditure for household operation					Percentage of total household operation expenditure		
	Eligible	Reporting expenditures	Total	Fuel, light, and refrigeration	Paid household help		Other items	Fuel, light, and refrigeration	Paid household help	Other items
					Average amount	Percentage of families having				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>										
\$1,000-\$1,249	23	14	\$144	\$92	\$2	10	\$50	63.9	1.4	34.7
\$1,250-\$1,499	54	25	165	107	1	6	57	64.8	0.6	34.6
\$1,500-\$1,749	80	26	181	108	5	24	68	59.7	2.8	37.5
\$1,750-\$1,999	99	36	224	135	12	16	77	60.3	5.3	34.4
\$2,000-\$2,249	78	34	225	135	10	38	90	60.0	4.4	35.6
\$2,250-\$2,499	73	33	265	141	30	26	94	53.2	11.3	35.5
\$2,500-\$2,999	93	34	263	129	33	29	101	48.9	13.2	37.9
\$3,000-\$3,499	90	38	334	159	55	45	120	47.6	16.5	35.9
\$3,500-\$3,999	47	29	335	157	53	48	125	46.9	15.8	37.3
\$4,000-\$4,999	46	21	435	195	98	72	142	44.8	22.5	32.7
\$5,000 and over	42	16	731	248	307	84	176	33.9	42.0	24.1
<i>Family type: Type I</i>										
\$250-\$499	23	4	93	69			24	74.2		25.8
\$500-\$749	115	11	96	55	(*)	4	41	57.3	(*)	42.7
\$750-\$999	149	17	121	85			36	70.2		29.8
\$1,000-\$1,249	283	30	111	76	1	9	34	68.5	.9	30.6
\$1,250-\$1,499	287	28	161	104	4	12	53	64.6	2.5	32.9
\$1,500-\$1,749	267	32	143	87	2	12	54	60.8	1.4	37.8
\$1,750-\$1,999	239	35	195	122	3	15	70	62.6	1.5	35.9
\$2,000-\$2,249	162	29	216	127	6	15	83	58.8	2.8	38.4
\$2,250-\$2,499	134	24	232	141	1	15	90	60.8	.4	38.8
\$2,500-\$2,999	37	19	309	134	53	29	122	43.3	17.2	39.5
\$3,000-\$3,499	38	12	312	139	26	51	147	44.6	8.3	47.1
\$3,500-\$3,999	22	10	301	140	35	50	126	46.5	11.6	41.9
\$4,000-\$4,999	21	7	430	144	181	51	155	30.0	37.7	32.3
\$5,000 and over	36	9	466	151	150	90	165	32.4	32.2	35.4
<i>Types II and III</i>										
\$250-\$499	17	8	79	47	10	12	22	59.5	12.4	28.1
\$500-\$749	86	18	95	69			26	72.6		27.4
\$750-\$999	167	25	109	80			29	73.4		26.6
\$1,000-\$1,249	297	55	141	99	4	9	38	70.2	2.8	27.0
\$1,250-\$1,499	327	60	144	96	1	7	47	66.7	.7	32.6
\$1,500-\$1,749	325	58	171	113	2	9	56	66.1	1.2	32.7
\$1,750-\$1,999	304	63	224	131	27	20	66	58.5	12.0	29.5
\$2,000-\$2,249	172	62	204	124	8	21	72	60.8	3.9	35.3
\$2,250-\$2,499	114	44	242	142	25	22	75	58.7	10.3	31.0
\$2,500-\$2,999	46	27	282	144	39	33	99	51.1	13.8	35.1
\$3,000-\$3,499	36	19	405	167	124	73	114	41.2	30.6	28.2
\$3,500-\$3,999	26	21	384	172	96	61	116	44.8	25.0	30.2
\$4,000-\$4,999	20	11	435	197	102	76	136	45.3	23.4	31.3
\$5,000 and over	20	11	790	254	379	82	167	32.1	48.0	19.9

See p. 255 for notes on this table.

*Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 5.—Household operation: Average money expenditure for groups of items of household operation, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for household operation					Percentage of total household operation expenditure		
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Fuel, light, and refrigeration (5)	Paid household help		Other items (8)	Fuel, light, and refrigeration (9)	Paid household help (10)	Other items (11)
					Average amount (6)	Percentage of families having (7)				
<i>Types IV and V</i>										
\$250-\$499.....	9	4	\$137	\$89	-----	-----	\$48	65.0	-----	35.0
\$500-\$749.....	32	8	97	67	-----	-----	30	69.1	-----	30.9
\$750-\$999.....	113	24	142	97	\$3	5	42	68.3	2.1	29.6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	195	42	163	113	-----	-----	50	69.3	-----	30.7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	252	48	173	118	5	4	50	68.2	2.9	28.9
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	227	43	191	127	2	8	62	66.5	1.0	32.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	243	53	216	141	4	7	71	65.3	1.8	32.9
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	185	57	214	142	3	10	69	66.4	1.4	32.2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	167	52	239	149	6	15	84	62.3	2.5	35.2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	72	30	274	146	27	33	101	53.3	9.8	36.9
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	61	27	327	182	29	29	116	55.6	8.9	35.5
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	31	16	337	162	38	29	137	48.1	11.3	40.6
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	38	19	449	206	100	58	143	45.9	22.3	31.8
\$5,000 and over.....	45	15	736	282	285	73	169	38.3	38.7	23.0

See p. 255 for notes on this table.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 6.—**Clothing:** Average money expenditure for clothing for husband and wife and other family members, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and in- come class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for clothing ¹				Percentage of total fam- ily clothing expenditure		
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	All family mem- bers (4)	Hus- band (5)	Wife (6)	Other family mem- bers ² (7)	Hus- band (8)	Wife (9)	Other family mem- bers ² (10)
<i>All families</i>									
\$250-\$499.....	49	16	\$54	\$21	\$15	\$18	38.9	27.8	33.3
\$500-\$749.....	233	37	73	28	28	17	38.4	38.4	23.2
\$750-\$999.....	429	66	85	30	29	26	35.3	34.1	30.6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	775	127	118	39	52	27	33.0	44.1	22.9
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	866	136	142	50	54	38	35.2	38.0	26.8
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	819	133	150	59	57	34	39.3	38.0	22.7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	786	151	199	72	81	46	36.2	40.7	23.1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	519	148	214	76	80	58	35.5	37.4	27.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	415	120	246	86	92	68	35.0	37.4	27.6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	155	76	317	103	110	104	32.5	34.7	32.8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	135	58	313	111	114	93	34.9	35.9	29.2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	79	47	369	129	143	97	35.0	38.8	26.2
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	79	37	508	166	152	160	32.7	35.8	31.5
\$5,000 and over.....	101	35	597	177	276	144	29.6	46.3	24.1
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>									
\$250-\$499.....	49	16	54	21	15	18	38.9	27.8	33.3
\$500-\$749.....	196	25	74	27	28	19	36.5	37.8	25.7
\$750-\$999.....	356	43	86	30	29	27	34.9	33.7	31.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	502	48	117	38	52	27	32.5	44.4	23.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	591	51	141	49	54	38	34.8	38.3	26.9
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	449	41	135	52	50	33	38.6	37.0	24.4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	394	49	186	66	73	47	35.5	39.2	25.3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	239	40	206	65	78	63	31.6	37.8	30.6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	163	28	238	73	85	80	30.7	35.7	33.6
<i>Clerical</i>									
\$500-\$749.....	37	12	70	35	26	9	50.0	37.1	12.9
\$750-\$999.....	73	23	81	29	33	19	35.8	40.7	23.5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	152	41	128	47	53	28	36.7	41.4	21.9
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	144	31	153	57	61	35	37.3	39.8	22.9
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	230	36	173	70	68	35	40.5	39.3	20.2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	223	39	212	78	88	46	36.8	41.5	21.7
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	143	41	214	80	76	58	37.4	35.5	27.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	124	37	243	94	94	55	38.7	38.7	22.6
<i>Independent business and professional</i>									
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	98	24	104	32	47	25	30.8	45.2	24.0
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	77	29	133	48	50	35	36.1	37.6	26.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	60	30	155	57	56	42	36.8	36.1	27.1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	70	27	204	70	86	48	34.3	42.2	23.5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	59	33	217	81	84	52	37.3	38.7	24.0
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	55	22	237	78	83	76	32.9	35.0	32.1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	62	42	312	96	106	110	30.8	34.0	35.2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	45	20	303	114	106	83	37.6	35.0	27.4
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	32	18	384	121	147	116	31.5	38.3	30.2
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	33	16	471	172	172	127	36.5	36.5	27.0
\$5,000 and over.....	59	19	639	174	324	141	27.2	50.7	22.1

See p. 255 for notes on this table.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 6.—**Clothing:** Average money expenditure for clothing for husband and wife and other family members, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for clothing				Percentage of total family clothing expenditure		
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	All family members (4)	Husband (5)	Wife (6)	Other family members (7)	Husband (8)	Wife (9)	Other family members (10)
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>									
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	23	14	\$132	\$50	\$55	\$27	37.9	41.7	20.4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	54	25	129	47	54	28	36.4	41.9	21.7
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	80	26	170	67	68	35	39.4	40.0	20.6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	99	36	215	78	94	43	36.3	43.7	20.0
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	78	34	237	98	91	48	41.4	38.4	20.2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	73	33	275	105	110	60	38.2	40.0	21.8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	93	34	320	108	113	99	33.8	35.3	30.9
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	90	38	325	109	119	97	33.5	36.7	29.8
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	47	29	358	135	141	82	37.7	39.4	22.9
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	46	21	535	161	189	185	30.1	35.3	34.6
\$5,000 and over.....	42	16	538	181	209	148	33.6	38.8	27.6
<i>Family type: Type I</i>									
\$250-\$499.....	23	4	41	26	12	3	63.4	29.3	7.3
\$500-\$749.....	115	11	55	27	28	-----	49.1	50.9	-----
\$750-\$999.....	149	17	60	30	29	1	50.0	48.3	1.7
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	283	30	100	41	58	1	41.0	58.0	1.0
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	287	28	109	49	60	-----	45.0	55.0	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	267	32	146	76	69	1	52.0	47.3	.7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	239	35	166	79	86	1	47.6	51.8	.6
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	162	29	176	90	85	1	51.1	48.3	.6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	134	24	188	90	97	1	47.9	51.6	.5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	37	19	275	138	135	2	50.2	49.1	.7
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	38	12	276	127	149	-----	46.0	54.0	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	22	10	312	141	171	-----	45.2	54.8	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	21	7	350	174	165	11	49.8	47.1	3.1
\$5,000 and over.....	36	9	457	178	279	-----	38.9	61.1	-----
<i>Types II and III</i>									
\$250-\$499.....	17	8	51	14	17	20	27.4	33.3	39.3
\$500-\$749.....	86	18	95	34	32	29	35.8	33.7	30.5
\$750-\$999.....	167	25	92	33	32	27	35.9	34.8	29.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	297	55	132	45	55	33	33.8	41.4	24.8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	327	60	145	56	59	30	38.6	40.7	20.7
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	325	58	148	59	57	32	39.9	38.5	21.6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	304	63	217	81	95	41	37.3	43.8	18.9
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	172	62	214	72	86	56	33.6	40.2	26.2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	114	44	258	95	109	54	36.8	42.3	20.9
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	46	27	271	92	113	66	33.9	41.7	24.4
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	36	19	334	126	129	79	37.7	38.6	23.7
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	26	21	383	142	150	91	37.1	39.1	23.8
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	20	11	557	197	266	94	35.4	47.7	16.9
\$5,000 and over.....	20	11	686	244	300	142	35.6	43.7	20.7

See p. 255 for notes on this table.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 6.—Clothing: Average money expenditure for clothing for husband and wife and other family members, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and in- come class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for clothing				Percentage of total fam- ily clothing expenditure		
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	All family mem- bers (4)	Hus- band (5)	Wife (6)	Other family mem- bers (7)	Hus- band (8)	Wife (9)	Other family mem- bers (10)
<i>Types IV and V</i>									
\$250-\$499.....	9	4	\$94	\$20	\$18	\$56	21.3	19.1	69.6
\$500-\$749.....	32	8	82	20	17	45	24.4	20.7	54.9
\$750-\$999.....	113	24	110	25	27	58	22.7	24.5	52.8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	195	42	122	30	37	55	24.6	30.3	45.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	252	48	174	44	42	88	25.3	24.1	50.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	227	43	158	39	44	75	24.7	27.8	47.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	243	53	209	52	59	98	24.9	28.2	46.9
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	185	57	247	68	71	108	27.5	28.7	43.8
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	167	52	284	76	76	132	26.8	26.8	46.4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	72	30	368	92	95	181	25.0	25.8	49.2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	61	27	333	91	85	157	27.3	25.5	47.2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	31	16	397	110	118	169	27.7	29.7	42.6
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	38	19	570	144	146	280	25.3	25.6	49.1
\$5,000 and over.....	45	15	669	146	264	259	21.8	39.5	38.7

See p. 255 for note on this table.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 7.—Personal care: Average money expenditure for toilet articles and preparations, and services, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for personal care			Percentage of total personal-care expenditure	
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing expend- iture (3)	Total (4)	Serv- ices ¹ (5)	Toilet articles and prepara- tions (6)	Serv- ices ¹ (7)	Toilet articles and prepara- tions (8)
<i>All families</i>							
\$250-\$499	49	16	\$15	\$6	\$9	40.0	60.0
\$500-\$749	233	37	23	9	14	39.1	60.9
\$750-\$999	429	66	24	10	14	41.7	58.3
\$1,000-\$1,249	775	127	32	14	18	43.7	56.3
\$1,250-\$1,499	866	136	35	14	21	40.0	60.0
\$1,500-\$1,749	819	133	39	18	21	46.2	53.8
\$1,750-\$1,999	786	151	44	22	22	50.0	50.0
\$2,000-\$2,249	519	148	49	25	24	51.0	49.0
\$2,250-\$2,499	415	120	50	24	26	48.0	52.0
\$2,500-\$2,999	155	76	60	30	30	50.0	50.0
\$3,000-\$3,499	135	58	70	37	33	52.9	47.1
\$3,500-\$3,999	79	47	77	44	33	57.1	42.9
\$4,000-\$4,999	79	37	80	43	37	53.8	46.2
\$5,000 and over	101	35	117	69	48	59.0	41.0
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>							
\$250-\$499	49	16	15	6	9	40.0	60.0
\$500-\$749	196	25	23	9	14	39.1	60.9
\$750-\$999	359	43	25	10	15	40.0	60.0
\$1,000-\$1,249	592	48	32	14	18	43.8	56.2
\$1,250-\$1,499	591	51	34	12	22	35.3	64.7
\$1,500-\$1,749	449	41	38	19	19	50.0	50.0
\$1,750-\$1,999	394	49	42	21	21	50.0	50.0
\$2,000-\$2,249	239	40	51	25	26	49.0	51.0
\$2,250-\$2,499	163	28	52	24	28	46.2	53.8
<i>Clerical</i>							
\$500-\$749	37	12	21	9	12	42.9	57.1
\$750-\$999	73	23	25	10	15	40.0	60.0
\$1,000-\$1,249	152	41	32	14	18	43.7	56.3
\$1,250-\$1,499	144	31	40	18	22	45.0	55.0
\$1,500-\$1,749	230	36	41	16	25	39.0	61.0
\$1,750-\$1,999	223	39	41	21	20	51.2	48.8
\$2,000-\$2,249	143	41	47	25	22	53.2	46.8
\$2,250-\$2,499	124	37	45	22	23	48.9	51.1
<i>Independent business and professional</i>							
\$1,000-\$1,249	98	24	29	13	16	44.8	55.2
\$1,250-\$1,499	77	29	34	18	16	52.9	47.1
\$1,500-\$1,749	60	30	39	17	22	43.6	56.4
\$1,750-\$1,999	70	27	56	27	29	48.2	51.8
\$2,000-\$2,249	59	33	47	24	23	51.1	48.9
\$2,250-\$2,499	55	22	54	27	27	50.0	50.0
\$2,500-\$2,999	62	42	63	32	31	50.8	49.2
\$3,000-\$3,499	45	20	67	38	29	56.7	43.3
\$3,500-\$3,999	32	18	65	37	28	56.9	43.1
\$4,000-\$4,999	33	16	74	43	31	58.1	41.9
\$5,000 and over	59	19	118	71	47	60.2	39.8

See p. 255 for note on this table.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 7.—Personal care: Average money expenditure for toilet articles and preparations, and services, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for personal care			Percentage of total personal-care expenditure	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditure (3)	Total (4)	Services (5)	Toilet articles and preparations (6)	Services (7)	Toilet articles and preparations (8)
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>							
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	23	14	\$36	\$18	\$18	50.0	50.0
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	54	25	36	15	21	41.7	58.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	80	26	40	19	21	47.5	52.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	99	36	48	24	24	50.0	50.0
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	78	34	49	23	26	46.9	53.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	73	33	49	23	26	46.9	53.1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	93	34	57	28	29	49.1	50.9
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	90	38	71	36	35	50.7	49.3
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	47	29	84	49	35	58.3	41.7
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	46	21	84	43	41	51.2	48.8
\$5,000 and over.....	42	16	116	67	49	57.8	42.2
<i>Family type: Type I</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	23	4	10	4	6	40.0	60.0
\$500-\$749.....	115	11	23	10	13	48.5	56.5
\$750-\$999.....	149	17	20	8	12	40.0	60.0
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	283	30	32	16	16	50.0	50.0
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	287	28	28	12	16	42.9	57.1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	267	32	37	18	19	48.6	51.4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	239	35	41	20	21	48.8	51.2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	162	29	44	22	22	50.0	50.0
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	134	24	50	25	25	50.0	50.0
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	37	19	53	26	27	49.1	50.9
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	38	12	59	28	31	47.5	52.5
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	22	10	77	48	29	62.3	37.7
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	21	7	57	28	29	49.1	50.9
\$5,000 and over.....	36	9	74	41	33	55.4	44.6
<i>Types II and III</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	17	8	19	9	10	47.4	52.6
\$500-\$749.....	86	18	23	8	15	34.8	65.2
\$750-\$999.....	167	25	25	10	15	40.0	60.0
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	297	55	31	13	18	41.9	58.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	327	60	39	15	24	38.5	61.5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	325	58	37	17	20	45.9	54.1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	304	63	46	23	23	50.0	50.0
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	172	62	50	25	25	50.0	50.0
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	114	44	50	24	26	48.0	52.0
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	46	27	52	25	27	48.1	51.9
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	36	19	74	40	34	54.1	45.9
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	26	21	83	44	39	53.0	47.0
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	20	11	85	45	40	52.9	47.1
\$5,000 and over.....	20	11	123	66	57	53.7	46.3

