
STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES
URBAN SERIES

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Family Income in the
Southeastern Region, 1935-36



Bulletin No. 647

VOLUME I

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

in cooperation with
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

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Family Income and Expenditure in the Southeastern Region, 1935-36

VOLUME I
Family Income

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PREFACE

“Family Income in Five Southeastern Cities” is the fourth of a series of reports on incomes and expenditures of families surveyed by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Study of Consumer Purchases in 1935-36. The reports which have already been released deal with family income in Chicago and in selected cities of the Pacific Northwest and New England regions.¹

The Southeastern study is part of an investigation conducted in 1936 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 32 cities varying in size, and representing different sections of the country. It is 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 planning and coordinating of the Nation-wide study. The plans for the project were developed and the administration was coordinated by a technical committee composed of representatives of the following agencies: National Resources Committee, Hildegard Kneeland, chairman; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Faith M. Williams; Bureau of Home Economics, Day Monroe; Works Progress Administration, Milton Forster; and Central Statistical Board, Samuel J. Dennis.

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

This bulletin on the Southeastern cities deals with the distribution of the families according to income, occupation, and family composition. It serves as a necessary background for the concluding volumes which indicate how families apportion their expenditures among the various goods and services.

The need for information bearing on buying capacity, expenditure patterns, and consumer preferences has been partially met in recent years by specialized studies intended to satisfy specific requirements of

¹ Family Income in Chicago, 1935-36, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bull. No. 642; Family Income in Five New England Cities, 1935-36, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bull. No. 645; and Family Income in Four Urban Communities of the Pacific Northwest, 1935-36, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bull. No. 649.

business units or public agencies which have sponsored them. A number of surveys of income and expenditures have also been undertaken by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, with particular reference to the families of wage earners and salaried workers. But such studies, each made with a different purpose in mind, have not presented any comprehensive outline of American consumption with all of its important implications for the more rational operation of the economic system.

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

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

In view of the fact that responsibility for certain parts of this survey was shared by persons outside the regular staff of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau takes pleasure in acknowledging the services of Hallie K. Price, associate regional supervisor; Lois E. Gratz, who first served as city supervisor in Atlanta and was later associate regional supervisor; Olive T. Kephart and Lucille S. Lee, who served as check editors; and the following persons who served as supervisors in the various cities: Edgar B. Daniel, Jr., Atlanta; William C. Rees, Columbia; Byron F. Hemphill, Mobile; Dorcas Carland, Albany; and Lloyd B. Raisty, Gastonia.

Acknowledgment is also made to Frances W. Valentine, Jesse R. Wood, Jr., and William Loudon, who were in charge of computation and tables; Joseph A. Smith, in charge of machine tabulation; Marie Bloch, Ethel Cauman, and Lenore A. Epstein, who were in charge of editing and review.

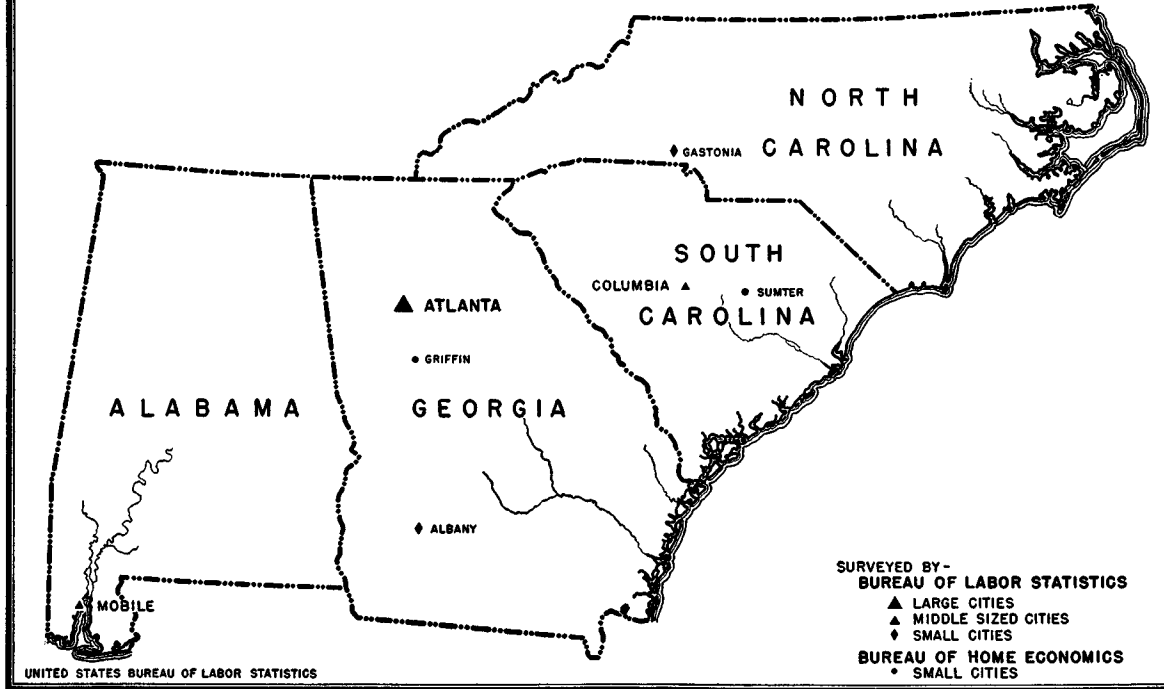
The present volume on Southeastern communities is concerned with the distribution of the families by income, occupation, and family composition. The succeeding volume will analyze the manner in which the family incomes were spent.

ISADOR LUBIN,

Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

APRIL 1939.

CITIES IN THE SOUTHEAST REGION COVERED BY THE STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES



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United States Bureau of Labor Statistics*

**Family Income in Five Southeastern Cities,
1935-36**

**Chapter I
Introduction**

Five cities were surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Study of Consumer Purchases in the Southeast. Atlanta, Ga., was chosen as a representative large city of the region; Mobile, Ala., and Columbia, S. C., were selected as middle-sized communities, while Gastonia, N. C., and Albany, Ga., represented the small cities.¹ The Nation-wide Study of Consumer Purchases, which included both urban and rural communities, covered 2 metropolises, 6 large cities averaging 250,000 to 300,000 inhabitants, 14 middle-sized cities of 30,000 to 75,000 population, 29 small cities of from 8,000 to 20,000 persons, 140 villages, and 77 farm counties.

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

Character of the Southeast region.—The Southeast area selected for analysis by the Consumer Study covers an extensive and well-populated portion of what might be called the "Old South," Negroes constituting between one-fourth and one-half of the population of the four States included. The chief industry is agriculture, the region as a whole deriving more than a fourth of its income from this source as contrasted with only one-eighth of income received from agriculture

¹ Two other small cities in this region, namely, Griffin, Ga. and Sumter, S. C. were surveyed by the Bureau of Home Economics. The data on these two communities appear in the Southeastern regional bulletin to be published by that agency, together with similar data on villages and farm communities.

by the country as a whole.² Almost half of the workers in the Southeast are engaged in extractive industries, including agriculture, one of the largest proportions in any region of the United States. The ratio of farm population to the total population is also one of the highest in any region in the country. The major crops are cotton and tobacco. Over half of the crop land in the Southeast is used for cotton, 60 percent of the entire cotton crop of the country being raised in the Southeast. The States included in this report also produce slightly more than half of all the tobacco raised in the United States. In addition to these major agricultural products, are such crops as fruits, pecans, peanuts, melons, and the like, which are becoming of increasing importance as the Southeast attempts to diversify its economic activities. In recent years the use of wood pulp in the manufacture of rayon fabrics and new chemical processes in the manufacture of paper have greatly stimulated the lumber industry. Another forest industry, the production of turpentine and rosin, also ranks high; southern pine produces a large proportion of the world's supply of these products. Approximately one-fourth of the income of the Southeast as a whole was derived from manufacturing in 1930, the chief manufactured products being the forest products just listed, cigarettes, furniture, and textiles. About a fourth of the gainful workers were engaged in manufacturing.

Although less than a third of the population of the whole Southeast lives in urban areas, there has been a very rapid increase in urbanization during the past two decades. The percentage of increase in urban population from 1910 to 1930 was, for Alabama, 100.9; for Georgia, 66.2; for North Carolina, 154.3; for South Carolina, 65.0.³

The five cities covered in this report represent communities of different size and also of varying types of economic activity.⁴ (The type of communities represented by the five cities, it should be noted, are of different frequency; cities like Atlanta, Columbia, and Mobile, for example, are much less common in the Southeast than small mill towns like Gastonia or commercial centers like Albany.)

Atlanta, Ga., situated at the southern end of the Appalachian Mountains, is a railroad, marketing, financial, and manufacturing center for the whole Southeastern region. In 1930 its population numbered 270,366, of which two-thirds were white and one-third Negro. As the concentration and transfer point for produce, fruit, and vegetables for practically all of the Southeastern States east of

² In the four States sampled in the present study, the percentage of total income from agriculture in 1928 was: Alabama, 25.4; Georgia, 26.1; North Carolina, 26.7; and South Carolina, 31.4. (Odum, H. W.: *Southern Regions of the United States*, 1936, p. 400).

³ Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Population, vol. III.

⁴ Other factors, including relative independence of other cities, rate of growth as an index of the economic age of the city, density of population as a rough indication of living conditions within the city, the percentage of Negroes in the population, and the presence of universities and State capitals, were also considered in selecting communities for study, in an effort to secure as good a sample of types of urban communities as possible.

the Mississippi River, Atlanta receives trucks from different sections of the South which bring locally grown produce and carry back produce grown in other sections. Atlanta is also the regional seat of most of the United States Government's activities in the Southeastern States. There are many permanent offices of divisions of the Federal Government located in this city, including among others the Sixth District Federal Reserve Bank, Fort McPherson, and a Federal penitentiary. In addition, there are a number of colleges and professional and technical schools within the metropolitan area. Five of these are restricted to white students⁵ and five to Negroes.⁶ Atlanta is, therefore, not only a manufacturing and trade center, but a governmental and educational center as well.

Mobile, Ala., and Columbia, S. C., were selected to represent middle-sized cities. Of the two, *Mobile*, with a population in 1930 of 68,202, is the larger. Located in the Gulf Tidewater region, Mobile is the second largest port of the South, with industries characteristic of a shipping center; almost a fifth of its gainfully employed workers are engaged in transportation. Soft coal, iron, cement, lime, lumber, turpentine, rosin, and agricultural products from Alabama, Mississippi, and lower Tennessee are shipped to Mobile, for export abroad. In addition to the industries involved directly with shipping, Mobile has a number of shipbuilding companies. Mobile's manufactured products are chiefly naval stores and textiles.

In 1930, 61 percent of the population was native white and 36 percent was Negro. Although the foreign population is small in Mobile, it is nevertheless larger than in most southern cities since it is a port city. The foreign born comprised not quite 3 percent of the population in 1930.⁷

Columbia, with its 51,581 population in 1930, presents many similarities to Atlanta, but a sharp contrast in industrial make-up. Situated in the center of South Carolina, it is a trading center for a large agricultural area and a transfer point for northbound truck shipments of Florida produce. Like Atlanta, though on a smaller scale, Columbia is also a political, administrative, business, and educational center. The State capital, as well as the State university and a number of other colleges, is located at Columbia. A Federal land bank, the State penitentiary, and the State asylum for the insane are also situated in this city. National corporations have local offices here, using Columbia as a distributing center. These various

⁵ These are: Emory University, Atlanta Law School, Atlanta-Southern Dental College, Georgia School of Technology, and Woodrow Wilson College of Law.

⁶ These are: Atlanta School of Social Work, Atlanta University System (including Atlanta University, Morehouse College, and Spelman College), Clark University, Gammon Theological Seminary, and Morris Brown University.

⁷ Foreign-born persons comprised approximately 1 percent of the population in Columbia, Gastonia, and Albany, and 2 percent of the population in Atlanta in 1930. (Fifteenth Census of the United States, Population, vol. III.)

types of institutions call for a large body of professionally equipped persons, so that the occupational distribution of the gainfully employed may be expected to show a relatively large proportion of professional and salaried business persons. In Columbia 60 percent of the population was native white and 38 percent was Negro.

Gastonia, N. C. and *Albany, Ga.*, are cities of smaller size. Although they have practically the same population and they are both located in rural areas, they differ widely both in racial composition and industrial make-up. *Gastonia*, situated in the cotton Piedmont area, is a highly industrialized and specialized manufacturing town which contained 17,093 inhabitants in 1930. Almost two-fifths of the gainful workers in this community are engaged in the textile industry.⁸ Since it is located less than 25 miles from Charlotte, N. C., which is the trade center for this area, Gastonia carries on comparatively few large scale commercial activities of its own. The proportion of Negroes in the population is comparatively low, less than one-fifth belonging to this race in 1930.

Albany, on the other hand, is primarily a commercial community, being the trade and financial center for the agricultural area (largely Negro) of southwest Georgia. Although cotton is still one of the main crops of the region, there has been for the past 2 decades an attempt to increase such crops as bright-leaf tobacco, peaches, peanuts, and, particularly, paper-shell pecans. The State normal and agricultural college for Negroes is located in Albany.

Of the 14,507 persons enumerated in this city in 1930, over half (53 percent) were classified as Negro. This is a larger proportion of colored persons than was found in the other four cities surveyed in this region.

⁸ In 1930, 39.9 percent of the gainful workers of Gastonia, 10 years of age and over, were employed in the textile manufacturing industry.

Chapter II

Family Income

With the centering of attention upon the problem of national income and its distribution, the amount of income passing through the hands of families as consumers becomes of increasing interest.¹ In the present study, the ascertainment of family income was preliminary to, but basic for the Study of Consumer Purchases, because in the long run expenditures are limited by the amount of money available for purchases.

Quite aside from its significance for interpreting expenditure data, information concerning the income of families is important to business men, government and welfare workers, social scientists, and others interested in current economic problems. Among the numerous questions about income for which answers are frequently sought by these persons are such as the following: How much income does the average family receive? How many families receive more or less than, for instance, \$1,000, or some other sum? How do families in different types of cities compare in the amount of income they receive? How do families of different occupations differ from one another in income received? How many persons contribute to the family's income? What proportion of families receive income from stocks, bonds, or other property? To what extent may rent be used as an index of income? The data secured by the Study of Consumer Purchases help us answer these questions. In presenting our material, therefore, we shall bear in mind its twofold purpose, first as a background for interpreting the expenditure data secured in the investigation,² and second as an aid in understanding present-day society.³

¹ The analysis of income in terms of its distribution among families is very different from an analysis of the total national income, and the concept of income as used in the Study of Consumer Purchases is correspondingly different. This study was interested in that part of the national income which flows through family exchequers during the course of a year, and thus becomes available for the purchase of consumer goods and services and for family savings.

² See Family Income and Expenditure in Five Southeastern Cities, 1935-36, vol. II.

³ From the point of view of estimating the degree of economic well-being of the community, it is obviously desirable to include all families, those which remained completely self-supporting and those which received relief either in the form of direct grants or through employment on work relief projects. Accordingly, the figures given in this chapter on the distribution of families by income include the relief group. From the point of view of interpreting the position in the community of the groups covered in the family expenditure survey, it is desirable to consider only that group of families whose incomes were drawn from economic activity of one sort or another, segregating those families whose incomes for the year were dependent at least in part upon established need. This is especially true since no attempt was made in the present study to determine income received in the form of direct relief, either in cash or in goods. In many tables, therefore, in the present study, the income distribution shown is limited to the families which were self-dependent throughout the year.

As is, of course, well-known there are striking differences between the income distribution of white and Negro families. The distribution of income for these two groups in combination and over-all averages derived from them therefore do not correspond with the experience of either group. For example, half the white families in Atlanta received \$1,536 or more, while the corresponding figure for Negroes was \$476. Even though the median for all families, \$1,028, is substantially lower than that found in Columbus, Ohio, for example, the median income of native white families in Atlanta is higher than the median income of such families in Columbus (\$1,447). Great care must be exercised, therefore, in interpreting the over-all figures for these Southeastern cities. They are presented as indicating the distribution of purchasing power that existed in the year of the Study; the manner in which that purchasing power was apportioned between the two racial groups gives rise to distinctive patterns.

As compared with other cities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, these five Southeastern communities had relatively low average family incomes.⁴ Columbia and Atlanta families were by far the most prosperous—the dividing point between the upper and lower halves of the income scale falling at \$1,050 and \$1,028 respectively for these two cities. Albany, with more than half of its population belonging to the Negro group, had a median family income of \$517—the lowest of the five Southeastern cities covered in this report. Family income in the other two cities, Mobile and Gastonia, amounted to \$726 and \$824 at the midpoint of the income scale.

As might be expected from the wide differences in median income, the grouping of families into income classes resulted in significant intercitty variations. Whereas families with incomes under \$500 for the year represented about one-fourth of all families in three of the cities (Atlanta, Columbia, and Gastonia) this income group comprised well over a third of Mobile's families, and practically one-half of the families in Albany.

⁴ Family income, as the term is used in this study, includes the sums received by the family from the following sources:

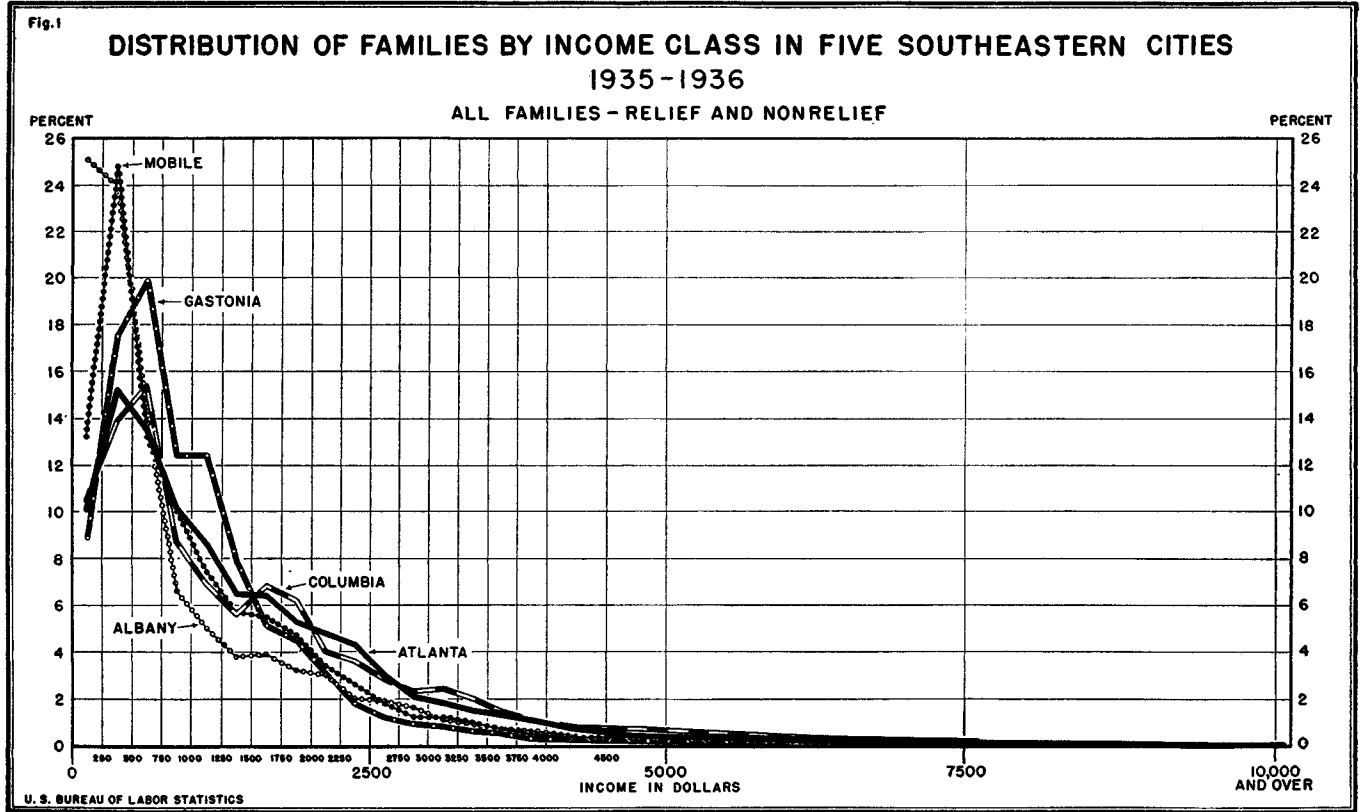
1. *Money earnings*, including wages and salaries of all members of the economic family (after the deduction of occupational expenses); net money incomes of independent business and professional earners insofar as these were withdrawn for family spending; and estimated net income accruing from roomers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

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

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

See glossary, appendix B, for further definition of income.

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FAMILY INCOME

TABLE 1.—*Income of families, percentage distribution, and median income*

[All families, relief and nonrelief]

Income class	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	25.3	38.0	24.4	26.4	49.1
\$500-\$999.....	23.7	23.3	24.2	32.3	20.5
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	15.1	13.1	12.5	20.2	8.8
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	11.7	10.2	13.0	9.6	7.1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	14.2	9.0	12.7	7.0	8.5
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	7.9	4.7	9.8	3.2	4.9
\$5,000 and over.....	2.1	1.7	3.4	1.3	1.1
Median income.....	\$1,028	\$726	\$1,050	\$824	\$517

Included in these income distributions are families which received relief during the year, either in the form of direct relief or work on relief projects. The amount of direct aid received in cash or kind was not ascertained from the families; only that portion of their income derived from work relief or from private resources or earnings was used in classifying such families in the above distributions. The percentage of families which obtained at any time during the year any type of relief for which needs tests were applied was as follows:

	<i>Percent</i>
Atlanta.....	19.9
Mobile.....	15.5
Columbia.....	13.9
Gastonia.....	13.4
Albany.....	15.7

The higher percentage of families receiving assistance in Atlanta is due primarily to the fact that more than one-third of the Negro group in that city received relief; however, a slightly greater percentage of white families were on relief in Atlanta than in any of the other cities. In each of these cities, it is the Negro group which showed the greatest proportions in the relief category—the relief rate of the white families did not deviate much as between cities.

At the upper end of the scale (\$3,000 or over) the intercity differences stand out; there were proportionately more than twice as many families at this income level in Columbia as in Albany. In the former city, 13 in every hundred families received as much as \$3,000, while in the latter community, 6 in every hundred secured incomes of this magnitude.

Atlanta and Columbia, it will be seen in table 1, showed a striking similarity in the distribution of families by income. These cities with their relatively large professional and salaried business groups ranked considerably above the other communities in terms of family income. In both, about half the families received incomes under \$1,000; while one-half of the remaining families reported less than \$2,000 and the other half \$2,000 or more for the year.

The income distributions of Gastonia and Albany, particularly, reflect the racial composition of these cities. The concentration of the family population in the lowest income bracket is much more marked for Albany (where over half of the families were Negro) than for Gastonia (in which city Negro families comprise approximately one-fourth of the group).

Columbia families, among which professional and salaried business groups were frequent, had the largest representation (13 percent) in the income classes of \$3,000 and above, while Gastonia families, where the working population is composed predominantly of wage earners working in textile mills, had the smallest (4 percent). Mobile and Albany each included about 6 percent of its family population in the brackets of \$3,000 or more.

The meaning of these distributions in terms of concentration of buying power of the community may be summarized in terms of estimates made for the city of Atlanta.⁵ Comparing estimates of the distribution of aggregate income with the family distribution shown in table 1 above, we find that the half of the family population falling in the income bracket under \$1,000 held approximately 17 percent of the purchasing power of families in the community. The proportion of buying power in the hands of families receiving \$1,000 to \$2,000 appears to be practically equal to their representation in the community; above this level, however, buying power greatly exceeded numerical importance. The estimates show the 14 percent of families with incomes between \$2,000 and \$3,000 as having 24 percent of the family income of the city, and the 10 percent of families receiving \$3,000 or more as responsible for 31 percent of the aggregate family income of Atlanta.

The above estimates of the distribution of aggregate income in the community actually undervalue the purchasing power of both the lowest and the highest income groups. The aggregate income of families in the income classes under \$1,000 would have been larger had data been obtained on the value of direct relief incomes of families securing public assistance. On the other hand, it is necessary to recognize the more important omission resulting from the failure of families in the highest income brackets to report income from sources other than earnings.⁶

⁵ A rough estimate of the aggregate family income of Atlanta was built up by multiplying the number of families at each income level by the average income received by each income class. The figure resulting from this procedure amounted to approximately \$95,000,000—the family buying power of Atlanta.

⁶ Within the technique of a field survey it is impossible to secure complete reports as to the net amount of income received from all sources in the high income groups. While the number of returns showing family incomes of more than \$3,000 may be slightly underestimated, due to inability of agents to find such families at home as well as to refusals of the families to give the requested information, the actual aggregate income reported is probably significantly underreported. However, this understatement of the income for these families at the upper levels does not seriously affect the broad outline of the distribution of family income in the communities.

Income of white families.—White families in the Southeast cities surveyed represent a comparatively prosperous economic group, although wide differences are found in the five cities. The median incomes of this segment of the population ranged from \$1,043 in Gastonia to \$1,760 in Columbia.

As later analysis will show, the former city contained a much larger wage-earner group than did the other cities, while the latter community was characterized by a very high proportion of professional and salaried business persons. In Atlanta, Albany, and Mobile, the equal division of the population fell at \$1,536, \$1,485, and \$1,282, respectively. The white families in Columbia had not only the highest median income (\$1,760) but also the smallest proportion of families in the lowest income brackets and, correspondingly, the largest percentage in the upper classes. As compared with 6 percent in Columbia, proportionately almost three times as many white families in Gastonia and Mobile, and twice as many in Atlanta and Albany received less than \$500 during the year. Thus the proportion of white families at the bottom of the income scale ranged from 6 to 17 percent of the total white family population in these Southeast cities.⁷

TABLE 2.—*Income of white families, percentage distribution, and median income*¹
[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	11.7	16.8	5.6	15.1	11.5
\$500-\$999.....	19.3	21.9	18.0	32.2	22.2
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	17.8	19.0	16.0	25.5	16.7
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	16.2	16.5	19.6	12.2	15.5
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	20.4	14.8	19.7	9.2	19.5
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	11.6	8.1	15.6	4.1	11.8
\$5,000 and over.....	3.0	2.9	5.5	1.7	2.8
Median income.....	\$1,536	\$1,282	\$1,760	\$1,043	\$1,485

¹ Income figures do not include the value of direct relief either in cash or kind or the value of food, clothing, and fuel received without direct expense to the family. See footnote 7, p. 100.

⁷ The income shown for families in these low income levels does not include the value of direct relief either in cash or in kind. Neither does it include gifts of food, clothing, fuel, etc. An estimate of the value of fuel and food received without direct expense by nonrelief native white complete families at different income levels was obtained from white families interviewed for the expenditure data. The averages shown below are based on all families including those not having free fuel and food.

Income class	Average yearly value of fuel and food received without direct expense			
	Atlanta		Columbia and Mobile	
	Fuel	Food	Fuel	Food
\$250-\$499.....	(*)	(*)	\$16	\$24
\$500-\$749.....	\$1	\$5	4	28
\$750-\$999.....	3	8	4	23
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	2	14	1	18
\$2,000 and over.....	1	20	1	16

*No data secured from families in this income class in Atlanta.

In the income brackets from \$2,000 upward, significant intercity variations also appear. Whereas more than 40 percent of Columbia's white families obtained incomes amounting to \$2,000 or more, only 15 percent of the white families in Gastonia secured incomes of this magnitude. Pronounced differences obtained not only in the occupational make-up of these cities, but also in the earnings of specified occupational groups. In Gastonia, the average earnings were lower and the other sources of money income were more limited than in Columbia.⁸

Income of foreign-born white families.—Despite the relative infrequency in the Southeast of families of foreign-born birth,⁹ it is of interest to note that the few foreign families in the cities surveyed received higher median incomes than did the native white group. This favorable situation of the foreign-born families in the Southeast was due mainly to the occupations from which they derived their incomes, more than half of the foreign families belonging to the salaried and independent business classes, and less than a third to the wage-earner group. Although the medians for the foreign group were based upon relatively few cases, the fact that the figures were consistently higher for the foreign families in each city suggests a real difference in this direction.¹⁰ The median incomes of the nativity groups are shown below for the three cities in which the sample of foreign born was sufficiently large to warrant comparisons:

	<i>Native born</i>	<i>Foreign born</i>
Atlanta.....	\$1, 523	\$1, 696
Mobile.....	1, 269	1, 400
Columbia.....	1, 742	2, 375

Proportion of white families receiving relief.—With the high average income shown for white families, it is not surprising to find that the proportion of relief cases among the white group was markedly lower than for the family population as a whole—one in every 8 or 10 white families in these Southeast cities secured public assistance during the year. Compared with the wide variations in average income and occupational make-up of the population the intercity differences in proportions of families receiving relief were not very great. Atlanta, with 13 percent of its white families listed on the relief rolls at some time during the year had the highest dependency ratio, while Mobile,

⁸ See ch. V, p. 63 and tables 53 and 60.

⁹ See ch. I, p. 3.

¹⁰ The median income for the foreign-born families is based on the following numbers of cases: Atlanta, 53; Mobile, 44; Columbia, 25. Although the small number of cases of foreign-born families results in such a high variability of the median income that it is difficult to prove statistically that there is a significant difference between the median incomes of the 2 nativity groups, the fact that the difference is in the same direction in each of the 3 cities and that the nativity groups show great variation in occupational composition, indicates that a true difference probably exists. Corroborative evidence may be found in the fact that urban families of foreign-born heads live in homes with higher rents and higher median values than do the families of the native white group in the southeastern States included in this report. See 1930 census, Families, vol. VI, table 8.

with 10 percent receiving relief had the lowest. The proportions in each city were as follows:

	Percent
Atlanta.....	13.0
Mobile.....	10.0
Columbia.....	10.6
Gastonia.....	12.1
Albany.....	12.3

Income of Negro families.—The median incomes of Negroes in these Southeast cities were from one-fifth to two-fifths as large as the medians for white families. The medians ranged from \$323 in Albany to \$476 in Atlanta. Negro families in Columbia, Mobile, and Gastonia obtained median incomes of \$454, \$400, and \$414, respectively. It is not to be concluded that incomes of this magnitude represented all the current resources of these families since amounts of direct relief, either in cash or kind as well as gifts of food, clothing, etc., were not evaluated and included in these income figures. Neither was the value of garden food produced and consumed by families ascertained in this survey of income.¹¹

TABLE 3.—*Income of Negro families, percentage distribution, and median income*¹
[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$250.....	21.7	23.8	25.9	26.7	39.6
\$250-\$499.....	31.3	43.7	29.6	35.6	35.6
\$500-\$749.....	20.1	17.3	24.1	26.3	14.3
\$750-\$999.....	12.6	7.9	10.3	6.2	5.1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	6.1	3.6	4.6	2.9	2.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	3.5	1.2	2.1	.7	1.1
\$1,500 and over.....	4.7	2.5	3.4	1.6	2.1
Median income.....	\$476	\$400	\$454	\$414	\$323

¹ Income figures do not include the value of direct relief either in cash or kind or the value of food, clothing, and fuel received without direct expense to the family. See footnote 11.

¹¹ An estimate of the value of fuel and food received without direct expense by nonrelief Negro complete families at different income levels was obtained from families interviewed for the expenditure data. The averages shown below are based on all families including those not having free fuel and food.

Income class	Average yearly value of fuel and food received without direct expense			
	Atlanta		Columbia and Mobile	
	Fuel	Food	Fuel	Food
Under \$250.....	\$14	\$31	\$5	\$41
\$250-\$499.....	4	43	2	17
\$500-\$749.....	1	32	3	13
\$750-\$999.....	2	51	1	25
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	3	56	3	33
\$2,000 and over.....	1	18	4	14

In all five of the cities at least a fifth (and in Albany two-fifths) of the Negro families had incomes less than \$250; more than half, as indicated by the medians, were in the income brackets under \$500. Only from 1.5 to 4.7 percent obtained \$1,500 or more. With this concentration of Negro families in the lowest income bands there was little room for wide variations in income distribution among the five cities, but the contrast between the large and the small Georgia cities is worth noting.

Albany and Atlanta represented the two extremes both with respect to average income and with regard to the distribution by income classes. The median income of the former city amounted to an average of \$27 per month for Negro families while that of the latter was equivalent to \$40. Whereas three-fourths of the Negro families in Albany secured less than \$500 during the year, one-half of Atlanta's Negro families received such low incomes. The portion of the population included in the higher income brackets of \$1,000 and over also varied significantly in these two communities (5 percent in Albany and 14 percent in Atlanta). Whether these differences in reported income are compensated for by amount of direct relief obtained or by nonmoney income such as home-produced foods in the less densely populated smaller community cannot be determined from the data at hand.

In view of the concentration of the Negro families in the lower income groups the distribution of the whites and Negroes within given income classes may be expected to vary considerably at different income levels. Such an analysis is presented in table 4. The income class under \$500, it will be seen, was composed very largely of Negro families in these Southeast cities. The drop in the proportion of families classified as Negro was considerable in each income bracket above \$1,000. The income bracket of \$3,000 or more contained no Negro families in Gastonia and less than 1 percent in Albany.

TABLE 4.—Percentage of families in specified income classes which were Negro families¹

[All families, relief and nonrelief]

Income class	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All income classes.....	32.9	41.8	37.8	24.0	59.0
Under \$500.....	69.0	74.2	85.7	56.5	90.4
\$500-\$999.....	45.5	45.3	53.8	24.2	55.7
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	15.0	11.1	13.0	4.0	16.9
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	3.6	4.4	3.3	.8	5.7
\$3,000 and over.....	1.4	.8	.6	-----	.9

¹ See discussion of income in kind on p. 12.

Proportion of Negro families receiving relief.—Due to the low average income of Negro families in these Southeast cities, it is not surprising to find the proportion receiving relief at some time during the year much higher than that among the white families. In fact, the number of Negro families obtaining relief ran as high as one in three in Atlanta. This proportion is almost three times as great as the percentage of relief families in the native white group in Atlanta. In the other cities, however, the incidence of relief among Negro families was considerably lower than in Atlanta and the difference between the two racial groups was less. In Mobile and Columbia relief recipients were about twice as frequent, proportionately, in the Negro group as in the white, while in the smallest cities the proportion of Negro relief families was approximately 50 percent greater than the proportion of white relief families. The following proportions of Negro families received relief at some time during the year:

	<i>Percent</i>
Atlanta.....	34.1
Mobile.....	23.2
Columbia.....	19.2
Gastonia.....	17.3
Albany.....	18.1

Since well over half of the Negro families in these communities received less than \$500 during the year, it is evident that a substantial portion of these Negro families maintained themselves independent of relief on less than \$500 current income. Since most of the Negroes fell in the wage-earner category it is unlikely that they had accumulated savings in other years upon which they could draw as was observed to be the case among native white families in the lowest income bracket.

The low income of the Negro families is associated both with a high proportion of wage earners and with low earnings over the yearly period. Sources of money income other than earnings contributed very little to Negro family revenue.

Income of native white complete families.—When we restrict our analysis to families containing both husband and wife (the group from which the major portion of the schedules were secured and from which the expenditure data of succeeding volumes were obtained) we find a relatively favored economic group. The midpoint in the income distribution of the native white complete families amounted to as much as \$1,876 (in Columbia) while the lowest figure of \$1,087 represented the median in Gastonia (table 5). In all cities except Gastonia, the median for native white complete families exceeded that for all white families by between \$115 and \$175; in Gastonia the differ-

ence amounted to only \$44 when the families without both husband and wife and the foreign born were omitted.¹²

Even among this comparatively homogeneous group of native white complete families, wide intercity variations in the income pattern exist (see table 5). One in six native white complete families in Gastonia, for example, either received relief or secured less than \$500 for the year while only 1 in 10 of Columbia's families fell in these categories. At the other end of the income scale, \$3,000 or over, proportionately about three times as many families in the latter city as in the former obtained incomes of this magnitude. As later analyses will show, these intercity differences are explainable primarily in terms of occupational composition of the population, the mill town of Gastonia having a much higher percentage of wage earners with irregular incomes and low wage rates than the capital city of Columbia, which contained a comparatively large percentage of business and professional workers.

TABLE 5.—*Income of native complete families, percentage distribution, and median income*

Income class	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
WHITE FAMILIES					
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relief families.....	13.4	9.4	8.3	11.0	11.2
Nonrelief families.....	86.6	90.6	91.7	89.0	88.8
Under \$500.....	2.2	4.8	1.3	5.7	2.4
\$500-\$999.....	11.9	11.9	12.7	29.1	14.3
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	15.7	20.3	14.6	24.4	16.2
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	17.7	17.3	18.0	13.4	18.7
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	22.5	17.5	23.0	9.5	21.2
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	13.2	8.8	16.6	4.9	12.4
\$5,000 and over.....	3.4	2.8	5.5	2.0	3.6
Median income.....	\$1,706	\$1,419	\$1,876	\$1,087	\$1,661
NEGRO FAMILIES					
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relief families.....	33.0	23.2	19.9	15.5	17.8
Nonrelief families.....	67.0	76.8	80.1	84.5	82.2
Under \$250.....	2.4	7.7	4.0	6.8	13.7
\$250-\$499.....	10.7	24.6	20.6	31.7	32.7
\$500-\$749.....	19.9	22.9	28.5	30.7	21.4
\$750-\$999.....	15.8	11.4	13.4	7.5	6.5
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	11.4	6.8	8.5	5.8	4.9
\$1,500 and over.....	6.8	3.4	5.1	2.0	3.0
Median income.....	\$632	\$481	\$576	\$495	\$425

¹² In the present report the distributions for all nativities combined represent estimated figures, but, as is indicated in the sampling discussion of the appendix, there is reason to feel that these estimates are fairly close to the true distribution. All white and Negro families interviewed which contain a husband and wife both of whom were born in the United States, who have been married at least 1 year, and who maintained housekeeping quarters, were asked to give the information on income and related items listed on the family schedule. In addition, a small random sample of all of the remaining families, i. e., foreign born, those not containing husband and wife (including single individuals who maintained housekeeping quarters), and other color groups, was also asked to give income information. In order to compute the estimates of income for the community as a whole, it was necessary to weight the income data of this small sample to take account of the different sampling ratio from that used for native white and Negro families containing husband and wife. See appendix A, Sampling Procedure in Five Cities of the Southeast.

Income of Negro complete families.—When the Negro sample is limited to families containing both husband and wife the median incomes were raised by as much as one-third above those shown for all Negro families in these Southeast cities. The average for this selected sample ranged between \$425 (Albany) and \$632 (Atlanta). Since the income range was not very broad, the distribution does not reveal any distinct patterns. Between 25 and 35 percent of these Negro families either received less than \$250 during the year, or obtained public assistance. Except for the Atlanta Negroes, one-fifth to one-third averaged from \$250 to \$500. The top income of \$1,500 or more fell to only a very small percentage of these Negro complete families—at the most—7 percent in Atlanta, and in the other communities as few as 2, 3, or 5 percent obtained incomes of this magnitude.

Chapter III

Occupational Groups and Family Income

The occupational composition of the city, reflecting its industrial make-up, ranks with racial composition as an important factor influencing the distribution of families by income in the five South-eastern cities. The larger the wage-earner group in the city, in general, the smaller is the median income; while the larger the professional and salaried business groups, the higher the median income.

It is possible to reveal significant relationships among the major social and economic segments of the population without presenting detailed data on wages and salaries in specific trades or professions. For this purpose, seven broad occupational classifications were distinguished in the present study: (1) Wage earner; (2) clerical and kindred pursuits; (3) independent business; (4) independent professional; (5) salaried business; (6) salaried professional; (7) "other"—that is, those whose income was not derived from an occupation and also some farm operators and sharecroppers living within the city limits.¹

Families were classified in these seven groups according to the occupation from which the major part of the family earnings was derived. In general the occupational classification of the family coincided with that of the principal earner. There were cases, however, in which the combined earnings of two supplementary earners having the same occupational classification exceeded the earnings of the chief breadwinner and thus determined the occupation in which the family was classed. For example, if a carpenter (wage earner) had earnings of \$1,800, while his two daughters, living at home and pooling their incomes with their father's, together earned \$2,500 as stenographers (clerical), the family would be classified as clerical.

¹ A description of the specific occupations included within each of these 7 categories will be found in the glossary, appendix B. The occupational classes used in the present study are based upon the Works Progress Administration's Manual of Work Division Procedure, sec. 2, Occupational Classification (June 1935) and Index of Occupations, Circular No. 2A (September 1935). In general, the wage-earner category included all types of skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled manual jobs which are usually paid 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 group were families which kept rooming and boarding houses. The salaried business category consisted mainly of salaried managers and officials; chief officers of corporations who draw salaries, as well as minor executives, were thus classified in the salaried business rather than the independent business group. The seventh category which is referred to as "other", consisted of families which had no earnings from an occupation, whether due to retirement, receipt of a pension, nonemployment, or other causes; it also included farm operators and sharecroppers living within the city limits (a very small group whose size was in indirect proportion to the size of the city).

Occupational Composition

As a background for later analysis of the income pattern of each occupational group, we shall first consider the occupational make-up of the total family population, white and Negro groups combined (see table 6). In none of the five cities, it will be noted (not even in the cultural and commercial centers like Columbia and Atlanta), were less than half of the families in the wage-earner group.² That is, the business and industry of each of the cities required that earners in at least half of the families engage in wage-earner pursuits; and in the mill town of Gastonia, almost three-fourths of the families were supported mainly by wage-earner occupations.

The wage-earner group among the five cities ranged in size from 52 percent in Atlanta to 73 percent in Gastonia. The proportion of families dependent upon clerical occupations varied from 11 percent in Gastonia to 20 percent in Atlanta. Since the clerical occupational group included salesmen as well as office workers, its size, together with that of the business group, is in a rough way an index of the relative importance of commercial transactions in a city.

TABLE 6.—Percentage distribution and median income of families by occupational group

[All families, relief and nonrelief]

a. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

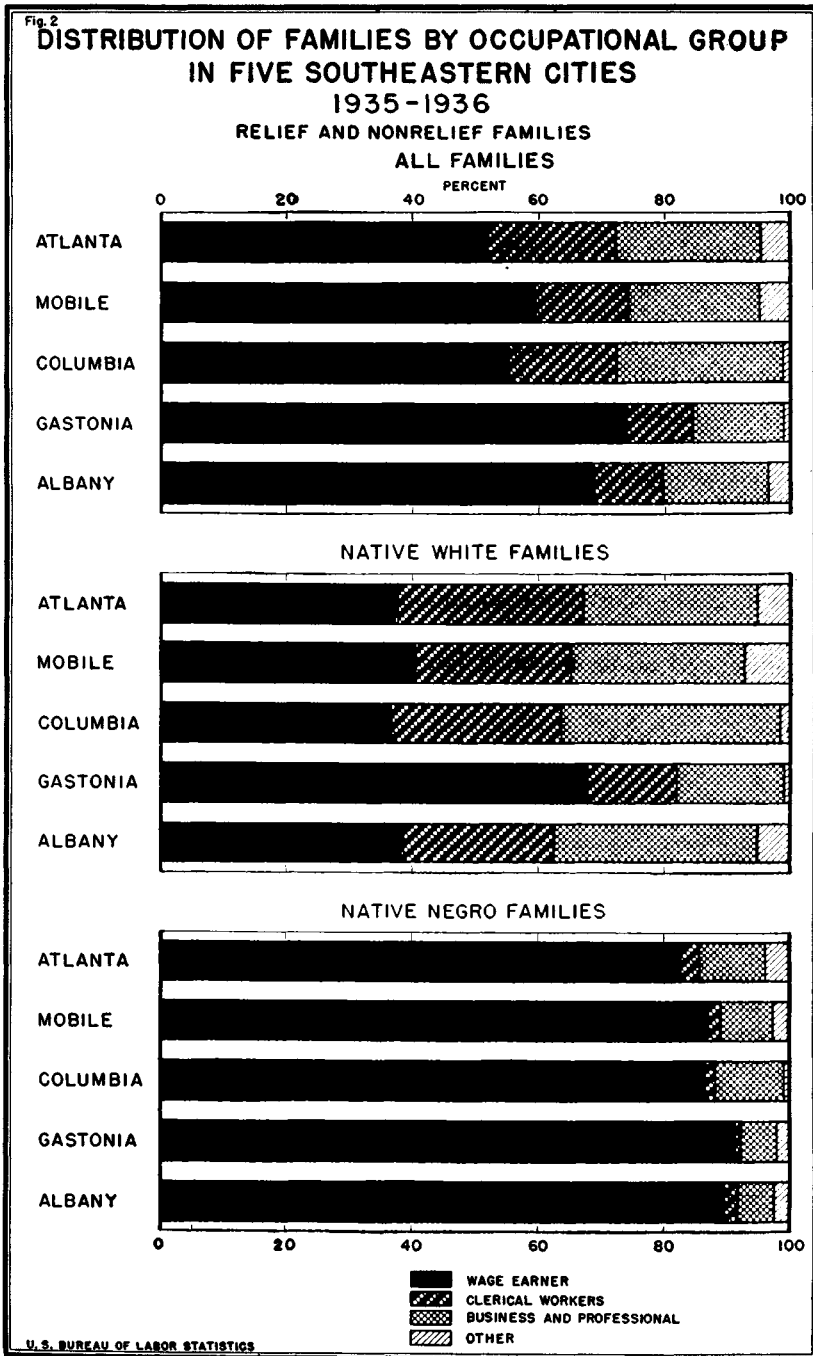
Occupational group	Atlanta	Mobile	Colum- bia	Gastonia	Albany
All occupational groups	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage earner.....	51.6	59.3	55.0	73.4	68.5
Clerical.....	20.5	14.7	17.1	10.8	11.1
Independent business.....	11.1	11.7	10.7	7.9	9.1
Independent professional.....	1.1	.9	1.8	1.2	1.0
Salaried business.....	5.9	5.2	8.1	3.2	4.1
Salaried professional.....	4.9	3.1	5.9	2.2	2.5
Other.....	4.9	5.1	1.4	1.3	3.7

b. MEDIAN INCOME OF OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Occupational group	Atlanta	Mobile	Colum- bia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	\$1,028	\$726	\$1,050	\$824	\$517
Wage earner.....	708	491	623	692	388
Clerical.....	1,826	1,580	1,910	1,428	1,690
Independent business.....	997	976	1,381	1,161	1,113
Independent professional.....	3,070	2,594	3,309	3,000	1,875
Salaried business.....	2,853	2,508	2,910	2,500	2,560
Salaried professional.....	1,858	1,662	1,942	1,424	1,080
Other.....	226	390	875	450	426

The independent business group made up between 8 percent of the family population in Gastonia and 12 percent in Mobile. Regardless

² It should be borne in mind that only families living within the city limits were included in the present study. This may have had the effect of excluding families in certain occupational groups residing in suburbs.



of whether the city was a highly industrialized manufacturing town like Gastonia, a political and educational center like Columbia, or a commercial center like Albany, the proportion of families in the community which derived their living from independently owned businesses (grocery stores, barber shops, hardware stores, garages, filling stations, and the like) did not vary very far above or below 10 percent in these five Southeastern cities.

The size of the independent professional group—the smallest of all occupational groups in each city—varied between 1 percent in Mobile to twice that figure in Columbia. It is interesting to note that the ratio of salaried professional to independent professional occupations was higher in the metropolitan center of Atlanta than in the smaller industrial center of Gastonia. The reason for this is that professional persons are more likely to be working on a salary basis as employees of institutions, hospitals, corporations, and large businesses in the large centers and as independent practitioners in the smaller cities. Metropolitan centers, furthermore, offer a wider range of social services (which are performed by salaried professional persons, such as librarians, technicians, social workers, teachers, professors, statisticians, and the like) than do smaller cities. This difference may be observed from the following figures which show for each city the percentage of all professional families which were in the independent professional classification:

	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	17.9	21.4	23.7	34.6	28.5
White families.....	20.1	24.0	28.2	38.9	40.0
Negro families.....	7.6	7.5	7.7	21.9	12.7

In striking contrast to the situation which prevailed among these professional families, the proportion of all business families which were in the independent group was high—in fact, never less than half among the white group or less than nine-tenths among the Negroes. The tabulation below shows by cities the proportion of business families which were in the independent business classification:

	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	65.5	68.9	57.0	70.7	69.0
White families.....	61.0	63.4	51.2	69.0	64.0
Negro families.....	93.7	96.9	95.8	100.0	97.3

The seventh category which includes families without earnings from occupation and those of farm operators and sharecroppers living

within the city limits varied from 1 percent in Gastonia to 5 percent in Mobile. Since this group included the families of persons who had been unemployed throughout the entire year and who received no work-relief, as well as retired persons, its size fluctuated according to the industrial and economic conditions of the city. In the small cities of Gastonia and Albany, 20 and 30 percent, respectively, of the families in this classification were farm operators or sharecroppers. The number varied indirectly with the size of the city, comprising 8 percent, 2 percent, and 1 percent in Columbia, Mobile, and Atlanta, respectively, of all nonrelief families in the "other" category.

The median incomes presented in table 6 above, vary widely for the different occupational groups. The average income secured by families in the independent professional group, for instance, was approximately four or five times as great as that obtained by families classified as wage earners. In the three largest cities, the occupational groups made up of families with gainfully employed members took the same ranks with respect to median income. The highest incomes were attained by the independent professional families while the salaried business and salaried professional groups were second and third, respectively. Families in the independent business classification were less well off, as measured by median income, than were clerical families, but received incomes which averaged higher than those of wage earners. In the two smaller cities of Gastonia and Albany there were slight variations from this pattern.

Within each occupational group, also, considerable intercity variation is evident. The income received by wage-earner families in Albany, for example, was little more than half that secured by Atlanta's families in this group. Similarly the median incomes of families in the professional groups in Columbia were almost twice as great as the average incomes of the corresponding groups in Albany.

TABLE 7.—*Racial composition of each occupational group*¹

[All white and Negro families, relief and nonrelief]

Occupational group	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
All families.....	67.1	32.9	58.2	41.8	62.2	37.8	76.0	24.0	41.0	59.0
Wage earner.....	47.3	52.7	38.8	61.2	40.7	59.3	70.2	29.8	23.0	77.0
Clerical.....	95.2	4.8	93.9	6.1	96.2	3.8	99.0	1.0	83.8	11.2
Independent business.....	80.3	19.7	76.6	23.4	78.3	21.7	92.2	7.8	78.8	21.2
Independent professional.....	92.5	7.5	94.3	5.7	92.9	7.1	84.1	15.9	81.1	18.9
Salaried business.....	97.5	2.5	98.4	1.6	98.7	1.3	100.0	0.0	98.7	1.3
Salaried professional.....	80.1	19.9	80.8	19.2	73.4	26.6	69.9	30.1	48.4	51.6
Other.....	72.3	27.7	77.3	22.7	73.2	26.8	58.3	41.7	58.8	41.2

¹ White and Negro families together constitute 100 percent in each occupational group in each city.

In considering the occupational distribution and median income of all families, it is important to bear in mind differences in the racial

composition of the several occupational groups in the five cities. When we speak of the wage-earner group in Albany, for example, we are referring to a group which was 77 percent Negro, whereas the wage-earner group in Gastonia was only 30 percent colored (see table 7). In all of the cities except Gastonia, however, more than half of the wage-earner families were colored. When we discuss the white wage-earner families, therefore, it is well to remember that we are dealing with less than half of all families deriving their incomes from wage-earner pursuits, except in Gastonia.

Occupational composition of all white families.—In general, the white families in the four cities other than Gastonia followed a similar distribution by occupation (see table 8). Of every 100 families, from 36 to 40 were wage earners; another 24 to 29 were engaged in clerical pursuits; between 30 and 36 derived their chief earnings from business or professional occupations; while the remaining 2 to 7 families in 100 were in general without occupations. The pattern for Gastonia, however, is strikingly different. Here, 68 out of 100 families were wage earners; more than half again as many as in the other cities. Only 14 were classified as clerical; another 17 engaged in business and professional occupations; and 1 was a family classified as "other."

TABLE 8.—Percentage distribution of white families by occupational group

[All white families, relief and nonrelief]

Occupational group	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage earner.....	36.4	39.5	36.0	67.7	38.4
Clerical.....	29.2	23.7	26.4	14.2	24.0
Independent business.....	13.3	15.3	13.5	9.5	17.6
Independent professional.....	1.5	1.4	2.7	1.3	2.0
Salaried business.....	8.5	8.9	12.8	4.3	9.9
Salaried professional.....	5.8	4.4	6.9	2.0	2.9
Other.....	5.3	6.8	1.7	1.0	5.2

A high percentage of wage earners is to be expected in the manufacturing town of Gastonia where, in 1930, almost two-fifths of the gainful workers were engaged in the textile industry. Atlanta as a railroad, marketing, and financial center and as the seat of educational institutions and regional government activities requires a relatively high proportion of clerical and salaried professional workers. The large proportion of salaried business families in Columbia is due to the fact that this city is the headquarters for regional, division, or territorial offices of many national firms, such as insurance companies, automobile distributors, and the like. The managerial employees and heads of local offices of these corporations thus helped to swell the number of salaried business families as did the managers of local mills and marketing organizations. The large proportion of salaried professional families is accounted for by the presence of numerous Federal,

State, county, and municipal governmental agencies, as well as by the presence of the State university and other schools and colleges.

Occupational composition by nativity of white families.—In only the three largest cities (Atlanta, Mobile, and Columbia), were there enough foreign-born families to warrant any occupational analysis.³ Even in these cities the foreign-born were not sufficiently numerous in the occupations other than wage earner and independent business to permit a detailed distribution. It is of interest, however, to note the proportion of white families in which the head was foreign-born which were wage earners and which engaged in independent business as compared with these proportions for the native whites:

Occupational group	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia	
	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign
Wage earner.....	37.5	15.1	40.3	29.6	36.6	15.8
Independent business.....	11.8	43.4	13.3	41.0	12.9	32.2
All other occupations.....	50.7	41.5	46.4	29.4	50.5	52.0

This greater concentration of the native white families than of the foreign-born in the wage-earner occupations in these three cities is in marked contrast to the situation found in other regions surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.⁴ The foreign-born families, on the other hand, were more numerous proportionately in the independent business classification. Over four-tenths of all foreign-born white families in Atlanta and Mobile, and over three-tenths in Columbia engaged in independent business. In these three cities, only slightly more than one-tenth of the native white families were entrepreneurs.

Relief and nonrelief occupational composition of native white families.—In the preceding discussion, families which received direct or work relief at any time during the year, as well as nonrelief families, were classified according to the occupation yielding the major portion of the family's earnings. In some cases, therefore, employment on a work relief project determined the occupational classification of relief families. In other instances, families may have had recourse to public assistance for a brief period only and their occupational classification may have been based on earnings from private industry. Thus it is possible to find relief families in any of the seven occupational groups. For example, a family with a small business might require relief for a short time, and still be classed as in independent business because the earnings from this business exceeded the earnings from work relief. On the other hand, a normally independent earner

³ See footnote 7 on p. 3, ch. I.

⁴ See Family Income in Chicago, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bull. No. 642, ch. II; Family Income in Four Cities of Pacific Northwest, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bull. No. 649, ch. III; Family Income in Five New England Cities, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bull. No. 645, ch. III.

in the business or professional group might perform the same type of work on a relief project for the major portion of the year and thus be classified as salaried business or professional. Furthermore, many persons usually working at white-collar occupations are placed on the more numerous wage-earner projects while receiving relief. It should be borne in mind, therefore, when considering the occupation of families which received relief at any time during 1935-36 that the occupational classification of such families is equivocal and not clear cut. It does, however, represent the occupation from which the major part of their earnings came in the year of the survey. In order to minimize the confusion resulting from classifying relief families by occupation, they are segregated from the nonrelief families in the distribution of native white families in table 9 b.

TABLE 9.—Percentage distribution of native white families, by occupational group

[All native white families, complete and incomplete]

a. ALL NATIVE WHITE FAMILIES

Occupational group	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage earner.....	37.5	40.3	36.6	67.7	38.4
Clerical.....	29.3	24.7	26.8	14.2	24.0
Independent business.....	11.8	13.3	12.9	9.5	17.6
Independent professional.....	1.6	1.1	2.8	1.3	2.0
Salaried business.....	8.5	8.8	12.5	4.3	9.9
Salaried professional.....	5.9	4.4	6.6	2.0	2.9
Other.....	5.4	7.4	1.8	1.0	5.2

b. RELIEF AND NONRELIEF NATIVE WHITE FAMILIES

Occupational group	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Non-relief	Relief	Non-relief	Relief	Non-relief	Relief	Non-relief	Relief	Non-relief	Relief
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage earner.....	33.5	62.6	36.6	73.1	31.5	78.2	64.3	92.5	33.6	72.3
Clerical.....	32.0	12.5	26.1	12.1	28.5	12.8	15.4	4.9	25.9	10.1
Independent business.....	12.3	9.0	13.9	7.6	13.8	6.0	10.6	1.7	17.8	16.0
Independent professional.....	1.8	.1	1.3	.1	3.1	.1	1.5	-----	2.3	-----
Salaried business.....	9.6	1.4	9.7	1.4	13.9	.6	4.9	-----	11.3	-----
Salaried professional.....	6.1	4.5	4.4	4.1	7.2	2.2	2.3	.3	3.3	.5
Other.....	4.7	9.9	8.0	1.6	2.0	.1	1.0	.6	5.8	1.1

In each city the proportion of wage-earner families in the relief population was much higher, obviously, than the proportion for the nonrelief families. Except in Gastonia, approximately one-third of the native white self-supporting families were in wage-earner groups; of families which had received public assistance, between 63 and 78 percent engaged in wage-earner pursuits. In Gastonia the difference was also marked (64 percent of the nonrelief and 92 percent of the relief families were classified as wage earner). As noted above, this difference results not only from the fact that wage earners are

more likely than other occupational groups to need relief, but also that the kind of work available on relief projects was predominantly of the wage-earner type. The comparatively large proportion of relief families in the salaried professional group in the two largest cities reflects the opportunities for this occupational group, e. g., actors, writers, musicians, teachers, and the like, on work projects. The independent business group, although smaller in every city among the relief than among the nonrelief families, was third in size among the occupational groups in the relief population, being strikingly high in Albany. In none of the cities except Atlanta was there as large a proportion of "other" families among the relief as among the nonrelief families. In Atlanta, however, there were proportionately more than twice as many. Since this occupational classification is a rather heterogeneous one there are several possible explanations for the concentration of one-tenth of the relief families here. First, since the number of families classified in this occupational group which engaged in farming pursuits is smaller in Atlanta than in the other cities, almost all of these families had no earners and, unless voluntarily retired, may have been forced to seek relief. Second, there may have been a larger proportion of unemployable persons or persons unable to find any employment in the metropolitan center than in the smaller cities. Third, it may have been impossible in Atlanta to provide work relief for all employable families, so that the relief group may include a large proportion of unemployed, but employable, families receiving direct relief.

Occupational composition of native Negro families.—The relative infrequency of the foreign-born Negro in the Southeast precludes any analysis of the Negro data on the basis of nativity. For the native Negro, however, table 10 presents an occupational distribution. Approximately eight- to nine-tenths of all the native-born Negro

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

Occupational group	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage earner.....	82.6	86.8	86.4	91.3	89.5
Clerical.....	3.0	2.1	1.7	.4	2.1
Independent business.....	6.7	6.5	6.2	2.6	3.3
Independent professional.....	.2	.1	.3	.8	.3
Salaried business.....	.5	.2	.3	.....	.1
Salaried professional.....	2.9	1.5	4.1	2.8	2.2
Other.....	4.1	2.8	1.0	2.1	2.5

families in the five cities were wage earners, leaving but a very small proportion in the other occupational groups.⁵ Next in order of size,

⁵ More than a fourth (28.7 percent) of the Negro gainful workers in the United States in 1930 were engaged in domestic and personal service (Negroes in the United States, 1920-32, Bureau of the Census, 1935, p. 287).

in all of the cities except Gastonia, was the independent business group. Even in the three largest cities, entrepreneurs provided the chief source of income for only 6 or 7 percent of the Negro families. Small grocery or confectionery stores, restaurants and lunchrooms, bicycle shops, shoe-repair shops, and other similar small establishments catering to the Negro population make up most of the occupations of this group.⁶ The relatively greater opportunities for Negroes in the white-collar occupations in Atlanta are illustrated by the comparatively large proportion of Negro clerical families in that city. Many of them are employed by Negro insurance companies which have their main offices in Atlanta. Mail carriers and other types of Federal employees were also included in this group. The salaried professional group among the Negro families consisted in large part of teachers and clergymen.⁷ The presence in Atlanta, Columbia, and Albany of Negro schools and colleges calls for a fairly large staff of salaried professional persons also. Executives and managerial positions were very rare among the Negro earners, few Negro enterprises being of sufficient magnitude to warrant them. Families supported mainly by independent professional occupations were also infrequent.⁸ The proportion of Negro families classified in

⁶ Of all retail sales in Negro business in Georgia in 1929, 55.4 percent were from grocery stores, restaurants, cafeterias, and lunchrooms; in North Carolina, 51.5 percent; in Alabama, 57.0 percent. In South Carolina 40.2 percent of all retail sales in Negro business was derived from grocery stores (Negroes in the United States, 1920-32, Bureau of the Census, 1935, p. 501).

⁷ In 1930, professional persons among Negroes were distributed as follows in the 4 Southern States here studied (*ibid.*, p. 293):

Profession	South Carolina	North Carolina	Georgia	Alabama
	<i>Percent</i> 100.0	<i>Percent</i> 100.0	<i>Percent</i> 100.0	<i>Percent</i> 100.0
All persons in principal professions.....				
Musicians and teachers of music.....	1.2	2.5	2.5	3.1
College presidents and professors.....	3.0	3.0	2.1	2.0
Trained nurses.....	4.9	4.5	7.1	6.1
Clergymen.....	21.7	19.1	24.8	24.5
Teachers.....	63.2	67.8	60.3	61.8
Dentists.....	.9	.8	.7	.7
Lawyers, judges, and justices.....	.2	.3	.2	.1
Physicians and surgeons.....	4.9	2.0	2.3	1.7

⁸ If we consider as independent professional persons all dentists, lawyers, and physicians (an assumption which may exaggerate the size of the independent professional group since some persons in these professions are salaried), we find the independent professional persons among Negroes constitute less than 1 percent of the gainful Negroes in all 4 States (*ibid.*, pp. 293, 300):

Occupational group	South Carolina	North Carolina	Georgia	Alabama
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Salaried professional*.....	1.61	2.19	1.64	1.50
Independent professional.....	.10	.07	.05	.04

*Musicians and teachers of music were here considered as "Salaried professional workers," although some of them were doubtless independent.

the "other" occupations group was smaller than in the white group, ranging from only 1 percent in Columbia to 4 percent in Atlanta.

Relief and nonrelief occupational composition of native Negro families.—The occupational distributions of relief and nonrelief Negro families differed less than did these distributions for the native white families (see table 11). This was due to the fact that both among the relief and nonrelief Negro families, an overwhelmingly large proportion were engaged in wage-earner occupations. In two cities (Atlanta and Albany) there were even fewer wage-earner families among the group receiving public assistance than among the nonrelief population. This is explained by the correspondingly large proportion of families dependent on direct relief. In all the cities except Columbia, where work relief projects provided employment for almost all the needy families, unemployed families constituted a larger proportion of the relief than of the nonrelief population. Independent business families which were second in numerical importance to wage earners in the nonrelief group (except in Gastonia), were relatively infrequent in the group having received relief at some time during the year except in Atlanta. In Albany the comparatively large percentage of relief families which were in the salaried professional group reflects the opportunities in that city for professionally trained Negroes on work relief projects such as adult education classes, nursery schools, etc.

TABLE 11.—Percentage distribution by occupational group of native Negro families, relief and nonrelief

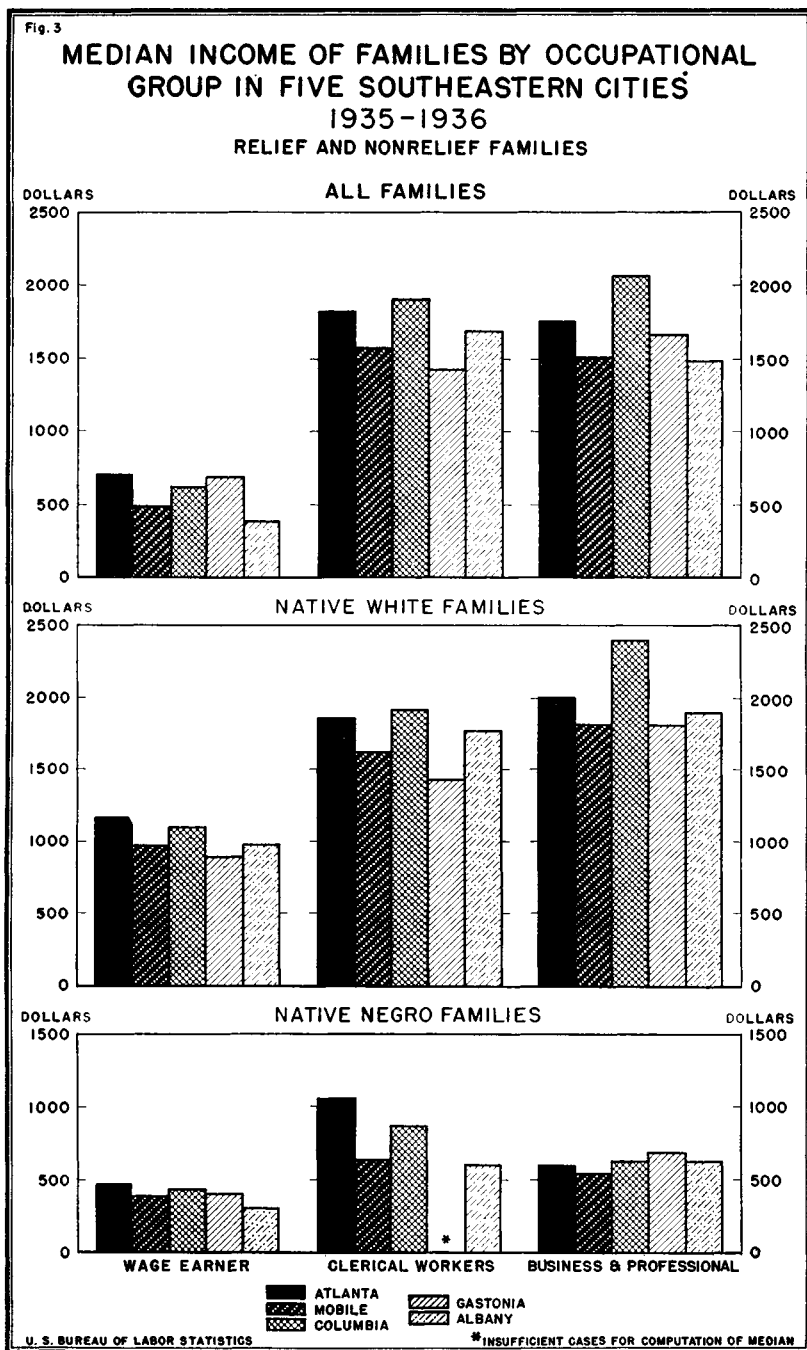
[All native Negro families, complete and incomplete]

Occupational group	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Non-relief	Relief	Non-relief	Relief	Non-relief	Relief	Non-relief	Relief	Non-relief	Relief
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage earner.....	83.5	80.9	84.9	92.9	84.1	95.7	90.4	94.9	89.9	87.4
Clerical.....	3.8	1.3	2.7	.3	2.1	.3	.4	.6	2.5	.3
Independent business.....	7.0	6.0	8.2	.8	7.4	1.0	2.7	1.9	4.0	.3
Independent professional.....	.3	.2	.2	-----	.4	-----	.9	-----	.4	-----
Salaried business.....	.6	.1	-----	.8	.3	.1	-----	-----	.1	-----
Salaried professional.....	3.4	2.1	1.7	.6	4.5	2.5	3.4	-----	1.9	3.2
Other.....	1.4	9.4	2.3	4.6	1.2	.4	2.2	2.6	1.2	8.8

Incomes of Various Occupational Groups

The above analysis of the occupational composition of both the native white and Negro family populations serves as a background for the following interoccupational comparisons by income.

Income of native white occupational groups.—Among the native white families the relative economic status, as measured by income, of the seven occupational groups distinguished in the present study was as follows: Independent professional, highest; salaried business, second; and, in order, salaried professional, clerical, independent



business, wage earner; and lowest, the "other" families. This rating is based upon an evaluation of the income distribution of each occupational group in the five cities in terms of, first, the median income, and, second, the percentage of families in the lowest and in the highest income bands. A third criterion, but one which must be used cautiously, is the percentage in each occupational group which received relief at some time during the year.

In all five of the Southeastern cities, native white families in independent professional occupations received the highest median income and the salaried business families the next to the highest (table 12). In each city except Albany, the salaried professional families were third in order of size of median income; and clerical families, fourth. In Albany, clerical families secured a somewhat higher median income than did the salaried professional families. This higher median resulted from the presence of railway and postal clerks, whose rate of pay is usually relatively high, and salesmen. The salaried professional earners in this city, on the other hand, were of the types, such as music teachers, ministers, and the like, which as a rule fall in the lower half of the income scale of this group as a whole.

TABLE 12.—Median incomes of native white families, by occupational group
[All native white families, relief and nonrelief]

Occupational group	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	\$1, 523	\$1, 269	\$1, 742	\$1, 043	\$1, 485
Wage earner.....	1, 165	975	1, 104	892	981
Clerical.....	1, 868	1, 626	1, 929	1, 438	1, 771
Independent business.....	1, 062	1, 188	1, 043	1, 222	1, 375
Independent professional.....	3, 145	2, 750	3, 435	3, 292	2, 750
Salaried business.....	2, 906	2, 534	2, 924	2, 500	2, 583
Salaried professional.....	2, 078	1, 848	2, 486	1, 750	1, 625
Other.....	421	436	1, 375	625	684

The independent business families in all the cities had lower median incomes than the clerical families and, in Atlanta, even lower than those of the wage earners. The comparatively poor showing of the independent business group in all the cities reflects the fact that it was composed for the most part of proprietors of small establishments such as grocery stores, beauty shops, small carpenter shops, and rooming and boarding houses. The current income of the independent business families, furthermore, does not necessarily reflect accurately the plane of living of this group in the year of the survey, since many of them were using up their capital to cover current expenses. In addition (except in Atlanta) there was more variability in the distribution by income in the independent business group than in the clerical group, so that more families were found at both extremes of the income scale.

Except in Columbia and Atlanta, wage-earner families received next to the smallest median incomes, while the "other" families were

lowest. The low income of the last-mentioned group of families is due in part to the fact that a large percentage of these families lacked either husband or wife; these incomplete families had, as we shall see in chapter IV, lower incomes than the families headed by a married couple. The exceptional situation in Columbia, in which city the families without earnings from occupations received a relatively high median income, reflects the presence of a group of retired persons living on pensions, annuities, or interest on investments. The proportion of "other" families in all the cities covered in the investigation was small (table 8), but in Columbia their median income was relatively high.⁹

The second method of judging the relative economic status of the various occupational groups is to compare them with respect to the proportion of families which were in the lowest and highest income bracket, as shown in table 13. The independent professional and salaried business families in all five cities contained the smallest percentage of families in the lowest income class (under \$1,000), and the largest percentage in the income bracket of \$3,000 and over. The salaried professional families in most of the cities were next in order, both in the relative infrequency of low income families and the relative frequency of high income families. In Albany, for reasons referred to above, the salaried professional families did not show up so well in the higher income levels. In general, the independent business and the clerical families ranked next, the former having a larger proportion in the upper income bands but also in the lowest. Of the six occupational groups which consisted of gainfully employed families, the wage-earner classification contained the largest proportion of families with incomes of less than \$1,000 (except Atlanta), and the smallest proportion of families receiving at least \$3,000. The "other" group included the largest percentage of families in the low income classes (except in Columbia).

TABLE 13.—Percentage of native white families in income classes under \$1,000, and \$3,000 and over, by occupational group

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Occupational group	Atlanta ¹		Mobile ¹		Columbia ¹		Gastonia ¹		Albany ¹	
	Under \$1,000	\$3,000 and over	Under \$1,000	\$3,000 and over	Under \$1,000	\$3,000 and over	Under \$1,000	\$3,000 and over	Under \$1,000	\$3,000 and over
Wage earner.....	42.0	4.7	51.7	3.0	45.0	5.6	57.1	0.6	51.0	6.8
Clerical.....	14.2	16.0	20.6	10.1	11.6	18.7	25.6	7.9	18.3	12.9
Independent business.....	47.8	12.2	42.4	15.1	24.3	21.2	38.2	16.2	35.1	17.2
Independent professional.....	4.1	52.7	5.0	46.0	.5	59.0	5.4	59.5	.....	46.6
Salaried business.....	4.8	47.5	3.9	35.1	2.0	48.2	4.9	36.9	4.0	38.4
Salaried professional.....	18.2	24.8	20.6	22.1	4.4	38.0	10.3	20.7	6.7	8.9
Other.....	82.7	3.0	81.8	3.9	43.5	38.2	92.8	.....	57.5	16.2

¹ Omitting classes of \$1,000 through \$2,999 which when combined with the income classes shown equal 100 percent for each occupational group.

⁹ More than 90 percent of these nonrelief native white complete families in Columbia had money income from sources such as pensions, annuities, rent from property, interest and dividends (ch. V); and the average amount received from these sources was \$2,409 (ch. V, table 61).

An indirect method, finally, of judging the economic status of the different occupational groups is to compare the proportion of each which received relief at any time during the year, bearing in mind the fact that different cities had different relief policies and that the occupation of families which derived most of their earnings from work relief projects was almost necessarily either wage earner, clerical, or salaried professional. Again the independent professional and the salaried business families appear as the most self-supporting. Wage-earner families were most dependent upon public assistance, except in Atlanta where the "other" group had the highest proportion of families receiving relief. (Due to the small number of farmers in Atlanta, the last-named group in that city is composed almost entirely of families without earnings from occupation.)

TABLE 14.—Percentage of native white families receiving relief during the year, by occupational group

[Complete and incomplete families]

Occupational group	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	13.6	10.3	11.0	12.1	12.3
Wage earner.....	22.7	18.6	23.4	16.6	23.2
Clerical.....	5.8	5.0	5.2	4.2	5.2
Independent business.....	10.3	5.9	5.1	2.2	11.2
Independent professional.....	1.0	1.0	.5	-----	-----
Salaried business.....	2.3	1.7	.5	-----	-----
Salaried professional.....	10.4	9.7	3.7	1.7	2.2
Other.....	24.7	2.2	.9	7.1	2.5

The occupational composition of different income levels is shown in table 15. It will be seen that in all the cities with striking regularity the proportion of families which were in wage-earner occupations declined consistently from the lowest to the highest income bands, while the percentage of professional and salaried business families increased. The percentage of the families engaged in clerical pursuits increased up to the \$2,000 to \$2,999 income band and then declined. The percentage of "other" families declined from the lowest to the middle income bands, and then tended to rise again except in Gastonia, where no "other" families were found above the \$1,000 to \$1,999 level. This peculiar situation was due to the inclusion in one group of families of persons without appreciable income-yielding resources who were unable to find employment throughout the year and consequently were either on relief or in the low income bands, and families which had voluntarily retired on annuities or pensions or returns from investments and which were, therefore, in more comfortable circumstances.

TABLE 15.—Percentage distribution by occupational group of native white families at specified income levels

Occupational group	Atlanta				Mobile				Columbia			
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000 and over	Under \$1,000	\$1,000-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000 and over	Under \$1,000	\$1,000-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000 and over
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage earner.....	49.9	42.5	27.6	12.2	53.6	38.7	30.3	11.3	68.5	38.3	22.7	9.9
Clerical.....	13.1	35.6	41.7	32.6	13.1	34.2	32.9	23.6	12.9	31.9	37.2	24.3
Independent business.....	17.0	9.0	8.3	10.1	14.5	12.5	8.1	18.9	13.1	13.6	11.2	13.2
Independent professional.....	.2	.8	2.0	5.7	.1	1.0	1.3	5.0	.1	2.0	2.1	8.0
Salaried business.....	1.3	5.0	11.6	28.1	.9	6.4	20.7	29.4	1.0	7.5	18.0	29.1
Salaried professional.....	3.4	5.0	8.4	10.2	2.3	4.4	6.3	9.1	1.2	6.1	8.3	12.2
Other.....	14.2	2.1	.4	1.1	15.5	2.8	.4	2.7	3.2	.6	.5	3.3

Occupational group	Gastonia				Albany			
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000 and over	Under \$1,000	\$1,000-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000 and over
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage earner.....	81.7	68.3	31.8	6.6	58.1	34.8	25.6	18.0
Clerical.....	7.6	17.4	31.0	19.3	13.0	30.3	34.7	21.2
Independent business.....	7.7	8.6	12.3	26.5	18.2	17.3	14.5	20.7
Independent professional.....	.1	.5	3.1	13.3	—	2.8	.7	6.3
Salaried business.....	.5	2.3	17.6	27.1	1.2	5.9	19.5	26.1
Salaried professional.....	.5	2.7	4.2	7.2	.6	5.5	3.7	1.8
Other.....	1.9	.2	—	—	8.9	3.4	1.3	5.9

Income of native Negro occupational groups.—In the three largest cities (Atlanta, Mobile, and Columbia), families in the clerical group received a higher median income than did the Negro families in any of the other occupational groups (see table 16). These averages, however, fell at least \$800 below the corresponding medians for native white clerical families. In Gastonia there were not enough Negro families in the clerical group to warrant analysis; in Albany the clerical Negroes secured a median income slightly lower than that of business and professional families. In all cities except Albany,

TABLE 16.—Median income of native Negro families in specified occupational groups

Occupational group	[Relief and nonrelief families]				
	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	\$476	\$400	\$454	\$414	\$323
Wage earner.....	476	393	435	404	309
Clerical.....	1,054	642	869	(*)	607
Business and professional.....	606	549	630	692	625
Other.....	136	208	250	298	167

*Insufficient cases for analysis.

clerical families had the lowest proportionate representation in the income group of under \$500 and were relatively the most numerous in the income class of \$1,500 and over (see table 17).

The median incomes of business and professional families ranged at least \$100 higher in each city than the average income of wage earners, and business and professional families were less frequent among the group having incomes under \$500 and more frequent in the group receiving incomes of at least \$1,500. In all the cities the "other" families reported the lowest median incomes (from \$136 in Atlanta to \$250 in Columbia).

TABLE 17.—Percentage of native Negro families in income classes under \$500, and \$1,500 and over, for specified occupational groups

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Occupational group	Atlanta ¹		Mobile ¹		Columbia ¹		Gastonia ¹		Albany ¹	
	Under \$500	\$1,500 and over	Under \$500	\$1,500 and over	Under \$500	\$1,500 and over	Under \$500	\$1,500 and over	Under \$500	\$1,500 and over
Wage earner.....	53.4	3.1	69.8	1.3	57.8	2.1	64.2	0.6	77.7	1.4
Clerical.....	18.7	28.7	38.6	27.6	28.2	21.1	(*)	(*)	43.5	28.3
Business and professional.....	42.9	11.5	46.7	9.2	38.3	11.4	29.1	18.2	39.5	5.4
Other.....	96.4	.4	80.5	.5	88.1	.....	70.0	.....	92.8	.....

¹ Omitting classes of \$500 to \$1,500 which when combined with the income classes shown equal 100 percent for each occupational group.

*Insufficient number of cases.

The relatively high median income of the clerical families among the Negroes is explained at least in part by the presence of Federal employées, such as postmen and postal clerks, whose rate of pay is standardized on a national basis. These earners also account for the comparatively large percentage of clerical families in the upper income bands. On the other hand, classified as clerical also were low-income earners such as small retail store clerks, bill collectors, filling station attendants, and the like. They account for the presence of from two-tenths to more than four-tenths of the clerical families in the lowest income bracket.

The relatively low economic position of the business and professional group is attributable to the presence of many independent business families; many of the earners in this group were blacksmiths, boot-blacks, peddlers, and the like, who were self-employed. In the larger cities, some of the independent business families ran rooming and boarding houses. Still others were owners of very small establishments, mainly grocery stores, restaurants, lunchrooms, cleaning and dyeing shops, and filling stations, which barely covered expenses. These were all low-income groups, about in the same class economically as wage-earner families. On the other hand, the incomes of professional and salaried business families and of the more successful

entrepreneurs accounted for the larger percentage of business and professional families, as compared with the wage-earner group, which secured incomes of \$1,500 and over.

That the families classified in the "other" occupation group had the lowest economic status of all the occupational groups is explainable in large part in terms of unemployment. In all the cities except Columbia, from a fifth of these families as in Gastonia to about four-fifths as in Atlanta were dependent upon relief in 1935-36. The following figures show the percentage of Negro families in this classification which received relief at some time during the year:

	<i>Percent</i>
Atlanta.....	78.1
Mobile.....	37.9
Columbia.....	7.1
Gastonia.....	20.0
Albany.....	62.5

Since families other than farmers were classified in the group only if they had no earnings from occupation, the relief families included were dependent upon direct rather than work relief. As has been indicated above, the amount of direct relief received was not included in this study. In addition, the money income of the families of farmers or sharecroppers, living within the city limits, does not include food produced by the family for its own table, so that the total value of family living in the case of these families was somewhat higher than the money income would seem to indicate.

The occupational composition of the several income levels among the Negroes, as shown in table 18, varied in much the same manner as among the white group. Thus, in the three largest cities, the proportion of all families which were in wage-earner occupations tended to decline with rise in income level while the white-collar occupational groups were more numerous in the upper than in the lower income

TABLE 18.—Percentage distribution by occupational group of native Negro families of specified income levels

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Occupational group	Atlanta				Mobile				Columbia			
	Under \$500	\$500-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$1,500 and over	Under \$500	\$500-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$1,500 and over	Under \$500	\$500-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$1,500 and over
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage earner.....	83.1	88.1	74.0	55.1	89.7	85.8	72.6	43.7	90.0	86.6	72.1	53.2
Clerical.....	1.0	2.6	7.4	18.8	1.2	2.1	4.0	24.2	.9	1.9	3.7	10.6
Independent business.....	6.8	5.2	10.4	7.9	5.3	7.8	12.5	16.4	6.4	4.9	5.1	15.6
Independent professional.....		.2	.6	2.7		.1	.3	3.0		.2	.4	7.1
Salaried business.....	.1	.8	.6	2.6			3.9	0.6	.2	.2	.4	2.1
Salaried professional.....	1.5	2.8	6.8	12.5	.5	2.2	6.1	11.5	.9	6.0	17.6	11.4
Other.....	7.5	.3	.2	.4	3.3	2.0	.6	.6	1.6	.2	.7	

bands. The clerical families constituted a relatively large proportion of the families in the income classes of \$1,500 or more, particularly in Atlanta (19 percent) and in Mobile (24 percent). But unlike the white families, approximately half of all Negro families were in the wage-earner group even in the income brackets over \$1,500.

Income distribution of native white wage-earner families.—Wage-earner families in Atlanta and Columbia not only secured higher median incomes than in the other cities (\$1,165 and \$1,104, respectively), but only about 45 percent of the wage earners in these two cities received less than \$1,000 in annual income, whereas more than half of the wage-earner families in the other three cities were below this level (table 19). Albany, however, led with the largest proportion of high income white wage earners; 7 percent of the white families following wage-earner pursuits obtained \$3,000 or more as compared with 6 percent in Columbia and 5 percent in Atlanta. Less than 1 percent of the white wage-earner families in Gastonia received as much as \$3,000 in income.

TABLE 19.—*Income of native white families in the wage-earner group, percentage distribution, and median income*

[Relief and nonrelief families]					
Income class	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	14.3	21.1	10.9	10.8	16.2
\$500-\$999.....	27.7	30.6	34.1	39.1	34.8
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	21.5	20.0	21.0	27.5	13.7
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	16.8	14.0	16.2	10.5	15.5
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	15.0	11.3	12.2	4.3	13.0
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	4.5	2.4	5.4	.6	6.8
\$5,000 and over.....	.2	.6	.2		
Median income.....	\$1,165	\$975	\$1,104	\$892	\$981

The distributions of income among the native white wage-earner families in Atlanta and Columbia showed great similarities. Although the median incomes for the white wage-earner families in Albany and Mobile were not very different, \$981 and \$975, respectively, the half of the families which received more than the median income were much better off in Albany than in Mobile. Thus, for example, 20 percent of the Albany wage-earner families had incomes over \$2,000, whereas only 14 percent of the wage-earner families in Mobile had incomes of this size. Above the \$1,500 income level, in fact, the distribution of income among the Albany wage-earner families was not greatly different from that in Atlanta and Columbia. The relatively large percentage of white wage-earner families in Albany in the upper income brackets is due in large part to the fact that white workers constituted only 23 percent of the total wage-earner group in Albany

(see table 7 above). The positions requiring semiskilled and unskilled workers are held almost entirely by Negro workers in Albany. In Gastonia, on the other hand, the concentration of wage earners in mill jobs, the lower rate of pay for principal earners in wage-earner families and the relative infrequency of other sources of income than earnings all combine to put the white wage-earner families on a lower level than those in the other four cities covered in the Southeast by the Urban Series of the Study of Consumer Purchases.¹⁰

Income distribution of native white clerical families.—As measured by (1) the median income, (2) the percentage of families in income classes under \$1,000, and (3) the percentage receiving \$3,000 and over, the white clerical families in Columbia had a more favorable income distribution than the white clerical families in any of the other cities (see table 20).

TABLE 20.—*Income of native white families in the clerical group, percentage distribution, and median income*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	2.7	4.2	1.7	4.0	2.5
\$500-\$999.....	11.5	16.4	10.0	21.6	15.8
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	20.8	22.9	17.2	27.5	20.2
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	20.1	26.3	25.1	18.8	20.5
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	28.9	20.0	27.3	20.1	28.1
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	14.3	8.9	15.4	6.5	11.8
\$5,000 and over.....	1.7	1.2	3.3	1.5	1.1
Median income.....	\$1,868	\$1,626	\$1,929	\$1,438	\$1,771

The higher income families in the clerical group consisted to a large degree of auditors and accountants for various territorial business agencies and governmental units, office managers, insurance agents, wholesale salesmen, and postal and railway employees. The lower income clerical earners were mainly retail store clerks, typists, stenographers, hotel clerks, bill collectors, and the like. Since, as we have seen, Columbia and Atlanta are regional centers for many Federal agencies and national organizations, they have a relatively large number of positions of the better-paid clerical type verging, as in the case of accountants, on the salaried professional field. Albany, which is a commercial center, although on a much smaller scale than either Columbia or Atlanta, had more of the better-paid types of clerical positions than Mobile, which is a larger city, but less of a commercial center. The economy of Gastonia provides opportunity for relatively few well-paid clerical occupations.

Income distribution of native white business and professional families.—The native white independent business families in Columbia also showed the most favorable income distribution as compared with

¹⁰ See p. 89 and table 61 of ch. V.

independent business families in the other four cities (see table 21). Gastonia and Albany independent business families were next in order, leaving Mobile and Atlanta in the lowest rank. Measured in terms of the frequency of families in the highest income brackets and the infrequency of families in the lowest brackets, Atlanta independent business families were less well-off than those of the other cities.¹¹

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

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	21.9	21.7	5.9	20.2	17.2
\$500-\$999.....	25.9	20.7	18.4	18.0	17.9
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	13.4	21.4	19.2	21.3	20.1
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	12.3	11.9	18.3	12.5	11.6
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	14.3	9.2	17.0	11.8	16.0
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	8.1	10.1	14.7	11.4	13.1
\$5,000 and over.....	4.1	5.0	6.5	4.8	4.1
Median income.....	\$1,062	\$1,188	\$1,643	\$1,222	\$1,375

In Atlanta, almost half of the independent business families reported current family funds of less than \$1,000; three-fifths less than \$1,500; three-fourths were comprised in the brackets under \$2,000. In order to understand the unusually low rank of Atlanta independent business families as compared with those in the other cities, and the relatively high rank of Gastonia independent business families, we must anticipate some of the material to be presented in the following chapter on family type. If we examine the incomes of only those independent business families which were classified as incomplete, we find that Atlanta had a comparatively low median income (\$625). Although the median income of \$1,612 received by Atlanta's complete families in the independent business group was exceeded only by that of Columbia's families, the families which did not contain both husband and wife were sufficiently numerous, constituting 40 percent of the total number of native white independent business families in Atlanta, to drag down the median income for the entire group. In Gastonia, on the other hand, although the incomplete families obtained a low median income, the proportion which such families constituted of all independent business families was relatively small (21 percent) and therefore they did not affect the median of the entire group so markedly as in Atlanta.¹²

¹¹ They were, as we have already seen, in general, in an economic position less favorable even than white wage-earner families in Atlanta.

¹² Tabular Summary, sec. A, table 3.

The median incomes of native white families receiving the major part of their earnings from independent business are shown below for the complete group and for the incomplete group:

	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
Complete families.....	\$1,612	\$1,491	\$2,087	\$1,482	\$1,609
Incomplete families.....	625	656	1,208	438	750

As has been previously indicated, the independent business families are a heterogeneous group, containing not only the low income hucksters, grocers, and boarding-house keepers, but also the owners of large mills and department stores and partners in large-scale enterprises.

When native white families classified in the combined business and professional groups are considered, Columbia's families again led with the highest median income \$2,405.¹³ This was \$400 higher than the income of business and professional families in Atlanta and about \$500 to \$600 higher than the medians for the other cities (see table 22).

Despite the inclusion of many relatively low income independent business families in this group, only about one-tenth of all business and professional families in Columbia, and from 21 to 26 percent of these families in the other cities secured incomes of less than \$1,000. The proportion of business and professional families receiving incomes of \$3,000 or more was strikingly greater than the proportion of clerical or wage-earner families with correspondingly high incomes. Approximately 37 percent of business and professional families in Columbia and roughly one out of every four in the other cities obtained at least \$3,000 in income for the year.

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

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	10.8	11.0	2.5	11.2	9.3
\$500-\$999.....	15.1	14.2	8.1	12.9	11.5
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	11.0	16.0	11.0	17.2	17.6
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	12.9	15.1	18.9	13.7	13.8
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	22.2	19.8	22.4	19.8	23.1
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	20.1	16.7	24.6	16.6	17.2
\$5,000 and over.....	7.9	7.2	12.5	8.6	7.5
Median income.....	\$2,006	\$1,822	\$2,405	\$1,819	\$1,908

Income distribution of native white families classified as "other."—Only in the three largest cities were there sufficient families in this occupational group to permit analysis by income. As has been indi-

¹³ Although the heterogeneous composition and numerical importance of the independent business group warranted the above separate analysis, the independent business group is included in the present discussion of all business and professional families because of its similarity to the professional and salaried business groups at the higher income levels.

cated previously the number of farm owners and sharecroppers included in the classification is inversely related to the size of the city. Consequently, in Atlanta, Mobile, and Columbia, this group was composed mainly of retired or unemployed families. The median income of these families in Columbia was almost \$1,000 higher than the median in the other two cities where over half of the families received incomes of less than \$500. The exceptionally high median income in Columbia has already been commented upon; there was a relatively small proportion of white families on relief there and a relatively large proportion of the families reporting returns from such sources as interest, pensions, annuities, etc., indicating that many of them were voluntarily retired. Only 3 percent of the families coming under this classification in Atlanta and 4 percent in Mobile secured as much as \$3,000 annually, but the proportion of such high income families in Columbia was 38 percent (see table 23).

TABLE 23.—*Income of native white families classified as "other," percentage distribution, and median income*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	54.5	58.9	19.1
\$500-\$999.....	28.2	22.9	24.4
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	8.1	12.6	8.7
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	4.9	.8	3.5
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	1.3	.9	6.1
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	2.3	3.4	33.9
\$5,000 and over.....	.7	.5	4.3
Median income.....	\$421	\$436	\$1,375

Income distribution of Negro wage-earner families.—Negro wage-earner families in Atlanta obtained a higher median income than those in the other four cities, and those in Albany, the lowest (table 24). The median income of the Negro families in Columbia was approximately \$40 lower than that in Atlanta. Gastonia wage-earner families were third among the cities in size of median income, but the difference between their median income and that of Mobile wage-earner families was not significantly large.

TABLE 24.—*Income of native Negro families in the wage-earner group, percentage distribution, and median income*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	53.4	69.8	57.8	64.2	77.7
\$500-\$999.....	34.9	24.9	34.5	32.0	18.4
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	8.6	4.0	5.5	3.2	2.5
\$1,500 and over.....	3.1	1.3	2.2	0.6	1.4
Median income.....	\$476	\$393	\$435	\$404	\$309

In all five of the cities, at least half, and in Albany more than three-fourths of the Negro wage-earner families obtained incomes of less than \$500. Between 82 percent (Columbia) and 96 percent (Gastonia and Albany) of these wage earners were concentrated in the income brackets under \$1,000. In none of the cities did as many as 5 percent of the Negro wage-earner families obtain \$1,500 or more in annual income. In Atlanta, which showed the largest percentage of Negro wage-earner families with incomes above \$1,500, this proportion was only 3 percent; in Gastonia less than 1 percent of these families received \$1,500 or more during the year.

Income distribution of Negro clerical families.—As with the Negro wage earners, Atlanta clerical families among the Negroes secured a considerably higher median income than those in any of the other cities; Columbia clerical families received incomes almost \$200 lower; and Mobile and Albany clerical families averaged over \$400 less than in Atlanta (see table 25). In Gastonia there were not sufficient cases to warrant analysis.

The proportion of families with incomes under \$1,000 was lower in Atlanta than in the other three cities. Especially in Mobile and Albany were the Negro clerical workers concentrated in the income class under \$500. In none of the cities did as many as 5 percent of the families attain incomes of \$3,000 or more.

TABLE 25.—*Income of native Negro families in the clerical group, percentage distribution, and median income**

[Relief and nonrelief families]				
Income class	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Albany
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	18.7	38.6	28.2	43.5
\$500-\$999.....	28.6	24.8	36.6	21.7
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	24.0	9.0	14.1	6.5
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	9.0	2.1	4.2	8.7
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	16.1	24.8	14.1	15.2
\$3,000 and over.....	3.6	.7	2.8	4.4
Median income.....	\$1,054	\$642	\$869	\$607

*Gastonia is omitted because there were too few cases for statistical analysis.

Income distribution of Negro business and professional families.—The Negro independent business families in Albany obtained a higher median income than those in the other cities, those in Gastonia being the next to the highest (table 26). The Negro independent business families in the other three cities had, however, very similar median incomes, ranging between \$446 and \$468. The comparatively high average income of the Negro families in this occupational group in Albany and Gastonia may be accounted for in part by the relatively small number of families which kept rooming and boarding houses in the

two smallest cities as compared with the larger ones.¹⁴ Such families are classified in the independent business group and, as a rule, have very low incomes. The low median income in the three largest cities resulted from large numbers in the lowest income bracket rather than from fewer families in the upper bands. Thus, although the three largest cities contained relatively more families in the income interval under \$500 as compared with Gastonia and Albany, they also had more independent business families receiving as much as \$1,500 income.

TABLE 26.—*Income of native Negro families in the independent business group, percentage distribution, and median income*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	53.9	54.6	58.3	47.8	44.4
\$500-\$999.....	25.6	30.0	27.4	34.8	41.7
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	15.1	9.3	5.5	13.0	11.1
\$1,500 and over.....	5.4	6.1	8.8	4.4	2.8
Median income.....	\$457	\$468	\$446	\$525	\$563

When professional and salaried business families are combined with the independent business group, Gastonia, where there were few Negro families, showed the highest median income (\$692), and Mobile, where there were many, the lowest (\$549). The proportions of these families which received incomes of less than \$500 were higher than in the clerical group.

TABLE 27.—*Income of native Negro families in the business and professional groups, percentage distribution, and median income*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	42.9	46.7	38.3	29.1	39.6
\$500-\$999.....	28.4	30.8	35.9	41.8	40.3
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	17.2	13.3	14.3	10.9	14.7
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	4.4	6.7	6.1	7.3	2.3
\$2,000 and over.....	7.1	2.5	5.4	10.9	3.1
Median income.....	\$606	\$549	\$630	\$692	\$625

Almost two-tenths of Gastonia's Negro families deriving their chief earnings from business and professional occupations obtained \$1,500 or more in annual income. The proportion of such relatively high income families in the other cities was lower.

Income distribution of Negro families classified as "other."—The 4 percent of the Negro families included in this occupational group in Atlanta obtained the lowest median income of families so classified in the five cities, only \$136. The median income in Mobile was \$208;

¹⁴ See ch. V for a discussion of percentage of income which came from roomers and boarders.

in Columbia, \$250; in Gastonia, \$208; and in Albany, \$167. Atlanta and Mobile were the only cities covered which had enough families in this category to permit detailed analysis. The fact that the number of farm owners and sharecroppers in Atlanta was negligible and that the relief incidence in this classification was high means that the figure represents almost entirely the nonrelief incomes of families receiving direct relief. It includes the money value of imputed income from owned homes, pensions, annuities, gifts from individuals and, in a few cases, interest and dividends. If figures on the value of direct relief in cash and kind were included, the income of these families would, of course, be higher. Almost 3 percent of the Negro families in Mobile were classified in this group. They had a slightly higher median income (\$208) than the similar group in Atlanta, and 80.5 percent were included in the lowest income bracket. Less than 2 percent of these families in Atlanta and Mobile obtained incomes of \$1,000 or more. The income distribution of the Negro families classified as "other" was as follows:

	<i>Atlanta</i>	<i>Mobile</i>
All families	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Under \$500	96.4	80.5
\$500-\$999	2.7	17.9
\$1,000-\$1,499 .....	.5	1.1
\$1,500 and over .....	.4	.5

The median income for the Atlanta Negro families was \$136; for Mobile Negro families, \$208.

Chapter IV

Family Composition and Income

In the two preceding chapters we have looked at the distribution of families by income mainly from the point of view of the industrial make-up of the total community, paying relatively little attention to the individual family itself. Family composition, however, plays a definitive role in determining family income. The occupation of individual families within the general framework of the industrial structure is related, as we shall presently see, to such internal factors as the presence or absence of a husband or wife. In the present and succeeding chapters, therefore, our emphasis will tend to center about the family make-up which influences the amount of income received, whether indirectly through occupation or directly through age, sex, and number of earners. Families which contain many adults have more potential earners, and accordingly they may have higher incomes, than those which consist predominantly of children under 16.

It does not follow, however, that the families with the higher incomes are necessarily better off economically than those with smaller incomes, since there may be more persons sharing the family expenditures. The relation of family type to patterns of consumption will be dealt with in the second bulletin of this series. In the present chapter we shall consider only the relationship between family type and income.

Complete and incomplete families.—Two main groups of families have been differentiated—those containing both husband and wife, and families without either or both of these members. The former type is designated as “complete” families while the latter is referred to as “incomplete” families.¹ This last mentioned type includes one-person householders,² partner householders made up of two or more single individuals sharing their incomes and expenditures, widowed persons and other individuals remaining after the parental household has broken up. These diverse groups are all combined in the present analysis. The complete families, on the other hand, will be divided into eight types depending upon the age make-up and number of

¹ This designation should not be confused with that used by demographers to refer to couples which have passed the child-bearing period, and therefore are complete with respect to the number of children to be born, or on the other hand, are still in the childbearing years and therefore may be incomplete with respect to the final number of their children.

² Single individuals living in rooming houses, clubs, or hotels or boarding with private families were not covered in the present study. (See sampling appendix.)

members in the families. The discussion of these types will be taken up later in this chapter.

Family composition of native white families.—In four of the five cities surveyed in the Southeast, approximately three-fourths of the native white families contained both husband and wife. In Gastonia, the fifth city, 65 percent of the native white families were complete in this sense. In the last named city, the proportion of adults under 45 years of age was somewhat greater (74 percent as compared with about 70 percent) than in the other four communities.³ Thus there is less possibility of incomplete families consisting of older widowed persons in Gastonia than in the other cities.

As for occupational differences in the proportion of incomplete families, no very consistent pattern appears, except for the heterogeneous "other" group composed of retired persons, families without gainful workers, and the occasional farmer. In each of the four cities in which there were sufficient cases to permit analysis, the incomplete families comprised a much larger portion of this group than did the complete families. From 59 percent in Columbia to 83 percent of the Mobile families in this group lacked a husband and wife. The relative frequency of broken families in the group of retired families and those with no earnings from occupation is both a cause and an effect. That is, the absence of a male head frequently means that there are no earners in the family, a situation which would cause them to be classed in the group of families with no earnings from occupation. On the other hand retired families tend to be older than other families, so that either the husband or the wife is more likely to be deceased.

TABLE 28.—Percentage of complete and incomplete native white families, by occupational group

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Occupational group	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete
All families.....	76.2	23.8	72.3	27.7	75.7	24.3	85.4	14.6	77.9	22.1
Wage earner.....	84.6	15.4	83.0	17.0	76.5	23.5	86.0	14.0	81.4	18.6
Clerical.....	76.0	24.0	74.5	25.5	78.6	21.4	84.4	15.6	85.2	14.8
Business and professional.....	73.0	27.0	69.6	30.4	74.5	25.5	85.1	14.9	75.7	24.3
Other.....	36.0	64.0	17.2	82.8	40.9	59.1	(*)	(*)	32.5	67.5

*Insufficient cases.

In all cities except Gastonia a higher proportion of business and professional families were incomplete than of the clerical or wage-earner group. Contained in the business and professional category were small business enterprisers including many single women and widows who ran rooming and boarding houses, beauty parlors, and

³ See Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930 Population, vol. III, pt. 2, p. 351.

dressmaking establishments as a means of livelihood. Since the occupations of these women frequently represented the family occupation (in all cities except Albany, the principal earners in more than half of the incomplete families were females), it was to be expected that independent business occupational groups predominated among the families without male heads.

Percentage of principal earners who were females among native white complete and incomplete families (relief and nonrelief)

	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
Complete families.....	6.0	4.3	5.7	7.0	3.8
Incomplete families.....	58.2	54.0	60.8	73.9	40.0

The incomplete families were considerably less numerous than complete families and were distributed differently among occupational groups. Considering each of these major family composition groups separately, as in table 29, interesting differences stand out. Wage earners constituted a smaller percentage of families without both husband and wife than they did of the complete families. In two cities, Atlanta and Mobile, only one in four incomplete families derived its income from wage-earner occupations; in Columbia and Albany approximately one in three was in the wage-earner group, while in Gastonia two in three were so classified. In no city did as few as one-third of the complete families belong to the wage-earner category. With only one exception, clerical families were proportionately about equally frequent in each family composition group. Independent business families, however, were almost twice as prevalent among the families lacking the married pair as among the complete families. Single women and widows engaging in small business enterprises such as taking in roomers and lodgers, operating beauty parlors, dressmaking businesses, and the like, account to a large extent for the greater prevalence of this occupational group among these broken families.

TABLE 29.—Percentage of native white families in specified occupational groups, by complete and incomplete families

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Occupational group	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage earner.....	41.6	24.3	46.3	24.8	37.0	35.5	68.2	55.0	40.1	32.3
Clerical.....	29.2	29.6	25.4	22.8	27.8	23.7	14.0	15.0	26.3	16.1
Independent business.....	9.4	19.6	11.3	18.6	9.8	22.6	8.8	13.7	15.2	25.8
Professional and salaried business.....	17.2	11.9	15.3	11.7	24.5	13.9	8.3	3.8	16.2	9.7
Other.....	2.6	14.6	1.7	22.1	.9	4.3	.7	2.5	2.2	16.1

Family composition of native Negro families.—Incomplete families were about twice as frequent, proportionately, among native Negro as among native white families (see tables 28 and 30). In all cities except Atlanta, approximately 40 percent of the Negro families lacked either or both husband and wife; in Atlanta 44 percent were without one or both of these two members.⁴

Since the bulk of Negro families derived their incomes primarily from wage-earner occupations, the number of families in the white-collar occupational groups is insufficient for any generalization. As in the case of the white families, however, the heterogeneous group of retired, unemployed, and farm families designated as "other" contained proportionately many more incomplete families than did the other groups. Also, similar to the white group, female earners were the chief breadwinners in the vast majority of incomplete Negro families; ranging from two-thirds in Gastonia to more than three-fourths in Atlanta.

TABLE 30.—Percentage of complete and incomplete Negro families, by occupational group

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Occupational group	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Com- plete	In- com- plete	Com- plete	In- com- plete	Com- plete	In- com- plete	Com- plete	In- com- plete	Com- plete	In- com- plete
All families.....	55.9	44.1	58.6	41.4	59.2	40.8	60.7	39.3	59.5	40.5
Wage earner.....	58.4	41.6	60.5	39.5	61.0	39.0	60.1	39.9	58.9	41.1
Clerical, business, and pro- fessional.....	50.3	49.7	52.1	47.9	49.1	50.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other.....	24.9	75.1	24.7	75.3	38.1	61.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

*Insufficient number of cases for computation of percentage.

Percentage of principal earners who were females among Negro complete and incomplete families (relief and nonrelief)

	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
Complete families.....	11.8	9.4	8.7	9.7	11.6
Incomplete families.....	77.5	72.9	77.9	67.1	75.9

Income of native white complete and incomplete families.—In all five cities families without husband and wife received lower average incomes than did the complete families. In three cities, Atlanta, Mobile, and Albany the median income of the incomplete group was only about half as large as that of the families with both husband and wife—varying between \$740 and \$940 for the one group and \$1,420 and \$1,710 for the other. In Columbia and Gastonia the median

⁴ This high incidence of incomplete families among the Negro group was also found in the northern cities of Columbus, Ohio and New York City, where large samples of Negro families were studied.

of the complete families exceeded that of the incomplete by \$473 and \$354, respectively. From the point of view of amount of income received these last two mentioned cities represent the two extremes. Both family composition groups had lower median incomes in Gastonia, and higher in Columbia, than in any of the other cities. The medians for native white relief and nonrelief families are shown below:

	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
Complete families.....	\$1,706	\$1,419	\$1,876	\$1,087	\$1,661
Incomplete families.....	940	784	1,403	733	736

Although the low medians of the broken families are doubtless due in part to the relatively large percentage of families without earnings from gainful employment, even within given occupational groups, such as the wage earner, the incomes of the complete families surpass those of the incomplete. Limiting the comparison to the white wage-earner families (relief and nonrelief), the medians for the two family composition groups appear as follows:

	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
Complete families.....	\$1,232	\$1,047	\$1,192	\$917	\$1,153
Incomplete families.....	819	481	739	708	650

In four of the cities the median income secured by wage-earner families containing a husband and wife was at least \$400 higher than the average income obtained by families without the married couple. The least disparity in incomes of the two family composition groups was found in Gastonia, the complete families obtaining \$917 as compared with \$708 received by the median broken family.

To recapitulate, the relatively low average income of incomplete families in contrast to that of the complete may be attributed in part to differences in occupational composition of the two groups, and to some extent to the greater dependence of broken families upon the lower earnings of female workers,⁵ who also may engage in quite different specific occupations than do men in the same broad occupational group. Another even more important explanation may be in the fact that the number of earners in the incomplete families probably falls below that in the complete families since many of the families classified as incomplete consist of only one person and can therefore have only one earner at best, while the complete families contain at least two adults, both of whom may be earners.

Income of native Negro complete and incomplete families.—In none of the five cities was the median income of incomplete Negro families

⁵ See Tabular Summary, sec. B, tables 4 and 6.

as much as \$350; in Albany it was less than \$200. Among the complete families, on the other hand, the lowest median income was \$425 (Albany). In all cities except Mobile, the median income of the Negro families with husband and wife was two to three times as large as that of the incomplete group. The medians for the two Negro groups appear as follows:

	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
Complete families.....	\$632	\$481	\$576	\$495	\$425
Incomplete families.....	332	301	254	247	189

Limiting the comparison to the wage-earner families only, the disparity in the incomes still obtains, as may be seen from the medians shown below:

	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
Complete families.....	\$615	\$472	\$553	\$493	\$408
Incomplete families.....	346	292	222	237	183

In these Southeast cities, the median income of the incomplete wage-earner families amounted to only 40 to 60 percent as much as the median income of wage-earner families containing both husband and wife.

Family types.—Let us now see how income is distributed among families of different size and age composition. To make this analysis, families containing both husband and wife were classified on the basis of number and age of members into nine types:⁶

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

*Not including husband and wife.

The pictorial presentation of these types in figure 4 should help the reader to visualize the above groups.

⁶ The above family types are economic families, (i. e., any group of persons containing husband and wife living together, using the same housing facilities and pooling their incomes). The number in the family is determined by the number of equivalent weeks with the family. More than 26 weeks in the family was necessary for persons to be regarded as equal to 1 full-time member. A child, age 15, living with the family for 12 weeks only and another, age 12, living with the family 15 weeks, would equal one equivalent person under 16 years. (See glossary for further discussion of this method.)

Fig. 4

FAMILY TYPES FOR INCOME STUDY



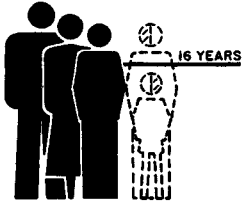
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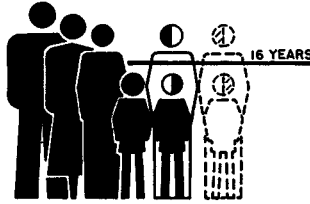
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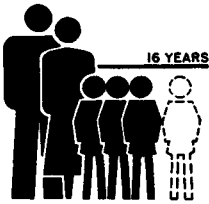
TYPE III



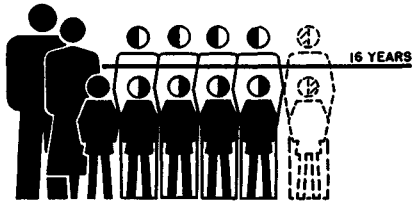
TYPE IV



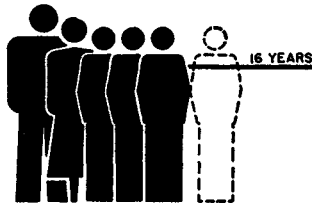
TYPE V



TYPE VI



TYPE VII



TYPE VIII

 MEMBERS REQUIRED FOR TYPE

 MEMBER REQUIRED FOR TYPE, BUT AGE ALTERNATIVE

 MEMBER OPTIONAL FOR TYPE

 AGE ALTERNATIVE

Family type distribution of native white complete families.—Of the nine types described, those consisting of husband and wife (type I) and those containing one adult and sometimes one other person in addition to the husband and wife (type IV) were more prevalent than were the others among native white complete families in all of the cities except Gastonia. In four of the Southeast cities, families containing no person in addition to the husband and wife, and those with at least one other adult, each comprised approximately one-fifth or more of all native white complete families. In Gastonia, the distribution of family types differed somewhat from that of the other communities—type II, consisting of a husband and wife and one child ranked as high or even slightly higher in frequency than types I and IV. The chief difference between Gastonia and the other cities in family composition was in the greater proportion of family types VI and VII in Gastonia. These types, consisting of no less than five members, and containing from three to six children under 16 years of age, together accounted for 23 percent of all complete native white families in this city. In the other communities these types comprised only from 12 to 16 percent.

Small families (two to four members only) were from one and a half to three times as common among the native white group as were large families (i. e., with five or more members). Families which by definition must contain one or more children under 16 (types II, III, V, VI, VII) constituted at least half of the native white complete families in the five cities; in Gastonia, more than three-fifths. Families which may have been comprised entirely or almost entirely of adults (types I, IV, and VIII) made up less than half of the families; in Gastonia, less than a third.

TABLE 31.—Percentage distribution of native white families by family type¹

[Complete families, relief and nonrelief]

Family type	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type I.....	24.4	19.8	20.6	15.6	20.5
Type II.....	16.7	14.6	16.5	16.0	17.0
Type III.....	10.5	11.6	12.8	13.3	11.7
Type IV.....	21.8	20.7	21.1	14.6	20.5
Type V.....	10.8	12.0	11.2	12.3	11.7
Type VI.....	6.8	8.4	7.5	12.5	8.2
Type VII.....	5.1	7.1	5.8	10.1	5.9
Type VIII.....	2.4	3.3	2.8	2.3	2.4
Type "Other".....	1.5	2.5	1.7	3.3	2.1

¹ See p. 48 above for description of family types.

Separating families which received relief during the year, and comparing this group with the self-sufficient families, we find that the large families with young children (family types V, VI, and VII, and "other") constituted a much larger portion of the relief popula-

tion than they did of the nonrelief group. This is to be expected since children do not as a rule contribute to, but must be provided for by the family income. The presence of only one or two children (types II and III) does not, however, result in a high dependency rate. In fact, families of this composition were more numerous, proportionately, among the self-dependent than among the families which received public assistance.

TABLE 32.—Percentage distribution of relief and of nonrelief native white families, by family type¹
[Complete families]

Family type	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Relief	Non-relief	Relief	Non-relief	Relief	Non-relief	Relief	Non-relief	Relief	Non-relief
All types.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type I.....	16.6	25.5	15.3	20.3	17.1	20.9	7.8	16.6	13.4	21.5
Type II.....	9.7	17.8	10.6	15.0	7.4	17.3	15.2	16.1	11.8	17.6
Type III.....	8.2	10.8	8.2	12.0	9.7	13.1	12.1	13.4	5.9	12.5
Type IV.....	19.1	22.2	18.4	21.0	21.6	21.0	12.8	14.9	19.4	20.6
Type V.....	14.8	10.2	14.8	11.7	16.6	10.8	17.0	11.6	13.4	11.5
Type VI.....	11.8	6.1	11.5	8.0	8.7	7.4	15.6	12.2	10.1	7.9
Type VII.....	13.4	3.8	13.2	6.5	12.0	5.2	12.1	9.9	16.8	4.5
Type VIII.....	1.9	2.5	2.0	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.4
Type "Other".....	4.5	1.1	6.0	2.1	4.1	1.5	4.7	3.1	6.7	1.5

¹ See p. 48 above for description of family types.

Family type distribution of native Negro complete families.—The most common of the nine family types among the Negroes consisted of a husband and wife only (type I); about one-third of these families had this composition, except for Columbia where slightly more than one-fourth contained only these two members. As in the case of complete white families, type IV was also quite prevalent—comprising from 16 to 21 percent of the complete Negro families in the Southeast cities.

Among the Negro group, the small families constituted roughly two-thirds to three-fourths of all complete families, being two to three times more common than large families. Families by definition containing children under 16 (types II, III, V, VI, VII), constituted less than half of all families in each of the cities.

TABLE 33.—Percentage distribution of native Negro families by family type
[Complete families, relief and nonrelief]

Family type	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type I.....	31.8	34.3	26.8	33.0	35.3
Type II.....	11.1	13.7	16.4	15.7	13.4
Type III.....	6.5	7.7	8.2	6.6	6.8
Type IV.....	20.9	17.9	17.1	15.5	18.6
Type V.....	10.0	8.0	9.9	8.7	9.5
Type VI.....	6.2	7.3	7.6	8.7	6.0
Type VII.....	7.6	6.6	7.8	7.0	6.2
Type VIII.....	1.7	1.0	1.9	1.4	1.7
Type "Other".....	4.2	3.5	4.3	3.4	2.5

As between cities there were but few striking differences in the distribution of Negro families by types. Families without children comprised a smaller portion of the complete Negro group in Columbia than in the other cities. But, in general, the cities showed a fair degree of similarity in the relative frequency of the various family types.

Comparing the Negro and the white groups we find that in all the cities there were proportionately many more families composed of husband and wife only (type I) among the Negroes than among the white families, a situation which resulted in a smaller average size of Negro family in three of the five cities.⁷ The proportion of families known to contain young children was at least 10 percent smaller in all the cities among the Negroes than among the white group, except in Columbia, where the disparity between the two races was only about 4 percent. And, conversely, in all the cities the frequency of families which may have contained only adults was higher among the Negroes than among the white group.

The difference between the family composition of the dependent and of the self-sufficing Negro families (see table 34) is not very pronounced. There were, however, relatively fewer families with husband and wife only (type I) and correspondingly more families with five or more children (type VII) in the group which obtained relief than in the nonrelief class.

TABLE 34.—Percentage distribution of relief and nonrelief native Negro families, by family type¹

[Complete families]

Family type	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Relief	Non-relief	Relief	Non-relief	Relief	Non-relief	Relief	Non-relief	Relief	Non-relief
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type I.....	25.9	34.7	25.6	36.8	19.0	28.8	20.0	35.5	29.4	36.6
Type II.....	10.0	11.6	11.3	14.5	15.5	16.6	15.0	15.8	10.6	14.0
Type III.....	7.7	5.9	11.0	6.7	9.2	8.0	8.8	6.2	8.2	6.5
Type IV.....	18.7	21.9	16.1	18.4	16.9	17.2	10.0	16.5	17.9	18.7
Type V.....	11.7	9.2	10.2	7.3	10.9	9.6	17.5	7.1	11.6	9.0
Type VI.....	7.9	5.4	10.9	6.3	7.9	7.5	11.2	8.2	9.2	5.3
Type VII.....	10.0	6.4	8.5	6.1	12.0	6.7	8.8	6.6	9.2	5.6
Type VIII.....	1.6	1.8	.5	1.2	.9	2.2	2.5	1.1	1.0	1.9
Type "Other".....	6.5	3.1	5.9	2.7	7.7	3.4	6.2	3.0	2.9	2.4

¹ See p. 48 for description of family types.

Family type and income of native white complete families.—The correlation between family composition and income within any given community may be seen from the median income of the several family types shown in table 35. Among white families in all the cities, the large families of adults (type VIII), though relatively infrequent, had

⁷ See table 38 for average family size in the white and Negro groups.

the highest median incomes, whereas families with three or four children under 16 (type VI) tended to show the lowest median incomes. Whereas the former type secured a median income ranging from almost \$1,600 to \$3,000, the median of the latter type fell between \$980 and \$1,600.

TABLE 35.—Median income of native white families, by family type¹
[Complete families, relief and nonrelief]

Family type	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	\$1, 706	\$1, 419	\$1, 876	\$1, 087	\$1, 661
Type I.....	1, 674	1, 261	1, 819	1, 107	1, 546
Type II.....	1, 665	1, 301	1, 684	958	1, 582
Type III.....	1, 656	1, 247	1, 767	987	1, 715
Type IV.....	1, 975	1, 635	2, 257	1, 280	1, 917
Type V.....	1, 828	1, 649	2, 061	1, 163	1, 875
Type VI.....	1, 211	1, 197	1, 577	982	1, 229
Type VII.....	1, 243	1, 407	1, 577	1, 115	1, 313
Type VIII.....	2, 730	2, 205	2, 978	1, 594	2, 000
Type "Other".....	1, 304	1, 736	1, 438	1, 300	1, 167

¹ See p. 48 for description of family types.

The higher average incomes of the families with more than one potential earner⁸ may be illustrated concretely for one city, namely Atlanta, by taking families which may have consisted of adults only (types I, IV, VIII), and comparing them with families known to contain children under 16 (types II, III, V, VI, VII). Clear-cut differences appear as shown below:

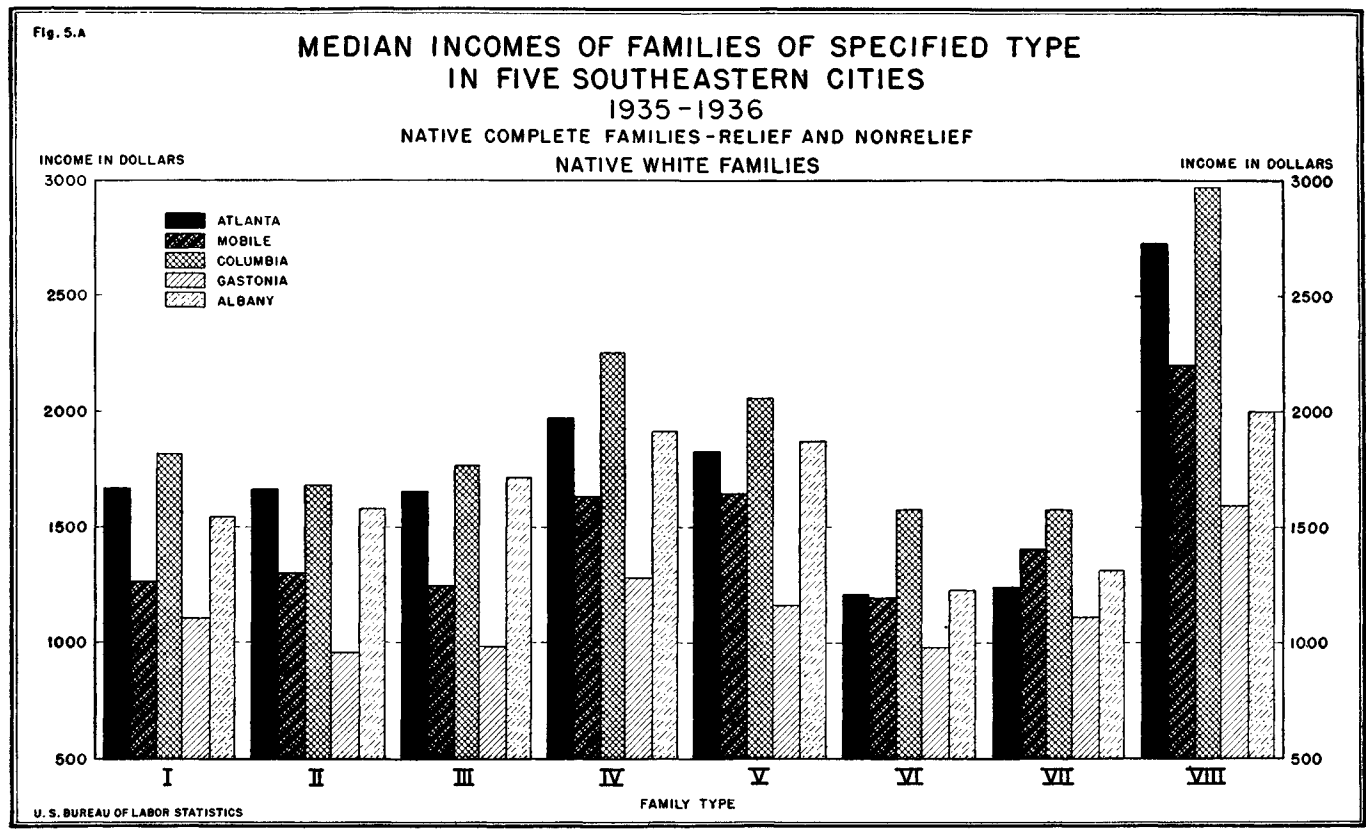
Percentage of native white families which may have consisted of adults only and of families known to contain children under 16 in specified income levels in Atlanta

Families	All income bands	Under \$1,000	\$5,000 and over
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adults only.....	48.6	43.3	57.5
With children under 16.....	49.9	54.3	40.6
Age composition indeterminate.....	1.5	2.4	1.9

The adult families were less common in the lowest income levels and more frequent, proportionately, in the highest income classes than in the city as a whole, while the reverse was true of families known to contain children under 16.

We may anticipate material to be presented in chapter V on number of earners per family, and tie it up with the data set forth in the present chapter by relating the frequency of multiple-earner families and the average number of earners per family to family type. The figures below present the percentage of earner families which contained supplementary earners and the average number of earners per family,

⁸ Families of husband and wife only are included in the group which has more than one potential earner, while families with husband and wife and one or more children under 16 are not, on the assumption that mothers of children under 16 as a rule do not work outside the home.



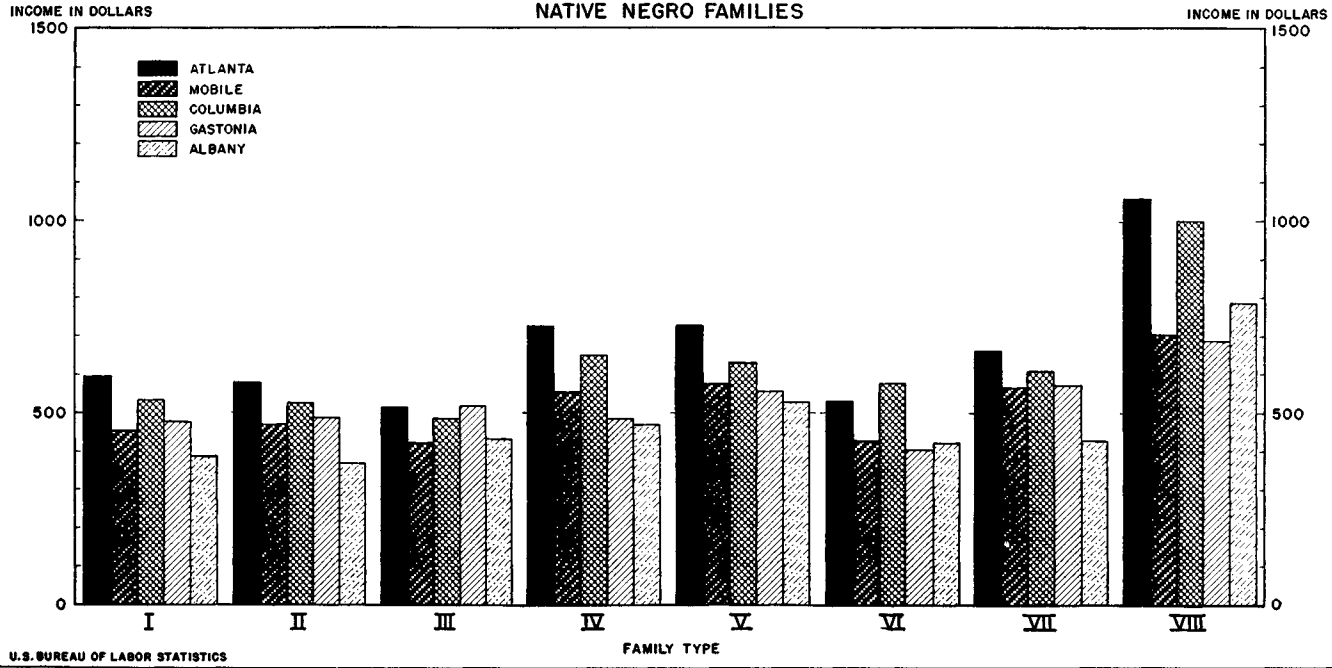
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Fig. 5.9

MEDIAN INCOMES OF FAMILIES OF SPECIFIED TYPE IN FIVE SOUTHEASTERN CITIES

1935-1936

NATIVE COMPLETE FAMILIES - RELIEF AND NONRELIEF
NATIVE NEGRO FAMILIES



U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

by family type among the nonrelief native white complete families of Atlanta:

	Family type				
	I	II-III	IV-V	VI-VII	VIII- Other
Percentage of families with supplementary earners.....	21.1	9.8	48.0	25.5	79.8
Average number of earners per family.....	1.21	1.10	1.61	1.39	2.53

From the figures it will be noted that less than 10 percent of the families with one or two children in the family had supplementary earners. Proportionately twice as many husband-wife families on the other hand, as families with one or two young children, had more than one earner. One family in four among family types VI and VII considered together, had supplementary earners. Type VII, it will be recalled, may have had as many as five adults besides husband and wife. In family types VIII and "other", consisting predominantly of large families of adults, four families in five depended on the contributions of more than one earner for the family income.

Family type and income of native Negro complete families.—A similar relationship between family type and income prevailed among the Negroes (table 36). In all the cities, that is, the median income of each family type appeared to be closely related, as among white families, to the number of potential earners in the family. Type VIII with three or four adults in addition to the married couple had the highest median income in practically every city while type III with two children and type VI with three or four children with no adults in addition to the parents ranked low. The median income of the type VIII ranged from \$688 in Gastonia to as much as \$1,057 in Atlanta; types III and VI, on the other hand, secured medians ranging from \$405 in Gastonia (family type VI) to \$577 in Columbia (family type VI).

TABLE 36.—Median income of native Negro families of different type ¹

[Complete families, relief and nonrelief]

Family type	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	\$632	\$481	\$576	\$495	\$425
Type I.....	597	453	531	476	385
Type II.....	579	469	526	489	368
Type III.....	514	420	485	517	431
Type IV.....	724	552	650	486	470
Type V.....	728	575	651	555	529
Type VI.....	530	420	577	405	421
Type VII.....	680	566	609	571	429
Type VIII.....	1,057	705	1,000	688	786
Other.....	722	595	703	708	604

¹ See p. 48 for description of family types.

The higher income of certain types does not necessarily indicate a higher plane of living since the additional family funds may not be commensurate with the number of individuals who must share the income.

Family type and occupation of native white complete families.—It is not entirely the direct influence of the age composition of the family which produces the differences in median income just noted, since the several family types also showed some differences among themselves in occupational composition.

In the discussion of the occupation of family types, it should be borne in mind that the more earners in a family, the less clear-cut the occupational classification becomes, since it is impossible to tell whether the occupation of the principal earner, of the supplementary earners, or of both, determined the occupational classification of the family.

In general, however, it may be said that among the white group, the larger family types (five or more members) tended to be comprised of wage-earner families to a greater extent than did the smaller family types (table 37). The one notable exception was family type VIII, consisting entirely of adults, which tended to have the smallest proportion of wage-earner families. Inasmuch as this family type tended to have supplementary earners, the occupational classification may have been determined by these earners rather than by the principal earner, who may or may not have been a wage earner. This family type in all cities tended to show a relatively high percentage of white-collar families, suggesting the possibility that the supplementary earners who determined the occupational classification of the family may have been in these occupational groups. In all the cities, except Albany, the husband-wife families without children in the home showed the highest percentage as compared with the other family types in the heterogeneous group designated as "other."

The median incomes of the several family types as presented above, therefore, reflected both the presence of additional adults in the family besides husband and wife and the tendency for these adult families to be in the nonwage-earner occupations.

TABLE 37.—Occupational composition of native white families of specified family types¹

[Complete families, relief and nonrelief]

ATLANTA										
Occupational group	All family types	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage earner.....	41.6	33.9	37.4	43.2	37.9	49.6	56.6	63.0	32.8	69.5
Clerical.....	29.2	31.2	33.5	29.6	30.8	25.5	20.5	19.2	37.8	13.2
Business and professional.....	26.6	29.5	27.6	25.9	29.4	24.1	20.8	14.9	28.8	14.1
Other.....	2.6	5.4	1.5	1.3	1.9	.8	2.1	2.9	.6	3.2

MOBILE										
Occupational group	All family types	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage earner.....	46.2	41.4	45.2	49.1	42.0	47.8	55.6	57.4	36.0	57.1
Clerical.....	25.4	25.4	26.1	24.1	29.6	25.6	19.3	18.3	33.7	21.1
Business and professional.....	26.6	28.4	27.9	26.0	27.1	25.7	24.7	23.0	29.2	20.3
Other.....	1.8	4.8	.8	.8	1.3	.9	.4	1.3	1.1	1.5

COLUMBIA										
Occupational group	All family types	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage earner.....	37.0	33.4	36.8	37.0	28.8	38.1	47.6	60.7	30.6	60.0
Clerical.....	27.8	28.9	31.4	27.2	30.3	26.0	19.8	19.1	34.3	18.8
Business and professional.....	34.2	35.9	31.7	35.2	39.5	35.3	31.8	19.5	34.3	21.2
Other.....	1.0	1.8	.1	.6	1.4	.6	.8	.7	.8	.8

GASTONIA										
Occupational group	All family types	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage earner.....	68.2	59.7	68.6	72.3	57.0	69.6	76.8	77.1	52.8	84.6
Clerical.....	14.0	14.3	15.8	12.6	17.5	14.4	9.9	11.0	20.8	11.5
Business and professional.....	17.1	24.4	15.3	14.8	24.6	15.0	12.6	11.5	26.4	3.9
Other.....	.7	1.6	.3	.3	.9	1.0	.7	.4	.7	.7

ALBANY										
Occupational group	All family types	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(*)	(*)
Wage earner.....	40.0	33.4	38.1	44.0	34.4	44.0	56.3	50.8	(*)	(*)
Clerical.....	26.3	28.3	26.5	28.0	28.4	23.2	17.3	25.4	(*)	(*)
Business and professional.....	31.4	34.7	33.7	27.2	34.0	31.2	25.3	23.8	(*)	(*)
Other.....	2.3	3.6	1.7	.8	3.2	1.6	1.1	.7	(*)	(*)

¹ See p. 48 for description of family types.

*Insufficient number of cases for computation of percentages.

Family size and income.—According to the 1930 census (which did not separate the complete from the incomplete families), the average Negro family in these Southeast cities did not contain as many members as the white. The median number of members in each group was as follows:⁹

Race	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
Native white.....	3.31	3.47	3.57	4.19	3.50
Native Negro.....	2.79	2.53	2.88	3.11	2.39

⁹ Fifteenth Census of United States, 1930, vol. VI, Families.

Information collected in the present study permits a comparison which is limited to families containing both a husband and wife. Racial differences in family size were less marked among complete families, and in Columbia and Atlanta the Negro complete families were actually larger than the white (see table 38). Negro families securing relief, on the other hand, averaged slightly fewer members than did the white relief group in every one of these five cities.

We have already seen that family types comprised of five or more persons were more frequent in the relief group than in the self-supporting group (tables 32 and 34). The difference shows up more clearly if expressed in terms of average number of members per family. Among white complete families, for example, families securing public assistance during the year averaged from 4.59 members (in Atlanta and Columbia) to 4.87 members (in Gastonia). Nonrelief white families, on the other hand, had as few as 3.64 members as an average in Atlanta and at the most 4.31 persons in Gastonia. The corresponding averages for Negro families varied from 3.99 to 4.55 for the relief group and from 3.57 to 3.86 for the nonrelief Negro families containing both husband and wife.

Excluding the relief group, a persistent trend toward larger families was found with increasing income. The increase in size is associated with more adults rather than more children. Among the lower paid occupational groups particularly, the presence of several adults as contributing earners was essential for the family income to reach the upper heights. At the lowest bracket there were 0.39 adult other than the married couple per family in Atlanta while the highest income class averaged 1.04 adults in addition to husband and wife per native white nonrelief family. Similar patterns prevailed in the other Southeast communities.

Among self-supporting Negro families, also, an increase in size of family accompanied rise in the income scale. Negro families securing less than \$500 averaged 3.29 members in Atlanta, while at the \$2,000 to \$3,000 income level families contained 4.35 members. Generally speaking, Negro self-supporting families were larger than the white at all income levels above \$1,000—thus reflecting the presence of more earners than among the white families at comparable income levels. This analysis of family size by income reveals therefore that although all Negro families had a lower average size than did the white families, at comparable middle and upper income levels, the Negro families exceeded the white families in size.

TABLE 38.—Average size and composition of economic families by income class ¹

[Complete families]

a. NATIVE WHITE FAMILIES

Income class	Average number of persons														
	Atlanta			Mobile			Columbia			Gastonia			Albany		
	All ages	16 and over	Under 16	All ages	16 and over	Under 16	All ages	16 and over	Under 16	All ages	16 and over	Under 16	All ages	16 and over	Under 16
All families.....	3.77	0.66	1.10	4.07	0.80	1.26	3.91	0.71	1.19	4.37	0.68	1.69	3.95	0.70	1.24
Relief families.....	4.59	.80	1.78	4.74	.93	1.80	4.59	.98	1.60	4.87	.85	2.01	4.82	.93	1.89
Nonrelief families.....	3.64	.63	1.00	4.00	.79	1.21	3.85	.69	1.16	4.31	.66	1.65	3.84	.66	1.16
Under \$500.....	3.32	.39	.93	3.76	.64	1.22	3.50	.38	1.07	4.02	.40	1.60	3.51	.27	1.23
\$500-\$999.....	3.65	.43	1.21	3.86	.61	1.35	3.98	.42	1.56	4.25	.44	1.80	3.77	.36	1.38
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	3.64	.45	1.17	3.86	.61	1.23	3.75	.48	1.25	4.33	.55	1.77	3.84	.54	1.28
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	3.56	.52	1.03	3.99	.76	1.22	3.81	.59	1.22	4.53	.92	1.62	3.79	.63	1.15
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	3.61	.69	.91	4.24	1.04	1.19	3.84	.76	1.07	4.48	1.07	1.42	3.82	.70	1.11
\$3,000 and over.....	3.83	1.04	.78	4.25	1.33	.91	3.92	1.00	.92	4.10	1.14	.96	4.03	1.11	.92

b. NATIVE NEGRO FAMILIES

Income class	Average number of persons														
	Atlanta			Mobile			Columbia			Gastonia			Albany		
	All ages	16 and over	Under 16	All ages	16 and over	Under 16	All ages	16 and over	Under 16	All ages	16 and over	Under 16	All ages	16 and over	Under 16
All families.....	3.89	0.73	1.16	3.74	0.55	1.19	4.00	0.64	1.36	3.75	0.57	1.18	3.65	0.58	1.06
Relief families.....	4.31	.81	1.50	4.24	.58	1.66	4.55	.81	1.74	4.46	.82	1.64	3.99	.60	1.39
Nonrelief families.....	3.69	.69	1.00	3.59	.54	1.05	3.86	.60	1.26	3.63	.53	1.10	3.57	.58	.99
Under \$500.....	3.29	.43	.86	3.24	.31	.93	3.42	.36	1.06	3.36	.35	1.01	3.32	.41	.91
\$500-\$999.....	3.69	.57	1.12	3.64	.55	1.09	3.93	.57	1.36	3.79	.54	1.25	3.81	.70	1.11
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	3.85	.96	.89	4.28	1.15	1.13	4.34	1.11	1.23	3.93	1.30	.63	4.25	1.12	1.13
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	3.98	1.26	.72	4.62	1.29	1.33	4.60	1.16	1.44	5.49	1.87	1.62	3.94	1.11	.78
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	4.35	1.30	1.05	4.92	1.23	1.69	4.76	1.27	1.49	3.00	-----	1.00	4.25	.94	1.25
\$3,000 and over.....	4.26	1.63	.63	6.91	2.74	2.17	5.11	1.67	1.44	-----	-----	-----	2.00	2.00	-----

¹ Figures showing average number of persons 16 years of age and over exclude husband and wife.

Chapter V

Sources of Family Income: Money Income

It is not only the total income of the family, as described in the preceding chapters, which, within any one community, determines the family's plane of living, but the conditions under which this income is produced as well. We have already referred to this fact in connection with family size, pointing out that large family income does not necessarily imply a high level of living if many earners are required to produce it, since this means that many persons must also share in the expenditures. Even when family size is the same, consumption patterns may be influenced by the manner in which the income is secured. Thus, for example, the size of the family's clothing and transportation bill as well as the amount spent for eating out may be larger if there are two or three earners than if there is only one. Again, if the wife is an earner, the family may spend a part of its income on servants, whereas otherwise the care of children and other domestic duties would fall to her. For these reasons, an analysis of the sources, as well as of the total amount of income, is an important preliminary to a consideration of family expenditures.

Our discussion of the sources of family income will be presented under three general heads, namely: (1) Money earnings; (2) Money income from sources other than earnings; and (3) Nonmoney income from housing. The money earnings of the family include the contributions of secondary earners as well as those of the principal earner, and joint family earnings as well as individual earnings. Other money income includes receipts from rents, interest, dividends, annuities, pensions, cash gifts, and similar sources of money income not immediately earned.¹ The nonmoney income from housing, which will be discussed in detail in chapter VI, was imputed to home-owning families by first deducting mortgage interest, taxes, insurance, and other costs of ownership, from the full rental value of the home and then treating the remainder as income from the investment in the home.² Another infrequent item of nonmoney income was the free occupancy of a family dwelling received in payment for services, as in the case of the resident manager or janitor of an apartment house.

¹ No estimate was secured from families of the value of direct relief received in cash or in kind. Wages from work on relief projects were included as money earnings. See glossary, appendix B, for concept of income used in this study.

² For a more detailed statement regarding imputed income, see ch. VI.

The aggregate income of native white and Negro families in the five Southeastern cities, together with the relative proportions contributed by each of the three major sources, is shown in table 39. In all five of the cities and among both races, it will be noted, earnings constituted by far the most important source of family income, contributing never less than 86 percent of the total income among white families nor less than 92 percent among Negro families. This all but complete dependence on current earnings for income illustrates very vividly the process by which unemployment affects the consumer market.

Of these earnings, it was the contributions of one person—the principal earner—which amounted to approximately three-fourths of all family income for both the Negroes and whites.³ Supplementary earners provided an additional 9 to 18 percent of aggregate income. A less important source of earnings included the keeping of roomers and boarders and casual work performed in the home for pay. Earnings from such family enterprises, which often cannot be attributed to the work of any one individual and therefore are discussed separately, constituted from 1 percent to 4 percent of all family income.

Among the native white families, the proportion of family income derived from owned homes, which ranged from the low figure of 3 percent in Gastonia where home ownership was relatively infrequent, to 6 percent in Mobile and Columbia, tended to be less than that derived from money sources other than earnings (except in Gastonia, where nonearned money income also constituted 3 percent of the aggregate).⁴ In the case of the Negroes, the proportion of family income from sources other than earnings was sometimes greater (Mobile, Albany), sometimes less (Columbia, Gastonia), and sometimes about the same (Atlanta) as the proportions imputed from housing. In none of the cities, however, was more than 8 percent of the total income of Negro families derived from both of these sources combined.⁵

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

⁴The reason for the comparative infrequency of home ownership in Gastonia will be presented in ch. VI.

⁵The proportion of family income which was received in the form of dividends, interest, rent, profit, and the like, is appreciably lower, it will be noted, than the proportion of the national income estimated in previous studies of national income as paid out in this form. It appears on the surface, therefore, that there is a difference in our accounting, since the books apparently do not balance. One reason for the seeming discrepancy between our distribution of family income and those of studies referring to national income relates to differences in definition of entrepreneurial profits. In the present study the net income made available to the family by an entrepreneur from the operation of his business or profession was treated as earnings, and was thus put on the same basis as the earnings from wages, salaries, fees, or commissions. Losses sustained by the family either in a business operated by a member, or in real estate or other property owned by family members, were deducted from income, so that the figure used represented net income of the families. Profits retained in the business, and therefore not available as family income, did not get into our family income picture. In the same way, gains from investments which remained in corporate hands and were not released to individuals, did not come within our purview of family income. The concept of family income is not, therefore, strictly analogous to that of national income.

Another reason for the apparent discrepancy lies in the fact that in spite of all efforts to secure perfectly random samples, the failure to obtain data from certain extremely high income families was inevitable. Since the greater part of nonearned money income is received by families in the higher income brackets, the

TABLE 39.—Aggregate income and percentage distribution by sources, all native white and native Negro families

[Relief and nonrelief]

Sources of income	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Native white ¹	Native Negro	Native white ²	Native Negro	Native white ³	Native Negro	Native white	Native Negro	Native white	Native Negro
Estimated aggregate income:										
Amount (thousands).....	\$77,188	\$13,188	\$13,765	\$3,229	\$14,086	\$2,225	\$3,727	\$414	\$2,833	\$875
Percentage.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Money income.....	(95.5)	(96.6)	(94.2)	(96.4)	(94.2)	(95.8)	(96.7)	(96.0)	(95.9)	(97.7)
Earnings.....	(90.2)	(93.4)	(86.6)	(92.3)	(87.6)	(92.7)	(94.0)	(93.4)	(88.6)	(93.8)
Principal earner.....	75.6	72.3	74.9	77.7	72.5	74.1	73.9	75.4	77.5	75.0
Supplementary earner.....	12.2	17.9	10.2	12.6	11.5	16.3	18.4	17.1	9.0	17.7
Roomers and boarders, and work in home.....	2.4	3.2	1.5	2.0	3.6	2.3	1.7	0.9	2.1	1.1
Other money income.....	5.3	3.2	7.6	4.1	6.6	3.1	2.7	2.6	7.3	3.9
Nonmoney income from housing.....	4.5	3.4	5.8	3.6	5.8	4.2	3.3	4.0	4.1	2.3

¹ Estimated aggregate income of foreign white, \$4,817,000.

² Estimated aggregate income of foreign white, \$1,320,000.

³ Estimated aggregate income of foreign white, \$548,000.

See ch. II, p. 9 for an evaluation of these estimates.

Of the native white families, those in Gastonia secured a larger proportion of their income from earnings, and a correspondingly lower proportion from nonearned money income and income from housing than in the other four cities. Further analysis reveals that, while the proportions represented by the earnings of principal earners and from joint family enterprises in Gastonia did not differ materially from corresponding proportions in the other cities, the percentage of income contributed by supplementary earners (18 percent) was much greater.

No significant intercity differences existed in the sources from which Negro families secured their incomes. From 92 to 94 percent of all income resulted from earnings; 3 or 4 percent was money income from sources other than earnings; and 2 to 4 percent represented non-money income from housing.

Distribution by sources of income of complete and incomplete native white families.—In previous chapters, the higher median income of families containing both a husband and wife, as compared with incomplete families, has been indicated. Not only were there differences in the amount of income of those two groups, but, as may be seen from table 40 a, there were significant differences in the relative importance of the sources of income.

omission of such families from the sample tended to reduce the total amount of nonearned money income shown in our figures. It is also probable that housewives reporting on the family income were more apt to forget to mention amounts received from interest and dividends than to forget earnings. Even though these omissions may not have been large for individual families, if they occurred frequently they would affect the aggregate.

In general, however, in spite of these discrepancies and omissions, the analysis of the sources of income presented in this chapter may be taken as referring to the great bulk of American families and as accounting for the major portion of the income devoted to consumer purchases.

TABLE 40.—Percentage distribution of aggregate income by sources

[Relief and nonrelief]

a. NATIVE WHITE FAMILIES, COMPLETE AND INCOMPLETE

Sources of income	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Com- plete	In- com- plete	Com- plete	In- com- plete	Com- plete	In- com- plete	Com- plete	In- com- plete	Com- plete	In- com- plete
All sources.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Money income.....	(96.1)	(92.1)	(95.3)	(89.9)	(94.9)	(91.4)	(97.1)	(92.4)	(96.6)	(92.0)
Earnings.....	(92.3)	(79.4)	(91.1)	(69.4)	(89.7)	(79.1)	(94.9)	(85.6)	(90.6)	(77.1)
Principal earner.....	79.4	55.9	80.1	55.2	78.7	47.4	75.6	58.3	81.8	52.5
Supplementary earner.....	11.2	17.3	10.0	10.9	9.3	20.3	17.8	22.9	7.6	17.3
Roomers and boarders and work in home.....	1.7	6.2	1.0	3.3	1.7	11.4	1.5	4.4	1.2	7.3
Other money income.....	3.8	12.7	4.2	20.5	5.2	12.3	2.2	6.8	6.0	14.9
Nonmoney income from housing.....	3.9	7.9	4.7	10.1	5.1	8.6	2.9	7.6	3.4	8.0

[Relief and nonrelief]

b. NATIVE NEGRO FAMILIES, COMPLETE AND INCOMPLETE

Sources of income	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Com- plete	In- com- plete	Com- plete	In- com- plete	Com- plete	In- com- plete	Com- plete	In- com- plete	Com- plete	In- com- plete
All sources.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Money income.....	(96.7)	(96.4)	(96.5)	(96.0)	(96.5)	(93.7)	(97.1)	(93.2)	(97.9)	(97.1)
Earnings.....	(93.2)	(93.7)	(93.9)	(88.1)	(94.0)	(89.2)	(95.6)	(87.8)	(94.8)	(90.5)
Principal earner.....	73.8	68.6	79.4	73.3	75.7	69.6	76.3	73.0	76.0	71.8
Supplementary earner.....	17.4	19.1	13.6	10.2	16.6	15.8	18.5	13.6	17.7	17.6
Roomers and boarders and work in home.....	2.0	6.0	0.9	4.6	1.7	3.8	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1
Other money income.....	3.5	2.7	2.6	7.9	2.5	4.5	1.5	5.4	3.1	6.6
Nonmoney income from housing.....	3.3	3.6	3.5	4.0	3.5	6.3	2.9	6.8	2.1	2.9

No less than nine-tenths of the income of native white families headed by a married couple consisted of earnings. Money income other than earnings and nonmoney income from housing were about equally important as sources from which the remainder of the income was derived, except in Albany where only 3 percent was contributed by housing versus 6 percent from other sources. Among the white families which lacked a husband and wife, however, earnings comprised only between 70 percent (Mobile) and 86 percent (Gastonia) of all family income. Both money income other than earnings and nonmoney income from housing were more important sources for the incomplete than for the complete families, the former source making up between 7 and 20 percent of the aggregate income, and the latter source, between 8 and 10 percent. Many of these incomplete families consisted of retired persons, widows, and widowers who receive annuities and

income from other investments accounting for the comparatively high proportion of money income from sources other than earnings. The relatively large proportion of family income derived from housing in the group of incomplete families as compared with the complete reflects the greater incidence of home ownership among the families lacking either a husband or wife or both.⁶

Important as a cause for the greater dependence of the incomplete families on sources other than earnings was the loss of the usual chief earner among many of these families.⁷ The contributions of the principal earner in incomplete families constituted only five-tenths to six-tenths of the total income while the chief earners in the complete families contributed approximately eight-tenths of the aggregate. The families lacking a married couple were therefore more dependent than the complete families upon supplementary earnings and upon earnings from joint family enterprises.

Distribution by sources of income of complete and incomplete native Negro families.—Differences in the sources of income of complete and incomplete families were less pronounced among the Negro families. In the four smaller cities, earnings comprised between 88 and 91 percent of the aggregate income of the incomplete Negro families and 94 to 96 percent of the total income of families containing both husband and wife. In Atlanta, however, the incomplete families derived a slightly higher percentage of their income from earnings than did the husband-wife families (94 percent versus 93 percent) and conversely a smaller percentage from money sources other than earnings (3 percent for the incomplete families and 4 percent for the complete). Nonearned money income constituted between 5 and 8 percent of the aggregate of incomplete families and only 2 percent or 3 percent of the aggregate of complete families in the other four cities. Families lacking either a husband or wife derived proportionately more income from housing than did the complete families although later analysis shows a lower incidence of home ownership among the incomplete group. Except in Atlanta, supplementary earnings constituted a smaller proportion of the income of incomplete families than of complete (a tendency unlike that shown by the whites), but, like the white groups, incomplete Negro families received more of their income from roomers and boarders and work in the home than did the families containing a married couple.

Sources of income of native white families in specified occupational groups.—When our analysis is confined to the complete families not having received relief during the year, enough cases are available to make possible interoccupational comparisons.

⁶ See ch. VI, p. 96.

⁷ The term "chief breadwinner" is synonymous with the designation "principal earner" and may be defined as the family member having the largest amount of earnings for the year.

Between 93 and 98 percent of the income of wage-earner families consisted of earnings. Clerical families were almost as dependent upon employment, deriving between 91 and 94 percent of aggregate income from this source, while business and professional families reported between 88 and 92 percent of their income as coming from earnings.⁸ That this was a true occupational difference is suggested by the fact that, even when we compare families in the same income brackets, the business and professional families showed a slight tendency to be less dependent upon earnings than did the wage-earner and clerical families.⁹ This difference was more pronounced in the low than in the high income brackets.

TABLE 41a.—Percentage distribution of aggregate income by sources in specified occupational groups

[Nonrelief only]

NATIVE WHITE COMPLETE FAMILIES

Sources of income	Atlanta				Mobile				Columbia			
	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other
All sources.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Money income.....	(96.6)	(96.4)	(95.5)	(88.0)	(96.2)	(95.5)	(94.7)	(84.2)	(96.5)	(95.4)	(94.0)	(89.0)
Earnings.....	(94.6)	(93.8)	(91.7)	(1.8)	(93.4)	(92.7)	(90.2)	(12.5)	(93.8)	(91.2)	(88.9)	(13.4)
Principal earner.....	80.4	78.0	81.9	1.8	81.8	77.7	82.4	12.5	78.6	77.2	81.5	11.7
Supplementary earners.....	12.5	14.4	8.0	(*)	10.7	13.9	6.7	-----	13.5	12.3	5.7	1.7
Roomers and boarders and work in home.....	1.7	1.4	1.8	-----	.9	1.1	1.1	(*)	1.7	1.7	1.7	-----
Other money income.....	2.0	2.6	3.8	86.2	2.8	2.8	4.5	71.7	2.7	4.2	5.1	75.6
Nonmoney income from housing.....	3.4	3.6	4.5	12.0	3.8	4.5	5.3	15.8	3.5	4.6	6.0	11.0

Sources of income	Gastonia				Albany			
	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other
All sources.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Money income.....	(98.9)	(95.9)	(95.0)	(89.5)	(97.3)	(97.3)	(95.9)	(91.8)
Earnings.....	(98.1)	(94.3)	(91.3)	(20.1)	(94.7)	(93.6)	(88.0)	(65.9)
Principal earner.....	71.5	77.2	81.4	16.7	87.1	80.5	80.8	65.9
Supplementary earners.....	25.1	16.0	8.2	3.4	6.3	12.0	5.9	-----
Roomers and boarders and work in home.....	1.5	1.0	1.7	-----	1.3	1.1	1.3	-----
Other money income.....	.8	1.6	3.7	69.4	2.6	3.7	7.9	25.9
Nonmoney income from housing.....	1.1	4.1	5.0	10.5	2.7	2.7	4.1	8.2

*Less than 0.1 percent.

⁸ The frequency of home ownership in the several occupational groups is discussed in ch. VI; the frequency of sources of money income other than earnings, in a later section of the present chapter.

⁹ Tabular Summary, sec. B, table 2A. and footnote 5, p. 62, for definition of earnings.

Income from investments was the source for between 4 and 8 percent of the income of business and professional families but for only 1 to 4 percent of the income of clerical and wage-earner families. This difference is to be expected since more of the business and professional families were found at the higher income levels, where sources of income other than earnings tend to be more important. The relatively higher proportion of nonmoney income from housing among the business and professional families—4 percent to 6 percent—as compared with 1 to 5 percent for the wage-earner and clerical families, is also explained in part on this basis. (See ch. VI for further discussion of imputed income from owned homes.)

A further occupational difference concerns the greater dependence upon secondary earners of the wage-earner and clerical families in contrast to the business and professional groups. Only between 6 and 8 percent of the aggregate income of business and professional families consisted of supplementary earnings, but for the other two occupational groups, this source provided, with one exception, well over 10 percent of all family funds among the nonrelief population.

In the group containing families without gainfully employed members and families of farmers, the percentage of income derived from earnings is in a sense a measure of the relative frequency of farm operators and sharecroppers in these cities since, by definition, no family with earnings from any occupation other than these was classified in this group. The proportion of income derived from the earnings of farm operators and sharecroppers increased as the size of the community diminished. There were significant intercity differences in the proportion of money income received by this group from sources other than earnings, ranging from only 26 percent in Albany to between 69 and 86 percent in the other cities. Correlated with the higher rate of home ownership, nonmoney income from housing provided a larger proportion of income for these families than for the other groups; between 8 and 16 percent of aggregate income was attributed to home ownership.

Sources of income of native Negro families in specified occupational groups.—In general, the sources of income among the different occupations tended to follow the same pattern among complete Negro families as among white families, with a slightly more marked contrast between the business and professional families on the one hand and the wage-earner and clerical on the other. In Atlanta, Mobile, and Columbia, supplementary earners contributed a larger proportion of the income of business and professional families than of clerical families. A possible explanation lies in the common practice of calling upon family members to help in the operation of small independently owned businesses, such as grocery stores.

TABLE 41b.—Percentage distribution of aggregate income by sources in specified occupational groups

[Nonrelief only]

NATIVE NEGRO COMPLETE FAMILIES

Sources of income	Atlanta			Mobile			Columbia		
	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional
All sources.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Money income.....	(97.1)	(94.2)	(93.3)	(96.8)	(94.3)	(92.6)	(97.2)	(93.3)	(92.8)
Earnings.....	(94.8)	(91.4)	(87.1)	(94.7)	(92.0)	(89.6)	(94.8)	(93.0)	(91.2)
Principal earner.....	74.7	77.4	69.2	79.6	84.0	72.0	76.2	83.8	74.9
Supplementary earners.....	18.3	12.8	14.8	14.2	7.7	15.8	17.0	8.7	14.4
Roomers and boarders and work in home.....	1.8	1.2	3.1	.9	.3	1.8	1.6	.5	1.9
Other money income.....	2.3	2.8	6.2	2.1	2.3	3.0	2.4	.3	1.6
Nonmoney income from housing.....	2.9	5.8	6.7	3.2	5.7	7.4	2.8	6.7	7.2

Sources of income	Gastonia			Albany		
	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional
All sources.....	100.0	(*)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Money income.....	(97.5)	-----	(93.6)	(98.5)	(96.7)	(94.1)
Earnings.....	(96.2)	-----	(92.6)	(96.2)	(93.3)	(87.9)
Principal earner.....	76.7	-----	73.0	76.9	76.9	74.5
Supplementary earners.....	18.7	-----	19.1	18.3	16.2	11.8
Roomers and boarders and work in home.....	.8	-----	.5	1.0	.2	1.6
Other money income.....	1.3	-----	1.0	2.3	3.4	6.2
Nonmoney income from housing.....	2.5	-----	6.4	1.5	3.3	5.9

* Not enough cases for analysis by source of income.

Distribution of income by sources at specified income levels.—Using the figures for Atlanta white families containing both husband and wife as an illustration, we find that the proportion of total income derived from earnings tended to decline with each rise in income from \$1,000 upward (table 42). That earnings were a relatively less important source for the nonrelief families with incomes under \$1,000 is due to the inclusion in this income level of a fairly large proportion of retired persons living on pensions, annuities, interest, etc. Approximately 7 percent of the income of both the nonrelief families receiving less than \$1,000 in annual income and those receiving \$5,000 or more consisted of money income from sources other than earnings. In the intermediate income levels, however, only 3 or 4 percent of the family funds came from such sources.

Imputed income from housing constituted a fairly constant proportion of total income of families receiving \$2,000 a year or more (4 to 5 percent). It was about equally important (4 percent) in the income bracket under \$1,000, which contained the home-owning

retired persons referred to above, but only 3 percent of the income of families at the \$1,000 to \$2,000 level was drawn from this source.

These differences at the several income levels may be related to occupation. It will be recalled from chapter III that the proportion of families which were in wage-earner occupations tended to decline as income rose. This situation may well account for the decline in the proportion of total family income derived from earnings as income increased. Most relief families are without the resources which might yield nonearned income; since no figures were secured on direct relief, their incomes as shown here came largely from earnings. The large proportion of all families which were in the business or professional occupations in the higher income brackets is also no doubt associated with the relatively high percentage of family income derived from money sources other than earnings in the higher brackets. In the lowest income levels, the high percentage from sources other than earnings was doubtless due to the presence of retired families living on pensions and annuities or investments.

TABLE 42.—Percentage distribution of aggregate income by sources at specified income levels in Atlanta

[Native white complete families]						
Sources of income	Relief	Nonrelief				
		Under \$1,000	\$1,000–\$1,999	\$2,000–\$2,999	\$3,000–\$4,999	\$5,000 and over
All sources.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Money income.....	(98.3)	(96.3)	(97.2)	(95.7)	(95.3)	(95.5)
Earnings.....	95.1	89.2	93.7	92.9	91.7	88.9
Other than earnings.....	3.2	7.1	3.5	2.8	3.6	6.6
Nonmoney income from housing.....	1.7	3.7	2.8	4.3	4.7	4.5

The proportion of family income derived from housing can be traced to the relative frequency of home ownership in the several income classes, a subject to be discussed at greater length in chapter VI.

Earnings as a source of income.—Approximately seven-tenths of the native white families containing both husband and wife (except in Gastonia where the proportion was slightly over half) contained only one earner. In Gastonia 46 percent of the families consisted of multiple-earner families, as compared with less than 30 percent in the other cities. In no city were more than 4 percent of the complete families without earners, but such families comprised 14 to 31 percent of the native white incomplete group. From 42 to 48 percent of these families which lacked either husband or wife were dependent upon a single earner. As for families with several earners, no consistent pattern was found as between the complete and incomplete families. Supplementary earners were, however, much more prevalent among Negro families headed by a married couple than among the incomplete Negro families. (See table 43 b.)

TABLE 43.—Number of earners, percentage distribution

[Relief and nonrelief families]

a. NATIVE WHITE FAMILIES, COMPLETE AND INCOMPLETE

Number of earners	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Com- plete	Incom- plete	Com- plete	Incom- plete	Com- plete	Incom- plete	Com- plete	Incom- plete	Com- plete	Incom- plete
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No earner.....	3.5	29.2	2.1	31.0	1.3	20.4	.7	13.8	1.8	19.4
One earner.....	68.2	43.5	71.4	48.3	71.3	41.9	52.8	46.2	69.2	45.2
Two or more earners.....	28.3	27.3	26.5	20.7	27.4	37.7	46.5	40.0	29.0	35.4

b. NATIVE NEGRO FAMILIES, COMPLETE AND INCOMPLETE

Numbers of earners	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Com- plete	Incom- plete	Com- plete	Incom- plete	Com- plete	Incom- plete	Com- plete	Incom- plete	Com- plete	Incom- plete
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No earner.....	2.3	10.8	1.1	6.0	.6	3.9	.2	3.8	.8	4.3
One earner.....	47.1	50.9	52.3	67.6	41.3	61.4	40.8	55.7	33.3	53.2
Two or more earners.....	50.6	38.3	46.6	26.4	58.1	34.7	59.0	40.5	65.9	42.5

Principal earners.—Principal earners, as we have seen, contributed roughly three-fourths of total family income in both races and in all cities (table 39). Because of the absence of earners in many incomplete families and because the principal earners in many other incomplete families were women, the earnings of the chief breadwinner in such families were well below the corresponding earnings in complete families of both races and in all cities (table 40). Among the non-relief native white families containing both husband and wife, the contribution of the chief earner fluctuated above and below 80 percent in the six occupational groups composed of families with gainfully employed members, dropping, however, to only a little more than 70

TABLE 44.—Earnings of principal earner and of supplementary earners as a percentage of total family earnings, by income class

[Atlanta native white complete families]

Income class	Principal earners	Supple- mentary earners	Income class	Principal earners	Supple- mentary earners
All families.....	86.1	12.1	\$1,750-\$1,999.....	90.5	7.8
Relief families.....	85.7	11.9	\$2,000-\$2,249.....	88.1	10.1
Nonrelief families.....	86.1	12.1	\$2,250-\$2,499.....	87.6	10.9
			\$2,500-\$2,999.....	83.4	14.9
			\$3,000-\$3,499.....	82.6	16.1
Under \$250.....	81.1	2.6	\$3,500-\$3,999.....	81.2	17.4
\$250-\$499.....	89.4	4.0	\$4,000-\$4,499.....	80.9	18.1
\$500-\$749.....	91.5	3.9	\$4,500-\$4,999.....	79.8	19.3
\$750-\$999.....	91.7	5.0	\$5,000-\$7,499.....	82.7	16.5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	91.4	5.9	\$7,500-\$9,999.....	87.7	11.6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	89.6	7.6	\$10,000 and over.....	91.1	8.5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	89.5	8.2			

percent in the case of Gastonia wage-earner families and rising to almost 90 percent among Albany wage-earner families (table 41 a). Among the nonrelief Negro families containing a married couple, principal earners were the source of 70 to 80 percent of the income of wage-earner, clerical, and business and professional families.

The proportion of all earnings which was contributed by the chief breadwinner tended to decline as income increased, the difference being made up largely by supplementary earnings. This is illustrated in table 44 for Atlanta native white families which contained both husband and wife. Among families with incomes of \$5,000 and over, however, this tendency reversed itself because the higher income classes were composed mainly of business and professional families, in which the principal earner tended to provide a larger percentage of all earnings than in other occupational groups.¹⁰

Sex of principal earners.—Among the white families in most of the cities, about one principal earner in six was a woman; in Albany, only one in ten. Among the Negroes, however (except in Gastonia), from two in ten to more than two in six of the principal earners were women. In Gastonia, the relatively low income of the white families precludes their availing themselves of domestic servants, which means that opportunities for employment for Negro women are greatly restricted. The following figures show for all white and Negro families the percentage of principal earners who were women:

Families	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
Native white.....	15.7	16.0	17.0	15.4	10.7
Native Negro.....	21.7	30.0	24.0	11.2	37.1

Of the women principal earners, in all cities and in both races, by far the greatest number were in families which lacked either a husband or a wife, from three to more than four-fifths being in these incomplete families. In most cases these doubtless represent families in which there was no husband.

Among the women who were principal earners in nonrelief white complete families more than half were in clerical occupations in all of the cities except Gastonia, where the proportion was less than a fifth; but even in Gastonia the percentage of female chief earners who engaged in clerical occupations exceeded the percentage of males in this occupational group (table 46 a).¹¹ In Gastonia approximately two-

¹⁰ In Atlanta, for example, among the nonrelief native white families containing husband and wife, the principal earner in business and professional families contributed 89.4 percent of all earnings; in clerical families, 83.2 percent; and in wage-earner families, 85.1 percent. These figures must not be confused with those in table 41 a, where we were dealing with the earnings of the chief earner as a proportion of aggregate income rather than of total earnings.