See p. 255 for note on this table.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 7.—Personal care: Average money expenditure for toilet articles and preparations, and services, and percentage distribution of such expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for personal care			Percentage of total personal-care expenditure	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditure (3)	Total (4)	Services (5)	Toilet articles and preparations (6)	Services (7)	Toilet articles and preparations (8)
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	9	4	\$18	\$0	\$12	33.3	66.7
\$500-\$749.....	32	8	19	5	14	26.3	73.7
\$750-\$999.....	113	24	30	14	16	46.7	53.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	195	42	32	13	19	40.6	59.4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	252	48	38	15	23	39.5	60.5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	227	43	44	20	24	45.5	54.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	243	53	43	21	22	48.8	51.2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	185	57	53	27	26	50.9	49.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	167	52	49	23	26	46.9	53.1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	72	30	68	35	33	51.5	48.5
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	61	27	75	40	35	53.3	46.7
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	31	16	72	41	31	56.9	43.1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	38	19	90	51	39	56.7	43.3
\$5,000 and over.....	45	15	150	94	56	62.7	37.3

See p. 255 for note on this table.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 8.—Automobile operation and purchase: Percentage of families owning and purchasing automobiles, average money expenditure for all families for operation and purchase, by occupation, family type, and income in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of all families		Average money expenditure of all families		
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Owning automobiles (4)	Purchasing automobiles (5)	Operation and purchase ¹ (6)	Operation ¹ (7)	Purchase (net) ² (8)
<i>All families</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	49	16	38	4	\$13	\$11	\$2
\$500-\$749.....	233	37	56	20	62	35	27
\$750-\$999.....	429	66	65	8	60	43	17
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	775	127	70	26	133	66	67
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	866	136	76	20	147	78	69
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	819	133	69	18	171	86	85
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	786	151	79	24	185	99	86
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	519	148	78	23	256	123	133
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	415	120	86	26	244	129	115
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	155	76	89	22	288	179	109
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	135	58	78	18	235	136	99
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	79	47	93	29	393	226	167
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	79	37	94	29	416	205	211
\$5,000 and over.....	101	35	78	25	474	305	169
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	49	16	38	4	13	11	2
\$500-\$749.....	196	25	60	22	69	38	31
\$750-\$999.....	356	43	69	8	62	46	16
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	502	48	74	31	143	71	72
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	591	51	76	21	153	76	77
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	449	41	68	20	187	84	103
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	394	49	84	26	173	99	74
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	239	40	73	28	290	109	181
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	163	28	100	43	311	130	181
<i>Clerical</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	37	12	36	5	29	22	7
\$750-\$999.....	73	23	43	11	54	33	21
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	152	41	67	14	91	56	35
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	144	31	75	23	162	91	71
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	230	36	70	19	149	90	69
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	223	39	64	21	170	90	80
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	143	41	79	17	195	129	66
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	124	37	72	18	189	99	90
<i>Independent business and professional</i>							
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	98	24	59	20	151	59	92
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	77	29	69	5	72	61	11
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	60	30	78	7	124	75	49
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	70	27	74	30	301	111	190
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	59	33	90	15	216	122	94
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	55	22	80	7	223	190	83
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	62	42	92	28	315	153	162
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	45	20	95	14	246	158	85
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	32	18	91	35	402	202	200
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	33	16	100	21	367	204	163
\$5,000 and over.....	59	19	75	31	588	356	232

See p. 255 for notes on this table.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 8.—Automobile operation and purchase: Percentage of families owning and purchasing automobiles, average money expenditure for all families for operation and purchase, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of all families		Average expenditure of all families		
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Owning automobiles (4)	Purchasing automobiles (5)	Operation and purchase ¹ (6)	Operation (7)	Purchase (net) (8)
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>							
\$1,000-\$1,249	23	14	58	18	\$97	\$53	\$44
\$1,250-\$1,499	54	25	88	17	150	101	49
\$1,500-\$1,749	80	26	68	15	167	92	75
\$1,750-\$1,999	99	36	95	12	181	111	70
\$2,000-\$2,249	78	34	82	23	295	155	140
\$2,250-\$2,499	73	33	84	17	208	131	75
\$2,500-\$2,999	93	34	87	18	269	197	72
\$3,000-\$3,499	90	38	70	20	228	124	104
\$3,500-\$3,999	47	29	94	25	388	242	146
\$4,000-\$4,999	46	21	90	34	451	205	246
\$5,000 and over	42	16	83	17	314	233	81
<i>Family type: Type I</i>							
\$250-\$499	23	4	25	4	4	4	---
\$500-\$749	115	11	61	27	63	51	12
\$750-\$999	149	17	73	10	69	44	25
\$1,000-\$1,249	283	30	80	38	175	75	100
\$1,250-\$1,499	287	28	75	18	190	84	106
\$1,500-\$1,749	267	32	60	26	247	99	148
\$1,750-\$1,999	239	35	78	23	232	112	120
\$2,000-\$2,249	162	29	75	25	332	146	186
\$2,250-\$2,499	134	24	89	17	241	150	91
\$2,500-\$2,999	37	19	100	19	273	221	52
\$3,000-\$3,499	38	12	74	9	179	134	45
\$3,500-\$3,999	22	10	100	17	355	222	133
\$4,000-\$4,999	21	7	100	40	576	256	320
\$5,000 and over	36	9	77	31	637	366	271
<i>Types II and III</i>							
\$250-\$499	17	8	50	12	25	19	6
\$500-\$749	86	18	43	18	78	20	58
\$750-\$999	167	25	61	12	67	47	20
\$1,000-\$1,249	297	55	66	21	106	58	48
\$1,250-\$1,499	327	60	83	24	145	84	61
\$1,500-\$1,749	325	58	81	12	129	86	43
\$1,750-\$1,999	304	63	71	22	163	84	79
\$2,000-\$2,249	172	62	81	26	246	129	117
\$2,250-\$2,499	114	44	84	33	271	129	142
\$2,500-\$2,999	46	27	93	21	280	159	121
\$3,000-\$3,499	36	19	89	26	302	158	144
\$3,500-\$3,999	26	21	90	29	371	214	157
\$4,000-\$4,999	20	11	88	41	453	220	233
\$5,000 and over	20	11	82	18	421	265	156
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
\$250-\$499	9	4	50	12	12	12	---
\$500-\$749	32	8	75	17	17	17	---
\$750-\$999	113	24	59	38	38	38	---
\$1,000-\$1,249	195	42	60	17	113	67	46
\$1,250-\$1,499	252	48	67	15	101	65	86
\$1,500-\$1,749	227	43	63	18	137	69	68
\$1,750-\$1,999	243	53	88	27	166	104	62
\$2,000-\$2,249	185	57	78	19	198	96	192
\$2,250-\$2,499	167	52	85	30	230	113	117
\$2,500-\$2,999	72	30	82	23	300	171	129
\$3,000-\$3,499	61	27	74	18	230	124	106
\$3,500-\$3,999	31	16	91	38	441	239	202
\$4,000-\$4,999	38	19	95	16	307	167	140
\$5,000 and over	45	15	78	24	367	274	98

See p. 255 for notes on this table.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 9.—Recreation: Average money expenditure for recreation of specified types, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for recreation				
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Paid admissions		Equipment for games and sports (7)	Other ¹ (8)
				Movies (5)	Other ¹ (6)		
<i>All families</i>							
\$250-\$499	49	16	\$13	\$4	(*)	(*)	\$9
\$500-\$749	233	37	20	9	\$1	\$1	9
\$750-\$999	429	66	22	6	2	2	12
\$1,000-\$1,249	775	127	30	10	3	2	15
\$1,250-\$1,499	866	136	40	12	3	4	21
\$1,500-\$1,749	819	133	50	14	6	8	22
\$1,750-\$1,999	786	151	60	17	4	9	30
\$2,000-\$2,249	519	148	78	23	9	9	37
\$2,250-\$2,499	415	120	81	22	6	12	41
\$2,500-\$2,999	155	76	111	22	11	16	62
\$3,000-\$3,499	135	58	102	24	9	13	56
\$3,500-\$3,999	79	47	161	18	15	27	101
\$4,000-\$4,999	79	37	191	25	13	24	129
\$5,000 and over	101	35	377	38	38	59	242
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>							
\$250-\$499	49	16	13	4	(*)	(*)	9
\$500-\$749	196	25	22	10	1	1	10
\$750-\$999	356	43	20	6	2	2	10
\$1,000-\$1,249	502	48	27	9	2	2	14
\$1,250-\$1,499	591	51	38	11	3	3	21
\$1,500-\$1,749	449	41	43	13	5	8	17
\$1,750-\$1,999	394	49	55	14	4	12	25
\$2,000-\$2,249	239	40	73	23	10	6	34
\$2,250-\$2,499	163	28	87	22	8	13	44
<i>Clerical</i>							
\$500-\$749	37	12	10	3	1	1	5
\$750-\$999	73	23	32	8	3	2	19
\$1,000-\$1,249	152	41	41	13	4	2	22
\$1,250-\$1,499	144	31	51	19	5	9	18
\$1,500-\$1,749	230	36	69	16	9	10	34
\$1,750-\$1,999	223	39	65	20	5	6	34
\$2,000-\$2,249	143	41	88	26	10	13	39
\$2,250-\$2,499	124	37	79	23	4	12	40
<i>Independent business and professional</i>							
\$1,000-\$1,249	98	24	25	9	4	2	10
\$1,250-\$1,499	77	29	32	12	2	4	14
\$1,500-\$1,749	60	30	46	11	4	6	25
\$1,750-\$1,999	70	27	64	20	3	9	32
\$2,000-\$2,499	59	33	76	20	7	8	41
\$2,250-\$2,499	55	22	71	19	5	13	34
\$2,500-\$2,999	62	42	103	24	10	17	52
\$3,000-\$3,499	45	20	94	18	9	18	49
\$3,500-\$3,999	32	18	123	11	12	29	71
\$4,000-\$4,999	33	16	211	28	18	30	135
\$5,000 and over	59	19	362	31	30	37	264
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>							
\$1,000-\$1,249	23	14	45	15	5	5	20
\$1,250-\$1,499	54	25	38	10	4	3	21
\$1,500-\$1,749	80	26	39	9	3	3	24
\$1,750-\$1,999	99	36	61	13	6	6	36
\$2,000-\$2,249	78	34	73	19	9	12	33

* Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

See p. 255 for note on this table.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 9.—Recreation: Average money expenditure for recreation of specified types, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36—Continued

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for recreation				
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	Total (4)	Paid admissions		Equip- ment for games and sports (7)	Other (8)
				Movies (5)	Other (6)		
<i>Salaried business and professional—Continued</i>							
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	73	33	\$80	\$21	\$8	\$9	\$42
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	93	34	117	20	12	16	69
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	90	38	107	27	8	11	61
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	47	29	187	22	17	26	122
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	46	21	176	23	10	20	123
\$5,000 and over.....	42	16	398	47	49	90	212
<i>Family type: Type I</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	23	4	14	-----	(*)	1	13
\$500-\$749.....	115	11	21	11	1	1	8
\$750-\$999.....	149	17	19	5	2	2	10
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	283	30	24	10	3	2	9
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	287	28	32	12	3	3	14
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	267	32	50	13	6	9	22
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	239	35	61	14	5	8	34
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	162	29	77	22	12	13	30
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	134	24	68	19	4	6	39
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	37	19	95	16	10	19	50
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	38	12	96	20	7	18	51
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	22	10	176	14	20	42	100
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	21	7	220	16	14	30	160
\$5,000 and over.....	36	9	238	8	33	31	166
<i>Types II and III</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	17	8	13	7	-----	-----	6
\$500-\$749.....	86	18	13	6	1	1	5
\$750-\$999.....	167	25	29	6	2	2	19
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	297	55	40	10	3	3	24
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	327	60	52	12	4	7	29
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	325	58	51	13	6	9	23
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	304	63	65	14	4	13	34
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	172	62	84	20	7	9	48
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	114	44	92	19	9	17	47
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	46	27	114	19	9	20	66
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	36	19	97	25	8	13	51
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	26	21	140	21	10	12	97
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	20	11	180	27	9	14	130
\$5,000 and over.....	20	11	464	51	33	83	297
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	9	4	8	6	-----	1	1
\$500-\$749.....	32	8	36	6	1	(*)	29
\$750-\$999.....	113	24	17	8	2	1	6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	195	42	25	10	2	2	11
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	252	48	34	12	3	3	16
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	227	43	50	16	5	5	24
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	243	53	52	22	4	6	20
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	185	57	72	27	8	6	31
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	167	52	85	26	6	13	40
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	72	30	117	26	13	12	66
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	61	27	110	26	10	11	63
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	31	16	168	18	15	29	106
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	38	19	181	30	15	26	110
\$5,000 and over.....	45	15	449	55	43	71	280

*Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

See p. 255 for note on this table.

Footnotes for Tables in Expenditure Tabular Summary

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: BUTTE AND PUEBLO

TABLE 1

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for eligibility requirements.

² Money income is equal to the sum of money expenditure (column 7) plus net surplus or deficit (column 8) plus net balancing difference (column 9).

³ Nonmoney income from housing includes imputed income from owned family or vacation homes plus rent received as pay or gift (average amounts based on all families, whether or not they reported such non-money income).

⁴ Includes purchase on cash or credit basis. Does not include money disbursements resulting in an increase in family assets or a decrease in liabilities. (Examples of disbursements not treated as expenditures will be found in the glossary, appendix B.)

⁵ See glossary, appendix B, for definitions of surplus and deficit.

⁶ Represents the average net difference between reported money receipts and reported money disbursements. See glossary, appendix B. A maximum balancing difference within 5.5 percent was allowable on each schedule.

TABLE 1-A

¹ A surplus represents an increase in assets or a decrease in liabilities, or both; a deficit represents a decrease in assets or an increase in liabilities, or both.

² Some families reported neither surplus nor deficit for the year; therefore the sum of columns 5 and 6 does not always equal 100 percent.

³ Since the average amounts in these two columns are based on the number of families reporting surplus or deficit, respectively, they do not add to the average net surplus or deficit shown in column 4 for all families.

TABLE 2

¹ The averages in this table include money expenditure for goods and services purchased on either cash or credit basis. They do not include value of goods and services received without money expense. Averages are based on all families, whether or not they reported expenditures for the specified categories.

² Housing expenditures include the money expense of home owners and rent contracted for by renting families for family homes and other housing. The value of fuel, light, and refrigeration is included when furnished by the landlord and included in the rental rate.

³ Includes all expenditure for operation and maintenance (see table 8), and the net purchase price (gross price less trade-in allowance) of automobiles bought during the schedule year. The proportion of automobile expense chargeable to business has been deducted. See glossary, appendix B.

⁴ Includes paid admissions, equipment and supplies for games, sports and other recreation, club dues, and the like. Does not include expense for transportation, food, or lodging while on vacation.

⁵ Taxes include only poll, income, and personal property taxes. All other taxes, such as those on real estate, amusements and retail sales taxes are included as a part of the expenditure for these items. Gifts do not include gifts from one member of the economic family to another.

TABLE 3

¹ Includes expenditures for board at school, which amounted to less than 5 percent of average food expense for all families except those with incomes of \$3,500 to \$3,999 and those with incomes of \$5,000 and over. Among families in the business and professional categories, it amounted at most to an average of \$84, at the income level \$3,500 to \$3,999. For families of types IV and V, it amounted at most to an average of \$127, at the income level \$5,000 and over.

² See glossary, appendix B, for method of deriving this figure.

TABLE 4

¹ Includes housing expenditure for both owners and renters. Average amounts for renting families are based on rental rate contracted for. Value of fuel, light, and refrigeration included when furnished by the landlord and included in the rental rate. See table 4-A for percentage of families for whom those facilities were included as part of the rental rate.

² See table 4-A for separation of expense for owning and renting families.

³ Includes net money expenditure for owned or rented vacation homes, lodging while traveling or on vacation, and room at school.

⁴ See glossary, appendix B, for method of deriving this figure. Includes nonmoney income from owned vacation homes, which amounted at most to an average of \$3 for all families, at the income level \$2,250 to \$2,499.

⁵ Percentages based on the average value of all housing (column 8).

TABLE 4-A

¹ These two percentages do not always add to 100, since families that both owned and rented during the year, or received rent as gift or pay, are not included in columns 4 through 7.

² Percentages based on renting families reporting these facilities included in rent at the end of the schedule year.

TABLE 5

¹ Excludes value of fuel, light, and refrigeration furnished by the landlord and included in the rental rate. Fuel received without money expense is not included in this average, but amounted to less than 5 percent of money expense for fuel, light, and refrigeration for all families with incomes of \$1,250 and over.

² See glossary, appendix B, for items included.

TABLE 6

¹ Value of clothing gifts from one family member to another are included in the average expenditure for the member receiving such gifts. Gifts of clothing to or from individuals outside the economic family are excluded.

² For families of type I, averages and percentages shown in columns 7 and 10 are for individuals who were members of the economic family less than 27 weeks, and were therefore not considered equivalent members in determining family type. See glossary, appendix B, for methods of classifying families by type.

TABLE 7

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for items included.

TABLE 8

¹ To obtain the average cost of operation for families owning automobiles, divide the average shown in this column by the corresponding figure in column 4 and multiply by 100.

² To obtain the average net purchase price (gross price less trade-in allowance) for families purchasing automobiles, divide the average shown in this column by the corresponding figure in column 5 and multiply by 100.

TABLE 9

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for items included.

Appendix A

Sampling Procedure in Cities of the West Central-Rocky Mountain Region

The Controlled Sample

Several considerations prompted the decision to employ a relatively unique sampling procedure in the Study of Consumer Purchases. The Study aimed to describe expenditure patterns of families of different size and composition regardless of their numerical importance in the community as a whole. It was necessary therefore to restrict the number of schedules obtained from the more numerous elements of the population and to secure a disproportionate number from the rarer groups. These controls facilitate the type of analysis which "holds other things equal" while the effect of a given factor is investigated. When an equal number of cases is secured for families of given type, occupation, and income, it is much easier to study changes in expenditure patterns with increase in income, holding occupation, and family type relatively constant. In addition, since the collection of statistics on family expenditures is very time-consuming and requires great skill, it was necessary to limit the number of schedules secured to a minimum which would yield reliable generalizations. The present study attempted to throw light on the expenditure patterns of all classes of the population—high income groups as well as low, families deriving their incomes primarily from business and professional occupations as well as the clerical and wage-earner groups.

Still another consideration was the desire to provide results which would be comparable from one city to another and in different regions of the country, minimizing or controlling the differences in racial, nativity, or occupational composition of the population in each place. From the point of view of comparability with future studies, furthermore, the restriction of the Study to an American-born population was deemed advisable since the control of immigration is resulting in a progressively larger proportion of native-born individuals in this country.

A "controlled sample" accompanied by a random sample seemed to meet all of these requirements.¹ Appendix A of volume I presented a

¹ The use of a "controlled sample" was proposed in "A suggested plan for an inquiry into the economic and social well-being of the American people" prepared by a special committee of the Social Science Research Council in September 1929. The circumstances under which the present study was conducted made possible a large preliminary random sample and thus permitted the selection of families for the expenditure survey by income, occupation, and family type.

detailed description of the sampling procedure used in the Study of a random sample of families in seven communities of the West Central-Rocky Mountain region.² The present discussion will be concerned primarily with the controlled sample in the two large communities of Denver, Colo., and Omaha, Nebr.-Council Bluffs, Iowa³ and in the four middle-sized cities: Dubuque, Iowa; Springfield, Mo.; Butte, Mont.; and Pueblo, Colo. Both the collection and tabulation plans of the Study provided that data on expenditures secured from families in Dubuque, Iowa, and Springfield, Mo., were to be combined to yield a pattern of expenditure for families in middle-sized cities of the West Central region which could be compared with the expenditures of families in the large city studied in this region. It was recognized that there would be an insufficient number of families in any one middle-sized city to provide a large enough sample for tabulation by the controls desired, but together the middle-sized cities would have a large enough population to yield the desired quota of families of the type to be studied. Similarly schedules from families in Pueblo, Colo., and Butte, Mont., were to be tabulated together as the middle-sized city unit of the Rocky Mountain region.

General collection procedure.—Before turning to the method by which the sample was controlled, a brief description of the general sampling and collection procedure of the Study is presented.

The information of the Consumer Purchases Study was secured through interviews of families by field agents who recorded the information given by family members upon the schedule form shown on page 270.⁴ The addresses of families to be interviewed were obtained by a random sampling of the addresses listed in the city directory in current use for each city. The first field agent assigned to each family obtained the "record card" information (which related primarily to nativity and number of persons in the family) and if the family proved to contain husband and wife, both native-born white who had been married at least a year, a "family schedule" (covering data on family membership composition, occupation, and income) was obtained in the

² The cities for which income data were described in vol. I included the small city of Billings, Mont., in addition to the six communities with which this volume is concerned. Expenditure data for Billings will be published by the Bureau of Home Economics.

³ Omaha and Council Bluffs were treated as one urban community corresponding to a large city because of their proximity to each other and because their combined population made them comparable with the large city of Denver.

⁴ An investigation of family income and consumption by means of schedules filled after the end of the report year is confronted with questions concerning the degree of accuracy with which families may be expected to remember details of expenditures made over a period of 12 months. It is admittedly impossible to obtain by the schedule method precise records of expenditures for each item included in family living. It is believed, however, that accuracy sufficient for the purposes of generalization can be achieved. One means toward this end followed by the Study of Consumer Purchases was the use of highly detailed schedule forms which served to remind families of the wide variety of items for which they might have incurred expenditures during the year. Such schedules, filled through painstaking interviews, provided data that in the great majority of cases undoubtedly represented closely the spending patterns of the families interviewed.

same interview.⁵ The random sample in Denver, where a 20-percent coverage was taken, yielded 17,219 families; of these, 9,433 were of the nativity and membership composition asked to give the family schedule information. In Omaha-Council Bluffs, a 32-percent sample provided record cards for 21,028 families of which 12,056 were eligible for the family schedule study. A 60-percent random sample was taken in Springfield and a 100-percent sample in Dubuque. These samples in the two West Central middle-sized cities supplied 21,061 record cards representing families; the information on 13,541 of these record cards showed the family to be eligible for the family schedule interview. The combined family population of Butte and Pueblo (the two middle-sized cities surveyed in the Rocky Mountain region) as determined by a 100-percent coverage in each city, was approximately 22,502; of these families, 10,857 met the eligibility requirements for the family schedule interview.

When the family schedule was returned to the office, it was edited for completeness and consistency. The total family income was computed, and codes for the income, occupation, and family type were placed on the card. If the family proved to belong to the group from which expenditure information was desired (on the basis of the controls described below) a different field agent was assigned to secure such data. The second agent explained to the family the purpose and plan of the expenditure study and then proceeded to obtain the details called for on the "expenditure schedule." (See schedule form, p. 270.) In the course of this second interview the field agent also reviewed with the family selected items reported on the family schedule. Each family selected for the controlled sample was asked not only for the expenditure schedule information, but also for the detailed check list data. Check list forms and check list data will be presented in later bulletins. Expenditure schedules were obtained from 1,346 Denver families, from 1,023 families in Omaha-Council Bluffs, from 1,187 families in Butte-Pueblo and from 1,244 families in Dubuque-Springfield. Of the families giving expenditure data in these communities, 3,664 families also gave detailed food check lists and 3,937 reported the furnishings and equipment check list detail. In addition, information on the clothing check list was supplied for 13,400 family members in this controlled sample. Of the three types of check lists, more than one-fourth were provided by families in Denver; slightly less than one-fourth by Omaha-Council Bluffs families; while the remaining two-fourths represented data from families in the four middle-sized cities.

When the expenditure schedules and check lists were returned to the office, a careful editing and arithmetic check of the entries took place. The repeated and careful editing of each schedule for reasonableness

⁵ In addition to the regular sample, a smaller sample consisting of foreign-born and Negro families and of incomplete native white families was asked to give the family schedule data.

and internal consistency was of vital importance to the quality of the schedules obtained. This process helped not only to identify schedules that were wholly or partly fictitious, but also to correct errors arising from unintentional mistakes on the part of the family or the interviewer. The complexity of the schedule and the interdependence of many sections made intelligent editing at once vitally necessary and unusually effective for attaining reasonable accuracy in the results.

Every expenditure schedule had to meet certain requirements before it was acceptable for tabulation. The more important of these were:

(1) That the schedule meet certain standards with respect to completeness. Schedules were considered sufficiently complete for tabulation if the total expenses of all major groups of items were reported. Thus, because of the limitation of time and funds toward the close of the field work schedules were considered acceptable even though the expenditure for every specific item was not recorded. In general, however, relatively few schedules contained unknown expense items since section totals were usually secured by addition of the expenses for specific items.

(2) That the information given appeared to be reliable. None of the standards for acceptability of expenditure schedules was so construed as to permit the acceptance for tabulation of a schedule which was considered unreliable by either the field agent or the supervisor. A schedule with many unexplained omissions and inconsistencies was withheld from tabulation on the grounds of unreliability, even though, strictly speaking, it fell within the definition of an acceptable schedule.

(3) That the discrepancy between receipt and disbursements did not exceed 5.5 percent. This is referred to as the "balancing difference" and is described in the glossary.

(4) That additional information secured during the expenditure interview did not make the family "ineligible" for an expenditure schedule according to the eligibility requirements shown below.

Schedules which were unacceptable for tabulation were returned to the agent or to a check interviewer who attempted to secure the missing information from the family, or, in the case of too large a balancing difference, an effort was made to determine whether the income or the expenditure data, or both were in error.

A random sample of no less than one out of every five of the first expenditure schedules submitted by each agent was checked with the family by a member of the supervisory staff. Later a larger or smaller proportion was checked as conditions warranted, but never less than 1 in 20 schedules was "check-interviewed," and fictitious schedules or serious errors were thus caught. The early results of rechecking determined, in the case of each agent, whether his work should be more or less intensively checked thereafter, or whether he should be dismissed.

On the whole, the percentage of agents guilty of deliberate falsification was very small.

Controls of eligibility requirements.—Only families having specified characteristics were asked to give information on their expenditures. The characteristics of the families treated as eligible for the controlled sample in the West Central-Rocky Mountain region were as follows:

1. *Nativity and color.*—White families in which both the husband and wife were born in continental United States or Alaska.

2. *Family composition.*—Families in which the husband and wife had been married at least 1 year and families in which both husband and wife were dependent on a common income for at least 27 weeks of the schedule year. Families of types I to V as defined in the glossary, page 276. Data secured from family type II were tabulated and analyzed with data from type III. Similarly data for types IV and V were pooled in the computation of averages and percentages.

3. *Nonrelief status.*—Families not having received relief during the schedule year.

4. *Living arrangements.*—Families maintaining housekeeping quarters for at least 9 months during the schedule year.

5. *Roomers and boarders.*—Families not having roomers or boarders, or families having not more than the equivalent of one roomer and/or boarder for the year. (Sons and daughters or other relatives with separate incomes, from whom it was impossible to obtain complete information on expenditures were treated as boarders or as guests, depending on whether they paid the family for room or board).

6. *Guests.*—Families with not more than the equivalent of one guest for half a year (26 guest weeks). (If guest lived with the family for 27 weeks or more the family was not asked to give the expenditure data.)

7. *Occupational group.*—Six occupational groups. Families were classified in the occupational group from which the major part of their earnings was secured. In the collection and tabulation of the data on expenditures, however, no distinction was made between independent professional and independent business groups in the Denver and Omaha-Council Bluffs sample. In the middle-sized cities, the salaried business group was not separated from the salaried professional group. Also, the independent professional group was not separated from the independent business families. (See table 1, and glossary, p. 277.)

8. *Income class.*—In Denver and in Omaha-Council Bluffs, families in the income class \$500–\$750 to \$7,500 and over. In the four middle-sized cities, families in the income group of \$250–\$500 to \$5,000 and over. The income classes eligible varied with the different occupational groups.

Since families in the business and professional categories were relatively infrequent at the lower income levels and since the same was true of wage-earner and clerical families at the upper levels, it seemed inadvisable to attempt to secure data from the same income classes for each occupational group. Not only would it have been very time-consuming and expensive to locate the infrequent occupational groups at the extremes of the income scale, but expenditure data secured from such families would not have been representative of any large group. Therefore, in the income level under \$1,250 in the large communities and under \$1,000 in the middle-sized cities, the expenditure study was limited to families in the wage-earner and clerical groups. At the higher income brackets of \$2,500 and over—the wage-earner and

clerical groups were relatively infrequent. Families of business and professional persons on the other hand, predominated at the highest income levels in the white group, so it was from such occupational groups that the expenditure patterns of relatively high income families were secured.

The classification of families on the basis of the three controls of income class, occupational group, and family type constitutes what has been referred to in this manuscript as a "cell." Since the number of cases to be secured in each cell was limited to six, it was of paramount importance to obtain randomness in the selection of families for these "cells." Great care was therefore taken to guard against the introduction of a bias. Even the first small random sample would have yielded all the desired cases for the most frequent population groups. If the cells drawn from the modal population group had been filled from the first sample, they would have been much more homogeneous with respect to the period covered by the data than cells which represent the less frequent population groups, and any greater variability within the latter cells might have been attributed to income, occupation, or family type while it might actually have been due to price changes occurring while the Study was in progress. This possible bias was minimized by the provision that not more than 50 percent of the cases in cells representing the most frequent population groups were to be chosen from any one of the series of random samples secured in the family income survey and that all expenditure schedules which were discarded later because income and expenditures did not balance should be replaced by cases drawn from recent samples. It is recognized, however, that these provisions did not entirely eliminate the bias introduced by the time element.

An effort was made to obtain six families of each occupational group or combination of groups in most cells. The number of families called for by plans which were formulated prior to the field work is shown in table 1. Insofar as practicable, the collection staff attempted to secure the number of schedules shown in this plan. In the course of the survey, it was observed that the original plans tended to eliminate too many of the lower income wage-earner and clerical families in Denver and Omaha-Council Bluffs, so the eligibility requirements were altered so as to include such families. Similarly, there appeared to be a sufficiently large number of wage-earner and clerical families with incomes between \$2,250 and \$2,500 in the middle-sized cities to justify extending the upper income limits of the eligible group to include this income class. The number of expenditure schedules obtained and used in the tabulations varies somewhat from the number shown in the plans. (See table 1.) The discrepancies may be attributed to several factors, the most important of which was the fact that families of specified types at certain income levels were not sufficiently numerous to yield

the desired number of schedules. Furthermore, not all families from which expenditure data were desired contributed the information. Some had moved out of the city, others could not be found at home, while still others were unable or unwilling to give the detailed information requested. Of the schedules which were secured, a number had to be discarded because of inconsistency, incompleteness, or unreliability of data shown.

TABLE 1.—Number of schedules desired and number obtained in controlled sample
[Nonrelief native white complete families]

Income class	Wage earner		Clerical		Salaried				Independent business and professional	
	De-sired ¹	Ob-tained	De-sired ¹	Ob-tained	Professional		Business		De-sired ¹	Ob-tained
					De-sired ¹	Ob-tained	De-sired ¹	Ob-tained		
DENVER										
Under \$250.....										
\$250-\$499.....										
\$500-\$749.....		19								
\$750-\$999.....	30	38		20						
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	30	49	30	32						
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	30	44	30	34	30	15	30	16	30	23
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	30	47	30	35	30	17	30	16	30	29
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	30	38	30	39	30	27	30	27	30	35
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	30	32	30	33	30	27	30	24	30	25
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	30	32	30	35	30	27	30	22	30	31
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	30	28	30	43	30	39	30	33	30	27
\$3,000-\$3,499.....					30	24	30	23	30	30
\$3,500-\$3,999.....					15	13	15	18	30	23
\$4,000-\$4,999.....					15	28	15	24	30	29
\$5,000-\$7,499.....					15	13	15	17	30	21
\$7,500 and over.....					15	4	15	8	30	13
OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS										
Under \$250.....										
\$250-\$499.....										
\$500-\$749.....		14								
\$750-\$999.....	30	31		19						
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	30	46	30	29						
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	30	31	30	36	30	8	30	8	30	24
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	30	40	30	36	30	14	30	20	30	23
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	30	25	30	32	30	19	30	21	30	22
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	30	33	30	33	30	18	30	18	30	20
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	30	18	30	32	30	13	30	19	30	16
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	30	19	30	32	30	26	30	23	30	26
\$3,000-\$3,499.....					30	13	30	23	30	15
\$3,500-\$3,999.....					15	11	15	13	30	13
\$4,000-\$4,999.....					15	8	15	20	30	21
\$5,000-\$7,499.....					15	5	15	13	30	13
\$7,500 and over.....					15		15	7	30	4

¹ Equally distributed among 5 family types. See p. 276 for description of family types.

Another obstacle to an exact control of the number of schedules in each cell resulted from shifts in the cell classification of families after the detailed interview on expenditure data. The income class in which the family was classified on the basis of the relatively short family schedule interview did not always correspond with the income class in which the family fell on the basis of the interview for expenditures. The shifts arose partly from the fact that the methods of computing income differed slightly for the two schedules, and partly from the fact that sources of income which the family had forgotten

to mention to the agent obtaining the family schedule data occasionally came to light in the course of the long interview in connection with the discussion of expenditures.⁶ In general, these shifts were

TABLE 1.—Number of schedules desired and number obtained in controlled sample—Continued

[Nonrelief native white complete families]

Income class	Wage earner		Clerical		Professional and business			
	De-sired ¹	Ob-tained	De-sired ¹	Ob-tained	Salaried		Independent	
					De-sired ¹	Ob-tained	De-sired ¹	Ob-tained
MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION ²								
Under \$250.....								
\$250-\$499.....	30	16						
\$500-\$749.....	30	25	30	12				
\$750-\$999.....	30	43	30	23				
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	30	48	30	41	30	14	30	24
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	30	51	30	31	30	25	30	29
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	30	41	30	36	30	26	30	30
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	30	49	30	39	30	36	30	27
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	30	40	30	41	30	34	30	33
\$2,250-\$2,499.....		28		37	30	33	30	22
\$2,500-\$2,999.....					30	34	30	42
\$3,000-\$3,499.....					30	38	30	20
\$3,500-\$3,999.....					30	29	30	18
\$4,000-\$4,999.....					30	21	30	16
\$5,000 and over.....					30	16	30	19

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES OF THE WEST CENTRAL REGION ³

Under \$250.....								
\$250-\$499.....	30	31						
\$500-\$749.....	30	38	30	29				
\$750-\$999.....	30	43	30	29				
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	30	49	30	41	30	31	30	36
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	30	44	30	33	30	27	30	35
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	30	39	30	34	30	37	30	33
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	30	36	30	42	30	27	30	39
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	30	35	30	36	30	37	30	23
\$2,250-\$2,499.....		28		28	30	27	30	26
\$2,500-\$2,999.....					30	34	30	28
\$3,000-\$3,499.....					30	35	30	19
\$3,500-\$3,999.....					30	23	30	24
\$4,000-\$4,999.....					30	24	30	18
\$5,000 and over.....					30	20	30	26

¹ Equally distributed among 5 family types. See p. 276 for description of family types.

² Butte, Mont., and Pueblo, Colo.

³ Dubuque, Iowa, and Springfield, Mo.

⁶ Because of the extensive coverage of the family income survey, it was necessary to keep the time of the family schedule interview as short as possible. On that account information on the expenses of an owned home other than interest payments was not obtained from the families covered in the large random sample. Therefore, in estimating nonmoney income from home ownership for the income report, it was necessary to resort to a table of estimated average expenses at given rental values. During the expenditures interview, however, figures were obtained on expenses such as taxes, repairs, special assessments, and insurance; and thus a revised figure on the nonmoney income from owned home was computed by subtracting the *actual* rather than the *estimated* expenses.

Similarly, for families having boarders the income figure on the family schedule included the *estimated* net income from boarders after deductions had been made for the cost of food; these deductions varied with the amount of the payment for board and were estimated on the basis of data secured in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Study of Money Disbursements of Wage Earners and Clerical Workers. At the time of the expenditure schedule interview, detailed information was obtained on the food expenditures of the family, from which it was possible to compute more accurately the money expense for boarders' food, and thus to gauge more correctly the net income from boarders.

No attempt was made at the time of the family schedule interview to determine nonmoney income from an owned vacation home. This figure was obtained, however, from information secured during the expenditure interview, and is included in the income figure by which families in the controlled sample were classified.

Furthermore, rent received as a gift is not included in the income figure of the family schedule but it was taken into account in deriving the income classification of families giving expenditure data.

compensating and involved changes of only one income interval to the next higher or lower income class.

Changes in the family type classification also resulted from the longer interview, largely because of differences in the definition of the economic family. Whereas all related persons living under the same roof, or eating at least two meals daily with the family and whose income could be ascertained were included in coding the family type for purposes of the family schedule tabulation, only persons dependent on a common family fund whose expenditures could also be ascertained were regarded as members of the economic family in the controlled sample. The discrepancies in the codes resulting from these differences, however, were negligible. The shifts in occupational code resulting from the longer interview also were relatively infrequent.

Aside from the effect of discrepancies arising from different definitions of the economic family, the longer interview brought to light additional facts concerning the net earnings of various family members. Detailed information on automobile expenditure, for example, occasionally revealed a different and more accurate figure for occupational expenses than that which had been deducted when reporting the net earnings of family members in the family schedule interview.

The above discussion of changes in cell code has been presented primarily to give the reader some insight into the type of problems involved in obtaining equal numbers of cases in each cell in the controlled sample.⁷ Since the final classification of families into family type, income, and occupational group was prepared during the final office edit of an expenditure schedule, it was inevitable that changes would tend to increase the number of schedules in some cells and decrease others.