¹¹ Since in most cases the occupation of the principal earner coincides with that assigned to the family, the discussion assumes this identity.

thirds of the female as well as the male principal earners were wage earners, chiefly in the textile mills. Between 35 and 45 percent of the male principal earners in the other cities belonged to the wage-earner group. Columbia had more male chief earners in the professional and business classification than in the wage earner (37 percent as compared with 35 percent). Elsewhere, however, not more than 35 percent of all chief breadwinners were in business and professional occupations.

TABLE 45.—Percentage of female principal earners in complete and incomplete families

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Families	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
Native white.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complete.....	31.0	22.6	26.6	38.9	29.2
Incomplete.....	69.0	77.4	73.4	61.1	70.8
Native Negro.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complete.....	17.4	16.1	14.3	18.8	18.8
Incomplete.....	82.6	83.9	85.7	81.2	81.2

TABLE 46.—Percentage distribution by occupational group of male and female principal earners

[Nonrelief families only]

a. NATIVE WHITE COMPLETE FAMILIES

Occupational group	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage earner.....	38.6	27.0	44.6	27.9	34.8	25.1	65.7	69.3	36.8	11.5
Clerical.....	31.6	56.8	26.3	54.8	28.1	52.0	14.8	18.1	27.2	65.4
Business and professional.....	29.7	16.2	29.0	17.3	36.9	22.9	19.3	12.6	35.0	23.1
Other.....	.1		.1		.2		.2		1.0	

b. NATIVE NEGRO COMPLETE FAMILIES

Occupational group	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage earner.....	85.7	84.3	88.8	86.3	87.6	87.7	90.0	97.3	87.4	91.4
Clerical.....	4.2	2.8	2.9	2.2	2.4	1.7	.8		3.4	
Business and professional.....	10.1	12.9	8.0	11.5	9.8	11.6	8.0	2.7	8.3	8.6
Other.....			.3		.2		1.2		.9	

Among the Negro families in all five cities, the female principal earners as well as the male principal earners were preponderantly wage earners. Of the 84 to 97 percent of women in the wage-earner occupations, the majority were undoubtedly in domestic service.

From 8 to 10 percent of the Negro men and from 9 percent to 13 percent of the Negro women who were chief breadwinners derived their major earnings from business and professional occupations, except in Gastonia.

Earnings of principal earners.—Although in all the cities except Gastonia native white wives who were principal earners engaged in wage-earner occupations (which are usually less remunerative than clerical positions) to a lesser extent than did husbands, the average earnings of chief-earner wives were only about half as large as those of husbands filling the role of chief earners. In Gastonia, in fact, where two-thirds of the female principal earners belonged to the wage-earner group, the difference between average earnings of husbands and wives who were chief earners was smaller than in the other cities. In the Negro families, the husbands occupying the positions of chief breadwinners had earnings approximately double those of principal earner wives. The following figures summarize for the nonrelief complete families the average earnings of husbands and wives as principal earners:

Families	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives
Native white.....	\$1,819	\$999	\$1,547	\$736	\$1,986	\$987	\$1,176	\$712	\$1,891	\$865
Native Negro.....	697	321	629	217	595	253	462	206	455	201

The earnings of husbands who were principal earners increased with age up to a certain point, which varied in the two races, and in the different cities, being 45 to 49 for the white husbands in Atlanta and Mobile, 55 to 59 in Columbia, and 60 to 64 in Gastonia and Albany.¹² Among the Negro husbands who were principal earners the peak of earning ability came earlier than in the case of white husbands in all the cities except Atlanta, where it was at the same age level. Wives as principal earners tended in general to attain their highest earnings at an earlier age than husbands who were chief breadwinners; but comparisons between husbands and wives as principal earners are dangerous, inasmuch as women in families which contain both husband and wife become principal earners as a rule only when disability or unemployment greatly impairs the earning ability of the husband.

Weeks of employment.—Among the wage-earner families in all of the cities except Gastonia the Negro principal earners had work in somewhat fewer weeks than did the white principal earners. The difference would perhaps be much greater if full-time weeks of em-

¹² See Tabular Summary, sec. B, tables 8 and 9.

ployment could be taken into account, but the data obtained do not lend themselves to such an analysis. In Gastonia, both Negro and white principal earners in wage-earner occupations averaged the same number of weeks during which there was some employment. The figures below show for the nonrelief wage-earner complete families in each city, the average number of weeks in which the principal earner was employed during the year:

	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
Native white.....	50	48	50	48	49
Native Negro.....	49	45	49	48	48

Multiple-earner families.—Among the wage-earner families in the nonrelief native white complete group, Gastonia families, which had the lowest average earnings for the principal earner, also contained the largest proportion of multiple-earner families, whereas Albany, with the highest average earnings for principal earners, had the smallest. In fact, if Mobile is excepted, there is an inverse relationship between the average earnings of principal earners in each occupational group in each city and the extent to which several earners are found contributing to the family income (table 47).

TABLE 47.—Percentage of native white families having supplementary earners and average annual earnings of principal earners, by occupational group¹

[Nonrelief complete families]

Occupational group	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
<i>Wage earner</i>					
Percentage having supplementary earners.....	29.8	26.1	30.6	52.8	25.1
Average earnings of principal earners.....	\$1,286	\$1,104	\$1,190	\$780	\$1,405
<i>Clerical</i>					
Percentage having supplementary earners.....	32.8	31.7	28.7	41.3	38.0
Average earnings of principal earners.....	\$1,709	\$1,452	\$1,711	\$1,377	\$1,632
<i>Business and professional</i>					
Percentage having supplementary earners.....	24.3	23.1	19.5	31.0	23.9
Average earnings of principal earners.....	\$2,440	\$2,152	\$2,795	\$2,158	\$2,425

¹ Percentage based on families having earners.

If we compare occupational groups within each of the cities we find that among the business and professional families, whose principal earners averaged more than those in other occupational groups, there were fewer multiple-earner families than among the wage-earner or clerical groups.

Supplementary earners tended to be more frequent proportionately among the native white families receiving public assistance than among nonrelief families, except in Gastonia. The percentage of

multiple-earner families in the native white relief and nonrelief earner groups (complete and incomplete families combined) is shown below:

Families	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
Nonrelief.....	30.8	27.6	29.6	46.8	30.7
Relief.....	32.7	28.3	48.0	46.6	43.6

The generalization that supplementary earners tend to be associated with low earnings of the principal contributor to family income holds true also for the family composition groups. Incomplete families, as may be seen below, had a higher percentage of families with several earners (except in Gastonia) and lower average earnings by the chief breadwinners than did the complete. When the relief and nonrelief families are considered together, the percentage of all native white families with earners which had supplementary earners and the average earnings of principal earners were as follows:

	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Com- plete	In- com- plete	Com- plete	In- com- plete	Com- plete	In- com- plete	Com- plete	In- com- plete	Com- plete	In- com- plete
Percentage with supplement- ary earners.....	29.3	38.6	27.0	30.0	27.7	47.3	46.8	46.4	29.5	44.0
Average earnings of principal earners.....	\$1,611	\$977	\$1,405	\$941	\$1,813	\$1,046	\$1,051	\$599	\$1,698	\$800

It will be seen from the above discussion that, among white families, the occupational group, family composition group and city in which the earnings of the principal earner were high tended to have relatively fewer multiple-earner families than those in which the average earnings of the principal earner were low. Furthermore, in all of the cities the Negro group—in which earnings were low—had more multiple-earner families than did the white group. Combining complete and incomplete families in both the relief and nonrelief groups, we find the following percentage of earner families in each race group had supplementary earners:

Families	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
Native white.....	31.1	27.7	31.7	46.7	32.3
Native Negro.....	48.1	39.5	49.5	52.6	57.7

Within the Negro population, however, the relationship between the average earnings of principal earners and the proportion of multiple-earner families was not entirely the same as in the case of white families. In the wage-earner group, which included from eight- to

nine-tenths of all the Negro families, there was, as among the white families, a clear-cut inverse relationship between the percentage of earner families having supplementary earners and the average earnings of principal earners; but this relationship did not hold for the other occupational groups (See table 48). Nor, in Atlanta and Albany, did the interoccupational relationship between frequency of multiple-earner families and average earnings of principal earners prevail.

TABLE 48.—Percentage of native Negro families having supplementary earners and average annual earnings of principal earners, by occupational group¹

[Nonrelief complete families]

Occupational group	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
<i>Wage earner</i>					
Percentage having supplementary earners.....	54.3	49.8	59.6	61.3	70.1
Average earnings of principal earners.....	\$601	\$848	\$513	\$425	\$390
<i>Clerical</i>					
Percentage having supplementary earners.....	45.6	40.5	39.0	(*)	62.1
Average earnings of principal earners.....	\$1,306	\$1,209	\$1,121	(*)	\$1,070
<i>Business and professional</i>					
Percentage having supplementary earners.....	44.9	51.6	48.1	54.5	46.8
Average earnings of principal earners.....	\$908	\$592	\$939	\$622	\$612

¹ Percentage based on families having earners.

*Insufficient cases for analysis.

When Negro earner families are compared on the basis of presence or absence of a married couple, their situation is found to have been opposite to that in the white group. That is, although the average earnings of principal earners were smaller in the incomplete families than in the families which contained both husband and wife, the percentage of multiple-earner families was also smaller. One might conclude that in Negro families every person who can secure gainful employment does so, and that the proportion of multiple-earner families is lower in the incomplete group because there were more families in the "incomplete" than in the "complete" group in which there was only one person who could secure employment outside the home.

The percentage of Negro families having supplementary earners and the average earnings of the principal earners are summarized here for relief and nonrelief families combined:

	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Com- plete	In- com- plete	Com- plete	In- com- plete	Com- plete	In- com- plete	Com- plete	In- com- plete	Com- plete	In- com- plete
Percentage having supplementary earners.....	51.8	42.9	47.1	28.1	58.4	36.1	59.1	42.1	66.5	44.4
Average earnings of principal earners.....	\$564	\$298	\$464	\$257	\$512	\$258	\$414	\$255	\$390	\$177

With respect to the relief and nonrelief families, also, the condition which prevailed among Negro families was just the reverse of that which was found among white families; that is, relief families contained more than one earner less frequently than did the nonrelief families in all cities except Columbia. For the Negro group (complete and incomplete families combined) the percentage of earner families having supplementary earners was as follows:

Families	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
Nonrelief.....	51.1	41.8	47.6	53.7	58.4
Relief.....	41.6	31.5	57.2	47.0	54.4

Number of earners by income and occupation.—In line with the above discussion, it is of interest to note the relationship between the average number of earners and the income and occupation of the family (see table 49 a and b). In general, the average number of earners per family was larger in the higher income brackets. Native white business and professional families, however, at practically all income levels depended upon fewer earners per family than did the clerical or wage-earner families. Similarly, the Negro families in the clerical occupations tended to have fewer earners than did wage-earner families at comparable income levels. Negro business and professional families, however, among whom storekeepers were relatively frequent, drew upon several earners more often than did clerical groups at the higher income levels. An interracial comparison indicates that, at given income levels, more earners were needed to supplement the relatively low earnings of the principal breadwinner of Negro families than of white families.

TABLE 49.—Average number of earners per family with earners, by occupational group and income class

[Nonrelief complete families]

a. NATIVE WHITE FAMILIES

Income class	Atlanta				Mobile				Columbia				Gastonia				Albany			
	All occupations	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	All occupations	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	All occupations	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	All occupations	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	All occupations	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional
All families.....	1.37	1.38	1.43	1.30	1.36	1.35	1.45	1.30	1.34	1.39	1.40	1.24	1.62	1.68	1.58	1.41	1.37	1.33	1.50	1.32
Under \$500.....	1.14	1.13	1.12	1.18	1.18	1.17	1.30	1.13	1.11	1.12	1.20	1.07	1.26	1.28	2.00	1.00	1.09	1.22	1.00	1.00
\$500-\$999.....	1.19	1.20	1.15	1.21	1.18	1.17	1.22	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.19	1.16	1.39	1.41	1.27	1.30	1.18	1.17	1.28	1.15
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1.25	1.29	1.22	1.17	1.28	1.30	1.28	1.21	1.30	1.41	1.17	1.16	1.70	1.80	1.40	1.38	1.37	1.41	1.43	1.22
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1.28	1.35	1.27	1.20	1.34	1.45	1.31	1.20	1.28	1.37	1.26	1.20	1.88	2.10	1.69	1.48	1.31	1.21	1.38	1.36
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	1.44	1.54	1.47	1.29	1.52	1.65	1.59	1.36	1.35	1.61	1.39	1.18	1.86	2.55	1.61	1.46	1.43	1.49	1.47	1.35
\$3,000 and over.....	1.65	2.16	1.88	1.41	1.68	2.15	2.16	1.43	1.50	1.96	1.87	1.31	1.74	3.36	2.29	1.44	1.55	1.58	1.98	1.37

b. NATIVE NEGRO FAMILIES

All families.....	1.68	1.71	1.56	1.54	1.64	1.64	1.47	1.64	1.76	1.78	1.44	1.65	1.78	1.79	(*)	1.64	1.87	1.91	1.83	1.52
Under \$500.....	1.49	1.51	1.29	1.31	1.51	1.51	1.55	1.42	1.65	1.66	1.33	1.54	1.60	1.59	(*)	1.58	1.82	1.85	1.67	1.48
\$500-\$999.....	1.60	1.61	1.49	1.47	1.66	1.67	1.53	1.60	1.74	1.76	1.62	1.57	1.83	1.86	(*)	1.44	1.94	1.99	2.11	1.48
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1.97	2.02	1.69	1.62	1.95	1.99	1.90	1.70	2.09	2.20	1.38	1.78	2.47	2.63	-----	1.83	1.86	1.97	1.33	1.69
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	2.07	2.25	1.71	1.68	2.02	2.05	1.00	2.20	1.91	2.05	1.33	1.77	2.75	3.25	-----	2.25	1.89	2.08	1.33	1.67
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	1.93	2.54	1.47	1.70	1.80	2.53	1.30	2.22	1.73	2.13	1.22	1.65	1.00	-----	1.00	1.63	1.83	1.67	1.25	
\$3,000 and over.....	2.02	3.20	1.82	1.89	2.57	1.50	2.00	3.25	2.22	3.50	2.00	1.80	-----	-----	-----	3.00	-----	-----	3.00	-----

*Less than 4 cases.

Earnings of supplementary earners.—Earlier in this chapter it was pointed out that supplementary earners contributed about one-tenth of the aggregate income of native white complete families in four cities, and almost two-tenths in Gastonia (table 40). The average earnings of supplementary earners in Columbia and in Atlanta, it will be noted from table 50, were practically the same; and those in Gastonia and Albany were almost identical. In the case of Columbia and Atlanta, the whole distribution was similar, with a few minor exceptions. Thus in both cities roughly two-fifths received under \$400 and less than one-fifth earned as much as \$1,000. In Gastonia and Albany, however, the distributions were very different in spite of the similarity in means. Thus, for example, proportionately more than three times as many supplementary earners in Albany as in Gastonia received at least \$900; whereas proportionately one and one-half times as many of these workers in Albany as in Gastonia earned less than \$100. There was, in other words, more variability in the earnings of supplementary earners in Albany, which has a more diversified industrial make-up, than in Gastonia, which is largely a one-industry city. The average earnings of secondary contributors in Mobile lay about halfway between their average earnings in Gastonia and Albany, on the one hand, and in Atlanta and Mobile, on the other. Almost four out of eight of the supplementary earners in Mobile contributed less than \$400 to family income; only about one in eight made more than \$900.

TABLE 50.—*Annual earnings of native white supplementary earners, percentage distribution, and mean earnings*

[Complete families, relief and nonrelief]

Amount of earnings per supplementary earner	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All earners.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$50.....	6.0	9.2	5.4	6.8	13.1
\$50-\$99.....	6.4	6.8	6.4	7.5	10.7
\$100-\$199.....	10.7	12.9	10.0	13.4	18.0
\$200-\$299.....	8.4	9.0	8.1	9.9	9.8
\$300-\$399.....	8.3	10.0	6.5	13.3	10.2
\$400-\$499.....	6.4	7.5	5.8	11.6	6.6
\$500-\$599.....	6.0	7.5	9.4	9.2	5.6
\$600-\$699.....	9.0	11.8	13.8	19.4	7.6
\$700-\$799.....	9.9	9.6	8.1	4.5	5.6
\$800-\$899.....	3.8	3.2	3.8	1.2	1.7
\$900-\$999.....	7.1	4.0	6.5	.5	3.4
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	13.4	6.3	12.2	2.2	5.8
\$1,500 and over.....	4.6	2.2	4.0	.5	1.9
Mean earnings.....	\$604	\$480	\$597	\$403	\$401

In the case of the Negroes (table 51), the earnings of secondary earners among families with both husband and wife averaged less than \$200 a year or less than \$4 per week, in all the cities. Between 36 percent of these workers in Atlanta and 58 percent in Albany received less than \$100. In none of the cities except Atlanta did as many as 3 percent of the secondary earners earn \$500 or more.

TABLE 51.—*Annual earnings of native Negro supplementary earners, percentage distribution, and mean earnings*

[Complete families, relief and nonrelief]

Amount of earnings per supplementary earner	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All earners.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$50.....	19.0	28.1	20.0	21.8	28.9
\$50-\$99.....	17.2	21.9	22.4	22.9	28.8
\$100-\$199.....	24.9	26.8	33.2	36.1	29.9
\$200-\$299.....	15.9	13.4	15.2	12.1	7.8
\$300-\$399.....	11.2	6.2	4.2	4.0	2.3
\$400-\$499.....	5.5	1.6	2.6	1.5	1.7
\$500 and over.....	6.3	2.0	2.4	1.6	.6
Mean earnings.....	\$195	\$132	\$145	\$130	\$106

There was no consistent tendency among white supplementary earners, as there was among principal earners, for women to earn less than men. In Atlanta, for example, as shown in table 52, the earnings of female secondary earners were more than those of male supplementary earners; in Albany the reverse was true, while in Gastonia husbands and wives, as lesser contributors, averaged about the same amount. The reason for this absence of a sex difference in amount of supplementary earnings is that men as supplementary earners were a group selected for their low earning ability; since the usual situation is for husbands to be principal earners, they drop to supplementary earner status only when their earnings fall below those of some other member of the family. This is illustrated in table 56, which will be discussed presently.

TABLE 52.—*Average annual earnings of supplementary earners, by sex of earner*

[Nonrelief complete families]

a. NATIVE WHITE FAMILIES

Earners classification	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All earners.....	\$604	\$480	\$597	\$403	\$401
Male:					
Husbands.....	595	518	567	398	462
Other.....	583	491	616	421	470
Females:					
Wives.....	650	474	628	395	390
Other.....	601	459	566	405	322

b. NATIVE NEGRO FAMILIES

Earners classification	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All earners.....	\$195	\$132	\$145	\$130	\$106
Male:					
Husbands.....	211	157	169	162	108
Other.....	251	176	185	151	150
Females:					
Wives.....	182	117	136	124	103
Other.....	182	126	135	115	92

Among the Negroes, however, female supplementary earners consistently made less than did the male. Between 40 and 60 percent of the wives of this race were earners, even in families which contained husbands. That is, almost all of the adults in Negro families were earners; earners, whether principal or supplementary, were therefore a less selected group than in white families.

In spite of the low earnings of supplementary earners, the importance of these additional earners in swelling family income was very great, as may be seen by comparing some of the characteristics of the income distribution of sole and multiple-earner families (table 53). In all cities and in both races the median income of nonrelief families containing several earners was much higher than the median income for families supported by a single earner.

TABLE 53.—*Characteristics of income distribution of one-earner and multiple-earner families*

[Complete and incomplete families]

a. NATIVE WHITE FAMILIES

	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	One earner	Two or more earners	One earner	Two or more earners	One earner	Two or more earners	One earner	Two or more earners	One earner	Two or more earners
Nonrelief families:										
Median income.....	\$1,651	\$2,254	\$1,378	\$1,951	\$1,906	\$2,244	\$977	\$1,276	\$1,610	\$2,051
Percentage under \$1,000.....	22.0	10.3	32.5	12.7	20.1	9.2	51.5	26.2	28.0	10.3
Percentage \$3,000 and over.....	13.5	27.7	9.8	20.6	20.0	31.5	7.5	6.2	15.2	22.7
Percentage on relief.....	12.7	13.7	10.7	11.0	8.9	17.6	12.2	12.1	10.2	16.6

b. NATIVE NEGRO FAMILIES

	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	One earner	Two or more earners	One earner	Two or more earners	One earner	Two or more earners	One earner	Two or more earners	One earner	Two or more earners
Nonrelief families:										
Median income.....	\$528	\$733	\$380	\$505	\$410	\$616	\$340	\$535	\$243	\$396
Percentage under \$500.....	46.9	28.8	66.4	49.4	59.7	34.1	71.5	45.2	78.3	66.4
Percentage \$1,500 and over.....	4.6	8.5	2.7	4.0	3.6	5.0	.6	3.0	2.3	2.6
Percentage on relief.....	35.6	27.4	25.8	18.2	16.5	22.5	19.0	15.3	18.4	16.1

In all cities and among both races the percentage of nonrelief families in the lowest income brackets (under \$1,000 in the case of the white group and under \$500 in the case of the Negroes) was much smaller among multiple-earner families than among one-earner families. But, with one exception (Gastonia white families) the percentage of nonrelief families at the upper income levels (\$3,000 and over among the white families, \$1,500 and over among Negroes) was much greater for the families with a number of workers than for families

supported by only one earner. In the case of the white families of Gastonia, the contributions of supplementary earners reduced the percentage of families with low incomes rather than increased those with high incomes.

The comparatively large percentage of families with several earners which received relief indicates that the presence of supplementary earners did not necessarily make a family self-supporting. The contribution of many supplementary earners was very small. Among Negro families, however, the presence of several earners was associated generally with a lower percentage receiving relief than existed among families with a single earner.

The significance of multiple earners in raising median income was much greater for incomplete families than for families which contained both husband and wife in all five cities and in both races. There was relatively little difference between the median incomes of white complete and incomplete multiple-earner families; among Negro families, however, incomplete families consistently received less than the complete. The median incomes of one-earner and multiple-earner families are shown in table 54.

TABLE 54.—Median income of one-earner and multiple-earner families

[Nonrelief only]

a. NATIVE WHITE FAMILIES, COMPLETE AND INCOMPLETE

Number of earners	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete
One earner.....	\$1,775	\$1,117	\$1,417	\$1,188	\$1,913	\$1,417	\$1,011	\$750	\$1,730	\$750
Two or more earners.....	2,299	2,100	1,927	2,000	2,284	2,000	1,284	1,234	2,050	2,063

b. NATIVE NEGRO FAMILIES, COMPLETE AND INCOMPLETE

Number of earners	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete
One earner.....	\$677	\$333	\$532	\$225	\$624	\$215	\$464	\$175	\$468	\$152
Two or more earners.....	872	517	602	365	645	525	580	425	468	250

It is interesting to note that among the nonrelief complete white families in all the cities, the business and professional families with one earner received about as high or higher median incomes than multiple-earner families in the clerical group (table 55), and clerical families having a single earner secured as much or more income than wage-earner families with several workers.

TABLE 55.—Median income of one-earner and multiple-earner families, by occupational group

[Nonrelief complete families only]

a. NATIVE WHITE FAMILIES

Occupational group	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	One earner	Two or more earners	One earner	Two or more earners	One earner	Two or more earners	One earner	Two or more earners	One earner	Two or more earners
Wage earner.....	\$1,359	\$1,831	\$1,083	\$1,591	\$1,232	\$1,618	\$829	\$1,214	\$1,413	\$1,654
Clerical.....	1,863	2,517	1,591	2,110	1,896	2,542	1,439	1,818	1,771	1,172
Business and professional.....	2,448	2,898	1,990	2,593	2,762	3,301	2,064	2,089	2,177	2,528

b. NATIVE NEGRO FAMILIES

Occupational group	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	One earner	Two or more earners	One earner	Two or more earners	One earner	Two or more earners	One earner	Two or more earners	One earner	Two or more earners
Wage earner.....	\$710	\$821	\$525	\$617	\$638	\$673	\$430	\$619	\$418	\$419
Clerical.....	1,556	1,688	2,045	950	1,150	1,000	(*)	(*)	1,255	929
Business and professional.....	830	1,141	609	755	932	977	650	875	711	804

*Insufficient cases.

Among Atlanta Negroes, the presence of supplementary earners raised the median income of business and professional families by as much as \$300 over that received by families with only one earner. In the clerical group, on the other hand, in every city except Atlanta, multiple-earner families received lower median incomes than families supported by a single earner. Inasmuch as families were classified according to the occupation which yielded the largest proportion of their earnings, this anomalous situation may mean simply that the families containing several earners were those in which several low-paid clerical workers earned more than the principal earner, who himself may have been a laborer. The clerical families with one earner, on the other hand, may have been those of postal clerks and the like, whose earnings were comparatively regular and comparatively high.

Husbands and wives as earners.—Among wives in native white complete families only 8 to 14 percent were earners, except in Gastonia, where as many as 30 percent contributed to family income (table 56). Among the wives of Negro families, on the other hand, 40 to 60 percent engaged in paid occupations.¹³ Furthermore, proportionately, two to

¹³ In 1930, more than 38 percent of the Negro females 10 years of age and over were gainfully employed, as contrasted with only a little more than half this percentage (20.5) among the white females (Negroes in the United States 1920-1932, Bureau of the Census, 1935, p. 287). Of Negro homemakers, 37.5 percent were gainfully employed, as compared with only 11.7 percent among native white homemakers (*ibid.*, p. 255).

five times as many wives among the Negroes as among the whites were the chief breadwinners in their families. There was less contrast between the two races with respect to the percentage of husbands who were earners, more than 90 percent being earners in both races and in all cities.¹⁴ A larger proportion of Negro than of white husbands, however, were supplementary earners and fewer were principal earners.

TABLE 56.—*Earner status of husbands and wives*

[Complete families, relief and nonrelief]

a. NATIVE WHITE FAMILIES

Earner status	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives
All earners.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Principal earner.....	86.8	3.5	88.5	2.0	90.0	3.7	87.7	3.9	91.4	1.8
Supplementary earner.....	5.3	10.3	5.7	6.3	5.0	10.7	7.9	26.1	4.2	11.0
Nonearner.....	7.9	86.2	5.8	91.7	5.0	85.6	4.4	70.4	4.4	87.2

b. NATIVE NEGRO FAMILIES

Earner status	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives
All earners.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Principal earner.....	83.0	9.0	86.8	8.0	88.3	7.7	85.3	8.9	85.0	9.4
Supplementary earner.....	8.0	34.7	7.2	31.6	7.8	42.5	10.1	45.5	9.5	51.0
Nonearner.....	9.0	56.3	6.0	60.4	3.9	49.8	4.6	45.6	5.5	39.6

We have already seen that principal earners were more likely to be men than women. Supplementary earners, however, were just about as likely to be women among native white complete families (relief and nonrelief) and more likely to be women among Negro families, as shown by the following percentages of supplementary earners who were women:

Families	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
Native white.....	52.5	44.0	51.8	60.7	51.6
Native Negro.....	71.7	71.0	73.0	75.1	75.4

The earner status of husbands was closely associated with age, principal earners being consistently younger on the average than supplementary earners, and earner husbands being younger than non-earner husbands (see table 57). Negro husbands were younger as a

¹⁴ Of Negro males 10 years of age and over, more than 80 percent were gainfully employed in 1930, as compared with 73.4 percent of native white males 10 years of age and over (*ibid.*, p. 287).

whole than the white husbands in all of the cities and earner groups. The change in earner status with age reflects both the competition of other earners in the family as age increases and the decline of earning ability in the higher age levels. Among wives in both races who were working outside the home, principal earners were older than supplementary earners. This may be accounted for by the fact that wives did not usually become principal earners until the earning power of the husband was impaired by disability, a situation which did not often occur in the younger age levels.

TABLE 57.—Median age of husbands and wives by earner status

[Complete families, relief and nonrelief]

a. NATIVE WHITE FAMILIES

Earner status	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives
Principal earner.....	40.8	38.6	41.5	41.6	42.2	39.1	36.6	34.9	41.4	39.2
Supplementary earner.....	49.8	32.7	53.2	53.4	50.7	34.8	49.7	29.9	53.3	33.6
Nonearner.....	61.8	38.8	63.5	38.5	58.9	38.7	59.2	36.9	(*)	38.4

b. NATIVE NEGRO FAMILIES

Earner status	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives
Principal earner.....	39.9	38.5	39.7	39.3	39.7	37.8	35.4	39.2	39.2	39.3
Supplementary earner.....	46.2	35.7	43.5	34.9	45.6	33.7	43.9	31.4	49.0	34.1
Nonearner.....	55.5	36.3	58.5	34.4	51.4	34.7	55.7	32.5	64.2	35.8

*More than half (53.2 percent) over 65.

Income from roomers and boarders and from casual work in the home.— In order to round out the analysis of earnings we must now give brief consideration to family earnings not attributable to individuals, but received from a joint family enterprise. These earnings include net income from roomers and boarders, and from irregular or casual work in the home. The proportions of incomplete families in both races and in each of the five cities which depended at least partially upon roomers and boarders as a source of income were almost twice as large as the corresponding proportions of families containing a husband and wife. Among the white families in Columbia a conspicuously large proportion of incomplete families, more than a third, relied upon this source (see table 58). This fact has already been commented upon in an earlier section of this chapter. More Negro families in Atlanta (16 percent of the complete group and 23 percent of the incomplete) than in the other cities derived income from roomers and boarders. This is due in part to the fact that rooming houses in a large city like Atlanta, where hotel accommodations for Negroes are limited, pro-

vide lodging for transients, travellers, and unattached persons living in the community.¹⁵

TABLE 58.—Percentage of families deriving income from roomers and boarders and other work not attributable to individuals

[Relief and nonrelief families]

a. NATIVE WHITE FAMILIES, COMPLETE AND INCOMPLETE

Source of income	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Com- plete	Incom- plete	Com- plete	Incom- plete	Com- plete	Incom- plete	Com- plete	Incom- plete	Com- plete	Incom- plete
Roomers and boarders.....	15.3	27.7	9.9	16.6	16.8	35.5	14.0	26.3	12.9	25.8
Other work not attributable to individuals.....	.9	3.8	.6	.7	.7	-----	.9	3.8	1.1	-----

b. NATIVE NEGRO FAMILIES, COMPLETE AND INCOMPLETE

Source of income	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Com- plete	Incom- plete	Com- plete	Incom- plete	Com- plete	Incom- plete	Com- plete	Incom- plete	Com- plete	Incom- plete
Roomers and boarders.....	15.7	22.9	8.8	19.9	11.0	17.3	8.3	12.7	6.4	12.2
Other work not attributable to individuals.....	3.1	.5	1.1	.5	6.2	-----	3.1	-----	7.0	2.2

Casual work in the home, that is, occasional or irregular odd jobs such as laundering, sewing, or carpentering, was a source of income to a larger proportion of Negro than of white families, being particularly important in Albany where one family in fourteen among Negro families containing husband and wife, reported income from activity of this nature. Although earnings from family enterprises constituted a relatively small proportion of aggregate income, such activities represented a rather important source of income to some of the families engaged in these enterprises. Among the native white families containing husband and wife, the average net amount received from roomers and boarders by families having such income was about \$20 per month in Columbia and slightly less in Atlanta (table 59). It was only between \$12 and \$13 a month in Gastonia.

The average income from this source among families taking roomers and boarders was larger in the business and professional group than in the wage earner and clerical. Figures on the number of boarders and roomers per family and the length of their stay have not been tabulated. Since families making a business of running rooming and boarding houses were classified in the independent business group, it seems likely that this fact rather than superior facilities accounts for the larger average among those business and professional families which take boarders or lodgers.

¹⁵ According to a publication by the Bureau of the Census, *Distribution of Hotels Operated by Negro Operators, 1935*, Bull. No. 49, there were only 7 hotels under Negro management in the State of Georgia.

TABLE 59.—Average amount of annual net income derived from roomers and boarders, by occupational group ¹

[Nonrelief complete families]

a. NATIVE WHITE FAMILIES

Occupational group	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	\$219. 57	\$185. 70	\$236. 14	\$149. 61	\$206. 02
Wage earner.....	157. 02	130. 07	156. 62	108. 54	146. 17
Clerical.....	212. 62	186. 84	210. 42	133. 71	199. 56
Business and professional.....	305. 77	259. 75	322. 63	294. 52	287. 02
Other.....		² 12. 00			

b. NATIVE NEGRO FAMILIES

Occupational group	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	\$89. 28	\$54. 90	\$69. 25	\$36. 72	\$28. 42
Wage earner.....	80. 07	50. 21	61. 32	37. 58	25. 36
Clerical.....	86. 35	58. 50	65. 00		39. 00
Business and professional.....	131. 79	84. 29	116. 84	35. 50	42. 73
Other.....		² 7. 00	² 10. 00	² 15. 00	

¹ Based on number of families reporting these earnings.² Since families with no earnings other than from roomers and boarders would have been classified as independent business, the income from roomers and boarders shown here is that of families of farm operators and sharecroppers included in this occupational classification.

In the Negro group of families containing husband and wife, those in Atlanta averaged between \$7 and \$8 a month from roomers and boarders, which was more than was obtained by Negro families in any of the other cities; in Albany the average amount received was only a little more than \$2. The higher amount from roomers and boarders in Atlanta may well be explained by the presence of more transients and travellers who must be accommodated in the large city.

It is interesting to note that other work not attributable to individuals brought in more to Negro families which engaged in it than to white families in all of the cities except Albany, and even in Albany, the Negro families received about as much as the white families from this source. The average amount received by complete families (relief and nonrelief combined) from casual work in the home was as follows:

Families	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
Native white complete.....	\$46	\$45	\$49	\$23	\$62
Native Negro complete.....	55	53	71	41	58

For these Negro families in the smaller cities, in fact, irregular work in the home yielded more income during the year than did the keeping of roomers and boarders. During 1935-36 the embroidering of candlewick bedspreads occupied a large portion of the Negro women.

Money income from sources other than earnings.—It has already been indicated that between 85 and 95 percent of the total reported family

income of both races in these five Southeastern cities consisted of earnings. In proceeding to the analysis of that remainder of the total money income of families it must be repeated that the money income other than earnings reported for this study does not represent an averaging of all the nonearned money income of the population, on a per capita or per family basis. The important omissions must be kept before us. To begin with, capital gains are not included in our family presentation of "other money income." Entrepreneurial profits are treated as earned income for the family only insofar as they represent sums actually accruing to the family. Profits never withdrawn from the business were not reported as part of available family purchasing power. The primary purpose of the Study of Consumer Purchases was to study the manner in which families spent family income; hence, only that income which ran through the mill of family disbursements (whether for consumer goods or for items like life insurance, additions to homes, and family savings) is included in the present discussion. The items of nonearned money income which loom as most important in the current study are pensions and annuities, dividends and interest from securities, rents from investment property, and gifts and bonuses.¹⁶

Except among Negro families in Atlanta, the proportion of families reporting money income from sources other than earnings was greater among the incomplete than among the husband-and-wife families (see tables 60 a and b). Almost half of the incomplete white families in Mobile had some nonearned money income; in none of the cities did less than one in five derive income from property, investments, pensions, and the like. Among Negro broken families at least one in eight, and in Mobile one in four or five received money income other than earnings. In all cities, among both complete and incomplete families proportionately more white than Negro families had this source of income.

For the native white families obtaining money income other than earnings, the average amount of such revenue was relatively substantial. In Atlanta, the complete families received more income from this source than did the incomplete families (\$441 as compared with \$372); in Albany there was no appreciable difference, while in the remaining three cities the incomplete families averaged a larger amount of nonearned money income than did the families containing both a husband and wife.

Not only did a smaller proportion of Negro families than of white derive money income from sources other than earnings, but the average amount of such income was less. In Atlanta, Columbia, and Albany the average amount received by Negro complete families exceeded that obtained by incomplete families.

¹⁶ For the distribution of these items within income intervals, see Tabular Summary, sec. B, table 10.

TABLE 60.—Percentage of families reporting money income other than earnings and average amounts received by such families

[Relief and nonrelief families]

a. NATIVE WHITE FAMILIES, COMPLETE AND INCOMPLETE

	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Com- plete	In- com- plete	Com- plete	In- com- plete	Com- plete	In- com- plete	Com- plete	In- com- plete	Com- plete	In- com- plete
Percentage of families.....	17.1	42.3	19.5	49.7	20.3	32.3	13.1	21.3	25.5	38.7
Average amount per family..	\$433	\$373	\$370	\$485	\$586	\$673	\$230	\$287	\$478	\$475

b. NATIVE NEGRO FAMILIES, COMPLETE AND INCOMPLETE

	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Com- plete	In- com- plete	Com- plete	In- com- plete	Com- plete	In- com- plete	Com- plete	In- com- plete	Com- plete	In- com- plete
Percentage of families.....	20.7	15.4	17.0	22.7	9.8	18.1	6.0	12.7	14.2	16.5
Average amount per family..	\$121	\$71	\$88	\$115	\$174	\$88	\$133	\$142	\$106	\$97

In each city, the relative number of nonrelief complete families which received money income other than earnings (table 61) was greatest by far among the groups in the occupational classification designated as "other," which included families with no gainfully employed members. This group showed considerable intercity differences, however, 96 percent of these Negro families in Atlanta had nonearned money income as compared with only 33 percent in Gastonia where more farm operators and sharecroppers were included. The amount of income from sources other than earnings also varied considerably for this group but was consistently higher than for the groups having earnings.

Of the other three broad occupational groups the families receiving income from investments, pensions, annuities or the like were proportionately most numerous in the business and professional group and least frequent among the wage earners. This situation prevailed in both races and in all cities except among the Negro families of Albany. In this last-named group, more clerical families had money income besides earnings than either the business and professional or wage-earner families.

In each of the cities, when these three occupational groups among the native white complete families are ranked as regards the average amount of nonearned money income received by families having such income, the order was as follows: Business and professional; then clerical, and then wage earner. Among the Negroes, this same order was followed by Atlanta and Albany families. In Gastonia, Negro wage earners averaged \$129 unearned money income, an amount which

was \$29 higher than for the white wage earners in this city. But, in all other occupational groups, for each city, white families had more income from these sources than Negro families.

With our analysis still confined to husband-wife families, we find that among the white families rent from property was the most frequent source of nonearned income.

Interest and dividends were available to less than 5 percent of the complete white families in all cities, and in Gastonia to only slightly more than 1 percent; pensions, annuities, and benefits were also received by only a small proportion of these families.

TABLE 61.—Percentage of families receiving money income other than earnings and average amounts received by such families, by occupational group

[Nonrelief complete families]

a. NATIVE WHITE FAMILIES

Occupational group	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Per-centage	Aver-age amount	Per-centage	Aver-age amount	Per-centage	Aver-age amount	Per-centage	Aver-age amount	Per-centage	Aver-age amount
Wage earner.....	11.7	\$272	15.8	\$239	13.5	\$300	9.3	\$100	20.0	\$210
Clerical.....	17.0	339	19.9	264	19.4	482	11.6	249	23.2	322
Business and professional.....	22.9	485	23.6	484	25.8	667	25.2	383	33.3	699
Other.....	93.6	1,193	81.7	992	90.9	2,409	86.7	547	68.2	1,104

b. NATIVE NEGRO FAMILIES

Occupational group	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Per-centage	Aver-age amount	Per-centage	Aver-age amount	Per-centage	Aver-age amount	Per-centage	Aver-age amount	Per-centage	Aver-age amount
Wage earner.....	20.7	\$90	17.6	\$75	9.5	\$167	5.6	\$129	13.1	\$87
Clerical.....	27.9	168	24.3	134	9.8	46	-----	-----	34.5	136
Business and professional.....	34.5	227	28.7	85	10.4	187	12.1	71	27.8	182
Other.....	96.4	602	65.2	619	66.7	521	33.3	181	46.2	431

Among the complete Negro families, receipts of pensions, annuities, and benefits were strikingly frequent in Atlanta and Mobile, one family in ten reporting this source of income, a considerably larger proportion than that found among the white families. In the other three cities, however, such income was much less common. The average annual amounts received, on the other hand, were less in Atlanta and Mobile than in the smaller cities and less than among the white families.

TABLE 62.—Percentage of families receiving nonearned money income from specified sources and average amounts received by families reporting such income

[Complete families, relief and nonrelief]

a. NATIVE WHITE FAMILIES

Source of income	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Per-centage	Aver-age amount	Per-centage	Aver-age amount	Per-centage	Aver-age amount	Per-centage	Aver-age amount	Per-centage	Aver-age amount
Rent from property.....	5.6	\$287	5.3	\$300	7.5	\$528	4.2	\$265	8.1	\$530
Dividends and interest.....	2.9	436	4.7	411	4.4	549	1.4	607	4.2	877
Pensions and annuities.....	4.2	634	3.5	511	3.5	557	1.9	404	4.4	393
Gifts.....	2.8	174	4.0	150	2.7	216	4.5	49	7.2	158

b. NATIVE NEGRO FAMILIES

Source of income	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Per-centage	Aver-age amount	Per-centage	Aver-age amount	Per-centage	Aver-age amount	Per-centage	Aver-age amount	Per-centage	Aver-age amount
Rent from property.....	2.6	\$199	1.4	\$110	1.5	\$166	2.1	\$145	3.1	\$152
Dividends and interest.....	.6	68	.8	18	.1	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Pensions and annuities.....	10.1	107	10.8	69	2.9	210	1.4	399	4.3	177
Gifts.....	5.5	33	3.0	34	2.3	44	1.7	8	6.3	43

*Less than 3 cases.

Rent from property was available to only a small proportion of Negro families, but the proportion of families receiving part of their income in the form of gifts was in Atlanta larger than among the white families. The average amount received in this form was relatively small, however, from only \$8 in Gastonia to \$44 in Columbia.

There remains for more detailed consideration in the next chapter an additional source of income of these families in the Southeastern cities—nonmoney income from housing.

Chapter VI

Home Ownership and Rent in Relation to Income

Our analysis of the sources of income in the preceding chapter has dealt exclusively with sources of money income. A certain proportion of families in all the cities, however, received a part of their income not in the form of money but in the form of housing. The need for equating the income of owners with that of renters, in order to arrive at family income for purposes of the present study, has already been pointed out. Adjustment of the income figures of home owners was made because, generally speaking, the portion of a given money income available for family use after rent has been paid is less than that available to home owners after the expenses of home ownership (taxes, interest, insurance, etc.) have been met.¹ The income of home owners was therefore adjusted by subtracting from the estimated rental value of the owned home the interest, if any, paid on mortgages, together with the estimated expenses of home ownership.² The difference was added to the money income of owners as "imputed income from owned home."

The rental value of quarters occupied by families which received rent as pay, such as janitors or resident directors of institutions or apartment house managers, was also added to the money income.

¹ This does not mean that in the long run home ownership is necessarily more economical than tenancy. It merely assumes that housing is the return on an investment comparable with the interest return which is obtained from investments in bonds. In estimating the current expenses on owned homes, it was assumed that interest on funds invested in the owner's equity was received in the form of nonmoney income from housing. To be sure, no account was taken of depreciation or of increase in value of owned homes, but neither were such changes in investments in stocks or bonds taken into account when determining current income. It should be emphasized at this point that family income as shown in this study relates to funds received by the family during a single year, and does not take into account changes in assets and liabilities which affect the net worth of the family. (See vol. II where savings and deficits over the year are discussed.)

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

² For the purpose of cutting down the interview time, certain devices had to be employed for deriving the figure for imputed income from housing for home owners. While the rental value and the actual amount paid as mortgage interest were obtained from the family owning the dwelling, other current expenses (taxes, insurance and repairs) were calculated from the rental value in accordance with an experience table based upon previous detailed studies of housing by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Thus home owners who made very extensive repairs during the schedule year incurred expense higher than the estimate and actually had less imputed income from housing than was attributed to them. On the other hand, there were undoubtedly some owners, at least in the lowest income brackets, who did not, during the year, pay the normal expenses of ownership attributed to them, such as taxes, insurance and repairs. For these families, the imputed income from housing for the schedule year was actually greater than the estimated figure.

This chapter will thus continue the discussion begun in the preceding one on sources of family income, by analyzing nonmoney income received from housing, and thus complete the analysis of family income as described in preceding chapters.

In addition to completing the discussion of sources of income, however, this chapter will also deal with rents paid by tenant families. The analysis of rent data occupies a special position in the study of income and its distribution. Relatively few large scale studies have obtained detailed information on family income, partly because of the difficulties and expense involved in ascertaining the exact incomes of families. Rents, on the other hand, are more often a matter of public knowledge and are therefore frequently used as the best basis from which to estimate economic status when detailed income data are lacking. The justification for this method of estimating family income lies in the relationship assumed to exist between income and rent. The data set forth in the present chapter will indicate to what extent this procedure is valid.

Factors in home ownership.—As in the case of the other major sources of family income we shall wish to know both of home ownership and of rent as pay, how common each was as a source of income and how much each contributed on the average. Although in some instances the cost of ownership equaled or even exceeded rental value, by and large the frequency of home ownership may be taken to represent the frequency with which families received income from this source.

In discussing the relationship between home ownership and other factors, it is important to remember that income and family type are highly subject to change with time. Homes, once purchased, are usually kept over a period of years. Thus the income, family type, or even occupation, which characterized the family when it originally purchased the home, may have been distinctly different from that obtaining in the year covered by the survey. Ordinarily, for example, families must have a fair income before they can purchase their homes. Yet families may cling to their homes when their income has been reduced to the subsistence level even if this involves the incurring of liabilities or the reduction of other assets. The presence of young children might be considered as stimulating the tendency toward home ownership; but children do not remain young, so that at any given moment of time the population of home owners would not necessarily be comprised of a large proportion of families with young children. With respect to occupation, the most frequent change would probably be from any of the gainful occupations to the status of retired or unemployed, although shifts from one gainful occupation to another among home owners are not improbable. A

carpenter (wage earner), for example, might build himself a house and several years afterwards he might become a contractor (independent business). Communities also change with local real estate booms, suburban developments, the rise or decline of transportation facilities, the influx of rural or transient persons, the rate of population growth, and the like. Thus the proportion of home owners within the limits of a city at any given time may be quite different from what it would have been if home ownership depended solely upon present conditions. The relationship between home ownership and the factors to be discussed in the present chapter is, therefore, not the same as the relationship between them and home purchase. We are not going to attempt to answer such questions as "Why do people purchase homes?" "Where is the market for homes?" We are simply going to show, for the period 1935-36, in which city, race, occupational group, family type, and income brackets, home ownership was most common.

The frequency of home ownership in the Southeastern cities.—More families in Mobile owned their homes than in any of the other Southeastern cities studied. More than three-tenths (34 percent) of the families in Mobile in 1935-36 were home owners whereas only two-tenths in Albany and Gastonia owned their homes. In Atlanta and Columbia slightly less than 3 in 10 families were home owners at the date of interview. Among Negro families, those in Gastonia were home owners more commonly than those in the other cities. The accompanying table 63 presents home ownership figures for the pre-depression year of 1930³ as well as those obtained by this study for 1935-36. The data shown do not give any indication of the amount of debt on the owned homes, which may have increased markedly since 1930, but merely represent the number of families reporting themselves as home owners.⁴ In all the cities some decline in percentage of home ownership since 1930 is indicated. It was marked in Albany and especially in Gastonia.

³ Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, vol. VI, Families.

⁴ As a matter of fact, data collected in the present investigation (see Tabular Summary, sec. B, table 11) indicate that at least one-third of the owned homes in the white group and one-fifth of the owned homes in the Negro group were mortgaged. The proportion of owned homes which were mortgaged was lowest in the small cities in the case of the white families; among Negroes it was strikingly low in Mobile. The percentage of owned homes which were mortgaged by native complete families (relief and nonrelief), was as follows:

Families	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
White.....	56.5	41.4	51.3	37.4	33.2
Negro.....	46.9	18.6	41.7	46.2	38.1

TABLE 63.—*Percentage of home owners among families of specified color and nativity: 1935-36 Study of Consumer Purchases and 1930 census data*¹

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Nativity and color	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	1930 ¹	1935-36 Study ²	1930 ¹	1935-36 Study ²	1930 ¹	1935-36 Study ²	1930 ¹	1935-36 Study ²	1930 ¹	1935-36 Study ²
All families.....	29.0	27.7	35.2	34.1	31.3	29.9	27.3	20.3	24.8	20.4
White.....	36.2	33.7	44.8	43.9	38.9	35.8	26.8	19.6	34.8	26.0
Native.....	35.6	33.1	44.2	43.8	38.5	35.6	26.2	19.3	34.3	25.3
Foreign.....	47.6	45.3	52.9	45.5	51.4	44.0	59.2	(*)	48.4	(*)
Negro.....	15.6	15.3	20.7	20.5	19.9	20.3	29.2	22.7	17.7	16.5

¹ Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, vol. VI, Families.² Data of the present study.

* Insufficient number of cases in sample for computation of percentages.

The low percentage of home ownership in Albany was due to the presence of a large population of Negroes with very low incomes, among whom home ownership was found in less than one-fifth of the families. In Gastonia, on the other hand, the comparative absence of families owning homes is definitely related to the fact that a large proportion of the families in this city were in the wage-earner occupational group and also to the presence of company-owned homes which are rented to the mill workers. The evidence for the occupational influence on home ownership will appear when we discuss home ownership as related to occupation. The comparatively high percentage of home owners in Mobile is probably associated with the relatively large percentage of the population in the retired group of families. The tendency for families in a large city like Atlanta to move to the suburbs when buying a house may account for the lower rate of home ownership within the city limits of Atlanta as compared with Mobile and Columbia.

Home ownership was more common among the white group as a whole than among the Negro group as a whole in all the cities except Gastonia, being more than twice as frequent proportionately among white as among Negro families in Atlanta and Mobile. In Gastonia, however, a slightly larger proportion of Negro than white families owned their homes. That the relative infrequency of home ownership among Negro families as compared to white families was really only a reflection of lower incomes is demonstrated by the fact that, except in the income bands under \$750, native Negro complete families consistently owned their homes more frequently than did native white complete families in the same income brackets.⁵ This was true in all the occupational groups, even among wage-earner families. The low percentage of home ownership among all Negroes in Gastonia is therefore due to the concentration of Negro families in the low income classes. The high rate of home ownership among Negroes as

⁵ See table 14A of Tabular Summary, sec. B.

compared with white families in the upper income brackets is probably associated with the poorer facilities available to Negroes with equal incomes, who, therefore, may be forced to purchase homes in order to secure comfortable living quarters.

Home ownership among complete and incomplete families.—Among the white group, incomplete families were home owners relatively more frequently than were families which contained both the husband and wife. Among Negroes, the situation was just reversed except in Columbia where the proportions were about the same in the two family composition groups. The percentage of home owners among the complete and incomplete families (relief and nonrelief) was as follows:

Families	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
Native white:					
Complete.....	30.7	37.0	34.2	17.9	24.0
Incomplete.....	40.8	61.4	39.8	27.5	29.0
Native Negro:					
Complete.....	19.4	22.5*	20.0	23.5	16.9
Incomplete.....	10.3	17.6	20.5	21.5	15.8

The relationship of family composition to home ownership is illustrated by the accompanying figures for Atlanta:

*Percentage of home owners among complete families of specified type*¹

[Nonrelief families in Atlanta]

Families	Family type				
	I	II and III	IV and V	VI and VII	VIII and Other
Native white.....	32.1	25.9	44.1	27.2	39.9
Native Negro.....	25.0	16.8	27.7	19.7	31.1

¹ Family type:

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

It will be noted that families which contained adults in addition to the husband and wife (type IV, V, VIII, and other) owned their homes relatively more frequently, and those which contained young children (types II, III, VI, and VII) owned their homes less frequently than did families containing only the husband and wife (type I) in which the age composition varies from very young to old couples. This difference in ownership is doubtless due in part to the fact that the older families have had an opportunity to accumulate property

whereas the younger families have not.⁶ The fact that families with several adults tend to have higher incomes than those with young children also explains part of these differences in home tenure.

Home ownership by income classes.—In general, among the self-supporting families containing both husband and wife, the proportion which owned their homes increased as income increased, yet in the case of white families, and to a certain extent among Gastonia and Mobile Negro families, a comparatively large proportion of families in the lowest income brackets also owned their homes (see table 64). Information was not obtained regarding the length of time families had owned their homes, but the internal evidence presented by the schedule as to the character of the earnings, occupation, and age distribution suggests that those with low current income which owned homes in 1935–36 were families which had probably seen better years, during which the purchase of the home was undertaken. It should be noted, furthermore, that by segregating the relief from the non-relief families at the lowest income levels we get a selected group in the nonrelief population, a group of families with savings or credit facilities to draw upon.

TABLE 64.—Percentage of home owners among complete families, by income class

[Nonrelief families]

a. NATIVE WHITE FAMILIES

Income class	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	31	37	34	18	24
Relief.....	9	18	17	4	5
Nonrelief.....	34	39	36	20	27
Under \$500.....	21	24	5	5	(¹)
\$500–\$749.....	12	24	5	5	9
\$750–\$999.....	18	22	7	9	8
\$1,000–\$1,499.....	20	33	18	13	11
\$1,500–\$1,999.....	28	36	27	27	23
\$2,000–\$2,999.....	43	52	48	36	32
\$3,000 and over.....	56	67	60	70	56

b. NATIVE NEGRO FAMILIES

Income class	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	19	22	20	24	17
Relief.....	10	10	10	9	7
Nonrelief.....	24	26	22	26	19
Under \$250.....	8	17	7	20	7
\$250–\$499.....	9	18	9	15	11
\$500–\$749.....	10	23	13	26	18
\$750–\$999.....	22	32	32	54	36
\$1,000–\$1,499.....	40	48	47	50	55
\$1,500 and over.....	69	67	72	50	72

¹ Insufficient number of cases for computation of percentage.

⁶ For an analysis of the relationship between home ownership and age of head, the reader is referred to the discussion in Bureau of Labor Statistics Bull. No. 642 (vol. I), *Family Income in Chicago*.

Except for the non-relief families in the lowest brackets, whose current income is not entirely indicative of their economic status, an increasing proportion of home owners accompanied each rise in the income scale. In Atlanta, for instance, one in eight native white complete families at the \$500 to \$750 level was a home owner; at \$1,000 to \$1,500, one in five owned its living quarters; while every second family with an income of \$3,000 or more owned its place of residence.

The rise in home ownership among complete Negro families in this large Southeastern city was no less pronounced. Whereas, only 10 percent of the Negro families with incomes between \$500 and \$750 possessed their quarters, 40 percent in the \$1,000 to \$1,500 income class, and 69 percent receiving \$1,500 or more reported home ownership.

Significant increases are revealed in the other communities also, although the percentage varied widely between cities. As mentioned earlier, the proportion of Negro complete families in these four cities who were home owners was larger at almost every income level than the proportion among white families with comparable incomes.

Proportionately, about one-fifth to one-half as many relief as non-relief native white families, among those containing husband and wife, owned their homes (table 64). It will be remembered that, in some communities in the first year of the depression particularly, the possession of property such as a home would have made it impossible for the relief recipient to pass the necessary "means test." This stipulation varied from city to city. It was not uncommon, however, for banks to permit the occupant to retain nominal ownership in order to avoid the costs of foreclosure. The home-owning families in the relief group may be taken to represent those families which had not used up the resources represented by the investment in their homes, or which had not been able to liquidate the investment, before applying for public help. For those which retained their homes, it may be assumed that normal expenses and taxes on the home were probably not cared for during the current year.

Home ownership by occupation.—Among nonrelief families containing both husband and wife, the wage-earner group as a whole had a lower percentage of home ownership than any other occupational group; this situation prevailed in both races and in all cities (table 65). The proportion varied from 19 to 32 percent among white families in this group in four of the cities. In Gastonia, however, only 8 percent of the wage-earner families owned their homes. This extremely low proportion reflects the presence of many company-owned homes which the mill operatives rent from their employers. Among the white families, those of retired or unemployed persons not on relief, or of farm operators, owned their homes most frequently; those of the business and professional classes had the next largest

proportion of home owners, while clerical families had a somewhat smaller percentage. In the case of the Negro group, on the other hand, the clerical families, which constituted only a small proportion (4 percent or less) of all the nonrelief complete Negro families, showed a higher rate of home ownership than almost any other group, white or Negro, in any of the five cities; from over half to three-fourths of all the families in this occupational group reported themselves as home owners.

TABLE 65.—Percentage of home owners, by occupational group

[Nonrelief complete families]

a. NATIVE WHITE FAMILIES

Occupational group	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
Wage earner.....	29	32	20	8	19
Clerical.....	32	38	36	36	22
Business and professional.....	42	48	49	44	35
Other.....	54	65	63	57	65

b. NATIVE NEGRO FAMILIES

Occupational group	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
Wage earner.....	19	23	18	24	14
Clerical.....	61	65	75	(*)	54
Business and professional.....	49	46	49	41	51

* Insufficient number of cases for computation of percentage.

These occupational differences in rate of home ownership are, however, clearly related to income. In Atlanta, for example, complete white nonrelief wage-earner families in the income brackets over \$1,250 owned their homes more frequently than did clerical families at this income level, and in the income bands over \$1,750 (with the exception of \$5,000 and over) the wage-earner families surpassed both clerical and business and professional families in relative frequency of home ownership. The implication is, therefore, that the wage-earner families in the income bands which suggest relative stability of employment were even more eager to own their homes than families with the same incomes in other occupational groups.⁷ Analogous situations were apparent also among the white families in the other cities. In the case of the Negro group, the infrequency of families in the white-collar occupations precludes a comparison by occupation and income.

Imputed income from home ownership.—The average amount of imputed income derived from home ownership is related to a number

⁷ The greater frequency of home ownership among wage-earner families as compared with families in other occupational groups may be associated with age. Income band for income band, the heads of wage-earner families were likely to be older than heads of families in other occupational groups. See the bulletin in this series based on Chicago data, ch. V.

of factors, such as real estate values in the community, the presence or absence of mortgages and the amount of the mortgage when present, the amount of money necessary to keep the house in repair, and the rental value of the dwelling.

The average amount of income imputed by virtue of home ownership to all nonrelief home-owning complete families and to families in the different occupational groups in the five cities is shown in the accompanying table (table 66). In terms of the effect of this item on the income of native complete families in the communities as a whole, including both owners and renters, less than \$100 was added to family income in four of the cities and only \$109 in the fifth city as a result of imputing income to home owners.⁸

Among the occupations, the business and professional families in the white group derived more imputed income than either the clerical or wage-earner families from home ownership, due partly to the higher rental value of their homes, income level for income level,⁹ and partly to the larger proportion of high income families in the business and professional group. The exceptionally large amount of imputed income among the retired and nonemployed families in Columbia helps to account for the higher median income reported for this group in chapter III.

TABLE 66.—Average amount of nonmoney income from housing imputed to home owners, by occupational group

a. NATIVE WHITE COMPLETE FAMILIES

Occupational group	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All home owners	\$249	\$210	\$327	\$204	\$277
Relief	125	108	202	86	152
Nonrelief	254	215	332	208	280
Wage earner	193	151	248	141	223
Clerical	246	216	284	203	248
Business and professional	309	273	386	256	314
Other	290	276	521	(*)	(*)

b. NATIVE NEGRO COMPLETE FAMILIES

Occupational group	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All home owners	\$129	\$83	\$108	\$57	\$60
Relief	89	54	62	61	43
Nonrelief	137	86	113	57	61
Wage earner	124	80	102	53	51
Clerical	160	127	123	(*)	90
Business and professional	164	99	148	74	82
Other	118	87	(*)	(*)	(*)

* Fewer than 10 cases.

⁸ See Tabular Summary, sec. B, table 2.

⁹ See Tabular Summary, sec. B, table 14; see also the discussion of occupational differences in rentals paid, p. 105.

Since homes owned by Negro families had on the average lower rental values than did those of white families, the income imputed to Negroes from home ownership was less than that allocated to the income of the white families from this source.

Nonmoney income among Negro clerical families was about the same as among business and professional families in Atlanta; it was higher than among business and professional families in Mobile and Albany, and lower in Columbia, indicating that as between these two occupational groups there was no consistent tendency for one group to receive more in the form of imputed income than the other. Wage-earner families, however, received less imputed income than any of the other gainfully employed families, both because of the lower rental value of their homes at given income levels and because they tended to concentrate more heavily at the lower levels.

Median income of renters and owners.—The median income for families which owned their homes was uniformly and strikingly higher than that of renting families (table 67). This is to be expected since home ownership was more common in the upper income brackets and since part of the income of home owners was derived from the owned home itself. It is interesting to note in this connection, however, that the difference in median incomes in favor of the home owners was very much greater than the average amount of imputed income, indicating that even without the addition of the imputed income the home owners were probably better off than the renters, so far as income is concerned. Among white families, owners averaged from \$600 (in Mobile) to over \$1,000 (in Columbia) more than did renters in median income. Within the white-collar occupational groups, however, the differences were not so pronounced between the two home tenure groups; but were nevertheless considerable. The median incomes of wage earners who were home owners exceeded those of renters by as much as \$1,004 in Albany, while the smallest difference was found in Mobile where the home-owning families received \$465 more income during the year than did the renters in this occupational group.

Negro home owners also secured higher median incomes than did the renters. Generally speaking, several hundreds of dollars more were received by owners, both among the combined occupational groups and within each group. Whereas the median incomes of Negro renters varied from \$428 in Albany to \$695 in Atlanta, those of owners ranged from \$653 in Gastonia to \$1,138 in Atlanta.

TABLE 67.—Median income of home owners and renters, by occupational group

[Nonrelief complete families]

a. NATIVE WHITE FAMILIES

Occupational group	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Rent-ers	Own-ers	Rent-ers	Own-ers	Rent-ers	Own-ers	Rent-ers	Own-ers	Rent-ers	Own-ers
All home owners.....	\$1, 670	\$2, 377	\$1, 312	\$1, 938	\$1, 662	\$2, 703	\$1, 069	\$1, 951	\$1, 619	\$2, 618
Wage earner.....	1, 284	2, 046	1, 056	1, 521	1, 212	2, 185	975	1, 576	1, 322	2, 326
Clerical.....	1, 873	2, 480	1, 569	2, 037	1, 829	2, 530	1, 414	1, 973	1, 769	2, 575
Business and professional.....	2, 218	2, 951	1, 769	2, 640	2, 451	3, 340	1, 772	2, 823	1, 901	3, 063

b. NATIVE NEGRO FAMILIES

Occupational group	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Rent-ers	Own-ers	Rent-ers	Own-ers	Rent-ers	Own-ers	Rent-ers	Own-ers	Rent-ers	Own-ers
All home owners.....	\$695	\$1, 138	\$527	\$709	\$590	\$936	\$491	\$653	\$428	\$714
Wage earner.....	693	1, 058	532	717	626	852	484	696	389	686
Clerical.....	1, 014	2, 022	708	2, 115	500	1, 286	(*)	650	650	2, 083
Business and professional.....	717	1, 258	622	729	750	1, 338	708	917	619	1, 000

* Fewer than 10 cases.

Rent as pay.—When computing total family income, the rental value of the quarters given as part of the employment arrangement was regarded as part of the family income. Housing received as payment applied, however, to less than 2 percent of the relief and nonrelief complete families in both races in all the cities. The average monthly rent received by such families was as follows:

Families	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
Native white.....	\$28. 50	\$18. 00	\$29. 92	\$22. 08	\$23. 50
Native Negro.....	12. 75	10. 08	12. 92	10. 25	8. 08

As compared with average rents among all native complete families shown below, the above rents run somewhat higher.

Housing Expenditures

Average rents by race and income classes.—The cities surveyed in the Southeast varied markedly in the general rent level. Atlanta, at one extreme, had an average rent of \$17.80, while in Gastonia, at the other extreme, the average rent charged was \$9.90. If the rents of white and Negro families are considered separately the intercity differences are reduced for the Negro group. The average rent of the colored families ranged from \$5.60 per month in Albany to \$10.00 in Atlanta. As subsequent discussion will show, these low average housing expenditures of Negroes may be attributed to their low income level as well as to their lower rents at given income brackets.

TABLE 68.—Average monthly rent reported by renting families

[All families, relief and nonrelief]

Families	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	\$17. 80	\$13. 20	\$17. 60	\$9. 90	\$10. 50
White.....	22. 70	18. 70	24. 40	10. 80	18. 40
Native.....	22. 60	18. 40	24. 10	10. 70	18. 10
Foreign.....	25. 20	22. 20	33. 50	(*)	(*)
Negro.....	10. 00	7. 80	8. 60	6. 70	5. 60

* Insufficient number of cases upon which to compute average.

White families paid, in four cities, more than twice as high rents as Negroes. Only in Gastonia did the average monthly housing expense of the white group fall as low as \$10.80; in Atlanta rent averaged \$22.75 for white families. In line with the higher income of foreign white families as compared with native, the average rent paid by the small foreign-born group exceeded that of the native born in the three Southeastern communities in which the foreign born were sufficiently numerous to warrant analysis. There were so few cases of foreign-born families, however, that there is no material difference between the average rent paid by all white families and that paid by native white.

There was no consistent tendency for the incomplete families to pay either more or less rent as compared with the complete families (see table 69).

Although wide differences existed in the average rents of families in these five Southeastern cities, in every community a consistent rise in amount of rent occurred at each higher income level, beginning with the \$500 to \$750 bracket (see table 70). While at given income intervals Atlanta rents averaged slightly higher than in the other communities, similar progressive increases accompanied rise in income in each city.

Gastonia's complete white families consistently averaged lower rents than did families in the other communities, both for all income classes combined and at given income levels. As later analysis will show, this difference may be attributed partly to the occupational make-up of this community (wage earners with their comparatively low rents being relatively more numerous in Gastonia than in the other cities), and partly to the presence of many company-owned homes which have low rentals.

TABLE 69.—Average monthly rent reported by incomplete white and Negro families

	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Non-relief	Relief	Non-relief	Relief	Non-relief	Relief	Non-relief	Relief	Non-relief	Relief
White families.....	\$22. 42	\$12. 80	\$21. 02	\$9. 00	\$25. 16	\$13. 67	\$12. 30	\$8. 47	\$17. 83	\$10. 25
Negro families.....	10. 34	7. 40	7. 95	6. 48	8. 06	7. 32	6. 82	6. 15	5. 41	5. 00

TABLE 70.—Average monthly rent reported by renting families with specified incomes

a. NATIVE WHITE COMPLETE FAMILIES

Income class	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	\$23. 30	\$18. 20	\$24. 50	\$10. 60	\$18. 60
Relief families.....	12. 60	11. 30	15. 40	7. 60	10. 40
Nonrelief families.....	25. 60	19. 10	25. 60	11. 00	19. 90
Under \$250.....	15. 10	13. 70	12. 50	6. 90	10. 50
\$250-\$499.....	12. 80	12. 70	11. 40	6. 40	9. 80
\$500-\$749.....	13. 60	12. 50	11. 00	6. 80	10. 70
\$750-\$999.....	14. 90	13. 90	13. 60	8. 00	12. 60
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	18. 40	15. 90	17. 40	9. 30	15. 60
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	19. 40	17. 80	19. 10	10. 30	16. 80
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	22. 80	19. 30	23. 90	13. 40	20. 70
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	27. 10	22. 50	28. 80	15. 60	22. 90
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	28. 30	24. 60	30. 40	18. 90	23. 40
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	32. 30	25. 60	33. 50	22. 60	24. 20
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	34. 60	29. 30	35. 00	28. 50	26. 00
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	40. 90	30. 70	40. 80	29. 40	30. 00
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	46. 20	39. 20	45. 70	38. 50	33. 80
\$5,000 and over.....	62. 60	49. 70	55. 70	(*)	(*)

b. NATIVE NEGRO COMPLETE FAMILIES

Income class	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	\$10. 70	\$8. 00	\$9. 10	\$6. 70	\$5. 80
Relief families.....	9. 20	7. 20	8. 10	6. 00	4. 80
Nonrelief families.....	11. 50	8. 30	9. 30	6. 90	6. 00
Under \$250.....	8. 90	6. 80	6. 80	6. 30	4. 80
\$250-\$499.....	9. 80	7. 70	8. 10	6. 30	5. 50
\$500-\$749.....	10. 60	8. 30	9. 30	6. 70	6. 70
\$750-\$999.....	11. 80	9. 10	10. 40	7. 80	7. 00
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	14. 20	10. 40	11. 20	11. 10	8. 80
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	15. 20	11. 60	13. 00	(*)	(*)
\$1,500 and over.....	18. 50	12. 30	17. 90	(*)	12. 50

* Fewer than 10 cases.

While the income range of the Negro families was more restricted than that of the white group, the pattern observed above, i. e., higher average rents with rises in the income scale, was very consistent among Negro families in each of these Southeast communities. In each income class in the Southeastern cities surveyed, the average rents of Negro families fell below those of the white group by several dollars, thus reflecting inferior housing available to the colored group.¹⁰

The most extreme example of differences in the rents paid by the two groups occurs in Mobile where white nonrelief families, even at the lowest income intervals did not average as little for their monthly rentals as did the Negroes in the highest income classes, i. e., \$1,500 and over.¹¹

There appeared to be a prevailing minimum rental, which varied from city to city, below which white tenant families found it difficult

¹⁰ Corroborating evidence of inferior housing of the Negro group may be found in tables to be presented in vol. II—on expenditures of families in the Southeast. Among nonrelief complete families, the percentage of Negroes living in homes which do not have the combined facilities of running hot water, inside flush toilet, and electricity is greater than for white families at practically every income level.

¹¹ See the Tabular Summary, pp. 137, 138, 140, 141, and 143, for the number of Negro families having incomes above this level in all 5 cities.

to find living quarters. This is evidenced in the bunching of rents around certain fixed amounts in the income bands under \$1,000. It may even be noted that the presence, in the lowest income bracket, of families which were supplementing their current income by savings or borrowings, produced among the white families the anomaly of a somewhat larger average rental at \$250 of current net income than at higher income levels. This paradox of large rentals in the lowest income groups reflects not merely a general inertia in adjusting expenditures for rent to their reduced income but also the availability of borrowed funds or savings. Families which had had higher incomes were apparently loath to move from their accustomed neighborhoods and living quarters, even when their incomes did not warrant their remaining. Obviously, rental payments were allowed to lapse in a considerable proportion of the cases where the rental chargeable to the tenant was greater than the total current family income. A more regular upward sequence of rents and income was characteristic of the rent figures for Negroes in all cities. Apparently most of the Negro families at the lowest income level in these cities were receiving incomes not far from those to which they were accustomed.

It is important to note that although average rentals followed income with a high degree of consistency, as we have just seen, nevertheless, within any one rental group, families with a wide range of income were to be found.¹² Thus, for example, in Atlanta, there were white families with annual incomes ranging all the way from as little as \$250 or less to as much as \$10,000 and over, which were living in houses with monthly rents between \$35 and \$40. Similarly, in the case of Atlanta Negroes, families with incomes ranging from less than \$250 to as much as \$4,000 were paying rents between \$20 and \$25. Rent data as an index of income must, therefore, be interpreted in the light of this great variability of income within single rent classes.

At comparable income levels wage-earner families tended to pay substantially lower rents than did the white-collar families; among the nonwage-earner groups, clerical families paid less than the business and professional families. Inasmuch as the wage-earner families were frequently larger than white-collar families in the same income levels, it appears that other expenditures, such as food, clothing, and the like, left less for housing among the wage-earner than among other families.

Rental value of owned homes.—Since most home owners belonged to the middle and higher income brackets it is not surprising to find that average rental value of owned homes ran considerably above average rents. In one city (Gastonia) among the white families containing both husband and wife the rental value of owned homes was almost three times that of rents reported by tenants. The relative disparity between rental values of owned and rented homes in the other South-

¹² See Tabular Summary, sec. B, table 13.

east communities was not so pronounced, but in no city was the average monthly rental of owned quarters less than \$12.00 higher than the rents of rented quarters of white families, as may be seen from the accompanying figures (table 71).

When comparisons are made within given income classes, rental values of owned homes still exceed rent of renting families (see Tabular Summary, sec. B, tables 12 and 13). Information on the housing facilities of the two groups which will be presented in a later bulletin indicates that, in general, the quarters of home owners were actually of higher grade than those of renters at given income levels.

TABLE 71.—Average monthly rent reported by renting families and rental value reported by home owners

[Complete families, relief and nonrelief]

	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
<i>Native white</i>					
Average rent.....	\$23.30	\$18.30	\$24.50	\$10.60	\$18.60
Average rental value.....	37.40	30.40	46.70	30.40	37.90
<i>Native Negro</i>					
Average rent.....	10.70	8.00	9.10	6.70	5.80
Average rental value.....	20.60	13.10	18.40	11.50	11.80

Rent and rental value as a proportion of income.—Both the rent and the rental value data bear out the normal expectation that in general the housing bill increases as income increases; but the rent burden, measured as a proportion of income falls most heavily on the lowest income groups and becomes progressively less with the rise in income scale (tables 72, 74, 75, and 76). In interpreting the ratio of rent to income we must remember that rent figures refer to the amount the tenant has contracted to pay, and may not be the amount he has actually paid during the year. In the lowest income groups, therefore, the actual ratio of rent to income is overstated for cases in which the tenant was unable to pay the rent which he reported and which is compared with his income.¹³ The relationship of rental value to income was also distorted in the case of the home owners who did not, during the year, pay the normal expenses such as taxes, insurance, and repairs, on their homes; or, at the other extreme, by home owners who had made very extensive repairs during the year, exceeding the estimated normal expense for homes having the specified rental value.¹⁴

¹³ It should be recalled also, that rents reported by families may include heat, light, refrigeration, or furnishings if charges for these items are included in the rent bill. Insofar as rent more frequently includes these items at the upper income levels than at the lower, the ratio of rent to income tends to be too high at the upper income groups.

¹⁴ See footnote on p. 92 of this chapter.

TABLE 72.—Rent of rented dwellings and rental value of owned homes as a percentage of income of native white families, by income class

[Complete families]

Income class	Percentage of income									
	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Rent ¹	Rental value ²	Rent ¹	Rental value ²	Rent ¹	Rental value ²	Rent ¹	Rental value ²	Rent ¹	Rental value ²
All families.....	17.0	16.7	15.7	16.0	16.6	17.0	11.3	14.4	13.7	13.4
Relief families.....	23.7	27.6	24.0	24.7	24.8	30.5	17.1	24.0	23.2	33.8
Nonrelief families.....	16.5	16.6	15.2	15.9	16.3	16.8	10.9	14.3	13.3	13.3
Under \$250.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(*)	-----	(³)	(*)	(³)	-----
\$250-\$499.....	40.5	67.9	37.8	57.5	36.2	(*)	18.7	(*)	30.1	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	25.9	41.9	24.0	35.5	20.7	48.6	12.9	36.3	20.4	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	20.6	34.6	19.4	27.0	18.9	34.2	11.0	25.8	17.4	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	19.6	27.9	17.1	22.5	18.4	31.9	9.8	23.8	16.6	25.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	17.1	23.9	15.7	20.6	16.8	28.7	9.2	18.4	14.8	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	17.1	20.9	14.5	18.9	18.0	25.7	10.0	17.1	15.4	23.4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	17.5	19.6	14.5	17.9	18.6	24.0	10.0	17.3	14.8	18.0
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	16.0	18.3	14.0	16.7	17.3	21.9	10.8	16.6	13.3	19.8
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	16.3	17.8	13.0	16.6	17.0	22.1	11.4	17.6	12.2	17.6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	15.3	17.7	13.0	15.4	15.5	19.2	12.7	15.1	11.5	16.8
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	14.6	15.6	11.0	13.8	14.4	17.8	10.7	13.4	10.7	14.7
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	12.6	14.0	10.7	13.3	12.6	15.5	10.4	11.6	9.1	12.5
\$5,000 and over.....	11.5	11.4	9.5	9.9	10.2	10.3	(*)	8.7	(*)	6.7

¹ Rent of tenant families as a percentage of their income.² Rental value of owned homes as a percentage of the income of home owners.³ Percentage is not given because net current incomes under \$250 formed only a fraction of current receipts, which included borrowing, drawing on savings, etc.

* Fewer than 10 cases.

TABLE 72a.—Total housing expense as a percentage of income of all native white families (renters and owners), by income class¹

[Complete families]

Income class	Percentage of income				
	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	16.9	15.8	16.7	11.9	13.6
Relief families.....	24.0	24.1	25.7	17.4	23.7
Nonrelief families.....	16.5	15.5	16.5	11.6	13.3
Under \$250.....	(²)	(²)	(*)	(²)	(²)
\$250-\$499.....	46.1	42.3	37.4	19.9	41.0
\$500-\$749.....	27.9	26.7	22.0	14.0	22.6
\$750-\$999.....	23.1	21.0	20.0	12.4	18.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	21.0	18.6	20.3	11.2	17.6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	18.8	17.6	19.5	10.8	15.7
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	18.1	16.1	19.8	11.8	16.9
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	18.1	15.7	20.2	12.1	15.7
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	17.0	15.3	19.2	12.8	15.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	16.9	14.7	19.4	13.4	13.6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	16.4	14.4	17.5	13.7	13.7
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	15.1	12.6	16.1	12.3	12.5
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	13.4	12.6	14.5	11.2	11.2
\$5,000 and over.....	11.5	9.8	10.3	8.7	6.3

¹ Rent of tenant families and rental value of owned homes as a percentage of the income of renters and owners combined.² Percentage is not given because net current incomes under \$250 formed only a fraction of current receipts, which included borrowing, drawing on savings, etc.

* Fewer than 10 cases.

It must be recalled that the nonmoney income from the owned home was added to the money income of the owner families. This had the effect of raising the income brackets in which the owners were

classified above the ones in which they would have been placed if only their money income had been included. Yet, as we see from tables 72 and 74, at comparable income levels the ratio of rental value to total income (including imputed income) for home owners was as high or higher than the ratio of rent to income, which meant money income, in the case of the renters. This would naturally follow, since we found that at given money income levels the home owners reported housing of higher value than the renters at the corresponding income levels.

In the large and middle-sized cities, white families allocated between 16 and 17 percent of their incomes to housing. Rent took a smaller proportion of the income of families in Gastonia and Albany than in the larger communities. In every city the proportion of income assumed by rent or rental value consistently declined with each rise in income, despite the fact that the actual amount of rent increased. In all cities, except among white renters in Gastonia the decline in proportion of income going for rent was pronounced. Within given income brackets, however, wide intercity variations in housing expense were found. Up to \$1,500, families in Atlanta devoted a larger share of their incomes to rent than did families in the other four Southeastern cities surveyed. Above this income level, however, the families in Columbia appeared to have higher housing expenses than did those of Atlanta, but the differences between these two urban centers were not very great. Families in Gastonia, on the other hand, at practically every income level, spent the smallest percentage for rent.

At the \$500 to \$750 level, in the four cities other than Gastonia, from one-fourth to one-fifth of the income was devoted to rent. Owners in this bracket, however, occupied homes whose rental value approximated between one-third and one-half of their current incomes. The reduction in the rent-income ratio accompanied each rise in the income scale until at \$1,500 to \$1,750, families in four cities allocated between 15 and 18 percent of their incomes to rent, and between 19 and 26 percent to rental value of owned homes. Gastonia families, at this income level, reported rents amounting to 10 percent and rental values constituting 17 percent of their incomes. At the \$3,000 to \$4,000 income class, rent comprised 11 percent of the current family incomes in three cities, while in Atlanta and Columbia, rent formed between 14 and 15 percent. Rental values continued to exceed these percentages. At the top income bracket of \$5,000 or more, housing expenditures in the large and middle-sized cities averaged approximately one-tenth of family income.

Aside from the higher land values found in big urban centers, the prevalence of a larger apartment house population in Atlanta explains

TABLE 73.—Percentage of families occupying specified types of dwellings

[Complete families, relief and nonrelief]

a. NATIVE WHITE FAMILIES

Type of dwelling	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned
All dwellings.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
One-family.....	57	92	78	94	63	93	94	98	57	90
Two-family.....	21	6	14	4	25	5	4	1	26	7
Apartment.....	21	1	6	1	10	1	1	-----	14	2
Other.....	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	1

b. NATIVE NEGRO FAMILIES

Type of dwelling	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned
All dwellings.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
One-family.....	45	93	80	98	87	97	98	100	50	95
Two-family.....	43	5	16	1	10	1	1	-----	49	5
Apartment.....	11	1	2	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	1	-----
Other.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	-----	-----	-----

the relatively high rent-income ratio (see table 73). Since apartment rents frequently include items such as light, refrigeration, heat, and telephone, the rental rate reported is not comparable with that of private residences.

The relationship between income and housing may be expressed more concisely if the data for the owners and renters are combined as in table 72 a. In every city the proportion of income allocated to housing dropped with rises in income level. Comparing given income classes, however, certain intercity differences are noteworthy. Families with incomes under \$1,250 had higher housing expenditures in Atlanta than did families of comparable incomes in the other communities. Above \$1,250 housing expenses of Columbia families exceeded those of the other cities at every income level (except for Atlanta at the income level of \$5,000 and over). Gastonia families secured lower cost housing.

Although the Negro group as a whole devoted a larger proportion of income to rent than did the white group in all five cities, within any one income interval, Negroes paid a smaller percentage of their income in rent. Thus, the large proportion of the aggregate income of the Negro group devoted to rent was due to the fact that Negro families were concentrated in the lowest income classes, in which the ratio of rent to income was high.

The extent to which the rent-income ratio of families containing both husband and wife are indicative of the white and Negro renting families as a whole may be gaged from the accompanying table 75 for Atlanta. These figures show that the generalizations thus far

put forth regarding the relation of rent to income among native white complete families hold also for the white family tenants as a whole. Incomplete families did, however, tend to devote a higher proportion of their current income to rent than did the complete families in all income brackets up to \$2,000, above which the complete families appeared, with the exception of the \$3,000 to \$5,000 class, to allocate a little more for rent. The same tendency existed among the Negro incomplete group. Among families with incomes below \$1,000, rent secured a larger portion of the family income of incomplete Negro families than it did of the income of complete families while at the higher income levels the tendency was reversed.

TABLE 74.—*Rent of rented dwellings and rental value of owned homes as a percentage of income of native Negro families, by income class*

[Complete families]

Income class	Percentage of income									
	Atlanta		Mobile		Columbia		Gastonia		Albany	
	Rent ¹	Rental value ²	Rent ¹	Rental value ²	Rent ¹	Rental value ²	Rent ¹	Rental value ²	Rent ¹	Rental value ²
All families.....	20.3	19.8	18.7	19.4	19.4	19.7	16.2	20.0	16.0	15.9
Relief families.....	25.7	27.0	25.6	32.7	27.2	25.9	19.7	41.4	20.8	25.9
Nonrelief families.....	18.4	19.0	17.2	18.7	17.9	19.3	15.7	19.6	15.2	15.5
Under \$250.....	63.6	86.5	44.8	63.3	44.8	(*)	44.2	(*)	31.1	38.4
\$250-\$499.....	30.2	50.1	24.0	35.5	25.4	40.9	19.5	33.1	17.8	29.7
\$500-\$749.....	20.4	30.3	16.3	23.2	18.1	27.1	13.6	21.4	13.2	20.8
\$750-\$999.....	16.6	25.8	12.9	18.5	14.8	23.0	11.0	17.4	10.2	18.5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	15.3	22.0	11.2	16.4	12.1	22.0	12.2	15.1	9.6	15.5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	13.4	18.8	10.3	14.4	11.4	17.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	10.5
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	12.0	17.3	8.4	12.7	12.2	17.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	10.2
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	10.6	14.6	7.1	10.5	(*)	13.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,500 and over.....	9.7	11.5	(*)	7.9	(*)	11.0	-----	-----	-----	(*)

¹ Rent of tenant families as a percentage of their income.

² Rental value of owned homes as a percentage of the income of home owners.

* Fewer than 10 cases.

TABLE 74a.—*Housing expense as a percentage of income of native Negro families, by income class¹*

[Complete families]

Income class	Percentage of income				
	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	20.2	18.9	19.5	17.1	16.0
Relief families.....	25.8	26.3	27.1	21.7	21.2
Nonrelief families.....	18.5	17.6	18.2	16.7	15.3
Under \$250.....	65.4	48.0	46.2	48.1	31.6
\$250-\$499.....	32.1	26.1	26.7	21.6	19.1
\$500-\$749.....	21.4	17.9	19.3	15.6	14.6
\$750-\$999.....	18.6	14.7	17.5	14.4	13.2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	17.5	13.5	16.2	13.6	12.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	16.2	12.6	14.6	(*)	9.5
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	15.2	11.0	15.7	(*)	9.3
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	13.5	9.5	12.7	(*)	8.3
\$2,500 and over.....	11.2	7.2	11.1	-----	(*)

¹ Rent of tenant families and rental value of owned homes as a percentage of the income of renters and owners combined.

* Fewer than 10 cases.

TABLE 75.—Rent as a percentage of income among complete and incomplete renting families in Atlanta, by income class

a. WHITE FAMILIES

Income class	All white families*	Native white		
		Total	Complete	Incomplete
All families.....	Percent 18.9	Percent 17.9	Percent 17.0	Percent 24.1
Relief families.....	26.5	23.6	23.7	23.3
Nonrelief families.....	18.0	17.4	16.5	24.2
Under \$500.....	41.6	51.1	46.9	53.3
\$500-\$749.....	25.7	30.6	25.9	37.4
\$750-\$999.....	20.6	22.8	20.6	28.2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	19.9	20.9	19.6	26.8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	16.7	17.6	17.1	26.0
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	17.2	17.8	17.1	23.9
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	17.6	17.7	17.5	21.4
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	16.0	16.1	16.2	15.5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	15.2	14.9	15.3	11.6
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	14.1	14.1	14.0	16.5
\$5,000 and over.....	10.4	11.1	11.2	10.5

b. NATIVE NEGRO FAMILIES

Income class	Total	Complete	Incomplete
	Percent	Percent	Percent
All families.....	23.7	20.3	30.6
Relief families.....	30.8	25.7	42.2
Nonrelief families.....	21.4	18.4	27.1
Under \$500.....	38.0	33.1	40.5
\$500-\$749.....	21.2	20.4	22.7
\$750-\$999.....	17.0	16.6	18.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	15.1	15.3	14.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	11.9	13.4	10.0
\$1,500 and over.....	10.7	11.3	6.6

* In computing this column, rent data for foreign-born families were included. They are not presented separately in the table, however, because there were too few cases upon which to compute reliable percentages.

TABLE 76.—Rent as a percentage of income among renting families of specified occupational groups

[Nonrelief complete families]

a. NATIVE WHITE FAMILIES

Income class	Atlanta			Mobile			Columbia			Gastonia			Albany		
	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional
All families.....	14.8	17.4	16.6	15.2	15.4	15.0	14.4	18.3	16.1	8.8	14.3	14.7	13.3	13.7	12.7
Under \$500.....	34.8	62.8	58.0	40.1	43.0	47.2	29.8	(*)	52.4	17.9	(*)	37.3	28.2	40.9	40.9
\$500-\$999.....	19.7	25.2	29.9	19.3	21.5	26.8	16.6	26.8	26.7	10.7	16.7	21.3	17.1	19.8	23.1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	15.6	21.1	22.0	14.6	18.0	18.6	13.5	22.7	23.1	7.8	15.5	17.7	15.4	15.2	16.7
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	14.1	19.0	20.1	12.7	15.4	16.2	14.4	20.4	21.0	7.0	14.1	15.3	13.2	15.7	16.8
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	12.3	16.7	17.2	11.1	13.8	14.4	13.2	17.2	17.7	7.0	13.0	15.3	10.8	12.4	13.5
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	10.2	13.8	14.8	9.6	9.5	11.7	11.6	14.0	14.3	(*)	11.7	11.3	8.4	10.4	11.1
\$5,000 and over.....	6.5	11.4	11.3	(*)	(*)	9.5	(*)	9.5	10.2	-----	-----	(*)	-----	(*)	4.3

b. NATIVE NEGRO FAMILIES

All families.....	18.4	13.7	20.4	17.1	12.3	20.7	17.8	15.8	20.0	15.4	(*)	17.5	15.3	12.6	14.6
Under \$500.....	31.7	28.9	45.7	26.3	27.3	36.8	26.6	24.0	38.1	21.2	(*)	31.0	20.1	17.2	18.8
\$500-\$999.....	18.4	18.2	20.7	14.8	16.3	17.6	16.8	(*)	20.8	13.0	(*)	17.4	12.4	14.8	13.6
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	14.1	15.1	20.8	10.2	(*)	15.2	11.4	(*)	14.8	10.5	-----	(*)	8.8	(*)	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	11.3	12.5	13.9	7.9	(*)	10.2	9.5	(*)	20.4	(*)	-----	(*)	7.0	(*)	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	9.1	10.3	13.6	5.1	(*)	(*)	7.6	(*)	(*)	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

* Fewer than 5 cases.

For the comparison of average rents as a proportion of income by occupational groups, the data given in table 76 are confined to non-relief complete families. In most cities, as we have already seen, the business and professional families paid higher rents than the clerical families which, in turn, paid more than the wage-earner families. Within the same income classes, furthermore, the rents paid by the business and professional families represented a higher percentage of their family income than did the rents of the other occupational classes. This is true at practically every income level in each of the cities. The wage-earner families spent the smallest proportion of their incomes for rent. The rents paid by the clerical families tended to occupy an intermediate position at any given income level, both in respect to amounts paid and the proportion of income allotted to rent. These data indicate a persistent effort on the part of the white-collar workers, even perhaps at the cost of borrowing, drawing on savings, or lapsing their bills, to maintain their social positions as represented by housing standards.

Chapter VII

Family Income Structure by Cities

Similarities and contrasts in income structure of the five Southeastern cities have been emphasized throughout the preceding chapters. The search for generalizations which pertain to the incomes of various social and economic groups within the region has inevitably obscured the income pattern of each city. For readers whose interest lies in the family income structure of any or all of the five Southeastern communities, a restatement by cities is now presented.

Atlanta

With respect to median income, Atlanta ranked second among the five Southeastern cities included in this report. One-half of the family population of this large city secured annual incomes of more than \$1,208, a figure only \$22 less than the median income of Columbia's families. Despite the relatively high median income found in Atlanta, almost one out of every five families was dependent upon public assistance at some time during the year; this proportion was larger than the corresponding proportion in the other five communities.

With only 2 percent of the city's population classified as foreign born in the 1930 census, approximately two-thirds of Atlanta's families were native white and one-third Negro.

The occupational distribution of families in Atlanta differed from that of the other four cities in that the proportion of families classified as wage earners was smaller (52 percent) while families following clerical pursuits were proportionately more numerous (20 percent). Similarly, families which derived their chief earned income from professional or salaried business activities were relatively more frequent in Atlanta (12 percent) than in any of the other four cities except Columbia. Of the remaining families, 11 percent engaged in independent business and 5 percent were without occupation or were farmers living within the city limits.

Native White Families

The median income of \$1,706 attained by Atlanta's native white complete families was approximately \$200 greater than that received by all the native white families in this city. Of the husband-wife families, 13 percent received public assistance at some time during

the year; approximately the same proportion of families (14 percent) were self-supporting but received less than \$1,000 annual income. Incomes between \$1,000 and \$2,000 were secured by 33 percent of all native white complete families; 22 percent had between \$2,000 and \$3,000 for the year, and 17 percent were recipients of incomes which equalled or exceeded \$3,000.

Income of occupational groups.—The median income for wage earners who represented 38 percent of all Atlanta native white families, was \$1,165, an average income higher than that of wage earners in any of the other cities. Clerical families ranked second in order of frequency, constituting 29 percent of the native white group. One-half of the families in this occupational category received incomes for the year which exceeded \$1,868. The 12 percent of native white families which engaged in independent business obtained a median income of only \$1,062, a figure lower even than that for wage earners in Atlanta and the lowest for the independent business families in all five Southeastern cities. The occupational groups of salaried professional (median income \$2,078), salaried business (\$2,906) and independent professional (\$3,145) together comprised only 16 percent of the native white families. The remainder, or 5 percent of the group, consisted primarily of retired and nonemployed families. Such families had a median income of only \$421, the lowest in the five cities.

Income of family composition groups.—Of the native white families in Atlanta, three out of four contained both husband and wife. The median income of these complete families was \$1,706 for the year, for the incomplete families, \$940. The influence of family composition upon income was further indicated by the consistency with which family type VIII (three or four adults in addition to the married couple) obtained the highest incomes. Atlanta families of such composition received a median income of \$2,730 but they comprised only between 2 and 3 percent of all of Atlanta's complete families. The most prevalent family type among the complete families was that of husband and wife only, approximately one-fourth of the complete families were of this type. Almost 22 percent of the families were of type IV, which contained at least one person over 16 and sometimes one other person, in addition to the husband and wife, and 17 percent of the complete families were of type II which included a child under 16.

The average number of persons per husband-wife family was 3.8. Families receiving relief contained an average of one person more than did nonrelief families (4.6 as compared with 3.6).

Sources of family income.—Approximately 90 percent of the aggregate income of native white families in Atlanta consisted of earnings from gainful occupations. Of the other 10 percent, slightly more than half represented money income from sources other than earnings and the remainder was nonmoney income arising largely from home

ownership. The contribution of the principal earners amounted to about 76 percent of the total while supplementary earnings accounted for 12 percent. Earnings from work not attributable to family members, such as net revenue from roomers and boarders and casual work for pay done in the home, supplied approximately 2 percent of the aggregate income of native white families.

Home tenure and income.—Three-tenths of the families containing both husband and wife, as compared with four-tenths of the incomplete families, owned their homes. The proportion of home owners increased with each rise in income above the \$500 level until, among families with incomes of \$5,000 and over, almost 6 out of every 10 nonrelief complete families were home owners.

Home owners among complete families which did not receive public assistance had an average of \$254 in nonmoney income from housing. That this imputed income alone does not account for the greater incomes of owners than of renters is evidenced by the great disparity between the median incomes of these two groups, \$2,377 for owners as contrasted with \$1,670 for renters.

An average monthly rent of \$25.60 was reported by nonrelief families containing both husband and wife. This average rent represented approximately one-sixth of family income.

Native Negro Families

The median income of \$632 found for Atlanta Negro families containing both husband and wife was the largest for this group in the Southeastern cities. One-third of these families, however, were on relief at some time during the year. The remaining two-thirds of the group was divided evenly between nonrelief families having less than \$750 annual income and those having incomes of \$750 or more.

Income of occupational groups.—Wage-earner families, which constituted the bulk of the Negro group in each of the five cities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in this region, formed a smaller proportion of this group in Atlanta than in the other cities but still made up 83 percent of the Negro family population. Their median income of \$476 was the highest for the five cities studied. Families in the clerical occupations comprised 3 percent of all Negro families; they received a median income of \$1,054 which was significantly higher than that of clerical families in the other cities. The 7 percent of Negro families engaged in independent business and the 4 percent in the professions and in salaried business, when combined, received a median income of \$606. Families without earnings or farmers living within the city limits comprised 4 percent of the Negro family population; they obtained a median income of only \$136 for the year.¹

¹ A large proportion of these families had been on relief at some time during the year, and this figure does not include the value of direct relief, either in cash or kind.

Income of family composition groups.—The proportion of Atlanta Negro families which lacked a married couple was greater than the corresponding proportion for Atlanta whites or the proportions for Negroes in any of the other four cities. Almost half (44 percent) of these Negro families were incomplete in this sense, and their median income of \$332 was lower than that of the complete families by \$300. Of every 10 complete families 3 contained husband and wife only, 2 were of type IV which had one person over 16 in addition to the married couple and sometimes one other person, and 1 was of type II which included one child under 16 years of age. As with Atlanta white families, type VIII, including 5 or 6 adults, had the highest median income (\$1,057) but less than 2 percent of the complete families were of this composition.

Negro families in Atlanta were only slightly larger in average size than the white families—3.9 persons per complete family; only at the upper income levels were the Negro families considerably larger than the white. Negro complete families on relief averaged 4.3 members as compared with 3.7 persons per self-supporting family. Nonrelief Negro families receiving as much as \$2,000 for the year were larger than white families with corresponding incomes and had an average of 4.4 persons per complete family.

Sources of family income.—A slightly larger proportion (93 percent) of the total income of Negro families than of white families was derived from earnings. Money income other than earnings and nonmoney income from housing were of approximately equal importance in making up the other 7 percent of aggregate income. Supplementary earners supplied a larger proportion of all income (18 percent) among the Negroes than among the whites. About 72 percent of the income was contributed by principal earners while 3 percent consisted of earnings not attributable to individuals.

Home tenure and income.—Among the Negroes, home ownership was more prevalent in the families containing both husband and wife than in the incomplete group, two-tenths versus one-tenth. In families with incomes of \$1,500 and over, about 7 out of 10 nonrelief complete families were home owners. Nonrelief families headed by a married couple received an average of \$137 in nonmoney income from home ownership; this amount was larger than for the other four cities. Their median income of \$1,138 varied more widely from the median income of renters (\$695) than in any of the other cities with the exception of Albany. Nonrelief complete families which were renters paid an average of \$11.50 for rent, which amounted to 18 percent of their income.

Mobile

Mobile stood fourth among the five cities, with respect to median family income; the dividing point occurred at \$824. Of all families, 16 percent received relief at some time during the year.

Foreign-born individuals were relatively more numerous in Mobile than in the other four cities but nevertheless comprised only 3 percent of the population, according to the 1930 census. Approximately two-fifths of the families were Negro.

Of every 100 families in Mobile, 59 derived their chief earned income from wage-earner occupations and 15 followed clerical pursuits. Of the 21 families engaged in business and professional occupations, more than half were classified as in independent business.

Native White Families

One-half of the native white families in Mobile received annual incomes of less than \$1,269; for the families which contained both husband and wife, the dividing point occurred at \$1,420. Of the complete families, 10 percent received relief at some time during the year while 24 percent were self-supporting on incomes of less than \$1,000. Only 12 percent of the native white complete families secured incomes of \$3,000 or more.

Income of occupational groups.—Four out of every ten native white families in Mobile derived their chief earnings from wage-earner occupations. These families obtained a median annual income of \$975. The 25 percent of the group which engaged in clerical occupations averaged \$1,626 in income for the year. Constituting 13 percent of the native white family population, independent business families received a median income of \$1,188. The independent and salaried professional and the salaried business groups together comprised 14 percent of the families. The salaried professional families had a median income of \$1,848 while the independent professional and salaried business families obtained median incomes of \$2,750 and \$2,534 respectively. Of the Mobile native white families, 7 percent were without earners or were farm families living within the city limits. Their median income of \$436 was only slightly higher than that of Atlanta families in this category.

Income of family composition groups.—Mobile's white family population contained a larger proportion of incomplete families than was found among the native white group in the other Southeastern cities. Almost three-tenths of the native white families lacked a husband or wife or both. The incomplete families received a median income of only \$784 while the families containing both husband and wife received \$1,419 as a median annual income. Family type I with husband-wife only and type IV, with an additional person over 16,

and sometimes another person, were about equally prevalent among the complete families, together comprising about four-tenths of the group.

Families receiving public assistance had an average size of 4.7 members per complete family while the nonrelief families averaged 4.0. The average size of complete relief and nonrelief families combined was 4.1 persons.

Sources of family income.—Earnings were relatively less important in Mobile than in the larger city of Atlanta but still constituted more than 86 percent of the total income. Money income from sources other than earnings supplied 8 percent of the aggregate while the remaining 6 percent consisted of nonmoney income from housing. Approximately 10 percent of the aggregate income represented earnings attributed to family members other than the chief breadwinner. The latter contributed 75 percent of the total income of native white families in this city while 2 percent of all family income consisted of earnings from keeping roomers and boarders and from casual work in the home.

Home tenure and income.—Approximately three-fifths of the incomplete families reported home ownership. Slightly less than two-fifths of the complete families were home owners; this proportion was the highest in the five Southeastern cities. Among nonrelief families containing both husband and wife, we see that in the highest income group, \$3,000 and over, 67 percent of such families owned their homes. An average of \$215 in nonmoney income was imputed to home owners. Their median income of \$1,938 was more than \$600 higher than the median for renters. Renting families in the nonrelief complete group paid an average rent of \$19.10, an amount which represented 15 percent of their income.

Native Negro Families

Families which contained both husband and wife received a median income of \$481. Approximately one-fourth of these families (23 percent) secured public assistance during the year studied. More than two out of four (55 percent) were in the nonrelief group but had annual incomes of less than \$750. The remaining families comprised 22 percent of the Negro complete group and were divided almost equally into those having incomes between \$750 and \$1,000 and those securing \$1,000 or more.

Income of occupational groups.—The median income for the 87 percent of all native Negro families classified as wage earners amounted to \$393. Only 2 percent engaged in the clerical occupations. They had a median income of \$642. Another 2 percent were professional or salaried business families. These groups, when combined with the

6 percent which were engaged in independent business, obtained a median income of \$549—a figure at least \$50 lower than the medians for Negro business and professional families in the other four cities. A median income of \$208 was obtained by the “other” families (3 percent of all families).

Income of family composition groups.—Approximately 6 out of every 10 Mobile Negro families contained both husband and wife. Their median income of \$481 was almost \$200 higher than that of incomplete families. More than one-third of the complete families had no members in addition to the husband and wife. Another third were either of type IV with its one or two persons other than the husband and wife (18 percent), or of type II which includes one child under 16 (14 percent). Complete families which received public assistance were composed of 4.2 members on the average, while the nonrelief families averaged 3.6. The average size of complete relief and nonrelief families combined was 3.7 persons.

Sources of family income.—Wages and salaries yielded 92 percent of the aggregate income of native Negro families in Mobile. Non-earned money income and the money value of housing received without direct expense were nearly equally important sources of family income as they each comprised about 4 percent of the total income. Negro families in Mobile received a smaller proportion of their income from secondary earners than in the other cities, supplementary earnings constituting less than 13 percent of the aggregate. The principal earners, on the other hand, supplied a large proportion (78 percent) of the total Negro income in Mobile, as compared with the other four cities. Earnings not attributable to individual earners accounted for 2 percent of the aggregate.

Home tenure and income.—Approximately 23 percent of the families headed by a married couple and only 18 percent of the incomplete families reported home ownership. Of the nonrelief complete families which received as much as \$1,500 in annual income, 67 percent were owners. The owner families received \$86 in nonmoney income from housing. As measured by median income, the owners occupied a more favorable economic position than the renting families, the former receiving \$709 and the latter, \$527 in annual income. The average monthly rent of \$8.30 paid by nonrelief complete families which were renters amounted to 17 percent of their income.

Columbia

Of the five Southeastern cities included in this report, Columbia ranked first with a median family income of \$1,050. As might be expected, the concentration of families in the more remunerative occupations was greater for Columbia than for the other cities; 16

percent engaged in professional or salaried business activities. The proportion of families receiving the major part of their earned income from wage-earner occupations was lower than for any of the cities except Atlanta (55 percent) and a relatively small proportion of the families were without earnings from occupations (the classification "other" included only 1 percent of all families). Clerical families were only slightly less numerous proportionately than in Atlanta (17 percent) while families engaged in independent business were equally frequent in the two cities (11 percent).

As in Mobile, approximately two out of every five families were Negro. The foreign born formed a negligible proportion of the population.

Native White Families

With great consistency, the income data for the Southeastern region showed the white families of Columbia to be in a more favored economic position than any other large group covered in this region by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Even when native white broken families were combined with the husband-wife families, the median income was \$1,742 and when only the complete families were considered, one-half attained incomes greater than \$1,876. Only 8 percent of Columbia's native white families containing both husband and wife were on relief while only 14 percent were nonrelief families with incomes of less than \$1,000; as many as 22 percent secured annual incomes equaling or exceeding \$3,000.

Income of occupational groups.—Columbia had the largest proportion in the relatively high paid occupations as well as the highest median income for most of the occupational groups. As in Atlanta, less than 4 out of every 10 native white families were wage earners, but their median income of \$1,104 was slightly lower than that of the larger city. The 27 percent of the families securing the major part of their earnings from clerical pursuits, however, received a median income of \$1,929, which was definitely higher than in the other cities. Similarly the median income of \$1,643 obtained by the 13 percent of families engaged in independent business was the largest of the five cities. Twenty-two percent of Columbia's native white families derived their chief earnings from professional or salaried business occupations. The comparatively high median incomes for these groups were as follows: salaried professional, \$2,486; salaried business, \$2,924; and independent professional, \$3,485. The large difference between incomes in Columbia and in the other four Southeastern cities appeared also for the "other" families. The median income of \$1,375 secured by the 2 percent of families in this occupational classification was more than double the corresponding income in any of the other cities.

Income of family composition groups.—As in Atlanta, three-fourths of the Columbia native white families included a husband and wife. Such families attained a median income of \$1,876 as compared with \$1,403 for the incomplete families. Families of type IV (one or two persons in addition to the married couple) occurred with about the same frequency as family type I with husband-wife only, each comprising about two-tenths of the complete families. Columbia families containing both husband and wife had an average size of 3.9 persons per family. Self-supporting families in this group averaged only 3.8 persons in comparison to 4.6 members per relief family.

Sources of family income.—Among Columbia's native white families, earnings from gainful occupations formed a slightly smaller proportion (88 percent) of aggregate income than among the native white groups in Atlanta, Gastonia, and Albany but a larger proportion than in Mobile. More than 6 percent of the aggregate was money income from sources other than earnings while less than 6 percent represented nonmoney income from housing. Of the total income, principal earners contributed 72 percent (a figure lower than the corresponding proportion in the other cities) while supplementary workers supplied 12 percent. The remaining 4 percent of aggregate income resulted from earnings from roomers, boarders, and casual work in the home.

Home tenure and income.—Of the families containing both husband and wife, 34 percent were home owners; in families without a married couple, 40 percent of the group were owners. Although only 5 percent of the nonrelief complete families with incomes of less than \$500 owned their homes, 60 percent of those with incomes of \$3,000 and over reported home ownership. The average nonmoney income resulting from home ownership was \$332, an amount greater than that in the other cities. The median income of home owners exceeded that of renters by a larger amount in Columbia than in the four other communities. Of the nonrelief complete group, owners received a median income of \$2,703 and renters, \$1,662. These renters paid an average monthly rent of \$25.60. The rent item constituted about one-sixth of annual income.

Native Negro Families

The median income of \$576 for Columbia's native Negro complete families was exceeded only by the median for Atlanta. The proportion of Negro complete families which were relief-recipients was smaller, however, in Columbia than in Atlanta (20 percent versus 33 percent). Approximately 25 percent of the Negro families containing husband and wife were in the nonrelief income bracket of less than \$500; slightly larger proportions were included in the income class of \$500 to \$750 (28 percent) and in the classes of \$750 and over (27 percent).

Income of occupational groups.—The relatively advantageous economic position held by Columbia's native white families did not extend to the Negro group. Approximately 86 percent of the Negro families were wage earners, less than 2 percent were in the clerical group and 11 percent were business or professional families. The clerical families, with a median of \$869, obtained the highest incomes on the average; business and professional families, over half of which were engaged in independent business, were next with a median income of \$630; while wage earners received \$435 as an annual median income. The median income of the 1 percent of Columbia's Negro families which were in the "other" group was \$250.

Income of family composition groups.—Six-tenths of the Negro families in Columbia were headed by a married couple. The median income of \$576 for the complete families was more than double that of the incomplete families. As compared with the Negro group in the other cities, families consisting of only a husband and wife were relatively less frequent in Columbia. These families (type I) comprised 27 percent of all complete families. Families of type II, with one child, and of type IV, with one or two persons in addition to the married couple, were found among the complete Negro families with approximately the same frequency; together these two types made up over one-third of the families. Negro families in Columbia were larger on the average than in the other four cities. The complete families contained an average of two persons in addition to the husband and wife.

Sources of family income.—As in Atlanta, approximately 93 percent of the aggregate income of Columbia Negro families was earned income. Only 3 percent was money income from sources other than earnings, while the remainder, 4 percent, represented nonmoney income imputed to home ownership or from housing received without direct money expense. The contribution of the principal earners to the aggregate income of native Negro families amounted to 74 percent of the total while supplementary earnings made up over 16 percent. Earnings from work not attributable to individual family members accounted for approximately 2 percent.

Home tenure and income.—Home ownership was equally prevalent among complete and incomplete families; in each group, two out of every 10 families owned homes. The proportion of home owners reached the height of 72 percent for complete nonrelief families having incomes of at least \$1,500. An average amount of \$113 in nonmoney income was imputed to home owners among nonrelief families headed by a married couple. These families had a median income of \$936 which compared favorably with the median of \$590 for renters. Nonrelief complete families which rented their homes paid an average

of \$9.30. The rental expense for the year constituted 18 percent of total income.

Gastonia

On the basis of the median income of all families in the community, Gastonia ranked third among these five Southeastern cities. The median income of \$824 was higher than that found for either Mobile or Albany. Less than one-fourth of the families were Negro. If the incomes of the racial groups are considered separately, Gastonia ranks lower.

Out of every 100 families in Gastonia, 73 were classified as wage earners. This proportion is higher than for the other four cities and reflects the highly industrialized and manufacturing nature of this mill town. Another 11 families received their chief earnings from clerical pursuits while 8 engaged in independent business. Only 7 in every 100 families were classified in the rather highly remunerative professional and salaried business occupations—a proportion lower than for the other cities included in this report.

Native White Families

The median income of Gastonia's native white complete families (\$1,087) was the lowest for the five cities and was approximately \$800 lower than the median for white families in Columbia. Of the husband-wife families, 11 percent received relief at some time during the year and another 35 percent were nonrelief families concentrated in the income classes under \$1,000. Only 10 percent received incomes of \$2,000 to \$3,000 while 7 percent secured incomes equalling or exceeding \$3,000.

Income of occupational groups.—The occupational distribution of Gastonia differed significantly from that of each of the other cities. More than two-thirds of the families were wage earners and their income of \$892 was the lowest for white families in the five Southeastern cities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Clerical occupations claimed only 14 percent of all native white families and yielded a median income of \$1,438—a figure also lower than the corresponding income in the other cities. About one-tenth of the families operated their own businesses, receiving a median income of \$1,222. The occupational groups of salaried professional (median income \$1,750), salaried business (\$2,500), and independent professional (\$3,292) together comprised only 8 percent of all native white families. A median income of \$625 was obtained by the 1 percent of the families which were classified in the "other" group. About one-quarter of this group were families of farm operators and sharecroppers living within the city limits, and the remainder were families without earners.

Income of family composition groups.—Gastonia's family composition differed markedly from that of the other four cities in several respects. Only 15 percent of the families lacked a married couple. There was less divergence between the median income of families containing both husband and wife and those which did not; the median income of the complete families being \$1,087 and of the incomplete, \$733. The three most prevalent family types were: I, husband and wife only; II, husband, wife and one child; and IV, which contained one adult and sometimes another person in addition to the married couple. Each of these types comprised 15 or 16 percent of the native white complete families. A greater proportion of Gastonia's families, as compared with those in the other cities, were included in the family types which contained at least 5 or 6 persons. Thus Gastonia's average of 4.4 persons per family was the largest for these five Southeastern cities.

Sources of family income.—The distribution of aggregate income by sources differed notably for Gastonia's white families in that a relatively large proportion was contributed by supplementary earners. More than 18 percent of the total income was provided by family members other than the chief breadwinner. The principal earner contributed 74 percent of all income while family enterprises accounted for another 2 percent. Thus earnings as a whole comprised 94 percent of the aggregate income. Of the remaining 6 percent, nonmoney income from housing was slightly more important than was money income from sources other than earnings.

Home tenure and income.—The proportion of home owners among both complete and incomplete families was lower in Gastonia than in the other Southeastern cities, being 18 percent for husband-wife families and 28 percent for broken families. At the income level of \$3,000 and over, however, as many as 7 out of 10 of the complete families were owners. An average of only \$208 in nonmoney income was imputed to home owners. Their median income of \$1,951 from all sources was substantially higher than the median of \$1,069 received by renters. The average rent of \$11.00 paid by the nonrelief complete families was the lowest of the five cities, and represented only about one-ninth of total income; this relatively low average is due in part to the practice of many of Gastonia's mill owners of providing housing for their employees at low rents.

Native Negro Families

Gastonia's Negro families which contained both husband and wife received a median income of \$495. More than half of the families (54 percent) were on relief at some time during the year or else were nonrelief families having less than \$500 annual income. Of the remaining families, those with incomes between \$500 and \$750 were ap-

proximately twice as numerous as the families securing annual incomes of \$750 and over.

Income of occupational groups.—Although wage earners comprised an overwhelmingly large proportion of all Negro families in each of the Southeastern cities, the proportion of 91 percent in Gastonia was the highest. The proportions of families deriving their chief earnings from other occupations were correspondingly small—less than 1 percent in clerical work, 3 percent in independent business, and less than 4 percent in the professions and salaried business. The median income of Negro families whose chief source of income came from wage-earning occupations was \$404 and of all Negro business and professional families, \$692.

Income of family composition groups.—Of every 5 Negro families in Gastonia, 3 were headed by a married couple. Their median income of \$495 was approximately double that of the incomplete families. As in the cities previously discussed, about one-third of the complete families consisted of a husband and wife with no other members, while another third contained either an additional child or an additional adult. The complete group had an average size of 3.8 persons per family and as in the other cities, relief families were considerably larger on the average than nonrelief families (4.5 members as compared with 3.6).

Sources of family income.—Approximately 93 percent of the aggregate income of Negro families in Gastonia was derived from occupational earnings. Less than 3 percent was money income from sources other than earnings while 4 percent represented nonmoney income from housing. The principal earner contributed 75 percent of all family income. Supplementary earnings made up a smaller proportion of the Negro income than of the native white aggregate income in Gastonia, 17 percent as contrasted with more than 18 percent. The keeping of roomers and boarders and casual work in the home was a relatively unimportant source of income for Negroes in this small city, providing less than 1 percent of the total income.

Home tenure and income.—In marked contrast to the situation which obtained for the white families, home ownership was more common among the Negroes in Gastonia than in any of the other Southeastern cities studied. Approximately 24 percent of the families containing both husband and wife and 22 percent of the incomplete families were owners. Among the nonrelief families headed by a married couple, at least half of those with incomes of \$750 and over owned their homes. The imputed income from home ownership was lower in Gastonia than in the other cities, the average being \$57. The contrast between the median income of owners (\$653) and that of renters (\$491) was less great than in any of the other four cities. Complete nonrelief families

paid an average monthly rent of \$6.90 which was less than one-sixth of total income.

Albany

The median income of all families in Albany was the lowest for the five Southeastern cities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Only one-half of the families secured annual incomes which were higher than \$517. This low median income for the family population as a whole must be interpreted in the light of the large proportion of Negroes in Albany. More than half of all families in this city were Negro.

The prevalence of Negroes in the population is also reflected in the occupational distribution of Albany's families. Families in the wage-earner group were considerably more numerous proportionately in Albany (68 percent) than in Atlanta, Mobile, or Columbia. Only 11 percent of the families received their chief earned income from clerical occupations and 8 percent from professional and salaried business pursuits. Families engaged in independent business comprised 9 percent of all families in Albany while 4 percent were classified as "other".

Native White Families

The median income of \$1,661 secured by native white complete families in the small city of Albany was much closer to the median found in the largest city, Atlanta, than to the average income reported in the other small city, Gastonia. Although the proportion of relief recipients was the same for Albany and Gastonia (11 percent), nonrelief families with less than \$1,000 annual income were only half as numerous, proportionately, in Albany as in Gastonia (17 percent versus 35 percent). Albany families obtaining incomes of \$3,000 and over comprised 16 percent of the group—a proportion more than three times as great as the corresponding figure for Gastonia.

Income of occupational groups.—Families in the wage-earner group, constituting almost two-fifths of the native white families, received a median income of \$981. Of the fourth of all such families deriving their main earnings from clerical occupations, one-half obtained incomes greater than \$1,771. Independent business families were more numerous proportionately in Albany than in the other cities, constituting 18 percent of the native white family population. They received a median income of \$1,375. Professional and salaried business families totaled 15 percent of all native white families. The salaried professional group obtained a median income of \$1,625 and the independent professional, \$2,750. Salaried business families, which were twice as numerous proportionately as the professional families, received \$2,583 as a median income. Approximately 5 percent were families in the "other" occupations, families of farmers and persons without earnings. They had a median income of \$684.

Income of family composition groups.—Nearly eight out of ten of the native white families included both husband and wife. Their median income of \$1,661 was more than twice as large as the median annual income of the incomplete families. Of the complete families, one-fifth included no family members other than the husband and wife (type I), and another fifth included one or two persons in addition to the married couple (type IV). Albany's complete families contained an average of two persons in addition to the husband and wife. Self-supporting families in this group averaged 3.8 persons, in comparison to 4.8 persons for relief families.

Sources of family income.—Of the five Southeastern cities, Albany's white families received the largest proportion of their aggregate income from the principal earners who contributed approximately 78 percent of the total income. On the other hand only 9 percent consisted of earnings of secondary workers and 2 percent of income from family enterprises. Thus, despite the important contribution of principal earners, total earnings comprised only 89 percent of aggregate income—a proportion not unlike that for native white families in the other cities. Nonearned money income was a relatively important source of the aggregate income of these families, providing more than 7 percent of the total. The remaining 4 percent of income consisted of nonmoney income from housing.

Home tenure and income.—Home ownership was reported by 24 percent of Albany's complete families and 29 percent of the incomplete. More than one-half of the husband-wife families with incomes of \$3,000 and over owned their homes. Home owners among complete nonrelief families had an average of \$280 in nonmoney income from housing. Their median income was \$2,618, approximately \$1,000 higher than that of renters. Nonrelief families containing both husband and wife paid an average of \$19.90 per month for rent. The rent item for the year amounted to 13 percent of annual income.

Native Negro Families

Albany's complete Negro families reported the lowest median income (\$435) and the least favorable income distribution of any large group in these five Southeastern cities. Almost one-third of the families (32 percent) were either on relief at some time during the year or were nonrelief families with less than \$250 annual income. Another third received incomes ranging between \$250 and \$500. Of the remaining third of the families, the majority had incomes of less than \$750.

Income of occupational groups.—Almost nine-tenths of Albany's Negro families engaged in wage-earner occupations; their median income of \$309 was the lowest for the five cities. Approximately 2 percent of the families were classified as clerical, 3 percent as inde-

pendent business, and another 3 percent as professional or salaried business. The median income of \$625 for all business and professional families was slightly higher than that of the clerical families (\$607). A median income of \$167 was obtained by the 2 percent of the families which were in the "other" group.²

Income of family composition groups.—As in each of the cities other than Atlanta, three-fifths of Albany's Negro families were complete. The median income of the families containing both husband and wife was \$425, a figure much larger than the \$189 median income of the incomplete families. Over 35 percent of the complete group were husband-wife only families. Approximately 19 percent contained one or two additional persons (type IV) and 13 percent had one person under 16 years (type II). Albany's Negro families had an average size of only 3.7 persons per family. Negro relief families averaged 4.0 persons, while nonrelief families had an average size of 3.6 persons.

Sources of family income.—All but 6 percent of the aggregate income of Negro families in Albany consisted of wages and salaries. Of the nonearned income, 4 percent was money income while only 2 percent was nonmoney income imputed to home ownership or from housing received without direct money expense. The contribution of principal earners to the aggregate income amounted to 75 percent. Supplementary earnings comprised 18 percent of the total, while earnings from family enterprise amounted to only 1 percent.

Home tenure and income.—Only 17 percent of the complete families and 16 percent of the incomplete were home owners. At the income level of \$1,500 and over, however, as many as 72 percent of the families containing a husband and wife owned their homes. An average of \$61 in nonmoney income was imputed to home owners. These families received a median income of \$714, while the median of the corresponding nonrelief complete families which were renters was only \$428. The average monthly rent paid by the renting group was \$6. This amount, which was somewhat lower than the average rents in the other four Southeastern cities, represented 15 percent of all income.

² A large proportion of the families classified in this group had been on direct relief during the year and this figure does not include the value of direct relief, either in cash or in kind.

Chapter VIII

Summary

In the preceding chapters, we have considered the general distribution of families by income in the five Southeastern cities, in both races, in certain soci-economic occupational, groups and in specified family types. In this final chapter we shall assemble the various factors treated separately throughout the bulletin to give an integrated picture of families in the following income intervals: (1) under \$1,000; (2) \$1,000–\$2,000; (3) \$2,000–\$3,000; (4) \$3,000 and above.¹

Families with incomes of less than \$1,000.—Concentrated in the lowest of these four broad income groups were between 50 and 70 percent of all families in the five Southeastern cities. In four of the cities, Negro families predominated, comprising between three- and four-fifths of all families which received less than \$1,000 income for the year; in Gastonia, however, only two out of every five families in this income class were Negro. Although foreign-born families were relatively infrequent in the Southeastern population as a whole, the proportion at this income level was particularly small—less than 3 percent.

At least seven-tenths of these families derived their chief earnings from wage-earner pursuits. Independent business families constituting 6 percent (Gastonia) to 11 percent (Atlanta) were next to the most frequent occupational group in this income class, while clerical occupations accounted for another 4 to 7 percent of all these families. Even when the analysis is restricted to the native white families, approximately half were in wage-earner occupations.

In all of the cities except Gastonia, at least four-tenths of the families with incomes of less than \$1,000 lacked either a husband or wife or both; in Gastonia, almost three-tenths were incomplete. The large proportion of incomplete families at this income level is associated with its racial make-up, since incomplete families tended to be twice as frequent proportionately among the Negro as among the white group.

There was considerable intercity difference in the proportions of these relatively low-income families which were obliged to obtain relief at some time during the year, ranging from only two out of ten in Gastonia to more than five out of ten in Albany. Families which

¹ Supporting data for this horizontal presentation will, in general, be found in the Tabular Summary appendix, rather than in the text tables of the preceding chapters.

received public assistance were larger on the average than the self-supporting families. Thus the size of nonrelief white families containing both husband and wife ranged from 3.6 in Atlanta to 4.2 in Gastonia while the size of white relief families in these cities averaged between 4.6 and 4.9. This difference in size of relief and nonrelief families was observable also for the Negro families—which tended on the whole to be smaller than white families at this income level. Negro families receiving relief averaged from 4.0 to 4.5 persons while the nonrelief families had only 3.5 to 3.7 members per family.

The remainder of our discussion of the group having incomes of less than \$1,000 will be confined to the nonrelief families which contained both husband and wife. Of the white families, between 2 and 9 percent lacked earners. No-earner families were at least twice as frequent in each city at this income level as in the native white population as a whole. Only about one out of every one hundred Negro families, however, was without an earner. Since between 80 and 90 percent of all the Negro families received less than \$1,000 income, the relative infrequency of no-earner families in this income class reflects the situation of the total Negro population.

In four of the Southeastern cities about 14 percent of these white families contained supplementary earners; but in the mill town of Gastonia 32 percent of the families which were unable to attain higher than \$1,000 had called upon more than one family member as an earner.

In chapter VI, the greater frequency of home ownership at the high income levels was discussed in detail. Thus it is not surprising to find that of white families in this income interval 23 percent in Mobile, 16 percent in Atlanta, and only 6 to 8 percent in the other cities owned their homes. Between 14 and 24 percent of the Negro families with incomes of less than \$1,000 reported home ownership.

To recapitulate, the group of families having annual incomes under \$1,000 in these Southeastern cities is characterized by the large proportion of Negro families it contains, by the predominance of the wage-earner group, by the frequency of incomplete families, and by the large proportion of families receiving relief at some time during the year. The Negro families at this income level comprised so large a proportion of all Negro families, that they did not differ markedly from families of all incomes. The white group with incomes of less than \$1,000 was characterized by the comparative frequency of families with no earners and by the relative infrequency of multiple-earner families. Home ownership was also less prevalent at this level.

Families with incomes of \$1,000 to \$2,000.—When we turn to families with incomes between \$1,000 and \$2,000, a group which constituted from 16 to 30 percent of all families in these five cities, we find that less than one in six was a Negro family. Foreign-born families

were more frequent in Atlanta, Mobile, and Columbia than at the lower income level, comprising as much as 7 percent of the family population of Mobile.

Wage-earner families were still more frequent than families in any other occupational group but constituted less than half of all the families with incomes between \$1,000 and \$2,000, except in Gastonia, where the proportion was two-thirds. Clerical families were also important in this class; in four of the cities, between 26 and 32 percent of the families were engaged in clerical occupations, but in Gastonia only 17 percent of the families at this income level derived their chief earnings from clerical work.

Of all the families obtaining incomes of \$1,000 to \$2,000 about a fifth or less lacked a married couple in Atlanta and in Mobile, and 12 percent in Gastonia. In Albany only 4 percent of the families were incomplete, but in Columbia the proportion reached the height of 25 percent. The average size of the nonrelief white families which contained both husband and wife differed only slightly from the size of families with incomes under \$1,000. The Negro families, on the other hand, which attained incomes of \$1,000 to \$2,000 were definitely larger than Negro families with lower incomes, the average size ranging between 3.9 and 4.4 persons per complete family in the five cities.

Practically all of the nonrelief complete families at this income interval had earners and more than one-fifth of the white families contained supplementary earners—in fact, the proportion was as high as three-fifths in Gastonia. From almost three-fifths to more than four-fifths (in Gastonia) of the Negro families had at least two earners.

Home ownership was much more frequent among these nonrelief complete families than it was at the income level of under \$1,000 but still only about one or two out of every six white families owned homes. Approximately three out of six of the Negro families having incomes between \$1,000 and \$2,000 were home owners.

Families with incomes of \$2,000 to \$3,000.—Only 7 to 14 percent of the family population in these five Southeastern cities had incomes of \$2,000 to \$3,000. Of the families with such incomes, less than 6 percent were Negroes. In the three largest cities, between 3 and 5 percent were foreign-born families.

This group differed from the groups with incomes of less than \$2,000 in that it consisted predominantly of families in white-collar occupations rather than in wage-earner jobs. Of every 100 families, between 30 and 40 were engaged in clerical occupations; another 22 to 29 derived their chief earnings from professional or from salaried business occupations. Independent business families were approximately as numerous at this income level as at the lower levels, comprising between 10 and 14 percent of the group, but wage-earner families made

up only between 23 and 31 percent of all families with incomes between \$2,000 and \$3,000.

In four of the cities, all of the Negro families were headed by a married couple; in Gastonia less than 2 percent lacked a husband or wife. Between 10 and 14 percent of the white families having incomes of \$2,000 to \$3,000 were incomplete.

Confining the remainder of our analysis to the complete families which were self-supporting, we find that native white families in Atlanta, Gastonia, Columbia, and Albany averaged approximately the same size as in the income group between \$1,000 and \$2,000 (3.6 persons in Atlanta and 3.8 in the other two cities). In Mobile white families having incomes of \$2,000 to \$3,000 were definitely larger than in the lower income groups, and averaged 4.2 persons per family. In each of four cities the average size of the Negro families was larger than at the income levels previously discussed, ranging between 4.3 and 4.9.²

All but an insignificantly small proportion (never as much as 2 percent) of the families with incomes between \$2,000 and \$3,000 had earners. Between one and two out of every four white families had more than one earner. Among the Negroes in four of the cities approximately four- or five-tenths were multiple-earner families.²

Between one-third and one-half of the native white families owned their own homes. Home ownership was definitely more prevalent at this level than among families having incomes of less than \$2,000. Negroes were home owners more frequently than were the whites in this as in other income groups, between one-half and three-quarters of the Negro families reported home ownership.

Families with incomes of \$3,000 and over.—Families receiving as much as \$3,000 in annual income were slightly less numerous, in all the cities except Columbia, than the families in the income interval just discussed; they comprised only 4.5 percent of Gastonia's family population but were almost three times as numerous proportionately in Columbia. Negro families were unimportant numerically at this income level—accounting for 1 percent or less of all families—while the foreign born constituted between 5 and 11 percent of the families of the three largest cities.

In general, the largest occupational group among families with incomes of \$3,000 and over was that of salaried business, which accounted for 26 to 29 percent of all families. Clerical families in Atlanta, however, were slightly more numerous (31 percent) although they made up only between 19 and 24 percent of the families in the other four cities.

² In Gastonia, the number of Negro families with incomes of at least \$2,000 was too small to permit analysis.

From 14 to 27 percent of the highest income families were engaged in independent business. The professional occupations claimed 20 percent of the families in Columbia and Gastonia, 16 percent in Atlanta and Mobile but only 8 percent in Albany. In fact, in Albany, professional families with incomes of \$3,000 or over were less numerous than wage earners with corresponding incomes.

Negro families which attained the highest income level contained, in all cases, both a husband and wife. Almost a fifth of the white families in this income group in Mobile and Columbia, were, however, incomplete; in many instances these represent families comfortably situated as the result of an inheritance.

The white group averaged about four persons per complete family; Negro families tended to be larger, reaching the average size of 6.9 in Mobile.

There were practically no complete families receiving incomes as large as \$3,000 without the aid of earners; of the white families in Mobile, Columbia, and Atlanta approximately one in one hundred lacked an earner; there were no no-earner white families in the other two cities. From 34 to 44 percent of the white families containing both husband and wife had supplementary earners. Two-thirds or more of the Negro husband-wife families at this level were multiple-earner families.

Home ownership was most prevalent among families with incomes of \$3,000 and over.³ More than one-half of all the white complete families in each city and from 70 percent to 100 percent of the Negroes owned their own homes.

The purpose of the present volume has been an analysis of how the native white and Negro families in five Southeastern cities obtain their incomes and how much they have available for current family living. In volume II, we shall examine the manner in which these incomes are spent.

³ The percentage of home-owning Negro families in Mobile was slightly less at this level than at the \$2,000 to \$3,000 level.

TABULAR SUMMARY

Tables presented on the following pages show the distribution of families by income class, by family type, by occupational group, and by color and nativity groups in five Southeastern cities:

<i>Large city</i>	<i>Middle-sized cities</i>	<i>Small cities</i>
Atlanta, Ga.	Columbia, S. C. Mobile, Ala.	Albany, Ga. Gastonia, N. C.

Data on family income, earners, and housing are shown according to these major classifications. The tables are presented in three sections.

Section A tables show the estimated distribution of all families, according to income, color, nativity group, and occupational group in each of the cities.

Section B tables present data for native white and Negro "complete" families—those including both husband and wife. The collection of expenditure data, presented in volume II, was limited to families in these groups. The size of these samples from which families were selected to give expenditure data was, therefore, made substantially larger than those of other samples. The tables in this section accordingly are more complete and detailed than those in sections A and C. (For a distribution of the native white and Negro complete families according to the periods covered by the report year, see table 19.)

Section C tables present summarized data for native white and Negro incomplete families, and foreign-born white complete and incomplete families similar to those presented in more detail for the native white and Negro complete families in section B. The data in section B and C tables form the basis for the estimated frequency distribution of all families given in section A tables.

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

A discussion of the sampling methods employed in securing the data recorded in these tables will be found in appendix B.

SECTION A.—ALL FAMILIES

Estimated Distribution According to Family Income, Color,
Nativity Group, and Occupational Group, 1935-36

The three tables in this section present estimated distributions of native white, Negro, and foreign-born white families in each of the five cities of the Southeast region, by income class, color, nativity group, and occupational group.

Samples of varying size were secured for each of the color and nativity groups. The frequencies of families in these samples as reported in sections B and C of the Tabular Summary form the basis upon which the distributions shown in the following section A tables were estimated. In order to obtain these approximate total distributions, the following weights were applied to the individual samples:

City	Native white		Native Negro		Foreign-born white
	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	
Atlanta, Ga.	2, 298331	39, 508846	2, 256016	45, 948598	42, 264150
Columbia, S. C.	1, 052174	17, 096774	1, 057977	13, 149606	8, 080000
Mobile, Ala.	1, 179049	16, 765520	1, 182196	13, 032407	15, 750000
Albany, Ga.	1, 115385	10, 870967	1, 122958	6, 402878	(1)
Gastonia, N. C.	1, 041952	5, 200000	1, 056093	4, 481013	(1)

¹ Families in this group excluded from sec. A tables due to their relative infrequency.

It is not to be assumed that the data are accurate to the number of digits shown in these weights, but in order to arrive at the total estimated for each community these weights with six decimal places should be used. For a description of the method used in securing these weights, see appendix B on sampling procedures.

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ATLANTA, GA.

TABLE 1.—Color and nativity groups by income: Estimated number of families of specified color and nativity, by income, 1935-36¹

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class (1)	All ² (2)	Native white			Negro			Foreign-born white (9)
		All (3)	Complete (4)	Incomplete (5)	All (6)	Complete (7)	Incomplete (8)	
All families.....	67, 732	43, 190	32, 919	10, 271	22, 302	12, 469	9, 833	2, 240
Relief families.....	13, 519	5, 870	4, 408	1, 462	7, 607	4, 115	3, 492	42
Nonrelief families.....	54, 213	37, 320	28, 511	8, 809	14, 695	8, 354	6, 341	2, 198
\$0-\$249.....	6, 812	1, 928	782	1, 146	4, 842	1, 074	3, 768	42
\$250-\$499.....	10, 326	3, 299	1, 877	1, 422	6, 985	3, 493	3, 492	42
\$500-\$749.....	9, 125	4, 425	2, 726	1, 699	4, 489	3, 156	1, 333	211
\$750-\$999.....	6, 941	3, 996	2, 850	1, 146	2, 818	2, 222	596	127
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	5, 827	4, 251	3, 066	1, 185	1, 365	1, 043	322	211
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	4, 405	3, 368	2, 657	711	783	553	230	254
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	4, 343	3, 632	3, 039	593	415	323	92	296
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3, 600	3, 304	2, 988	316	169	169	-----	127
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	3, 272	2, 949	2, 514	435	154	154	-----	169
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2, 894	2, 672	2, 158	514	95	95	-----	127
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	3, 424	3, 163	2, 808	355	92	92	-----	169
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	2, 227	2, 057	1, 820	237	43	43	-----	127
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	1, 649	1, 553	1, 356	197	11	11	-----	85
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1, 498	1, 388	1, 191	197	26	26	-----	84
\$5,000 and over.....	1, 389	1, 205	1, 087	118	15	15	-----	169

¹ A family is classified as native if both husband and wife are native born (or, in the case of an incomplete family, if the head is native born); otherwise, the family is classified as foreign born. A family is classified as a complete family if it includes both husband and wife, and as an incomplete family if it does not include both husband and wife. Single individuals are included in the incomplete families. See appendix B for further explanations.

² This and subsequent tables exclude families of other color because of their relative infrequency.

ATLANTA, GA.

TABLE 2.—Occupational groups by income: Estimated number of families of specified occupational groups, by income, 1935-36

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class (1)	All (2)	Wage earner (3)	Clerical (4)	Business and professional				Other ¹ (10)	
				All (5)	Independent		Salaried		
					Business (6)	Professional (7)	Business (8)		Professional (9)
All families.....	67, 732	34, 946	13, 917	15, 563	7, 556	721	3, 985	3, 301	3, 306
\$0-\$249.....	6, 812	3, 936	108	942	865	2	18	57	1, 826
\$250-\$499.....	10, 326	8, 259	353	1, 334	1, 053	16	20	245	380
\$500-\$749.....	9, 125	6, 336	741	1, 591	1, 105	16	113	357	457
\$750-\$999.....	6, 941	4, 632	948	1, 131	763	7	128	233	230
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	5, 827	3, 030	1, 582	1, 107	649	30	134	294	108
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	4, 405	2, 117	1, 336	865	510	14	131	210	87
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	4, 343	2, 028	1, 487	787	376	34	237	140	41
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3, 600	1, 239	1, 336	947	351	51	249	266	78
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	3, 272	1, 003	1, 318	946	351	27	261	307	5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2, 894	825	1, 258	802	216	58	320	208	9
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	3, 424	769	1, 364	1, 275	356	96	541	282	16
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	2, 227	320	939	926	203	68	450	205	42
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	1, 649	266	488	886	176	60	444	206	9
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1, 498	156	447	893	214	80	443	156	2
\$5,000 and over.....	1, 389	30	212	1, 131	338	162	496	135	16

¹ This group contains families engaged in farming and families having no gainfully employed members.

ATLANTA, GA.

TABLE 3.—Color and nativity groups by occupation: *Estimated number of families of specified color and nativity, by occupation 1935-36*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Occupational group (1)	All (2)	Native white			Negro			Foreign-born white (9)
		All (3)	Complete (4)	Incomplete (5)	All (6)	Complete (7)	Incomplete (8)	
All families.....	67, 732	43, 190	32, 919	10, 271	22, 302	12, 469	9, 833	2, 240
Wage earner.....	34, 946	16, 182	13, 693	2, 489	18, 426	10, 752	7, 674	338
Clerical.....	13, 917	12, 661	9, 619	3, 042	664	388	276	592
Independent business.....	7, 556	5, 099	3, 084	2, 015	1, 485	704	781	972
Independent professional.....	721	667	667	-----	54	54	-----	-----
Salaried business.....	3, 985	3, 674	3, 358	316	100	54	46	211
Salaried professional.....	3, 301	2, 560	1, 652	908	656	289	367	85
Other.....	3, 306	2, 347	846	1, 501	917	228	689	42

COLUMBIA, S. C.

TABLE 1.—Color and nativity groups by income: *Estimated number of families of specified color and nativity, by income, 1935-36*¹

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class (1)	All ² (2)	Native white			Negro			Foreign-born white (9) [*]
		All (3)	Complete (4)	Incomplete (5)	All (6)	Complete (7)	Incomplete (8)	
All families.....	10, 850	6, 551	4, 961	1, 590	4, 097	2, 427	1, 670	202
Relief families.....	1, 505	719	412	307	786	483	303	-----
Nonrelief families.....	9, 345	5, 832	4, 549	1, 283	3, 311	1, 944	1, 367	202
\$0-\$249.....	1, 137	76	42	34	1, 061	233	828	-----
\$250-\$499.....	1, 516	295	158	137	1, 213	753	460	8
\$500-\$749.....	1, 679	691	366	325	988	751	237	-----
\$750-\$999.....	944	514	429	85	422	343	79	8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	749	547	427	120	194	154	40	8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	604	518	364	154	78	65	13	8
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	736	655	467	188	57	44	13	24
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	673	611	457	154	30	30	-----	32
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	413	397	346	51	16	16	-----	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	407	365	331	34	17	17	-----	25
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	556	528	477	51	12	12	-----	16
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	476	464	344	120	3	3	-----	9
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	274	266	249	17	1	1	-----	7
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	311	269	235	34	1	1	-----	41
\$5,000 and over.....	375	355	269	86	4	4	-----	16

¹ A family is classified as native if both husband and wife are native born (or, in the case of an incomplete family, if the head is native born); otherwise, the family is classified as foreign born. A family is classified as a complete family if it includes both husband and wife, and as an incomplete family if it does not include both husband and wife. Single individuals are included in the incomplete families. See appendix B for further explanations.

² This and subsequent tables exclude families of other color because of their relative infrequency.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

TABLE 2.—Occupational groups by income: Estimated number of families of specified occupational groups, by income, 1935-36

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class (1)	All (2)	Wage earner (3)	Clerical (4)	Business and professional					Other ¹ (10)
				All (5)	Independent		Salaried		
					Business (6)	Professional (7)	Business (8)	Professional (9)	
All families.....	10,850	5,969	1,851	2,873	1,163	197	878	635	157
\$0-\$249.....	1,137	1,038	22	55	53	-----	1	1	22
\$250-\$499.....	1,516	1,278	27	174	144	-----	7	23	37
\$500-\$749.....	1,679	1,361	68	242	188	-----	3	50	8
\$750-\$999.....	944	678	133	110	45	3	12	50	23
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	749	429	126	187	116	1	24	46	7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	604	270	186	143	68	7	22	46	5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	736	285	207	241	112	20	65	44	3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	673	177	245	250	68	25	82	75	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	413	90	197	124	37	7	60	20	2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	407	104	115	187	50	13	76	48	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	566	115	178	259	83	11	106	59	4
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	476	92	144	222	37	17	107	61	18
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	274	30	59	166	41	11	76	38	19
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	311	17	85	207	54	27	97	29	2
\$5,000 and over.....	375	5	59	306	67	54	140	45	5

¹ This group contains families engaged in farming and families having no gainfully employed members.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

TABLE 3.—Color and nativity groups by occupation: Estimated number of families of specified color and nativity, by occupational group, 1935-36

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Occupational group (1)	All (2)	Native white			Negro			Foreign-born white (9)
		All (3)	Complete (4)	Incomplete (5)	All (6)	Complete (7)	Incomplete (8)	
All families.....	10,850	6,551	4,961	1,590	4,097	2,427	1,670	202
Wage earner.....	5,969	2,399	1,835	564	3,538	2,157	1,381	32
Clerical.....	1,851	1,756	1,380	376	71	45	26	24
Independent business.....	1,163	846	487	359	252	107	145	65
Independent professional.....	197	183	149	34	14	14	-----	-----
Salaried business.....	878	818	732	86	11	11	-----	49
Salaried professional.....	635	434	331	103	169	77	92	32
Other.....	157	115	47	68	42	16	26	-----

MOBILE, ALA.

TABLE 1.—Color and nativity groups by income: *Estimated number of families of specified color and nativity, by income, 1935-36*¹

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class (1)	All ² (2)	Native white			Negro			Foreign-born white (9)
		All (3)	Complete (4)	Incomplete (5)	All (6)	Complete (7)	Incomplete (8)	
All families.....	16,271	8,779	6,348	2,431	6,799	3,984	2,815	693
Relief families.....	2,524	902	600	302	1,574	923	651	48
Nonrelief families.....	13,747	7,877	5,748	2,129	5,225	3,061	2,164	645
\$0-\$249.....	2,149	481	129	352	1,621	487	1,134	47
\$250-\$499.....	4,036	1,004	484	520	2,969	1,627	1,342	63
\$500-\$749.....	2,162	908	590	318	1,175	992	183	79
\$750-\$999.....	1,626	1,023	839	184	540	462	78	63
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,208	915	731	184	246	207	39	47
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	921	759	591	168	83	70	13	79
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	889	725	574	151	54	41	13	110
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	764	710	542	168	38	25	13	16
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	554	507	373	134	31	31	-----	16
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	423	365	331	34	27	27	-----	31
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	492	453	419	34	7	7	-----	32
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	353	332	265	67	5	5	-----	16
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	190	158	141	17	1	1	-----	31
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	233	215	165	50	2	2	-----	16
\$5,000 and over.....	271	224	174	50	-----	-----	-----	47

¹ A family is classified as native if both husband and wife are native born (or, in the case of an incomplete family, if the head is native born); otherwise, the family is classified as foreign born. A family is classified as a complete family if it includes both husband and wife, and as an incomplete family if it does not include both husband and wife. Single individuals are included in the incomplete families. See appendix B for further definitions.

² This and subsequent tables exclude families of other color because of their relative infrequency.

MOBILE, ALA.

TABLE 2.—Occupational groups by income: *Estimated number of families of specified occupational groups, by income, 1935-36*

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class (1)	All (2)	Wage earner (3)	Clerical (4)	Business and professional					Other ¹ (10)
				Independent			Salaried		
				All (5)	Business (6)	Professional (7)	Business (8)	Professional (9)	
All families.....	16,271	9,645	2,389	3,400	1,895	139	854	512	837
\$0-\$249.....	2,149	1,605	73	200	196	-----	-----	4	271
\$250-\$499.....	4,036	3,337	75	361	316	19	2	24	263
\$500-\$749.....	2,162	1,489	201	336	272	1	9	54	136
\$750-\$999.....	1,626	1,099	222	259	181	3	19	56	46
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,208	619	296	228	144	5	48	31	65
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	921	374	229	299	194	6	49	50	19
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	889	340	309	236	125	1	53	57	4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	764	223	292	248	97	22	79	50	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	554	224	179	148	32	8	90	18	3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	423	95	156	168	52	3	76	37	4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	492	116	137	239	76	8	124	31	-----
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	353	51	131	169	59	5	61	34	2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	190	35	29	125	22	9	67	27	1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	233	18	33	163	55	12	84	12	19
\$5,000 and over.....	271	20	27	221	74	37	83	27	3

¹ This group contains families engaged in farming and families having no gainfully employed members.

MOBILE, ALA.

TABLE 3.—Color and nativity groups by occupation: Estimated number of families of specified color and nativity, by occupational group, 1935-36

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Occupational group (1)	All (2)	Native white			Negro			Foreign-born white (9)
		All (3)	Complete (4)	Incomplete (5)	All (6)	Complete (7)	Incomplete (8)	
All families.....	16, 271	8, 779	6, 348	2, 431	6, 799	3, 984	2, 815	693
Wage earner.....	9, 645	3, 539	2, 936	603	5, 901	3, 568	2, 333	205
Clerical.....	2, 389	2, 165	1, 612	553	145	93	52	79
Independent business.....	1, 895	1, 168	715	453	443	195	248	284
Independent professional.....	139	100	83	17	8	8	-----	31
Salaried business.....	854	777	676	101	14	1	13	63
Salaried professional.....	512	383	215	168	98	72	26	31
Other.....	837	647	111	536	190	47	143	-----

ALBANY, GA.

TABLE 1.—Color and nativity groups by income: Estimated number of families of specified color and nativity, by income, 1935-36¹

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class (1)	All ² (2)	Native white			Negro		
		All (3)	Complete (4)	Incomplete (5)	All (6)	Complete (7)	Incomplete (8)
All families.....	3, 722	1, 526	1, 189	337	2, 196	1, 306	890
Relief families.....	586	188	133	55	398	232	166
Nonrelief families.....	3, 136	1, 338	1, 056	282	1, 798	1, 074	724
\$0-\$249.....	937	68	25	43	869	280	589
\$250-\$499.....	889	108	76	32	781	531	250
\$500-\$749.....	521	206	108	98	315	296	19
\$750-\$999.....	244	133	111	22	111	92	19
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	186	139	107	32	47	41	6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	141	116	94	22	25	21	4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	144	122	116	6	22	19	3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	121	115	110	5	6	6	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	111	104	94	10	7	7	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	75	71	59	12	4	4	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	129	122	100	22	7	7	-----
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	75	74	67	7	1	1	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	50	50	46	4	-----	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	56	56	34	22	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	43	42	42	-----	1	1	-----

¹ A family is classified as native if both husband and wife are native born (or, in the case of an incomplete family, if the head is native born); otherwise, the family is classified as foreign born. A family is classified as a complete family if it includes both husband and wife, and as an incomplete family if it does not include both husband and wife. Single individuals are included in the incomplete families. See appendix B for further explanations.

² This and subsequent tables exclude foreign-born white families and families of other color because of their relative infrequency.

ALBANY, GA.

TABLE 2.—Occupational groups by income: Estimated number of families of specified occupational groups, by income, 1935-36

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class (1)	All (2)	Wage earner (3)	Clerical (4)	Business and professional				Other ¹ (9)
				All (5)	Inde- pendent (6)	Salaried		
						Business (7)	Profes- sional (8)	
					Business and profes- sional			
All families.....	3,722	2,551	412	623	377	153	93	136
\$0-\$249.....	937	850	12	31	28	-----	3	44
\$250-\$499.....	889	772	17	66	50	-----	16	34
\$500-\$749.....	521	402	44	53	40	1	12	22
\$750-\$999.....	244	163	24	56	39	5	12	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	186	77	43	58	46	1	11	8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	141	52	34	48	32	4	12	7
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	144	61	42	40	20	13	7	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	121	51	37	31	14	12	5	2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	111	30	31	49	17	26	6	1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	75	22	29	23	9	12	2	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	129	31	50	46	22	21	3	2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	75	10	30	35	11	23	1	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	50	24	7	18	11	6	1	1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	56	6	7	32	18	13	1	11
\$5,000 and over.....	43	-----	5	37	20	16	1	1

¹ This group contains families engaged in farming and families having no gainfully employed members.

ALBANY, GA.

TABLE 3.—Color and nativity groups by occupation: Estimated number of families of specified color and nativity, by occupational group, 1935-36

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Occupational group (1)	All (2)	Native white			Negro		
		All (3)	Complete (4)	Incom- plete (5)	All (6)	Complete (7)	Incom- plete (8)
All families.....	3,722	1,526	1,189	337	2,196	1,306	890
Wage earner.....	2,551	586	477	109	1,965	1,158	807
Clerical.....	412	366	312	54	46	33	13
Independent business.....	340	268	181	87	72	53	19
Independent professional.....	37	30	19	11	7	7	-----
Salaried business.....	153	151	140	11	2	2	-----
Salaried professional.....	93	45	34	11	48	35	13
Other.....	136	80	26	54	56	18	38

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 1.—Color and nativity groups by income: Estimated number of families of specified color and nativity, by income, 1935-36¹
 [Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class (1)	All ² (2)	Native white			Negro		
		All (3)	Complete (4)	Incom- plete (5)	All (6)	Complete (7)	Incom- plete (8)
All families.....	3,750	2,850	2,434	416	900	546	354
Relief families.....	502	346	268	78	156	84	72
Nonrelief families.....	3,248	2,504	2,166	338	744	462	282
\$0-\$249.....	334	94	47	47	240	60	180
\$250-\$499.....	657	337	249	88	320	217	103
\$500-\$749.....	747	510	432	78	237	183	54
\$750-\$999.....	464	408	361	47	56	43	13
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	464	438	371	67	26	26	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	295	289	247	42	6	6	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	193	181	176	5	12	8	4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	167	166	150	16	1	1	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	117	115	105	10	2	2	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	68	68	59	9	-----	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	78	78	71	7	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	53	53	53	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	31	31	31	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	34	34	34	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	48	48	48	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ A family is classified as native if both husband and wife are native born (or, in the case of an incomplete family, if the head is native born); otherwise, the family is classified as foreign born. A family is classified as a complete family if it includes both husband and wife, and as an incomplete family if it does not include both husband and wife. Single individuals are included in the incomplete families. See appendix B for further explanations.

² This and subsequent tables exclude foreign-born white families and families of other color because of their relative infrequency.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 2.—Occupational groups by income: Estimated number of families of specified occupational groups, by income, 1935-36
 [Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class (1)	All (2)	Wage earner (3)	Clerical (4)	Business and professional				Other ¹ (9)
				All (5)	Inde- pendent (6)	Salaried		
						Business (7)	Profes- sional (8)	
All families.....	3,750	2,751	407	544	339	122	83	48
\$0-\$249.....	334	305	-----	13	11	-----	2	16
\$250-\$499.....	657	570	19	58	55	-----	3	10
\$500-\$749.....	747	653	36	48	33	3	12	10
\$750-\$999.....	464	364	52	38	27	3	8	10
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	464	355	61	47	39	4	4	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	295	202	50	43	24	1	18	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	193	116	40	37	22	9	6	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	167	92	40	34	17	11	6	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	117	42	38	37	14	16	7	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	68	22	18	28	13	14	1	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	78	19	21	38	18	16	4	-----
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	53	6	15	32	18	10	4	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	31	3	10	18	8	8	2	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	34	2	1	31	17	9	5	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	48	-----	6	42	23	18	1	-----

¹ This group contains families engaged in farming and families having no gainfully employed members.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 3.—Color and nativity groups by occupation: Estimated number of families of specified color and nativity, by occupational group, 1935-36

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Occupational group (1)	All (2)	Native white			Negro		
		All (3)	Complete (4)	Incomplete (5)	All (6)	Complete (7)	Incomplete (8)
All families.....	3, 750	2, 850	2, 434	416	900	546	354
Wage earner.....	2, 751	1, 930	1, 660	270	821	497	324
Clerical.....	407	403	340	63	4	4	4
Independent business.....	295	272	215	57	23	23	4
Independent professional.....	44	37	37	7	7	3	4
Salaried business.....	122	122	117	5	25	12	13
Salaried professional.....	83	58	47	11	20	7	13
Other.....	48	28	18	10			

SECTION B.—NATIVE WHITE AND NEGRO FAMILIES
INCLUDING BOTH HUSBAND AND WIFE

Sources of Income, Number and Earnings of Principal and Supplementary Earners, Rent or Rental Value, and Size of Family, According to Family Income, Occupational Group, and Family Type, 1935-36

Tables in this section present data for native white and Negro "complete" families (those including husband and wife, both native born). The figures are based on random samples in each of the five cities.

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	Atlanta		Columbia		Mobile		Albany		Gastonia	
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4A. PRINCIPAL EARNERS: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners, classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by occupation and income, 1935-36.	165	213	254	280	306	332	358	384	410	436
4B. PRINCIPAL EARNERS: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners, classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by family type and income, 1935-36.	168	216								
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Table	Page									
	Atlanta		Columbia		Mobile		Albany		Gastonia	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
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16. TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS: Number and percentage of renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by income, 1935-36.....	191	239	266	292	319	344	370	396	422	448
17. MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD NOT IN ECONOMIC FAMILY: Number of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by income, 1935-36.....	192	240	267	293	319	345	371	397	423	449
18. AGE OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES: Number of husbands and number of wives, by age and family income, 1935-36.....	193	241	268	294	320	346	372	398	424	450
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ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families of type 1--										Average number of persons per family 2		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
All families 3	14,323	3,494	2,389	1,497	3,115	1,552	981	728	347	220	3.8	1.1	0.7
Relief families	1,918	319	187	157	367	282	227	256	37	86	4.6	1.8	.8
Nonrelief families	12,405	3,175	2,202	1,340	2,748	1,270	754	472	310	134	3.6	1.0	.6
\$0-\$249	63	28	10	4	9	4	6	1	1	---	3.1	.8	.3
\$250-\$499	259	103	39	25	44	13	18	13	1	3	3.4	1.0	.4
\$500-\$749	725	209	123	81	132	61	78	35	2	4	3.6	1.2	.4
\$750-\$999	970	264	169	123	170	91	86	46	9	12	3.7	1.2	.5
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,181	347	252	137	176	92	102	49	14	12	3.6	1.2	.4
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,081	253	241	130	194	97	87	53	8	18	3.7	1.2	.5
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,262	332	272	149	244	108	82	45	19	11	3.6	1.1	.5
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,279	331	258	159	261	125	68	40	24	13	3.6	1.0	.6
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,077	265	191	122	260	116	62	26	21	14	3.6	1.0	.6
\$2,250-\$2,499	928	262	167	100	198	102	38	31	19	11	3.6	.9	.7
\$2,500-\$2,999	1,214	296	189	117	333	137	43	43	8	8	3.6	.8	.8
\$3,000-\$3,499	789	191	110	70	220	102	33	25	31	7	3.7	.8	.9
\$3,500-\$3,999	586	109	76	51	178	79	25	19	44	5	3.8	.8	1.0
\$4,000-\$4,499	330	67	32	24	114	49	7	15	18	4	3.8	.8	1.1
\$4,500-\$4,999	188	37	24	10	64	19	5	6	11	3	3.8	.7	1.1
\$5,000-\$7,499	354	57	39	23	111	58	10	19	29	8	4.1	.8	1.3
\$7,500-\$9,999	68	14	6	5	26	8	---	2	7	---	3.7	.5	1.2
\$10,000 and over 4	51	10	4	1	14	9	4	4	4	1	4.1	.9	1.2

1 Family type:

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

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

3 1 family which reported a net loss is excluded from this and subsequent tables. This family had gross business expense and losses exceeding its gross earnings and other income.

4 Largest income reported between \$30,000 and \$35,000.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
<i>Wage earner</i>													
All nonrelief families.....	4,583	1,008	763	538	922	546	385	250	90	81	3.9	1.2	0.7
\$0-\$249.....	20	6	6	2	3	1	2	-----	-----	-----	3.1	.9	.2
\$250-\$499.....	133	40	27	17	20	9	13	6	-----	1	3.5	1.1	.4
\$500-\$749.....	439	99	76	65	65	42	64	25	1	2	3.8	1.5	.3
\$750-\$999.....	578	125	100	92	86	59	70	33	7	6	3.9	1.4	.5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	619	159	125	80	84	48	78	29	7	9	3.7	1.3	.4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	559	102	116	80	96	60	49	38	3	15	4.0	1.4	.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	570	125	98	71	123	68	44	29	5	7	3.8	1.2	.6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	453	99	85	49	101	54	22	23	9	11	3.8	1.1	.7
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	391	85	65	42	89	51	23	15	12	9	3.8	1.0	.8
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	254	63	28	17	69	35	11	15	8	8	3.9	1.0	.9
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	271	62	15	16	89	53	7	17	10	2	3.9	.8	1.1
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	136	27	13	5	38	27	2	7	13	4	4.2	.7	1.5
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	82	8	7	1	34	17	-----	4	8	3	4.4	.7	1.7
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	48	5	2	1	18	13	-----	5	3	1	4.5	.9	1.6
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	17	1	-----	-----	7	6	-----	1	1	1	5.0	.7	2.3
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	13	2	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	3	3	2	6.0	.9	3.1
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Clerical</i>													
All nonrelief families.....	3,968	1,051	782	421	898	364	181	123	122	26	3.5	.9	.6
\$0-\$249.....	13	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	-----	3.9	1.2	.7
\$250-\$499.....	30	15	1	1	7	3	1	2	-----	-----	3.4	.8	.6
\$500-\$749.....	96	28	20	4	20	10	11	3	-----	-----	3.5	1.1	.4
\$750-\$999.....	215	67	46	20	42	19	10	6	-----	-----	3.4	.9	.5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	338	100	88	43	50	29	14	9	2	3	3.4	.9	.5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	310	81	72	34	63	21	22	12	4	1	3.4	1.0	.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	429	116	117	48	76	26	22	11	11	2	3.4	.9	.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	494	144	106	63	97	40	25	9	8	2	3.4	.9	.5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	447	114	91	51	105	43	24	11	6	2	3.5	.9	.6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	387	121	79	49	70	37	16	7	8	-----	3.3	.8	.5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	490	111	87	53	131	44	17	16	27	4	3.6	.8	.8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	312	81	38	30	94	35	11	13	8	2	3.6	.8	.8
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	174	30	16	12	57	23	3	11	21	1	4.0	.7	1.3
\$4,000-\$3,499.....	104	23	9	4	39	16	1	3	7	2	3.8	.6	1.2
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	54	12	6	3	18	6	1	2	4	2	4.0	.5	1.5
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	66	2	4	4	25	10	2	5	10	4	4.7	.6	2.1
\$7,500-\$7,999.....	8	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.6	.6	2.0
\$10,000 and over.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family		
	All (2)	I (3)	II (4)	III (5)	IV (6)	V (7)	VI (8)	VII (9)	VIII (10)	Other (11)	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16 (13)	16 and over (14)
<i>Independent business</i>													
All nonrelief families.	1,251	378	183	104	320	122	60	44	29	11	3.5	.9	.6
\$0-\$249	15	10	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	2.8	.6	.2
\$250-\$499	61	32	9	4	9	1	2	1	1	2	3.0	.7	.3
\$500-\$749	117	41	19	9	33	5	2	6	1	1	3.3	.8	.5
\$750-\$999	110	36	15	6	30	9	5	7	—	2	3.6	1.0	.6
\$1,000-\$1,249	127	47	24	6	20	12	8	8	1	1	3.5	1.0	.5
\$1,250-\$1,499	99	39	17	7	21	5	6	2	1	1	3.2	.7	.5
\$1,500-\$1,749	117	40	20	15	24	4	8	3	2	1	3.3	.9	.4
\$1,750-\$1,999	119	29	14	15	25	19	9	4	4	—	3.8	1.1	.7
\$2,000-\$2,249	77	18	7	9	26	12	3	—	1	1	3.6	.9	.7
\$2,250-\$2,499	74	21	8	10	17	11	2	4	1	—	3.7	1.0	.7
\$2,500-\$2,999	99	17	15	9	32	13	6	1	5	1	3.8	1.0	.8
\$3,000-\$3,499	68	14	9	6	23	10	1	2	2	1	3.7	.9	.8
\$3,500-\$3,999	56	13	12	4	15	5	3	2	2	—	3.5	.8	.7
\$4,000-\$4,499	24	7	3	1	8	2	—	2	1	—	3.3	.5	.8
\$4,500-\$4,999	14	2	1	3	4	2	—	—	—	—	3.8	.7	1.1
\$5,000-\$7,499	50	12	8	—	18	7	2	1	2	—	3.6	.6	1.0
\$7,500-\$9,999	12	—	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	3.7	.3	1.4
\$10,000 and over ⁴	12	—	—	—	5	4	1	1	1	—	4.6	1.2	1.4
<i>Independent professional</i>													
All nonrelief families.	287	77	42	38	67	29	17	5	11	1	3.5	.8	.7
\$0-\$249	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	—	.4
\$250-\$499	5	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	—	.7
\$500-\$749	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)
\$750-\$999	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249	10	5	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	3.0	.6	.4
\$1,250-\$1,499	4	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	.5	.5
\$1,500-\$1,749	13	4	—	3	2	3	1	—	—	—	3.7	1.0	.7
\$1,750-\$1,999	21	3	3	6	5	4	—	—	—	—	3.7	1.0	.7
\$2,000-\$2,249	11	1	1	—	5	3	1	—	—	—	3.8	1.0	.8
\$2,250-\$2,499	25	10	7	1	4	1	2	—	—	—	3.1	.8	.3
\$2,500-\$2,999	41	15	8	4	8	1	3	1	1	—	3.2	.8	.4
\$3,000-\$3,499	28	8	5	2	7	1	4	1	1	—	3.5	.9	.6
\$3,500-\$3,999	25	6	3	4	6	1	3	—	2	—	3.7	1.0	.7
\$4,000-\$4,499	14	3	3	4	2	3	1	2	1	—	4.4	1.5	.9
\$4,500-\$4,999	18	3	3	4	5	1	1	1	—	—	3.8	1.0	.8
\$5,000-\$7,499	45	10	5	9	10	6	1	1	4	—	3.8	.9	.8
\$7,500-\$9,999	8	—	1	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	3.8	.8	1.0
\$10,000 and over ⁵	15	2	3	1	2	4	—	—	2	1	4.1	.7	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
<i>Salaried business</i>													
All nonrelief families.	1,442	357	289	149	357	145	71	28	37	9	3.5	.9	.6
\$0-\$249	2	1	1								(*)	(*)	
\$250-\$499	3	1		1			1				4.1	2.1	
\$500-\$749	11	3	2		2	3				1	4.2	1.3	.9
\$750-\$999	14	5	2	2	2	2	1				3.3	1.0	.3
\$1,000-\$1,249	37	13	12	3	6	1	1	1			3.1	.9	.2
\$1,250-\$1,499	55	10	20	4	7	9	3	1		1	3.6	1.1	.5
\$1,500-\$1,749	67	19	21	6	9	4	6		1	1	3.3	1.0	.3
\$1,750-\$1,999	104	33	30	14	13	5	6	2	1		3.2	.9	.3
\$2,000-\$2,249	93	26	17	11	25	4	8		1	1	3.4	1.0	.4
\$2,250-\$2,499	117	27	29	17	22	11	5	2	3	1	3.5	1.0	.5
\$2,500-\$2,999	214	65	44	20	51	19	6	5	2	2	3.3	.8	.5
\$3,000-\$3,499	176	41	36	19	42	20	11	1	6		3.5	.9	.6
\$3,500-\$3,999	175	37	30	19	51	20	9	2	6	1	3.6	.9	.7
\$4,000-\$4,499	108	24	14	15	37	10	3	2	2	1	3.6	.9	.7
\$4,500-\$4,999	67	14	11	7	25	4	3	2	1		3.5	.7	.8
\$5,000-\$7,499	144	22	17	9	48	27	5	7	9		3.9	.8	1.1
\$7,500-\$9,999	37	11	3	2	11	6			4		3.5	.5	1.0
\$10,000 and over ⁶	18	5			6		3	3	1		4.0	1.0	1.0
<i>Salaried professional</i>													
All nonrelief families.	638	166	125	78	138	57	35	14	20	5	3.5	.9	.6
\$0-\$249				1	1						3.0	.5	.5
\$250-\$499	4	2			2						2.7	.4	.3
\$500-\$749	7	3	2		2						3.2	1.0	.2
\$750-\$999	10	3	2	3	1	1					3.3	.6	.9
\$1,000-\$1,249	22	6	1	2	9	1	1		1	1	3.5	1.2	.1
\$1,250-\$1,499	35	7	16	4	1	2	5				3.3	.9	.3
\$1,500-\$1,749	49	16	14	5	8	3	1	2			3.2	1.1	.4
\$1,750-\$1,999	72	17	16	10	16	3	6	2	2		3.5	1.0	.4
\$2,000-\$2,249	56	19	10	9	10	3	3		1	1	3.4	1.0	.4
\$2,250-\$2,499	67	19	15	6	15	6	2	3		1	3.5	1.0	.5
\$2,500-\$2,999	92	24	20	14	20	5	4	3	2		3.4	.9	.5
\$3,000-\$3,499	68	19	9	8	16	9	4	1	2		3.6	.9	.7
\$3,500-\$3,999	70	14	8	11	13	12	7		5		3.8	1.1	.7
\$4,000-\$4,499	31	4	3	2	10	5	2	1	4		4.0	.8	1.2
\$4,500-\$4,999	18	5	3	2	5	1			2		3.5	.6	.9
\$5,000-\$7,499	31	6	5	1	9	5		2	1	2	4.0	.7	1.3
\$7,500-\$9,999	3	1			1	1					3.7	.7	1.0
\$10,000 and over ⁴	3	1	1		1						3.0	.7	.3

See footnotes at end of table.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
<i>Other</i> ⁷													
All nonrelief families.....	236	138	18	12	46	7	5	8	1	1	2.8	.5	.3
\$0-\$249.....	13	8	1	1	2		1				2.6	.5	.1
\$250-\$499.....	23	9	2	1	6		1	4			3.5	.9	.6
\$500-\$749.....	52	34	3	3	9	1	1	1			2.7	.4	.3
\$750-\$999.....	42	28	4		8	1				1	2.7	.4	.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	28	17	1	3	4			2	1		2.9	.6	.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	19	12			5		2				2.6	.3	.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	17	12	2	1	2						2.4	.3	.1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	16	6	4	2	4						2.8	.5	.3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2	2									(*)		
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	4	1	1		1	1					3.3	.5	.8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	7	2		1	2	2					3.6	.9	.7
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	1	1									(*)		
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	4	1			2	1					3.5	.2	1.3
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	1	1									(*)		
\$4,500-\$4,999.....													
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	5	3			1			1			3.1	.7	.4
\$7,500-\$9,999.....													
\$10,000 and over ⁸	2	1				1					(*)	(*)	(*)

For footnotes 1 and 2, see table 1 on p. 147.