Weighting the controlled sample.—Having limited the number of schedules obtained from families in different income, occupational, or family type groups, it is obviously impossible to treat the results as though they comprised a random sample and constituted a proportional cross section of each of the elements of the population. It is not valid, for example, to add together the expenditures of an equal number of wage earners, clerical, and business and professional workers at the \$1,250 to \$1,500 income level in a city and assume that the resulting figure represents the expenditures of families as a whole in this income bracket. Such an assumption would be justifiable only if (a) the expenditures of the different occupational groups were identical within an income class or if (b) the random sample contained an equal number of families in each occupational group at the given in-

⁷ In the middle-sized cities a further obstacle to obtaining the exact number of schedules desired in each cell arose from the fact that schedules from two rather widely separated cities were used to fill each cell. Since the collection of schedules was being carried on simultaneously unavoidable duplication resulted because some assignments in each city yielded schedules at the same time.

come class. Since one of the purposes of the present study was to discover whatever variations there may be in the expenditure patterns of families in different occupational groups, the first assumption was obviously precluded. As for the second assumption, the random sample analyses have revealed great differences in the proportions of families in the various occupational groups, so simple summation of the expenditures of the several groups will not yield an accurate picture of family disbursements. Family types or income brackets also should not be combined without first taking into account the number of cases in the random sample of eligible families.

All expenditure averages and percentages of families reporting specified expenditures shown in the Tabular Summary and text tables are weighted by the frequency of eligible families in the constituent groups.⁸ Thus, the figures for each occupational group at each income level were derived by weighting or multiplying the averages for the constituent family type groups by the number of eligible cases in each. Similarly the averages for each family type have been weighted by the frequency of the different occupational groups in given family types. Furthermore, the averages for each income bracket have been built up by weighting the occupational averages which in turn have been weighted by the family type averages. If the reader is interested in further combinations of data by income level, he should multiply the averages shown for such income levels by the number of eligible families in each. The weights for each income class are shown in column 4 of tables 2a to 2d. These tables also enable the reader to compare the eligible sample of native white complete families with the random sample of all native white complete families.

⁸ Shifts in cells presented some difficulty in preparing the basic tabulations, namely, expenditure schedules appeared in cells for which no weights were available since no eligible cases had been classified in these cells in the tabulation of the random sample. It was decided to give cells in which no random sample schedules were secured but in which expenditure schedules appeared a weight equivalent to the number of expenditure schedules appearing in the tabulations. These arbitrary weights would tend to make the number of families in the city appear greater than was actually found but counterbalancing these added weights was the fact that a number of cells which contained eligible cases in the random sample had no expenditure schedules, and thus were not utilized.

TABLE 2a.—*Income distribution of families in Denver, Colo., and of different samples obtained; showing relation of controlled sample to random samples*

Income class	All families (relief and nonrelief) ¹	Native white complete families ⁴			
		All relief and non- relief	All non- relief	Eligible for con- trolled sample (nonrelief) ²	Controlled sample (nonrelief) ³
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total families	86,095	49,157	42,356		
Under \$250	5,587	1,336	356		
\$250-\$499	7,217	2,724	906		
\$500-\$749	9,229	4,301	2,047	906	19
\$750-\$999	9,861	4,960	4,003	2,622	58
\$1,000-\$1,249	10,247	5,764	5,362	3,522	81
\$1,250-\$1,499	7,599	4,811	4,652	3,870	132
\$1,500-\$1,749	6,993	4,840	4,788	4,032	144
\$1,750-\$1,999	5,876	4,210	4,186	3,492	166
\$2,000-\$2,249	5,318	3,716	3,682	3,240	141
\$2,250-\$2,499	3,557	2,470	2,460	2,142	147
\$2,500-\$2,999	5,078	3,469	3,452	2,976	170
\$3,000-\$3,499	2,998	2,100	2,093	1,038	77
\$3,500-\$3,999	1,947	1,255	1,256	726	54
\$4,000-\$4,999	2,062	1,436	1,474	1,020	81
\$5,000 and over	2,526	1,715	1,709	1,344	76

¹ Includes all complete and incomplete native and foreign white and Negro families. (See vol. I, Tabular Summary, sec. A.)

² These figures are the weights for the controlled samples. It includes 6 occupational groups and 5 family types (see eligibility requirements p. 260). Due to cell shifts (see discussion p. 261) the number of eligible families used in weighting differs slightly from the number of eligible families obtained on the basis of the family schedule interview.

³ Unweighted count of the number of expenditure schedules secured in 6 occupational groups and 5 family types.

⁴ Figures in columns 1, 2, 3, and 4 represent the estimated number in a 100-percent coverage of the city.

TABLE 2b.—*Income distribution of families in middle-sized cities ¹ of the Rocky Mountain region, showing relation of controlled sample to random samples*

Income class	All families in com- bined cities (relief and nonrelief) ¹	Native white complete families			
		All relief and non- relief	All non- relief	Eligible for controlled sample (nonrelief) ²	Controlled sample (nonrelief) ³
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total families	22,399	11,240	8,812		
Under \$250	1,414	338	58		
\$250-\$499	2,618	779	154	49	16
\$500-\$749	3,080	1,239	448	233	37
\$750-\$999	2,449	1,139	771	429	66
\$1,000-\$1,249	2,280	1,328	1,143	775	127
\$1,250-\$1,499	2,423	1,334	1,253	866	136
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,992	1,222	1,170	819	133
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,694	1,134	1,111	786	151
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,286	745	736	519	148
\$2,250-\$2,499	987	588	581	415	120
\$2,500-\$2,999	1,009	582	575	155	76
\$3,000-\$3,499	538	343	341	135	58
\$3,500-\$3,999	280	176	177	79	47
\$4,000-\$4,999	208	140	133	79	37
\$5,000 and over	211	153	156	101	35

¹ Butte, Mont., and Pueblo, Colo.

² Estimated from samples. Includes all complete and incomplete native, foreign white and Negro families. (See vol. I, Tabular Summary, sec. A.)

³ Includes only 6 occupational groups and 5 family types. (See eligibility requirements p. 260.) These figures are the weights for the controlled sample. Due to cell shifts (see discussion p. 261) the number of eligible families used in weighting differs slightly from the number of eligible families obtained on the basis of the family schedule interview.

⁴ Unweighted count of the number of expenditure schedules secured in 6 occupational groups and 5 family types.

TABLE 2c.—*Income distribution of families in Omaha, Nebr.—Council Bluffs, Iowa, and of different samples obtained; showing relation of controlled sample to random samples*

Income class	All families (relief and nonrelief) ¹	Native white complete families ⁴			
		All relief and nonrelief	All non-relief	Eligible for controlled sample (nonrelief) ³	Controlled sample (nonrelief) ³
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total families.....	65, 713	38, 418	32, 910		
Under \$250.....	3, 087	939	126		
\$250-\$499.....	4, 393	1, 904	449		
\$500-\$749.....	7, 093	3, 079	1, 255	666	14
\$750-\$999.....	6, 893	3, 579	2, 902	1, 965	50
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	8, 083	4, 719	4, 419	3, 108	75
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6, 635	3, 950	3, 766	2, 927	107
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	6, 058	3, 872	3, 790	3, 077	133
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	5, 480	3, 535	3, 501	2, 795	119
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	4, 256	2, 844	2, 817	2, 309	122
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	3, 216	2, 313	2, 307	1, 863	98
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	4, 208	2, 908	2, 902	2, 373	126
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	2, 258	1, 656	1, 648	707	51
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	1, 550	1, 041	1, 041	493	37
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1, 274	976	976	510	49
\$5,000 and over.....	1, 229	1, 013	1, 013	608	42

¹ Includes all complete and incomplete native and foreign white and Negro families. (See vol. I, Tabular Summary, sec. A.)

² These figures are the weights for the controlled sample. They include 6 occupational groups and 5 family types. (See eligibility requirements p. 260). Due to cell shifts (see discussion p. 261) the number of eligible families used in weighting differs slightly from the number of eligible families obtained on the basis of the family schedule interview.

³ Unweighted count of the number of expenditure schedules secured in 6 occupational groups and 5 family types.

⁴ Figures in columns 1, 2, 3, and 4 represent the estimated number in a 100-percent coverage of the city.

TABLE 2d.—*Income distribution of families in middle-sized cities ¹ of the West Central region, showing relation of controlled sample to random samples*

Income class	All families in combined cities (relief and nonrelief) ²	Native white complete families			
		All relief and nonrelief	All non-relief	Eligible for controlled sample (nonrelief) ³	Controlled sample (nonrelief) ⁴
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total families.....	27, 707	18, 714	15, 670		
Under \$250.....	2, 449	948	400		
\$250-\$499.....	3, 943	2, 114	841	326	31
\$500-\$749.....	3, 882	2, 390	1, 657	924	67
\$750-\$999.....	3, 545	2, 592	2, 324	1, 362	72
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3, 225	2, 379	2, 252	1, 547	157
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	2, 489	1, 781	1, 735	1, 226	139
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	2, 080	1, 608	1, 587	1, 080	143
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1, 800	1, 426	1, 412	1, 013	144
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1, 212	957	949	679	131
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	815	694	691	462	109
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1, 042	809	805	247	62
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	452	412	409	151	54
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	267	225	225	107	47
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	267	194	197	99	42
\$5,000 and over.....	239	185	186	116	46

¹ Dubuque, Iowa and Springfield, Mo.

² Estimated from samples. Includes all complete and incomplete native, foreign white and Negro families. (See vol. I, Tabular Summary, sec. A.)

³ Includes only 6 occupational groups and 5 family types. (See eligibility requirements p. 260). These figures are the weights for the controlled sample. Due to cell shifts (see discussion, p. 261) the number of eligible families used in weighting differs slightly from the number of eligible families obtained on the basis of the family schedule interview.

⁴ Unweighted count of the number of expenditure schedules secured in 6 occupational groups and 5 family types.

While it is possible to make an estimate of the total consumption of families in these West Central-Rocky Mountain communities by income levels from the expenditure data and the income distribution shown in column 1 of tables 2a to 2d, such an estimate presupposes that expenditures of foreign families, incomplete families, and families securing relief are like those of the nonrelief native complete families surveyed in this study. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is making a comparison of the expenditures of families with native and foreign-born homemakers in the wage-earner and clerical groups having comparable incomes and family composition. Preliminary results do not indicate significant differences in expenditures for groups of items by the two nativity groups. As yet, no data are available on the comparison of expenditures of the incomplete and complete families.

Appendix B
Schedule Form and Glossary

Facsimile of Expenditure Schedule

U. S. S. 988

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.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
IN COOPERATION WITH
NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

Code No. _____

Schedule No. _____

City _____

C. T. or E. D. _____

Agent _____

Date of interview _____, 1938

I. YEAR COVERED BY SCHEDULE

12 months beginning _____, 1935
and ending _____, 1935

STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES
A Federal Works Project
EXPENDITURE SCHEDULE-URBAN

II. COMPOSITION OF ECONOMIC FAMILY					V. HOUSING EXPENSE (during schedule year)		
A	B	C	D		A	B	C
MEMBERS OF FAMILY	Sex	Age	Number of weeks—		RENTED HOME (excluding vacation home)	Present home	Other home
			At home	Away	1. Number of months occupied.....	\$.....	\$.....
					2. Monthly rental rate.....		
1. Husband.....	M				3. Rental concessions.....		
2. Wife.....	F				4. TOTAL rent.....		
3.					5. Repairs paid for by family.....		
4.					6. TOTAL expense (4+5).....		
5.					OWNED HOME (excluding vacation home)		
6.					Present home Other home		
7.					Number of months:		
8.					7. Owned.....		
III. RESIDENCE					8. Occupied as owner.....		
In city during schedule year _____ months					9. Structural additions to home during year.....	\$.....	\$.....
IV. LIVING QUARTERS OCCUPIED (at end of schedule year)					10. Paid on principal of mortgage during year.....		
1. Type of living quarters.....					EXPENSE FOR MONTHS OWNED		
2. Total number of rooms (excluding bathrooms).....					11. Interest on mortgage.....	\$.....	\$.....
3. Total number of persons occupying these rooms (including family, roomers, paid help, and others).....					12. Refinancing charges.....		
4. If family is now renting, does rent include:					13. Taxes payable in schedule year, except back taxes.....		
Yes No					14. Special assessments.....		
a. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Garage.					15. Repairs and replacements.....		
b. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Furnishings.					16. Insurance, fire, tornado.....		
c. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Heat.					17. Other.....		
d. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Water.					18. TOTAL for months owned (11-17).....		
Yes No					19. TOTAL for months occupied as owner.....		
e. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Light.					20. TOTAL for family's home (8+19).....		
f. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Refrigerator (mechanical).					VACATION HOME		
g. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Refrigeration.					Expense for year		
HOUSING FACILITIES					21. Vacation home owned: Net expense for months occupied.....		\$.....
5. Water supply:					22. Vacation home rented: Rent and repairs for months occupied.....		
a. <input type="checkbox"/> In living quarters.					23. Lodging while traveling or on vacation.....		
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Indoors, other.					24. TOTAL 21-23.....		
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Outdoors.					MONEY VALUE OF HOUSING RECEIVED (without direct money payment)		
6. Running water:					25. Rental value of housing received as gift or pay- owned home.....		Value
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Hot or cold.					26. Net money value of occupancy of family's owned home.....		
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Cold only.					27. Net money value of occupancy of owned vacation home.....		
c. <input type="checkbox"/> None.							
7. Location of toilets:							
a. <input type="checkbox"/> In living quarters.							
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Indoors, other.							
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Outdoors.							
8. Number of toilets:							
a. Flush.....							
b. Other.....							
c. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Central, steam or water.							
d. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Central, air.							
e. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Stoves (not kitchen).							
f. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Kitchen stove only.							
g. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> None.							
9. Heating (check principal method):							
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Electricity.							
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Gas.							
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Kerosene.							
d. <input type="checkbox"/> Other.							
10. Lighting:							
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Gas.							
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Electricity.							
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Wood or coal.							
d. <input type="checkbox"/> Kerosene or gasoline.							
e. <input type="checkbox"/> Other.							

VI. HOUSEHOLD OPERATION													
FUEL, LIGHT, and REFRIGERATION	Unit	Price	Latest season		Earlier Seasons						Total expense for year (for office use)		
			Months		Months		Months		Months			Months	
			Quantity	Expense	Quantity	Expense	Quantity	Expense	Quantity	Expense		Quantity	Expense
1. Coal: Bit. <input type="checkbox"/> Anth. <input type="checkbox"/>				\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
2. Coke <input type="checkbox"/> Briqts. <input type="checkbox"/>													
3. Fuel oil													
4. Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Kindling <input type="checkbox"/>													
5. Kerosene <input type="checkbox"/> Gasoline <input type="checkbox"/>													
6. Electricity			XXX		XXX		XXX		XXX		XXX		
7. Gas			XXX		XXX		XXX		XXX		XXX		
8. Ice													
9. TOTAL (1-8)			XXX		XXX		XXX		XXX		XXX		

VII. MEDICAL CARE									
A							B		
PAID HOUSEHOLD HELP	Wks.	Lives		Employed		Expense per week	Expense for year	Check if any free	Expense for year
		In	Out	F. T.	P. T.					No. meals	Dollars
11. Cook or general worker							\$		
12. Cleaning man or woman									
13. Laundress									
14.									
15.									
16. Aprons, uniforms, and gifts to paid help									
17. TOTAL (11-16)									

VIII. RURAL—URBAN BACKGROUND									
A					B		C		
Lived—	No. years	State	Husband		No. years	State	Wife		
			No. years	State			No. years	State	
1. On a farm or in open country									
2. In village of less than 2,500									
3. In city of 2,500 to 10,000									
4. In city of 10,000 or more									

IX. RECREATION					XII. EDUCATION					
A	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	E
	Adults		Children		Expense for year	School attended during schedule year	Members attending		Expense for year	
	Number	Price	Number	Price			Public	Private	Tuition and fees	Books and supplies
Paid admissions to—										
1. Movies: Winter		\$		\$	\$	1. Nursery school, kindergarten			\$	\$
2. Spring						2. Elementary school				
3. Summer						3. High or preparatory school				
4. Fall						4. Business or technical school				
5. Plays, pageants, concerts, lectures, forums						5. College, graduate, or professional school				
6. Ball games, other spectator sports										
7. Dances, circuses, fairs										
GAMES AND SPORTS										
8. Equipment, supplies, fees, licenses (enter year's expense for each item):										
Hunting, \$.....; Fishing, \$.....;										
Camping, \$.....; Trapping (sport), \$.....;										
Hiking, \$.....; Riding, \$.....;										
Baseball, \$.....; Tennis, \$.....; Golf, \$.....;										
Bicycles, \$.....; Skates, sleds, akis, \$.....;										
Billiards and bowling, \$.....; Boats, \$.....;										
Cards, chess, other games, \$.....; Other, \$.....										
9. Total (all items 8)										
OTHER RECREATION										
10. Radio: Purchase										
11. Batteries, tubes, repairs										
12. Musical instruments (specify)										
13. Sheet music, phonograph records										
14. Camera, films, photo supplies										
15. Children's toys, play equipment										
16. Pets (purchase and care)										
17. Entertaining in and out of home										
18. Dues to social and recreational clubs										
19. Other (specify)										
20. TOTAL (1-19)										
X. TOBACCO										
						Expense for year				
1. Cigarettes: Packages per week @ \$.....										
2. Cigars: Number per week @ \$.....										
3. Tobacco: All other										
4. Smokers' supplies										
5. TOTAL (1-4)										
XI. READING										
						Expense for year				
1. Newspapers: Daily \$.....										
2. Weekly										
3. Magazines (subscriptions and single copies)										
4. Books (not school books) bought during year: Number										
5. Book rentals and library fees, public and rental libraries										
6. Books borrowed from public and rental libraries: Number						XXXXX				
7. TOTAL (1-6)										
						Expense for year				
1. Union dues, fees										
2. Business and professional association dues										
3. Technical books and journals										
4. Supplies and equipment										
5. Other										
6. TOTAL (1-5)										
XIII. OCCUPATIONAL EXPENSE										
(not reported as business expense or as deduction from gross income)										
						Expense for year				
1. Was husband's occupation same during schedule year as in 1929? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>										
2. If not, his occupation in 1929 was										
XIV. PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND										
1. Was husband's occupation same during schedule year as in 1929? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>										
2. If not, his occupation in 1929 was										
XV. GIFTS, COMMUNITY WELFARE, AND TAXES										
						Expense for year				
1. Gifts (Christmas, birthday, other) to persons not members of economic family (not charity)										
2. Contributions to support relatives not members of economic family										
3. Donations to other individuals										
4. Community chest and other welfare agencies										
5. Church, Sunday school, missions										
6. Taxes: Foll. income, personal property (payable in schedule year, except back taxes)										
7. Other										
8. TOTAL (1-7)										