³ Largest income reported between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

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

⁵ Largest income reported between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

⁶ Largest income reported between \$30,000 and \$35,000.

⁷ This group contains 7 families engaged in farming, a group too small to be separately classified, and families containing no gainfully employed members.

⁸ Largest income reported between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
All families.....	14,323	13,966	2,449	4,359	4,293	66
Relief families.....	1,918	1,790	189	168	156	12
Nonrelief families.....	12,405	12,176	2,260	4,191	4,137	54
\$0-\$249.....	63	50	14	13	13	-----
\$250-\$499.....	259	238	58	55	51	4
\$500-\$749.....	725	675	114	92	87	5
\$750-\$999.....	970	928	142	168	168	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,181	1,154	154	191	190	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,081	1,063	151	262	257	5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,262	1,245	190	339	336	3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,279	1,264	196	361	353	8
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,077	1,075	175	443	439	4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	928	924	147	362	357	5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,214	1,207	252	573	567	6
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	789	788	190	382	376	6
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	586	582	162	332	329	3
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	330	329	101	201	200	1
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	188	188	56	107	107	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	354	349	110	223	220	3
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	68	68	21	51	51	-----
\$10,000 and over.....	51	49	27	36	36	-----

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."² Includes 2,302 families, 2,121 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings and no business losses met from family funds; 109 families, 105 of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds and no money income other than earnings, and 38 families, 34 of which were nonrelief, which had both money income and business losses met from family funds. There were, therefore, 2,340 families, 2,155 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings, whether or not they had business losses met from family funds; and there were 147 families, 139 of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds, whether or not they had money income other than earnings. These latter 139 families were found in the following income classes: \$0-\$249, 3; \$250-\$499, 7; \$500-\$749, 3; \$750-\$999, 4; \$1,000-\$1,249, 7; \$1,250-\$1,499, 15; \$1,500-\$1,749, 12; \$1,750-\$1,999, 19; \$2,000-\$2,249, 11; \$2,250-\$2,499, 12; \$2,500-\$2,999, 12; \$3,000-\$3,499, 5; \$3,500-\$3,999, 9; \$4,000-\$4,499, 5; \$4,500-\$4,999, 3; \$5,000-\$7,500, 8; \$7,500-\$9,999, 2; \$10,000 and over, 2. See glossary for definition of "money income other than earnings" and "business losses."³ The total of the numbers of families in columns (6) and (7), since no family reported nonmoney income from both sources.⁴ Includes families with losses from owned homes, as well as families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period. There were 42 families, 39 of which were nonrelief, with losses from owned homes (i. e., families whose estimated rental value was less than estimated expenses). The latter 39 families were found in the following income classes: \$0-\$249, 1; \$250-\$499, 1; \$500-\$749, 1; \$750-\$999, 4; \$1,000-\$1,249, 2; \$1,250-\$1,499, 2; \$1,500-\$1,749, 4; \$1,750-\$1,999, 8; \$2,000-\$2,249, 3; \$2,250-\$2,499, 4; \$2,500-\$2,999, 2; \$3,000-\$3,499, 1; \$3,500-\$3,999, 2; \$4,000-\$4,499, 2; \$4,500-\$4,999, 1; \$5,000-\$7,499, 1. Excludes 9 families whose estimated rental value of owned homes was equal to estimated expenses.

ATLANTA, GA.

TABLE 2.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by income, 1935-36 ¹—Continued

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

Income class (1)	Total (2)	Average family income					
		Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
All families.....	\$ 1,958	\$1,881	\$1,807	\$74	\$77	\$75	\$2
Relief families.....	665	654	632	22	11	10	1
Nonrelief families.....	\$ 2,158	2,072	1,988	84	86	84	2
\$0-\$249.....	177	156	139	17	21	21	-----
\$250-\$499.....	378	347	308	39	31	28	3
\$500-\$749.....	631	610	558	52	21	19	2
\$750-\$999.....	872	843	791	52	29	29	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,128	1,101	1,055	46	27	26	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,368	1,326	1,276	50	42	41	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,604	1,556	1,501	55	48	46	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,861	1,811	1,755	56	50	48	2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2,118	2,031	1,985	46	87	85	2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2,375	2,283	2,223	60	92	90	2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,728	2,597	2,507	90	131	128	3
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	3,201	3,060	2,964	96	141	138	3
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	3,721	3,542	3,401	141	179	178	1
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	4,196	3,986	3,814	172	210	209	1
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	4,720	4,508	4,314	194	212	212	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	5,868	5,586	5,310	276	282	276	6
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	8,469	8,062	7,698	364	407	407	-----
\$10,000 and over.....	14,122	13,642	11,665	1,977	480	480	-----

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

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

⁵ Median income for all families was \$1,706; for nonrelief families, \$1,879.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
<i>Wage earner</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	4, 583	4, 583	537	1, 292	1, 282	10
\$0-\$499.....	153	153	16	20	18	2
\$500-\$749.....	439	439	21	26	24	2
\$750-\$999.....	578	578	39	66	66	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	619	619	52	79	79	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	559	559	60	124	122	2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	570	570	74	147	147	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	453	453	64	159	157	2
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	645	645	87	314	312	2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	271	271	54	156	156	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	283	283	66	192	192	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	13	13	4	9	9	-----
<i>Clerical</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	3, 968	3, 968	675	1, 252	1, 239	13
\$0-\$499.....	43	43	7	9	9	-----
\$500-\$749.....	96	96	16	13	12	-----
\$750-\$999.....	215	215	27	30	30	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	338	338	44	47	47	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	310	310	37	63	62	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	429	429	48	101	99	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	494	494	67	98	94	4
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	834	834	135	283	281	2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	490	490	95	224	223	1
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	644	644	180	336	334	2
\$5,000 and over.....	75	75	19	48	48	-----
<i>Business and professional</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	3, 618	3, 618	827	1, 520	1, 491	29
\$0-\$499.....	90	90	22	25	24	1
\$500-\$749.....	138	138	27	31	30	1
\$750-\$999.....	135	135	35	44	44	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	196	196	31	54	53	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	193	193	36	62	60	2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	246	246	52	80	79	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	316	316	49	95	93	2
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	520	520	94	206	201	5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	446	446	96	187	182	5
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	960	960	257	488	480	8
\$5,000 and over.....	378	378	128	248	245	3
<i>Other</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	236	7	221	127	125	2

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

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

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TABLE 2A.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by occupation and income, 1935-36 ¹—Continued

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Total (2)	Average family income					
		Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
<i>Wage earner</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	\$ 1,599	\$1,545	\$1,513	\$32	\$54	\$54	(**)
\$0-\$499.....	362	346	338	8	16	14	2
\$500-\$749.....	634	626	621	5	8	7	2
\$750-\$999.....	870	857	846	11	13	13	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,128	1,107	1,096	11	19	19	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,368	1,335	1,310	25	33	32	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,614	1,573	1,541	32	41	41	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,866	1,811	1,782	29	55	54	1
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2,216	2,118	2,083	35	98	97	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,730	2,577	2,501	76	153	153	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,614	3,433	3,303	130	181	181	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	5,674	5,379	5,100	279	195	195	-----
<i>Clerical</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	\$ 2,190	2,111	2,054	57	79	77	2
\$0-\$499.....	311	281	281	(**)	30	30	-----
\$500-\$749.....	641	619	596	23	22	17	5
\$750-\$999.....	880	855	828	27	25	25	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,125	1,105	1,078	27	20	20	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,373	1,336	1,311	25	37	36	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,602	1,561	1,532	29	41	38	3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,860	1,821	1,791	30	39	35	4
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2,240	2,159	2,112	47	81	79	2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,730	2,609	2,544	65	121	120	1
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,645	3,484	3,350	134	161	160	1
\$5,000 and over.....	6,114	5,894	5,680	214	220	220	-----
<i>Business and professional</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	\$ 2,890	2,760	2,650	110	130	127	3
\$0-\$499.....	331	293	265	28	38	35	3
\$500-\$749.....	614	575	531	44	39	37	2
\$750-\$999.....	871	811	740	71	60	60	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,134	1,088	1,023	65	46	45	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,360	1,293	1,240	53	67	63	4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,593	1,529	1,461	68	64	62	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,854	1,795	1,741	54	59	57	2
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2,258	2,166	2,107	59	92	90	2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,725	2,602	2,515	87	123	120	3
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,735	3,563	3,451	112	172	168	4
\$5,000 and over.....	7,366	7,027	6,629	398	339	332	7
<i>Other</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	1,297	1,141	23	1,118	156	155	1

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

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

⁵ Median incomes were as follows: Wage-earner families, \$1,475; clerical families, \$2,035; business and professional families, \$2,476.

** \$0.50 or less.

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

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

Income class and family type (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families having—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Any source ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
<i>Type I</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	3, 175	3, 037	659	1, 002	990	12
\$0-\$499.....	131	114	35	39	37	2
\$500-\$749.....	209	175	54	43	40	3
\$750-\$999.....	264	236	57	68	68	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	347	330	53	74	74	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	253	241	49	70	70	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	332	320	55	93	92	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	331	325	59	87	83	4
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	527	524	81	177	177	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	296	294	70	127	127	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	404	401	112	180	179	1
\$5,000 and over.....	81	77	34	44	43	1
<i>Types II and III</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	3, 542	3, 515	575	908	896	12
\$0-\$499.....	78	73	13	10	9	1
\$500-\$749.....	204	200	17	8	7	1
\$750-\$999.....	292	288	31	19	19	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	389	385	33	37	37	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	371	371	41	59	57	2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	421	418	51	88	87	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	417	412	58	108	106	2
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	580	579	106	219	216	3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	306	305	72	128	126	2
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	406	406	126	188	188	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	78	78	27	44	44	-----
<i>Types IV and V</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	4, 018	3, 965	760	1, 771	1, 750	21
\$0-\$499.....	70	62	18	16	15	1
\$500-\$749.....	193	183	33	36	35	1
\$750-\$999.....	261	252	40	67	67	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	268	264	50	63	62	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	291	286	40	107	104	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	352	350	59	118	117	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	386	382	57	134	133	1
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	676	674	100	317	314	3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	470	466	92	254	251	3
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	825	822	202	497	492	5
\$5,000 and over.....	226	224	69	162	160	2
<i>Types VI and VII</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	1, 226	1, 217	189	328	325	3
\$0-\$499.....	38	34	5	-----	-----	-----
\$500-\$749.....	113	111	9	5	5	-----
\$750-\$999.....	132	132	11	12	12	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	151	150	15	13	13	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	140	139	17	23	23	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	127	127	21	35	35	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	108	108	17	25	25	-----
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	157	157	25	69	68	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	86	86	13	39	39	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	135	135	41	80	78	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	39	38	15	27	27	2

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE 2B.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by family type and income, 1935-36 ¹—Continued.

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

Income class and family type (1)	Total (2)	Average family income					
		Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
<i>Type I</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	\$1,994	\$1,908	\$1,801	\$107	\$86	\$84	\$2
\$0-\$499.....	331	288	250	38	43	40	3
\$500-\$749.....	633	595	485	110	38	33	5
\$750-\$999.....	875	821	723	98	54	54	.....
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,129	1,090	1,014	76	39	39	.....
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,366	1,308	1,216	92	58	58	.....
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,585	1,528	1,447	81	57	55	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,858	1,800	1,726	74	58	52	6
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2,244	2,159	2,098	61	85	85	.....
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,726	2,590	2,489	101	136	136	.....
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,630	3,473	3,307	166	157	156	1
\$5,000 and over.....	7,261	6,905	6,230	675	356	349	7
<i>Types II and III</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	\$ 1,950	1,890	1,839	51	60	58	2
\$0-\$499.....	342	328	299	29	14	12	2
\$500-\$749.....	627	621	603	18	6	5	1
\$750-\$999.....	863	859	834	25	4	4	.....
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,124	1,113	1,090	23	11	11	.....
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,364	1,341	1,324	17	23	22	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,598	1,564	1,531	33	34	32	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,852	1,809	1,757	52	43	42	1
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2,239	2,161	2,114	47	78	77	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,695	2,584	2,487	97	111	108	3
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,648	3,499	3,393	106	149	149	.....
\$5,000 and over.....	6,521	6,280	6,058	222	241	241	.....
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	\$ 2,452	2,339	2,246	93	113	111	2
\$0-\$499.....	344	311	273	38	33	31	2
\$500-\$749.....	634	606	559	47	28	27	1
\$750-\$999.....	874	834	781	53	40	40	.....
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,131	1,094	1,035	59	37	36	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,377	1,316	1,271	45	61	58	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,626	1,562	1,509	53	64	62	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,875	1,813	1,764	49	62	60	2
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2,234	2,127	2,080	47	107	105	2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,738	2,598	2,513	85	140	137	3
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,721	3,531	3,401	130	190	186	4
\$5,000 and over.....	7,134	6,792	6,335	457	342	335	7
<i>Types VI and VII</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	\$ 1,923	1,863	1,781	82	60	58	2
\$0-\$499.....	346	346	311	35	.....	.....	.....
\$500-\$749.....	627	623	604	19	4	4	.....
\$750-\$999.....	874	861	839	22	.....	.....	.....
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,128	1,114	1,087	27	14	14	.....
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,362	1,337	1,272	65	25	25	.....
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,607	1,573	1,512	61	34	34	.....
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,858	1,823	1,774	49	35	35	.....
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2,218	2,141	2,078	63	77	75	2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,760	2,647	2,578	69	113	113	.....
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,677	3,512	3,368	144	165	158	7
\$5,000 and over.....	7,954	7,628	6,745	883	326	326

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Income class and family type (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families having—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Any source (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) (4)	Any source (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) (6)	Rent as pay (7)
<i>Types VIII and other</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	444	442	77	182	176	6
\$0-\$499.....	5	5	1	3	3	-----
\$500-\$749.....	6	6	1	-----	-----	-----
\$750-\$999.....	21	20	3	2	2	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	26	25	3	4	4	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	26	26	4	3	3	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	30	30	4	5	5	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	37	37	5	7	6	1
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	65	65	10	23	21	2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	56	56	5	25	24	1
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	123	123	28	77	75	2
\$5,000 and over.....	49	49	13	33	33	-----

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

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

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

Income class and family type (1)	Total (2)	Average family income					
		Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) (7)	Rent as pay (8)
<i>Types VIII and other</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	\$ 2,990	\$2,873	\$2,774	\$99	\$117	\$114	\$3
\$0-\$499.....	348	284	272	12	64	64	
\$500-\$749.....	637	637	622	15			
\$750-\$999.....	909	896	838	58	(*)	(*)	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,136	1,116	1,046	70	20	20	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,370	1,358	1,297	61	12	12	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,634	1,616	1,565	51	18	18	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,860	1,830	1,772	58	30	23	7
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2,238	2,164	2,092	72	74	65	9
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,781	2,639	2,597	42	142	134	8
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,778	3,608	3,483	125	170	166	4
\$5,000 and over.....	7,226	6,915	6,655	260	311	311	

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

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

⁵ Median incomes were as follows: Families of type I, \$1,789; families of types II and III, \$1,760; families of types IV and V, \$2,139; families of types VI and VII, \$1,577; families of types VIII and other, \$2,554.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from 1—		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders 2 (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work 3 (9)
All families.....	14,323	13,966	13,829	2,187	129	\$1,807	\$1,776	\$31
Relief families.....	1,918	1,790	1,762	247	30	632	617	15
Nonrelief families.....	12,405	12,176	12,067	1,940	99	1,988	1,953	35
\$0-\$249.....	63	50	44	15	2	139	116	23
\$250-\$499.....	259	238	222	40	6	308	288	20
\$500-\$749.....	725	675	653	125	8	558	532	26
\$750-\$999.....	970	928	909	171	14	791	766	25
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,181	1,154	1,141	196	9	1,055	1,027	28
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,081	1,063	1,053	216	17	1,276	1,240	36
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,262	1,245	1,237	209	9	1,501	1,466	35
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,279	1,264	1,259	185	11	1,755	1,725	30
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,077	1,075	1,073	156	5	1,985	1,951	34
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	928	924	923	131	7	2,223	2,190	33
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,214	1,207	1,204	203	5	2,507	2,463	44
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	789	788	787	110	1	2,964	2,926	38
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	586	582	582	84	2	3,401	3,353	48
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	330	329	329	34	-----	3,814	3,776	38
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	188	188	186	23	1	4,314	4,276	30
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	354	349	348	32	2	5,310	5,269	48
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	68	68	68	8	-----	7,698	7,648	51
\$10,000 and over.....	51	49	49	2	-----	11,665	11,623	42

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

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

³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in home such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all families from other work not attributable to individuals were \$0.50 or less.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from 1—		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders ² (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work ³ (9)
<i>Wage earner</i>								
All families.....	4, 583	4, 583	4, 583	766	47	\$1, 513	\$1, 487	\$26
\$0-\$499.....	153	153	153	18	5	338	329	9
\$500-\$749.....	439	439	439	62	4	621	608	13
\$750-\$999.....	578	578	578	91	10	846	829	17
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	619	619	619	107	4	1,096	1,071	25
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	559	559	559	104	9	1,310	1,282	28
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	570	570	570	85	6	1,541	1,517	24
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	453	453	453	74	5	1,782	1,758	24
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	645	645	645	117	4	2,083	2,052	31
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	271	271	271	53	-----	2,501	2,455	46
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	283	283	283	54	-----	3,303	3,245	58
\$5,000 and over.....	13	13	13	1	-----	5,100	5,061	39
<i>Clerical</i>								
All families.....	3, 968	3, 968	3, 968	572	24	2, 054	2, 023	31
\$0-\$499.....	43	43	43	7	1	281	263	18
\$500-\$749.....	96	96	96	15	1	596	578	18
\$750-\$999.....	215	215	215	39	3	828	806	22
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	338	338	338	43	2	1,078	1,061	17
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	310	310	310	70	4	1,311	1,274	37
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	429	429	429	76	1	1,532	1,493	39
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	494	494	494	55	5	1,791	1,769	22
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	834	834	834	94	4	2,112	2,085	27
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	490	490	490	82	2	2,544	2,509	35
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	644	644	644	87	1	3,350	3,314	36
\$5,000 and over.....	75	75	75	6	-----	5,680	5,613	67
<i>Business and professional</i>								
All families.....	3, 618	3, 618	3, 509	602	28	2, 650	2, 598	52
\$0-\$499.....	90	90	68	30	2	265	216	49
\$500-\$749.....	138	138	116	48	3	531	451	80
\$750-\$999.....	135	135	116	41	1	740	658	82
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	196	196	183	46	3	1,023	959	64
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	193	193	183	42	4	1,240	1,175	65
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	246	246	238	48	2	1,461	1,403	58
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	316	316	311	58	1	1,741	1,687	54
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	520	520	517	76	4	2,107	2,059 ⁴	48
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	446	446	443	68	3	2,515	2,466	49
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	960	960	957	110	3	3,451	3,410	41
\$5,000 and over.....	378	378	377	35	2	6,629	6,592	37
<i>Other</i>								
All families.....	236	7	7	-----	-----	23	23	-----

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

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

³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in home such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all nonrelief families from other work not attributable to individuals were \$0.50 or less, for all occupations.

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

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

Income class and family type (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from—		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders ¹ (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work ² (9)
<i>Type I</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	3, 175	3, 037	2, 963	520	18	\$1, 801	\$1, 761	\$40
\$0-\$499.....	131	114	95	29	4	250	216	34
\$500-\$749.....	209	175	162	36	2	485	449	36
\$750-\$999.....	264	236	226	56	2	723	685	38
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	347	330	323	54	1	1, 014	976	38
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	253	241	232	58	3	1, 216	1, 158	58
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	332	320	315	56	1	1, 447	1, 403	44
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	331	325	321	49	2	1, 726	1, 700	26
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	527	524	521	83	2	2, 098	2, 055	43
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	296	294	293	44	1	2, 489	2, 451	38
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	404	401	399	48	-----	3, 307	3, 260	47
\$5,000 and over.....	81	77	76	7	-----	6, 230	6, 208	22
<i>Types II and III</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	3, 542	3, 515	3, 508	491	25	1, 839	1, 816	23
\$0-\$499.....	78	73	71	8	1	299	292	7
\$500-\$749.....	204	200	199	31	3	603	590	13
\$750-\$999.....	292	288	287	40	3	834	820	14
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	389	385	383	66	2	1, 090	1, 070	20
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	371	371	371	62	5	1, 324	1, 300	24
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	421	418	418	70	4	1, 531	1, 501	30
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	417	412	412	51	3	1, 757	1, 735	22
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	580	579	579	62	3	2, 114	2, 094	20
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	306	305	304	52	1	2, 487	2, 441	46
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	406	406	406	44	-----	3, 393	3, 364	29
\$5,000 and over.....	78	78	78	5	-----	6, 058	6, 019	39
<i>Types IV and V</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	4, 018	3, 965	3, 942	724	42	2, 246	2, 202	44
\$0-\$499.....	70	62	61	13	3	273	256	17
\$500-\$749.....	193	183	175	38	3	559	523	36
\$750-\$999.....	261	252	246	54	7	781	749	32
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	268	264	261	54	3	1, 035	1, 002	33
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	291	286	285	71	8	1, 271	1, 226	45
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	352	350	348	60	2	1, 509	1, 470	39
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	386	382	381	71	4	1, 764	1, 717	47
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	676	674	674	115	5	2, 080	2, 035	45
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	470	466	465	90	2	2, 513	2, 464	49
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	825	822	822	134	3	3, 401	3, 349	52
\$5,000 and over.....	226	224	224	24	2	6, 335	6, 292	43
<i>Types VI and VII</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	1, 226	1, 217	1, 214	151	11	1, 781	1, 762	19
\$0-\$499.....	38	34	34	5	-----	311	302	9
\$500-\$749.....	113	111	111	20	-----	604	593	11
\$750-\$999.....	132	132	130	17	1	839	823	16
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	151	150	149	19	2	1, 087	1, 068	19
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	140	139	139	23	1	1, 272	1, 254	18
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	127	127	127	21	2	1, 512	1, 496	16
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	108	108	108	9	2	1, 774	1, 761	13
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	157	157	157	18	2	2, 078	2, 060	18
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	86	86	86	6	1	2, 578	2, 553	25
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	135	135	135	9	-----	3, 368	3, 353	15
\$5,000 and over.....	39	38	38	4	-----	6, 745	6, 650	95

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Income class and family type (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from—		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work (9)
<i>Types VIII and other</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	444	442	440	54	3	\$2, 774	\$2, 744	\$30
\$0-\$499.....	5	5	5	-----	-----	272	272	-----
\$500-\$749.....	6	6	6	-----	-----	622	622	-----
\$750-\$999.....	21	20	20	4	1	838	830	8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	26	25	25	3	1	1, 046	1, 025	21
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	26	26	26	2	-----	1, 297	1, 290	7
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	30	30	29	2	-----	1, 565	1, 533	32
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	37	37	37	5	-----	1, 772	1, 716	56
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	65	65	65	9	-----	2, 092	2, 075	17
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	56	56	56	11	-----	2, 597	2, 547	50
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	123	123	122	16	1	3, 483	3, 457	26
\$5,000 and over.....	49	49	49	2	-----	6, 655	6, 604	51

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

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

³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in home such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all nonrelief families from other work not attributable to individuals were \$0.50 or less for all family types.

ATLANTA, GA.

TABLE 4.—Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners, classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by income, 1935-36¹

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ² (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All families.....	14,323	13,829	12,435	507	566	321
Relief families.....	1,918	1,762	1,412	155	119	76
Nonrelief families.....	12,405	12,067	11,023	352	447	245
\$0-\$249.....	63	44	38	4	-----	2
\$250-\$499.....	259	222	191	19	8	4
\$500-\$749.....	725	653	599	22	14	18
\$750-\$999.....	970	909	815	43	31	20
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,181	1,141	1,047	36	36	22
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,081	1,053	965	31	33	24
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,262	1,237	1,131	37	36	33
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,279	1,259	1,170	35	39	15
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,077	1,073	987	27	36	23
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	928	923	846	21	40	16
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,214	1,204	1,082	38	52	32
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	789	787	720	21	36	10
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	586	582	530	8	31	13
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	330	329	299	4	21	5
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	188	186	171	4	9	2
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	354	348	319	2	23	4
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	68	68	65	-----	1	2
\$10,000 and over.....	51	49	48	-----	1	-----

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ³ (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ⁴				
		All ² (10)	Husbands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All families.....	50	\$1,611	\$1,682	\$830	\$1,172	\$880
Relief families.....	45	590	612	445	590	458
Nonrelief families.....	51	1,760	1,819	999	1,326	1,011
\$0-\$249.....	28	162	165	130	-----	(*)
\$250-\$499.....	39	321	326	293	264	331
\$500-\$749.....	47	567	575	508	395	492
\$750-\$999.....	49	774	792	622	620	589
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	50	997	1,020	738	713	820
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	51	1,173	1,204	834	868	819
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	51	1,369	1,408	894	1,019	970
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	52	1,611	1,648	1,075	1,165	1,120
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	52	1,754	1,806	1,181	1,192	1,053
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	52	1,957	2,019	1,256	1,308	1,210
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	52	2,109	2,185	1,418	1,565	1,222
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	52	2,453	2,533	1,759	1,603	1,274
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	52	2,780	2,877	2,003	1,871	1,468
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	52	3,095	3,214	2,141	1,934	1,668
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	52	3,477	3,610	1,599	2,183	(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	52	4,466	4,639	(*)	2,647	2,268
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	52	6,749	6,952	-----	(*)	(*)
\$10,000 and over.....	51	11,067	11,037	-----	(*)	-----

¹ Includes 236 families classified in the occupational group "Other," who are not included in tables 4A, p. 165 to p. 167. These families had 7 principal earners.

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

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

⁴ Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in columns (3) through (7).

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: WAGE EARNER

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	4, 583	4 583	4, 238	121	184	40
\$0-\$499.....	153	153	131	15	5	2
\$500-\$749.....	439	439	400	20	10	9
\$750-\$999.....	578	578	526	29	15	8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	619	619	575	19	20	5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	559	559	520	13	21	5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	570	570	535	13	18	4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	453	453	430	5	17	1
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	645	645	608	4	28	4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	271	271	248	2	20	1
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	283	283	255	1	26	1
\$5,000 and over.....	13	13	9	-----	4	-----

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Husbands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	50	\$1, 286	\$1, 320	\$619	\$1, 097	\$611
\$0-\$499.....	36	318	323	295	294	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	47	582	592	497	429	516
\$750-\$999.....	49	783	803	585	620	488
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	50	998	1, 021	666	763	603
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	51	1, 162	1, 190	757	827	626
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	51	1, 360	1, 395	633	997	705
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	51	1, 594	1, 621	893	1, 172	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	52	1, 777	1, 816	938	1, 198	775
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	52	2, 010	2, 058	(*)	1, 505	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	52	2, 287	2, 354	(*)	1, 691	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....	51	2, 754	3, 021	-----	2, 152	-----

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 164.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: CLERICAL

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	3, 968	3, 968	3, 449	173	180	166
\$0-\$499.....	43	43	37	2	2	2
\$500-\$749.....	96	96	86	1	2	7
\$750-\$999.....	215	215	180	11	13	11
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	338	338	294	15	14	15
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	310	310	268	15	9	18
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	429	429	369	21	13	26
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	494	494	443	25	14	12
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	834	834	737	34	35	28
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	490	490	420	26	20	24
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	644	644	555	22	49	18
\$5,000 and over.....	75	75	60	1	9	5

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Husbands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	51	\$1, 709	\$1, 787	\$1, 154	\$1, 342	\$1, 052
\$0-\$499.....	32	255	264	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	48	561	567	(*)	(*)	509
\$750-\$999.....	48	779	799	708	626	694
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	50	1, 012	1, 048	823	603	867
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	52	1, 184	1, 232	875	887	874
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	51	1, 373	1, 433	1, 023	1, 064	962
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	52	1, 626	1, 676	1, 166	1, 341	1, 067
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	52	1, 854	1, 940	1, 179	1, 262	1, 151
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	52	2, 039	2, 152	1, 384	1, 570	1, 146
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	52	2, 507	2, 644	1, 700	1, 720	1, 420
\$5,000 and over.....	52	3, 825	4, 188	(*)	2, 561	2, 210

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 164.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	3, 618	3, 509	3, 329	58	83	39
\$0-\$499.....	90	68	59	6	1	2
\$500-\$749.....	138	116	111	1	2	2
\$750-\$999.....	135	116	109	3	3	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	196	183	177	2	2	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	193	183	176	3	3	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	246	238	227	3	5	3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	316	311	296	5	8	2
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	520	517	487	10	13	7
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	446	443	414	10	12	7
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	960	957	910	14	22	11
\$5,000 and over.....	378	377	363	1	12	1

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Husbands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	51	\$2, 440	\$2, 490	\$1, 329	\$1, 802	\$1, 247
\$0-\$499.....	44	267	270	249	(*)	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	48	511	520	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	49	721	730	659	593	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	50	967	968	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	51	1, 191	1, 199	962	1, 103	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	51	1, 334	1, 396	1, 128	985	1, 391
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	51	1, 613	1, 647	801	845	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	52	1, 926	1, 962	1, 442	1, 347	1, 178
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	52	2, 247	2, 295	1, 497	1, 654	1, 486
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	52	3, 085	3, 142	2, 059	2, 167	1, 518
\$5,000 and over.....	52	5, 923	6, 014	(*)	3, 778	(*)

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 164.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

FAMILY TYPE I

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	3, 175	2, 963	2, 818	144	4 1	.....
\$0-\$499.....	131	95	84	11	.....	.....
\$500-\$749.....	209	162	154	8	.....	.....
\$750-\$999.....	264	226	207	18	4 1	.....
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	347	323	307	16	.....	.....
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	253	232	218	14	.....	.....
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	332	315	301	14	.....	.....
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	331	321	308	13	.....	.....
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	527	521	502	19	.....	.....
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	296	293	279	14	.....	.....
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	404	399	382	17	.....	.....
\$5,000 and over.....	81	76	76	.....	.....	.....

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Husbands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	51	\$1, 724	\$1, 760	\$1, 030	(*)	.....
\$0-\$499.....	42	293	294	277	.....	.....
\$500-\$749.....	48	565	569	497	.....	.....
\$750-\$999.....	50	770	788	580	(*)	.....
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	50	1, 007	1, 017	818	.....	.....
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	51	1, 182	1, 206	797	.....	.....
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	52	1, 397	1, 416	987	.....	.....
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	52	1, 631	1, 653	1, 104	.....	.....
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	52	1, 889	1, 913	1, 248	.....	.....
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	52	2, 166	2, 198	1, 531	.....	.....
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	52	2, 866	2, 906	1, 956	.....	.....
\$5,000 and over.....	52	6, 431	6, 431	.....	.....	.....

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 164.

⁴ This individual was a member of the family for less than 27 weeks. His presence in the family, therefore, was not inconsistent with the classification of the family as type I. See glossary for further explanation of family types.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

FAMILY TYPES II AND III

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	3,542	3,508	3,434	74		
\$0-\$499.....	78	71	63	8		
\$500-\$749.....	204	199	197	2		
\$750-\$999.....	292	287	281	6		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	389	383	375	8		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	371	371	364	7		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	421	418	413	5		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	417	412	404	8		
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	580	579	565	14		
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	306	304	294	10		
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	406	406	400	6		
\$5,000 and over.....	78	78	78			

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Husbands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	51	\$1,778	\$1,794	\$1,024		
\$0-\$499.....	38	313	318	278		
\$500-\$749.....	49	589	591	(*)		
\$750-\$999.....	50	820	822	731		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	51	1,056	1,062	766		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	51	1,246	1,254	819		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	51	1,472	1,478	984		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	52	1,711	1,724	1,054		
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	52	2,032	2,051	1,303		
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	52	2,342	2,376	1,308		
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	52	3,258	3,278	1,938		
\$5,000 and over.....	52	5,928	5,928			

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 164.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

FAMILY TYPES IV AND V

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	4, 018	3, 942	3, 321	115	324	182
\$0-\$499.....	70	61	44	3	8	6
\$500-\$749.....	193	175	136	10	11	18
\$750-\$999.....	261	246	187	17	26	16
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	268	261	202	10	30	19
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	291	285	238	9	21	17
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	352	348	281	14	31	22
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	386	381	327	13	28	13
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	676	674	578	14	50	32
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	470	465	385	14	45	21
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	825	822	733	11	63	15
\$5,000 and over.....	226	224	210	.....	11	3

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Husbands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	51	\$1, 834	\$1, 960	\$956	\$1, 332	\$992
\$0-\$499.....	30	274	278	256	264	272
\$500-\$749.....	47	534	549	560	389	492
\$750-\$999.....	48	716	745	650	627	590
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	49	903	954	615	712	806
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	51	1, 104	1, 145	909	910	872
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	51	1, 258	1, 320	855	1, 041	1, 032
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	51	1, 511	1, 570	1, 016	1, 212	1, 141
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	51	1, 698	1, 776	1, 098	1, 305	1, 151
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	52	1, 968	2, 070	1, 369	1, 600	1, 278
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	52	2, 599	2, 693	1, 679	1, 950	1, 425
\$5,000 and over.....	52	5, 294	5, 410	.....	3, 814	2, 637

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 164.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

FAMILY TYPES VI AND VII

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	1, 226	1, 214	1, 144	13	42	15
\$0-\$499.....	38	34	33	1		
\$500-\$749.....	113	111	107	2	2	
\$750-\$999.....	132	130	127	1	1	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	151	149	145	2	1	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	140	139	128	1	6	4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	127	127	118	4	3	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	108	108	101	1	5	1
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	157	157	150		6	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	86	86	84			2
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	135	135	120		12	3
\$5,000 and over.....	39	38	31	1	6	

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Husbands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	50	\$1, 556	\$1, 577	\$795	\$1, 432	\$913
\$0-\$499.....	36	310	318	(*)		
\$500-\$749.....	46	586	593	(*)	(*)	
\$750-\$999.....	50	795	803	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	50	1, 011	1, 022	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	50	1, 146	1, 177	(*)	850	666
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	51	1, 334	1, 381	600	879	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	51	1, 646	1, 665	(*)	1, 406	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	52	1, 888	1, 926		1, 192	(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	52	2, 162	2, 185			(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	52	2, 737	2, 882		1, 560	1, 627
\$5,000 and over.....	52	5, 285	5, 813	(*)	2, 937	

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 164.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

FAMILY TYPES VIII AND OTHER

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	444	440	306	6	80	48
\$0-\$499.....	5	5	5	-----	-----	-----
\$500-\$749.....	6	6	5	-----	1	-----
\$750-\$999.....	21	20	13	1	3	3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	26	25	18	-----	5	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	26	26	17	-----	6	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	30	29	18	-----	2	9
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	37	37	30	-----	6	1
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	65	65	38	1	20	6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	56	56	40	-----	7	9
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	123	122	85	3	22	12
\$5,000 and over.....	49	49	37	1	8	3

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Husbands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	51	\$1,774	\$2,023	\$1,228	\$1,262	\$1,113
\$0-\$499.....	37	211	211	-----	-----	-----
\$500-\$749.....	49	487	492	-----	(*)	-----
\$750-\$999.....	47	719	767	(*)	708	641
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	47	871	890	-----	729	(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	49	987	1,121	-----	741	724
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	52	1,072	1,189	-----	(*)	878
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	49	1,254	1,361	-----	748	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	51	1,328	1,480	(*)	1,143	1,047
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	52	1,637	1,809	-----	1,338	1,104
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	52	1,982	2,183	1,520	1,563	1,449
\$5,000 and over.....	52	4,442	5,247	(*)	2,177	1,540

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 164.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Num ber of fam- ilies (2)	Number of families with individual earners—								Families with more than one earner as percent- age of families with any indi- vidual earner ¹ (11)	A verage num- ber of supple- mentary earn- ers per family ² (12)
		One only					Two (8)	Three (9)	Four or more (10)		
		Any family mem- ber (3)	Hus- band (4)	Wife (5)	Other						
					Male (6)	Fe- male (7)					
All families.....	14, 323	9, 773	9, 360	178	154	81	3, 154	709	193	29	0. 38
Relief families.....	1, 918	1, 228	1, 066	89	47	26	421	86	27	30	. 38
Nonrelief families...	12, 405	8, 545	8, 294	89	107	55	2, 733	623	166	29	. 37
\$0-\$249.....	63	40	35	3	-----	2	4	-----	-----	9	. 09
\$250-\$499.....	259	192	169	16	4	3	26	4	-----	14	. 15
\$500-\$749.....	725	553	533	9	2	9	93	7	-----	15	. 16
\$750-\$999.....	970	744	701	18	17	8	142	19	4	18	. 21
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1, 181	924	890	9	16	9	193	22	2	19	. 21
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1, 081	790	767	8	10	5	228	32	3	25	. 28
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1, 262	933	907	10	10	6	270	32	2	25	. 27
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1, 279	953	934	3	14	2	255	41	10	24	. 29
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1, 077	758	743	3	8	4	251	52	12	29	. 36
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	928	634	625	2	6	1	219	54	16	31	. 41
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1, 214	711	698	4	7	2	379	92	22	41	. 52
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	789	447	438	4	3	2	253	74	13	43	. 56
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	586	320	316	-----	3	1	182	58	22	45	. 63
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	330	179	176	-----	2	1	85	51	14	46	. 71
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	188	93	91	-----	2	-----	48	30	15	50	. 83
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	354	199	196	-----	3	-----	79	45	25	43	. 72
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	68	42	42	-----	-----	-----	15	7	4	38	. 63
\$10,000 and over..	51	33	33	-----	-----	-----	11	3	2	33	. 47

¹ This percentage was computed by dividing the sum of columns (8), (9), (10) by column (4) of table 3 on p. 160.

² Based on the number of families with individual earners, column (4) of table 3 on p. 160.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners				Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners ¹					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (17)
		Any (3)	One only		More than one ³ (6)	All (7)	Husbands (8)	Wives (9)	Others ⁴		All (12)	Husbands (13)	Wives (14)	Others ⁵		
			Any family member (4)	Husband (5)					Male (10)	Female (11)				Male (15)	Female (16)	
All families.....	14, 323	13, 829	9, 773	9, 360	4, 056	5, 191	762	1, 469	1, 702	1, 258	\$604	\$595	\$650	\$572	\$601	\$219
Relief families.....	1, 918	1, 762	1, 228	1, 066	534	678	148	124	252	154	213	244	204	217	183	75
Nonrelief families.....	12, 405	12, 067	8, 545	8, 294	3, 522	4, 513	614	1, 345	1, 450	1, 104	663	680	691	633	659	241
\$0-\$249.....	63	44	40	35	4	4	1	1	2	-----	58	(*)	(*)	(*)	-----	4
\$250-\$499.....	259	222	192	169	30	34	4	11	12	7	93	77	106	74	117	12
\$500-\$749.....	725	653	553	533	100	107	31	35	33	8	147	174	158	102	181	22
\$750-\$999.....	970	909	744	701	165	192	36	71	56	29	199	229	212	191	144	39
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1, 181	1, 141	924	890	217	244	48	103	59	34	300	340	313	264	265	62
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1, 081	1, 053	790	767	263	301	53	115	80	53	348	424	388	273	207	97
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1, 262	1, 237	933	907	304	340	65	114	103	58	460	505	506	382	456	124
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1, 279	1, 259	953	934	306	371	60	124	112	75	473	567	546	368	434	137
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1, 077	1, 073	758	743	315	392	53	131	110	98	553	674	620	453	509	201
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	928	923	634	625	289	370	51	119	114	95	595	666	708	538	484	243
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1, 214	1, 204	711	698	493	631	84	182	206	159	718	824	855	608	647	373
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	789	787	447	438	340	442	45	141	141	115	853	1, 026	1, 018	690	782	478
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	586	582	320	316	262	369	35	79	128	127	941	1, 138	1, 127	860	851	592
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	330	329	179	176	150	235	20	53	79	83	970	1, 065	1, 193	889	882	691
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	188	186	93	91	93	154	8	26	61	59	1, 017	1, 590	1, 169	981	909	833
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	354	348	199	196	149	252	17	34	118	83	1, 231	1, 704	1, 376	1, 247	1, 052	876
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	68	68	42	42	26	43	2	3	21	17	1, 460	(*)	1, 680	1, 378	1, 228	895
\$10,000 and over.....	51	49	33	33	16	23	1	3	15	4	2, 198	(*)	2, 023	2, 339	1, 450	991

¹ Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in the preceding section: "Number of supplementary earners."² Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class, column (2).³ Families that have supplementary earners.⁴ Includes 38 males and 1 female under 16 years of age.⁵ Average earnings of persons under 16 years of age amounted to: Males, \$90.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners						Average earnings of supplementary earners ¹					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (16)
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one ³ (5)	All (6)	Husbands (7)	Wives (8)	Others ⁴		All (11)	Husbands (12)	Wives (13)	Others ⁵			
								Male (9)	Female (10)				Male (14)	Female (15)		
<i>Wage earner</i>																
All nonrelief families.....	4, 583	4, 583	3, 217	1, 366	1, 750	197	515	628	410	\$522	\$526	\$529	\$505	\$537	\$199	
\$0-\$499.....	153	153	135	18	20	4	6	6	4	86	87	91	63	112	11	
\$500-\$749.....	439	439	371	68	73	22	23	23	5	155	179	183	96	191	26	
\$750-\$999.....	578	578	467	111	130	24	50	35	21	208	241	222	189	167	47	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	619	619	489	130	148	23	66	40	19	308	395	326	240	282	74	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	559	559	395	164	189	24	77	51	37	358	444	427	270	281	121	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	570	570	410	160	186	21	65	67	33	479	584	556	381	459	156	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	453	453	323	130	167	15	45	65	42	443	606	499	581	420	163	
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	645	645	413	232	321	24	90	120	87	546	536	689	494	471	272	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	271	271	136	135	173	17	39	66	51	697	848	785	649	642	445	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	263	263	76	207	317	21	53	139	104	856	1, 093	945	806	831	959	
\$5,000 and over.....	13	13	2	11	26	2	1	16	7	1, 153	(*)	(*)	1, 276	933	2, 307	
<i>Clerical</i>																
All nonrelief families.....	3, 968	3, 968	2, 665	1, 303	1, 704	315	533	443	413	732	704	788	678	737	314	
\$0-\$499.....	43	43	38	5	5	1	1	2	1	69	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	
\$500-\$749.....	96	96	84	12	12	4	6	1	1	132	200	112	(*)	(*)	16	
\$750-\$999.....	215	215	183	32	35	10	11	10	4	169	193	160	169	138	28	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	338	338	281	57	63	22	21	13	7	263	283	237	285	234	49	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	310	310	238	72	82	26	26	19	11	344	416	326	305	285	91	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	429	429	326	103	111	36	34	27	14	465	496	464	397	517	120	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	494	494	375	119	136	38	53	26	19	514	599	584	309	493	142	
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	834	834	580	254	314	62	123	61	68	613	734	638	501	568	231	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	490	490	258	232	311	49	96	93	73	737	783	903	596	668	468	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	644	644	280	364	531	60	151	151	169	971	1, 105	1, 155	890	887	802	
\$5,000 and over.....	75	75	22	53	104	7	11	40	46	1, 287	1, 756	1, 618	1, 246	1, 174	1, 784	

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see table 6 on p. 174.

⁴ Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Wage earner families, 19 males and no females; clerical families, 5 males and no females.

⁵ Average earnings of persons under 16 years of age were as follows: Wage earner families, males, \$57; clerical families, males, \$242.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners (16)
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one (5)	All (6)	Husbands (7)	Wives (8)	Others		All (11)	Husbands (12)	Wives (13)	Others		
								Male (9)	Female (10)				Male (14)	Female (15)	
<i>Business and professional</i>															
All nonrelief families.....	3, 618	3, 509	2, 657	852	1, 058	102	296	379	281	786	901	800	793	723	230
\$0-\$499.....	90	68	58	10	12	-----	4	6	2	107	-----	107	90	(*)	14
\$500-\$749.....	138	116	96	20	22	5	6	9	2	130	131	108	130	(*)	21
\$750-\$999.....	135	116	94	22	27	2	10	11	4	194	(*)	221	220	25	39
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	196	183	153	30	33	3	16	6	8	335	331	261	385	250	56
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	193	183	156	27	30	3	12	10	5	292	345	273	224	438	45
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	246	238	197	41	43	8	15	9	11	360	338	379	343	365	63
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	316	311	254	57	68	7	26	21	14	464	471	550	400	395	100
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	520	517	399	118	136	18	37	43	38	548	629	678	494	446	143
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	446	443	317	126	147	18	47	47	35	701	911	815	576	609	231
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	960	957	683	274	352	27	95	119	111	910	1, 141	1, 070	765	874	334
\$5,000 and over.....	378	377	250	127	188	11	28	98	51	1, 371	2, 195	1, 405	1, 437	1, 048	682
<i>Other</i>															
All nonrelief families.....	236	7	6	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	(*)	-----	(*)	-----	-----	(**)

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see table 6 on p. 174.

* Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Business and professional, 7 males and 1 female.

† Average earnings of males under 16 years of age were as follows: Business and professional, \$110.

‡ Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

**\$0.50 or less.

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

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

Income class and family type (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners						Average earnings of supplementary earners ¹					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (16)
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one ³ (5)	All (6)	Hus- bands (7)	Wives (8)	Others ⁴		All (11)	Hus- bands (12)	Wives (13)	Others			
								Male (9)	Female (10)				Male (14)	Female (15)		
<i>Type I</i>																
All nonrelief families.....	3, 175	2, 963	2, 337	626	629	92	528	3	6	\$768	\$716	\$785	\$184	\$405	\$152	
\$0-\$499.....	131	95	92	3	3	1	2			154	(*)	(*)			4	
\$500-\$749.....	209	162	149	13	13	4	9			182	224	163			11	
\$750-\$999.....	264	226	200	26	26	5	20	1		260	240	270	(*)		26	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	347	323	281	42	42	10	32			316	318	315			38	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	253	232	185	47	47	10	36		1	403	520	373		(*)	75	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	332	315	262	53	53	10	43			477	473	478			76	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	331	321	255	66	66	11	55			509	680	583			120	
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	527	521	393	128	129	16	112		1	766	891	753		(*)	187	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	296	293	197	96	96	11	83	1	1	945	1, 052	948	(*)	(*)	306	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	404	399	256	143	145	14	127	1	3	1, 193	1, 224	1, 212	(*)	565	428	
\$5,000 and over.....	81	76	67	9	9		9			1, 586		1, 586			176	
<i>Types II and III</i>																
All nonrelief families.....	3, 542	3, 508	3, 165	343	345	56	280	6	3	561	695	547	147	231	55	
\$0-\$499.....	78	71	63	8	8	2	6			68	(*)	70			7	
\$500-\$749.....	204	199	181	18	18	2	16			179	(*)	168			16	
\$750-\$999.....	292	287	267	20	20	3	16		1	186	283	167			13	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	389	383	342	41	42	6	35		1	275	361	262		(*)	30	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	371	371	323	48	48	6	38	3	1	410	542	414	141	(*)	53	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	421	418	386	32	32	3	29			484	433	489			37	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	417	412	377	35	35	8	26	1		533	684	502	(*)		45	
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	580	579	524	55	56	12	43	1		651	794	623	(*)		63	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	306	304	262	42	42	9	32	1		830	987	805	(*)		114	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	406	406	367	39	39	5	34			1, 091	1, 359	1, 052			105	
\$5,000 and over.....	78	78	73	5	5		5			1, 374		1, 374			88	

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see table 6 on p. 174.

⁴ Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Families of types II and III. 2 males and no females.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class and family type (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners (16)
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one (5)	All (6)	Husbands (7)	Wives (8)	Others		All (11)	Husbands (12)	Wives (13)	Others		
								Male (9)	Female (10)				Male (14)	Female (15)	
<i>Types IV and V</i>															
All nonrelief families.....	4, 018	3, 942	2, 049	1, 893	2, 393	352	422	888	731	\$672	\$676	\$701	\$670	\$655	\$400
\$0-\$499.....	70	61	48	13	14	2	2	5	5	84	(*)	(*)	45	116	17
\$500-\$749.....	193	175	123	52	57	21	7	22	7	130	147	153	92	178	38
\$750-\$999.....	261	246	157	89	103	24	23	35	21	186	227	194	188	128	74
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	268	261	171	90	104	28	25	28	23	317	352	319	316	272	123
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	291	285	171	114	134	24	29	43	38	314	353	362	273	298	144
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	352	348	190	158	176	39	27	72	38	455	509	544	381	477	228
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	386	351	222	159	192	34	33	69	56	457	558	513	384	453	227
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	676	674	341	333	427	59	82	152	134	543	638	570	521	508	343
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	470	465	194	271	349	54	57	120	118	696	793	789	646	658	517
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	825	822	325	497	676	57	115	254	250	927	1, 183	1, 000	873	889	759
\$5,000 and over.....	226	224	107	117	161	10	22	88	41	1, 467	2, 438	1, 517	1, 513	1, 103	1, 045
<i>Types VI and VII</i>															
All nonrelief families.....	1, 226	1, 214	905	309	473	40	91	210	132	571	622	550	569	574	220
\$0-\$499.....	38	34	26	8	9	-----	2	5	2	102	-----	(*)	87	(*)	24
\$500-\$749.....	113	111	98	13	14	3	3	7	1	138	203	101	116	(*)	17
\$750-\$999.....	132	130	109	21	27	2	12	8	5	202	(*)	210	204	177	41
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	151	149	119	30	34	1	11	14	8	310	(*)	454	215	292	70
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	140	139	103	36	45	8	12	17	8	359	404	416	306	343	115
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	127	127	91	36	44	8	14	13	9	466	587	552	417	296	161
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	108	108	88	20	32	2	6	18	6	388	(*)	485	393	361	115
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	157	157	124	33	57	3	6	24	24	471	583	640	476	410	171
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	86	86	50	36	58	1	7	36	14	578	(*)	721	524	619	390
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	135	135	78	57	106	9	16	44	37	786	854	972	253	728	617
\$5,000 and over.....	39	38	19	19	47	3	2	24	18	1, 246	1, 710	(*)	1, 351	1, 060	1, 502

<i>Types VIII and others</i>															
All nonrelief families.....	444	440	89	351	673	74	24	343	232	650	669	646	590	732	984
\$0-\$499.....	5	5	3	2	4	-----	-----	4	-----	76	-----	-----	76	-----	61
\$500-\$749.....	6	6	2	4	5	1	-----	4	-----	163	(*)	-----	134	-----	136
\$750-\$999.....	21	20	11	9	16	2	-----	12	2	189	(*)	-----	194	(*)	144
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	26	25	11	14	22	3	-----	17	2	220	300	-----	220	(*)	186
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	26	26	8	18	27	5	-----	17	5	292	468	-----	263	217	303
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	30	29	4	25	35	5	1	18	11	426	451	(*)	362	512	496
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	37	37	11	26	46	5	4	24	13	371	365	680	312	387	461
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	65	65	10	55	102	14	7	47	34	475	407	545	433	522	745
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	56	56	8	43	86	9	3	48	26	592	556	387	594	626	910
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	123	122	13	109	234	23	7	110	94	783	913	842	749	786	1,489
\$5,000 and over.....	49	49	8	41	96	7	2	42	45	1,101	1,292	(*)	1,084	1,104	2,158

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see table 6, on p. 174.

⁴ Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Families of types IV and V, 15 males and 1 female; families of types VI and VII, 12 males and no females; families of types VIII and other, 2 males and no females.

⁵ Average earnings of males under 16 years of age were as follows: Families of types IV and V, \$92; families of types VI and VII, \$99.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families with any supplementary earners (2)	Average earnings of supplementary earners (3)	Number of supplementary earners with earnings of—														
			Any amount (4)	Under \$50 (5)	\$50-\$99 (6)	\$100-\$199 (7)	\$200-\$299 (8)	\$300-\$399 (9)	\$400-\$499 (10)	\$500-\$599 (11)	\$600-\$699 (12)	\$700-\$799 (13)	\$800-\$899 (14)	\$900-\$999 (15)	\$1,000-\$1,499 (16)	\$1,500-\$1,999 (17)	\$2,000 and over (18)
All families.....	4, 056	\$604	5, 191	314	332	555	438	432	331	312	466	513	196	368	696	195	43
Relief families.....	534	213	678	139	122	153	96	68	34	20	14	12	8	5	6	1	-----
Nonrelief families.....	3, 522	663	4, 513	175	210	402	342	364	297	292	452	501	188	363	690	194	43
\$0-\$249.....	4	58	4	1	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$250-\$499.....	30	93	34	11	8	14	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$500-\$749.....	100	147	107	23	14	36	24	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$750-\$999.....	165	199	192	23	29	37	52	44	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	217	300	244	18	18	47	34	46	38	29	14	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	263	348	301	18	25	48	38	40	43	32	52	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	304	460	340	10	21	38	27	31	33	53	64	57	6	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	306	473	371	19	29	37	30	36	37	30	50	64	20	19	-----	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	315	553	392	13	16	42	31	28	28	24	62	55	31	41	21	-----	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	289	595	379	11	12	22	31	29	37	32	57	56	17	30	45	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	493	718	631	11	20	30	37	38	30	36	68	98	37	81	145	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	340	853	442	4	8	14	11	26	18	23	30	61	20	61	141	25	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	262	941	369	4	2	14	10	15	15	16	20	35	21	54	112	51	-----
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	150	970	235	4	2	11	2	11	4	10	13	26	14	23	85	29	1
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	93	1, 017	154	-----	1	8	5	5	3	2	11	17	12	16	50	21	3
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	149	1, 231	252	4	2	7	4	4	4	5	10	20	7	29	78	54	26
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	26	1, 460	43	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	7	2	5	10	10	7
\$10,000 and over.....	16	2, 198	23	1	-----	1	2	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	4	3	4	6

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

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

Income class (1)	Principal earners by age groups												Supplementary earners by age groups												
	Any (2)	Under 20 (3)	20-24 (4)	25-29 (5)	30-34 (6)	35-39 (7)	40-44 (8)	45-49 (9)	50-54 (10)	55-59 (11)	60-64 (12)	65 and over (13)	Any (14)	Under 20 (15)	20-24 (16)	25-29 (17)	30-34 (18)	35-39 (19)	40-44 (20)	45-49 (21)	50-54 (22)	55-59 (23)	60-64 (24)	65 and over (25)	
Number of husbands ¹																									
All families.....	12,434	5	340	1,427	1,976	2,144	1,931	1,598	1,268	801	546	398	762	-----	16	42	58	74	91	104	101	119	80	77	
Relief families.....	1,412	2	34	145	166	229	237	199	160	112	68	60	148	-----	2	4	11	14	16	22	24	23	20	12	
Nonrelief families.....	11,022	3	306	1,282	1,810	1,915	1,694	1,399	1,108	689	478	338	614	-----	14	38	47	60	75	82	77	96	60	65	
\$0-\$249.....	38	-----	4	7	5	6	3	1	2	5	4	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----
\$250-\$499.....	191	1	15	33	26	27	15	17	20	11	10	16	4	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----
\$500-\$749.....	599	-----	47	100	118	89	58	49	45	39	34	20	31	-----	1	1	3	2	4	3	5	6	3	3	-----
\$750-\$999.....	815	1	70	144	150	136	89	72	72	37	19	25	36	-----	-----	3	2	5	4	4	7	3	3	6	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,047	1	62	205	197	176	123	109	74	36	27	37	48	-----	3	3	4	3	11	8	10	-----	5	1	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	965	-----	41	186	169	176	132	88	76	37	43	17	53	-----	2	8	4	3	4	11	10	4	6	1	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,131	-----	27	161	227	206	187	105	98	52	40	22	65	-----	1	3	3	8	8	11	9	7	4	6	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,170	-----	12	161	215	231	193	146	107	53	34	18	60	-----	2	6	5	5	8	6	11	7	4	6	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	987	-----	13	77	168	190	181	153	92	58	30	25	53	-----	-----	8	6	7	5	5	7	9	2	4	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	846	-----	7	70	159	159	152	121	82	51	18	27	51	-----	-----	5	5	11	4	4	4	10	7	5	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,081	-----	5	67	172	187	193	146	139	87	53	32	84	-----	2	4	5	6	8	10	10	18	7	14	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	720	-----	1	38	103	133	119	112	94	50	46	24	45	-----	-----	8	5	4	8	2	8	5	5	7	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	530	-----	1	22	49	83	94	111	63	50	36	21	35	-----	2	-----	1	6	5	6	2	4	2	7	
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	299	-----	1	4	20	44	62	51	42	39	21	15	20	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1	3	8	3	3	
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	171	-----	-----	5	12	22	27	32	29	23	12	9	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	319	-----	-----	2	17	44	45	60	53	42	35	21	17	-----	-----	1	2	1	1	-----	7	3	3	2	
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	65	-----	-----	-----	2	5	11	11	14	11	4	7	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	1	-----	
\$10,000 and over.....	48	-----	-----	-----	1	1	10	15	6	8	6	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Average earnings of husbands ²																									
All nonrelief families.....	\$1,819	\$807	\$1,019	\$1,383	\$1,666	\$1,834	\$1,978	\$2,089	\$1,978	\$2,087	\$1,940	\$1,791	\$680	-----	\$634	\$689	\$826	\$864	\$672	\$649	\$558	\$687	\$663	\$603	

¹ Excludes 1 principal earner who did not report age.

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

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

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

Income class (1)	Principal earners by age groups												Supplementary earners by age groups											
	Any	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Any	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
	Number of wives																							
All families.....	507	1	22	70	81	109	85	70	38	16	11	4	1,469	14	156	375	346	256	147	90	56	18	8	3
Relief families.....	155	1	5	17	22	35	34	18	14	5	4	1	124	1	6	27	27	26	16	9	6	5	1	3
Nonrelief families.....	352	1	17	53	59	74	51	52	24	11	7	3	1,345	13	150	348	319	230	131	81	50	13	7	3
\$0-\$249.....	4					1		1	1		1		1		1									
\$250-\$499.....	19	1		3	1	1	2	2	5	2		2	11		3	1	2	1	1	1	2			
\$500-\$749.....	22		1	2	3	4	4	5	2		3		35		10	6	10	3	1	2	3			
\$750-\$999.....	43		1	4	2	9	9	10	6	2			71	5	9	17	19	11	4	3	1	1	1	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	36		4	8	3	8	5	6		1		1	108	3	22	29	15	18	6	7	3			
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	31		3	5	8	4	4	6	1				115	3	22	34	25	13	7	5	3	2	1	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	37		1	8	5	12	4	4	1	1			114		12	36	26	8	4	2				
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	35		2	9	8	6	2	5	2		1		124	1	16	42	28	19	9	4	2	3		
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	27		2	7	5	9	2	1		1			131	1	17	37	30	23	9	10	4			
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	21			2	5	6	5	1	2				119		19	33	35	10	11	8	2	1	1	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	38		2	2	8	8	9	5	2	2			182		10	52	37	20	2	6	1	2		
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	21			3	5	4	3	2	2	2			141		3	32	30	31	27	6	10	1	1	1
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	8		1		4	1		2					79		3	16	22	16	8	9	3	2		
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	4				1		1	1	1				53		3	4	15	10	6	7	4	2	1	1
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	4				1	1							26			4	5	4	7	4	1	1		
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	2							1	1				34			5	3	6	6	8	4	1		1
\$7,500-\$9,999.....													3						1					
\$10,000 and over.....													3				2		1					
	Average earnings of wives ¹																							
All nonrelief families	\$999	(*)	\$982	\$918	\$1,170	\$1,035	\$950	\$892	\$978	\$1,038	\$809	\$465	\$691	\$273	\$555	\$711	\$690	\$743	\$777	\$683	\$631	\$596	\$536	\$1,160

¹ Averages for each age group are based on the corresponding numbers of wives in the upper section of the table; the 2 averages for all age groups combined are based on the corresponding total numbers of wives.
² Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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TABLE 10.—Money income other than earnings: Number of families receiving money income other than earnings, and average amount received, by source and total income, 1935-36¹

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from--					Average money income other than earnings received from 2--					
		Any source (3)	Rent from property (net) (4)	Interest and dividends (5)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (6)	Gifts for current use (7)	All sources (8)	Rent from property (net) (9)	Interest and dividends (10)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (11)	Gifts for current use (12)	Miscellaneous sources ³ (13)
All families.....	14,323	2,340	798	417	599	397	\$76	\$16	\$13	\$26	\$5	\$16
Relief families.....	1,918	185	26	4	38	49	21	1	(**)	6	3	11
Nonrelief families.....	12,405	2,155	772	413	561	348	85	18	15	30	5	17
\$0-\$249.....	63	12	2	1	2	6	31	2	1	6	11	11
\$250-\$499.....	259	52	15	3	11	29	41	8	1	13	19	(**)
\$500-\$749.....	725	112	32	5	46	30	52	9	(**)	29	11	3
\$750-\$999.....	970	139	39	5	53	36	52	9	1	29	9	4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,181	148	43	9	52	35	47	8	2	26	5	6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,081	139	39	23	51	25	50	8	2	28	3	9
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,262	180	61	28	53	29	56	11	3	26	4	12
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,279	178	52	20	53	28	58	9	2	29	4	14
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,077	165	67	28	36	20	48	12	2	20	4	10
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	928	136	57	30	31	17	59	19	6	21	3	10
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,214	247	93	42	60	31	90	18	6	37	4	25
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	789	185	78	46	36	24	96	34	8	25	5	24
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	586	158	65	45	36	12	148	37	14	58	4	35
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	330	97	36	32	19	8	172	45	46	44	1	36
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	188	55	32	18	8	6	194	66	65	34	5	24
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	354	107	48	45	12	11	283	79	91	50	4	59
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	68	20	9	13	1	1	365	105	132	(**)	27	101
\$10,000 and over.....	51	25	4	20	1	-----	1,986	53	1,362	98	-----	473

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

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

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

**\$0.50 or less.

73078°-39-13

TABULAR SUMMARY

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families		Homes free from mortgage					Mortgaged homes						
	All (2)	Owning homes ¹ (3)	Families owning homes free from mortgage		Average rental value ² (6)	Average expense ³ (7)	Average nonmoney income ⁴ (8)	Families owning mortgaged homes		Average rental value ² (11)	Average expense ³		Average nonmoney income ⁴ (14)	Interest as percentage of rental value (15)
			Number (4)	Percentage ⁵ (5)				Number (9)	Percentage ⁵ (10)		Interest (12)	Other (13)		
All families.....	14,323	4,293	1,868	44	\$428	\$112	\$316	2,425	56	\$452	\$138	\$116	\$198	30
Relief families.....	1,918	156	63	40	228	75	153	93	60	282	88	87	107	31
Nonrelief families.....	12,405	4,137	1,805	44	436	115	321	2,332	56	458	140	117	201	30
\$0-\$249.....	63	13	4	(†)	196	59	137	9	(†)	241	76	77	88	32
\$250-\$499.....	259	51	38	74	233	79	154	13	26	316	110	93	113	35
\$500-\$749.....	725	87	54	62	271	86	185	33	38	264	79	82	103	30
\$750-\$999.....	970	168	87	52	308	92	216	81	48	291	86	89	116	33
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,181	190	94	50	282	87	195	96	50	327	108	93	126	30
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,081	257	109	42	306	91	215	148	58	333	101	95	137	30
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,262	336	148	44	316	94	222	188	56	342	108	97	137	32
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,279	353	124	35	338	96	242	229	65	362	119	100	143	33
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,077	439	182	42	358	100	258	257	58	402	117	109	176	29
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	928	357	159	44	420	112	308	198	56	411	123	109	179	30
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,214	567	238	42	463	119	344	329	58	492	146	124	222	30
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	789	376	142	38	516	128	388	234	62	520	164	129	227	32
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	586	329	134	41	534	132	402	195	59	567	176	136	255	31
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	330	200	83	42	565	137	428	117	58	613	177	145	291	29
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	188	107	52	49	603	142	461	55	51	633	188	150	295	30
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	354	220	110	50	692	158	534	110	50	754	228	169	357	30
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	68	51	25	49	893	211	682	26	51	845	246	184	415	29
\$10,000 and over.....	51	36	22	61	1,039	217	822	14	39	913	266	196	451	29

¹ Includes all families occupying owned homes at any time during the report year, but excludes 9 families whose expenses exactly equaled the annual rental value of their homes. Data for the latter families, however, are included in the computation of averages.

² Based on estimate made by home owner, for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. This period averages, in general, approximately 12 months.

³ Expense for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Expense other than interest, columns (7) and (13), estimated on basis of average relationship between rental value and expense.

⁴ Nonmoney income for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Obtained by deducting estimated expense (including interest) from rental value.

⁵ Based on number of families owning homes, column (3).

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families (2)	Home-owning families (3) (4)		Average monthly rental value of owned homes ² (5)	Number of home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of—															
		Number (3)	Percentage ³ (4)		Under \$5 (6)	\$5-\$9 (7)	\$10-\$14 (8)	\$15-\$19 (9)	\$20-\$24 (10)	\$25-\$29 (11)	\$30-\$34 (12)	\$35-\$39 (13)	\$40-\$44 (14)	\$45-\$49 (15)	\$50-\$54 (16)	\$55-\$64 (17)	\$65-\$74 (18)	\$75-\$99 (19)	\$100 and over (20)	
All families.....	13, 959	4, 280	31	\$37. 40	3	19	114	251	352	698	547	570	481	224	372	270	137	168	74	
Relief families.....	1, 863	160	9	22. 00	2	6	24	32	33	28	12	12	4	2	4	1				
Nonrelief families.....	12, 096	4, 120	34	38. 00	1	13	90	219	319	670	535	558	477	222	368	269	137	168	74	
\$0-\$249.....	60	13	22	21. 80			1	3	1	5	1	2								
\$250-\$499.....	249	51	20	21. 10		2	8	14	8	9	5	1	2		2					
\$500-\$749.....	702	88	12	22. 40		3	10	16	16	23	10	6	3							
\$750-\$999.....	943	168	18	25. 40	1	3	16	26	24	46	21	12	10							
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1, 140	188	16	26. 40			10	29	32	48	23	24	12							
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1, 054	256	24	27. 60		1	10	25	47	68	42	29	15							
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1, 219	329	27	28. 20		1	16	33	59	73	43	52	30							
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1, 240	348	28	30. 60		2	6	31	36	70	72	51	41							
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1, 048	438	42	32. 40		1	5	23	33	97	76	82	59							
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	906	357	39	35. 30			2	6	20	70	61	73	55							
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1, 200	566	47	40. 50			4	3	18	71	70	93	104							
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	778	378	49	43. 70			1	5	9	35	43	48	54							
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	573	327	57	46. 60				4	6	32	39	34	40							
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	327	200	61	49. 80					8	8	9	22	25							
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	188	107	57	53. 10				1		4	8	12	12							
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	349	210	63	61. 40			1			11	12	14	12							
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	68	51	75	72. 20					2			2	2							
\$10,000 and over.....	51	36	71	82. 50								1	1							

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

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

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

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TABLE 13.—Monthly rent: Number of renting families reporting specified monthly rent, by income, 1935-36 ¹

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

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families (2)	Renting families (3) (4)		Average monthly rent ² (5)	Number of renting families reporting monthly rent of—																
		Number (3)	Percentage ³ (4)		Under \$5 (6)	\$5-\$9 (7)	\$10-\$14 (8)	\$15-\$19 (9)	\$20-\$24 (10)	\$25-\$29 (11)	\$30-\$34 (12)	\$35-\$39 (13)	\$40-\$44 (14)	\$45-\$49 (15)	\$50-\$54 (16)	\$55-\$64 (17)	\$65-\$74 (18)	\$75-\$99 (19)	\$100 and over (20)	Rent free ⁴ (21)	
All families.....	13,959	9,679	69	\$23.30	82	1,050	1,799	1,550	1,216	1,074	812	661	459	288	232	212	79	63	20	80	
Relief families.....	1,863	1,703	91	12.60	39	497	623	288	131	61	26	14	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	
Nonrelief families.....	12,096	7,976	66	25.60	43	553	1,176	1,262	1,085	1,013	786	647	453	287	231	212	78	63	20	65	
\$0-\$249.....	60	47	78	15.10	2	12	10	2	8	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
\$250-\$499.....	249	198	80	12.80	8	69	52	26	18	7	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
\$500-\$749.....	702	614	88	13.60	21	168	197	106	60	27	8	7	7	2	3	1	1	1	1	7	
\$750-\$999.....	943	775	82	14.90	5	133	277	190	75	51	20	8	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	7	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,140	952	84	18.40	7	62	244	241	171	110	56	27	10	5	3	1	1	1	1	14	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,054	798	76	19.40	4	46	170	211	149	110	63	26	11	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,219	890	73	22.80	3	33	111	178	179	162	106	69	22	11	11	1	1	1	1	6	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,240	892	72	27.10	1	12	60	139	148	170	131	96	72	25	14	9	4	4	4	7	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,049	611	58	28.30	1	8	21	80	122	114	91	76	38	25	17	14	1	2	2	2	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	906	549	61	32.30	1	6	21	36	59	83	89	101	63	40	25	20	1	2	2	3	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,200	634	53	34.60	1	4	9	34	56	104	111	96	85	55	40	26	8	4	4	1	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	778	400	51	39.80	1	1	10	25	35	52	75	60	51	38	36	9	3	3	3	2	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	573	246	43	42.70	1	1	4	7	19	33	28	46	25	36	28	13	6	6	1	1	
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	327	127	39	44.20	1	1	2	1	5	10	12	18	13	16	21	17	6	5	1	1	
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	188	81	43	49.40	1	1	1	1	5	6	6	6	8	10	12	17	6	5	1	1	
\$5,000-\$7,999.....	349	130	37	58.60	1	1	1	2	3	4	6	6	11	16	8	27	25	21	6	1	
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	68	17	25	80.50	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	
\$10,000 and over.....	51	15	29	77.10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	2	4	4	

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

² Rent reported at date of interview. Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent, including families receiving rent free, the amount of which was estimated by the family.

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

⁴ Consists of families receiving rent as gift.

⁵ Includes 2 families that did not report monthly rent. These 2 families were found in the following income classes: \$1,000-\$1,249, 1; \$1,250-\$1,499, 1.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Occupational group: Wage earner						Occupational group: Clerical						Occupational group: Business and professional					
	Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ² —		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ² —		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ² —		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Rental value ³	Rent ⁴	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Rental value ³	Rent ⁴	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Rental value ³	Rent ⁴
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
All nonrelief families ⁵	1, 276	3, 186	29	71	\$29. 30	\$17. 20	1, 233	2, 632	32	68	\$38. 40	\$28. 80	1, 486	2, 050	42	58	\$45. 50	\$34. 40
\$0-\$499	18	129	12	88	17. 30	10. 50	9	30	23	77	24. 20	16. 60	24	63	28	72	23. 10	15. 80
\$500-\$749	24	397	6	94	18. 80	11. 50	12	82	13	87	21. 10	16. 00	31	105	23	77	23. 70	18. 20
\$750-\$999	66	493	12	88	20. 00	13. 40	30	178	14	86	30. 10	17. 30	44	90	33	67	27. 20	18. 00
\$1,000-\$1,249	79	516	13	87	23. 70	15. 70	45	284	14	86	26. 70	20. 80	53	135	28	72	29. 20	23. 30
\$1,250-\$1,499	122	427	22	78	23. 20	16. 50	62	240	20	80	29. 80	22. 80	59	126	32	68	33. 80	22. 20
\$1,500-\$1,749	146	409	26	74	24. 40	19. 20	98	311	24	76	29. 90	25. 30	74	164	31	69	31. 80	27. 20
\$1,750-\$1,999	154	288	35	65	26. 50	21. 30	91	388	19	81	33. 10	29. 30	94	209	31	69	34. 40	30. 40
\$2,000-\$2,499	312	319	49	51	30. 50	23. 40	281	533	34	66	35. 30	32. 20	200	305	40	60	36. 50	33. 90
\$2,500-\$2,999	155	114	58	42	36. 90	26. 30	223	261	46	54	40. 70	35. 50	182	258	41	59	42. 90	37. 20
\$3,000-\$4,999	192	89	68	32	38. 80	30. 00	334	298	53	47	46. 10	41. 10	480	467	51	49	50. 40	45. 20
\$5,000 and over	8	5	(†)	(†)	38. 80	30. 60	48	27	64	36	54. 60	59. 90	245	128	66	34	67. 90	64. 30

¹ Includes only those families that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Families are classified as home-owning families or as renting families according to their status at the date of interview. Includes 2 families that did not report monthly rent.

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

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

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

⁵ Of the families classified in the occupational group as "Other," 233 did not change their living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Of the latter group 125 families, or 54 percent, were owning families. Their average monthly rental value was \$35.20. The remaining 108 families, or 46 percent, were renting families. Their average monthly rent was \$23.

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Family type I						Family types II and III						Family types IV and V					
	Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ² —		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ² —		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ² —		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning (2)	Rent-ing (3)	Home-owning (4)	Rent-ing (5)	Rental value ³ (6)	Rent ⁴ (7)	Home-owning (8)	Rent-ing (9)	Home-owning (10)	Rent-ing (11)	Rental value ³ (12)	Rent ⁴ (13)	Home-owning (14)	Rent-ing (15)	Home-owning (16)	Rent-ing (17)	Rental value ³ (18)	Rent ⁴ (19)
All nonrelief families . . .	988	2, 092	32	68	\$38. 40	\$27. 80	889	2, 537	26	74	\$37. 00	\$24. 50	1, 743	2, 213	44	56	\$38. 70	\$27. 10
\$0-\$499	37	91	29	71	20. 80	13. 90	9	64	12	88	24. 30	10. 90	15	53	22	78	21. 70	16. 00
\$500-\$749	40	162	20	80	23. 60	15. 80	7	186	4	96	21. 10	11. 90	36	156	19	81	21. 90	14. 80
\$750-\$999	68	189	26	74	29. 00	16. 40	19	260	7	93	18. 00	13. 80	67	191	26	74	24. 60	15. 80
\$1,000-\$1,249	78	269	22	78	28. 40	20. 00	36	338	10	90	23. 30	17. 10	62	197	24	76	27. 00	20. 70
\$1,250-\$1,499	70	179	28	72	31. 60	21. 90	57	303	16	84	26. 20	18. 40	103	180	34	64	26. 60	20. 70
\$1,500-\$1,749	90	230	28	72	30. 50	25. 90	86	323	21	79	27. 60	22. 60	114	226	34	66	28. 40	22. 30
\$1,750-\$1,999	83	236	26	74	33. 60	30. 50	104	297	26	74	29. 70	26. 30	130	248	34	66	30. 20	26. 60
\$2,000-\$2,499	178	330	35	65	36. 70	32. 60	215	346	38	62	33. 10	32. 20	313	356	47	53	33. 50	28. 30
\$2,500-\$2,999	127	162	44	56	44. 60	36. 70	125	179	41	59	39. 50	36. 60	251	215	54	46	39. 10	33. 10
\$3,000-\$4,999	179	216	45	55	49. 80	44. 60	187	209	47	53	51. 10	45. 10	492	327	60	40	45. 80	40. 50
\$5,000 and over	43	37	54	46	76. 20	68. 80	44	32	58	42	62. 30	66. 60	160	64	71	29	64. 50	61. 70

Income class (1)	Family types VI and VII						Family types VIII and other					
	Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ¹ —		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ² —		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning (2)	Renting (3)	Home-owning (4)	Renting (5)	Rental value ³ (6)	Rent ⁴ (7)	Home-owning (8)	Renting (9)	Home-owning (10)	Renting (11)	Rental value ² (12)	Rent ⁴ (13)
All nonrelief families.....	325	870	27	73	\$34.80	\$19.20	175	264	40	60	\$41.10	\$25.80
\$0-\$499.....		35		100		12.00	3	2	(†)	(†)	15.70	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	5	104	5	95	17.40	11.80		6	(†)	(†)		9.30
\$750-\$999.....	12	116	9	91	21.60	13.30	2	19	(†)	(†)	(*)	15.90
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	13	136	9	91	22.30	15.30	4	21	(†)	(†)	22.50	18.56
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	23	113	17	83	24.50	16.10	3	23	(†)	(†)	23.30	18.30
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	34	86	28	72	23.70	17.00	5	25		17	24.00	24.20
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	25	80	24	76	26.60	23.00	6	31		16	25.80	22.70
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	68	86	44	56	28.70	25.00	21	42		32	32.20	22.60
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	39	47	45	55	38.30	28.20	24	31		44	41.40	31.70
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	79	55	59	41	43.10	39.50	75	47		62	40.30	32.60
\$5,000 and over.....	27	12	69	31	66.50	53.80	32	17		65	61.60	50.90

¹ Includes only those families that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Families are classified as home-owning families or as renting families according to their status at the date of interview. Includes 2 families that did not report monthly rent.

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

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

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

† Percentage not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of owning families (2)	Number of owning families occupying—								
		One-family house		Two-family house		Apartment building for—			Dwell- ing unit in business building (10)	Other (11)
		De- tached (3)	At- tached (4)	Side by side (5)	Two- deck- er (6)	Three fam- ilies (7)	Four fam- ilies (8)	Five or more fam- ilies (9)		
Number										
All families.....	4,280	3,942	8	168	90	30	16	16	8	2
Relief families.....	160	148		8	2	1			1	
Nonrelief families..	4,120	3,794	8	160	88	29	16	16	7	2
\$0-\$249.....	13	13								
\$250-\$499.....	51	46		1	1		3			
\$500-\$749.....	88	81		4	2		1			
\$750-\$999.....	168	149	1	12	4	1				
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	188	167		10	4	4	2	1		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	256	234	1	17	3	1				
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	329	302		19	3	2		1	2	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	348	324	2	12	4	1	2	3		
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	438	407		22	6			3		
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	357	326	2	11	6	6	1	3	2	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	566	521	2	22	12	3	2	2		2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	378	354		10	9	4	1			
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	327	308		6	8	2	2		1	
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	200	182		5	10		1	2		
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	107	94		5	6	2				
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	219	202		3	8	3		1	2	
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	51	49		1	1					
\$10,000 and over..	36	35			1					
Percentage										
All families.....	100	92	(†)	4	2	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
Relief families.....	100	92		5	1	1			1	
Nonrelief families..	100	92	(†)	4	2	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$0-\$249.....	100	(†)								
\$250-\$499.....	100	90		2	2		6			
\$500-\$749.....	100	92		5	2		1			
\$750-\$999.....	100	88	1	7	2	1	1			
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	100	89		5	2	2	1	1		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	100	91	(†)	7	1	(†)				
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	100	91		6	1	1		(†)	1	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	100	93	1	3	1	(†)	1	1		
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	100	93		5	1			1		
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	100	90	1	3	2	2	(†)	1	1	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	100	92	(†)	4	2	(†)	(†)	(†)		(†)
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	100	94		3	2	1	(†)			
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	100	94		2	2	1	1		(†)	
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	100	91		3	5		(†)	1		
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	100	87		5	6	2				
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	100	93		1	4	1		(†)	1	
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	100	96		2	2					
\$10,000 and over..	100	97			3					

¹Includes only those families that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview.
†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.
‡0.5 percent or less.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of owning families (2)	Number of renting families occupying—								Dwell- ing unit in business building (10)	Other (11)
		One-family house		Two-family house		Apartment building for—					
		De- tached (3)	At- tached (4)	Side by side (5)	Two- decker (6)	Three families (7)	Four families (8)	Five or more families (9)			
Number											
All families.....	9, 679	5, 478	66	1, 474	522	171	368	1, 479	79	42	
Relief families.....	1, 703	1, 060	16	314	117	22	56	84	22	12	
Nonrelief families..	7, 976	4, 418	50	1, 160	405	149	312	1, 395	57	30	
\$0-\$249.....	47	25	2	10	3	2	2	2	-----	1	
\$250-\$499.....	198	112	2	50	10	3	4	10	3	4	
\$500-\$749.....	614	355	8	123	36	13	33	33	9	4	
\$750-\$999.....	775	451	7	156	36	17	41	47	13	7	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	952	539	9	190	40	12	37	107	10	8	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	798	470	3	156	28	19	27	88	4	3	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	890	500	8	132	48	22	41	133	5	1	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	892	483	3	123	42	10	35	193	2	1	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	611	331	1	75	33	14	21	134	2	-----	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	549	277	3	45	34	10	26	152	2	-----	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	634	332	-----	49	37	10	21	181	3	1	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	400	209	2	24	22	7	10	124	2	-----	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	246	128	-----	17	17	6	5	73	-----	-----	
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	127	69	1	2	8	3	5	38	1	-----	
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	81	47	1	2	3	1	2	25	-----	-----	
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	130	75	-----	5	6	-----	2	41	1	-----	
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	17	8	-----	1	2	-----	-----	6	-----	-----	
\$10,000 and over..	15	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	-----	-----	
Percentage											
All families.....	100	57	1	15	5	2	4	15	1	(†)	
Relief families.....	100	63	1	18	7	1	3	5	1	1	
Nonrelief families..	100	55	1	14	5	2	4	18	1	(†)	
\$0-\$249.....	100	54	4	22	6	4	4	4	-----	2	
\$250-\$499.....	100	56	1	25	5	2	2	5	2	2	
\$500-\$749.....	100	58	1	20	6	2	5	5	2	1	
\$750-\$999.....	100	58	1	20	5	2	5	6	2	1	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	100	57	1	20	4	1	4	11	1	1	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	100	59	(†)	20	4	2	3	11	(†)	(†)	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	100	56	1	15	5	2	5	15	1	(†)	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	100	54	(†)	14	5	1	4	22	(†)	(†)	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	100	55	(†)	12	5	2	3	22	(†)	-----	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	100	50	(†)	8	6	2	5	28	(†)	-----	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	100	52	-----	8	6	2	3	28	(†)	(†)	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	100	52	(†)	6	6	2	2	31	(†)	-----	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	100	52	-----	7	7	2	2	30	-----	-----	
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	100	54	1	2	6	2	4	30	1	-----	
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	100	59	1	2	4	1	2	31	-----	-----	
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	100	57	-----	4	5	-----	2	31	1	-----	
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	100	(†)	-----	(†)	(†)	-----	-----	(†)	-----	-----	
\$10,000 and over..	100	(†)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(†)	-----	-----	

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

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

‡0.5 percent or less.