XVI. USUAL FOOD EXPENSE DURING EACH SEASON OF SCHEDULE YEAR										
A										
FOOD AT HOME	Latest season of year		Earlier seasons							
	Months		Months		Months		Months		Months	
	Per week	Per month	Per week	Per month	Per week	Per month	Per week	Per month	Per week	Per month
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Food expense at—										
1. Grocery or general store (excluding soap, matches, etc.)										
2. Meat and fish market										
3. Dairy										
4. Vegetable and fruit market or wagon										
6. Bakery										
Additional expense for food at home—										
6. Ice cream, candy										
7. Soft drinks, beer, etc.										
8. Other food at home										
9. TOTAL for week or month (1-8)										
10. TOTAL for season										
FOOD AWAY FROM HOME (Excluding meals while away at school, and meals carried from home)	Per week	Per month	Per week	Per month	Per week	Per month	Per week	Per month	Per week	Per month
Expense for—										
11. Meals at work										
12. Lunches at school										
13. Meals while traveling or on vacation										
OTHER MEALS AWAY—										
14. Breakfasts										
15. Lunches										
16. Dinners										
17. Ice cream, candy										
18. Soft drinks, beer, etc.										
19. TOTAL for week or month										
20. TOTAL for season										
TOTAL FOOD EXPENSE DURING SCHEDULE YEAR					FOOD RAISED AT HOME OR RECEIVED AS GIFT OR PAY DURING SCHEDULE YEAR					
21. Food at home (Item 10)					Money value of food—					
22. Food away from home (Item 20)					24. Raised for family's own use					
23. TOTAL					25. Received as gift or pay					
					26. TOTAL					

XVII. AUTOMOBILES (owned at any time during year)					XII. OTHER TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION				
1. How many months during year did you own: a 1 automobile, _____ mos.; b 2 automobiles, _____ mos.; c 3 automobiles, _____ mos.; no automobiles, _____ mos.					LOCAL-TO WORK, SCHOOL, STORES, ETC. 1. Bus, trolley, taxi, train, ferry boat, rent of automobile. \$.....				
AUTOMOBILES OWNED AT END OF SCHEDULE YEAR					OTHER TRAVEL (Excluding business travel) 2. Railroad (including Pullman)..... 3. Interurban bus..... 4. Other (specify vehicle).....				
Year bought	A New	B Used	C Make	D Price	E \$.....				
2. 19.....					\$.....				
3. 19.....					\$.....				
4. 19.....					\$.....				
5. Gross price of car bought during year \$.....					x x x x				
6. Trade-in allowance for used car, \$.....					x x x x				
7. Net price of car bought (5 minus 6).....									
8. Month purchased..... Terms: Cash <input type="checkbox"/> Installment <input type="checkbox"/>									
9. Total number of miles driven during year (all owned cars)..... miles.									
10. Average miles per gallon of gasoline, _____ miles.									
GASOLINE									
A Season		B Number of gallons		C Expense					
11. Latest.....				\$.....					
12.....				\$.....					
13.....				\$.....					
14.....				\$.....					
15.....				\$.....					
16. TOTAL FOR YEAR (11-15).....				\$.....					
17. Oil: Number of quarts.....									
18. Tires, tubes: Purchase.....									
19. Repairs, replacements, service.....									
20. Garage rent, parking.....									
21. Licenses, including registration fee.....									
22. Fines, damages paid to others.....									
23. Automobile insurance (all types).....									
24. Tolls (bridge, ferry, tunnel).....									
25. Accessories (including automobile radio).....									
26. Other (including association dues).....									
27. TOTAL (7, 16, and 17-26).....									
28. Proportion of automobile expense chargeable to business.....					x x x x				
XVIII. CLOTHING EXPENSE									
(Make no entry if check list is used)					Expense for year				
1. Wife.....					\$.....				
2. Husband.....									
3.....									
4.....									
5.....									
6.....									
7.....									
8.....									
9. TOTAL.....									
					XIX. PERSONAL CARE				
					SERVICES				
					Expense for year				
1. Wife: Haircut (usual price, _____), shampoo, waves, manicures, facials, other.....					\$.....				
2. Husband: Haircut (usual price, _____), shaves, shampoos, other.....									
3. Children under 16: Haircuts (usual price, _____), other.....									
4. Other members of family: Haircut (usual price, _____), other.....									
TOILET ARTICLES AND PREPARATIONS									
5. Toilet soaps: _____ cakes at.....									
6. Tooth paste and powder, mouth wash, etc.....									
7. Shaving soap and cream.....									
8. Cold cream, powder, rouge, nail polish, perfume.....									
9. Brushes, etc., combs, razors, files.....									
10. Other toilet articles and preparations.....									
11. TOTAL (1-10).....									
XXI. EQUIPMENT OWNED BY FAMILY									
A KIND OF EQUIPMENT		B Owned at end of schedule year		D If purchased in schedule year		E			
		Yes	No	Price	Season purchased				
1. Piano.....					x x x x				
2. Phonograph.....					x x x x				
3. Radio.....					x x x x				
4. Refrigerator, electric.....					\$.....				
5. Other mechanical refrigerator.....									
6. Ice box.....									
7. Pressure cooker.....									
8. Washing machine, power.....									
9. Washing machine, other.....									
10. Ironing machine.....									
11. Vacuum cleaner.....									
12. Sewing machine, electric.....									
13. Other sewing machine.....									
XXII. FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT									
(Make no entry if check list is used)					Purchased in schedule year not included in items 4-13, section XXI. Total expense for year, \$.....				

XIII. OTHER FAMILY EXPENSE

	Expense for year		Expense for year
1. Interest on debts incurred for family living other than mortgage on owned home.....	\$.....	5. Loss, other than business loss.....	\$.....
2. Did family have checking account at any time during schedule year? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		6. Funeral, cemetery.....	
3. Bank service charges, safe deposit box.....		7. Other.....	
4. Legal expense (not business).....		8. TOTAL (1-7).....	

XIV. CHANGES IN FAMILY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DURING SCHEDULE YEAR 1935 to 193...
(Excluding changes due to increases or decreases in the value of property which has not changed hands)

CHANGES IN PROPERTY OWNED BY FAMILY AND AMOUNTS DUE FAMILY			CHANGES IN DEBTS OWED BY FAMILY		
A Money, stocks, real estate, other assets	B Changes in assets during schedule year		D Liabilities	E Changes in liabilities during schedule year	
	Net amount of increase	Net amount of decrease		Net amount of increase	Net amount of decrease
1. Money in savings accounts.....	\$.....	\$.....	21. Mortgages on owned home.....	\$.....	\$.....
2. In checking accounts.....			22. Mortgages on other real estate.....		
3. On hand.....			23. Notes due to banks, insurance companies, small loan companies.....		
4. Investments in business.....			24. Notes due to individuals.....		
5. Real estate: Purchased.....		x x x x x x x x	25. Back rents (due before schedule year).....	x x x x x x x x	
6. Sold.....	x x x x x x x x		26. Rents due in schedule year, unpaid.....		x x x x x x x x
7. Stocks and bonds: Purchased.....		x x x x x x x x	27. Back taxes (due before schedule year).....	x x x x x x x x	
8. Sold.....	x x x x x x x x		28. Taxes due in schedule year, unpaid.....		x x x x x x x x
9. Other property: Purchased.....		x x x x x x x x	29. Charge accounts due.....		
10. Sold.....	x x x x x x x x		30. Other bills due.....		
11. Improvements on owned home.....		x x x x x x x x	31. Payments on installment purchases made prior to schedule year (specify goods purchased):		
12. Improvements on other real estate.....		x x x x x x x x	(a).....	x x x x x x x x	
13. Insurance premiums paid (life, endowment, annuity).....		x x x x x x x x	(b).....	x x x x x x x x	
14. Frequency of payment.....			(c).....	x x x x x x x x	
15. Insurance policies surrendered.....	x x x x x x x x		32. Balance due on installment purchases made in schedule year (specify goods purchased):		
16. Insurance policies settled.....	x x x x x x x x		(a).....		x x x x x x x x
17. Loans made by family to others during schedule year (balance not repaid).....		x x x x x x x x	(b).....		x x x x x x x x
18. Repayments to family on loans made before schedule year.....	x x x x x x x x		(c).....		x x x x x x x x
19. All other (specify).....			33. All other (specify).....		
20. TOTAL (1-19).....			34. TOTAL (21-33).....		

14-8850

SCHEDULE FORM AND GLOSSARY

Classifications and Definitions of Terms Used in Text and Tabular Summary

The following glossary of terms is limited to those classifications and definitions needing explanation for the interpretation of the tabular and textual material on the summary of expenditures. Later publications, presenting more detailed data in particular fields of consumption, will contain further definitions. Items appearing on the expenditure schedule and on the expenditure summary which are not discussed in the present volume are omitted from the glossary.

Any system of classifying goods and services necessarily has certain limitations and may not meet the needs of all groups or agencies which utilize the data. The classification adopted for the Study of Consumer Purchases is in substance one that has been found useful in other studies and which thus has the advantage of yielding comparable data. Since the uses to which specific goods may be put by consumers vary considerably from family to family and even within the family circle, depending upon a multiplicity of factors, the decision to classify commodities in one category rather than another were necessarily arbitrary. The classifications determined upon have, however, been applied consistently throughout the tabulations.

The expenditures of each family during the report year have been classified under 16 major groups of goods and services, as presented in table 2 of the Tabular Summary. This classification has been used over a period of years in similar studies of family living by such agencies as the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor and the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture.

Specific definitions of terms should be prefaced by the explanation that, whenever a sales tax was in force in a particular community during the period covered by the study, the estimated total amount of sales tax paid for each taxable item appearing on the schedule was added to the total expense for the item.

Family.—For purposes of the Study of Consumer Purchases, an economic family was defined as a group of persons belonging to the same household and dependent upon a common income.¹ Expenditure data were secured only from families including both a husband and a wife.

Family type.—Families were classified, according to the number and age of members, in one of five types, as follows:²

Type

- I No other persons (families of two).
- II One child under 16 (families of three).
- III Two children under 16 (families of four).
- IV One person 16 or over and one or no other person, regardless of age (families of three or four).

¹ For more detailed definition. (See vol. I of this bulletin, glossary.)

² See pictogram of family types, p. 4.

V One child under 16, one person 16 or over, and one or two others, regardless of age (families of five or six).

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. 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, in addition to the married couple, 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 they been members for a total of from 79 through 130 weeks, they would have been counted as two equivalent members. The same method of computation applied to persons 16 and over. If, however, the family contained one person 16 years of age or over and one child under 16 years, each for less than 27 weeks, neither would be counted as a member of the economic family, although the period of membership for the two together equalled more than 26 weeks.

Occupational group.—Families were also classified in one of seven groups: Wage earner, clerical, independent business, independent professional, salaried business, salaried professional, and families with no gainfully employed members.³ In general, the wage-earner classification 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 group were entrepreneurs owning and operating businesses of any type. Also classified in the independent business category 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 drawing salaries, as well as minor executives, were thus classified in the salaried business group, even though some owned

³ The occupational categories are based upon the Works Progress Administration's Manual Work Division Procedure, sec. 2, "Occupational classification" (June 1935); and "Index of occupations," *Circ. No. 2A* (September 1935).

controlling interest in the business. The seventh category consisted of families that had no earnings from an occupation, whether due to retirement, receipt of a pension, unemployment, or other causes.

The occupational classification of a family was determined by the occupational group from which it derived the major portion of its earnings during the report year, whether that portion was contributed by one or more family members.⁴

Income.—The total income by which the family was classified included money income (derived from earnings and other sources such as interest, dividends, pensions, etc.), and in addition, non-money income from housing (for owners, the difference between rental value of the home and current expense for interest, repairs, mortgages, and the like; for renters, the value of rent, received as a gift or pay).

To arrive at the figure for earnings from gainful occupations of family members (wages, salaries, profits, and other withdrawals from business for family use, tips, commissions, and bonuses), occupational expenses were deducted. Similarly, the figures for earned income not attributable to individual members (i. e., income from family enterprises such as the keeping of roomers and boarders or casual work in the home) represented net rather than gross income from such sources. Items classified as nonearned money income were: Interest and dividends; rents from property; pensions, annuities and benefits; gifts in cash, etc.⁵

Adjusted family income, presented in chapters I and IX, consists of total income plus the value of food and fuel obtained without money expense.

Expenditures.—Money expenditures include all money expenses incurred during the report year for current family living, whether or not the full amount was paid during the year.⁶ Balances remaining unpaid at the end of the year were handled as increases in liabilities. Total expenditures include money expenditures and the value of housing, food, and fuel obtained without money expense. Total expenditures are thus synonymous with "money value of current family living" defined below.

Value of family living.—The money value of current family living consisted of money expenditures for current living, and the value of housing, food, and fuel obtained without direct money expense. The value of housing included the imputed net income from owned family and vacation homes and the rental value of housing received as gift or pay. (See below under Nonmoney income from housing.)

⁴ For more detailed statement. (See vol. I of this bulletin, glossary.)

⁵ For more detailed statement of the components of income as used in the Study. (See vol. I, glossary.)

⁶ This was not true in the case of a few items such as fire insurance premiums on owned homes and contributions to the Community Chest. For these items only the amounts paid during the year were classed as expenditures.

Surplus or deficit.—The difference between the family's total money income for the year and its total money expenditure was, if a positive sum, a surplus, or, if a negative sum, a deficit. This surplus or deficit was accounted for by one or more of a series of changes in assets and liabilities, described below.

Receipts.—The term receipts has been used to designate current money income plus funds made available through liquidation of assets or through credit.

Disbursements.—The term disbursements has been used to designate money expenditures for current family living plus money used to decrease debts incurred before the beginning of the report year or to increase assets.

Balancing difference.—Due to the difficulty experienced by families, few of which kept detailed records, in accounting *in toto* for receipts and disbursements, a margin of tolerance was set up for discrepancies between the two. If the difference amounted to less than 5.5 percent of receipts or disbursements, whichever was larger, the schedule was tabulated, this amount being carried as a balancing difference. If the discrepancy was 5.5 or larger, the schedule was discarded. In cases where disbursements exceed receipts, as accounted for by the family, the balancing difference was negative; if receipts exceeded disbursements, the difference was positive.

FOOD

Included here were all family expenses for food, together with expenditure for such items as ice cream, candy, soft drinks, beer, and alcoholic beverages. Cod-liver and haliver oil were also considered food.

Nonfood articles which may be bought in grocery stores, such as cleaning supplies, matches, soap, tobacco, and food for pets were excluded from this category.

Food at home.—A distinction was made between food purchased to be prepared at home and food purchased and eaten away from home. In the former category was included the cost of any food prepared at home but eaten away from home, such as home-prepared lunches for work, school, or picnics. Cost of articles such as coffee, milk, or other food, bought at work or school to supplement the home-prepared lunches was classified with expense for food away from home.

Food purchased to be prepared in a vacation home occupied by the family was classified as expense for food at home.

The amount spent for food served to boarders was derived through use of the average expense per meal per equivalent adult (explained below), and was deducted from total expense for food at home, so that the figures shown in table 2, column 6, and table 3 of the Tabular Summary represent net family expense.

Food away from home.—Included here was expense for meals at work and at school (except for food carried from home), including board at school, meals while traveling or on vacation (except for food prepared in a vacation home), meals purchased on a business trip for which there was no reimbursement by an employer, other meals eaten out, and ice cream and candy, soft drinks and alcoholic beverages consumed away from home.

Expense for food away from home necessarily included in many cases some expense for service and entertainment as well as food costs proper.

Value of food home-produced or received as a gift or pay.—A value was placed on all food which was raised for family consumption or given to the family as a gift or in lieu of cash payment for services. All such food was evaluated at the retail prices prevailing in the community. No deductions from the evaluation of home-produced food were made for the cost of seeds and implements or for the value or cost of labor.

The money value of food received as gift or pay represents the net value of all food received free plus the value of food received as pay during the year by members of the family. If members of the family received a substantial number of free meals as guests in excess of the number of meals furnished to guests (not counting house guests since they were treated as members of the household, though not of the economic family, for the period of their stay), the value of meals so received in excess of those furnished was tabulated.

An evaluation was made of meals which were furnished to members of the family without charge by the employer or paid for from expense accounts. Examples of such instances are salesmen reimbursed for meals taken while traveling, students working for their board at school, or waiters who received meals as part of their pay.

Likewise, if the owner of a store or an employee occasionally brought home food which he received from his place of business without payment, such food was evaluated at local retail prices and included in the total value of food received without direct money expense. However, if the store proprietor charged himself for food which he brought home regularly for family consumption, the retail value of such food was added to his money earnings and the goods were entered as purchases in the subsection for food at home.

Average expenditure per meal per equivalent adult.—In recognition of the variations in quantity, and thus in expense, of food consumption among persons of different ages, the following scale of relative demand for various persons served from the family food supply was adopted: ⁷

⁷ This scale of food relatives was developed from data secured from the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture, which furnished information on standard food allowances, based on actual food expense records, differentiated by age, sex, and activity.

<i>Person</i>	<i>Relative food expense</i>
20 years of age and over.....	1.0
13 to 19 years.....	1.1
6 to 12 years.....	.9
Under 6 years.....	.6

These relatives were applied whether the person was a member of the economic family or a boarder, guest, or domestic servant. The relative factor applied to nurses for the sick was 0.9. The term equivalent adult is used in the text as representing one food expenditure unit.

It was assumed that 21 meals per week were eaten by each member of the economic family during that portion of the report year spent at home. For other members of the household (boarders, house guests, household help, and nurses) the actual number of meals eaten was ascertained. The average expense per meal per equivalent person was derived by dividing the total family food expense (after subtraction of expense for food eaten while traveling or on vacation) by the total number of equivalent person meals.

In order to determine the expense for meals served to boarders, the average expense per meal per food expenditure unit was multiplied by the total number of meals served to boarders; the resulting sum was deducted from the total family expense for food at home.

HOME MAINTENANCE

Housing expense.—Each family reported expense incurred during the report year, for family home and other housing. Average amounts for renting families are based on the rental rate contracted for, minus any concessions granted by the landlord, and plus any repairs paid by the tenant. Housing expense for renting families included fuel, light, and/or refrigeration when one or more of these items was included in the rental rate. For owning families, all expense incurred for repairs, interest, insurance, and the like was included. Because of the fact that fuel, light, and refrigeration were included in the rent paid by many renting families, all tables in the text of the report that show housing expense include fuel, light, and refrigeration with housing. In tables 2, 4, and 4-A of the Tabular Summary, however, housing expense does not include fuel, light, and refrigeration.

No attempt was made to apportion and deduct from family expense an amount for space rented to roomers. Since, however, expenditure data were not taken from families having the equivalent of more than one lodger throughout the year, the value of such space was not an important item to the families.