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TABLE 17.—Members of household not in economic family: Number of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by income, 1935-36
 [White families including husband and wife, both native born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families having in the household nonfamily members of specified type ¹ —								Average number of nonfamily members of specified type ² (based on families having such members)—							
		Any non-family member (3)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (8)	Tourists and transients (9)	Guests (10)	All non-family members (11)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (16)	Tourists and transients (17)	Guests (18)
			Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (4)	Other roomers with board (5)	Roomers without board (6)	Paid help (7)					Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (12)	Other roomers with board (13)	Roomers without board (14)	Paid help (15)			
All families.....	14, 323	5, 358	212	1, 074	1, 082	311	33	6	3, 622	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.7	0.7	1.8	1.4	0.2
Relief families.....	1, 918	462	20	85	157	4	8		253	.8	1.0	.9	1.4	.6	.6		.1
Nonrelief families.....	12, 405	4, 896	192	989	925	307	25	6	3, 369	.9	1.3	1.5	1.8	.7	2.2	1.4	.2
\$0-\$249.....	63	20	2	7	9	1			6	.9	(*)	1.0	.8	(*)			.1
\$250-\$499.....	259	68	6	14	28				38	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.9				.1
\$500-\$749.....	725	220	9	57	67	4	3	1	113	.9	1.1	1.2	1.6		1.8	(*)	.1
\$750-\$999.....	970	322	17	74	93	7	4	1	184	.9	1.0	1.2	1.7	.5	.7	(*)	.1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1, 181	429	16	88	105	10	1		265	.8	1.1	1.2	1.8	.5		(*)	.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1, 081	435	25	113	96	14	2		277	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.8	.5		(*)	.2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1, 262	529	21	99	112	10	2		373	.8	1.3	1.4	1.8	.4		(*)	.2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1, 279	476	21	91	85	27	3	1	343	.8	1.6	1.4	1.7	.5	1.8	(*)	.2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1, 077	405	17	79	71	20		2	272	.9	1.4	1.8	1.8	.6		(*)	.2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	928	386	16	64	67	21	1		290	.8	1.1	1.5	1.6	.7		(*)	.2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1, 214	536	14	122	83	35	1		381	.9	1.3	1.6	2.0	.7		(*)	.2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	789	342	12	58	46	40	2	1	261	.9	1.2	1.7	2.1	.7		(*)	.2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	586	257	5	56	31	35	2	1	189	.9	1.0	1.9	1.6	.8		(*)	.2
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	330	143	3	22	13	17	1		114	.8	1.1	1.8	2.1	.9		(*)	.2
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	183	91	3	16	7	8			71	.8	.8	1.8	3.1	1.0		(*)	.2
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	354	160	4	21	10	3	3		133	.9	1.0	2.5	2.0	1.0	1.5		.2
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	68	45	1	7	1	14			34	.7	(*)	1.2	(*)	1.1			.2
\$10,000 and over.....	51	32		1	1	13			25	.9		(*)	(*)	1.0			.3

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

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

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number reporting age ¹ (2)	Number with ages of—								
		Under 20 (3)	20-29 (4)	30-39 (5)	40-49 (6)	50-59 (7)	60-64 (8)	65-69 (9)	70-74 (10)	75 and over (11)
Husbands										
All families.....	14,322	5	1,842	4,325	3,900	2,520	812	510	237	171
Percentage.....	100.0	(\dagger)	12.9	30.2	27.2	17.6	5.7	3.6	1.6	1.2
Relief families.....	1,918	2	193	462	549	396	136	112	46	22
Nonrelief families..	12,404	3	1,649	3,863	3,351	2,124	676	398	191	149
\$0-\$249.....	63	-----	10	13	10	14	6	3	2	5
\$250-\$499.....	259	1	52	59	38	41	24	22	6	16
\$500-\$749.....	725	-----	149	216	125	115	55	25	25	15
\$750-\$999.....	970	1	220	298	188	143	43	45	15	17
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,181	1	275	391	265	134	43	34	20	18
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,081	-----	237	353	248	142	62	22	11	6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,262	-----	195	446	319	179	67	26	16	14
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,279	-----	181	456	362	185	48	22	16	9
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,077	-----	98	371	351	174	37	27	13	6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	928	-----	77	329	292	153	28	28	10	11
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,213	-----	78	368	362	270	68	43	11	13
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	789	-----	39	250	245	160	55	28	8	4
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	586	-----	25	138	215	120	45	24	13	6
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	330	-----	6	66	113	93	30	15	4	3
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	188	-----	5	35	62	56	14	5	10	1
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	354	-----	2	64	109	104	40	23	9	3
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	68	-----	-----	7	22	26	5	6	1	1
\$10,000 and over..	51	-----	-----	3	25	15	6	-----	1	1
Wives										
All families.....	14,318	113	3,216	4,767	3,436	1,865	533	239	93	56
Percentage.....	100.0	0.8	22.5	33.3	24.0	13.0	3.7	1.7	0.6	0.4
Relief families.....	1,918	21	331	600	540	274	89	35	16	12
Nonrelief families..	12,400	92	2,885	4,167	2,896	1,591	444	204	77	44
\$0-\$249.....	63	2	12	13	10	17	5	1	2	1
\$250-\$499.....	259	11	63	57	45	40	23	9	3	8
\$500-\$749.....	725	16	218	205	125	89	34	21	14	3
\$750-\$999.....	970	26	315	255	196	111	32	16	11	8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,180	20	403	380	198	110	35	21	11	4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,081	9	355	363	199	109	30	9	4	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,262	4	353	446	247	146	37	16	6	7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,278	2	349	467	291	112	36	18	2	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,077	2	216	434	267	114	28	11	3	2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	927	-----	185	354	242	102	22	15	5	2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,213	-----	183	454	312	192	47	21	4	3
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	789	-----	112	290	219	122	34	11	-----	1
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	586	-----	66	187	192	98	26	10	4	3
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	330	-----	21	102	112	67	21	6	1	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	188	-----	11	49	69	47	5	3	3	1
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	353	-----	21	86	126	82	22	13	3	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	68	-----	1	13	23	21	7	2	1	-----
\$10,000 and over..	51	-----	1	12	23	12	2	1	-----	-----

¹ Excludes 1 husband and 5 wives who did not report age. 10.05 percent or less.

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TABLE 19.—Report year: Number and percentage distribution of families by date of end of report year, by occupation, 1935-36¹

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

Date of end of report year (1)	All families (2)	Relief families (3)	Nonrelief families in specified occupational groups									Other (12)
			All (4)	Wage earner (5)	Clerical (6)	Business and professional				All business and professional (7)		
						Independent		Salaried				
						Business (8)	Professional (9)	Business (10)	Professional (11)			
Number of families												
All dates.....	14,323	1,918	12,405	4,583	3,968	3,618	1,251	287	1,442	638	236	
Dec. 31, 1935.....	3,168	317	2,851	1,058	980	771	250	55	301	165	42	
Jan. 31, 1936.....	2	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Feb. 29, 1936.....	88	20	68	41	14	13	6	—	4	3	—	
Mar. 31, 1936.....	508	62	446	204	152	85	32	7	31	15	5	
Apr. 30, 1936.....	647	74	573	229	186	143	66	8	47	22	15	
May 31, 1936.....	3,511	391	3,120	1,368	912	794	310	50	278	156	46	
June 30, 1936.....	1,915	330	1,585	594	516	439	184	35	154	66	36	
July 31, 1936.....	1,995	473	1,522	587	464	435	185	38	151	61	36	
Aug. 31, 1936.....	1,695	195	1,500	367	494	596	156	52	290	98	43	
Sept. 30, 1936.....	641	38	603	91	213	287	54	36	156	41	12	
Oct. 31, 1936.....	127	13	114	38	27	48	7	6	26	9	1	
Nov. 30, 1936.....	26	5	21	6	9	6	—	—	4	2	—	
Percentage												
All dates.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Dec. 31, 1935.....	22	17	23	23	25	22	20	20	21	26	18	
Jan. 31, 1936.....	(†)	—	(†)	—	(†)	(†)	(†)	—	—	—	—	
Feb. 29, 1936.....	1	1	(†)	1	(†)	(†)	1	—	(†)	1	—	
Mar. 31, 1936.....	4	3	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Apr. 30, 1936.....	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	3	3	3	6	
May 31, 1936.....	25	20	25	30	23	22	25	17	19	25	20	
June 30, 1936.....	13	17	13	13	13	12	15	12	11	10	15	
July 31, 1936.....	14	25	12	13	12	12	15	13	11	10	15	
Aug. 31, 1936.....	12	10	12	8	12	17	12	18	20	16	19	
Sept. 30, 1936.....	4	2	5	2	5	8	4	13	11	6	5	
Oct. 31, 1936.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	—	
Nov. 30, 1936.....	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	—	—	(†)	(†)	(†)	

† 0.5 percent or less.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families of type 1—											Average number of persons per family ²		
	All (2)	I (3)	II (4)	III (5)	IV (6)	V (7)	VI (8)	VII (9)	VIII (10)	Other (11)	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife		
												Under 16 (13)	16 and over (14)	
All families.....	5,527	1,757	614	359	1,153	553	345	417	95	234	3.9	1.2	0.7	
Relief families.....	1,824	472	183	140	341	213	144	182	30	119	4.3	1.5	.8	
Nonrelief families.....	3,703	1,285	431	219	812	340	201	235	65	115	3.7	1.0	.7	
\$0-\$249.....	132	63	21	5	24	3	8	3	2	3	3.2	.8	.4	
\$250-\$499.....	592	253	68	47	111	35	36	26	6	10	3.3	.9	.4	
\$500-\$749.....	1,095	392	170	83	185	74	92	68	6	25	3.6	1.2	.4	
\$750-\$999.....	875	285	93	47	208	97	42	59	12	32	3.8	1.1	.7	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	409	127	31	17	115	54	9	31	9	16	3.8	.9	.9	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	221	68	14	6	71	22	8	17	6	9	3.9	.8	1.1	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	128	40	5	1	40	23	3	7	4	5	4.0	.7	1.3	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	66	25	5	3	12	6	-----	7	3	5	4.0	.7	1.3	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	65	9	11	5	16	8	1	6	7	2	4.3	1.1	1.2	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	38	9	6	2	7	5	2	4	1	2	4.2	1.1	1.1	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	39	6	3	2	9	7	-----	2	5	5	4.7	1.0	1.7	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	19	4	4	-----	4	3	-----	2	1	1	4.2	.7	1.5	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	5	2	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	3.8	.2	1.6	
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	10	-----	-----	-----	7	1	-----	-----	2	-----	4.1	.4	1.7	
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	6	1	-----	1	1	2	-----	1	-----	-----	4.8	1.0	1.8	
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$10,000 and over ³	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	-----	-----	

¹ Family type:

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

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

³ Largest income reported between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2			
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife		
												Un-der 16	16 and over	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		
<i>Wage earner</i>														
All nonrelief families.	3,137	1,072	372	181	686	284	183	206	54	99	3.7	1.0	0.7	
\$0-\$249	107	49	14	4	21	3	8	3	2	3	3.3	.9	.4	
\$250-\$499	514	213	61	44	96	32	28	24	6	10	3.4	.9	.5	
\$500-\$749	1,002	343	163	80	167	66	89	66	6	22	3.6	1.2	.4	
\$750-\$999	787	255	85	36	189	87	41	54	12	28	3.8	1.1	.7	
\$1,000-\$1,249	356	108	27	12	102	50	8	26	9	14	3.8	.9	.9	
\$1,250-\$1,499	184	53	12	4	62	18	7	15	5	8	3.9	.8	1.1	
\$1,500-\$1,749	94	33	3		24	18	2	6	3	5	4.0	.7	1.3	
\$1,750-\$1,999	36	7	3	1	8	3		6	3	5	4.9	1.0	1.9	
\$2,000-\$2,249	33	6	1		13	4		4	4	1	4.3	.7	1.6	
\$2,250-\$2,499	10	4	1		2			1		2	4.2	.7	1.5	
\$2,500-\$2,999	9	1	1		1	2		2	1	1	5.2	.9	2.3	
\$3,000-\$3,499	2		1			1					(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$3,500-\$3,999														
\$4,000-\$4,499	2				1						(*)		(*)	
\$4,500-\$4,999	1								1		(*)		(*)	
\$5,000-\$7,499														
\$7,500-\$9,999														
\$10,000 and over														
<i>Clerical</i>														
All nonrelief families.	147	42	16	16	33	11	7	10	4	8	3.9	1.1	.8	
\$0-\$249	1			1							(*)	(*)		
\$250-\$499	6	2	1		1		1	1			3.8	1.3	.5	
\$500-\$749	18	7	3	2	2		2	1		1	3.5	.9	.6	
\$750-\$999	17	6	1	3	6					1	3.5	.6	.9	
\$1,000-\$1,249	15	3	1	2	4		2	1		1	4.3	1.6	.7	
\$1,250-\$1,499	11	5	1	1	2					1	3.4	1.1	.3	
\$1,500-\$1,749	14	4	2		7		1				3.1	.7	.8	
\$1,750-\$1,999	7	4		1	1			1			3.3	.3	.6	
\$2,000-\$2,249	17	3	3	3	1		1	2		1	4.5	1.9	.6	
\$2,250-\$2,499	16	2	4	2	2		2	2		1	4.2	1.4	.8	
\$2,500-\$2,999	14	2	1	1	3		1	2		2	5.1	1.4	1.7	
\$3,000-\$3,499	8	3			2		1	1		3	4.0	.5	1.5	
\$3,500-\$3,999	1	1									(*)			
\$4,000-\$4,499	2				2						(*)		(*)	
\$4,500-\$4,999														
\$5,000-\$7,499														
\$7,500-\$9,999														
\$10,000 and over														

See footnotes at end of table.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		Under 16 (13)	16 and over (14)
<i>Independent business</i>													
All nonrelief families.	253	116	27	15	49	24	6	8	2	6	3.2	0.7	0.5
\$0-\$249	20	13	5		2						2.4	.3	.1
\$250-\$499	49	25	5	3	9	3	4				2.9	.6	.3
\$500-\$749	55	32	3	1	11	3	1	2		2	3.0	.6	.4
\$750-\$999	59	19	6	7	9	10	1	4		3	3.9	1.3	.6
\$1,000-\$1,249	27	10	4	3	7	1				1	3.3	.9	.4
\$1,250-\$1,499		3			3	2					3.3	.4	.9
\$1,500-\$1,749	9					2					4.2	.4	1.8
\$1,750-\$1,999	11	8			6	3			1		3.0	.4	.6
\$2,000-\$2,249	5		3	1							4.0	1.0	1.0
\$2,250-\$2,499	3	3									2.0		
\$2,500-\$2,999	2	2									(*)		
\$3,000-\$3,499	2	1	1					1			(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,500-\$3,999	1										(*)	(*)	(*)
\$4,000-\$4,499	2				2						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$4,500-\$4,999													
\$5,000-\$7,499													
\$7,500-\$9,999													
\$10,000 and over													
<i>Independent professional</i>													
All nonrelief families.	18	6	1		5	4		1		1	4.0	.6	1.4
\$0-\$249													
\$250-\$499													
\$500-\$749	3	1			2						3.0	.3	.7
\$750-\$999													
\$1,000-\$1,249	2	1						1			(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499	2	1					1				(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749	1	1									(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999	1	1									(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,249													
\$2,250-\$2,499													
\$2,500-\$2,999	1									1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$3,499	2		1		1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,500-\$3,999	1				1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$4,000-\$4,499	2				1	1					(*)	(*)	(*)
\$4,500-\$4,999													
\$5,000-\$7,499	2					2					(*)	(*)	(*)
\$7,500-\$9,999													
\$10,000 and over	1	1									(*)	(*)	(*)

See footnotes at end of table.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type ¹ —										Average number of persons per family ²		
	All (2)	I (3)	II (4)	III (5)	IV (6)	V (7)	VI (8)	VII (9)	VIII (10)	Other (11)	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16 (13)	16 and over (14)
<i>Salariéd business</i>													
All nonrelief families.	22	9	3	-----	5	4	-----	-----	1	-----	3.3	0.6	0.7
\$0-\$249	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----
\$250-\$499	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$500-\$749	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	-----	-----
\$750-\$999	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	-----	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249	3	2	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.3	1.0	.3
\$1,250-\$1,499	2	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249	2	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,250-\$2,499	3	-----	1	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.6	1.3	1.3
\$2,500-\$2,999	2	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	(*)	-----	(*)
\$3,000-\$3,499	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	-----	(*)
\$3,500-\$3,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,499	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$4,500-\$4,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Salariéd professional</i>													
All nonrelief families.	98	25	10	6	27	13	2	10	4	1	3.8	.8	1.0
\$0-\$249	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	-----	-----
\$250-\$499	11	7	-----	-----	2	-----	1	1	-----	-----	3.0	.8	.2
\$500-\$749	8	3	1	-----	1	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	3.6	1.0	.6
\$750-\$999	7	2	1	-----	3	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	3.4	.6	.8
\$1,000-\$1,249	6	3	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	3.3	.3	1.0
\$1,250-\$1,499	12	3	1	1	3	1	-----	2	1	-----	4.1	.9	1.2
\$1,500-\$1,749	8	1	-----	1	2	2	1	1	-----	-----	4.5	1.4	1.1
\$1,750-\$1,999	8	2	2	1	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.0	.6	.4
\$2,000-\$2,249	8	-----	3	1	2	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	3.9	.6	1.3
\$2,250-\$2,499	6	-----	-----	-----	3	2	-----	1	-----	-----	4.8	1.3	1.5
\$2,500-\$2,999	11	1	1	1	4	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.8	.9	.9
\$3,000-\$3,499	4	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1	6.0	1.0	3.0
\$3,500-\$3,999	2	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	-----	(*)
\$4,000-\$4,499	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	(*)	-----	(*)
\$4,500-\$4,999	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499	4	1	-----	1	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	4.4	.7	1.7
\$7,500-\$9,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ²		
	All (2)	I (3)	II (4)	III (5)	IV (6)	V (7)	VI (8)	VII (9)	VIII (10)	Other (11)	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife	
												Un- der 16 (13)	16 and over (14)
<i>Other</i> ⁴													
All nonrelief families..	28	15	2	1	7	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	2.9	0.6	0.3
\$0-\$249	2	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$250-\$499	12	6	1	-----	3	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	3.0	.8	.2
\$500-\$749	7	4	-----	-----	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	2.9	.6	.3
\$750-\$999	3	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.4	.7	.7
\$1,000-\$1,249	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	-----	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,499	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,499	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ For footnotes 1 and 2 see table 1 on p. 195.

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

⁴ This group contains 1 family engaged in farming, a group too small to be separately classified, and families having no gainfully employed members.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owened home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
All families.....	5, 527	5, 427	1, 144	1, 058	1, 083	25
Relief families.....	1, 824	1, 751	292	175	169	6
Nonrelief families.....	3, 703	3, 676	852	883	864	19
\$0-\$249.....	132	130	32	10	10	.....
\$250-\$499.....	592	581	116	55	52	3
\$500-\$749.....	1, 095	1, 088	211	112	111	1
\$750-\$999.....	875	872	166	192	186	6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	409	409	111	135	132	3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	221	219	73	115	114	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	128	127	43	81	80	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	66	65	26	38	36	2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	65	65	20	46	46	.....
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	38	38	13	29	29	.....
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	39	39	16	34	32	2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	19	19	10	14	14	.....
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	5	5	3	4	4	.....
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	10	10	7	10	10	.....
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	2	2	2	2	2	.....
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	6	6	3	5	5	.....
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$10,000 and over.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."

² Includes 1,116 families, 830 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings and no business losses, met from family funds; 25 families, 19 of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds and no money income other than earnings, and 3 families, all of which were nonrelief, which had both money income and business losses met from family funds. There were, therefore, 1,119 families, 833 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings, whether or not they had business losses met from family funds; and there were 28 families, 22 of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds, whether or not they had money income other than earnings. These latter 22 families were found in the following income classes: \$0-\$249, 2; \$250-\$499, 3; \$500-\$749, 1; \$750-\$999, 4; \$1,500-\$1,749, 2; \$1,750-\$1,999, 5; \$2,000-\$2,249, 2; \$3,000-\$3,499, 2; \$3,500-\$3,999, 1. See glossary for definition of "money income other than earnings" and "business losses."

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

⁴ Includes families with losses from owned homes, as well as families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period. There were 32 families, 24 of which were nonrelief, with losses from owned homes (i. e., families whose estimated rental value was less than estimated expenses). The latter 24 families were found in the following income classes: \$0-\$249, 1; \$500-\$749, 3; \$750-\$999, 7; \$1,000-\$1,249, 3; \$1,250-\$1,499, 4; \$1,500-\$1,749, 3; \$1,750-\$1,999, 1; \$2,000-\$2,249, 1; \$2,250-\$2,499, 1.

ATLANTA, GA.

TABLE 2.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by income, 1935-36 ¹—Continued

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

Income class (1)	Average family income						
	Total (2)	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
All families.....	\$ 747	\$722	\$697	\$25	\$25	\$24	\$1
Relief families.....	460	452	435	17	8	8	(**)
Nonrelief families.....	888	855	825	30	33	32	1
\$0-\$249.....	169	164	152	12	5	5	-----
\$250-\$499.....	390	381	363	18	9	9	(**)
\$500-\$749.....	628	617	604	13	11	11	(**)
\$750-\$999.....	857	832	811	21	25	24	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,115	1,074	1,044	30	41	40	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,360	1,293	1,248	45	67	66	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,611	1,516	1,464	52	95	93	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,861	1,746	1,619	127	115	106	9
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2,124	1,999	1,937	62	125	125	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2,358	2,207	2,051	156	151	151	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,727	2,547	2,332	215	180	161	19
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	3,237	3,069	2,965	104	168	168	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	3,812	3,694	3,461	233	118	118	-----
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	4,263	3,939	3,487	452	324	324	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	5,767	5,564	5,323	231	213	213	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-----
\$10,000 and over.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-----

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

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

⁵ Median income for all families was \$632; for nonrelief families, \$759.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

**\$0.50 or less.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

(Negro nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native born: All family types combined)

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
<i>Wage earner</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	3, 137	3, 137	649	586	578	8
\$0-\$499.....	621	621	111	42	41	1
\$500-\$749.....	1, 002	1, 002	179	85	84	1
\$750-\$999.....	787	787	141	144	140	4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	356	356	95	110	109	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	184	184	55	90	89	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	94	94	28	56	56	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	36	36	16	20	20	
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	43	43	15	29	29	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	9	9	7	7	7	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	5	5	2	3	3	
\$5,000 and over.....						
<i>Clerical</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	147	147	41	90	89	1
\$0-\$499.....	7	7	2	1	1	
\$500-\$749.....	18	18	2	2	2	
\$750-\$999.....	17	17	4	11	10	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	15	15	5	6	6	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	11	11	6	8	8	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	14	14	5	11	11	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	7	7	3	5	5	
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	33	33	2	24	24	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	14	14	3	12	12	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	11	11	9	10	10	
\$5,000 and over.....						
<i>Business and professional</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	391	391	135	198	188	10
\$0-\$499.....	82	82	22	22	20	2
\$500-\$749.....	68	68	23	22	22	
\$750-\$999.....	68	68	18	34	33	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	38	38	11	19	17	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	24	24	10	15	15	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	19	19	9	13	12	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	22	22	6	13	11	2
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	27	27	16	22	22	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	16	16	6	15	13	2
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	20	20	11	17	17	
\$5,000 and over.....	7	7	3	6	6	
<i>Other</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	28	1	27	9	9	

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

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TABLE 2A.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by occupation and income, 1935-36 ¹—Continued

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Average family income						
	Total (2)	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
<i>Wage earner</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	⁵ \$805	\$782	\$763	\$19	\$23	\$23	(**)
\$0-\$499.....	353	347	338	9	6	6	(**)
\$500-\$749.....	628	620	611	9	8	8	(**)
\$750-\$999.....	857	835	820	15	22	21	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,117	1,078	1,049	29	39	39	(**)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,358	1,297	1,265	32	61	60	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,602	1,512	1,462	50	90	90	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,851	1,729	1,627	102	122	122	-----
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2,169	2,048	1,950	98	121	121	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,718	2,598	2,378	220	120	120	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,952	3,830	3,632	198	122	122	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Clerical</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	⁵ 1,687	1,589	1,542	47	98	96	2
\$0-\$499.....	357	349	352	-3	8	8	-----
\$500-\$749.....	623	612	606	6	11	11	-----
\$750-\$999.....	880	786	746	40	94	84	10
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,147	1,120	1,103	17	27	27	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,400	1,302	1,249	53	98	98	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,617	1,515	1,499	16	102	102	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,896	1,775	1,705	70	121	121	-----
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2,247	2,137	2,130	7	110	110	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,724	2,550	2,427	123	174	174	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,503	3,254	3,020	234	249	249	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Business and professional</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	⁵ 1,272	1,187	1,108	79	85	79	6
\$0-\$499.....	324	296	270	26	28	25	3
\$500-\$749.....	627	583	555	28	44	44	-----
\$750-\$999.....	854	799	749	50	55	53	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,083	1,008	965	43	75	67	8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,364	1,270	1,218	52	94	94	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,641	1,530	1,518	12	111	95	16
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,862	1,754	1,652	102	108	80	28
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2,233	2,050	1,844	206	183	183	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,734	2,515	2,220	295	219	175	44
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,735	3,503	3,186	317	232	232	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	6,466	6,246	6,052	194	220	220	-----
<i>Other</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	636	598	17	581	38	38	-----

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

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

⁵ Median incomes were as follows: Wage-earner families, \$736; clerical families, \$1,598; business and professional families, \$919.

**\$0.50 or less.

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

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

Income class and family type (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families having—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Any source ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
<i>Type I</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	1,285	1,270	317	318	311	7
\$0-\$499.....	316	310	74	44	42	2
\$500-\$749.....	392	388	87	54	54	.....
\$750-\$999.....	285	284	66	69	67	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	127	127	35	45	43	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	68	66	22	41	41	.....
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	40	39	12	27	27	.....
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	25	24	10	15	14	1
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	18	18	5	13	13	.....
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	6	2	5	5	.....
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	6	6	4	4	4	.....
\$5,000 and over.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....
<i>Types II and III</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	650	647	135	107	104	3
\$0-\$499.....	141	139	28	3	3	.....
\$500-\$749.....	253	253	40	13	13	.....
\$750-\$999.....	140	139	25	21	20	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	48	48	16	21	21	.....
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	20	20	8	13	13	.....
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	6	6	4	4	4	.....
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	8	8	3	5	4	.....
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	24	24	8	18	18	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	5	5	1	5	4	.....
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	4	4	1	3	3	.....
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....
<i>Types IV and V</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	1,152	1,146	275	313	309	4
\$0-\$499.....	173	170	31	11	11	.....
\$500-\$749.....	259	257	56	28	28	.....
\$750-\$999.....	305	304	53	66	65	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	169	169	49	60	59	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	93	93	29	43	42	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	63	63	20	38	38	.....
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	18	18	6	11	11	.....
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	36	36	13	26	26	.....
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	16	16	7	12	11
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	17	17	10	15	15	1
\$5,000 and over.....	3	3	1	3	3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Income class and family type (1)	Total (2)	Average family income					
		Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
<i>Type I</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	5 808	774	736	38	34	33	1
\$0-\$499.....	346	333	313	20	13	12	1
\$500-\$749.....	629	613	596	17	16	16	.....
\$750-\$999.....	857	827	794	33	30	29	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,113	1,062	1,013	49	51	49	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,350	1,266	1,188	78	84	84	.....
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,606	1,481	1,388	93	125	125	.....
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,874	1,754	1,512	242	120	109	11
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2,240	2,101	1,962	139	139	139	.....
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,706	2,514	2,452	62	192	192	.....
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,508	3,388	3,076	312	120	120	.....
\$5,000 and over.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	.....	(*)	(*)	.....
<i>Types II and III</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	5 791	768	746	22	23	21	2
\$0-\$499.....	342	339	323	16	3	3	.....
\$500-\$749.....	622	618	611	7	4	4	.....
\$750-\$999.....	844	829	805	24	15	14	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,110	1,062	1,007	55	48	46	.....
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,363	1,283	1,264	19	80	80	.....
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,636	1,561	1,518	43	75	75	.....
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,876	1,748	1,619	129	128	90	38
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2,197	2,047	1,966	81	150	150	.....
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,748	2,479	2,476	3	269	198	71
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,252	3,050	2,995	55	202	202	.....
\$5,000 and over.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	55	(*)	(*)	.....
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	5 995	956	927	29	39	38	1
\$0-\$499.....	358	353	340	13	5	5	.....
\$500-\$749.....	630	618	600	18	12	12	.....
\$750-\$999.....	866	841	823	18	25	24	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,115	1,072	1,059	13	43	42	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,369	1,316	1,280	36	53	52	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,623	1,538	1,501	37	85	85	.....
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,833	1,694	1,666	28	139	139	.....
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2,207	2,068	1,942	126	139	139	.....
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,743	2,581	2,345	236	162	140	22
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,783	3,545	3,356	189	238	238
\$5,000 and over.....	6,209	5,924	5,725	199	285	285

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

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

Income class and family type (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families having—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Any source (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) (4)	Any source (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) (6)	Rent as pay (7)
<i>Types VI and VII</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	436	433	85	89	85	4
\$0-\$499.....	73	71	14	5	4	1
\$500-\$749.....	160	159	26	14	13	1
\$750-\$999.....	101	101	14	28	27	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	40	40	8	6	6	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	25	25	10	11	11	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	10	10	1	4	3	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	7	7	3	4	4	-----
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	13	13	4	11	11	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	2	2	2	2	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	4	4	2	3	3	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	1	1	1	-----
<i>Types VIII and other</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	180	180	40	56	55	1
\$0-\$499.....	21	21	1	2	2	-----
\$500-\$749.....	31	31	2	3	3	-----
\$750-\$999.....	44	44	8	8	7	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	25	25	3	3	3	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	15	15	4	7	7	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	9	9	6	8	8	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	8	8	4	3	3	-----
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	12	12	3	7	7	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	10	10	4	10	10	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	5	5	5	5	5	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

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

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

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

Income class and family type (1)	Total (2)	Average family income					
		Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) (7)	Rent as pay (8)
<i>Types VI and VII</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	\$ 859	833	814	19	26	24	2
\$0-\$499.....	365	361	344	17	4	3	1
\$500-\$749.....	628	621	613	8	7	6	1
\$750-\$999.....	846	814	810	4	32	30	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,112	1,090	1,074	16	22	22	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,352	1,295	1,284	11	57	57	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,576	1,483	1,481	2	93	63	30
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,894	1,767	1,680	87	127	127	-----
\$2,000-\$2,449.....	2,237	2,146	2,092	54	91	91	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,730	3,469	2,913	556	261	261	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-----
<i>Types VIII and other</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	\$ 1,196	1,152	1,107	45	44	43	1
\$0-\$499.....	331	317	317	(**)	14	14	-----
\$500-\$749.....	631	622	621	1	9	9	-----
\$750-\$999.....	858	843	845	-2	15	13	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,143	1,130	1,120	10	13	13	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,361	1,293	1,245	48	68	68	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,568	1,512	1,485	27	56	56	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,840	1,814	1,794	20	26	26	-----
\$2,000-\$2,449.....	2,176	2,046	2,024	22	130	130	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,739	2,563	2,158	405	176	176	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,938	3,678	3,186	492	260	260	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

⁵ Median incomes were as follows: Families of type I, \$708; families of types II and III, \$681; families of types IV and V, \$868; families of types VI and VII, \$726; families of types VIII and other, \$966.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

**\$0.50 or less.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from 1—		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders ² (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work ³ (9)
All families.....	5, 527	5, 427	5, 400	866	173	\$697	\$682	\$15
Relief families.....	1, 824	1, 751	1, 737	216	58	435	425	10
Nonrelief families.....	3, 703	3, 676	3, 663	650	115	825	807	18
\$0-\$249.....	132	130	124	17	7	152	142	10
\$250-\$499.....	592	581	578	94	27	363	349	14
\$500-\$749.....	1, 095	1, 088	1, 086	165	37	604	591	13
\$750-\$999.....	875	872	871	152	25	811	795	16
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	409	409	408	88	3	1, 044	1, 022	22
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	221	219	219	62	8	1, 248	1, 215	33
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	128	127	127	31	1	1, 464	1, 438	26
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	66	65	65	10	2	1, 619	1, 571	48
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	65	65	65	11	1	1, 937	1, 916	21
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	38	38	38	7	1	2, 051	2, 028	23
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	39	39	39	10	2	2, 332	2, 302	30
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	19	19	19	1	1	2, 965	2, 959	6
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	5	5	5	1	-----	3, 461	3, 446	15
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	10	10	10	-----	-----	3, 487	3, 487	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	2	2	2	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	6	6	6	1	-----	5, 323	5, 300	23
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over.....	1	1	1	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----

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

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

³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in home such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all families from other work not attributable to individuals was \$1.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from ¹ —		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders ² (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work ² (9)
<i>Wage earner</i>								
All families.....	3, 137	3, 137	3, 136	507	100	\$763	\$749	\$14
\$0-\$499.....	621	621	620	85	28	338	328	10
\$500-\$749.....	1, 002	1, 002	1, 002	141	34	611	600	11
\$750-\$999.....	787	787	787	127	22	820	806	14
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	356	356	356	70	3	1, 049	1, 028	21
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	184	184	184	46	7	1, 265	1, 234	31
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	94	94	94	24	1	1, 462	1, 435	27
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	36	36	36	5	2	1, 627	1, 597	30
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	43	43	43	8	2	1, 950	1, 917	33
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	9	9	9	1	1	2, 378	2, 351	27
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	5	5	5			3, 632	3, 632	
\$5,000 and over.....								
<i>Clerical</i>								
All families.....	147	147	147	31	6	1, 542	1, 522	20
\$0-\$499.....	7	7	7		1	352	349	3
\$500-\$749.....	18	18	18	2	1	606	602	4
\$750-\$999.....	17	17	17	6	1	746	722	24
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	15	15	15	2		1, 103	1, 092	11
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	11	11	11	4	1	1, 249	1, 203	46
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	14	14	14	5		1, 499	1, 470	29
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	7	7	7	1		1, 705	1, 682	23
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	33	33	33	6		2, 130	2, 117	13
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	14	14	14	4	1	2, 427	2, 392	35
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	11	11	11	1	1	3, 020	3, 006	14
\$5,000 and over.....								
<i>Business and professional</i>								
All families.....	391	391	379	112	9	1, 108	1, 069	39
\$0-\$499.....	82	82	74	26	5	270	229	41
\$500-\$749.....	68	68	66	22	2	555	508	47
\$750-\$999.....	68	68	67	19	2	749	708	41
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	38	38	37	16		965	923	42
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	24	24	24	12		1, 218	1, 166	52
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	19	19	19	2		1, 518	1, 506	12
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	22	22	22	4		1, 652	1, 566	86
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	27	27	27	4		1, 844	1, 829	15
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	16	16	16	5		2, 220	2, 193	27
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	20	20	20	1		3, 186	3, 182	4
\$5,000 and over.....	7	7	7	1		6, 052	6, 033	19
<i>Other</i>								
All families.....	28	1	1			17	17	

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

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

³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in home, such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all nonrelief families from other work not attributable to individuals were as follows: Wage-earner families, \$2; clerical families, \$2; business and professional families, \$1.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class and family type (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from 1—		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders ² (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work ³ (9)
<i>Type I</i>								
All nonrelief families	1,285	1,270	1,259	282	29	\$736	\$713	\$23
\$0-\$499	316	310	303	60	12	313	298	15
\$500-\$749	392	388	386	70	11	596	579	17
\$750-\$999	285	284	283	60	5	794	776	18
\$1,000-\$1,249	127	127	126	45	-----	1,013	978	35
\$1,250-\$1,499	63	66	66	23	-----	1,133	1,145	43
\$1,500-\$1,749	40	39	39	13	-----	1,388	1,348	40
\$1,750-\$1,999	25	24	24	4	-----	1,512	1,435	77
\$2,000-\$2,499	18	18	18	5	1	1,962	1,920	42
\$2,500-\$2,999	6	6	6	1	-----	2,452	2,433	19
\$3,000-\$4,999	6	6	6	1	-----	3,076	3,062	14
\$5,000 and over	2	2	2	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----
<i>Types II and III</i>								
All nonrelief families	650	647	645	119	19	746	727	19
\$0-\$499	141	139	137	18	6	323	310	13
\$500-\$749	253	253	253	45	7	611	599	12
\$750-\$999	140	139	139	30	6	805	776	29
\$1,000-\$1,249	48	48	48	6	-----	1,007	968	19
\$1,250-\$1,499	20	20	20	10	-----	1,264	1,185	79
\$1,500-\$1,749	6	6	6	4	-----	1,518	1,462	56
\$1,750-\$1,999	8	8	8	1	-----	1,619	1,583	36
\$2,000-\$2,499	24	24	24	5	-----	1,966	1,949	17
\$2,500-\$2,999	5	5	5	-----	-----	2,476	2,476	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999	4	4	4	-----	-----	2,995	2,995	-----
\$5,000 and over	1	1	1	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----
<i>Types IV and V</i>								
All nonrelief families	1,152	1,146	1,146	191	43	927	912	15
\$0-\$499	173	170	170	21	9	340	330	10
\$500-\$749	259	257	257	36	13	600	587	13
\$750-\$999	305	304	304	47	8	823	813	10
\$1,000-\$1,249	169	169	169	33	3	1,059	1,039	20
\$1,250-\$1,499	93	93	93	25	6	1,280	1,255	25
\$1,500-\$1,749	63	63	63	13	1	1,501	1,482	19
\$1,750-\$1,999	18	18	18	3	-----	1,666	1,650	16
\$2,000-\$2,499	36	36	36	6	-----	1,942	1,911	31
\$2,500-\$2,999	16	16	16	5	2	2,345	2,304	41
\$3,000-\$4,999	17	17	17	1	1	3,356	3,348	8
\$5,000 and over	3	3	3	1	-----	5,725	5,682	43

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Income class and family type (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from—		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work (9)
<i>Types VI and VII</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	436	433	433	44	15	\$814	\$804	\$10
\$0-\$499.....	73	71	71	11	5	344	328	16
\$500-\$749.....	160	159	159	11	3	613	607	6
\$750-\$999.....	101	101	101	12	4	810	797	13
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	40	40	40	3	-----	1,074	1,061	13
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	25	25	25	2	2	1,284	1,268	16
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	10	10	10	-----	-----	1,481	1,481	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	7	7	7	1	-----	1,680	1,674	16
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	13	13	13	2	1	2,092	2,087	5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	2	2	2	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	4	4	4	-----	-----	2,913	2,913	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	1	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----
<i>Types VIII and other</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	180	180	180	14	9	1,107	1,097	10
\$0-\$499.....	21	21	21	1	2	317	306	11
\$500-\$749.....	31	31	31	3	3	621	611	10
\$750-\$999.....	44	44	44	3	2	845	840	5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	25	25	25	1	-----	1,120	1,114	6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	15	15	15	2	-----	1,245	1,240	5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	9	9	9	1	-----	1,485	1,480	5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	8	8	8	1	2	1,794	1,720	74
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	12	12	12	-----	-----	2,024	2,024	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	10	10	10	2	-----	2,158	2,131	27
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	5	5	5	-----	-----	3,186	3,186	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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

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

³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in home such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all nonrelief families from other work not attributable to individuals were as follows: Family type I, \$2; family types II and III, \$2; family types IV and V, \$2; family types VI and VII, \$2; family types VIII and other, \$4.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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TABLE 4.—Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners, classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by income, 1935-36¹

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ² (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All families.....	5,527	5,400	4,585	496	178	141
Relief families.....	1,824	1,737	1,372	199	91	75
Nonrelief families.....	3,703	3,663	3,213	297	87	66
\$0-\$249.....	132	124	76	41	1	6
\$250-\$499.....	592	578	448	111	5	14
\$500-\$749.....	1,095	1,086	1,003	63	7	13
\$750-\$999.....	875	871	787	51	21	12
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	409	408	372	14	17	5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	221	219	198	5	13	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	128	127	110	5	10	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	66	65	60	2	1	2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	65	65	57	1	5	2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	38	38	31	2	1	4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	39	39	33	2	3	1
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	19	19	16	-----	2	1
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	5	5	4	-----	1	-----
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	10	10	9	-----	-----	1
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	2	2	2	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	6	6	6	-----	-----	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over.....	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ³ (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ⁴				
		All (10)	Husbands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All families.....	47	\$564	\$601	\$283	\$515	\$411
Relief families.....	44	360	378	226	393	347
Nonrelief families.....	49	661	697	321	642	484
\$0-\$249.....	36	138	148	121	(*)	127
\$250-\$499.....	44	312	332	247	246	224
\$500-\$749.....	50	533	549	342	447	313
\$750-\$999.....	50	656	677	428	550	435
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	51	765	784	486	627	552
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	51	905	936	536	633	646
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	52	1,045	1,084	785	743	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	50	1,187	1,220	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	51	1,484	1,540	(*)	1,024	(*)
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	51	1,660	1,818	(*)	(*)	1,022
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	52	1,855	2,029	(*)	797	(*)
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	52	2,196	2,376	-----	(*)	(*)
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	52	2,744	2,905	-----	(*)	-----
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	52	2,617	2,774	-----	-----	(*)
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	52	4,167	4,167	-----	-----	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	-----	-----	-----

¹ Includes 28 families classified in the occupational group, "Other," who are not included in table 4A, p. 213 to p. 215. These families had 1 principal earner.² The total number of principal earners given in column (3) is equivalent to the total number of families having individual earners, since a family can have only 1 principal earner. The difference between the totals in columns (2) and (3) is explained by the fact that column (2), number of families, includes cases in which none of the family income was attributable to individual earners.³ Averages in this column are based on the number of principal earners reporting weeks of employment.⁴ Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in columns (3) through (7).
⁵ Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: WAGE EARNER

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	3, 137	3, 136	2, 759	260	71	46
\$0-\$499.....	621	620	457	139	4	20
\$500-\$749.....	1, 002	1, 002	924	59	7	12
\$750-\$999.....	787	787	714	45	19	9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	356	356	327	11	14	4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	184	184	168	3	12	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	94	94	86	2	6	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	36	36	34	1	1	-----
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	43	43	38	-----	5	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	9	9	6	-----	3	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	5	5	5	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Husbands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	49	\$601	\$635	\$299	\$588	\$286
\$0-\$499.....	43	287	311	221	256	195
\$500-\$749.....	50	538	554	341	447	323
\$750-\$999.....	51	658	679	433	553	349
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	51	757	777	458	623	448
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	51	898	933	225	620	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	52	1, 022	1, 062	(*)	634	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	51	1, 004	1, 022	(*)	(*)	-----
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	50	1, 298	1, 359	-----	837	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	52	1, 514	1, 873	-----	797	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	52	2, 756	2, 756	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see footnotes 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 212.

²Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: CLERICAL

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	147	147	129	5	8	5
\$0-\$499.....	7	7	5	1	1	-----
\$500-\$749.....	18	18	18	-----	-----	-----
\$750-\$999.....	17	17	12	1	2	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	15	15	13	-----	1	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	11	11	11	-----	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	14	14	10	2	2	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	7	7	6	-----	-----	1
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	33	33	30	1	1	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	14	14	14	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	11	11	10	-----	1	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Husbands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	51	\$1,306	\$1,374	\$727	\$878	\$818
\$0-\$499.....	51	313	344	(*)	(*)	-----
\$500-\$749.....	52	557	557	-----	-----	-----
\$750-\$999.....	49	636	705	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	50	827	820	-----	(*)	(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	52	1,008	1,008	-----	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	52	1,133	1,214	(*)	(*)	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	48	1,528	1,610	-----	-----	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	52	1,986	2,058	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	52	2,087	2,087	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	52	2,200	2,259	-----	(*)	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see footnotes 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 212.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	391	379	324	32	8	15
\$0-\$499.....	82	74	61	12	1	-----
\$500-\$749.....	68	66	61	4	-----	1
\$750-\$999.....	68	67	61	5	-----	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	38	37	32	3	2	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	24	24	19	2	1	2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	19	19	14	1	2	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	22	22	20	1	-----	1
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	27	27	20	2	-----	5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	16	16	13	2	-----	1
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	20	20	16	-----	2	2
\$5,000 and over.....	7	7	7	-----	-----	-----

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Husbands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	49	\$908	\$952	\$438	\$885	\$980
\$0-\$499.....	43	233	258	113	(*)	-----
\$500-\$749.....	48	447	457	358	-----	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	50	641	653	436	-----	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	52	812	848	586	(*)	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	52	907	921	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	51	1,099	1,129	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	51	1,376	1,441	(*)	-----	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	52	1,413	1,536	(*)	-----	1,076
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	52	1,843	2,038	(*)	-----	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	52	2,430	2,700	-----	(*)	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....	52	5,057	5,057	-----	-----	-----

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see footnotes 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 212.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

FAMILY TYPE I

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	1, 285	1, 259	1, 120	139	-----	-----
\$0-\$499.....	316	303	224	79	-----	-----
\$500-\$749.....	392	386	357	29	-----	-----
\$750-\$999.....	285	283	263	20	-----	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	127	126	121	5	-----	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	68	66	64	2	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	40	39	38	1	-----	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	25	24	22	2	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	18	18	17	1	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	6	6	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	6	6	6	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	2	2	2	-----	-----	-----

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Husbands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	49	\$625	\$665	\$305	-----	-----
\$0-\$499.....	43	277	300	211	-----	-----
\$500-\$749.....	50	523	536	362	-----	-----
\$750-\$999.....	50	663	682	406	-----	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	52	798	812	473	-----	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	51	957	963	(*)	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	52	1, 136	1, 135	(*)	-----	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	50	1, 356	1, 423	(*)	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	52	1, 735	1, 788	(*)	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	52	2, 323	2, 323	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	52	2, 433	2, 433	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	-----	-----	-----

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 212.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

FAMILY TYPES II AND III

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	650	645	605	40		
\$0-\$499.....	141	137	117	20		
\$500-\$749.....	253	253	243	10		
\$750-\$999.....	140	139	131	8		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	48	48	47	1		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	20	20	19	1		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	6	6	6			
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	8	8	8			
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	24	24	24			
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	5	5	5			
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	4	4	4			
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	1			

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Husbands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	49	\$665	\$690	\$290		
\$0-\$499.....	44	296	312	200		
\$500-\$749.....	50	559	569	304		
\$750-\$999.....	51	673	685	466		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	50	872	886	(*)		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	52	976	996	(*)		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	52	1,256	1,256			
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	51	1,464	1,464			
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	52	1,829	1,829			
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	52	2,403	2,403			
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	52	2,948	2,948			
\$5,000 and over.....	(*)	(*)	(*)			

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 212.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

FAMILY TYPES IV AND V

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	1, 152	1, 146	952	98	54	42
\$0-\$499.....	173	170	112	42	3	13
\$500-\$749.....	250	257	223	19	5	10
\$750-\$999.....	305	304	263	20	14	7
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	169	169	150	7	8	4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	93	93	82	2	8	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	63	63	50	4	8	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	18	18	16	—	—	2
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	36	36	26	2	5	3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	16	16	12	2	1	1
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	17	17	15	—	2	—
\$5,000 and over.....	3	3	3	—	—	—

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Husbands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	49	\$692	\$734	\$364	\$697	\$475
\$0-\$499.....	42	272	302	215	253	204
\$500-\$749.....	49	502	525	349	439	318
\$750-\$999.....	50	637	659	442	556	526
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	51	728	746	533	634	580
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	51	870	905	(*)	695	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	51	1, 026	1, 088	682	812	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	50	1, 084	1, 087	—	—	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	51	1, 341	1, 444	(*)	1, 024	1, 043
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	52	1, 734	1, 985	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	52	2, 562	2, 657	—	(*)	—
\$5,000 and over.....	52	5, 333	5, 333	—	—	—

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 212.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

FAMILY TYPES VI AND VII

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	436	433	397	14	13	9
\$0-\$499.....	73	71	57	10	2	2
\$500-\$749.....	160	159	154	4	1	1
\$750-\$999.....	101	101	93	8	4	4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	40	40	36	4	4	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	25	25	22	3	2	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	10	10	9	1	1	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	7	7	7	0	0	0
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	13	13	13	0	0	0
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	2	2	0	0	0
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	4	4	3	1	0	1
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	1	0	0	0

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Husbands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	49	\$662	\$684	\$246	\$520	\$512
\$0-\$499.....	43	306	323	244	(*)	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	50	573	582	252	(*)	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	51	684	706	630	552	308
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	50	747	760	630	630	630
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	51	969	1,013	969	(*)	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	51	904	875	976	(*)	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	52	976	976	976	(*)	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	52	1,692	1,692	1,692	(*)	(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	52	1,745	2,007	2,007	(*)	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 212.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

FAMILY TYPE VIII AND OTHER

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	180	180	139	6	20	15
\$0-\$499.....	21	21	14	1	1	5
\$500-\$749.....	31	31	26	1	1	3
\$750-\$999.....	44	44	37	3	3	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	25	25	18	1	5	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	15	15	11	-----	3	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	9	9	7	-----	2	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	8	8	7	-----	1	-----
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	12	12	8	-----	1	3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	10	10	8	-----	2	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	5	5	3	-----	1	1
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Husbands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	50	\$707	\$764	\$372	\$575	\$491
\$0-\$499.....	43	241	277	(*)	(*)	166
\$500-\$749.....	50	495	524	(*)	(*)	295
\$750-\$999.....	50	633	671	381	516	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	50	666	704	(*)	614	(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	50	686	750	-----	524	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	52	808	905	-----	(*)	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	52	820	854	-----	(*)	-----
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	50	1,177	1,283	-----	(*)	1,080
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	52	1,456	1,638	-----	(*)	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	52	1,929	2,433	-----	(*)	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 212.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners								Families with more than 1 earner as percentage of families with any individual earner ¹ (11)	Average number of supplementary earners per family ² (12)
		One only					Two (8)	Three (9)	Four or more (10)		
		Any family member (3)	Husband (4)	Wife (5)	Other						
					Male (6)	Female (7)					
All families.....	5,527	2,605	2,348	206	21	30	2,144	478	173	52	0.68
Relief families.....	1,824	882	739	107	14	22	631	161	63	49	.68
Nonrelief families...	3,703	1,723	1,609	99	7	8	1,513	317	110	53	.68
\$0-\$249.....	132	87	53	31	1	2	35	2	---	30	.31
\$250-\$499.....	592	312	273	37	1	1	231	31	4	46	.53
\$500-\$749.....	1,065	655	642	11	---	2	374	50	7	40	.46
\$750-\$999.....	875	343	324	13	5	1	413	83	32	61	.78
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	409	116	114	1	---	1	215	59	18	72	.95
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	221	67	64	3	---	---	101	43	8	69	1.00
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	128	40	39	1	---	---	53	21	13	68	1.09
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	66	25	24	1	---	---	24	8	8	62	1.03
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	65	28	28	---	---	1	19	10	8	57	1.05
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	38	21	20	---	---	---	13	1	3	45	.66
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	39	16	15	1	---	---	13	6	4	59	1.00
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	19	4	4	---	---	---	12	2	1	(†)	1.00
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	5	2	2	---	---	---	2	1	---	(†)	.80
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	10	2	2	---	---	---	6	---	2	(†)	1.30
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	2	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	(†)	(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	6	3	3	---	---	---	2	---	1	(†)	.83
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
\$10,000 and over...	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	(†)	---

¹ This percentage was computed by dividing the sum of columns (8), (9), (10), by column (4) of table 3 on p. 208.

² Based on the number of families with individual earners, column (4) of table 3 on p. 208.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners				Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners ¹					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (17)
		Any (3)	One only		More than one ³ (6)	All (7)	Husbands (8)	Wives (9)	Others ⁴		All (12)	Husbands (13)	Wives (14)	Others ⁴		
			Any family member (4)	Husband (5)					Male (10)	Female (11)				Male (15)	Female (16)	
All families.....	5,527	5,400	2,605	2,348	2,795	3,683	444	1,918	599	722	\$195	\$211	\$182	\$242	\$180	\$13
Relief families.....	1,824	1,737	882	739	855	1,176	168	545	183	280	128	183	102	164	123	83
Nonrelief families.....	3,703	3,663	1,723	1,609	1,940	2,507	276	1,373	416	442	226	228	214	276	216	153
\$0-\$249.....	132	124	87	53	37	39	12	21	2	4	44	53	42	(*)	38	13
\$250-\$499.....	592	578	312	273	266	305	76	160	30	39	86	104	82	78	72	44
\$500-\$749.....	1,095	1,086	655	642	431	497	62	324	48	63	136	201	131	125	105	62
\$750-\$999.....	875	871	343	324	528	677	54	405	101	117	182	234	194	151	145	141
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	409	408	116	114	292	389	26	207	72	84	271	332	276	280	232	258
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	221	219	67	64	152	218	12	113	46	47	323	355	332	335	282	319
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	128	127	40	39	87	139	12	59	36	32	370	420	388	368	319	402
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	66	65	25	24	40	67	3	26	22	16	396	462	391	444	327	402
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	65	65	28	28	37	68	7	24	25	12	413	514	409	402	384	432
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	38	38	21	20	17	25	4	9	7	5	558	502	526	621	594	367
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	39	39	16	15	23	39	5	10	9	15	445	457	418	372	503	445
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	19	19	4	4	15	19	1	9	8	1	758	(*)	770	733	(*)	758
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	5	5	2	2	3	4	1	1	2	-----	376	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	701
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	10	10	2	2	8	13	1	4	5	3	668	(*)	658	733	542	868
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	2	2	1	1	1	3	-----	-----	1	2	560	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	6	6	3	3	3	5	-----	1	2	2	1,363	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	1,136
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over.....	1	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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

² Averages in this column are based on the number of families as shown in column (2).

³ Families that have supplementary earners.

⁴ Includes 31 males and 11 females under 16 years of age.

⁵ Average earnings of persons under 16 years of age amounted to: Males, \$67; females, \$45.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners ¹					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (16)
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one ³ (5)	All (6)	Husbands (7)	Wives (8)	Others ⁴		All (11)	Husbands (12)	Wives (13)	Others ¹		
								Male (9)	Female (10)				Male (14)	Female (15)	
<i>Wage earner</i>															
All nonrelief families.....	3, 137	3, 136	1, 434	1, 702	2, 218	237	1, 228	363	390	\$208	\$204	\$202	\$248	\$192	\$147
\$0-\$499.....	621	620	341	279	318	82	167	29	40	82	99	78	74	66	42
\$500-\$749.....	1, 002	1, 002	606	396	457	60	295	43	59	135	198	130	124	104	62
\$750-\$999.....	787	787	291	496	638	52	382	95	109	183	235	195	152	143	148
\$1,000-\$1, 249.....	356	356	90	266	359	20	196	66	77	269	318	275	277	233	271
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	184	184	53	131	192	9	98	40	45	323	363	334	334	282	337
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	94	94	31	63	109	5	44	34	26	357	391	387	359	297	414
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	36	36	7	29	54	1	17	20	16	395	(*)	400	427	327	593
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	43	43	14	29	63	5	21	27	10	422	448	458	435	298	618
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	9	9	1	8	17	3	4	5	5	442	499	414	411	462	835
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	5	5		5	11		4	4	3	398		279	445	494	876
\$5,000 and over.....															

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see table 6 on p. 222.

⁴ Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Wage-earner families, 20 males and 5 females.

¹ Average earnings of persons under 16 years of age were as follows: Wage-earner families, males \$78 and females \$80.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ¹ (16)
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one (5)	All (6)	Husbands (7)	Wives (8)	Others		All (11)	Husbands (12)	Wives (13)	Others		
								Male (9)	Female (10)				Male (14)	Female (15)	
<i>Clerical</i>	147	147	80	67	83	12	38	16	17	\$384	\$311	\$407	\$433	\$336	\$217
All nonrelief families.....	7	7	5	2	2	2	3	4	1	(*)	(*)	63	150	(*)	(*)
\$0-\$499.....	18	18	13	5	8	2	4	3	1	103	(*)	63	150	(*)	46
\$500-\$749.....	17	17	10	7	9	2	4	3	3	163	(*)	156	156	156	86
\$750-\$999.....	15	15	5	10	12	1	5	3	3	332	(*)	374	397	247	265
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	11	11	6	5	6	1	5	1	1	358	(*)	326	(*)	195	195
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	14	14	5	9	11	4	5	2	2	430	420	469	(*)	338	338
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7	7	4	3	4	1	3	1	3	270	(*)	342	(*)	154	154
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	33	33	24	9	11	2	5	4	4	384	(*)	280	(*)	406	128
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	14	14	6	8	11	1	4	3	4	388	(*)	368	223	533	305
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	11	11	2	9	9	1	4	5	1	986	(*)	1,230	790	806	806
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	11	11	2	9	9	1	4	5	1	986	(*)	1,230	790	806	806
\$5,000 and over.....	11	11	2	9	9	1	4	5	1	986	(*)	1,230	790	806	806
<i>Business and professional</i>	391	379	209	170	205	27	106	37	35	358	401	281	482	427	188
All nonrelief families.....	82	74	53	21	23	4	13	3	3	65	42	64	71	98	18
\$0-\$499.....	68	66	36	30	32	2	26	1	3	157	(*)	155	(*)	143	74
\$500-\$749.....	68	67	42	25	30	1	19	6	5	173	(*)	187	127	172	76
\$750-\$999.....	38	37	21	16	18	5	6	3	4	278	418	234	220	212	132
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	24	24	8	16	20	3	10	5	2	313	332	322	301	(*)	261
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	19	19	4	15	19	3	10	2	4	408	468	352	(*)	448	408
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	22	22	14	8	9	1	6	2	2	459	(*)	393	(*)	188	188
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	27	27	11	16	19	4	7	5	3	589	540	502	528	960	415
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	16	16	9	7	11	2	2	1	6	506	(*)	(*)	(*)	517	348
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	20	20	7	13	19	3	6	7	3	791	711	642	998	687	751
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	7	7	4	3	5	1	1	2	2	1,363	(*)	(*)	(*)	973	973
\$5,000 and over.....	7	7	4	3	5	1	1	2	2	1,363	(*)	(*)	(*)	973	973
<i>Other</i>	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	243
All nonrelief families.....	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	243

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see table 6 on p. 222.

¹ Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Business and professional families, 2 males and no females.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Income class and family type (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners				Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (16)	
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one ³ (5)	All (6)	Husbands (7)	Wives (8)	Others ⁴		All (11)	Husbands (12)	Wives (13)	Others ⁴		
								Male (9)	Female (10)				Male (14)		Female (15)
<i>Type I</i>															
All nonrelief families.....	1, 285	1, 259	654	605	608	86	516	2	4	\$214	\$164	\$224	(*)	\$53	\$101
\$0-\$499.....	316	303	182	121	122	46	74	-----	2	84	88	83	-----	(*)	32
\$500-\$749.....	392	386	222	164	165	24	140	-----	1	152	216	142	-----	(*)	64
\$750-\$999.....	285	283	126	157	157	9	147	1	-----	213	202	214	-----	(*)	118
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	127	126	47	79	80	4	74	1	1	295	296	297	-----	(*)	186
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	68	66	24	42	42	-----	42	-----	-----	350	-----	350	-----	-----	216
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	40	39	19	20	20	1	19	-----	-----	480	(*)	492	-----	-----	240
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	25	24	16	8	8	1	7	-----	-----	417	(*)	365	-----	-----	133
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	18	18	11	7	7	1	6	-----	-----	476	(*)	426	-----	-----	185
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	6	4	2	2	-----	2	-----	-----	(*)	-----	(*)	-----	-----	108
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	6	6	2	4	4	-----	4	-----	-----	945	-----	945	-----	-----	630
\$5,000 and over.....	2	2	1	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	(*)	-----	(*)	-----	(*)	(*)

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Income class and family type (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners				Average earnings per family from supplementary earners (16)	
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one (5)	All (6)	Husbands (7)	Wives (8)	Others		All (11)	Husbands (12)	Wives (13)	Others		
								Male (9)	Female (10)				Male (14)		Female (15)
<i>Types II and III</i>															
All nonrelief families.....	650	645	422	223	230	22	194	9	5	189	260	188	69	134	67
\$0-\$499.....	141	137	96	41	43	6	34	3	-----	74	181	58	30	-----	22
\$500-\$749.....	253	253	185	68	71	7	59	3	2	140	219	139	72	(*)	39
\$750-\$999.....	140	139	70	69	71	7	60	3	1	213	358	204	105	(*)	108
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	48	48	27	21	21	1	20	-----	-----	264	(*)	273	-----	-----	116
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	20	20	8	12	12	1	10	-----	-----	346	(*)	325	-----	-----	208
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	6	6	3	3	3	-----	2	-----	-----	415	-----	(*)	-----	-----	208
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	8	8	6	2	2	-----	2	-----	-----	(*)	-----	(*)	-----	-----	120
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	24	24	19	5	5	-----	5	-----	-----	571	-----	571	-----	-----	119
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	5	5	4	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	(*)	-----	(*)	-----	-----	73
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	4	4	3	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	(*)	-----	(*)	-----	-----	49
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Types IV and V</i>															
All nonrelief families.....	1,152	1,146	373	773	1,075	123	472	230	250	241	270	231	262	227	225
\$0-\$499.....	173	170	69	101	125	25	54	21	25	88	104	88	86	73	63
\$500-\$749.....	259	257	126	131	170	26	79	35	30	134	193	126	117	122	88
\$750-\$999.....	305	304	84	220	309	28	145	60	76	175	223	185	158	152	178
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	169	169	33	136	192	14	83	46	49	274	361	285	269	236	312
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	93	93	23	70	105	6	46	23	30	341	414	350	391	275	385
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	63	63	15	48	73	10	27	15	21	394	457	345	437	394	456
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	18	18	2	16	22	2	11	5	4	462	(*)	440	508	548	565
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	36	36	10	26	44	8	15	13	8	466	544	412	398	602	570
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	16	16	6	10	17	3	4	5	5	536	504	441	469	698	570
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	17	17	3	14	17	1	8	7	1	786	(*)	708	968	(*)	786
\$5,000 and over.....	3	3	2	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	-----	-----	-----	(*)	347

<i>Types VI and VII</i>															
All nonrelief families	436	433	235	198	306	24	128	82	72	209	205	153	316	189	147
\$0-\$499	73	71	43	28	34	8	16	5	5	65	85	68	40	48	30
\$500-\$749	160	159	112	47	57	2	35	5	15	108	(*)	90	204	106	38
\$750-\$999	101	101	50	51	83	7	39	20	17	138	223	151	122	94	114
\$1,000-\$1,249	40	40	8	32	49	3	17	15	14	255	272	195	316	259	313
\$1,250-\$1,499	25	25	10	15	26	3	9	10	4	287	277	253	316	299	299
\$1,500-\$1,749	10	10	3	7	20		6	11	3	289		260	346	138	578
\$1,750-\$1,999	7	7	1	6	15		3	4	8	326		338	522	223	698
\$2,000-\$2,499	13	13	6	7	12		3	6	3	428		412	540	222	396
\$2,500-\$2,999	2	2	1	1	2			1	1	(*)			(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999	4	4	1	3	5	1		3	1	935	(*)		1,022	(*)	1,169
\$5,000 and over	1	1		1	3			2	1	1,091			(*)	(*)	(*)
<i>Types VIII and other</i>															
All nonrelief families	180	180	39	141	288	21	63	93	111	243	241	213	296	217	389
\$0-\$499	21	21	9	12	20	3	3	3	11	68	36	46	87	76	64
\$500-\$749	31	31	10	21	34	3	11	5	15	106	107	123	128	87	117
\$750-\$999	44	44	13	31	57	3	14	17	23	160	161	151	164	163	208
\$1,000-\$1,249	25	25	1	24	47	4	13	10	20	238	367	213	277	210	448
\$1,250-\$1,499	15	15	2	13	33	2	6	13	12	252	(*)	204	251	281	554
\$1,500-\$1,749	9	9		9	23	1	5	10	7	263	(*)	328	287	189	672
\$1,750-\$1,999	8	8		8	20		3	13	4	390	(*)	269	395	313	900
\$2,000-\$2,499	12	12	3	9	25	2	4	13	6	406	(*)	428	459	334	846
\$2,500-\$2,999	10	10	1	9	17	2	3	3	9	398	(*)	468	317	404	676
\$3,000-\$4,999	5	5		5	12	1	1	6	4	522	(*)	(*)	479	183	1,254
\$5,000 and over															

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see table 6 on p. 222.

⁴ Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Families of types II and III, 8 males and 1 female; families of types IV and V, 10 males and 1 female; families of types VI and VII, 3 males and no females; families of types VIII and other, 7 males and 3 females.

⁵ Average earnings of persons under 16 years of age were as follows: Families of types II and III, males \$55 and females \$*; families of types IV and V, males \$84 and females \$*; families of types VI and VII, males \$83; families of types VIII and other, males \$133 and females \$72.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families with any supplementary earners (2)	Average earnings of supplementary earners (3)	Number of supplementary earners with earnings of—														
			Any amount (4)	Under \$50 (5)	\$50-\$99 (6)	\$100-\$199 (7)	\$200-\$299 (8)	\$300-\$399 (9)	\$400-\$499 (10)	\$500-\$599 (11)	\$600-\$699 (12)	\$700-\$799 (13)	\$800-\$899 (14)	\$900-\$999 (15)	\$1,000-\$1,499 (16)	\$1,500-\$1,999 (17)	\$2,000 and over (18)
All families.....	2,795	\$195	3,683	700	635	916	586	411	202	109	55	28	9	16	12	3	1
Relief families.....	855	128	1,176	344	287	293	128	77	25	12	4	2	4				
Nonrelief families.....	1,940	226	2,507	356	348	623	458	334	177	97	51	26	5	16	12	3	1
\$0-\$249.....	37	44	39	22	16	1											
\$250-\$499.....	266	86	305	93	87	116	9										
\$500-\$749.....	431	136	497	101	105	147	117	27									
\$750-\$999.....	523	182	677	88	85	206	181	92	25								
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	292	271	389	28	29	76	71	94	66	23	2						
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	152	323	218	8	8	37	38	58	32	27	11						
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	87	370	139	7	5	12	24	29	21	24	9						
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	40	396	67	3	3	6	9	14	10	7	11						
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	37	413	68	5	5	8	4	9	11	11	6						
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	17	558	25		2	2	2	3	2	1	5						
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	23	445	39	1	3	7	1	4	8	2	3						
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	15	758	19			3		2		1	2						
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	3	876	4					1			1						
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	8	668	13				2	2		1							
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1	560	3														
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	3	1,363	5														
\$7,500-\$9,999.....																	
\$10,000 and over.....																	

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

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

Income class (1)	Principal earners by age groups—													Supplementary earners by age groups—											
	Any	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Any	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
	Number of husbands ¹																								
All families.....	4,582	4	177	562	634	936	709	530	439	256	177	158	442	-----	13	35	48	59	51	62	67	42	27	38	
Relief families.....	1,371	-----	42	127	180	256	222	160	151	92	69	72	167	-----	1	11	16	16	17	31	29	16	13	17	
Nonrelief families.....	3,211	4	135	435	454	680	487	370	288	164	108	86	275	-----	12	24	32	43	34	31	38	26	14	21	
\$0-\$249.....	76	-----	6	9	12	14	8	5	6	7	6	3	12	-----	-----	1	2	4	2	1	2	-----	-----	-----	
\$250-\$499.....	448	2	35	76	57	94	46	41	43	17	22	15	75	-----	6	6	8	14	8	6	10	11	3	3	
\$500-\$749.....	1,002	1	58	197	174	199	148	87	62	29	23	24	62	-----	3	6	11	14	7	4	6	5	4	2	
\$750-\$999.....	786	-----	25	90	129	191	122	88	65	37	24	15	54	-----	-----	8	7	7	9	9	3	4	4	3	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	372	1	7	33	42	82	64	47	38	27	16	15	26	-----	1	2	2	2	4	7	2	2	4	4	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	198	-----	3	12	21	34	39	45	22	16	3	3	12	-----	1	-----	-----	1	2	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	110	-----	1	5	7	20	21	18	17	14	3	4	12	-----	-----	1	2	-----	-----	2	2	2	1	2	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	60	-----	-----	5	2	15	12	11	9	4	1	1	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	57	-----	-----	3	4	12	14	10	6	3	4	1	7	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	3	2	-----	-----	-----	1	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	31	-----	-----	-----	3	11	2	6	7	1	1	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	1	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	33	-----	-----	1	1	3	8	6	7	2	1	4	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	1	-----	-----	2	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	16	-----	-----	3	2	-----	1	2	5	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	9	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	2	2	1	1	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	1	2	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$10,000 and over.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
	Average earnings of husbands ²																								
All nonrelief families.....	\$697	\$469	\$526	\$608	\$648	\$707	\$729	\$797	\$774	\$784	\$654	\$620	\$228	-----	\$171	\$257	\$226	\$182	\$253	\$275	\$244	\$214	\$169	\$250	

¹ Excludes 3 principal earners and 2 supplementary earners who did not report age.

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

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

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

Income class (1)	Principal earners by age groups—													Supplementary earners by age groups—												
	Any (2)	Un- der 20 (3)	20-24 (4)	25-29 (5)	30-34 (6)	35-39 (7)	40-44 (8)	45-49 (9)	50-54 (10)	55-59 (11)	60-64 (12)	65 and over (13)	Any (14)	Un- der 20 (15)	20-24 (16)	25-29 (17)	30-34 (18)	35-39 (19)	40-44 (20)	45-49 (21)	50-54 (22)	55-59 (23)	60-64 (24)	65 and over (25)		
	Number of wives																									
All families.....	496	5	27	77	68	102	59	61	51	20	16	10	1,918	11	176	339	366	458	224	185	98	29	19	13		
Relief families.....	199	1	7	29	30	41	28	26	15	8	9	5	545	---	32	76	102	132	62	71	41	9	11	9		
Nonrelief families.....	297	4	20	48	38	61	31	35	36	12	7	5	1,373	11	144	263	264	326	162	114	57	20	8	4		
\$0-\$249.....	41	1	3	10	7	6	5	2	5	1	---	1	21	---	3	5	5	4	---	2	1	---	---	1		
\$250-\$499.....	111	2	9	18	14	20	10	15	9	9	3	2	160	3	28	25	17	40	16	16	12	---	---	2		
\$500-\$749.....	63	1	5	8	10	18	7	3	7	1	3	---	324	3	42	74	73	65	33	17	9	5	3	---		
\$750-\$999.....	51	---	3	5	5	13	5	9	7	1	1	2	405	3	41	92	83	101	41	25	11	6	2	---		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	14	---	---	3	1	1	4	3	2	---	---	---	207	2	14	37	49	46	26	18	8	4	1	---		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	5	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	4	---	---	---	113	---	10	15	14	33	22	13	3	3	---	---		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	5	---	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	59	---	3	3	11	13	8	15	5	1	---	---		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	2	---	---	1	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	26	---	1	4	4	7	4	4	2	---	---	---		
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	9	---	1	3	1	9	5	2	3	---	---	---		
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	9	---	---	2	2	3	2	---	---	---	---	---		
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	10	---	---	2	4	2	4	---	---	1	---	---		
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	9	---	---	---	4	1	1	---	---	---	---	---		
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	---	1	---	---	1	---	2	---	---	---	---		
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---		
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---		
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---		
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
\$10,000 and over.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
	Average earnings of wives ¹																									
All nonrelief families.....	\$321	\$240	\$292	\$322	\$305	\$338	\$297	\$393	\$349	\$182	\$326	\$196	\$214	\$136	\$185	\$212	\$228	\$221	\$234	\$201	\$208	\$200	\$148	\$104		

¹ Averages for each age group are based on the corresponding numbers of wives in the upper section of the table; the 2 averages for all age groups combined are based on the corresponding total numbers of wives.

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TABLE 10.—Money income other than earnings: Number of families receiving money income other than earnings, and average amount received, by source and total income, 1935-36¹

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from—					Average money income, other than earnings, received from ² —					
		Any source (3)	Rent from property (net) (4)	Interest and dividends (5)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (6)	Gifts for current use (7)	All sources (8)	Rent from property (net) (9)	Interest and dividends (10)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (11)	Gifts for current use (12)	Miscellaneous sources ³ (13)
All families.....	5, 527	1, 120	145	34	558	306	\$26	\$5	(**)	\$11	\$2	\$8
Relief families.....	1, 824	286	15	3	132	81	16	1	(**)	4	1	10
Nonrelief families.....	3, 703	834	130	31	426	225	31	7	\$1	14	2	7
\$0-\$249.....	132	33	3	—	12	15	12	2	—	4	3	3
\$250-499.....	592	114	9	2	56	38	18	1	(**)	12	3	2
\$500-\$749.....	1, 095	210	16	2	127	45	13	2	(**)	8	1	2
\$750-\$999.....	875	161	12	6	94	47	22	2	(**)	12	1	7
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	409	110	15	2	61	27	30	5	(**)	8	4	13
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	221	72	17	4	31	24	45	11	(**)	25	3	6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	128	41	11	4	16	15	52	11	1	23	3	14
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	66	22	4	2	9	4	129	22	1	54	1	51
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	65	20	8	3	5	5	64	33	1	12	2	16
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	38	13	9	—	4	1	156	32	—	71	13	40
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	39	16	8	1	6	3	217	90	(**)	116	7	4
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	19	8	6	—	2	—	121	54	—	67	—	—
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	5	2	1	1	1	—	293	217	5	71	—	—
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	10	7	6	2	—	—	452	255	160	—	—	37
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	6	3	3	2	1	1	231	166	28	(*)	3	36
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 and over.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

**\$0.50 or less.

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TABLE 11.—Nonmoney income from owned homes: *Number of families owning homes with and without mortgages; average rental value, average expense, and average nonmoney income from home ownership, by income, 1935-36*
 [Negro families including husband and wife, both native born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

Income class (1)	Number of families		Homes free from mortgage					Mortgaged homes						
	All (2)	Owning homes ¹ (3)	Families owning homes free from mortgage		Average rental value ² (6)	Average expense ³ (7)	Average non-money income ⁴ (8)	Families owning mortgaged homes		Average rental value ² (11)	Average expense ³		Average non-money income ⁴ (14)	Interest as percentage of rental value (15)
			Number (4)	Percentage ⁵ (5)				Number (9)	Percentage ⁵ (10)		Interest (12)	Other (13)		
All families.....	5, 527	1, 033	549	53	\$239	\$80	\$159	484	47	\$251	\$75	\$82	\$94	30
Relief families.....	1, 824	169	81	48	175	70	105	88	52	227	76	78	73	33
Nonrelief families.....	3, 703	864	468	54	250	82	168	396	46	257	75	84	98	29
\$0-\$249.....	132	10	6	(†)	114	54	60	4	(†)	186	71	71	44	38
\$250-\$499.....	592	52	31	60	179	70	109	21	40	207	53	73	81	26
\$500-\$749.....	1, 095	111	68	61	198	73	125	43	39	191	53	71	67	28
\$750-\$999.....	875	186	102	55	220	77	143	84	45	221	67	76	78	30
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	409	132	63	48	232	79	153	69	52	251	68	81	102	27
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	221	114	57	50	239	81	158	57	50	269	87	85	97	32
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	128	80	40	50	281	88	193	40	50	278	83	90	105	30
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	66	36	23	64	328	95	233	13	36	290	91	87	112	31
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	65	46	23	50	310	92	218	23	50	298	73	89	136	24
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	38	29	18	(†)	355	101	254	11	(†)	334	129	101	104	39
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	39	32	15	47	354	101	253	17	53	352	105	101	146	30
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	19	14	6	(†)	350	100	250	8	(†)	393	70	108	215	18
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	5	4	2	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	45
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	10	10	8	(†)	458	118	340	2	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	2	2	2	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	6	5	3	(†)	488	123	365	2	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	55
\$7,500-\$9,999.....														
\$10,000 and over.....	1	1	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)							

¹ Includes all families occupying owned homes at any time during the report year.
² Based on estimate made by home owner, for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. This period averages, in general, approximately 12 months.
³ Expense for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Expense other than interest, columns (7) and (13), estimated on basis of average relationship between rental value and expense.
⁴ Nonmoney income for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Obtained by deducting estimated expense (including interest) from rental value.
⁵ Based on number of families owning homes, column (3). † Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases. * Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ATLANTA, GA.

TABLE 12.—Monthly rental value: Number of home-owning families having homes with specified monthly rental value, by income, 1935-36¹
[Negro families including husband and wife, both native born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families (2)	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes ² (5)	Number of home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of—															
		Number (3)	Percentage ³ (4)		Under \$5 (6)	\$5-\$9 (7)	\$10-\$14 (8)	\$15-\$19 (9)	\$20-\$24 (10)	\$25-\$29 (11)	\$30-\$34 (12)	\$35-\$39 (13)	\$40-\$44 (14)	\$45-\$49 (15)	\$50-\$54 (16)	\$55-\$64 (17)	\$65-\$74 (18)	\$75-\$99 (19)	\$100 and over (20)	
All families.....	5,308	1,032	19	\$20.60	1	44	145	255	232	196	76	45	20	7	9			2		
Relief families.....	1,733	170	10	16.80	1	19	36	51	35	19	4	3	1	1						
Nonrelief families.....	3,575	862	24	21.30		25	109	204	197	177	72	42	19	6	9			2		
\$0-\$249.....	124	10	8	12.90		3	3	2	1	1										
\$250-\$499.....	561	53	9	16.20		9	10	14	11	8	1									
\$500-\$749.....	1,053	110	10	16.40		6	31	40	20	6	6	1								
\$750-\$999.....	850	186	22	18.60		5	33	59	45	31	9	2		1	1					
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	395	130	33	20.50			14	39	33	29	8	6	1							
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	218	114	52	21.40		1	11	28	31	28	8	4	3							
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	127	80	63	23.30		1	5	10	22	27	8	5		1	1					
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	65	37	57	26.70			2	4	5	9	10	4	1	1	1					
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	64	45	70	25.70				3	12	17	7	2	4							
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	37	29	78	29.20				2	5	7	5	6	2	1	1					
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	38	31	82	29.40				3	7	7	3	3	5	1	2					
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	19	15	(†)	31.00					1	3	4	6	1							
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	5	4	(†)	28.00					1	2			1							
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	10	10	(†)	38.00					2	1	2	2			2			1		
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	2	2	(†)	(*)					1									1		
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	6	5	(†)	39.40						1			1	1	1					
\$7,500-\$9,999.....																				
\$10,000 and over.....	1	1	(†)	(*)							1									

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

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

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

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families (2)	Renting families (3) (4)		Average monthly rent ² (5)	Number of renting families reporting monthly rent of—																
		Number (3)	Percentage ³ (4)		Under \$5 (6)	\$5-\$9 (7)	\$10-\$14 (8)	\$15-\$19 (9)	\$20-\$24 (10)	\$25-\$29 (11)	\$30-\$34 (12)	\$35-\$39 (13)	\$40-\$44 (14)	\$45-\$49 (15)	\$50-\$54 (16)	\$55-\$64 (17)	\$65-\$74 (18)	\$75-\$99 (19)	\$100 and over (20)	Rent free ⁴ (21)	
All families.....	5,308	4,276	81	\$10.70	74	1,916	1,578	453	148	57	20	6	2	1	1				1	19	
Relief families.....	1,733	1,563	90	9.20	44	934	455	86	22	12	2	1								7	
Nonrelief families.....	3,575	2,713	76	11.50	30	982	1,123	367	126	45	18	5	2	1	1				1	12	
\$0-\$249.....	124	114	92	8.90	8	68	30	3	3	1										1	
\$250-\$499.....	561	508	91	9.80	9	275	167	35	13	2		1								6	
\$500-\$749.....	1,053	943	90	10.60	13	379	425	95	22	6	1	1								1	
\$750-\$999.....	850	664	78	11.80		189	327	110	25	7	4	1								1	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	395	265	67	14.20		41	114	71	26	7	3			1					1	1	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	218	104	48	15.20		16	37	24	15	10	1									1	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	127	47	37	16.60		8	11	12	7	5	3									1	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	65	28	43	17.50		4	7	6	6	3	1			1							
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	64	19	30	18.60		2	4	7	2	1	1		1	1							
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	37	8	22	21.00		1	3	1	1	2	1										
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	38	7	18	24.60				1	3		2	1									
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	19	4	(†)	23.80					2	2											
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	5	1	(†)	(*)					1												
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	10		(†)																		
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	2		(†)																		
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	6	1	(†)	(*)										1							
\$7,500-\$9,999.....																					
\$10,000 and over.....	1		(†)																		

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

² Rent reported at date of interview. Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent, including families receiving rent free, the amount of which was estimated by the families.

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

⁴ Consists of families receiving rent as gift.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Occupational group: Wage earner						Occupational group: Clerical						Occupational group: Business and professional					
	Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning (2)	Rent-ing (3)	Home-owning (4)	Rent-ing (5)	Rental value ³ (6)	Rent ⁴ (7)	Home-owning (8)	Rent-ing (9)	Home-owning (10)	Rent-ing (11)	Rental value ³ (12)	Rent ⁴ (13)	Home-owning (14)	Rent-ing (15)	Home-owning (16)	Rent-ing (17)	Rental value ³ (18)	Rent ⁴ (19)
All nonrelief families ⁵ . . .	576	2,440	19	81	\$19.70	\$11.20	88	57	61	39	\$25.40	\$14.00	189	198	49	51	\$24.40	\$15.00
\$0-\$499	41	544	7	93	15.10	9.30	1	6	(†)	(†)	(*)	9.00	21	59	26	74	16.80	12.00
\$500-\$749	83	877	9	91	15.50	10.50	2	16	(†)	(†)	(*)	9.10	22	46	32	68	19.20	12.10
\$750-\$999	139	624	18	82	18.40	11.80	10	6	(†)	(†)	22.60	14.80	34	34	50	50	18.40	12.80
\$1,000-\$1,249	107	236	31	69	20.30	13.60	6	9	(†)	(†)	22.50	15.70	17	20	46	54	21.20	21.10
\$1,250-\$1,499	89	92	49	51	20.60	14.90	8	3	(†)	(†)	22.20	13.00	15	9	(†)	(†)	24.70	18.20
\$1,500-\$1,749	56	37	60	40	23.80	16.10	11	3	(†)	(†)	20.40	19.00	12	7	(†)	(†)	22.50	18.00
\$1,750-\$1,999	21	14	60	40	26.70	14.60	5	2	(†)	(†)	27.00	(*)	11	11	(†)	(†)	26.50	22.10
\$2,000-\$2,499	29	13	69	31	24.80	17.20	23	9	72	28	25.40	17.80	22	5	(†)	(†)	31.80	27.60
\$2,500-\$2,999	7	2	(†)	(†)	22.40	(*)	12	2	(†)	(†)	31.10	(*)	12	3	(†)	(†)	31.70	26.70
\$3,000-\$4,999	4	1	(†)	(†)	24.50	(*)	10	1	(†)	(†)	34.00	(*)	17	3	(†)	(†)	36.10	23.00
\$5,000 and over													6	1	(†)	(†)	37.80	(*)

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

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

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

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

⁵ Of the families classified in the occupational groups "Other," 27 did not change their living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Of the latter group 9 families were owning families. Their average monthly rental value was \$24.70. The remaining 18 families were renting families. Their average monthly rent was \$10.50.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Family type I						Family types II and III						Family types IV and V					
	Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ² —		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ² —		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ² —		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning (2)	Rent-ing (3)	Home-owning (4)	Rent-ing (5)	Rental value ³ (6)	Rent ⁴ (7)	Home-owning (8)	Rent-ing (9)	Home-owning (10)	Rent-ing (11)	Rental value ³ (12)	Rent ⁴ (13)	Home-owning (14)	Rent-ing (15)	Home-owning (16)	Rent-ing (17)	Rental value ³ (18)	Rent ⁴ (19)
All nonrelief families.....	309	925	25	75	\$20.50	\$11.10	104	516	17	83	\$21.40	\$11.00	312	816	28	72	\$22.00	\$12.20
\$0-\$499.....	42	255	14	86	15.90	9.40	3	129	2	98	20.00	9.40	11	156	7	93	14.70	10.30
\$500-\$749.....	54	319	14	86	16.20	10.70	12	230	5	95	15.80	10.30	29	227	11	89	17.90	10.70
\$750-\$999.....	66	212	24	76	19.20	11.30	21	111	16	84	17.00	12.20	68	231	23	77	18.90	11.90
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	43	79	35	65	21.20	13.90	21	26	45	55	19.00	12.40	57	107	35	65	20.50	14.70
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	41	27	60	40	22.00	15.80	13	7	(†)	(†)	21.60	13.60	42	49	46	54	20.70	15.30
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	27	13	68	32	25.20	14.20	4	2	(†)	(†)	21.20	(*)	38	24	61	39	23.00	17.40
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	14	10	(†)	(†)	27.30	16.00	4	4	(†)	(†)	26.20	19.80	12	6	(†)	(†)	28.10	18.00
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	12	6	(†)	(†)	30.70	14.50	18	5	(†)	(†)	28.20	22.40	26	10	72	28	26.30	19.60
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	5	1	(†)	(†)	31.00	(*)	4	1	(†)	(†)	28.80	(*)	10	5	(†)	(†)	31.70	24.40
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	4	2	(†)	(†)	26.20	(*)	3	1	(†)	(†)	35.00	(*)	16	1	(†)	(†)	33.60	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	(†)	(†)	(*)	(*)	1	-----	(†)	-----	(*)	-----	3	-----	(†)	-----	44.00	-----

Income class (1)	Family types VI and VII						Family types VIII and other					
	Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ² —		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ² —		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning (2)	Renting (3)	Home-owning (4)	Renting (5)	Rental value ³ (6)	Rent ⁴ (7)	Home-owning (8)	Renting (9)	Home-owning (10)	Renting (11)	Rental value ³ (12)	Rent ⁴ (13)
All nonrelief families	82	334	20	80	\$20.70	\$11.30	55	122	31	69	\$22.80	\$13.00
\$0-\$499	5	63	7	93	13.00	8.90	2	19	(†)	(†)	(*)	10.00
\$500-\$749	12	139	8	92	14.80	10.60	3	28	10	90	15.30	10.80
\$750-\$999	24	74	24	76	18.90	11.70	7	36	16	84	14.70	13.60
\$1,000-\$1,249	6	32	16	84	19.50	14.71	3	21	(†)	(†)	20.00	14.50
\$1,250-\$1,499	11	14	(†)	(†)	20.10	13.40	7	7	(†)	(†)	23.40	17.00
\$1,500-\$1,749	3	7	(†)	(†)	25.00	17.40	8	1	(†)	(†)	18.60	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999	4	3	(†)	(†)	26.20	20.00	3	5	(†)	(†)	19.30	16.60
\$2,000-\$2,499	11	1	(†)	(†)	23.20	(*)	7	5	(†)	(†)	27.10	19.20
\$2,500-\$2,999	2		(†)		(*)		10		(†)		26.70	
\$3,000-\$4,999	3	1	(†)	(†)	43.30	(*)	5		(†)		35.00	
\$5,000 and over	1		(†)		(*)							

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

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

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

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

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of owning families (2)	Number of owning families occupying—									Other (11)
		One-family house		Two-family house		Apartment building for—			Dwell- ing unit in business building (10)		
		De- tached (3)	At- tached (4)	Side by side (5)	Two- decker (6)	Three families (7)	Four families (8)	Five or more families (9)			
Number											
All families.....	1,032	955	12	34	19	3	3	1	5		
Relief families.....	170	158		7	2	2		1			
Nonrelief families.....	862	797	12	27	17	1	3		5		
\$0-\$249.....	10	9				1					
\$250-\$499.....	53	47	1	4					1		
\$500-\$749.....	110	101	4	3					2		
\$750-\$999.....	186	174	1	7	2		1		1		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	130	116	3	6	5						
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	114	106		4	4						
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	80	75	1	1	1		1		1		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	37	37									
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	45	41		2	2						
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	29	26	1		2						
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	31	31									
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	15	14	1								
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	4	4									
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	10	8			1		1				
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	2	2									
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	5	5									
\$7,500-\$9,999.....											
\$10,000 and over.....	1	1									
Percentage											
All families.....	100	93	1	3	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)		
Relief families.....	100	93		4	1	1		1			
Nonrelief families.....	100	92	1	3	2	(†)	(†)		1		
\$0-\$249.....	(†)	(†)				(†)					
\$250-\$499.....	100	88	2	8					2		
\$500-\$749.....	100	91	4	3					2		
\$750-\$999.....	100	94	(†)	4	1		(†)		(†)		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	100	89	2	5	4						
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	100	93		3	4						
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	100	95	1	1	1		1		1		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	100	100									
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	100	92		4	4						
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	100	(†)	(†)		(†)						
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	100	100									
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	100	(†)	(†)								
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	100	(†)									
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	100	(†)			(†)		(†)				
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	100	(†)									
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	100	(†)									
\$7,500-\$9,999.....											
\$10,000 and over.....	100	(†)									

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

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

‡ 0.5 percent or less.

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TABLE 16.—Type of living quarters: Number and percentage of renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by income, 1935-36 ¹

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

Income class (1)	Number of rent- ing fam- ilies (2)	Number of renting families occupying—								Dwell- ing unit in business build- ing (10)	Other (11)
		One-family house		Two-family house		Apartment building for—					
		De- tached (3)	At- tached (4)	Side by side (5)	Two- decker (6)	Three fam- ilies (7)	Four fam- ilies (8)	Five or more fam- ilies (9)			
Number											
All families.....	4, 276	1, 798	106	1, 689	148	41	304	138	41	11	
Relief families.....	1, 563	642	48	673	37	14	86	46	13	4	
Nonrelief families..	2, 713	1, 156	58	1, 016	111	27	218	92	28	7	
\$0-\$249.....	114	41	3	54	4	2	2	6	2	—	
\$250-\$499.....	508	207	9	202	14	6	40	23	5	2	
\$500-\$749.....	943	357	23	402	38	8	81	28	9	—	
\$750-\$999.....	664	299	12	226	27	5	63	21	7	1	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	265	127	5	83	18	3	18	8	—	3	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	104	58	2	25	3	2	8	4	2	—	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	47	25	1	13	3	1	1	1	1	1	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	28	14	1	6	1	—	4	1	1	—	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	19	11	1	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	8	5	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$10,000 and over..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Percentage											
All families.....	100	42	2	40	4	1	7	3	1	(†)	
Relief families.....	100	41	3	43	2	1	6	3	1	(†)	
Nonrelief families..	100	43	2	38	4	—	8	3	—	(†)	
\$0-\$249.....	100	36	3	47	3	2	2	5	2	—	
\$250-\$499.....	100	41	2	40	3	1	8	4	1	(†)	
\$500-\$749.....	100	38	2	43	4	(†)	9	3	1	—	
\$750-\$999.....	100	45	2	34	4	1	10	3	1	(†)	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	100	48	2	31	7	1	7	3	—	1	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	100	55	2	24	3	2	8	4	2	—	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	100	54	2	28	6	2	2	2	2	2	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	100	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	—	(†)	(†)	(†)	—	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	100	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	—	(†)	(†)	(†)	—	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	100	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	—	(†)	(†)	(†)	—	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	100	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	—	(†)	(†)	(†)	—	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	100	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	—	(†)	(†)	(†)	—	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	100	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	—	(†)	(†)	(†)	—	
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	100	(†)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$10,000 and over..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

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

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

‡ 0.5 percent or less.

ATLANTA, GA.

TABLE 17.—Members of household not in economic family: Number of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by income, 1935-36
 [Negro families including husband and wife, both native born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families having in the household nonfamily members of specified type ¹								Average number of nonfamily members of specified types ² (based on families having such members)							
		Any non-family member (3)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (8)	Tourists and transients (9)	Guests (10)	All non-family members (11)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (16)	Tourists and transients (17)	Guests (18)
			Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (4)	Other roomers with board (5)	Roomers without board (6)	Paid help (7)					Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (12)	Other roomers with board (13)	Roomers without board (14)	Paid help (15)			
All families.....	5,527	1,264	15	112	794	13	8	4	440	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.6	1.4	(**)	0.1
Relief families.....	1,824	294	5	18	205				78	.9	1.2	.6	1.2		(*)	.1	
Nonrelief families.....	3,703	970	10	94	589	13	7	1	362	1.1	1.2	.9	1.5	.6	(**)	.1	
\$0-\$249.....	132	25		3	14		2		6	1.1		1	1.2		(*)	(**)	
\$250-\$499.....	592	130	3	11	84		2		37	1	1.6	.8	1.3		(*)	2	
\$500-\$749.....	1,095	257	3	14	159	1		2	98	1.1	1	1	1.5		(*)	.1	
\$750-\$999.....	875	218	1	24	138	1			77	1		.7	1.4		(*)	.1	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	409	129	1	12	83		1		47	1.3	(*)	1	1.7		(*)	.2	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	221	81	1	10	55	1		1	30	1.2	(*)	.8	1.5		(*)	.1	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	128	47	1	4	28	2	1		24	1.2	(*)	.8	1.6		(*)	.1	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	66	19		4	6	1	1		9	1.5		1.1	3		(*)	.4	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	65	20		1	10	1			10	.9		(*)	1.5		(*)	.2	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	38	15		4	4	3			5	.9		1	.9		(*)	.5	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	39	15		4	6	1			7	.8		.8	1.2		(*)	.1	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	19	5		1	2	2			4	2.3		(*)	(*)		(*)	.1	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	5	1		1					1	(*)		(*)			(*)		
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	10	4							4	.1					(*)	.1	
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	2	2							2	(*)					(*)		
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	6	2		1					1	(*)		(*)			(*)		
\$7,500-\$9,999.....																	
\$10,000 and over.....	1																

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

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

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

**0.05 or less.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number reporting age ¹ (2)	Number with ages of—								
		Under 20 (3)	20-29 (4)	30-39 (5)	40-49 (6)	50-59 (7)	60-64 (8)	65-69 (9)	70-74 (10)	75 and over (11)
Husbands										
All families.....	5,522	4	802	1,738	1,466	911	267	182	88	64
Percentage.....	100.0	0.1	14.5	31.5	26.5	16.5	4.8	3.3	1.6	1.2
Relief families.....	1,822	4	191	504	483	355	119	96	39	35
Nonrelief families..	3,702	4	611	1,234	983	556	148	86	49	29
\$0-\$249.....	132	1	17	39	25	25	11	5	7	3
\$250-\$499.....	591	2	126	184	123	93	34	14	10	5
\$500-\$749.....	1,094	1	265	400	260	105	30	19	8	6
\$750-\$999.....	874	1	123	336	234	116	32	19	8	6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	409	1	43	128	119	78	18	13	6	3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	221	1	16	59	90	42	6	3	3	2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	128	1	7	29	43	35	4	5	4	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	66	1	5	17	26	16	1	1	1	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	65	1	4	16	29	9	4	1	1	1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	38	1	1	15	8	11	2	1	1	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	39	1	1	4	16	11	1	5	1	1
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	19	1	3	4	3	8	1	1	1	1
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	5	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	10	1	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	1
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	6	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$10,000 and over..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wives										
All families.....	5,526	61	1,436	2,101	1,204	518	102	60	31	13
Percentage.....	100.0	1.1	26.0	38.0	21.8	9.4	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.2
Relief families.....	1,824	12	381	668	446	200	58	30	20	9
Nonrelief families..	3,702	49	1,055	1,433	758	318	44	30	11	4
\$0-\$249.....	132	1	38	38	30	17	1	5	2	2
\$250-\$499.....	592	20	188	204	108	58	6	5	3	1
\$500-\$749.....	1,094	18	395	445	158	56	14	6	2	1
\$750-\$999.....	875	8	253	370	167	59	10	5	2	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	409	2	87	160	107	41	7	3	2	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	221	1	41	79	73	23	4	1	1	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	128	1	17	47	39	22	1	1	1	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	66	1	9	27	21	9	1	1	1	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	65	1	14	24	18	7	1	1	1	1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	38	1	6	13	12	6	1	1	1	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	39	1	3	8	15	11	1	1	1	1
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	19	1	3	5	6	5	1	1	1	1
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	5	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	10	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	1	1
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	6	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$10,000 and over..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

¹ Excludes 5 husbands and 1 wife who did not report age.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Date of end of report year	All families	Relief families	Nonrelief families in specified occupational groups								Other
			All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional					
						All business and professional	Independent		Salaried		
							Business	Professional	Business	Professional	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Number of families											
All dates.....	5,527	1,824	3,703	3,137	147	391	253	18	22	98	28
Dec. 31, 1935.....	1,921	488	1,433	1,223	52	145	105	5	4	31	13
Jan. 31, 1936.....											
Feb. 29, 1936.....	15	1	14	12	1	1	1				
Mar. 31, 1936.....	65	25	40	36	1	3	3				
Apr. 30, 1936.....	80	16	64	53	2	9	6			3	
May 31, 1936.....	1,555	412	1,143	976	51	109	68	5	6	30	7
June 30, 1936.....	812	391	421	339	12	67	41	5	6	15	3
July 31, 1936.....	922	432	490	413	26	46	24	3	4	15	5
Aug. 31, 1936.....	128	54	74	64	1	9	4		1	4	
Sept. 30, 1936.....	23	4	19	18		1	1				
Oct. 31, 1936.....	5	1	4	2	1	1			1		
Nov. 30, 1936.....	1		1	1							
Percentage											
All dates.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dec. 31, 1935.....	35	27	39	39	35	38	42	(†)	(†)	32	(†)
Jan. 31, 1936.....											
Feb. 29, 1936.....	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	1	(†)	(†)				
Mar. 31, 1936.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Apr. 30, 1936.....	1	1	2	2	1	2	2			3	
May 31, 1936.....	29	23	31	31	34	28	27	(†)	(†)	31	(†)
June 30, 1936.....	15	21	11	11	8	17	16	(†)	(†)	15	(†)
July 31, 1936.....	17	24	13	13	18	12	10	(†)	(†)	15	(†)
Aug. 31, 1936.....	2	3	2	2	1	2	2		(†)	4	
Sept. 30, 1936.....	(†)	(†)	1	1		(†)	(†)				
Oct. 31, 1936.....	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	1	(†)			(†)		
Nov. 30, 1936.....	(†)		(†)	(†)							

‡0.5 percent or less.

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families of type ¹										Average number of persons per family ²		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		Under 16 (13)	16 and over (14)
All families.....	4,715	972	777	603	994	530	353	272	134	80	3.9	1.2	0.7
Relief families.....	392	67	29	38	85	65	34	47	11	16	4.6	1.6	1.0
Nonrelief families.....	4,323	905	748	565	909	465	319	225	123	64	3.8	1.2	.7
\$0-\$249.....	7	3	1	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.0	.9	.1
\$250-\$499.....	58	16	15	5	8	3	8	1	1	1	3.6	1.1	.5
\$500-\$749.....	243	60	45	33	29	22	27	22	1	4	3.9	1.5	.4
\$750-\$999.....	354	57	86	59	48	23	41	27	6	7	4.0	1.6	.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	374	98	81	43	53	33	30	23	3	10	3.8	1.3	.5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	317	74	70	43	53	24	27	16	6	4	3.7	1.2	.5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	429	83	85	75	72	43	31	24	7	9	3.9	1.4	.6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	420	104	68	52	93	47	26	23	4	3	3.7	1.1	.6
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	324	70	60	42	62	31	25	21	7	6	3.8	1.2	.7
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	309	69	56	37	71	36	21	14	2	3	3.7	1.0	.7
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	445	69	84	57	106	65	23	15	21	5	3.9	1.0	.9
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	327	72	39	43	90	43	10	6	20	4	3.7	.9	.8
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	237	43	23	29	71	32	12	10	14	3	4.0	1.0	1.0
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	141	24	12	10	45	16	14	11	8	1	4.1	1.0	1.1
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	82	23	2	7	25	10	6	2	6	1	3.7	.8	1.0
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	172	25	13	25	54	20	15	7	10	3	4.1	1.0	1.1
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	39	8	3	2	12	7	1	1	5	-----	3.9	.6	1.3
\$10,000 and over ³	45	7	5	1	16	10	2	2	2	-----	4.0	.9	1.1

¹ Family type:

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

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

³ Largest income reported between \$35,000 and \$40,000.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		Under 16 (13)	16 and over (14)
<i>Wage earner</i>													
All nonrelief families	1,469	283	265	190	241	156	138	125	35	36	4.1	1.4	0.7
\$0-\$249	5	2	1	2							3.0	1.0	
\$250-\$499	36	10	9	3	5	1	6		1	1	3.6	1.2	0.4
\$500-\$749	193	42	36	27	21	15	23	20		4	4.1	1.7	.4
\$750-\$999	235	35	58	42	24	15	34	21	2	4	4.1	1.7	.4
\$1,000-\$1,249	212	54	42	28	23	20	18	19		8	4.0	1.5	.5
\$1,250-\$1,499	158	34	24	23	22	20	19	12	3	1	4.0	1.4	.6
\$1,500-\$1,749	170	22	37	33	18	19	21	14	1	5	4.2	1.7	.5
\$1,750-\$1,999	126	30	13	14	28	15	10	13	1	2	4.0	1.3	.7
\$2,000-\$2,249	74	14	14	5	13	7	3	10	5	3	4.3	1.2	1.1
\$2,250-\$2,499	78	16	9	4	30	9	1	6	1	2	3.9	.8	1.1
\$2,500-\$2,999	87	8	16	4	24	18	1	4	7	5	4.4	.9	1.5
\$3,000-\$3,499	46	8	4	2	18	6	1	1	6		3.8	.5	1.3
\$3,500-\$3,999	29	3	1	2	11	3		5	4		4.5	.8	1.7
\$4,000-\$4,499	11	4	1	1	1	1	1		2		3.5	.7	.8
\$4,500-\$4,999	4	1			1	1				1	5.2	1.0	2.2
\$5,000-\$7,499	5				2	1			2		4.8	.2	2.6
\$7,500-\$9,999													
\$10,000 and over													
<i>Clerical</i>													
All nonrelief families	1,240	267	240	161	277	127	67	48	42	11	3.7	1.0	0.7
\$0-\$249													
\$250-\$499	5	1	1	1	1		1				3.5	1.3	.2
\$500-\$749	19	7		5	3	1	1	2			3.6	1.2	.4
\$750-\$999	78	12	23	12	15	5	3	4	3	1	3.7	1.2	.5
\$1,000-\$1,249	81	18	26	10	12	7	5	2	1		3.4	1.1	.3
\$1,250-\$1,499	102	19	33	15	20	4	7	2	1	1	3.5	1.0	.5
\$1,500-\$1,749	148	32	36	26	28	9	6	6	4	1	3.6	1.1	.5
\$1,750-\$1,999	175	49	32	24	33	17	9	7	3	1	3.5	1.0	.5
\$2,000-\$2,249	135	33	18	18	29	15	11	7	1	3	3.8	1.1	.7
\$2,250-\$2,499	101	23	23	11	20	11	9	4			3.6	1.1	.5
\$2,500-\$2,999	165	28	30	19	40	26	8	5	9		3.8	1.0	.8
\$3,000-\$3,499	109	25	9	13	32	17	3	1	6	3	3.8	.9	.9
\$3,500-\$3,999	49	10	5	3	16	8		2	5		4.0	.6	1.4
\$4,000-\$4,499	35	5	2	1	14	4	2	3	3	1	4.3	.6	1.7
\$4,500-\$4,999	14	2		1	5	1		1	4		4.1	.6	1.5
\$5,000-\$7,499	23	3	1	2	9	2		2	2		4.2	.8	1.4
\$7,500-\$9,999													
\$10,000 and over	1		1								(*)	(*)	

See footnotes at end of table.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family			
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		Under 16 (13)	16 and over (14)	
<i>Independent business</i>														
All nonrelief families	438	101	57	37	105	55	34	21	18	10	3.9	1.1	0.8	
\$0-\$249	2	1			1						(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$250-\$499	8	1	4			1	1	1			4.1	1.6	.5	
\$500-\$749	19	7	5	1	3		2		1		3.3	.9	.4	
\$750-\$999	21	6	4	1	4	3	1	1		1	3.8	1.1	.7	
\$1,000-\$1,249	43	12	7	1	12	4	5	1		1	3.6	.9	.7	
\$1,250-\$1,499	23	8	4	3	3			1	2	2	3.8	1.2	.6	
\$1,500-\$1,749	42	9	1	4	13	9	2	1	1	2	4.3	1.3	1.0	
\$1,750-\$1,999	38	8	8	3	12	3	1	3			3.7	1.0	.7	
\$2,000-\$2,249	33	8	6	4	6	3	6				3.6	1.2	.4	
\$2,250-\$2,499	29	6	4	5	4	6	2	1		1	3.9	1.3	.6	
\$2,500-\$2,999	42	7	6	3	11	10	1	2	2	2	4.0	1.0	1.0	
\$3,000-\$3,499	19	7	1	1	4	2		2	2		3.7	.9	.8	
\$3,500-\$3,999	39	9	2	5	10	3	4	1	3	2	4.1	1.2	.9	
\$4,000-\$4,499	17	3		1	5	1	1	6			4.8	1.0	1.8	
\$4,500-\$4,999	11	1	1	1	2	2	3		1		4.4	1.6	.8	
\$5,000-\$7,499	28	5	1	3	7	4	4		3	1	4.2	.9	1.3	
\$7,500-\$9,999	11	1	1		4	2			3		4.2	.5	1.7	
\$10,000 and over ²	13	2	2	1	4	2	1	1			4.0	1.0	1.0	
<i>Independent professional</i>														
All nonrelief families	141	35	20	19	34	14	9	6	4		3.6	0.9	0.7	
\$0-\$249														
\$250-\$499														
\$500-\$749														
\$750-\$999	1				1						(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$1,000-\$1,249				1	1						2.8	.6	.2	
\$1,250-\$1,499	6	3	1	1	1						(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$1,500-\$1,749	1			1							3.5	.2	1.3	
\$1,750-\$1,999	4	1			2	1					3.8	.8	1.0	
\$2,000-\$2,249	4	2	1					1			3.0	.7	.3	
\$2,250-\$2,499	11	4	3	1	2		1				3.3	.8	.5	
\$2,500-\$2,999	10	1	4	1	3	1					3.3	.8	.5	
\$3,000-\$3,499	16	4	2	3	4	1	1		1		3.5	.9	.6	
\$3,500-\$3,999	10	3	2	2	1	1		1			3.8	1.0	.8	
\$4,000-\$4,499	10	1	1	3	2	1	2				4.0	1.5	.5	
\$4,500-\$4,999	16	10	1		1	2	1		1		2.9	.5	.4	
\$5,000-\$7,499	27	2	4	7	8	1	2	2	1		4.1	1.3	.8	
\$7,500-\$9,999	11	2	1		4	2	1	1			4.0	.8	1.2	
\$10,000 and over ⁴	14	2			5	4	1	1	1		4.4	1.0	1.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
<i>Salaried business</i>													
All nonrelief families	692	136	103	108	180	80	47	17	17	4	3.8	1.1	0.7
\$0-\$249											2.9	.5	.4
\$250-\$499	4	2	1			1					(*)		
\$500-\$749	1	1											
\$750-\$999	11	2	1	4	1		1	1	1		4.2	1.7	.5
\$1,000-\$1,249	15	6	2	1	3		1	1		1	3.6	.9	.7
\$1,250-\$1,499	20	6	7	1	4		1	1			3.2	.9	.3
\$1,500-\$1,749	45	14	6	6	11	6		1	1		3.4	.8	.6
\$1,750-\$1,999	52	12	9	5	13	7	6				3.7	1.1	.6
\$2,000-\$2,249	57	10	12	11	10	6	4	3	1		3.8	1.2	.6
\$2,250-\$2,499	56	14	10	10	11	6	4	1			3.5	1.0	.5
\$2,500-\$2,999	90	9	17	24	20	9	8	2	1		3.9	1.3	.6
\$3,000-\$3,499	94	19	15	14	23	11	5	2	4	1	3.7	1.0	.7
\$3,500-\$3,999	72	10	8	12	23	10	6		2	1	3.8	1.1	.7
\$4,000-\$4,499	48	9	6	4	18	4	4	1	2		3.6	.9	.7
\$4,500-\$4,999	28	6		5	12	3	1	1			3.6	.8	.8
\$5,000-\$7,499	69	10	6	9	22	10	6	3	2	1	4.1	1.1	1.0
\$7,500-\$9,999	17	5	1	2	4	3			2		3.8	.7	1.1
\$10,000 and over ⁵	13	1	2		5	4			1		4.0	.8	1.2
<i>Salaried professional</i>													
All nonrelief families	299	66	62	46	58	30	21	7	6	3	3.7	1.1	0.
\$0-\$249											(*)		
\$250-\$499	1	1											
\$500-\$749	6		3		1	1	1				3.8	1.3	.5
\$750-\$999	4	1			2					1	4.5	2.0	.5
\$1,000-\$1,249	18	6	4	1	3	2					3.3	.6	.7
\$1,250-\$1,499	3	1	4	5	1				2		3.0	.7	.3
\$1,500-\$1,749	20	4	5	1			2	2			4.1	1.9	.2
\$1,750-\$1,999	24	4	6	6	5	3				1	3.5	1.0	.5
\$2,000-\$2,249	19	2	9	4	3		1				3.4	1.1	.3
\$2,250-\$2,499	33	6	7	6	3	4	4	2	1		3.9	1.4	.5
\$2,500-\$2,999	47	15	11	6	6	1	5	1	2		3.3	1.0	.3
\$3,000-\$3,499	42	9	8	10	9	6		1		2	3.5	1.0	.3
\$3,500-\$3,999	36	8	5	5	9	6	2	1			3.7	1.1	.6
\$4,000-\$4,499	19	2	2		5	4	4	1	1		4.4	1.3	1.1
\$4,500-\$4,999	8	2			4	1	1				3.6	.6	1.0
\$5,000-\$7,499	17	4	1	3	5	2	1			1	4.0	1.0	1.0
\$7,500-\$9,999													
\$10,000 and over ³	2	1			1						(*)		(*)

See footnotes at end of table.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
<i>Other</i> ⁶													
All nonrelief families	44	17	1	4	14	3	3	1	1		3.3	0.5	0.8
\$0-\$249	4	1		1	2						3.3	.5	.8
\$250-\$499	5	3	1		1						2.4	.2	.2
\$500-\$749	4	1			1			2			4.0	1.5	.5
\$750-\$999	5	2		2			1				3.4	1.4	
\$1,000-\$1,249	5	3			2						2.4		.4
\$1,250-\$1,499	5	3			2						2.4		.4
\$1,500-\$1,749	3	2			1						2.3		.3
\$1,750-\$1,999	1					1					(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,249	2	1			1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,250-\$2,499	1				1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999	4	1			2			1			4.0	.5	1.5
\$3,000-\$3,499	1										(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,500-\$3,999	2				1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$4,000-\$4,499	1					1					(*)	(*)	(*)
\$4,500-\$4,999	1	1				1					(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499	3	1		1	1						3.3	.6	.7
\$7,500-\$9,999													
\$10,000 and over ⁴	2	1			1						(*)		(*)

For footnotes 1 and 2, see table 1 on p. 243.

¹ Largest income reported between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

² Largest income reported between \$30,000 and \$35,000.

³ Largest income reported between \$20,000 and \$25,000.

⁶ This group contains 8 families engaged in farming, a group too small to be separately classified, and families having no gainfully employed members.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
All families	4, 715	4, 678	957	1, 672	1, 583	89
Relief families	392	391	73	72	62	10
Nonrelief families	4, 323	4, 287	884	1, 600	1, 521	79
\$0-\$249	7	7	2	1	.....	1
\$250-\$499	58	55	11	5	3	2
\$500-\$749	243	238	24	16	11	5
\$750-\$999	354	351	38	29	24	5
\$1,000-\$1,249	374	370	56	56	52	4
\$1,250-\$1,499	317	312	52	79	73	6
\$1,500-\$1,749	429	426	70	105	100	5
\$1,750-\$1,999	420	419	61	129	125	4
\$2,000-\$2,249	324	322	57	136	132	4
\$2,250-\$2,499	309	308	55	150	145	5
\$2,500-\$2,999	445	443	112	248	238	10
\$3,000-\$3,999	564	563	161	294	279	15
\$4,000-\$4,999	223	221	66	152	143	9
\$5,000 and over	256	252	119	200	196	4

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."

² Includes 940 families, 867 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings and no business losses met from family funds; 14 families, all of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds and no money income other than earnings, and 3 families, all of which were nonrelief, which had both money income and business losses met from family funds. There were, therefore, 943 families, 870 of which were nonrelief which had money income other than earnings, whether or not they had business losses met from family funds; and there were 17 families, all of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds, whether or not they had money income other than earnings. These latter 17 families were found in the following income classes: \$1,000-\$1,249, 2; \$1,250-\$1,499, 1; \$1,500-\$1,749, 3; \$1,750-\$1,999, 1; \$2,000-\$2,249, 1; \$2,250-\$2,499, 1; \$2,500-\$2,999, 2; \$3,000-\$3,999, 3; \$4,000-\$4,999, 2; \$5,000 and over, 1. See glossary for definitions of "money income other than earnings" and "business losses."

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

⁴ Includes families with losses from owned homes, as well as families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period. There were 28 families, 25 of which were nonrelief, with losses from owned homes (i. e., families whose estimated rental value was less than estimated expenses). The latter 25 families were found in the following income classes: \$750-\$999, 1; \$1,250-\$1,499, 1; \$1,500-\$1,749, 6; \$1,750-\$1,999, 3; \$2,000-\$2,249, 2; \$2,250-\$2,499, 3; \$2,500-\$2,999, 4; \$3,000-\$3,999, 3; \$4,000-\$4,999, 1; \$5,000 and over, 1.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Total (2)	Average family income					
		Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
All families.....	\$2,277	\$2,161	\$2,042	\$119	\$116	\$109	\$7
Relief families.....	831	796	757	39	35	32	3
Nonrelief families.....	\$ 2,408	2,283	2,158	125	125	118	7
\$0-\$249.....	144	128	118	10	16	-----	16
\$250-\$499.....	378	371	337	34	7	5	2
\$500-\$749.....	638	626	606	20	12	10	2
\$750-\$999.....	866	850	824	26	16	13	3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,134	1,100	1,077	43	34	32	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,368	1,314	1,250	64	54	48	6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,602	1,547	1,493	54	55	53	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,859	1,781	1,736	45	78	74	4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2,119	2,011	1,945	66	108	104	4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2,368	2,223	2,157	66	145	140	5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,727	2,552	2,443	109	175	164	11
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	3,417	3,225	3,065	160	192	178	14
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	4,403	4,112	3,901	211	291	269	22
\$5,000 and over.....	8,043	7,601	6,748	853	442	426	16

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

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

⁵ Median income for all families was \$1,876; for nonrelief families, \$1,975.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
<i>Wage earner</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	1,469	1,469	198	320	296	24
\$0-\$499.....	41	41	5	3	1	2
\$500-\$999.....	428	428	34	17	12	5
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	370	370	44	55	51	4
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	296	296	44	72	64	8
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	239	239	40	114	111	3
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	90	90	29	55	53	2
\$5,000 and over.....	5	5	2	4	4	-----
<i>Clerical</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	1,240	1,240	241	442	433	9
\$0-\$499.....	5	5	2	1	1	-----
\$500-\$999.....	97	97	11	11	8	3
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	183	183	27	32	30	2
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	323	323	48	81	81	-----
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	401	401	89	187	184	3
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	207	207	53	115	114	1
\$5,000 and over.....	24	24	11	15	15	-----
<i>Business and professional</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	1,570	1,570	405	811	765	46
\$0-\$499.....	15	15	2	2	1	1
\$500-\$999.....	63	63	8	14	12	2
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	128	128	28	42	38	4
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	226	226	36	78	77	1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	431	431	89	226	213	13
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	485	485	141	271	250	21
\$5,000 and over.....	222	222	101	178	174	4
<i>Other</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	44	8	40	27	27	-----

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

COLUMBIA, S. C.

TABLE 2A.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by occupation and income, 1935-36 ¹—Continued

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Total (2)	Average family income					
		Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
<i>Wage earner</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	⁵ \$1, 515	\$1, 462	\$1, 421	\$41	\$53	\$50	\$3
\$0-\$499.....	360	353	337	16	7	4	3
\$500-\$999.....	760	753	742	11	7	5	2
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1, 230	1, 203	1, 172	31	27	25	2
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1, 710	1, 665	1, 628	37	45	38	7
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2, 412	2, 277	2, 212	65	135	130	5
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3, 578	3, 370	3, 202	168	208	201	7
\$5,000 and over.....	5, 198	4, 881	4, 652	229	317	317	-----
<i>Clerical</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	⁵ 2, 215	2, 113	2, 020	93	102	100	2
\$0-\$499.....	385	367	350	17	18	18	-----
\$500-\$999.....	833	818	800	18	15	10	5
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1, 270	1, 234	1, 200	34	36	33	3
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1, 745	1, 686	1, 646	40	59	59	-----
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2, 434	2, 305	2, 217	88	129	127	2
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3, 605	3, 410	3, 244	166	195	191	4
\$5,000 and over.....	6, 090	5, 816	4, 750	1, 066	274	274	-----
<i>Business and professional</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	⁵ 3, 382	3, 179	3, 006	173	203	189	14
\$0-\$499.....	318	308	303	5	10	4	6
\$500-\$999.....	776	727	693	34	49	44	5
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1, 231	1, 152	1, 072	80	79	71	8
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1, 732	1, 631	1, 578	53	101	99	2
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2, 463	2, 303	2, 232	71	160	148	12
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3, 757	3, 528	3, 366	162	229	207	22
\$5,000 and over.....	8, 216	7, 756	7, 140	616	460	435	25
<i>Other</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	2, 897	2, 578	388	2, 190	319	319	-----

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

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

⁵ Median incomes were as follows: Wage-earner families, \$1,359; clerical families, \$2,028; business and professional families, \$2,818.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from ¹ —		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders ² (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work ³ (9)
All families.....	4, 715	4, 678	4, 656	794	32	\$2, 042	\$2, 003	\$39
Relief families.....	392	391	391	62	4	757	725	32
Nonrelief families.....	4, 323	4, 287	4, 265	732	28	2, 158	2, 117	41
\$0-\$249.....	7	7	7	1	-----	118	109	9
\$250-\$499.....	58	55	55	9	1	337	329	8
\$500-\$749.....	243	238	234	40	3	606	584	22
\$750-\$999.....	354	351	348	66	6	824	798	26
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	374	370	365	61	2	1, 057	1, 029	28
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	317	312	308	62	3	1, 250	1, 221	29
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	429	426	424	72	3	1, 493	1, 464	29
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	420	419	417	66	-----	1, 736	1, 699	37
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	324	322	322	54	2	1, 945	1, 907	38
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	309	308	308	64	2	2, 157	2, 105	52
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	445	443	443	71	-----	2, 443	2, 400	43
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	564	563	562	100	4	3, 065	3, 004	61
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	223	221	221	41	-----	3, 901	3, 826	75
\$5,000 and over.....	256	252	251	25	2	6, 748	6, 708	40

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

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

³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in home, such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all families from other work not attributable to individuals were \$0.50 or less.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from 1—		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders ² (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work ³ (9)
<i>Wage earner</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	1,469	1,469	1,469	234	11	\$1,421	\$1,397	\$24
\$0-\$499.....	41	41	41	2	1	337	335	2
\$500-\$999.....	428	428	428	72	6	742	726	16
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	370	370	370	56	2	1,172	1,157	15
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	296	296	296	44	1	1,628	1,607	21
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	239	239	239	44	1	2,212	2,161	51
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	90	90	90	15	-----	3,202	3,138	64
\$5,000 and over.....	5	5	5	1	-----	4,652	4,605	47
<i>Clerical</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	1,240	1,240	1,240	218	8	2,020	1,982	38
\$0-\$499.....	5	5	5	2	-----	350	336	14
\$500-\$999.....	97	97	97	17	2	800	777	23
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	183	183	183	34	1	1,200	1,172	28
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	323	323	323	44	1	1,646	1,621	25
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	401	401	401	72	2	2,217	2,181	36
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	207	207	207	49	1	3,244	3,168	76
\$5,000 and over.....	24	24	24	-----	1	4,750	4,738	12
<i>Business and professional</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	1,570	1,570	1,548	280	9	3,006	2,949	57
\$0-\$499.....	15	15	15	6	-----	303	279	24
\$500-\$999.....	63	63	56	17	1	693	606	87
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	128	128	119	33	2	1,072	1,002	70
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	226	226	222	50	1	1,578	1,516	62
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	431	431	431	73	1	2,232	2,185	47
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	485	485	484	77	3	3,366	3,302	64
\$5,000 and over.....	222	222	221	24	1	7,140	7,099	41
<i>Other</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	44	8	8	-----	-----	388	388	-----

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

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

³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in home such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all nonrelief families from other work not attributable to individuals were \$0.50 or less for all occupations.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners					Average weeks of employment of principal earners ¹ (8)	Average earnings of principal earners ²	
		All ³ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others			All (9)	Husbands (10)
					Male (6)	Female (7)			
<i>All occupations</i>									
All families.....	4,715	4,656	4,244	175	148	89	50	\$1,813	\$1,897
Relief families.....	392	391	274	73	28	16	43	593	604
Nonrelief families ⁴	4,323	4,265	3,970	102	120	73	51	1,925	1,986
\$0-\$249.....	7	7	6	-----	-----	1	27	109	125
\$250-\$499.....	58	55	49	1	3	2	38	339	350
\$500-\$749.....	243	234	218	7	5	4	49	585	594
\$750-\$999.....	354	348	323	9	9	7	50	776	790
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	374	365	328	21	11	5	50	960	984
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	317	308	280	14	6	8	51	1,092	1,128
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	429	424	398	8	11	7	52	1,352	1,384
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	420	417	389	8	14	6	51	1,577	1,612
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	324	322	301	8	7	6	52	1,743	1,783
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	309	308	295	6	5	2	51	1,932	1,962
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	445	443	408	13	13	9	52	2,134	2,191
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	564	562	528	6	17	11	52	2,634	2,708
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	223	221	205	-----	12	4	52	3,265	3,378
\$5,000 and over.....	256	251	242	1	7	1	52	6,230	6,348
<i>Wage earner</i>									
All nonrelief families.....	1,469	1,469	1,384	33	41	11	50	1,190	1,216
\$0-\$499.....	41	41	38	-----	2	1	38	328	335
\$500-\$999.....	428	428	405	12	7	4	50	695	706
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	370	370	336	18	12	4	50	967	994
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	296	296	283	3	8	2	51	1,417	1,444
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	239	239	235	-----	4	-----	52	1,804	1,813
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	90	90	83	-----	7	-----	51	2,390	2,455
\$5,000 and over.....	5	5	4	-----	1	-----	52	2,848	2,885
<i>Clerical</i>									
All nonrelief families.....	1,240	1,240	1,097	42	52	49	51	1,711	1,786
\$0-\$499.....	5	5	4	-----	1	-----	27	327	371
\$500-\$999.....	97	97	84	3	4	6	50	744	763
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	183	183	161	11	4	7	51	1,115	1,159
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	323	323	296	6	11	10	52	1,505	1,556
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	401	401	354	17	15	15	52	1,936	3,023
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	207	207	177	4	15	11	52	2,436	2,592
\$5,000 and over.....	24	24	21	1	2	-----	52	3,200	3,414
<i>Business and professional</i>									
All nonrelief families.....	1,570	1,548	1,481	27	27	13	51	2,795	2,856
\$0-\$499.....	15	15	12	1	-----	2	37	268	287
\$500-\$999.....	63	56	51	1	3	1	48	660	673
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	128	119	110	6	1	2	51	1,037	1,060
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	226	222	208	7	6	1	51	1,466	1,485
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	431	431	413	10	6	2	52	2,064	2,089
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	485	484	471	2	7	4	52	3,053	3,088
\$5,000 and over.....	222	221	216	-----	4	1	52	6,647	6,710

¹ Averages in this column are based on the number of principal earners reporting weeks of employment.

² Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in columns (3) and (4).

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

⁴ Includes 44 families classified in the occupational group "Other." These families had 8 principal earners.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners—								Families with more than one earner as percentage of families with any individual earner ¹ (11)	Average number of supplementary earners per family ² (12)	
		One only						Two (8)	Three (9)			Four or more (10)
		Any family member (3)	Husband (4)	Wife (5)	Other							
					Male (6)	Female (7)						
All families.....	4,715	3,364	3,242	69	31	22	996	223	73	28	0.36	
Relief families.....	392	209	167	36	3	3	141	34	7	46	.59	
Nonrelief families...	4,323	3,155	3,075	33	28	19	855	189	66	26	.34	
\$0-\$249.....	7	7	6	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	
\$250-\$499.....	58	48	43	1	3	1	7	---	---	13	.13	
\$500-\$749.....	243	201	192	4	3	2	31	1	1	14	.15	
\$750-\$999.....	354	295	283	4	4	4	45	5	3	15	.18	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	374	282	268	0	5	---	75	8	---	23	.25	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	317	207	203	1	3	---	91	9	---	33	.36	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	429	327	321	3	1	2	74	19	4	23	.29	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	420	323	319	2	2	---	76	15	3	22	.28	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	324	236	232	2	1	1	67	13	6	27	.35	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	309	240	235	2	2	---	51	14	3	22	.29	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	445	307	299	3	3	2	104	25	7	31	.40	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	564	376	371	1	---	4	129	44	13	33	.46	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	223	130	128	---	1	1	65	16	10	41	.59	
\$5,000 and over.....	256	176	175	1	---	---	40	20	15	30	.50	

¹ This percentage was computed by dividing the sum of columns (8), (9), (10) by column (4) of table 3 on p. 252.

² Based on the number of families with individual earners, column (4) of table 3 on p. 252.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners				Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners ¹ (12)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (13)
		Any (3)	One only		More than one ³ (6)	All (7)	Hus- bands (8)	Wives (9)	Others ⁴			
			Any family mem- ber (4)	Hus- band (5)					Male (10)	Fe- male (11)		
All families.....	4,715	4,656	3,364	3,242	1,292	1,673	236	506	570	361	\$597	\$212
Relief families.....	392	391	209	167	182	230	61	58	72	39	229	134
Nonrelief families.....	4,323	4,265	3,155	3,075	1,110	1,443	175	448	498	322	655	219
\$0-\$249.....	7	7	7	6								
\$250-\$499.....	58	55	48	43	7	7	1	4	1	1	67	8
\$500-\$749.....	243	234	201	192	33	36	6	13	13	4	138	20
\$750-\$999.....	354	348	295	283	53	64	10	21	22	11	198	36
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	374	365	282	268	83	91	17	42	23	9	378	92
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	317	308	207	203	101	112	24	54	19	15	454	160
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	429	424	327	321	97	124	12	46	39	27	438	127
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	420	417	323	319	94	115	22	43	35	15	489	134
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	324	322	236	232	86	113	16	35	39	23	505	176
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	309	308	240	235	68	88	5	23	34	26	631	180
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	445	443	307	299	136	176	25	52	62	37	695	275
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	564	562	376	371	186	259	21	61	98	79	821	377
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	223	221	130	128	91	131	10	34	54	33	998	586
\$5,000 and over.....	256	251	176	175	75	127	6	20	59	42	1,208	600

¹ Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (7).

² Averages in this column are based on the number of families as shown in column (2).

³ Families that have supplementary earners.

⁴ Includes 15 males and 2 females under 16 years of age.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners ¹ (11)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (12)
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one ³ (5)	All (6)	Husbands (7)	Wives (8)	Others ⁴			
								Male (9)	Female (10)		
<i>Wage earner</i>											
All nonrelief families...	1, 469	1, 469	1, 019	450	577	53	205	211	108	\$522	\$205
\$0-\$499.....	41	41	36	5	5	-----	4	-----	1	53	6
\$500-\$999.....	428	428	366	62	73	11	26	25	11	180	31
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	370	370	232	138	153	25	80	31	17	459	190
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	296	296	211	85	110	7	50	34	19	510	190
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	239	239	138	101	145	3	33	75	34	590	358
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	90	90	36	54	83	6	12	41	24	810	747
\$5,000 and over.....	5	5	-----	5	8	1	-----	5	2	1, 097	1, 755
<i>Clerical</i>											
All nonrelief families...	1, 240	1, 240	884	356	492	93	132	139	128	686	272
\$0-\$499.....	5	5	4	1	1	-----	-----	1	-----	(*)	9
\$500-\$999.....	97	97	82	15	18	4	5	5	4	180	33
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	183	183	154	29	31	13	8	8	2	393	56
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	323	323	255	68	84	19	28	21	16	445	116
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	401	401	281	120	156	36	46	36	38	625	243
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	207	207	98	109	172	20	39	59	54	884	734
\$5,000 and over.....	24	24	10	14	30	1	6	9	14	1, 231	1, 539
<i>Business and professional</i>											
All nonrelief families...	1, 570	1, 548	1, 246	302	372	29	111	148	84	819	194
\$0-\$499.....	15	15	14	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	(*)	10
\$500-\$999.....	63	56	47	9	9	3	3	5	-----	143	20
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	128	119	102	17	19	3	8	3	5	250	37
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	226	222	184	38	45	8	11	19	7	379	75
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	431	431	362	69	76	7	31	24	14	680	120
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	485	484	371	113	134	5	44	52	33	919	254
\$5,000 and over.....	222	221	166	55	88	4	14	45	25	1, 211	480
<i>Other</i>											
All nonrelief families...	44	8	6	2	2	-----	-----	-----	2	(*)	49

¹ Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (6).

² Averages in this column are based on the number of families as shown in column (2).

³ Families that have supplementary earners.

⁴ Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Wage-earner families, 5 males and 1 female; clerical families, 4 males and no females; business and professional families, 4 males and no females.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families with any supplementary earners (2)	Average earnings of supplementary earners (3)	Number of supplementary earners with earnings of—														
			Any amount (4)	Under \$50 (5)	\$50-\$99 (6)	\$100-\$199 (7)	\$200-\$299 (8)	\$300-\$399 (9)	\$400-\$499 (10)	\$500-\$599 (11)	\$600-\$699 (12)	\$700-\$799 (13)	\$800-\$899 (14)	\$900-\$999 (15)	\$1,000-\$1,499 (16)	\$1,500-\$1,999 (17)	\$2,000 and over (18)
All families.....	1,292	\$597	1,673	90	107	167	135	109	99	155	232	135	64	109	205	53	13
Relief families.....	182	229	230	38	37	56	37	19	13	15	5	6	1	2	1	-----	-----
Nonrelief families.....	1,110	655	1,443	52	70	111	98	90	86	140	227	129	63	107	204	53	13
\$0-\$249.....	7	67	7	4	1	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$250-\$499.....	33	138	36	9	6	12	6	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$500-\$749.....	53	198	64	8	12	17	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$750-\$999.....	83	378	91	4	7	8	13	11	14	17	17	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	101	454	112	4	7	11	9	8	8	15	46	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	97	438	124	4	8	16	11	8	17	16	27	16	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	94	489	115	7	9	6	7	9	9	16	25	10	13	4	-----	-----	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	86	505	113	4	5	13	8	9	9	21	16	11	6	5	6	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	68	631	88	-----	3	4	4	7	2	17	16	11	6	9	9	-----	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	136	695	176	3	5	11	6	12	9	11	26	27	8	20	38	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	186	821	259	4	6	11	10	9	4	15	35	34	17	28	71	15	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	91	998	131	1	-----	3	5	3	2	9	9	9	9	24	36	20	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	75	1,208	127	-----	1	2	2	3	5	3	10	7	3	17	44	18	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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

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

Income class (1)	Principal earners by age groups—												Supplementary earners by age groups—											
	Any (2)	Under 20 (3)	20-24 (4)	25-29 (5)	30-34 (6)	35-39 (7)	40-44 (8)	45-49 (9)	50-54 (10)	55-59 (11)	60-64 (12)	65 and over (13)	Any (14)	Under 20 (15)	20-24 (16)	25-29 (17)	30-34 (18)	35-39 (19)	40-44 (20)	45-49 (21)	50-54 (22)	55-59 (23)	60-64 (24)	65 and over (25)
	Number of husbands																							
All families.....	4,244	1	112	387	580	727	710	587	468	305	213	154	236	-----	8	12	18	22	24	29	34	31	22	36
Relief families.....	274	-----	6	22	29	28	47	46	35	24	19	18	61	-----	3	1	4	5	9	9	14	7	4	5
Nonrelief families.....	3,970	1	106	365	551	699	663	541	433	281	194	136	175	-----	5	11	14	17	15	20	20	24	18	31
\$0-\$249.....	6	-----	1	1	1	1	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$250-\$499.....	49	-----	8	6	10	6	3	4	1	-----	1	6	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$500-\$749.....	218	1	20	38	48	27	25	15	16	7	11	10	6	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	1	-----	-----
\$750-\$999.....	323	-----	26	61	59	59	36	27	24	13	10	8	10	-----	1	-----	2	1	1	3	-----	-----	1	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	328	-----	22	54	50	54	57	22	26	21	13	9	17	-----	1	1	4	2	3	-----	2	-----	1	3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	280	-----	13	42	50	53	37	27	23	16	10	9	24	-----	1	2	2	4	2	3	2	3	3	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	398	-----	8	61	64	76	63	53	28	22	17	6	12	-----	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	389	-----	2	37	76	74	76	48	35	16	13	12	22	-----	1	2	2	4	1	9	-----	-----	3	3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	301	-----	1	21	41	62	61	51	21	22	15	6	16	-----	1	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	295	-----	1	19	38	57	55	44	35	23	11	12	5	-----	-----	2	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	408	-----	1	13	45	70	69	74	65	34	25	12	25	-----	1	1	2	-----	6	1	2	2	7	7
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	528	-----	1	10	44	97	102	87	81	57	23	26	21	-----	3	1	-----	2	1	5	2	5	2	2
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	205	-----	2	-----	13	30	37	45	33	20	18	7	10	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	3	1	4	4
\$5,000 and over.....	242	-----	-----	2	12	33	42	44	41	29	26	13	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	2	1	2	2
	Average earnings of husbands ¹																							
All nonrelief families.....	\$1,986	(*)	\$915	\$1,280	\$1,654	\$2,005	\$2,124	\$2,317	\$2,310	\$2,428	\$2,139	\$1,837	\$252	-----	\$297	\$16	\$156	\$247	\$210	\$275	\$316	\$202	\$230	\$295

¹ Averages for each age group are based on the corresponding numbers of husbands in the upper section of the table; the 2 averages for all age groups combined are based on the corresponding total numbers of husbands.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Principal earners by age groups—												Supplementary earners by age groups—													
	Any (2)	Under 20 (3)	20-24 (4)	25-29 (5)	30-34 (6)	35-39 (7)	40-44 (8)	45-49 (9)	50-54 (10)	55-59 (11)	60-64 (12)	65 and over (13)	Any (14)	Under 20 (15)	20-24 (16)	25-29 (17)	30-34 (18)	35-39 (19)	40-44 (20)	45-49 (21)	50-54 (22)	55-59 (23)	60-64 (24)	65 and over (25)		
Number of wives																										
All families.....	175		5	18	30	42	33	22	12	12	1		506	3	57	106	90	103	70	39	23	10	2	3		
Relief families.....	73		2	3	14	22	12	10	3	6	1		58		6	7	10	9	10	5	8	2		1		
Nonrelief families.....	102		3	15	16	20	21	12	9	6			448	3	51	99	80	94	60	34	15	8	2	2	2	
\$0-\$249.....													4													
\$250-\$499.....	1								1				13		1		2	2								
\$500-\$749.....	7			2	1	1	1	1	1				21		5	5	1	4	3	1				1		
\$750-\$999.....	9		1			1	3	2					21		5	5	1	4	3	1		2				
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	21		1	1	5	3	6	1	2	2			42	1	10	14	6	5	4	2						
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	14			3	2	5		2	2				54	1	11	20	7	6	3	4	1				1	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	8			1	2	4	1						46	1	7	11	9	10	3	4		1				
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	8			2	1	1	2	1	1				43		4	8	10	9	5	2	3	2				
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	8		1	2	1	2	1		1				35		2	12	8	3	6	3	1					
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	6			2		1	1			2			23		2	3	4	10	2	2						
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	13			1	2	2	5	3					52		4	8	13	12	5	6	2	1	1		1	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	6			1	2		1	2	1				61		3	10	10	17	12	5	2	1			1	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....													34		1	3	8	8	9	1	1	3				
\$5,000 and over.....	1								1				20				1	7	6	3	3					
Average earnings of wives ¹																										
All nonrelief families	\$444		\$356	\$593	\$499	\$377	\$534	\$465	\$440	\$368	\$384		\$681	\$573	\$560	\$617	\$694	\$739	\$733	\$754	\$799	\$642	(*)	(*)		

¹ Averages for each age group are based on the corresponding numbers of wives in the upper section of the table; the 2 averages for all age groups combined are based on the corresponding total number of wives.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

TABLE 10.—Money income other than earnings: Number of families receiving money income other than earnings, and average amount received, by source and total income, 1935-36¹.

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from—					Average money income, other than earnings, received from ² —					
		Any source (3)	Rent from property (net) (4)	Interest and dividends (5)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (6)	Gifts for current use (7)	All sources (8)	Rent from property (net) (9)	Interest and dividends (10)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (11)	Gifts for current use (12)	Miscellaneous sources ³ (13)
All families.....	4,715	943	353	206	163	127	\$119	\$40	\$24	\$19	\$6	\$30
Relief families.....	392	73	10		13	14	39	5		7	3	24
Nonrelief families.....	4,323	870	343	206	150	113	126	43	26	20	6	31
\$0-\$249.....	7	2				2	10				7	3
\$250-\$499.....	58	11	2		4	7	33	9		17	7	
\$500-\$749.....	243	24	5	1	7	6	20	2	(**)	12	5	1
\$750-\$999.....	354	38	6		13	8	25	3		14	1	7
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	374	54	18	4	12	15	44	9	1	18	8	8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	317	51	18	10	13	8	65	14	3	22	5	21
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	429	67	21	7	15	9	54	13	4	19	1	17
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	420	61	22	14	9	11	44	12	5	8	3	16
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	324	57	21	10	6	8	65	18	3	16	3	25
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	309	54	27	10	4	4	67	23	8	9	(**)	27
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	445	111	50	28	18	11	111	42	17	18	6	28
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	564	157	54	45	28	11	162	39	26	35	6	56
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	223	64	35	20	7	4	214	93	33	12	21	55
\$5,000 and over.....	256	119	64	57	14	9	853	349	294	60	21	129

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

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

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

**\$0.50 or less.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families		Homes free from mortgage					Mortgaged homes						
	All (2)	Owning homes ¹ (3)	Families owning homes free from mortgage		Average rental value ² (6)	Average expense ³ (7)	Average nonmoney income ⁴ (8)	Families owning mortgaged homes		Average rental value ² (11)	Average expense ³		Average nonmoney income ⁴ (14)	Interest as per centage of rental value (15)
			Number (4)	Percent-age ⁵ (5)				Number (9)	Percent-age ⁵ (10)		Interest (12)	Other (13)		
All families.....	4,715	1,583	771	49	\$560	\$135	\$425	812	51	\$549	\$181	\$134	\$234	33
Relief families.....	392	62	23	37	387	106	281	39	63	398	135	108	155	34
Nonrelief families.....	4,323	1,521	748	49	566	136	430	773	51	556	183	135	238	33
\$0-\$249.....	7													
\$250-\$499.....	58	3	2	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(†)
\$500-\$749.....	243	11	6	(†)	359	101	258	5	(†)	240	50	77	113	21
\$750-\$999.....	354	24	20	(†)	307	92	215	4	(†)	330	154	97	79	47
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	374	52	33	64	346	98	248	19	36	388	95	106	187	24
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	317	73	35	48	391	106	285	38	52	368	132	101	135	36
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	429	100	45	45	444	116	328	55	55	390	146	106	138	37
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	420	125	56	45	468	120	348	69	55	425	147	111	167	34
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	324	132	56	42	458	118	340	76	58	451	141	118	192	31
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	309	145	68	47	516	128	388	77	53	525	181	132	212	34
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	445	238	117	49	515	128	387	121	51	527	171	130	226	32
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	564	279	133	48	605	143	462	146	52	615	202	145	268	33
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	223	143	74	52	661	153	508	69	48	703	216	161	326	31
\$5,000 and over.....	256	196	103	53	902	194	708	93	47	844	278	184	382	33

¹ Includes all families occupying owned homes at any time during the report year.

² Based on estimate made by home owner for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. This period averages, in general, approximately 12 months.

³ Expense for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Expense other than interest, columns (7) and (13), estimated on basis of average relationship between rental value and expense.

⁴ Nonmoney income for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Obtained by deducting estimated expense (including interest) from rental value.

⁵ Based on number of families owning homes, column (3).

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families (2)	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes ² (5)	Number of home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of—											
		Number (3)	Percentage ³ (4)		Under \$5 (6)	\$5-\$9 (7)	\$10-\$14 (8)	\$15-\$19 (9)	\$20-\$24 (10)	\$25-\$29 (11)	\$30-\$34 (12)	\$35-\$39 (13)	\$40-\$44 (14)	\$45-\$54 (15)	\$55-\$74 (16)	\$75 and over (17)
All families.....	4,602	1,574	34	\$46.70			15	44	37	114	134	207	250	396	187	190
Relief families.....	375	62	16	32.80			2	7	4	15	6	9	5	9	3	2
Nonrelief families.....	4,227	1,512	36	47.20			13	37	33	99	128	198	245	387	184	188
\$0-\$249.....	6		(†)													
\$250-\$499.....	53	3	6	18.30			1		1							
\$500-\$749.....	233	11	5	25.90			2	2	2	2	3		1	1		
\$750-\$999.....	344	24	7	25.90			2	4	4	2	6		4	1		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	361	52	14	30.40			1	11	3	9	9		7	3	6	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	311	70	22	33.20				6	4	16	12		13	10	4	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	424	100	24	34.80				3	7	12	10		21	17	15	3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	406	124	30	37.50			2	3	1	17	20		30	19	23	5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	319	131	41	38.60				2	2	17	18		34	21	27	6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	303	145	48	43.50			1		4	10	13		23	24	51	13
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	440	236	54	44.00				1	2	8	15		30	69	77	26
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	556	278	50	51.20					2	3	20		22	51	97	48
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	217	143	66	57.20						1	2		9	21	49	30
\$5,000 and over.....	254	195	77	73.30			1	1	1	1			5	8	37	47

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

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

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

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

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TABULAR SUMMARY

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

(White families including husband and wife, both native born: All occupational groups and all family types combined)

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families (2)	Renting families		Average monthly rent ² (5)	Number of renting families reporting monthly rent of—												
		Number (3)	Percentage ³ (4)		Under \$5 (6)	\$5-\$9 (7)	\$10-\$14 (8)	\$15-\$19 (9)	\$20-\$24 (10)	\$25-\$29 (11)	\$30-\$34 (12)	\$35-\$39 (13)	\$40-\$44 (14)	\$45-\$54 (15)	\$55-\$74 (16)	\$75 and over (17)	Rent free ⁴ (18)
All families	4,602	3,028	66	\$24.50	144	341	386	331	354	381	267	294	206	195	93	30	6
Relief families	375	313	84	15.40	14	80	86	38	38	26	9	8	5	5	3	-----	1
Nonrelief families	4,227	2,715	64	25.60	130	261	300	293	316	355	258	286	201	190	90	30	5
\$0-\$249	6	6	(†)	12.50	1	1	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
\$250-\$499	53	50	94	11.40	5	14	18	4	4	3	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
\$500-\$749	233	222	95	11.00	33	87	50	20	15	10	1	2	-----	1	-----	-----	1
\$750-\$999	344	320	93	13.60	34	59	92	57	42	20	12	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249	361	309	86	17.40	24	33	59	71	53	35	15	12	4	-----	2	1	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499	311	241	78	19.10	18	33	33	33	43	37	19	13	6	4	2	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749	424	324	76	23.90	10	17	17	47	62	77	45	21	17	6	3	-----	2
\$1,750-\$1,999	406	282	70	28.80	4	9	26	44	54	35	57	21	15	5	3	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249	319	188	59	30.40	-----	2	6	16	22	33	31	46	11	17	4	-----	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499	303	158	52	33.50	1	2	5	6	12	29	28	25	24	18	7	1	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999	440	204	46	35.00	-----	2	7	7	11	29	34	42	27	33	10	2	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999	556	278	50	40.80	-----	2	1	5	5	24	27	55	60	60	35	4	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999	217	74	34	45.70	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	1	8	6	18	24	10	4	1
\$5,000 and over	254	59	23	55.70	-----	-----	-----	1	1	3	2	4	9	12	12	15	-----

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

² Rent reported at date of interview. Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent, including families receiving rent free, the amount of which was estimated by the family.

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

⁴ Consists of families receiving rent as gift.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Occupational group: Wage earner						Occupational group: Clerical						Occupational group: Business and professional					
	Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ² —		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ² —		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ² —		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning (2)	Renting (3)	Home-owning (4)	Renting (5)	Rental value ³ (6)	Rent ⁴ (7)	Home-owning (8)	Renting (9)	Home-owning (10)	Renting (11)	Rental value ³ (12)	Rent ⁴ (13)	Home-owning (14)	Renting (15)	Home-owning (16)	Renting (17)	Rental value ³ (18)	Rent ⁴ (19)
All nonrelief families ¹	293	1,139	20	80	\$35.50	\$15.90	431	778	36	64	\$42.70	\$29.90	761	782	49	51	\$53.90	\$35.30
\$0-\$499.....	1	36	3	97	(*)	8.90	1	4	(†)	(†)	(*)	18.20	1	12	(†)	(†)	(*)	13.70
\$500-\$999.....	12	401	3	97	23.10	10.50	8	85	9	91	22.80	18.60	12	50	19	81	28.90	17.20
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	49	312	14	86	26.80	13.80	29	148	16	84	34.80	23.90	38	86	31	69	34.20	23.40
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	64	228	22	78	31.40	20.40	80	231	26	74	36.10	29.40	77	146	34	66	40.80	30.00
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	111	125	47	53	38.70	26.60	184	210	47	53	41.80	34.20	210	215	49	51	44.20	35.00
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	52	36	59	41	44.00	34.20	114	91	56	44	50.60	40.70	250	225	53	47	56.30	43.50
\$5,000 and over.....	4	1	(†)	(†)	50.00	(*)	15	9	(†)	(†)	56.30	45.70	173	48	78	22	74.30	57.90

TABULAR SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

⁵ Of the families classified in the occupational group, "Other," 43 did not change their living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Of the latter group, 27 families were owning families. Their average monthly rental value was \$59.60. The remaining 16 families were renting families. Their average monthly rent was \$26.70.

[†] Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

^{*} Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

TABLE 15-16.—Type of living quarters: Number and percentage of owning and renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by tenure and income, 1935-36¹

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families occupying—				Percentage of families occupying ² —			
		One-family house (3)	Two-family house (4)	Apartment (5)	Other ³ (6)	One-family house (7)	Two-family house (8)	Apartment (9)	Other ³ (10)
Owning families, all	1, 574	1, 465	79	12	18	93	5	1	1
Relief families	62	58	3		1	93	5		2
Nonrelief families	1, 512	1, 407	76	12	17	93	5	1	1
\$0-\$249						(†)			
\$250-\$499	3	3				(†)			
\$500-\$749	11	11				(†)			
\$750-\$999	24	21	2		1	(†)	(†)		(†)
\$1,000-\$1,249	52	43	6		3	83	11		6
\$1,250-\$1,499	70	64	2	2	2	91	3	3	3
\$1,500-\$1,749	100	86	10	1	3	86	10	1	3
\$1,750-\$1,999	124	115	7		2	92	6		2
\$2,000-\$2,249	131	124	2	4	1	94	2	3	1
\$2,250-\$2,499	145	134	6	2	3	93	4	1	2
\$2,500-\$2,999	236	216	20			92	8		
\$3,000-\$3,999	278	266	8	2	2	95	3	1	1
\$4,000-\$4,999	143	136	7			95	5		
\$5,000 and over	195	188	6	1		97	3	(†)	
Renting families, all	3, 028	1, 909	753	294	72	63	25	10	2
Relief families	313	236	38	29	10	76	12	9	3
Nonrelief families	2, 715	1, 673	715	265	62	62	26	10	2
\$0-\$249	6	5	1			(†)	(†)		
\$250-\$499	50	28	11	9	2	56	22	18	4
\$500-\$749	222	114	91	11	6	51	41	5	3
\$750-\$999	320	180	118	15	7	56	37	5	2
\$1,000-\$1,249	309	175	92	28	14	57	30	9	4
\$1,250-\$1,499	241	135	85	15	6	56	35	6	3
\$1,500-\$1,749	324	215	80	22	7	66	25	7	2
\$1,750-\$1,999	282	169	74	36	3	60	26	13	1
\$2,000-\$2,249	188	124	40	22	2	66	21	12	1
\$2,250-\$2,499	158	98	35	23	2	62	22	15	1
\$2,500-\$2,999	204	138	32	29	5	63	16	14	2
\$3,000-\$3,999	278	192	42	39	5	69	15	14	2
\$4,000-\$4,999	74	55	8	9	2	74	11	12	3
\$5,000 and over	59	45	6	7	1	76	10	12	2

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

² Percentages are based on number of families in each class, column (2).

³ Includes dwelling units in business buildings, other types of living quarters not elsewhere specified, and unknown types of living quarters.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

‡ 0.5 percent or less.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families having in the household nonfamily members of specified type ¹ —								Average number of nonfamily members of specified type ² (based on families having such members)—							
		Any non-family member (3)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (8)	Tourists and transients (9)	Guests (10)	All non-family members (11)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (16)	Tourists and transients (17)	Guests (18)
			Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (4)	Other roomers with board (5)	Roomers without board (6)	Paid help (7)					Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (12)	Other roomers with board (13)	Roomers without board (14)	Paid help (15)			
All families.....	4,715	1,699	45	316	484	165	20	5	992	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.6	0.9	1.8	0.2	0.2
Relief families.....	392	101	4	15	46	5	1	1	49	1.2	.9	1.8	1.8	.8	(*)	(*)	.1
Nonrelief families.....	4,323	1,598	41	301	438	160	19	4	943	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.6	.9	1.8	(**)	.2
\$0-\$249.....	7	2		1	1					(*)		(*)	(*)				.1
\$250-\$499.....	58	20		2	8				14	.5		(*)	.7				.2
\$500-\$749.....	243	72		15	23	3	2		35	.8	(*)	1.3	1.3	.6	(*)		.1
\$750-\$999.....	354	111	3	28	40	3	3		56	.9	1.0	1.1	1.5	.6	3		.1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	374	117	4	25	33	3	2	1	61	.9	1.2	1.5	1.4	.7	(*)	(*)	.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	317	106	6	22	36	6	1		52	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.1	(*)	(*)	.1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	429	149	1	28	44	12	1		84	.9	(*)	1.0	1.7	.8	(*)	(*)	.1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	420	145	2	28	39	7	1		88	.8	(*)	1.5	1.6	.6	(*)	(*)	.1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	324	127	3	23	34	10	1	1	78	.8	.8	1.4	1.5	.8	(*)	(*)	.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	309	131	7	25	42	18	2	1	72	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	.8	(*)	(*)	.1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	445	172	6	28	42	21	2		109	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.6	.9	(*)	(*)	.1
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	564	240	4	42	64	32	2		152	1.1	1.2	2.2	1.6	.9	(*)	(*)	.2
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	223	86	2	22	20	14	2	1	52	1.4	(*)	1.8	2.2	.9	(*)	(*)	.2
\$5,000 and over.....	256	120	2	12	12	31			90	.7	(*)	1.8	1.3	1.1			.2

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

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

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

**0.05 or less.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number reporting age ¹ (2)	Number with ages of—								
		Under 20 (3)	20-29 (4)	30-39 (5)	40-49 (6)	50-59 (7)	60-64 (8)	65-69 (9)	70-74 (10)	75 and over (11)
Husbands										
All families.....	4,715	1	520	1,362	1,391	906	279	167	52	37
Percentage.....	100.0	(‡)	11.0	28.9	29.5	19.2	5.9	3.6	1.1	0.8
Relief families.....	392		32	72	130	98	30	23	5	2
Nonrelief families..	4,323	1	488	1,290	1,261	808	249	144	47	35
\$0-\$249.....	7		2	3		1	1			
\$250-\$499.....	58		15	16	8	8	3	4	2	2
\$500-\$749.....	243	1	60	76	43	34	14	9	3	3
\$750-\$999.....	354		98	124	68	42	18	8	5	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	374		77	112	91	56	20	11	4	3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	317		58	109	70	48	16	8	5	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	429		71	141	120	59	25	11		2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	420		40	155	129	64	14	11	6	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	324		23	108	116	49	16	8	3	1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	309		20	98	100	61	12	12	5	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	445		16	118	153	105	30	14	7	2
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	564		14	141	193	147	29	26	4	10
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	223		2	44	83	61	20	10	1	2
\$5,000 and over..	256		2	45	87	73	31	12	2	4
Wives										
All families.....	4,712	37	976	1,630	1,181	670	121	72	16	9
Percentage.....	100.0	0.8	20.7	34.6	25.1	14.2	2.6	1.5	0.3	0.2
Relief families.....	392	4	64	116	113	74	12	8	1	
Nonrelief families..	4,320	33	912	1,514	1,068	596	109	64	15	9
\$0-\$249.....	7	1	3	1	1	1				
\$250-\$499.....	58	4	19	15	7	8		1		1
\$500-\$749.....	243	7	95	68	33	27	9	3	1	
\$750-\$999.....	354	4	136	110	62	32	4	4	2	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	374	5	118	131	62	41	7	7	3	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	317	3	102	99	65	33	9	4	2	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	428	6	121	148	96	44	11	1	1	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	419	2	87	171	99	51	6	3		
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	324		66	117	87	44	4	4	2	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	309		49	127	76	39	7	8	1	2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	445		43	176	144	64	10	6	1	1
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	564	1	50	197	182	99	18	14	2	1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	222		13	70	74	51	10	3		1
\$5,000 and over..	256		10	84	80	62	11	6		3

¹ Excludes 3 wives who did not report age.

‡ 0.05 percent or less.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Date of end of report year (1)	All families (2)	Relief families (3)	Nonrelief families in specified occupational groups									Other (12)
			All (4)	Wage earner (5)	Clerical (6)	Business and professional				All business and professional (7)		
						Independent		Salaried				
						Business (8)	Professional (9)	Business (10)	Professional (11)			
Number of families												
All dates.....	4,715	392	4,323	1,469	1,240	1,570	438	141	692	299	44	
Dec. 31, 1935.....	1,137	103	1,034	384	288	350	113	24	137	76	12	
Jan. 31, 1936.....	1		1			1			1			
Feb. 29, 1936.....	145	20	125	37	41	46	10	5	24	7	1	
Mar. 31, 1936.....	478	52	426	162	117	142	41	10	65	26	5	
Apr. 30, 1936.....	652	55	597	195	177	223	53	21	102	47	2	
May 31, 1936.....	1,372	127	1,245	440	356	439	137	38	193	71	10	
June 30, 1936.....	578	22	556	164	153	231	71	25	97	38	8	
July 31, 1936.....	165	8	157	46	40	69	7	10	31	21	2	
Aug. 31, 1936.....	117	4	113	29	35	47	5	6	26	10	2	
Sept. 30, 1936.....	48	1	47	7	21	18		1	14	3	1	
Oct. 31, 1936.....	22		22	5	12	4	1	1	2		1	
Nov. 30, 1936.....												
Percentage												
All dates.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Dec. 31, 1935.....	24	26	24	26	24	23	26	17	20	25	27	
Jan. 31, 1936.....												
Feb. 29, 1936.....	(‡)		(‡)			(‡)			(‡)			
Mar. 31, 1936.....	3	5	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	2	2	
Apr. 30, 1936.....	10	13	10	11	9	9	9	7	9	9	11	
May 31, 1936.....	14	14	14	13	14	14	12	15	15	16	5	
June 30, 1936.....	29	33	28	30	29	28	32	27	28	24	23	
July 31, 1936.....	12	6	13	11	12	15	16	18	14	13	18	
Aug. 31, 1936.....	4	2	4	3	3	4	2	7	4	7	5	
Sept. 30, 1936.....	3	1	3	2	3	3	1	4	4	3	5	
Oct. 31, 1936.....	1	(‡)	1	1	2	1		1	2	1	2	
Nov. 30, 1936.....	(‡)		(‡)	(‡)	1	(‡)	(‡)	1	(‡)		2	

‡ 0.5 percent or less.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2—		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
All families.....	2, 294	615	376	189	302	227	174	178	44	99	4. 0	1. 4	0. 6
Relief families.....	457	87	71	42	77	50	36	55	4	35	4. 5	1. 7	. 8
Nonrelief families.....	1, 837	528	305	147	315	177	138	123	40	64	3. 9	1. 3	. 6
\$0-\$249.....	91	33	17	9	13	5	6	7	1	1	3. 4	1. 0	. 4
\$250-\$499.....	473	168	98	53	62	35	24	22	6	5	3. 4	1. 1	. 4
\$500-\$749.....	654	205	104	54	101	57	68	36	5	24	3. 8	1. 3	. 5
\$750-\$999.....	307	69	45	17	63	35	25	32	7	14	4. 2	1. 5	. 8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	130	28	17	7	35	14	6	9	5	9	4. 2	1. 2	1. 0
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	64	8	11	2	19	5	1	4	9	5	4. 6	1. 2	1. 4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	41	10	6	---	6	8	3	3	2	3	4. 4	1. 3	1. 1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	27	1	4	3	3	6	3	4	2	1	4. 9	1. 7	1. 2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	15	3	2	---	3	4	1	1	---	1	4. 4	1. 4	1. 0
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	16	2	1	1	1	5	1	2	2	1	5. 2	1. 7	1. 5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	10	1	---	1	3	2	---	2	1	---	4. 7	1. 3	1. 4
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	3	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	3. 3	---	1. 3
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	(*)	---	(*)
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	2	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$10,000 and over 3.....	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	(*)	(*)	(*)

1 Family type:

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

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

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

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2—		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
<i>Wage earner</i>													
All nonrelief families.....	1,602	457	272	134	272	153	122	104	29	59	3.9	1.3	0.6
\$0-\$249.....	79	27	14	9	12	5	6	6	5	5	3.5	1.1	.4
\$250-\$499.....	443	150	94	51	60	35	23	20	5	5	3.5	1.1	.4
\$500-\$749.....	605	190	96	51	89	55	63	33	5	23	3.8	1.3	.5
\$750-\$999.....	271	61	39	15	55	31	22	29	7	12	4.2	1.5	.7
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	103	17	14	5	30	11	5	9	4	8	4.4	1.3	1.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	45	3	8	2	14	4	1	3	6	4	4.7	1.2	1.5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	26	6	3	2	5	5	1	2	1	3	4.6	1.3	1.3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	13	2	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	4.9	1.4	1.5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	9	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3.8	1.0	.8
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	7.0	2.3	2.7
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5.3	1.3	2.0
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$10,000 and over.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)
<i>Clerical</i>													
All nonrelief families.....	41	11	4	1	11	3	4	3	2	2	4.0	1.1	.9
\$0-\$249.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$250-\$499.....	4	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2.0	(*)	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	6	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	4.1	1.3	.8
\$750-\$999.....	7	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	5.3	1.7	1.6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	7	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2.8	.3	.5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5.3	2.3	1.0
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4.3	1.1	1.2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$10,000 and over.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)

See footnotes at end of table.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

TABLE 1A.—Family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, 1935-36—Continued
 [Negro nonrelief families, including husband and wife, both native born]

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2—			
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		Under 16 (13)	16 and over (14)	
<i>Independent business</i>														
All nonrelief families.....	94	28	14	8	16	8	4	10	5	1	3.8	1.1	.7	
\$0-\$249.....	5	2	1					1	1		3.7	.7	1.0	
\$250-\$499.....	17	8	3	2	1			2	1		3.3	.8	.5	
\$500-\$749.....	26	9	4	2	5	1	3	1		1	3.7	1.3	.4	
\$750-\$999.....	11	3	3	2			1	2			3.9	1.2	.7	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	6	3		1	1	1					3.4	.5	.9	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	8	1	1		3	1		1	1		4.4	1.3	1.1	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	8	2	2		1	1		1	1		4.0	.9	1.1	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1			1							(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2				1	1					(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	3				1	1		1			5.4	1.7	1.7	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	3				1	1			1		4.3	.3	2.0	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....														
\$3,500-\$3,999.....														
\$4,000-\$4,499.....														
\$4,500-\$4,999.....														
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	2				2						(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	1					1					(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$10,000 and over 3.....	1							1			(*)	(*)	(*)	
<i>Independent professional</i>														
All nonrelief families.....	13	5		1	1	1	2	3			4.4	1.7	.7	
\$0-\$249.....														
\$250-\$499.....														
\$500-\$749.....	1	1									(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$750-\$999.....	2	1				1					(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1	1									(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....														
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1	1						1	1		5.0	2.7	.3	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3	1						1	1		(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2										(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1							1	1		(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1			1							(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....														
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	1				1						(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$4,000-\$4,499.....														
\$4,500-\$4,999.....														
\$5,000-\$7,499.....														
\$7,500-\$9,999.....														
\$10,000 and over.....														
<i>Salaried business</i>														
All nonrelief families.....	9	5			3		1				3.0	.6	.4	
\$0-\$249.....														
\$250-\$499.....	2	1			1						(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$500-\$749.....	2				1		1				(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$750-\$999.....	1	1									(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....														
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1	1									(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1	1									(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....														
\$2,000-\$2,249.....														
\$2,250-\$2,499.....														
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	1			1						(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....														
\$3,500-\$3,999.....														
\$4,000-\$4,499.....														
\$4,500-\$4,999.....														
\$5,000-\$7,499.....														
\$7,500-\$9,999.....														
\$10,000 and over.....														

See footnotes at end of table.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 1—		
	All (2)	I (3)	II (4)	III (5)	IV (6)	V (7)	VI (8)	VII (9)	VIII (10)	Other (11)	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16 (13)	16 and over (14)
<i>Salaried professional</i>													
All nonrelief families.....	66	13	14	3	11	11	5	3	4	2	4.2	1.4	.8
\$0-\$249.....	1	1									(*)		
\$250-\$499.....	4	2	1				1				3.2	1.2	
\$500-\$749.....	12	4	3	1	2	1		1			3.5	1.3	.2
\$750-\$999.....	14	1	3		5	3	1	1			4.1	1.2	.9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	11	3	1	1	2	1	1		1	1	4.5	1.8	.7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	9	2	2		2				2	1	4.4	1.1	1.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	5		1			2	2				4.8	2.2	.6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	7		2			3		1	1		4.9	1.6	1.3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....													
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	3		1	1		1					4.0	1.3	.7
\$2,500-\$2,999.....													
\$3,000-\$3,499.....													
\$3,500-\$3,999.....													
\$4,000-\$4,499.....													
\$4,500-\$4,999.....													
\$5,000-\$7,499.....													
\$7,500-\$9,999.....													
\$10,000 and over.....													
<i>Other 4</i>													
All nonrelief families.....	12	9	1		1	1					2.5	.3	.2
\$0-\$249.....	4	3	1								2.2	.2	
\$250-\$499.....	3	3									2.1	.1	
\$500-\$749.....	2	1			1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	1	1									(*)		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	2	1				1					(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....													
\$1,500-\$1,749.....													
\$1,750-\$1,999.....													
\$2,000-\$2,249.....													
\$2,250-\$2,499.....													
\$2,500-\$2,999.....													
\$3,000-\$3,499.....													
\$3,500-\$3,999.....													
\$4,000-\$4,499.....													
\$4,500-\$4,999.....													
\$5,000-\$7,499.....													
\$7,500-\$9,999.....													
\$10,000 and over.....													