Housing expense incurred during the report year and not paid by the end of the year was included here and also carried as an increase in liabilities.

Family home.—Average expense, as shown in table 4, column 8, includes only expense for living quarters occupied by the family group, whether such quarters were rented or owned.

Other housing.—Included in housing expense as shown in table 2, but shown separately in table 4, column 9, is expense for vacation home, lodging while traveling, and room at school.

Expenses for a vacation home, whether owned or rented, were of the same type as for a family home. If a family owned a vacation home and rented it out during any part of the schedule year, the total rent received was subtracted from total expense incurred for the home and only the net amount was tabulated. If the rent received exceeded expenses for the year, no net expense was incurred and the positive balance was included as a part of the family's income.

Excluded from expense for lodging while traveling was the amount paid by a family member while traveling on business or while working out of town. These amounts were considered occupational expense and were deducted from gross earnings in arriving at family income.

Housing received without direct money expenditure.—See below under Nonmoney income from housing.

Expenditures for rented homes and owned homes.—For the purpose of comparing the housing expenses of home owners and renters (table 4-A, columns 6 and 7) a family was classified as renting only if it rented during the entire year (and received no rent as gift or pay), and as owning only if it occupied an owned home during the entire year. Expense for renters includes only expense for dwelling quarters occupied by the entire family group. The number of months of occupancy of the rented home was multiplied by the monthly rental rate to obtain the total amount of rent paid. From this sum was deducted the value of any rental concessions received by the family. Concessions were distinguished from rent as pay or gift and defined as occupancy given free by the landlord for a limited time as an inducement to the family to rent the living quarters. To the total rent paid was added the value of repairs or improvements paid for by the tenant, if the landlord did not reimburse the family. Rental expenses incurred but not paid during the schedule year were included here, and also carried as an increase in family liabilities.

Housing expense for owned home for the year included interest on the mortgage, refinancing charges, taxes payable, expense for repairs and replacements, special assessments, and premiums for fire, tornado, or earthquake insurance on the home. For all these items except insurance, the expense figure refers to amounts incurred during the schedule year, whether or not they were entirely paid before the end of the year. Balances remaining unpaid were carried as increases in liabilities. In the case of insurance premiums, no attempt was made to prorate payments for previous or coming years as an allocation of

expense for the schedule year. Structural additions and other permanent improvements to the home were not classed as current expenditures for housing but as increases in assets. (See below, Assets and liabilities.)

If the home owned and occupied by the family was a two-family or multiple-family house, only that portion of the expense which applied to the living quarters of the owner's family was included as expense of owned home. The basis for this allocation was the comparative monthly rental values of the dwelling units under consideration. The remaining expense was deducted from gross rents, to derive a net figure which was added to the family's income.

Facilities included in rent.—Families that were renting their homes at the end of the schedule year were asked to state which of a specified list of housing facilities were furnished by the landlord and covered by the rental rate for the living quarters. These data are presented in table 4-A of the Tabular Summary.

Facilities were not considered to have been included in the rent if the family paid separate amounts for their use, over and above the rental for the living quarters themselves.

Nonmoney income from housing.—An attempt was made to evaluate all housing received without direct expense, whether in the form of rent as pay or gift, or of imputed income from an owned family home, or an owned vacation home. Average amounts of such value are shown in table 4, columns 10-12, Tabular Summary.

If a family received any rent as part of wages or salary, as in the case of a minister, a resident manager, or a janitor, the estimated monthly rental value was multiplied by the number of months such premises were occupied, and the resulting amount was included as a part of the family's income. If a family occupied rent free during any part of the schedule year, a home that was owned by a relative or friend, the rental value was estimated for the period, and from it was subtracted any housing expense incurred by the family in connection with such occupancy. The net figure was then added to the family's income. Housing furnished to individual family members while away from home, whether as gift or in return for services, was not included in nonmoney income from housing, which relates solely to housing that served as the family home.

Much more important, on the average, than rent as pay or gift, was imputed income from owned home. If a family during any part of the schedule year occupied a home owned by a member of the family the rental value of this home was estimated (in relation to rental rates on equivalent quarters) for the period of occupancy. From this sum were deducted all expenses incurred for the home, for interest on a mortgage, repairs, taxes, special assessments, and premiums for insurance, during the period of occupancy. The remaining

amount was considered as imputed income from housing, and included as a nonmoney part of the family's total income. If the expenses were greater than the estimated rental value, the family was considered to have had a negative income from housing. The net effect was to place many home owners in a higher income class (\$250 intervals) than if they had been classified on the basis of money incomes alone.

Fuel gathered by the family or received as gift was valued at local retail prices.

Household operation.—Household operation expenses included amounts incurred or paid for heating and cooking fuels, light, and refrigeration, for paid household help, and for other household items such as water rent, telephone, laundry, and cleaning supplies. The expense for operating both family and vacation homes which were occupied by the family was included in the total operation expense.

If certain expenses for operation, such as fuel, light, or water rent, were paid by the family for a period when the home was rented to some other family, such expenses were excluded from the scheduled family's total household operation expense and were deducted from the gross rents received in computing net income from rent.

The average expense for fuel, light, and refrigeration, as shown in table 2, column 8; table 4, column 5; and table 5, column 5, of the Tabular Summary is an understatement of expense for this category since, in the case of renters, one or more of these items was sometimes included in the rent, and covered by the rental rate.

Paid household help.—Included in this subsection was the expense for the employment of household help, both full and part time, by the family during the year.

Nursemaids were classified as household help, but the fees charged by nurses caring for the sick were grouped with medical care. Expense for the employment of seamstresses for the duration of a specific job to make or repair clothing for the family, or to sew household linens or make slip covers was included with expense for clothing and furnishings, respectively. The cost of employing a laundress was included in this subsection only if the laundry work was done on the family's premises.

Besides the cash wages paid by the family to servants, the total expense for household help included carfare for which the servants were reimbursed by the family, and the amounts spent by the family during the year to outfit their servants, as well as amounts given in tips and presents to doormen, elevator men, and delivery boys not directly employed by the family. The money value of gifts which did not represent a direct money expense to the family was not included in the expense of household help. Meals furnished to servants by the family were considered a part of family food expense rather than part of the wages paid.

Other items of household operation expense.—Grouped in this subsection were expenditures for such items of household operation as water rent, telephone, laundry sent out, laundry soap and other cleaning supplies, stationery and postage, telegrams, moving charges, express and freight fees, household disinfectants and insecticides, wood and metal polishes, paper products for household use, and fees for garbage and ash removal.

Furnishings and equipment.—Classified as furnishings and equipment were kitchen, cleaning, and laundry equipment, furniture, glassware and china, silverware, household textiles, floor coverings, luggage, and gardening equipment. Included in this grouping also were articles of household equipment such as mechanical refrigerators, ice boxes, pressure cookers, washing and ironing machines, vacuum cleaners, and sewing machines.

Yard goods for the making of household linens, draperies, and slip covers, as well as the cost of paid help for sewing these articles were likewise combined with expense for furnishings. Premiums paid for fire and theft insurance on furnishings, expense for repairs, the cleaning of furnishings and equipment, and fees for renting furniture were also incorporated in this group of expenditures. Premiums paid during the year for insurance on furnishings were included in the total regardless of the duration of the insurance which the premium covered.

The recorded prices of furniture and equipment included charges for financing articles bought on an installment plan. If, in the purchase of any of these items, a used article of the same kind was traded in, the amount recorded was the net price, that is, the gross price minus the trade-in allowance.

CLOTHING

Besides those articles ordinarily regarded as clothing, the following items were also so classified: Accessories such as gloves, handkerchiefs, purses, umbrellas, jewelry, ties and collars, belts, garters, and suspenders; yard goods, yarns, and findings for clothing made at home, the cost of paid help for the making of clothing, dry-cleaning and pressing of clothing; repair of shoes and charges for shoeshines; fees for renting articles of clothing; flowers for personal wear; premiums paid for insurance on clothing and jewelry. These items of expense were allocated to the individual members for whom the expense was incurred.

Articles of clothing purchased for wear at work and special clothing bought for participation in sports were included with clothing.

PERSONAL CARE

Toilet articles and preparations.—Under "toilet articles and preparations" were included the following items: Toilet soaps, dentifrices,

shaving soaps and creams, facial and hand creams and lotions, powders, rouge and lipsticks, perfumes, and equipment for personal care such as brushes and combs, razors, files, scissors, curling irons, hair dryers, powder puffs, and sanitary supplies.

Personal services.—The following items were classified as services: Haircuts, shampoos, shaves, all types of waves, manicures, facials, eyebrow trims, dyeing and dressing of hair, Turkish baths.

Tips to barbers and beauty operators were combined with the charge for the service.

TRANSPORTATION

Automobile expense.—Data on automobile expense refers to automobiles owned by the family which were used either partly or wholly for family purposes. Expense for operation of automobiles used entirely for business purposes was not regarded as a family expense, but was included with other deductible expenses in arriving at net earnings of the family.

“Family” use of a car was defined as operation of the car for such purposes as transportation to and from work, school, theater, and shopping centers, as well as for vacation travel and driving for pleasure. The use of the family car in pursuit of one’s gainful occupation was defined as business use of an automobile. The most common example of this is the use of the family car by a physician or a salesman for making professional or business calls.

The procedure used by the agent in obtaining information on automobile expense was to ask for the total annual expense for each item specified on the schedule. If the family used its automobile partly for family and partly for business purposes, the agent then asked the family to estimate the proportion of the use which was chargeable to business. This was expressed as a percentage, and represented the proportion of business use over the period of the entire schedule year.

The family was asked to base its estimate of the proportion of automobile used applicable to business on the mileage and the amount of time during which the car was so used.

The complement of this proportion, representing the expense applicable to family use, was then applied to each item of operating expense, as well as to the net purchase price of a car bought during the year.

Since further refinement of the data was not feasible, the same percentage was applied to each item of expense; no account was taken of internal variations in business use as between different items as the family was asked to report the over-all percentage.

The amount of the total operating expenses which was chargeable to business was regarded as an occupational expense deductible from gross earnings. Likewise, the proportion of the net purchase price of

an automobile bought during the schedule year which was chargeable to business (in the same proportion as the operating expense) was regarded as an investment of the family funds in business and was so classified in the section showing assets and liabilities, unless this amount had been excluded from the total income originally reported on the family schedule. However, the total amount still owing on such a car at the end of the year was recorded as a debt in the section on assets and liabilities, without distinction between family and business proportions.

Included in the gross purchase price of a car were financing charges other than for insurance when the car was purchased on the installment plan. The net price of a car bought during the year was derived by subtracting from the gross contract price the amount allowed on the trade-in of another car.

The expense for operation included the following items: gasoline, oil, tires and tubes, repairs and service, garage rent, parking fees, licenses including registration fees, fines and damages paid, automobile insurance, tolls, accessories for the car, and association dues.

In addition to the cost of operating a car owned by the family, operation expenditures included the amount paid or shared by a family member for operating a car owned by someone not a member of the economic family.

Families owning automobiles or reporting expense for automobile operation.—The percentage of families owning automobiles, shown on table 8, column 4 of the Tabular Summary, includes all families reporting ownership of one or more cars for one or more months during the year. Families reporting expense for automobile operation (see text table 25) include families reporting any operating expense, whether or not they owned cars. Hence, a family which shared the cost of operating a car owned by someone not a member of the economic family was classified as a car-operating family. Furthermore, since fees for drivers' licenses were included as operating expense, a family which neither owned a car nor shared actual operating expense might be classified as an operating family. On the other hand, if a family owned a car but incurred no operation expense during the year (not even storage nor license fees), the family was not classified as an operator. For detailed figures on numbers of families reporting operation expense and number of families owning cars see Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 648, volume VI.

Other travel and transportation.—The cost of transportation other than by automobile was designated as "other travel and transportation." As in the case of automobile expense, travel for business purposes was excluded from the record of family expenditures. Daily travel to and from work was regarded as a family expense.

Besides the cost of transportation on public vehicles, there was combined under this heading the amount spent for the purchase and operation of vehicles other than automobiles, such as a motorcycle, boat, or airplane. If, however, these vehicles were maintained primarily for recreational purposes, the expense was classified as an expenditure for recreation.

MEDICAL CARE

Data on expenditures for medical care include all expense incurred for the care of members of the economic family during the schedule year.

The total medical care bill covered fees of physicians, dentists, oculists, and other specialists, cost of hospitalization and nurses' fees, fees for medical examinations and tests, cost of medicines, drugs, and medical appliances and supplies, and health or infirmary fees paid at college. Included also was the amount paid out for premiums on insurance which provided benefits in case of sickness or accident, as well as the cost of subscribing to cooperative "hospital plans" and membership dues to group health associations. When accident or sick benefits were included in a life insurance policy, the proportion of the total premiums which applied to health insurance was ascertained and grouped with medical care expense. A similar procedure was followed with respect to dues to fraternal organizations if dues covered the cost of health and accident insurance. Amounts which employers of family members deducted from wages or salaries for accident or health insurance were included with medical care expense. In these instances, the amount deducted was now added to wages if such amounts had originally been excluded in determining the income of the family.

Benefits received during the year from health and accident insurance were included with current money income and the expense for the illness was recorded as an expense for medical care.

RECREATION

Expenditures for recreation covered admission fees to commercial entertainments, the cost of supplies and equipment for participating in games and sports, and expense for miscellaneous entertainment items.

Paid admissions to movies, plays, concerts, lectures, ball games and other spectator sports, dances, and circuses were included in the expense for recreation. The expense for commercial entertainment covered the amounts spent by the family for paid admissions for their guests, but food and refreshments bought for guests was classified as food expense.

Included in the recreation category was the cost of equipment, supplies, fees, and licenses necessary for participation in games and sports such as hunting, tennis, golf, the various winter sports, bicycling, billiards and bowling, card and other table games. Expense for lodging while on vacation was classified as housing, rather than as recreation expense. In the case of summer camps, when no allocation of the total expense could be made by the family, one-fourth of the total was classified with recreation expense. The cost of food on vacation trips was classified with other food expense. Expense for sport uniforms or sport clothes was classified with other clothing expense. Expenditures for a vacation cruise were divided among food, lodging, and travel, and were not classified as recreation expense.

The third subdivision of recreation expense covered expenditures for such items as the purchase and repair of radios (not automobiles), of musical instruments, care of pets, the cost of children's and play equipment, and dues to social and recreational clubs were also defined as expense for recreation.

TOBACCO

Besides the outlay for cigars, cigarettes, and other tobacco, total tobacco expenditures included the amount spent for smoking supplies such as pipes, pipe cleaners and racks, cigarette holders, tobacco pouches, and ash trays. Smoking stands, however, were grouped with furniture.

READING

Expenditures for reading consisted of outlay for general reading matter such as newspapers and magazines, and the purchase and rental of books.

The cost of books and journals which family members purchased for use in their occupational pursuits was deducted from their earnings and thus was treated as an occupational expense. Books and journals purchased for use at schools attended by members of the family were combined with expense for education. Picture books for very young children who were members of the economic family were considered toys and incorporated with expense for recreation.

EDUCATION

The total expenditures for education consisted of tuition fees and cost of books and supplies for all formal educational pursuits, whether for initial training, for recreational purposes, or for improving one's occupational qualifications. The cost of room and board at school or college was included under housing and food expense, respectively.

Included in the total expense for education was the cost of lessons in music and art, bridge, games and sports, dancing, knitting and sewing, tuition for religious education that was separate from church

dues, and fees for correspondence courses. The supplies for special lessons, however, were not as a rule combined with education expense, but were entered in more appropriate sections of the schedule. For instance, supplies for music lessons, such as sheet music and instruments, were grouped with recreation expense. The same is true of supplies for bridge lessons and of special equipment for lessons in various types of sports. Special clothing for dancing was classified as clothing expense, as were supplies for knitting and sewing lessons.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND PERSONAL TAXES

Expenditures for gifts which were recorded in this section of the schedule were restricted to gifts and donations made by family members to persons outside the economic family and to organizations. Presents bought by one family member for another were classified in appropriate sections of the schedule.

Gifts to household help and other servants were combined with expense for paid help, while the amount of tips given to persons performing a personal service, such as waitresses, hairdressers, and the like, was added to the expense for the service in question.

Classified in this category were expenditures for presents for special occasions to persons outside the economic family, contributions to the support of relatives not members of the family, charitable donations to individuals and to community chests and other welfare agencies, donations to church and religious organizations, and contributions to political parties, alumni associations, and the like.

Contributions to the support of relatives usually covered such items as cash given to relatives for current living expenses, bills paid (not incurred) for nonmembers of the family for such items as medical care, or for funeral expenses assumed by the family. Amounts paid in premiums for the insurance of persons who were not members of the economic family were also included in gifts made by the family, regardless of the beneficiary of the policy. The purchase price of gifts of property, such as real estate or stocks and bonds, was included with the total expense for gifts if the property was purchased during the schedule year.

Poll, income, and personal property taxes which fall due within the schedule year were incorporated in the total for this section. If the taxes remained unpaid at the end of the year they were also entered as an increase in family liabilities. Excluded from the taxes entered here were real property taxes and personal property taxes on automobiles. Sales and other excise taxes were added to the price of each item of expense rather than recorded as a lump sum, and amusement taxes were included with recreation expense.

OTHER ITEMS OF FAMILY EXPENSE

Miscellaneous items of family expenditure which were not readily classifiable with other major groups of consumer goods and services were combined under this heading.

This included expenditures for such items as interest on debts incurred for family living (other than mortgage on an owned home), fees for legal advice on family problems as opposed to business matters, family losses, cost of funerals for members of the economic family, together with the purchase price and upkeep of a cemetery lot.

Classified as family loss was the amount of money lost through theft or accident, personal loans made during the year which were written off at some time during the year as uncollectible, rent paid for a dwelling after the family had moved from it, or before the family had moved into it, and the amount of installments paid during the year on articles which were repossessed through failure to meet further payments.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The difference between the family's total money income for the year and its total expenditures was accounted for, apart from the balancing difference, by one or more of a series of changes in assets and liabilities. Assets include all property owned by the family and amounts due to the family; liabilities include all amounts owed by the family.

Among assets, as discussed in chapter IX of the text above, were bank accounts (including checking accounts, savings accounts, and money on hand), investments (including real estate, securities, investments of family funds in business), insurance (premiums paid or policies settled or surrendered), and such items as improvements on owned home or other real estate, loans made to others, and that portion of the soldiers' bonus or of a cash gift or inheritance received during the schedule year which was not spent for current living.

Among liabilities were amounts payable on mortgages on the family home or other real estate, loans due to banks, small-loan companies, insurance companies, or individuals, bills due (including charge accounts and other bills and balances due on installment purchases), and other items such as rents and taxes due.

The record was restricted to money changes, that is, changes in assets and liabilities resulting from purchase and sale of property, and other money transactions. Changes in assets due to the increase or decrease in market value of real estate, securities, or other personal property were disregarded unless such property was sold.

The record was restricted to the disposition of family funds; business funds were excluded from the analysis.

No attempt was made to determine the total assets or the total liabilities of the families. Rather, they were asked to report only as to increases and decreases that had taken place during the scheduled year. For instance, instead of recording as a liability the total amount which the family owed on installment purchase contracts, only the amount by which such obligations at the end of the year was greater or less than the sum owed at the beginning of the year was ascertained.

In determining the amount of net surplus or of net deficit attributable to each family, four separate totals were obtained. These were: net amount of increase in assets, net amount of decrease in assets, net amount of increase in liabilities, and net amount of decrease in liabilities.

The sum of the total increase in assets plus the total decrease in debt, represents the disposition of funds not used for current expenditures during the schedule year. The sum of the total decrease in assets and the total increase in debt represents funds which were made available to the family for current spending but which were not considered current income.

The difference between these two sums gave the net change in all assets and obligations over the year's period. A positive result denoted a net surplus or an excess of assets over debts, while a negative figure denoted a net deficit, or excess of liabilities over assets.

Appendix C

Communities and Racial Groups Surveyed by the Study of Consumer Purchases and Cities Covered in the Study of Money Disbursements of Wage Earners and Clerical Workers

The cities covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in reports on family expenditures 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.	Greenfield, Mass. Wallingford, Conn. Westbrook, Maine. Willimantic, Conn.
Southeast.....	Atlanta, Ga. ²	Columbia, S. O. ² Mobile, Ala. 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. Billings, Mont.
West Central-Rocky Mountain.	Omaha, Nebr.-Council Bluffs, Iowa. Denver, Colo.	Dubuque, Iowa..... Springfield, Mo. Butte, Mont. Pueblo, Colo.	
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 reports on family expenditures in the Study of Consumer Purchases, are as follows:

Region	Small cities	Villages	Farm counties
New England.....		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. Billings, Mont.	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. 4 in Kansas.
Mountain and Plains.....	Butte, Mont. 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 North Dakota. 3 in Colorado. 1 in Montana. 1 in South Dakota. 1 in central California. 2 in southern California. 5 in Oregon. 1 in Washington.
Pacific.....	Astoria, Oreg. Eugene, Oreg. Klamath Falls, Oreg. Olympia, Wash.	12 in California..... 5 in Oregon. 7 in Washington.	
Southeast:			
White and Negro families.	Albany, Ga..... Gastonia, N. C. 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.	

An investigation of the income and money disbursements of families of wage earners and clerical workers was undertaken by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the fall of 1934 for the purpose of revising the cost of living index published currently by the Bureau. The data from that investigation cover 1 year within the period 1934-36 and include details on income, family composition, expenditures for principal categories and for detailed items of consumption for a total sample of 14,469 families of employed wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in 42 cities, all with population over 50,000. Data on quantities of food, clothing and furnishings, and equipment purchased; on types of medical care received; and on changes in assets and liabilities are also included. A summary of these findings is presented in United States Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 638.

The individual cities for which data are available and the bulletins in which the detailed data appear are as follows:

North Atlantic Region, New York City (B. L. S. Bull. 637, Vol. I): White and Negro families.

North Atlantic Region, Eleven Cities (B. L. S. Bull. 637, Vol. II):

Boston, Mass.	Pittsburgh, Pa. (white and Negro families).
Buffalo, N. Y.	Portland, Maine.
Johnstown, Pa.	Rochester, N. Y.
Lancaster, Pa.	Scranton, Pa.
Manchester, N. H.	Springfield, Mass.
Philadelphia, Pa. (white and Negro families).	

East North Central Region, (B. L. S. Bull. 636):

Cincinnati, Ohio (white and Negro families).	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Indianapolis, Ind. (white and Negro families).
Columbus, Ohio.	Lansing, Mich.
Detroit, Mich.	Milwaukee, Wis.

West North Central and Mountain Region (B. L. S. Bull. 641):

Denver, Colo.	Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.
Kansas City, Mo. and Kansas City, Kans. (white and Negro families).	St. Louis, Mo. (white and Negro families).
	Salt Lake City, Utah.

Southern Region (B. L. S. Bull. 640):

Baltimore, Md. (white and Negro families).	Memphis, Tenn. (white and Negro families).
Birmingham, Ala. (white and Negro families).	Mobile, Ala. (white and Negro families).
Dallas, Tex.	New Orleans, La. (white and Negro families).
Houston, Tex. (white other than Mexican and Mexican families).	Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va. (white and Negro families).
Jackson, Miss. (white and Negro families).	Richmond, Va. (white and Negro families).
Jacksonville, Fla.	
Louisville, Ky. (white and Negro families).	

Pacific Region (B. L. S. Bull. 639):

Los Angeles, Calif. (white other
than Mexican and Mexican fam-
ilies).

Sacramento, Calif.

San Diego, Calif.
San Francisco, Calif.
Seattle, Wash.

Appendix D

Analysis of Expenditures by Families of Given Type, Occupational Group, and Income: Rank Test Method and Results¹

One of the purposes of the present study is to discover whatever differences there may be in the expenditure patterns of families of different composition that belong to the same income and occupational group, and likewise differences in the expenditure patterns of families in different occupational groups but of the same composition and the same income class. The determination of such differences is complicated both by the extreme variability of the expenditures of families of the same composition, occupational group, and income class in any one year, and by the small number of schedules which it was possible to secure for one cell within the time and funds available for the present study. Emergencies of various sorts, differences in debts carried over from the previous year or in accumulated reserves, and in personal tastes result in very wide differences in expenditures among families with identical incomes, with children of the same age, and with fathers of the same occupational status. In any extensive investigation of family expenditures, the classification of families must allow for a range of income within each cell, a range in the ages of the children, and the grouping of occupations, thus increasing the possibility of variation.

An examination of the average expenditures of families of a given type, occupational group and income class emphasizes the need for developing some method of summarizing the differences and of testing their significance.

The method used in this report is based on a chi-square test developed by Milton Friedman and reported in the *Journal of the American Statistical Association* for December 1937. For a description of the application of the method to this problem, see *Bulletin No. 642*, volume II, appendix D.

Rank tests were made of the average expenditures of native white families for each of the major groups of expenditures by family types and by occupation, the results of which are summarized in tables 3 through 6.

The family type tests were based upon three family type groups (I,II-III,IV-V), the ranks being based upon the sums of the occu-

¹ Prepared by A. C. Rosander.

pational averages within each income class and each family type group. The occupational tests were based on five occupational groups for the large cities and four for the middle-sized city units; the ranks being based upon the sums of the averages of the three family type groups within each income class and each occupational group.

Certain combinations of items made throughout the Study were followed in making the tests. Housing expense includes the cost of fuel, light, and refrigeration. Housing value is housing expense plus free rent and imputed value of owned home. Automobile expense includes both that of purchase and that of operation.

Tables 3 through 6 present for each test, for each item, the deviations of the sums of ranks from the average sum expected. A negative value means that the sum of ranks for a given family type or occupation, the summation extending over all income classes used, is less than the average sum expected; a positive value means the sum of ranks is more than the average sum expected.

The value, Pk , gives the probability of getting by chance a value of k larger than the one obtained. If this probability is 0.05 or less, we have grounds for rejecting the hypothesis that the average expenditures for that specific item came from the same expenditure universe. We show three levels of probability as follows:

- 0.05+ means a value of P greater than 0.05.
- 0.05- means a value of P between 0.05 and 0.01.
- 0.01- means one less than 0.01.

A test of significance is much more effective in rejecting a hypothesis than in proving one, and this, together with the limitations of the rank test, should caution the reader against making any sweeping generalization from the test results. At best they suggest hypotheses for further and more refined testing.

TABLE 3.—Summary of family type and occupation mean rank tests in Omaha-Council Bluffs

[Income range \$1,500 to \$3,000]

Item	Family type tests (All occupations combined)					Occupation tests (Family types I, II-III, IV-V combined)						
	Family type deviations ¹			k	P _k	Occupation deviations ²					k	P _k
	I	II-III	IV-V			Salaried professional	Salaried business	Independent professional and business	Clerical	Wage earner		
Food.....	-5	0	5	50	0.01-	-6	1.5	-0.5	0	5	63.5	0.05+
Clothing.....	-3	-1	4	26	.05+	-5	6	2	-1	-2	70	.05+
Housing expense ³	3	1	-4	26	.05+	4	3	-1	2	-3	94	.05+
Housing value ⁴	0	-2	2	8	.05+	6	0	4	-1	-9	134	.05-
Household operation.....	3	1	-4	26	.05+	2	0	6	-3	-5	74	.05+
Furnishings.....	3	0	-3	18	.05+	-3	4	-6	1	4	78	.05+
Auto: Total.....	3	2	-5	38	.05-	-1	5	4	-7	-1	92	.05+
Other transportation.....	-1	-4	5	42	.01-	.5	0	-7	1.5	-5	76.5	.05+
Personal care.....	-4	1	3	26	.05+	.5	2.5	1	-5	-2.5	14	.05+
Medical care.....	0	1	-1	2	.05+	-1	7.5	-5	5	-2	86.5	.05+
Recreation.....	-2	3	-1	14	.05+	-5	5	2	2	-4	74	.05+
Tobacco.....	1	2	-3	14	.05+	-7	7.5	-1.5	0	1	108.5	.05+
Reading.....	1	-2	1	6	.05+	0	3	2	-2	-3	26	.05+
Education.....	-5	0	5	50	.01-	4	2.5	2	-5	-3.5	63.5	.05+
Gifts and taxes.....	5	-2	-3	38	.05-	5	-1	0	-2	-2	34	.05+
Changes in assets and liabilities.....	2	-1	-1	6	.05+	1	-10	3	1	5	130	.05-
Total.....	-1	1	0	2	.05-	0	10	-3	-3	-4	134	.05-

¹ Deviations from average sum of ranks (10).² Deviations from average sum of ranks (15).³ Includes housing plus fuel, light, and refrigeration.⁴ Includes housing expense plus imputed income from owned home plus rent received as pay or gift.

TABLE 4.—Summary of family type and occupation mean rank tests in Denver

[Income range \$1,250 to \$3,000]

Item	Family type tests (All occupations combined)					Occupation tests (Family types I, II-III, IV-V combined)						
	Family type deviations ¹			k	P _k	Occupation deviations ²					k	P _k
	I	II-III	IV-V			Salaried professional	Salaried business	Independent professional and business	Clerical	Wage earner		
Food.....	-6	1	5	62	0.01-	-10	4	4	-3	5	166	0.05-
Clothing.....	-6	0	6	72	.01-	2	9.5	-7	-5	-4	159.5	.05-
Housing expense ³	-3	6	-3	54	.01-	5	6	0	1	-12	206	.01-
Housing value ⁴	-3	0	3	18	.05+	3	3	5	1	-12	188	.05-
Household operation.....	-5	2	-1.5	6.5	.05+	2	4	7	-4	-9	166	.05-
Furnishings.....	0	3	-3	18	.05+	3.5	-2	-7.5	2	4	92.5	.05+
Auto: Total.....	5	0	-5	50	.01-	2	0	2	-7	3	66	.05+
Other transportation.....	-3	-3	6	54	.01-	1	2	-10	7	0	154	.05-
Personal care.....	-6	0	6	72	.01-	-1	3	-1	0	-1	12	.05+
Medical care.....	-1	1.5	-5	3.5	.05+	3.5	5	-5.5	-4	1	84.5	.05+
Recreation.....	-3	5	-2	38	.05-	-1.5	2.5	-1	1	-1	11.5	.05+
Tobacco.....	0	0	0	0	.05+	4.5	4	-7	1	-2.5	92.5	.05+
Reading.....	-5	6	-1	62	.01-	2.5	-2.5	4	.5	-4.5	49	.05+
Education.....	-6	0	6	72	.01-	1.5	-1.5	3	-3	0	22.5	.05+
Gifts and taxes.....	4	-3	-1	26	.05+	-3	-5	4	8.5	-4.5	142.5	.05-
Changes in assets and liabilities.....	5	1	-6	62	.01-	-1	-7	3	1	4	76	.05+
Total.....	-6	4	2	56	.01-	3	9	-4	-1	-7	156	.05-

¹ Deviations from average sum of ranks (12).

² Deviations from average sum of ranks (18).

³ Includes housing plus fuel, light, and refrigeration.

⁴ Includes housing expense plus imputed income from owned home and rent received as pay or gift.

TABLE 5.—Summary of family type and occupation mean rank tests in Springfield, Mo.-Dubuque, Iowa
 [Income range \$1,000 to \$2,500]

Item	Family type tests (All occupations combined)					Occupation tests (Family types I, II-III, IV-V combined)					
	Family type deviations ¹			k	P _k	Occupation deviations ²				k	P _k
	I	II-III	IV-V			Salaried professional and business	Independent professional and business	Clerical	Wage earner		
Food.....	-6	1	5	62	0.01-	-3	2	0	1	14	0.05+
Clothing.....	-5	1	4	42	.05-	4	4	-1	-7	82	.05-
Housing expense ³	1	1	-2	6	.05+	7	-2	4	-9	150	.01-
Housing value ⁴	3	-5	2	38	.05-	6	5	-2	-9	146	.01-
Household operation.....	5	0	-5	50	.05-	5	7	-3	-9	164	.01-
Furnishings.....	-1	5	-4	42	.01-	2	-1	-2	1	10	.05+
Auto: Total.....	0	2	-2	8	.05+	2	2	0	-4	24	.05+
Other transportation.....	3	-6	3	54	.01-	7	-5.5	1.5	-3	90.5	.05-
Personal care.....	-6	1	5	62	.01-	3	.5	0	-3.5	21.5	.05+
Medical care.....	-3	0	3	18	.05+	.5	1.5	0	-2	6.5	.05+
Recreation.....	-3	4	-1	26	.05+	7	0	-3	-4	74	.05+
Tobacco.....	2	0	-2	8	.05+	-2	6	-3	-1	50	.05+
Reading.....	3	-4	1	26	.05+	4.5	1.5	2.5	-8.5	101	.01-
Education.....	-6	0	6	72	.01-	-1	4	1.5	-4.5	39.5	.05+
Gifts and taxes.....	5	-6	1	62	.01-	3.5	4	-2.5	-5	59.5	.05+
Changes in assets and liabilities.....	4	-1	-3	26	.05+	-6	-3	0	9	126	.01-
Total.....	-4	3	1	26	.05+	7	3	-1	-9	140	.01-

¹ Deviations from average sum of ranks (12).
² Deviations from average sum of ranks (15).

³ Includes housing plus fuel, light, and refrigeration.
⁴ Includes housing expense plus imputed income from owned home and received as gift or pay.

TABLE 6.—Summary of family type and occupation mean rank tests in Butte-Pueblo

(Income range \$1,000 to \$2,500)

Item	Family type tests (All occupations combined)					Occupation tests (Family types I, II-III, IV-V combined)					
	Family type deviations ¹			k	P _k	Occupation deviations ²				k	P _k
	I	II-III	IV-V			Salaried professional and business	Independent professional and business	Clerical	Wage earner		
Food.....	-5	0	5	50	0.01-	-7	-2	3	6	98	0.05-
Clothing.....	-5	0	5	50	.01-	6	-3	3	-6	90	.05-
Housing expense ³	-4	3	1	26	.05+	6	-1	3	-8	110	.05-
Housing value ⁴	0	-5	5	50	.01-	2	8	-2	-8	136	.01-
Household operation.....	-1	0	1	2	.05+	4	8	-4	-8	160	.01-
Furnishings.....	2	2	-4	24	.05+	0	-6	1	-5	62	.05+
Auto: Total.....	4	-1	-3	26	.05+	-2	0	-3	5	38	.05+
Other transportation.....	2	-5	3	38	.05-	-2.5	-2	5	-.5	35.5	.05+
Personal care.....	-4	0	4	32	.05+	2	1	-1	-2	10	.05+
Medical care.....	-3	3	0	18	.05+	2	-1	-3	2	18	.05+
Recreation.....	-3	5.5	-2.5	45.5	.05-	-2	-4.5	6	.5	60.5	.05+
Tobacco.....	1	1	-2	6	.05+	-4	0	2	2	24	.05+
Reading.....	3	1	-4	26	.05+	-.5	0	1	-.5	1.6	.05+
Education.....	-5	-1	6	62	.01-	1	4	-3	-2	30	.05+
Gifts and taxes.....	6	-3	-3	54	.01-	2	-1	-2	1	10	.05+
Changes in assets and liabilities.....	2	3	-5	38	.05-	-4	-1	2	3	30	.05+
Total.....	-3	0	3	18	.05+	2	-3	1	0	14	.05+

¹ Deviations from average sum of ranks (12).

² Deviations from average sum of ranks (15).

³ Includes housing plus fuel, light, and refrigeration.

⁴ Includes housing expense plus imputed income from owned home and rent received as gift or pay.

Appendix E

Variability in Family Expenditures

It is not surprising to find among the families of a given income class, occupational group, and family type very wide variations in expenditures for most categories of consumption. Such variation in the pattern of expenditures is characteristic and quite normal and accounts for the irregularities in average expenditures to which attention has been drawn in the preceding discussion of the individual consumption categories. A family which, at any given income level, has relatively low total expenditures for current living may have spent less for all categories than the average for its income class. Such a family may, on the other hand, have had average expenditures for the major categories of consumption, while it spent little or nothing for transportation, medical care, reading, recreation, and tobacco. A family at the other extreme may have reported larger than average expenditures for almost all the major categories of expense, or may have incurred very heavy expense in only one or two fields, such as transportation or medical care.

A detailed examination of the data for a number of cells indicates that food expenditures have the lowest coefficient of variation (usually under 25).¹ Other basic and recurrent items in the usual family budget, for which the coefficient of variation is relatively low, are clothing, housing (including expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration as well as for housing proper), and personal care. At the other extreme, with coefficients at variation of 100 or more, are expenditures for furnishings and equipment, automobiles (purchase and operation), and education. These are the categories for which some families in almost every cell reported no expenditures at all during the schedule year, while others reported substantial amounts.

Certain of the more elastic categories of consumption, for which average expenditures increase rather rapidly at successive income levels (such as clothing, household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration, and contributions and personal taxes), show less percentage variation within a cell than do the more constant expenditures such as those for tobacco and transportation other than by automobile. Although the average expenditures for these latter categories

¹ For coefficients of variation for food and clothing among wage earner and clerical families in Chicago, see U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bull. No. 642; *Family Income and Expenditure in Chicago*, Washington, 1939, vol. II, appendix E.

show relatively little change from cell to cell, the tastes and habits of the individual family result in actual outlays within a cell ranging from zero to fairly substantial sums.

This is borne out by the figures in table 7, which presents by way of illustration, for three groups of clerical families in Denver, the mean expenditure for each category, and the range from this mean of the expenditures of the individual families. One group contains six two-person families, another comprises seven families, three of them containing husband, wife, and one child under 16, the remainder, husband, wife and two children under 16. The third comprises eight families of three to six persons, at least one of them 16 or over, in addition to the husband and wife. There was at least one child under 16 in five of the latter families. All these families had incomes between \$1,750 and \$2,000.

TABLE 7.—Mean expenditures of Denver clerical families in 3 family type groups, at the \$1,750 to \$2,000 income level, and range of expenditures of individual families

Classification: Family type. Number of families: Renters..... Owners.....	I			II and III			IV and V		
	Range from mean			Mean	Range from mean		Mean	Range from mean	
	Below	Above	Below		Above	Below		Above	
Total income ¹	\$1,854	\$104	\$66	\$1,905	\$105	\$126	\$1,841	\$382	\$162
Total money expenditures ¹	1,837	467	467	1,833	282	420	1,660	500	435
Food:									
Total.....	440	125	230	542	126	87	557	229	200
A way from home.....	62	62	85	78	77	87	48	48	87
Clothing:									
Total.....	194	109	57	166	49	51	209	152	297
Husband.....	91	49	58	70	37	108	30	16	19
Wife.....	102	59	32	54	23	34	36	27	88
Housing ¹	297	153	130	326	131	34	295	125	98
Fuel, light, and refrigeration	94	94	71	142	42	27	119	101	38
Household operation	60	42	54	67	39	61	58	16	25
Furnishings and equipment	121	108	333	26	16	22	10	10	15
Automobile operation.....	156	62	56	116	94	68	64	64	113
Automobile purchase.....	121	121	604	34	34	201	0	0	0
Transportation other than by automobile.....	25	25	88	30	30	133	38	34	52
Personal care.....	39	19	17	42	20	18	48	25	39
Medical care.....	94	73	61	131	83	66	55	51	140
Recreation.....	49	31	56	48	35	85	58	47	192
Tobacco.....	34	34	57	22	22	37	31	20	34
Reading.....	12	12	8	22	7	10	16	6	4
Education.....				5	5	17	47	47	109
Contributions and personal taxes.....	96	90	111	109	79	323	52	47	248
Other.....	5	5	6	5	5	10	3	3	22
Net surplus.....	60	518	437	110	289	554	196	449	525

¹ Includes the value of housing received without money expense.

The range in expenditures for each group of goods and services was wide. The maximum expenditure on even such a basic item as food was about twice as great as the smallest expenditure reported, at least for the two-person families and those containing three to six

members (types IV and V). With respect to housing expense, the wide variation is to be explained in part on the ground that expenditures for fuel, light, or refrigeration were included in the rents reported by some families. Expenditures for the latter likewise varied widely.

In most cases the maximum expenditure reported in a given field of consumption was one and one-half to four times the mean expenditure. In general, however, families containing one or two children under 16 and no others, in addition to the husband and wife, reported expenditures closer to the average for the group than did other families. The fact that, in many cases, the mean expenditure was closer to the minimum than the maximum indicates that most families reported moderate expenditures, but one or two families report large outlays for each category during the year of the survey. This is particularly true with reference to medical care, furnishings and equipment, and automobile purchase and operation.

Among each group of families, although income ranged within a limit of \$250, total expenditures varied more than \$750. Some families in each group thus ended the year with a surplus, while others incurred deficits on the year's operation. The range in this respect was most striking. Among the two-person families, for example, one reported a net deficit of \$458 and another, a net surplus of \$497.

Appendix F

Family Type Composition of Occupational Groups and Occupational Composition of Family Type Groups

The interdependence of occupational and family type groups made it desirable to analyze at given income levels the expenditures of families of given composition holding occupational group constant and, similarly, expenditures of families of different occupational classification holding family type constant (see appendix D). Since, however, the data (weighted averages) presented in the text and Tabular Summary for family type groups by income and for occupational groups by income reflect such interdependence, the following tables are presented in order to indicate the relative importance along the income scale of the several occupational groups within each family type and of the several family type groups within each occupational category.

OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS

TABLE 8.—Distribution of eligible families of specified occupational groups according to family type, by income

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

Income class	Total	I	II and III	IV and V
<i>Wage earner</i>				
\$500-\$749.....	100	44	35	21
\$750-\$999.....	100	36	48	16
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	100	32	42	26
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	100	31	38	31
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	100	29	37	34
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	100	34	30	36
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	100	31	28	41
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	100	26	21	53
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	100	28	20	52
<i>Clerical</i>				
\$750-\$999.....	100	37	45	18
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	100	33	43	24
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	100	30	42	28
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	100	33	41	26
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	100	33	37	30
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	100	24	40	36
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	100	28	36	36
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	100	24	28	48
<i>Independent business and professional</i>				
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	100	39	31	30
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	100	44	25	31
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	100	29	29	42
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	100	36	32	32
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	100	30	32	38
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	100	22	23	55
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	100	26	30	44
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	100	33	31	36
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	100	27	28	45
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	100	-----	36	64
\$7,500 and over.....	100	-----	33	67
<i>Salaried business</i>				
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	100	56	44	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	100	25	50	25
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	100	28	43	29
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	100	41	33	26
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	100	31	45	24
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	100	35	32	33
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	100	23	47	30
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	100	25	32	43
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	100	34	24	42
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	100	18	29	53
\$7,500 and over.....	100	27	7	66
<i>Salaried professional</i>				
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	100	43	44	13
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	100	23	59	18
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	100	30	32	38
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	100	40	29	31
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	100	37	27	46
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	100	30	28	42
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	100	26	36	38
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	100	32	28	42
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	100	21	32	47
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	100	-----	43	57
\$7,500 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----

WEST CENTRAL, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 8.—Distribution of eligible families of specified occupational groups according to family type, by income—Continued

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

Income class	Total	I	II and III	IV and V
<i>Wage earner</i>				
\$250-\$499	100	44	34	22
\$500-\$749	100	34	35	31
\$750-\$999	100	29	42	29
\$1,000-\$1,249	100	29	37	34
\$1,250-\$1,499	100	26	38	36
\$1,500-\$1,749	100	25	35	40
\$1,750-\$1,999	100	30	29	41
\$2,000-\$2,249	100	27	24	49
\$2,250-\$2,499	100	28	16	56
<i>Clerical</i>				
\$500-\$749	100	34	34	32
\$750-\$999	100	31	42	27
\$1,000-\$1,249	100	28	43	29
\$1,250-\$1,499	100	20	38	42
\$1,500-\$1,749	100	22	32	46
\$1,750-\$1,999	100	32	35	33
\$2,000-\$2,249	100	25	34	40
\$2,250-\$2,499	100	31	26	43
<i>Independent business and professional</i>				
\$1,000-\$1,249	100	37	28	35
\$1,250-\$1,499	100	43	23	34
\$1,500-\$1,749	100	30	27	43
\$1,750-\$1,999	100	26	37	37
\$2,000-\$2,249	100	37	28	35
\$2,250-\$2,499	100	29	22	49
\$2,500-\$2,999	100	24	25	51
\$3,000-\$3,499	100	26	23	51
\$3,500-\$3,999	100	23	17	55
\$4,000-\$4,999	100	31	20	49
\$5,000 and over	100	19	26	55
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>				
\$1,000-\$1,249	100	33	37	30
\$1,250-\$1,499	100	21	49	30
\$1,500-\$1,749	100	25	39	36
\$1,750-\$1,999	100	25	35	40
\$2,000-\$2,249	100	23	34	40
\$2,250-\$2,499	100	30	29	41
\$2,500-\$2,999	100	24	27	49
\$3,000-\$3,499	100	24	25	51
\$3,500-\$3,999	100	28	18	54
\$4,000-\$4,999	100	25	20	55
\$5,000 and over	100	31	24	45

DENVER

TABLE 8.—Distribution of eligible families of specified occupational groups according to family type, by income—Continued

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

Income class	Total	I	II and III	IV and V
<i>Wage earner</i>				
\$500-\$749.....	100	44	37	19
\$750-\$999.....	100	36	41	23
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	100	40	36	24
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	100	32	38	30
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	100	33	32	35
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	100	36	32	32
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	100	30	27	43
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	100	31	28	41
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	100	22	21	57
<i>Clerical</i>				
\$750-\$999.....	100	40	41	19
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	100	40	31	29
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	100	35	38	27
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	100	36	33	31
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	100	39	38	23
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	100	35	36	29
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	100	32	35	33
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	100	35	22	43
<i>Independent business and professional</i>				
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	100	38	33	29
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	100	35	25	40
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	100	38	38	24
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	100	31	25	44
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	100	33	27	40
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	100	41	28	31
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	100	28	21	51
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	100	26	35	39
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	100	28	25	47
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	100	24	28	48
\$7,500 and over.....	100	19	22	59
<i>Salaried business</i>				
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	100	28	34	38
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	100	40	37	23
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	100	31	45	24
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	100	29	41	30
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	100	32	33	35
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	100	28	36	36
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	100	31	27	42
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	100	30	30	40
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	100	35	25	40
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	100	23	29	48
\$7,500 and over.....	100	45	22	33
<i>Salaried professional</i>				
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	100	40	40	20
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	100	53	25	22
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	100	35	40	25
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	100	27	48	25
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	100	28	44	28
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	100	34	34	32
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	100	31	39	30
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	100	26	42	32
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	100	28	24	48
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	100	26	22	52
\$7,500 and over.....	100	-----	40	60

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 8.—Distribution of eligible families of specified occupational groups according to family type, by income—Continued

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

Income class	Total	I	II and III	IV and V
<i>Wage earner</i>				
\$250-\$499.....	100	47	35	18
\$500-\$749.....	100	47	37	16
\$750-\$999.....	100	34	38	28
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	100	35	37	28
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	100	33	38	29
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	100	32	38	30
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	100	32	33	35
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	100	32	30	38
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	100	29	21	50
<i>Clerical</i>				
\$500-\$749.....	100	62	38	—
\$750-\$999.....	100	38	41	21
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	100	34	47	19
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	100	30	42	28
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	100	34	42	24
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	100	28	45	27
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	100	29	38	33
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	100	30	34	36
<i>Independent business and professional</i>				
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	100	47	32	21
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	100	38	31	31
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	100	28	47	25
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	100	27	39	34
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	100	36	25	39
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	100	38	27	35
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	100	21	32	47
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	100	27	24	49
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	100	34	22	44
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	100	36	18	46
\$5,000 and over.....	100	37	19	44
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>				
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	100	39	39	22
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	100	41	31	28
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	100	38	37	25
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	100	33	45	22
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	100	30	41	29
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	100	38	32	30
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	100	26	28	46
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	100	29	28	43
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	100	23	41	36
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	100	20	30	50
\$5,000 and over.....	100	33	21	46

OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS

TABLE 9.—Distribution of eligible families of specified types according to occupational group, by income

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

Income class	Total	Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried business	Salaried professional
<i>Family type I</i>						
\$500-\$749.....	100	100				
\$750-\$999.....	100	74	26			
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	100	66	34			
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	100	51	30	12	4	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	100	44	35	14	4	3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	100	39	42	7	7	5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	100	38	32	9	12	9
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	100	28	43	10	12	7
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	100	25	34	11	21	9
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	100			37	41	22
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	100			31	40	29
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	100			36	55	9
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	100				100	
\$7,500 and over.....	100				100	
<i>Family types II and III</i>						
\$500-\$749.....	100	100				
\$750-\$999.....	100	78	24			
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	100	66	34			
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	100	52	35	8	2	2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	100	46	35	6	7	6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	100	33	44	7	11	5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	100	31	48	7	8	6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	100	20	50	9	16	5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	100	19	41	12	20	8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	100			28	54	18
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	100			27	50	23
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	100			43	42	15
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	100			38	55	7
\$7,500 and over.....	100			75	25	
<i>Family types IV and V</i>						
\$500-\$749.....	100	100				
\$750-\$999.....	100	73	27			
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	100	67	33			
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	100	57	32	10		1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	100	54	29	10	5	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	100	41	36	10	7	6
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	100	42	39	7	6	6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	100	39	40	9	7	5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	100	28	39	15	11	7
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	100			43	36	21
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	100			24	49	27
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	100			41	45	14
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	100			39	56	5
\$7,500 and over.....	100			37	63	

WEST CENTRAL, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 9.—Distribution of eligible families of specified types according to occupational group, by income—Continued

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

Income class	Total	Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried business and professional
<i>Family type I</i>					
\$250-\$499	100	100			
\$500-\$749	100	83	17		
\$750-\$999	100	78	22		
\$1,000-\$1,249	100	59	19	16	6
\$1,250-\$1,499	100	55	20	20	5
\$1,500-\$1,749	100	50	23	16	11
\$1,750-\$1,999	100	48	32	10	10
\$2,000-\$2,249	100	39	31	14	16
\$2,250-\$2,499	100	32	32	18	18
\$2,500-\$2,999	100			41	59
\$3,000-\$3,499	100			30	70
\$3,500-\$3,999	100			43	57
\$4,000-\$4,999	100			41	59
\$5,000 and over	100			43	57
<i>Family types II and III</i>					
\$250-\$499	100	100			
\$500-\$749	100	83	17		
\$750-\$999	100	80	20		
\$1,000-\$1,249	100	60	24	10	6
\$1,250-\$1,499	100	57	27	7	9
\$1,500-\$1,749	100	53	24	10	13
\$1,750-\$1,999	100	42	32	13	13
\$2,000-\$2,249	100	33	38	10	19
\$2,250-\$2,499	100	24	36	18	22
\$2,500-\$2,999	100			40	60
\$3,000-\$3,499	100			27	73
\$3,500-\$3,999	100			42	58
\$4,000-\$4,999	100			35	65
\$5,000 and over	100			59	41
<i>Family types IV and V</i>					
\$250-\$499	100	100			
\$500-\$749	100	83	17		
\$750-\$999	100	80	20		
\$1,000-\$1,249	100	63	18	14	5
\$1,250-\$1,499	100	53	30	11	6
\$1,500-\$1,749	100	49	28	14	9
\$1,750-\$1,999	100	50	26	11	13
\$2,000-\$2,249	100	46	30	9	15
\$2,250-\$2,499	100	39	28	18	15
\$2,500-\$2,999	100			42	58
\$3,000-\$3,499	100			29	71
\$3,500-\$3,999	100			43	57
\$4,000-\$4,999	100			33	67
\$5,000 and over	100			61	39

DENVER

TABLE 9.—Distribution of eligible families of specified types according to occupational group, by income—Continued

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

Income class	Total	Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried business	Salaried professional
<i>Family type I</i>						
\$500-\$749	100	100				
\$750-\$999	100	74	26			
\$1,000-\$1,249	100	71	29			
\$1,250-\$1,499	100	48	29	14	4	5
\$1,500-\$1,749	100	37	35	14	6	8
\$1,750-\$1,999	100	34	36	16	6	8
\$2,000-\$2,249	100	34	37	15	6	8
\$2,250-\$2,499	100	23	37	19	12	9
\$2,500-\$2,999	100	14	39	22	11	14
\$3,000-\$3,499	100			37	35	28
\$3,500-\$3,999	100			38	47	15
\$4,000-\$4,999	100			28	49	22
\$5,000-\$7,499	100			45	39	16
\$7,500 and over	100			50	50	
<i>Family types II and III</i>						
\$500-\$749	100	100				
\$750-\$999	100	76	24			
\$1,000-\$1,249	100	74	26			
\$1,250-\$1,499	100	52	28	11	4	5
\$1,500-\$1,749	100	42	36	12	6	4
\$1,750-\$1,999	100	30	36	16	9	9
\$2,000-\$2,249	100	30	36	12	8	14
\$2,250-\$2,499	100	19	38	15	14	14
\$2,500-\$2,999	100	16	31	18	18	17
\$3,000-\$3,499	100			29	33	38
\$3,500-\$3,999	100			41	39	20
\$4,000-\$4,999	100			31	45	24
\$5,000-\$7,499	100			46	43	11
\$7,500 and over	100			60	27	13
<i>Family types IV and V</i>						
\$500-\$749	100	100				
\$750-\$999	100	79	21			
\$1,000-\$1,249	100	67	33			
\$1,250-\$1,499	100	52	26	13	6	3
\$1,500-\$1,749	100	43	32	18	3	4
\$1,750-\$1,999	100	42	30	14	6	8
\$2,000-\$2,249	100	43	26	19	5	7
\$2,250-\$2,499	100	27	34	21	10	8
\$2,500-\$2,999	100	27	38	13	11	11
\$3,000-\$3,499	100			47	34	19
\$3,500-\$3,999	100			41	46	13
\$4,000-\$4,999	100			33	40	27
\$5,000-\$7,499	100			45	40	15
\$7,500 and over	100			73	18	9

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 9.—Distribution of eligible families of specified types according to occupational group, by income—Continued

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

Income class	Total	Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried business and professional
<i>Family type I</i>					
\$250-\$499	100	100			
\$500-\$749	100	80	20		
\$750-\$999	100	81	19		
\$1,000-\$1,249	100	63	18	16	3
\$1,250-\$1,499	100	67	15	10	8
\$1,500-\$1,749	100	53	30	6	11
\$1,750-\$1,999	100	52	26	8	14
\$2,000-\$2,249	100	48	25	13	14
\$2,250-\$2,499	100	36	28	18	21
\$2,500-\$2,999	100			35	65
\$3,000-\$3,499	100			32	68
\$3,500-\$3,999	100			50	50
\$4,000-\$4,999	100			57	43
\$5,000 and over	100			61	39
<i>Family types II and III</i>					
\$250-\$499	100	100			
\$500-\$749	100	84	16		
\$750-\$999	100	82	18		
\$1,000-\$1,249	100	65	24	10	3
\$1,250-\$1,499	100	69	19	7	5
\$1,500-\$1,749	100	52	30	9	9
\$1,750-\$1,999	100	43	34	9	14
\$2,000-\$2,249	100	41	32	9	18
\$2,250-\$2,499	100	30	37	13	20
\$2,500-\$2,999	100			43	57
\$3,000-\$3,499	100			31	69
\$3,500-\$3,999	100			27	73
\$4,000-\$4,999	100			30	70
\$5,000 and over	100			55	45
<i>Family types IV and V</i>					
\$250-\$499	100	100			
\$500-\$749	100	100			
\$750-\$999	100	87	13		
\$1,000-\$1,249	100	72	15	11	2
\$1,250-\$1,499	100	69	16	9	6
\$1,500-\$1,749	100	60	24	7	9
\$1,750-\$1,999	100	56	25	10	9
\$2,000-\$2,249	100	50	26	12	12
\$2,250-\$2,499	100	49	27	11	13
\$2,500-\$2,999	100			40	60
\$3,000-\$3,499	100			36	64
\$3,500-\$3,999	100			45	55
\$4,000-\$4,999	100			39	61
\$5,000 and over	100			58	42

○