For footnotes 1 and 2, see table 1 on p. 270.

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

4 This group contains 4 families engaged in farming, a group too small to be separately classified, and families having no gainfully employed members.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
All families.....	2, 294	2, 284	224	483	448	35
Relief families.....	457	455	41	50	46	4
Nonrelief families.....	1, 837	1, 829	183	433	402	31
\$0-\$249.....	91	89	11	8	6	2
\$250-\$499.....	473	471	30	43	39	4
\$500-\$749.....	654	652	56	88	82	6
\$750-\$999.....	307	307	33	103	99	4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	130	128	17	60	53	7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	64	64	11	40	38	2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	41	41	10	30	27	3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	27	27	6	19	18	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	15	15	2	11	11	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	16	16	2	12	11	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	10	10	2	10	9	1
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	4	4	2	4	4	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1	1	-----	1	1	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	4	4	1	4	4	-----

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."

² Includes 221 families, 180 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings and no business losses met from family funds; 2 families, both of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds and no money income other than earnings, and 1 family which was nonrelief, which had both money income and business losses met from family funds. There were, therefore, 222 families, 181 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings, whether or not they had business losses met from family funds; and there were 3 families, all of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds, whether or not they had money income other than earnings. These latter 3 families were found in the following income classes: \$250-\$499, 1; \$2,250-\$2,499, 1; \$2,500-\$2,999, 1. See glossary for definitions of "money income other than earnings" and "business losses."

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

⁴ Includes families with losses from owned homes, as well as families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period. There were 33 families, 29 of which were nonrelief, with losses from owned homes (i. e., families whose estimated rental value was less than estimated expenses). The latter 29 families were found in the following income classes: \$250-\$499, 6; \$500-\$749, 6; \$750-\$999, 7; \$1,000-\$1,249, 4; \$1,250-\$1,499, 2; \$1,500-\$1,749, 1; \$1,750-\$1,999, 1; \$2,250-\$2,499, 1; \$5,000 and over, 1. Excludes 2 families whose estimated rental value of owned homes was equal to estimated expenses.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Total (2)	Average family income					
		Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
All families.....	⁵ \$672	\$649	\$632	\$17	\$23	\$20	\$3
Relief families.....	386	379	368	11	7	6	1
Nonrelief families.....	⁵ 743	716	698	18	27	24	3
\$0-\$249.....	183	179	173	6	4	4	(**)
\$250-\$499.....	383	377	372	5	6	6	(**)
\$500-\$749.....	620	609	596	13	11	10	1
\$750-\$999.....	858	826	808	18	32	29	3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,117	1,058	1,002	56	59	52	7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,388	1,310	1,270	40	78	72	6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,591	1,459	1,392	67	132	110	22
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,850	1,704	1,609	95	146	124	22
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2,117	1,967	1,954	13	150	150	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2,363	2,230	2,214	16	133	116	17
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,728	2,499	2,499	(**)	229	194	35
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	3,454	3,164	3,015	149	290	290	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	-----	(*)	(*)	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	8,324	8,082	8,049	33	242	242	-----

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

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

⁵ Median income for all families was \$576; for nonrelief families, \$636.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

**\$0.50 or less.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
<i>Wage earner</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	1,602	1,602	152	297	278	19
\$0-\$499.....	522	522	35	45	40	5
\$500-\$999.....	876	876	82	149	140	9
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	148	148	22	67	63	4
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	39	39	9	24	23	1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	15	15	3	10	10	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	2	2	1	2	2	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Clerical</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	41	41	4	30	30	-----
\$0-\$499.....	6	6	1	1	1	-----
\$500-\$999.....	13	13	1	10	10	-----
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	8	8	-----	7	7	-----
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	3	3	-----	2	2	-----
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	9	9	1	8	8	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	2	2	1	2	2	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Business and professional</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	182	182	19	101	89	12
\$0-\$499.....	29	29	1	3	2	1
\$500-\$999.....	69	69	4	30	29	1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	36	36	4	25	20	5
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	26	26	7	23	20	3
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	17	17	2	15	13	2
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	1	1	-----	1	1	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	4	4	1	4	4	-----
<i>Other</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	12	4	8	5	5	-----

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

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

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Total (2)	Average family income					
		Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
<i>Wage earner</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	⁵ \$672	\$653	\$637	\$16	\$19	\$18	\$1
\$0-\$499.....	354	349	344	5	5	5	(**)
\$500-\$999.....	694	680	665	15	14	13	1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,193	1,134	1,092	42	59	57	2
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1,678	1,584	1,490	94	94	92	2
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,266	2,135	2,112	23	131	131	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Clerical</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	⁵ 1,339	1,249	1,245	4	90	90	-----
\$0-\$499.....	318	287	285	2	31	31	-----
\$500-\$999.....	792	714	712	2	78	78	-----
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,177	1,107	1,107	-----	70	70	-----
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1,930	1,841	1,841	-----	89	89	-----
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,341	2,215	2,222	-7	126	126	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Business and professional</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	⁵ 1,246	1,156	1,136	20	90	72	18
\$0-\$499.....	323	319	324	-5	4	3	1
\$500-\$999.....	706	667	662	5	39	35	4
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,271	1,183	1,141	42	88	61	27
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1,690	1,481	1,420	61	209	153	56
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,457	2,248	2,238	10	209	175	34
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	8,324	8,082	8,049	33	242	242	-----
<i>Other</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	502	472	125	347	30	30	-----

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

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

⁵ Median incomes were as follows: Wage-earner families, \$659; clerical families, \$1,094; business and professional families, \$949.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

**\$0.50 or less.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from 1—		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders 2 (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work 3 (9)
All families.....	2,294	2,284	2,280	253	142	\$632	\$620	\$12
Relief families.....	457	455	454	40	41	368	359	9
Nonrelief families.....	1,837	1,829	1,826	213	101	698	685	13
\$0-\$249.....	91	89	89	6	9	173	166	7
\$250-\$499.....	473	471	469	52	25	372	363	9
\$500-\$749.....	654	652	651	74	44	596	585	11
\$750-\$999.....	307	307	307	41	14	808	793	15
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	130	128	128	12	7	1,002	989	13
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	64	64	64	11	1	1,270	1,246	24
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	41	41	41	6	1	1,392	1,365	27
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	27	27	27	4	-----	1,609	1,600	9
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	15	15	15	1	-----	1,954	1,937	17
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	16	16	16	3	-----	2,214	2,202	12
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	10	10	10	1	-----	2,499	2,477	22
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	4	4	4	2	-----	3,015	2,994	21
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1	1	1	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	4	4	4	-----	-----	8,049	8,049	-----

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

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

³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in home such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all families from other work not attributable to individuals were \$4.00.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from 1—		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders 2 (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work 3 (9)
<i>Wage earner</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	1, 602	1, 602	1, 600	175	95	\$637	\$626	\$11
\$0-\$499.....	522	522	521	50	30	344	337	7
\$500-\$999.....	876	876	875	101	56	665	653	12
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	148	148	148	17	8	1, 092	1, 074	18
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	39	39	39	5	1	1, 490	1, 473	17
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	15	15	15	1	—	2, 112	2, 107	5
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	2	2	2	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Clerical</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	41	41	41	4	—	1, 245	1, 238	7
\$0-\$499.....	6	6	6	—	—	285	285	—
\$500-\$999.....	13	13	13	2	—	712	703	9
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	8	8	8	1	—	1, 107	1, 092	15
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	3	3	3	—	—	1, 841	1, 841	—
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	9	9	9	—	—	2, 222	2, 222	—
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	2	2	2	1	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Business and professional</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	182	182	181	32	6	1, 136	1, 114	22
\$0-\$499.....	29	29	28	6	4	324	287	37
\$500-\$999.....	69	69	69	12	2	662	644	18
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	36	36	36	5	—	1, 141	1, 123	18
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	26	26	26	5	—	1, 420	1, 391	29
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	17	17	17	4	—	2, 238	2, 201	37
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	1	1	1	—	—	(*)	(*)	—
\$5,000 and over.....	4	4	4	—	—	8, 049	8, 049	—
<i>Other</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	12	4	4	2	—	125	123	2

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

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

3 Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in home such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all nonrelief families from other work not attributable to individuals were as follows: Wage-earner families, \$4; clerical families, none; business and professional families, \$2.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners					Average weeks of employment of principal earners ¹ (8)	Average earnings of principal earners ²	
		All ³ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others			All (9)	Husbands (10)
					Male (6)	Female (7)			
<i>All occupations</i>									
All families.....	2, 294	2, 280	2, 026	176	56	22	48	\$512	\$539
Relief families.....	457	454	382	53	12	7	42	284	298
Nonrelief families ⁴	1, 837	1, 826	1, 644	123	44	15	49	568	595
\$0-\$249.....	91	89	59	26	2	2	38	132	134
\$250-\$499.....	473	469	404	56	5	4	47	311	327
\$500-\$749.....	654	651	605	29	15	2	50	499	512
\$750-\$999.....	307	307	294	4	4	1	51	650	658
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	130	128	115	4	3	1	50	786	810
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	64	64	57	2	3	2	49	873	904
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	41	41	37	1	3	-----	50	1, 093	1, 134
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	27	27	26	-----	1	-----	52	1, 344	1, 326
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	15	15	14	-----	1	-----	52	1, 782	1, 858
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	16	16	15	-----	1	-----	52	1, 780	1, 837
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	10	10	10	-----	-----	-----	52	2, 056	2, 056
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	4	4	4	-----	-----	-----	50	2, 250	2, 250
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1	1	-----	-----	1	-----	(*)	(*)	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	4	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	52	7, 790	7, 790
<i>Wage earner</i>									
All nonrelief families.....	1, 602	1, 600	1, 437	111	42	10	49	513	537
\$0-\$499.....	522	521	428	81	6	6	45	284	305
\$500-\$999.....	376	375	326	26	10	4	50	546	558
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	148	148	133	4	11	-----	50	796	822
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	39	39	36	-----	3	-----	50	1, 194	1, 235
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	15	15	13	-----	2	-----	52	1, 740	1, 881
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	2	2	1	-----	1	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Clerical</i>									
All nonrelief families.....	41	41	38	1	2	-----	51	1, 121	1, 150
\$0-\$499.....	6	6	5	-----	1	-----	47	257	288
\$500-\$999.....	13	13	12	1	-----	-----	52	618	639
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	8	8	8	-----	-----	-----	52	936	936
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	3	3	2	-----	1	-----	52	1, 800	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	9	9	9	-----	-----	-----	52	2, 158	2, 158
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	2	2	2	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Business and professional</i>									
All nonrelief families.....	182	181	165	11	-----	5	50	939	981
\$0-\$499.....	29	28	27	1	-----	-----	49	267	270
\$500-\$999.....	69	69	60	7	-----	2	49	552	574
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	36	36	31	2	-----	3	49	869	899
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	26	26	25	1	-----	-----	51	1, 121	1, 135
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	17	17	17	-----	-----	-----	52	1, 780	1, 780
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....	4	4	4	-----	-----	-----	52	7, 790	7, 790

¹ Averages in this column are based on the number of principal earners reporting weeks of employment.

² Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in columns (3) and (4).

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

⁴ Includes 12 families classified in the occupational group, "Other." These families had 4 principal earners.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners							Families with more than one earner as percentage of families with any individual earner ¹ (11)	Average number of supplementary earners per family ² (12)	
		One only					Two (8)	Three (9)			Four or more (10)
		Any family member (3)	Husband (4)	Wife (5)	Other						
					Male (6)	Female (7)					
All families.....	2,294	948	896	46	4	2	1,021	219	92	58	0.77
Relief families.....	457	180	159	20	-----	1	201	47	26	60	.83
Nonrelief families...	1,837	768	737	26	4	1	820	172	66	58	.76
\$0-\$249.....	91	37	28	9	-----	-----	45	5	2	58	.68
\$250-\$499.....	473	211	202	9	-----	-----	225	26	7	55	.64
\$500-\$749.....	654	274	268	4	2	-----	323	44	10	58	.68
\$750-\$999.....	307	118	114	2	1	1	132	42	15	62	.87
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	130	51	50	1	-----	-----	42	23	12	60	.98
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	64	20	19	1	-----	-----	21	10	13	69	1.30
\$1,500-\$1,746.....	41	19	19	-----	-----	-----	13	6	3	54	.90
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	27	11	10	-----	1	-----	8	7	1	(†)	.92
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	15	12	12	-----	-----	-----	1	1	1	(†)	.40
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	16	8	8	-----	-----	-----	3	4	1	(†)	1.06
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	10	4	4	-----	-----	-----	5	1	-----	(†)	.70
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	2	-----	(†)	1.50
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	(†)	(*)
\$5,000 and over	4	3	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	(†)	.50

¹ This percentage was computed by dividing the sum of columns (8), (9), (10) by column (4), of table 3 on p. 278.

² Based on the number of families with individual earners, column (4), of table 3 on p. 278.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners				Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners ¹ (12)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (13)
		Any (3)	One only		More than one ³ (6)	All (7)	Husbands (8)	Wives (9)	Others ⁴			
			Any family member (4)	Husband (5)					Male (10)	Female (11)		
All families.....	2,294	2,280	948	896	1,332	1,759	180	976	290	308	\$145	\$111
Relief families.....	457	454	180	159	274	376	46	190	70	70	93	76
Nonrelief families.....	1,837	1,826	768	737	1,058	1,383	134	786	225	238	159	120
\$0-\$249.....	91	89	37	28	52	61	21	24	8	8	54	36
\$250-\$499.....	473	469	211	202	258	300	49	189	25	37	86	55
\$500-\$749.....	654	651	274	268	377	443	33	303	41	66	131	89
\$750-\$999.....	307	307	118	114	189	267	8	149	56	54	164	143
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	130	128	51	50	77	126	12	54	33	27	221	214
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	64	64	20	19	44	83	4	30	25	24	288	373
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	41	41	19	19	22	37	4	15	9	9	302	273
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	27	27	11	10	16	25	-----	11	8	6	277	256
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	15	15	12	12	3	6	1	1	4	-----	385	154
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	16	16	8	8	8	17	1	4	8	4	397	422
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	10	10	4	4	6	7	-----	4	3	-----	599	420
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	4	4	-----	-----	4	6	-----	2	2	2	494	742
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1	1	-----	-----	1	3	1	-----	2	-----	694	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....	4	4	3	3	1	2	-----	-----	1	1	(*)	260

¹ Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (7).

² Averages in this column are based on the number of families as shown in column (2).

³ Families that have supplementary earners.

⁴ Includes 22 males and 17 females under 16 years of age.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners ¹ (11)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (12)
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one ³ (5)	All (6)	Husbands (7)	Wives (8)	Others ⁴			
								Male (9)	Female (10)		
<i>Wage earner</i>											
All nonrelief families...	1,602	1,600	647	953	1,246	120	723	194	209	\$147	\$114
\$0-\$499	522	521	227	294	343	68	203	29	43	82	54
\$500-\$999	876	875	348	527	662	33	428	87	114	142	108
\$1,000-\$1,499	148	148	47	101	178	13	72	52	41	232	279
\$1,500-\$1,999	39	39	17	22	41	3	16	11	11	266	280
\$2,000-\$2,999	15	15	8	7	17	2	3	12	-----	324	367
\$3,000-\$4,999	2	2	-----	2	5	1	1	3	-----	499	(*)
\$5,000 and over	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Clerical</i>											
All nonrelief families...	41	41	25	16	18	2	10	3	3	266	117
\$0-\$499	6	6	4	2	2	1	1	-----	-----	(*)	27
\$500-\$999	13	13	7	6	8	1	4	2	1	138	85
\$1,000-\$1,499	8	8	5	3	3	-----	2	1	-----	417	156
\$1,500-\$1,999	3	3	2	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	(*)	40
\$2,000-\$2,999	9	9	7	2	2	-----	1	-----	-----	(*)	63
\$3,000-\$4,999	2	2	-----	2	2	-----	1	-----	-----	(*)	(*)
\$5,000 and over	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Business and professional</i>											
All nonrelief families...	182	181	94	87	117	12	52	28	25	279	180
\$0-\$499	29	28	15	13	15	1	9	4	1	55	29
\$500-\$999	69	69	37	32	39	7	19	8	5	164	93
\$1,000-\$1,499	36	36	19	17	28	3	10	5	10	328	255
\$1,500-\$1,999	26	26	11	15	20	1	9	6	4	353	272
\$2,000-\$2,999	17	17	9	8	11	-----	5	3	3	553	422
\$3,000-\$4,999	1	1	-----	1	2	-----	-----	1	1	(*)	260
\$5,000 and over	4	4	3	1	2	-----	-----	1	1	(*)	(*)
<i>Other</i>											
All nonrelief families...	12	4	2	2	2	-----	1	-----	1	(*)	20

¹ Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (6).

² Averages in this column are based on the number of families as shown in column (2).

³ Families that have supplementary earners.

⁴ Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Wage-earner families, 14 males and 11 females; clerical families, 1 male and no females; business and professional families, 2 males and 2 females.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families with any supplementary earners (2)	Average earnings of supplementary earners (3)	Number of supplementary earners with earnings of—														
			Any amount (4)	Under \$50 (5)	\$50-\$99 (6)	\$100-\$199 (7)	\$200-\$299 (8)	\$300-\$399 (9)	\$400-\$499 (10)	\$500-\$599 (11)	\$600-\$699 (12)	\$700-\$799 (13)	\$800-\$899 (14)	\$900-\$999 (15)	\$1,000-\$1,499 (16)	\$1,500-\$1,999 (17)	\$2,000 and over (18)
All families.....	1,332	\$145	1,759	352	394	583	267	74	45	24	5	9	1	1	3	1	-----
Relief families.....	274	93	376	119	113	109	30	2	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nonrelief families.....	1,058	159	1,383	233	281	474	237	72	42	24	5	9	1	1	3	1	-----
\$0-\$249.....	52	54	61	26	30	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$250-\$499.....	258	86	300	79	99	116	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$500-\$749.....	377	131	443	68	90	190	86	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$750-\$999.....	189	164	267	36	32	102	73	19	4	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	77	221	126	7	16	33	39	12	14	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	44	288	83	4	5	14	21	16	14	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	22	302	37	3	1	8	6	8	5	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	16	277	25	5	4	3	4	4	-----	-----	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	3	385	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	8	397	17	3	1	2	2	2	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	599	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	4	494	6	1	-----	-----	-----	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1	694	3	-----	2	-----	-----	1	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	1	(*)	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Principal earners by age groups												Supplementary earners by age groups												
	Any (2)	Under 20 (3)	20-24 (4)	25-29 (5)	30-34 (6)	35-39 (7)	40-44 (8)	45-49 (9)	50-54 (10)	55-59 (11)	60-64 (12)	65 and over (13)	Any (14)	Under 20 (15)	20-24 (16)	25-29 (17)	30-34 (18)	35-39 (19)	40-44 (20)	45-49 (21)	50-54 (22)	55-59 (23)	60-64 (24)	65 and over (25)	
	Number of husbands ¹																								
All families.....	2, 010	1	149	317	238	320	300	278	184	90	77	56	178	-----	8	19	12	22	24	32	28	15	8	10	
Relief families.....	380	-----	21	50	44	50	56	51	44	24	19	21	46	-----	1	1	3	8	11	6	10	3	1	2	
Nonrelief families.....	1, 630	1	128	267	194	270	244	227	140	66	58	35	132	-----	7	18	9	14	13	26	18	12	7	8	
\$0-\$249.....	59	-----	10	14	4	7	7	11	3	1	-----	2	20	-----	1	4	5	3	2	3	-----	1	1	4	
\$250-\$499.....	399	-----	53	76	60	55	48	41	27	11	19	9	49	-----	4	5	3	6	6	8	6	7	-----	4	
\$500-\$749.....	600	1	55	124	77	103	87	65	41	18	17	12	32	-----	-----	5	1	3	5	6	8	2	1	1	
\$750-\$999.....	293	-----	7	37	31	64	48	49	27	16	11	3	8	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	2	1	2	1	-----	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	114	-----	-----	11	13	17	20	20	16	7	4	6	12	-----	-----	4	-----	1	-----	3	1	-----	3	-----	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	57	-----	1	4	4	9	13	13	7	5	1	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	36	-----	2	-----	1	6	9	7	4	3	2	2	4	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	1	-----	-----	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	26	-----	-----	1	1	6	6	8	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	14	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	2	6	1	2	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	2	3	7	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	9	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	2	3	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	
\$5,000 and over.....	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
	Average earnings of husbands ²																								
All nonrelief families.....	\$595	(*)	\$417	\$502	\$552	\$587	\$619	\$704	\$716	\$648	\$756	\$515	\$186	-----	\$246	\$198	\$78	\$172	\$142	\$182	\$162	\$174	\$193	\$400	

¹ Excludes 16 principal earners and 2 supplementary earners who did not report age.

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

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Principal earners by age groups											Supplementary earners by age groups												
	Any (2)	Un- der 20 (3)	20-24 (4)	25-29 (5)	30-34 (6)	35-39 (7)	40-44 (8)	45-49 (9)	50-54 (10)	55-59 (11)	60-64 (12)	65 and over (13)	Any (14)	Un- der 20 (15)	20-24 (16)	25-29 (17)	30-34 (18)	35-39 (19)	40-44 (20)	45-49 (21)	50-54 (22)	55-59 (23)	60-64 (24)	65 and over (25)
	Number of wives ¹																							
All families.....	176	-----	15	25	23	45	19	24	15	4	5	1	974	15	159	193	164	179	115	77	43	16	8	5
Relief families.....	53	-----	2	5	8	15	6	4	7	3	2	1	189	4	22	28	33	33	25	23	14	6	1	-----
Nonrelief families.....	123	-----	13	20	15	30	13	20	8	1	3	-----	785	11	137	165	131	146	90	54	29	10	7	-----
\$0-\$249.....	26	-----	6	6	3	3	2	3	1	-----	2	-----	24	1	5	7	-----	4	5	1	-----	1	-----	-----
\$250-\$499.....	56	-----	4	7	7	14	7	11	4	1	-----	-----	188	6	45	38	25	21	19	15	11	2	3	3
\$500-\$749.....	29	-----	2	5	3	8	4	4	3	-----	-----	-----	303	2	65	76	55	48	29	13	8	3	3	1
\$750-\$999.....	5	-----	-----	-----	1	3	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	149	1	13	28	33	43	13	13	2	2	1	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	4	-----	1	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	54	-----	3	8	8	13	12	5	3	1	-----	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	30	-----	4	6	5	4	6	3	2	-----	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	15	1	1	3	5	2	1	2	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	11	-----	1	-----	5	3	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	3	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	1	1	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Average earnings of wives ²																							
All nonrelief families	\$253	-----	\$216	\$240	\$261	\$282	\$239	\$259	\$277	(*)	\$113	-----	\$149	\$99	\$121	\$138	\$174	\$167	\$143	\$150	\$192	\$162	\$140	\$63

¹ Excludes 2 supplementary earners who did not report age.
² Averages for each age group are based on the corresponding numbers of wives in the upper section of the table; the 2 averages for all age groups combined are based on the corresponding total numbers of wives, including those who did not report age.
* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from—					Average money income, other than earnings, received from ² —					
		Any source (3)	Rent from property (net) (4)	Interest and dividends (5)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (6)	Gifts for current use (7)	All sources (8)	Rent from property (net) (9)	Interest and dividends (10)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (11)	Gifts for current use (12)	Miscellaneous sources ³ (13)
All families.....	2,294	222	34	3	67	52	\$17	\$2	(**)	\$6	\$1	\$8
Relief families.....	457	41	1	1	9	14	11	(**)	(**)	3	1	7
Nonrelief families.....	1,837	181	33	2	58	38	18	3	(**)	7	1	7
\$0-\$249.....	91	11	2	-----	3	7	6	2	-----	2	2	-----
\$250-\$499.....	473	29	1	-----	12	11	5	(**)	-----	3	1	1
\$500-\$749.....	654	56	7	-----	21	12	13	1	-----	7	1	4
\$750-\$999.....	307	33	4	1	10	3	18	(**)	-----	5	(**)	12
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	130	17	6	-----	6	1	55	16	-----	30	(**)	9
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	64	11	3	-----	3	1	41	12	-----	4	2	23
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	41	10	2	1	1	1	66	15	1	(**)	(**)	50
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	27	6	3	-----	-----	-----	94	10	-----	-----	-----	84
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	15	2	1	-----	-----	1	13	7	-----	-----	6	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	16	2	1	-----	1	-----	17	3	-----	14	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	10	1	1	-----	-----	-----	(**)	(**)	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	4	2	1	-----	1	1	150	86	-----	50	14	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	4	1	1	-----	-----	-----	35	35	-----	-----	-----	-----

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

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

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

**\$0.50 or less.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families		Homes free from mortgage					Mortgaged homes						
	All (2)	Owning homes ¹ (3)	Families owning homes free from mortgage		Average rental value ² (6)	Average expense ³ (7)	Average non-money income ⁴ (8)	Families owning mortgaged homes		Average rental value ² (11)	Average expense ³		Average non-money income ⁴ (14)	Interest as percentage of rental value (15)
			Number (4)	Percentage ⁵ (5)				Number (9)	Percentage ⁵ (10)		Interest (12)	Other (13)		
	(2)	(3)			(4)	(5)	(6)			(7)			(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
All families.....	2, 294	448	261	58	\$221	\$77	\$144	187	42	\$217	\$83	\$76	\$58	38
Relief families.....	457	46	20	44	170	68	102	26	56	162	64	66	32	39
Nonrelief families.....	1, 837	402	241	60	225	78	47	161	40	226	86	78	62	38
\$0-\$249.....	91	6	5	(†)	95	41	54	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30
\$250-\$499.....	473	39	17	44	158	66	92	22	56	159	47	66	46	30
\$500-\$749.....	654	82	52	63	165	67	98	30	37	180	76	70	34	42
\$750-\$999.....	307	99	52	52	199	75	124	47	48	210	80	75	55	38
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	130	53	36	68	242	80	162	17	32	259	118	84	57	46
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	64	38	21	55	237	80	157	17	45	248	90	82	76	36
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	41	27	16	(†)	315	94	221	11	(†)	265	93	85	87	35
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	27	18	16	(†)	301	91	210	2	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	68
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	15	11	9	(†)	320	94	226	2	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	16	11	7	(†)	308	92	216	4	(†)	300	122	90	88	40
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	10	9	4	(†)	375	104	271	5	(†)	366	92	103	171	25
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	4	4	4	(†)	399	109	290	—	(†)	—	—	—	—	—
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1	1	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	—	(†)	—	—	—	—	—
\$5,000 and over.....	4	4	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(†)	620	241	146	233	39

¹ Includes all families occupying owned homes at any time during the report year, but excludes 2 families whose expenses exactly equaled the annual rental value of their homes. Data for the latter families, however, are included in the computation of averages.

² Based on estimate made by home owner, for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. This period averages, in general, approximately 12 months.

³ Expense for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Expense other than interest, columns (7) and (13), estimated on basis of average relationship between rental value and expense.

⁴ Nonmoney income for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Obtained by deducting estimated expense (including interest) from rental value.

⁵ Based on number of families owning homes, column (3).

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families (2)	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes ² (5)	Number of home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of—											
		Number (3)	Percentage ³ (4)		Under \$5 (6)	\$5-\$9 (7)	\$10-\$14 (8)	\$15-\$19 (9)	\$20-\$24 (10)	\$25-\$29 (11)	\$30-\$34 (12)	\$35-\$39 (13)	\$40-\$44 (14)	\$45-\$54 (15)	\$55-\$74 (16)	\$75 and over (17)
All families.....	2,238	447	20	\$18.40	1	24	128	109	79	49	25	18	4	8	1	1
Relief families.....	443	46	10	13.80		3	21	13	7	1	1					
Nonrelief families.....	1,795	401	22	18.90	1	21	107	96	72	48	24	18	4	8	1	1
\$0-\$249.....	87	6	7	10.50	1		4	1								
\$250-\$499.....	456	39	9	13.50		1	23	10	4	1						
\$500-\$749.....	636	82	13	14.50		10	32	23	10	5	1					
\$750-\$999.....	305	99	32	17.00		5	32	25	21	11						
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	129	53	41	20.80		2	9	15	9	5	8					
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	41	37	58	19.90				3	10	5	3					
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	64	27	66	24.60		1	4	13	9	6	3		1			
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	27	15	(†)	24.80				3	3	3	3					
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	15	11	(†)	26.40		2		1	1	3	3					
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	16	11	(†)	25.40			1	1	1	4	1		1			
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	10	9	(†)	30.90				2	2	1	1					
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	4	4	(†)	33.20					1	3	1					
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1	1	(†)	(*)			1			1						
\$5,000 and over.....	4	4	(†)	46.20					1		1		1			1

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

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

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

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families (2)	Renting families		Average monthly rent ² (5)	Number of renting families reporting monthly rent of—												
		Number (3)	Percentage ³ (4)		Under \$5 (6)	\$5-\$9 (7)	\$10-\$14 (8)	\$15-\$19 (9)	\$20-\$24 (10)	\$25-\$29 (11)	\$30-\$34 (12)	\$35-\$39 (13)	\$40-\$44 (14)	\$45-\$54 (15)	\$55-\$74 (16)	\$75 and over (17)	Rent free ⁴ (18)
All families.....	2,238	1,791	80	\$9.10	134	980	490	120	45	7	3	3	1	1			7
Relief families.....	443	397	90	8.10	36	256	78	19	5								3
Nonrelief families.....	1,795	1,394	78	9.30	98	724	412	101	40	7	3	3	1	1			4
\$0-\$249.....	87	81	93	6.80	15	54	11	1									
\$250-\$499.....	456	417	91	8.10	37	263	97	12	5								3
\$500-\$749.....	636	554	87	9.30	33	287	184	33	13	4							
\$750-\$999.....	305	206	68	10.40	9	90	67	27	10	1			1				1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	129	76	59	11.20	4	23	30	11	6	2							
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	64	27	42	13.00		2	15	8	1		1						
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	41	14	34	14.70		4	5	3				2					
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	27	9	(†)	21.10			2	3	2		1			1			
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	15	4	(†)	15.80			1	3									
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	16	5	(†)	20.40		1			3								
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	10	1	(†)	(*)							1	1					
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	4																
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1																
\$5,000 and over.....	4																

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

² Rent reported at date of interview. Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent, including families receiving rent free, the amount of which was estimated by the family.

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

⁴ Consists of families receiving rent as gift.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

TABLE 14A.—Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent: Number of home-owning and renting families, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by occupation and income, 1935-36 ¹

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

Income class (1)	Occupational group: Wage earner						Occupational group: Clerical						Occupational group: Business and professional					
	Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—		Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—		Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning (2)	Rent-ing (3)	Home-owning (4)	Rent-ing (5)	Rental value ³ (6)	Rent ⁴ (7)	Home-owning (8)	Rent-ing (9)	Home-owning (10)	Rent-ing (11)	Rental value ³ (12)	Rent ⁴ (13)	Home-owning (14)	Rent-ing (15)	Home-owning (16)	Rent-ing (17)	Rental value ³ (18)	Rent ⁴ (19)
All nonrelief families ¹ ...	277	1,286	18	82	\$17.10	\$9.00	30	10	75	25	\$22.30	\$10.90	89	91	49	51	\$23.80	\$13.50
\$0-\$499.....	40	462	8	92	13.10	7.80	1	5	(†)	(†)	(*)	6.00	2	26	(†)	(†)	(*)	10.00
\$500-\$999.....	140	718	16	84	15.40	9.50	10	2	(†)	(†)	19.00	(*)	29	39	43	57	17.60	11.50
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	62	85	42	58	20.40	11.00	7	1	(†)	(†)	22.80	(*)	20	16	56	44	20.00	15.30
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	23	16	59	41	22.60	13.10	2	1	(†)	(†)	(*)	(*)	20	6	(†)	(†)	27.80	28.70
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	10	5	(†)	(†)	25.50	13.60	8	1	(†)	(†)	24.80	(*)	13	4	(†)	(†)	30.40	26.20
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	2		(†)		(*)		2		(†)		(*)		1		(†)		(*)	
\$5,000 and over.....													4		(†)		46.20	

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

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

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

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

⁵ Of the families classified in the occupational group, "Other," 12 did not change their living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Of the latter group 5 families were owning families. Their average monthly rental value was \$10.40. The remaining 7 families were renting families. Their average monthly rent was \$8.30.

[†] Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

^{*} Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

TABLE 15-16.—Type of living quarters: Number and percentage of owning and renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by tenure and income, 1935-36¹

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families occupying—				Percentage of families occupying ² —			
		One-family house (3)	Two-family house (4)	Apartment (5)	Other ³ (6)	One-family house (7)	Two-family house (8)	Apartment (9)	Other ³ (10)
Owning families, all.....	447	434	4	1	8	97	1	(†)	2
Relief families.....	46	46				100			
Nonrelief families.....	401	388	4	1	8	97	1	(†)	2
\$0-\$249.....	6	6				(†)			
\$250-\$499.....	39	38			1	97			3
\$500-\$749.....	82	80	2			98	2		
\$750-\$999.....	99	97	1		1	98	1		1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	53	50	1		2	94	2		4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	37	37				100			
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	27	26			1	(†)			(†)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	18	17		1		(†)		(†)	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	11	11				(†)		(†)	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	11	11				(†)			
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	9	8			1	(†)			(†)
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	4	4				(†)			
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1	1				(†)			
\$5,000 and over.....	4	2			2	(†)			(†)
Renting families, all.....	1,791	1,561	178	34	18	87	10	2	1
Relief families.....	397	349	37	8	3	88	9	2	1
Nonrelief families.....	1,394	1,212	141	26	15	87	10	2	1
\$0-\$249.....	81	68	10	3		84	12	4	
\$250-\$499.....	417	358	41	13	5	86	10	3	1
\$500-\$749.....	554	489	53	8	4	88	10	1	1
\$750-\$999.....	206	176	24	2	4	85	12	1	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	76	65	10		1	86	13		1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	27	24	2		1	(†)	(†)		(†)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	14	13	1			(†)	(†)		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	9	9				(†)			
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	4	4				(†)			
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	5	5				(†)			
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1	1				(†)			
\$3,000-\$3,999.....									
\$4,000-\$4,999.....									
\$5,000 and over.....									

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

² Percentages are based on number of families in each class, column (2).

³ Includes dwelling units in business buildings, other types of living quarters not elsewhere specified, and unknown types of living quarters.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

‡ 0.5 percent or less.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families having in the household nonfamily members of specified type ¹								Average number of nonfamily members of specified type ² (based on families having such members)							
		Any non-family member (3)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (8)	Tourists and transients (9)	Guests (10)	All non-family members (11)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (16)	Tourists and transients (17)	Guests (18)
			Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (4)	Other roomers with board (5)	Roomers without board (6)	Paid help (7)					Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (12)	Other roomers with board (13)	Roomers without board (14)	Paid help (15)			
All families	2,294	392	6	35	219	4	5	2	151	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	(*)	0.1
Relief families	457	56	-----	1	39	-----	-----	-----	18	.8	-----	(*)	1.1	-----	-----	-----	.1
Nonrelief families	1,837	336	6	34	180	4	5	2	133	.9	.7	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.0	(*)	.1
\$0-\$249	91	10	-----	3	4	-----	-----	-----	3	.5	-----	1.1	.3	-----	-----	-----	.4
\$250-\$499	473	81	1	6	48	-----	-----	1	28	.8	(*)	1.5	1.0	-----	(*)	(*)	.1
\$500-\$749	654	112	4	6	68	-----	2	-----	41	.8	.7	1.1	1.1	-----	-----	-----	.1
\$750-\$999	307	59	-----	8	32	-----	-----	2	25	1.1	-----	.9	1.6	-----	(*)	-----	.1
\$1,000-\$1,249	130	27	1	4	7	2	1	-----	15	.7	(*)	1.0	1.3	(*)	(*)	-----	.1
\$1,250-\$1,499	64	14	-----	1	10	-----	-----	-----	3	1.6	-----	(*)	2.1	-----	-----	-----	.3
\$1,500-\$1,749	41	9	-----	2	4	-----	-----	-----	4	1.2	-----	(*)	1.8	-----	-----	-----	.2
\$1,750-\$1,999	27	8	-----	3	1	-----	-----	-----	6	.6	-----	1.2	(*)	-----	-----	-----	.1
\$2,000-\$2,249	15	4	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	3	1.2	-----	(*)	(*)	-----	-----	-----	.2
\$2,250-\$2,499	16	5	-----	-----	3	1	-----	-----	1	.8	-----	-----	.9	(*)	-----	-----	(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999	10	2	-----	-----	1	1	-----	1	-----	(*)	-----	-----	(*)	-----	(*)	-----	(*)
\$3,000-\$3,999	4	3	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	2	.6	-----	(*)	(*)	-----	-----	-----	(*)
\$4,000-\$4,999	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over	4	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	(*)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)

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

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

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number reporting age ¹ (2)	Number with ages of—								
		Under 20 (3)	20-29 (4)	30-39 (5)	40-49 (6)	50-59 (7)	60-64 (8)	65-69 (9)	70-74 (10)	75 and over (11)
Husbands										
All families.....	2,275	1	492	608	660	331	94	55	23	11
Percentage.....	100.0	(†)	21.6	28.6	29.0	14.6	4.1	2.4	1.0	0.5
Relief families.....	455		72	109	136	85	22	16	11	4
Nonrelief families.....	1,820	1	420	499	524	246	72	39	12	7
\$0-\$249.....	90		29	23	23	6		5	1	1
\$250-\$499.....	468		138	129	108	55	22	11	2	3
\$500-\$749.....	647	1	184	187	168	70	19	11	6	1
\$750-\$999.....	306		45	96	100	47	14	3		1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	129		15	31	44	25	7	4	2	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	64		5	13	31	13	2			
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	40		3	7	16	10		2		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	27		1	7	14	4		1		
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	15			1	8	3	1	2		
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	16				6	8				
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	9			2	5	2				
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	4					2	2			
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1								1	
\$5,000 and over.....	4			1	1	1	1			
Wives										
All families.....	2,284	37	777	749	503	170	32	12	4	
Percentage.....	100.0	1.6	34.0	32.8	22.0	7.5	1.4	0.5	0.2	
Relief families.....	455	7	119	166	104	47	8	4		
Nonrelief families.....	1,829	30	658	583	399	123	24	8	4	
\$0-\$249.....	91	1	42	18	21	6	3			
\$250-\$499.....	470	13	211	111	89	34	7	2	3	
\$500-\$749.....	652	12	274	215	104	37	8	2		
\$750-\$999.....	306	2	81	128	69	23	2	1		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	130	1	30	43	42	10	2	2		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	64		12	19	28	4	1			
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	41	1	3	18	14	5				
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	27		4	11	11			1		
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	15			8	6		1			
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	16			8	8					
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	9		1	4	4					
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	4				1	3				
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1								1	
\$5,000 and over.....	3				2	1				

¹ Excludes 19 husbands and 10 wives who did not report age. 10.05 percent or less.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

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

Date of end of report year (1)	All families (2)	Relief families (3)	Nonrelief families in specified occupational groups								Other (12)
			All (4)	Wage earner (5)	Clerical (6)	Business and professional					
						Independent		Salaried			
						Business (8)	Professional (9)	Business (10)	Professional (11)		
Number of families											
All dates.....	2, 294	457	1, 837	1, 602	41	182	94	13	9	66	12
Dec. 31, 1935.....	694	142	552	481	10	56	29	4	2	21	5
Jan. 31, 1936.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Feb. 29, 1936.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 31, 1936.....	39	11	28	20	.....	5	2	.....	1	2	3
Apr. 30, 1936.....	197	47	150	131	8	11	7	.....	.....	4	.....
May 31, 1936.....	356	69	287	246	11	29	16	4	1	8	1
June 30, 1936.....	722	139	583	507	10	63	28	4	5	26	3
July 31, 1936.....	227	39	188	172	2	14	11	1	.....	2	.....
Aug. 31, 1936.....	43	6	37	35	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Sept. 30, 1936.....	14	3	11	9	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Oct. 31, 1936.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 30, 1936.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage											
All dates.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dec. 31, 1935.....	30	31	30	30	24	31	31	(†)	(†)	32	(†)
Jan. 31, 1936.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Feb. 29, 1936.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 31, 1936.....	2	2	1	1	.....	3	2	.....	(†)	3	(†)
Apr. 30, 1936.....	9	10	8	8	20	6	7	.....	.....	6	.....
May 31, 1936.....	15	15	16	15	27	16	17	(†)	(†)	12	(†)
June 30, 1936.....	31	31	32	32	24	34	30	(†)	(†)	30	(†)
July 31, 1936.....	10	9	10	11	5	8	12	(†)	.....	3	.....
Aug. 31, 1936.....	2	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Sept. 30, 1936.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Oct. 31, 1936.....	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 30, 1936.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

†Percentage not computed for fewer than 30 cases.
10.5 percent or less.

MOBILE, ALA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ²		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		Under 16 (13)	16 and over (14)
All families ³	5,384	1,069	784	626	1,120	644	450	383	175	133	4.1	1.3	0.8
Relief families.....	509	78	54	42	94	76	59	67	10	29	4.7	1.8	.9
Nonrelief families.....	4,875	991	730	584	1,026	568	391	316	165	104	4.0	1.2	.8
\$0-\$249.....	46	14	3	6	9	4	3	4	-----	3	3.9	1.2	.7
\$250-\$499.....	209	60	32	21	46	13	17	15	1	4	3.7	1.2	.5
\$500-\$749.....	376	106	50	61	72	25	37	17	4	4	3.7	1.2	.5
\$750-\$999.....	654	123	137	103	102	63	65	40	7	14	4.0	1.5	.5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	599	151	106	82	97	60	58	32	11	2	3.8	1.3	.5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	491	103	67	67	94	50	45	36	21	8	4.0	1.3	.7
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	479	103	76	51	99	57	38	34	13	8	4.0	1.2	.8
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	454	89	74	55	88	64	37	31	10	6	4.0	1.3	.7
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	311	55	41	22	73	48	29	25	13	5	4.2	1.3	.9
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	280	47	42	27	73	40	14	18	11	8	4.1	1.1	1.0
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	352	47	37	36	93	54	20	33	21	11	4.4	1.2	1.2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	223	34	32	15	69	29	8	9	17	10	4.1	.9	1.3
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	117	23	12	8	31	17	5	6	10	5	4.1	.8	1.3
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	85	13	6	8	27	9	2	7	10	3	4.1	.7	1.4
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	52	5	6	5	14	11	2	2	4	3	4.5	1.1	1.4
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	111	8	7	10	33	19	10	5	10	9	4.7	1.2	1.5
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	20	5	2	5	3	2	1	-----	1	1	3.8	1.0	.8
\$10,000 and over ⁴	16	5	-----	2	3	3	-----	2	1	-----	4.0	1.1	.9

¹ Family type:

I. 2 persons. Husband and wife only.

II. 3 persons. Husband, wife, 1 child under 16, and no others.

III. 4 persons. Husband, wife, 2 children under 16, and no others.

IV. 3 or 4 persons. Husband, wife, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or no other person regardless of age.

V. 5 or 6 persons. Husband, wife, 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 other persons regardless of age.

VI. 5 or 6 persons. Husband, wife, 3 or 4 children under 16, and no others.

VII. 7 or 8 persons. Husband, wife, 1 child under 16, 4 or 5 other persons regardless of age.

VIII. 5 or 6 persons. Husband, wife, 3 or 4 persons 16 or over.

Other. 7 or more persons. All types not included in I through VIII.

² These are year-equivalent persons. The sum of columns (13) and (14) plus 2 (husband and wife) does not always equal column (12). For the methods used in deriving these averages see glossary.³ 3 families which reported a net loss are excluded from this and subsequent tables. These are families which had gross business expense and losses exceeding their gross earnings and other income.⁴ Largest income reported between \$30,000 and \$35,000.

MOBILE, ALA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
<i>Wage earner</i>													
All nonrelief families.....	2,101	383	317	272	406	252	199	164	57	51	4.1	1.3	0.8
\$0-\$249.....	24	5	2	4	4	2	3	3	-----	1	4.2	1.6	.6
\$250-\$499.....	115	33	17	12	22	9	13	8	-----	1	3.7	1.3	.4
\$500-\$749.....	245	57	39	47	41	18	23	14	2	4	3.8	1.3	.5
\$750-\$999.....	441	76	90	74	64	42	53	27	5	10	4.0	1.5	.5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	318	63	55	48	50	40	39	17	5	1	3.9	1.4	.5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	223	42	31	30	40	25	18	18	11	8	4.1	1.3	.8
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	213	36	31	17	46	34	17	22	5	5	4.3	1.4	.9
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	172	30	24	18	40	24	14	13	6	3	4.1	1.2	.9
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	108	13	11	5	31	16	12	11	7	2	4.4	1.3	1.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	78	9	5	9	21	14	2	9	5	4	4.7	1.4	1.3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	91	11	6	7	22	17	2	13	8	5	4.9	1.3	1.6
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	40	5	4	1	14	5	1	4	2	4	4.6	.8	1.8
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	16	2	1	-----	4	3	-----	3	1	2	5.2	.9	2.3
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	8	1	-----	-----	5	1	-----	1	-----	-----	4.1	.5	1.6
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	6	-----	1	-----	2	1	-----	-----	-----	1	5.2	.7	2.5
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	2	-----	-----	-----	5.0	2.7	.3
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Clerical</i>													
All nonrelief families.....	1,304	266	195	147	310	156	82	66	57	25	3.9	1.0	.9
\$0-\$249.....	6	1	-----	1	2	-----	-----	1	-----	1	4.9	1.8	1.1
\$250-\$499.....	31	8	4	3	12	2	-----	1	1	-----	3.4	.6	.8
\$500-\$749.....	43	6	3	7	17	2	6	1	1	-----	3.7	1.0	.7
\$750-\$999.....	113	20	29	17	21	12	5	5	2	2	3.8	1.2	.6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	164	50	32	20	31	10	9	8	4	-----	3.5	1.0	.5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	158	39	25	21	34	15	14	5	5	-----	3.6	1.0	.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	163	40	24	22	37	14	13	5	7	1	3.7	1.0	.7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	160	34	24	18	29	28	13	10	3	1	4.0	1.2	.8
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	107	20	14	12	23	19	6	8	3	2	4.1	1.3	.8
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	102	18	15	8	29	12	8	6	5	1	4.0	1.0	1.0
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	116	14	15	11	30	20	5	11	4	6	4.4	1.1	1.3
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	68	8	6	5	25	13	2	-----	6	3	4.2	.8	1.4
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	23	3	1	-----	6	5	-----	-----	5	3	4.7	.5	2.2
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	19	4	-----	1	5	2	-----	-----	5	2	4.2	.3	1.9
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	8	1	1	-----	3	-----	1	1	1	-----	4.1	.6	1.5
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	23	-----	2	1	6	2	-----	4	5	3	5.6	1.0	2.6
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE 1A.—Family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, 1935-36—Continued
 [White nonrelief families, including husband and wife, both native born]

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
<i>Independent business</i>													
All nonrelief families	591	152	79	52	122	64	41	49	16	16	4.0	1.2	.8
\$0-\$249	6	3	1	1	1	1					3.0	.8	.2
\$250-\$499	42	11	9	5	4	2	3	5		3	4.2	1.8	.4
\$500-\$749	64	31	7	4	9	4	7	1	1		3.2	.9	.3
\$750-\$999	67	16	14	7	13	5	4	7		1	3.8	1.2	.6
\$1,000-\$1,249	56	18	9	5	8	5	5	4	1	1	3.8	1.3	.5
\$1,250-\$1,499	56	11	8	6	12	3	6	6	4		3.9	1.2	.7
\$1,500-\$1,749	37	12	7	3	5	3	2	5			3.7	1.1	.6
\$1,750-\$1,999	51	16	2	7	10	6	3	5		2	4.0	1.3	.7
\$2,000-\$2,249	26	5	1	1	7	4	3	4		1	4.6	1.7	.9
\$2,250-\$2,499	28	6	4	3	8	4		2	1		3.8	.9	.9
\$2,500-\$2,999	36	6	2		10	8	4	5	1		4.4	1.2	1.2
\$3,000-\$3,499	36	3	8	1	11	4	1	3	4	1	4.3	1.1	1.2
\$3,500-\$3,999	19	4	5		4	4		1	1		3.8	.8	1.0
\$4,000-\$4,499	10	1		2	4		1	1	1		4.1	.8	1.3
\$4,500-\$4,999	8	1		1	2	1		1		2	6.0	2.2	1.8
\$5,000-\$7,499	32	3	1	2	14	6	1		1	4	4.6	1.0	1.6
\$7,500-\$9,999	9	3	1	2	1	1				1	3.7	.9	.8
\$10,000 and over ³	8	2		2	2	2					3.6	1.0	.6
<i>Independent professional</i>													
All nonrelief families	70	11	10	11	17	7	5	3	6		3.9	1.1	.8
\$0-\$249											(*)		(*)
\$250-\$499	2				2						(*)		(*)
\$500-\$749	1	1									(*)		(*)
\$750-\$999	1				1						(*)		(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249	4	1	1	1	1						3.0	.8	.2
\$1,250-\$1,499	4			1	1	1		1			4.8	2.0	.8
\$1,500-\$1,749	1								1		(*)		(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999	3		1		1	1					4.3	1.3	1.0
\$2,000-\$2,249	6	3	1		1	1					3.2	.5	.7
\$2,250-\$2,499	2		1			1					(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999	7		2	3	1			1			4.0	1.4	.6
\$3,000-\$3,499	3		2	1							3.4	1.4	
\$3,500-\$3,999	8	1	1	2	1	1	1		1		4.0	1.2	.8
\$4,000-\$4,499	5	1		1	3						3.6	.6	1.0
\$4,500-\$4,999	4			1	2	1					4.2	1.2	1.0
\$5,000-\$7,499	13	2	1	1	2	1	4			2	4.2	1.3	.9
\$7,500-\$9,999	2	1								1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$10,000 and over ⁴	4	1			1			1			4.5	1.0	1.5
<i>Salaried business</i>													
All nonrelief families	562	106	101	79	116	59	47	22	25	7	3.8	1.1	.7
\$0-\$249													
\$250-\$499													
\$500-\$749	7	1		2	3		1				3.7	1.1	.6
\$750-\$999	15	6	4	2	1		1	1			3.3	1.2	.1
\$1,000-\$1,249	30	7	8	5	3	1	4	1	1		3.7	1.3	.4
\$1,250-\$1,499	27	7	2	5	1	4	4	3	1		4.2	1.7	.5
\$1,500-\$1,749	45	12	11	7	4	5	4	2			3.6	1.3	.3
\$1,750-\$1,999	50	5	17	11	5	3	6	2	1		3.8	1.5	.3
\$2,000-\$2,249	48	11	10	4	8	5	6	2	2		3.7	1.2	.5
\$2,250-\$2,499	51	8	11	5	11	9	4			3	4.0	1.2	.8
\$2,500-\$2,999	90	15	11	15	26	6	6	3	8		3.8	1.0	.8
\$3,000-\$3,499	60	13	11	5	17	4	4	1	4	1	3.6	.8	.8
\$3,500-\$3,999	40	12	4	6	12	2	2	1	1		3.4	.7	.7
\$4,000-\$4,499	37	4	5	3	8	6	1	5	4	1	4.4	.9	1.5
\$4,500-\$4,999	20	2	3	1	7	6			1		4.0	.8	1.2
\$5,000-\$7,499	33	1	3	5	9	7	3	1	2	2	4.6	1.5	1.1
\$7,500-\$9,999	6			3	1		1				4.0	1.7	.3
\$10,000 and over ⁵	3	2	1			1					3.3	1.0	.3

See footnotes at end of table.

MOBILE, ALA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type—											Average number of persons per family		
	All (2)	I (3)	II (4)	III (5)	IV (6)	V (7)	VI (8)	VII (9)	VIII (10)	Other (11)	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife		
												Under 16 (13)	16 and over (14)	
<i>Salaried professional</i>														
All nonrelief families.	165	29	24	18	40	25	15	8	3	3	4.0	1.2	.8	
\$0-\$249	1				1						(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$250-\$499														
\$500-\$749														
\$750-\$999	8	1		3		2	1			1	4.6	1.7	.9	
\$1,000-\$1,249	16	8		1	3	3	1				3.3	1.8	.5	
\$1,250-\$1,499	21	2	1	4	6	2	3	3			4.4	1.6	.8	
\$1,500-\$1,749	17	1	3	2	7	1	2		3		4.2	1.3	.9	
\$1,750-\$1,999	17	3	6	1	3	2	1	1		1	3.7	1.3	.4	
\$2,000-\$2,249	14	3	4		2	3	2				3.6	1.0	.6	
\$2,250-\$2,499	16	3	6	2	4			1			3.5	1.1	.4	
\$2,500-\$2,999	12	1	1		4	3	3				4.2	1.2	1.0	
\$3,000-\$3,499	14	4	1	1	2	4	1	1		1	4.4	1.1	1.3	
\$3,500-\$3,999	10			1	4	2	2		1	1	4.8	1.3	1.5	
\$4,000-\$4,499	5	1	1		2						3.0	.6	.4	
\$4,500-\$4,999	5		1	2					1		4.4	1.4	1.0	
\$5,000-\$7,499	7	2		1	2	2					3.7	.9	.8	
\$7,500-\$9,999	1					1					(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$10,000 and over	1							1			(*)	(*)	(*)	
<i>Other 7</i>														
All nonrelief families.	82	44	4	5	15	5	2	4	1	2	3.1	.5	.6	
\$0-\$249	9	5			2	1				1	3.1	.1	1.0	
\$250-\$499	19	8	2	1	6		1	1			3.0	.6	.4	
\$500-\$749	16	10	1	1	2	1		1			3.0	.6	.4	
\$750-\$999	9	4			2	2	1				3.3	.8	.5	
\$1,000-\$1,249	11	4	1	2	1	1		2			3.8	1.2	.6	
\$1,250-\$1,499	2	2									(*)			
\$1,500-\$1,749	3	2								1	3.7		1.7	
\$1,750-\$1,999	1	1									(*)			
\$2,000-\$2,249	2				1					1	(*)		(*)	
\$2,250-\$2,499	3	3									2.0			
\$2,500-\$2,999														
\$3,000-\$3,499	2	1		1							(*)	(*)		
\$3,500-\$3,999	1	1									(*)			
\$4,000-\$4,499	1	1									(*)			
\$4,500-\$4,999	1	1									(*)			
\$5,000-\$7,499														
\$7,500-\$9,999	2	1			1						(*)		(*)	
\$10,000 and over														

For footnotes 1 and 2, see table 1 on p. 296.

³ Largest income reported between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

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

⁵ Largest income reported between \$30,000 and \$35,000.

⁶ Largest income reported between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

⁷ This group contained 7 families engaged in farming, a group too small to be separately classified, and families having no gainfully employed members.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

MOBILE, ALA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹	Other sources (positive or negative) ²	Any source ³	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴	Rent as pay
All families.....	5,384	5,297	1,049	2,053	2,000	53
Relief families.....	509	497	62	106	90	16
Nonrelief families.....	4,875	4,800	987	1,947	1,910	37
\$0-\$249.....	46	37	7	13	12	1
\$250-\$499.....	209	192	52	56	48	8
\$500-\$749.....	376	361	83	92	89	3
\$750-\$999.....	654	646	107	145	142	3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	599	589	88	172	170	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	491	489	86	199	195	4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	479	476	81	179	178	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	454	453	85	166	164	2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	311	310	53	154	150	4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	280	277	59	137	136	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	352	352	88	207	204	3
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	340	337	84	201	199	2
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	137	135	48	102	100	2
\$5,000 and over.....	147	146	66	124	123	1

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."

² Includes 979 families, 918 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings and no business losses met from family funds; 47 families, 46 of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds and no money income other than earnings, and 23 families, all of which were nonrelief, which had both money income and business losses met from family funds. There were, therefore, 1,001 families, 940 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings, whether or not they had business losses met from family funds, whether or not they had money income other than earnings. These latter 69 families were found in the following income classes: \$0-\$249, 2; \$250-\$499, 7; \$500-\$749, 11; \$750-\$999, 5; \$1,000-\$1,249, 4; \$1,250-\$1,499, 5; \$1,500-\$1,749, 2; \$1,750-\$1,999, 8; \$2,000-\$2,249, 4; \$2,250-\$2,499, 7; \$2,500-\$2,999, 5; \$3,000-\$3,999, 1; \$4,000-\$4,999, 3; \$5,000 and over, 5. See glossary for definitions of "money income other than earnings" and "business losses."

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

⁴ Includes families with losses from owned homes, as well as families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period. There were 51 families, 44 of which were nonrelief, with losses from owned homes (i. e., families whose estimated rental value was less than estimated expenses). The latter 44 families were found in the following income classes: \$0-\$249, 1; \$500-\$749, 9; \$750-\$999, 6; \$1,000-\$1,249, 3; \$1,250-\$1,499, 4; \$1,500-\$1,749, 6; \$1,750-\$1,999, 3; \$2,000-\$2,249, 1; \$2,250-\$2,499, 4; \$2,500-\$2,999, 4; \$3,000-\$3,999, 1; \$5,000 and over, 2. Excludes 407 families whose estimated rental value of owned homes was equal to estimated expenses.

MOBILE, ALA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Total (2)	Average family income					
		Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (4)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
All families.....	\$ 1,718	\$1,639	\$1,567	\$72	\$79	\$77	\$2
Relief families.....	623	599	574	25	24	20	4
Nonrelief families.....	\$1,832	1,746	1,669	77	86	84	2
\$0-\$249.....	145	127	120	7	18	16	2
\$250-\$499.....	400	368	330	38	32	27	5
\$500-\$749.....	625	598	562	36	27	26	1
\$750-\$999.....	872	846	806	40	26	25	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,117	1,078	1,038	40	39	39	(**)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,364	1,305	1,264	41	59	58	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,605	1,542	1,502	40	63	63	(**)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,867	1,800	1,753	47	67	65	2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2,116	2,010	1,951	59	106	102	4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2,366	2,255	2,181	74	111	109	2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,714	2,570	2,489	81	144	141	3
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	3,400	3,227	3,101	126	173	170	3
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	4,413	4,126	3,923	203	287	278	9
\$5,000 and over.....	7,104	6,692	6,003	689	412	405	7

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

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

⁵ Median income for all families was \$1,419; for nonrelief families, \$1,532.

**\$0.50 or less.

MOBILE, ALA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
<i>Wage earner</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	2, 101	2, 101	333	702	680	22
\$0-\$499.....	139	139	22	31	23	8
\$500-\$999.....	686	686	104	130	124	6
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	541	541	71	190	187	3
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	385	385	65	146	145	1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	277	277	54	155	151	4
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	70	70	12	48	48	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	3	3	2	2	2	-----
<i>Clerical</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	1, 304	1, 304	260	503	501	2
\$0-\$499.....	37	37	7	9	9	-----
\$500-\$999.....	156	156	28	37	37	-----
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	322	322	55	95	94	1
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	323	323	55	105	105	-----
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	325	325	71	166	165	1
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	118	118	34	71	71	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	23	23	10	20	20	-----
<i>Business and professional</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	1, 388	1, 388	327	689	676	13
\$0-\$499.....	51	51	12	12	11	1
\$500-\$999.....	163	163	35	55	55	-----
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	214	214	36	79	77	2
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	221	221	39	91	89	2
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	336	336	71	172	169	3
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	284	284	81	180	176	4
\$5,000 and over.....	119	119	53	100	99	1
<i>Other</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	82	7	67	53	53	-----

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

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

MOBILE, ALA.

TABLE 2A.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by occupation and income, 1935-36 ¹—Continued

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Average family income						
	Total (2)	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
<i>Wage earner</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	⁵ \$1,349	\$1,299	\$1,261	\$38	\$50	\$49	\$1
\$0-\$499.....	360	341	327	14	19	12	7
\$500-\$999.....	789	770	745	25	19	18	1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,216	1,170	1,143	27	46	45	1
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1,722	1,669	1,620	49	53	53	(**)
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,379	2,262	2,191	71	117	112	5
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,594	3,411	3,346	65	183	183	
\$5,000 and over.....	4,308	4,239	3,222	1,017	69	69	
<i>Clerical</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	⁵ 1,867	1,785	1,732	53	82	82	(**)
\$0-\$499.....	362	327	315	12	35	35	
\$500-\$999.....	804	777	745	32	27	27	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,238	1,197	1,164	33	41	40	1
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1,735	1,671	1,641	30	64	64	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,409	2,290	2,226	64	119	118	1
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,594	3,404	3,285	119	190	190	
\$5,000 and over.....	5,637	5,293	4,927	366	344	344	
<i>Business and professional</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	⁵ 2,568	2,432	2,319	113	136	134	2
\$0-\$499.....	372	344	321	23	28	26	2
\$500-\$999.....	745	700	676	24	45	45	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,246	1,191	1,160	31	55	54	1
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1,746	1,671	1,636	35	75	73	2
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,448	2,326	2,264	62	122	120	2
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,752	3,538	3,418	120	214	206	8
\$5,000 and over.....	7,450	7,025	6,325	700	425	417	8
<i>Other</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	1,130	951	141	810	179	179	

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

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

⁵ Median incomes were as follows: Wage-earner families, \$1,208; clerical families, \$1,712; business and professional families, \$2,132.

**\$0.50 or less.

MOBILE, ALA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from ¹ —		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders ² (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work ³ (9)
All families.....	5,384	5,297	5,273	532	35	\$1,567	\$1,550	\$17
Relief families.....	509	497	495	39	9	574	569	5
Nonrelief families.....	4,875	4,800	4,778	493	26	1,669	1,651	18
\$0-\$249.....	46	37	36	4	2	120	111	9
\$250-\$499.....	209	192	182	30	5	330	308	22
\$500-\$749.....	376	361	356	44	3	562	542	20
\$750-\$999.....	654	646	645	66	7	806	791	15
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	599	589	588	60	2	1,038	1,021	17
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	491	489	488	42	2	1,264	1,249	15
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	479	476	476	42	1	1,502	1,489	13
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	454	453	452	51	-----	1,753	1,729	24
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	311	310	310	35	2	1,951	1,930	21
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	280	277	276	25	2	2,181	2,162	19
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	352	352	352	42	-----	2,489	2,462	27
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	340	337	337	32	-----	3,101	3,077	24
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	137	135	135	10	-----	3,923	3,905	18
\$5,000 and over.....	147	146	145	10	-----	6,003	5,982	21

¹ The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2), whether or not they received money earnings from the specified source.² Includes only families which had net money earnings from roomers and boarders (i. e., whose gross income from roomers and boarders exceeded estimated expenses). In addition, there were a few families which had roomers and boarders but which received from them no net money earnings.³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in home such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all families from other work not attributable to individuals were \$0.50 or less.

MOBILE, ALA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from ¹ —		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders ² (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work ³ (9)
<i>Wage earner</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	2, 101	2, 101	2, 101	202	12	\$1, 261	\$1, 249	\$12
\$0-\$499.....	139	139	139	12	5	327	317	10
\$500-\$999.....	686	686	686	57	3	745	736	9
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	541	541	541	51	2	1, 143	1, 133	10
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	385	385	385	41	1	1, 620	1, 603	17
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	277	277	277	34	1	2, 191	2, 170	21
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	70	70	70	7	-----	3, 346	3, 324	22
\$5,000 and over.....	3	3	3	-----	-----	3, 222	3, 222	-----
<i>Clerical</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	1, 304	1, 304	1, 304	138	7	1, 732	1, 712	20
\$0-\$499.....	37	37	37	4	1	315	307	8
\$500-\$999.....	156	156	156	18	4	745	734	11
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	322	322	322	29	1	1, 164	1, 149	15
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	323	323	323	34	-----	1, 641	1, 622	19
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	325	325	325	38	1	2, 226	2, 199	27
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	118	118	118	14	-----	3, 285	3, 249	36
\$5,000 and over.....	23	23	23	1	-----	4, 927	4, 921	6
<i>Business and professional</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	1, 388	1, 388	1, 366	152	7	2, 319	2, 291	28
\$0-\$499.....	51	51	40	18	1	321	257	64
\$500-\$999.....	163	163	157	34	3	676	619	57
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	214	214	212	22	1	1, 160	1, 125	35
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	221	221	220	18	-----	1, 636	1, 615	21
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	336	336	335	30	2	2, 264	2, 245	19
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	284	284	284	21	-----	3, 418	3, 399	19
\$5,000 and over.....	119	119	118	9	-----	6, 325	6, 303	22
<i>Other</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	82	7	7	1	-----	141	141	(**)

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

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

³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individual (casual work in home such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all nonrelief families from other work not attributable to individuals were \$0.50 or less, for all occupations.

**\$0.50 or less.

MOBILE, ALA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners					Average weeks of employment of principal earners ¹ (8)	Average earnings of principal earners ²	
		All ³ (3)	Hus- bands (4)	Wives (5)	Others			All (9)	Hus- bands (10)
					Male (6)	Fe- male (7)			
<i>All occupations</i>									
All families.....	5,384	5,273	4,763	105	285	120	49	\$1,405	\$1,460
Relief families.....	509	495	399	33	39	24	44	494	505
Nonrelief families ⁴	4,875	4,778	4,364	72	246	96	50	1,499	1,547
\$0-\$249.....	46	36	33	2	1	-----	27	132	137
\$250-\$499.....	209	182	161	9	8	4	40	337	346
\$500-\$749.....	376	356	335	8	6	7	45	554	558
\$750-\$999.....	654	645	601	11	18	15	48	768	784
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	599	588	538	15	22	13	50	978	1,001
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	491	488	442	9	24	13	50	1,151	1,185
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	479	476	438	1	25	12	51	1,354	1,390
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	454	452	411	4	27	10	52	1,588	1,644
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	311	310	284	5	15	6	51	1,708	1,761
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	280	276	256	-----	16	4	52	1,911	1,973
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	352	352	309	4	32	7	52	2,104	2,204
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	340	337	299	2	31	5	52	2,575	2,695
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	137	135	118	2	15	-----	52	3,270	3,450
\$5,000 and over.....	147	145	139	-----	6	-----	52	5,513	5,654
<i>Wage earner</i>									
All nonrelief families.....	2,101	2,101	1,952	27	102	20	48	1,104	1,124
\$0-\$499.....	139	139	125	5	7	2	36	304	307
\$500-\$999.....	686	686	654	10	15	7	47	709	717
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	541	541	505	9	23	4	50	1,047	1,068
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	385	385	358	1	23	3	51	1,421	1,450
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	277	277	246	2	25	4	51	1,803	1,892
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	70	70	61	-----	9	-----	52	2,418	2,502
\$5,000 and over.....	3	3	3	-----	-----	-----	52	3,222	3,222
<i>Clerical</i>									
All nonrelief families.....	1,304	1,304	1,102	28	110	64	51	1,452	1,532
\$0-\$499.....	37	37	29	4	2	2	39	278	293
\$500-\$999.....	156	156	128	6	9	13	49	696	733
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	322	322	275	10	19	18	51	1,064	1,114
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	323	323	281	2	24	16	52	1,478	1,556
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	325	325	282	5	27	11	52	1,857	1,952
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	118	118	88	1	25	4	52	2,283	2,494
\$5,000 and over.....	23	23	19	-----	4	-----	52	3,534	3,849
<i>Business and professional</i>									
All nonrelief families.....	1,388	1,366	1,303	17	34	12	51	2,152	2,192
\$0-\$499.....	51	40	38	2	-----	-----	46	320	332
\$500-\$999.....	163	157	152	3	-----	2	48	614	617
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	214	212	199	5	4	4	50	1,067	1,084
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	221	220	210	2	5	3	52	1,542	1,562
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	336	335	320	2	11	2	52	2,068	2,090
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	284	284	268	3	12	1	52	3,065	3,138
\$5,000 and over.....	119	118	116	-----	2	-----	52	5,944	6,001

¹ Averages in this column are based on the number of principal earners reporting weeks of employments

² Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in column (3) and (4).

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

⁴ Includes 82 families classified in the occupational group "Other." These families had 7 principal earners.

MOBILE, ALA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners								Families with more than one earner as percentage of families with any individual earner ¹ (11)	Average number of supplementary earners per family ² (12)
		One only					Two (8)	Three (9)	Four or more (10)		
		Any family member (3)	Husband (4)	Wife (5)	Other						
					Male (6)	Female (7)					
All families.....	5,384	3,848	3,716	30	69	33	1,044	283	98	27	0.37
Relief families.....	509	347	315	13	14	5	117	24	7	30	.38
Nonrelief families...	4,875	3,501	3,401	17	55	28	927	259	91	27	.36
\$0-\$249.....	46	30	28	2	---	---	5	1	---	17	.19
\$250-\$499.....	209	157	147	4	5	1	18	7	---	14	.18
\$500-\$749.....	376	314	302	3	4	5	38	4	---	12	.13
\$750-\$999.....	654	538	523	2	8	5	88	15	4	17	.20
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	599	471	456	3	7	5	109	7	1	20	.21
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	491	359	347	1	7	4	98	21	10	26	.35
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	479	344	335	---	7	2	99	25	8	28	.37
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	454	338	320	1	5	2	87	25	2	25	.32
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	311	205	199	1	4	1	84	18	3	34	.42
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	280	174	172	---	1	1	70	24	8	37	.52
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	352	208	201	---	5	2	89	38	17	41	.62
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	340	188	187	---	1	---	85	52	12	44	.69
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	137	71	70	---	1	---	39	10	15	47	.78
\$5,000 and over..	147	104	104	---	---	---	18	12	11	28	.57

¹ This percentage was computed by dividing the sum of columns (8), (9), (10) by column (4) of table 3 on p. 304.

² Based on the number of families with individual earners, column (4) of table 3 on p. 304.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners				Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners ³ (12)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ⁴ (13)
		Any (3)	One only		More than one ¹ (6)	All (7)	Husbands (8)	Wives (9)	Others ²			
			Any family member (4)	Husband (5)					Male (10)	Female (11)		
All families.....	5,384	5,273	3,848	3,716	1,425	1,931	309	342	773	507	\$480	\$172
Relief families.....	509	495	347	315	148	188	55	25	57	51	238	88
Nonrelief families.....	4,875	4,778	3,501	3,401	1,277	1,743	254	317	716	456	506	181
\$0-\$249.....	46	36	30	28	6	7	1	2	4	-----	51	8
\$250-\$499.....	209	182	157	147	25	32	11	5	14	2	89	14
\$500-\$749.....	376	356	314	302	42	46	8	12	20	6	150	18
\$750-\$999.....	654	645	538	523	107	131	22	27	52	30	166	33
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	599	588	471	456	117	126	23	37	43	23	287	60
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	491	488	359	347	129	170	28	39	70	33	305	105
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	479	476	344	335	132	176	27	39	64	46	391	144
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	454	452	338	330	114	143	30	29	51	33	468	148
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	311	310	205	198	105	129	17	29	47	36	548	227
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	280	276	174	172	102	144	13	25	56	50	537	276
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	352	352	208	201	144	218	30	36	90	62	576	357
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	340	337	188	187	149	232	28	24	102	78	767	523
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	137	135	71	70	64	106	10	7	56	33	884	684
\$5,000 and over.....	147	145	104	104	41	83	6	6	47	24	971	548

¹ Families that have supplementary earners.

² Includes 20 males under 16 years of age.

³ Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (7).

⁴ Averages in this column are based on the number of families as shown in column (2).

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners ¹ (11)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (12)
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one ³ (5)	All (6)	Husbands (7)	Wives (8)	Others ⁴			
								Male (9)	Female (10)		
<i>Wage earner</i>											
All nonrelief families	2, 101	2, 101	1, 552	549	738	102	131	316	189	\$410	\$144
\$0-\$499	139	139	119	20	23	7	6	10	-----	79	13
\$500-\$999	686	686	590	96	117	15	26	49	27	155	26
\$1,000-\$1,499	541	541	406	135	161	23	41	63	34	287	85
\$1,500-\$1,999	385	385	256	129	174	23	33	70	48	410	185
\$2,000-\$2,999	277	277	155	122	179	25	22	78	54	570	368
\$3,000-\$4,999	70	70	23	47	84	9	3	46	26	754	904
\$5,000 and over	3	3	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Clerical</i>											
All nonrelief families	1, 304	1, 304	891	413	591	120	110	199	162	572	259
\$0-\$499	37	37	29	8	11	4	-----	6	1	97	29
\$500-\$999	156	156	124	32	35	11	8	11	5	172	39
\$1,000-\$1,499	322	322	245	74	90	22	23	26	19	305	85
\$1,500-\$1,999	323	323	245	78	100	29	22	27	22	470	145
\$2,000-\$2,999	325	325	193	132	192	28	39	69	56	578	341
\$3,000-\$4,999	118	118	42	76	127	22	17	43	45	897	965
\$5,000 and over	23	23	10	13	36	4	1	17	14	886	1, 388
<i>Business and professional</i>											
All nonrelief families	1, 388	1, 366	1, 051	315	414	32	76	201	105	581	173
\$0-\$499	51	40	37	3	5	1	1	2	1	63	6
\$500-\$999	163	157	136	21	25	4	5	12	4	179	27
\$1,000-\$1,499	214	212	175	37	45	6	12	24	3	318	67
\$1,500-\$1,999	221	220	181	39	45	5	13	18	9	389	79
\$2,000-\$2,999	336	335	238	97	120	7	29	46	38	507	181
\$3,000-\$4,999	284	284	194	90	127	7	11	69	40	744	332
\$5,000 and over	119	118	90	28	47	2	5	30	10	1, 036	409
<i>Other</i>											
All nonrelief families	82	7	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (6).

² Averages in this column are based on the number of families as shown in column (2).

³ Families that have supplementary earners.

⁴ Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Wage-earner families, 12 males and no females; clerical families, 2 males and no females; business and professional families, 6 males and no females.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families with any supplementary earners (2)	Average earnings of supplementary earners (3)	Number of supplementary earners with earnings of—														
			Any amount (4)	Under \$50 (5)	\$50-\$99 (6)	\$100-\$199 (7)	\$200-\$299 (8)	\$300-\$399 (9)	\$400-\$499 (10)	\$500-\$599 (11)	\$600-\$699 (12)	\$700-\$799 (13)	\$800-\$899 (14)	\$900-\$999 (15)	\$1,000-\$1,499 (16)	\$1,500-\$1,999 (17)	\$2,000 and over (18)
All families.....	1,425	£480	1,931	178	131	249	173	194	145	145	227	186	62	77	121	34	9
Relief families.....	148	238	188	40	28	37	16	28	11	12	7	4	1	2	2		
Nonrelief families.....	1,277	506	1,743	138	103	212	157	166	134	133	220	182	61	75	119	34	9
\$0-\$249.....	6	51	7	4	2	1											
\$250-\$499.....	25	89	32	11	4	17											
\$500-\$749.....	42	150	46	11	7	12	9	7									
\$750-\$999.....	107	166	131	28	17	33	29	21	3								
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	117	287	126	8	17	19	20	19	28	13	2						
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	129	305	170	21	12	34	16	31	17	15	23	1					
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	132	391	176	18	12	20	17	21	11	22	38	15					
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	114	468	143	8	5	12	16	23	12	9	23	21	9	5			
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	105	548	129	5	5	8	7	11	12	7	27	28	7	12			
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	102	537	144	5	7	16	9	6	15	13	26	23	6	11	7		
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	144	576	218	8	6	18	16	14	16	26	33	35	15	11	20		
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	149	767	232	7	8	12	10	5	9	13	31	40	10	24	51	12	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	64	884	106	2		5	4	2	8	7	11	14	9	7	24	10	3
\$5,000 and over.....	41	971	83	2	1	5	4	6	3	8	6	5	3	5	17	12	6

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

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

Income class (1)	Principal earners by age groups												Supplementary earners by age groups												
	Any	Un- der 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Any	Un- der 20	20- 24	25- 29	30- 34	35- 39	40- 44	45- 49	50- 54	55- 59	60- 64	65 and over	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
	Number of husbands ¹																								
All families.....	4, 758	2	137	491	750	770	764	579	500	352	227	186	309	-----	2	19	12	15	20	51	57	54	33	46	
Relief families.....	399	1	16	32	54	50	57	43	62	39	30	15	55	-----	-----	3	2	3	5	11	11	10	4	6	
Nonrelief families.....	4, 359	1	121	459	696	720	707	536	438	313	197	171	254	-----	2	16	10	12	15	40	46	44	29	40	
\$0-\$249.....	32	-----	-----	2	4	4	7	5	3	4	2	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
\$250-\$499.....	161	-----	9	20	30	23	10	20	16	16	7	10	11	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	1	2	4	1	1	-----	
\$500-\$749.....	335	1	16	61	50	50	30	31	32	25	11	28	8	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	2	-----	-----	-----	
\$750-\$999.....	601	-----	35	85	129	96	85	53	46	34	23	15	22	-----	-----	2	2	3	2	3	1	3	1	5	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	538	-----	25	90	112	83	80	52	29	26	22	19	23	-----	1	2	5	1	2	3	2	3	2	2	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	442	-----	13	55	75	88	68	42	41	32	17	11	28	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	5	6	8	4	3	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	436	-----	10	56	79	67	76	50	53	20	16	9	27	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	5	9	5	5	2	2	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	410	-----	9	29	80	84	85	51	33	19	9	11	30	-----	-----	3	2	1	2	7	6	5	2	2	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	284	-----	2	20	36	60	57	37	22	29	8	13	17	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	5	3	4	1	2	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	256	-----	-----	18	34	44	46	45	31	16	12	10	13	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	3	2	3	3	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	309	-----	2	11	36	43	60	50	50	25	19	13	30	-----	-----	2	-----	1	3	5	6	4	3	6	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	298	-----	-----	10	24	45	54	47	47	28	28	15	28	-----	-----	2	1	3	1	2	3	5	2	9	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	118	-----	-----	2	3	15	15	27	16	18	10	12	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	2	1	-----	1	4	1	
\$5,000 and over.....	139	-----	-----	-----	4	18	34	26	19	21	13	4	6	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	2	-----	1	1	
	Average earnings of husbands ²																								
All nonrelief families	\$1, 547	(*)	\$986	\$1, 172	\$1, 357	\$1, 616	\$1, 743	\$1, 827	\$1, 605	\$1, 592	\$1, 682	\$1, 372	\$568	-----	(*)	\$733	\$474	\$738	\$789	\$578	\$558	\$498	\$537	\$506	

¹ Excludes 5 principal earners who did not report age.

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

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Principal earners by age groups													Supplementary earners by age groups												
	Any (2)	Un- der 20 (3)	20-24 (4)	25-29 (5)	30-34 (6)	35-39 (7)	40-44 (8)	45-49 (9)	50-54 (10)	55-59 (11)	60-64 (12)	65 and over (13)	Any (14)	Un- der 20 (15)	20-24 (16)	25-29 (17)	30-34 (18)	35-39 (19)	40-44 (20)	45-49 (21)	50-54 (22)	55-59 (23)	60-64 (24)	65 and over (25)		
	Number of wives ¹																									
All families.....	105	-----	5	9	15	15	26	12	10	9	2	2	341	5	38	74	79	56	39	26	13	7	2	2		
Relief families.....	33	-----	2	2	5	6	7	2	3	4	1	1	25	-----	3	3	4	5	5	1	2	1	-----	1		
Nonrelief families.....	72	-----	3	7	10	9	19	10	7	5	1	1	316	5	35	71	75	51	34	25	11	6	2	1		
\$0-\$249.....	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----		
\$250-\$499.....	9	-----	-----	2	-----	3	1	-----	-----	2	-----	1	-----	-----	2	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		
\$500-\$749.....	8	-----	1	-----	-----	1	2	1	2	-----	1	-----	12	-----	4	1	2	1	2	1	-----	1	-----	-----		
\$750-\$999.....	11	-----	1	2	-----	2	3	2	-----	1	-----	-----	27	1	2	8	6	4	3	1	1	1	-----	-----		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	15	-----	1	1	-----	2	2	3	-----	1	-----	-----	37	-----	4	12	9	6	3	1	1	1	-----	-----		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	9	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	3	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	39	1	3	11	12	4	2	3	2	1	-----	-----		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	38	2	7	9	8	4	3	3	1	-----	1			
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	4	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	29	-----	4	7	4	8	4	2	-----	-----	-----	-----		
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	5	-----	-----	1	-----	1	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	29	-----	3	8	7	4	3	3	1	-----	-----	-----		
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	25	-----	4	6	5	4	2	3	-----	-----	1	-----		
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	36	1	2	5	9	7	5	4	2	1	-----	-----		
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	24	-----	-----	4	8	5	4	1	1	1	-----	-----		
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	7	-----	-----	1	3	1	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----		
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----		
	Average earnings of wives ²																									
All nonrelief families	\$736	-----	\$607	\$638	\$785	\$741	\$793	\$805	\$882	\$490	(*)	(*)	\$491	\$341	\$440	\$491	\$562	\$503	\$507	\$386	\$460	\$282	(*)	(*)		

¹ Excludes 1 supplementary earner who did not report age.² Averages for each age group are based on the corresponding numbers of wives in the upper section of the table; the 2 averages for all age groups combined are based on the corresponding total numbers of wives, including the one who did not report age.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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TABLE 10.—Money income other than earnings: Number of families receiving money income other than earnings, and average amount received, by source and total income, 1935-36¹

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from—					Average money income, other than earnings, received from ² —					
		Any source (3)	Rent from property (net) (4)	Interest and dividends (5)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (6)	Gifts for current use (7)	All sources (8)	Rent from property (net) (9)	Interest and dividends (10)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (11)	Gifts for current use (12)	Miscellaneous sources ³ (13)
All families.....	5,384	1,001	287	252	191	216	\$73	\$16	\$19	\$18	\$6	\$14
Relief families.....	509	61	4	3	11	20	25	1	3	13	2	6
Nonrelief families.....	4,875	940	283	249	180	196	79	18	21	19	6	15
\$0-\$249.....	46	6	1	1	1	2	8	(**)	(**)	(**)	6	1
\$250-\$499.....	209	47	14	2	10	15	42	11	(**)	15	8	7
\$500-\$749.....	376	74	22	7	18	25	38	10	1	16	7	4
\$750-\$999.....	654	104	19	6	26	31	40	7	1	15	6	11
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	599	84	19	9	26	23	41	6	3	19	2	11
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	491	83	25	19	16	17	42	8	3	12	5	14
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	479	80	24	17	12	17	40	11	1	14	3	11
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	454	78	20	20	8	17	49	8	8	7	7	19
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	311	49	15	19	10	7	58	12	9	15	9	13
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	280	53	15	14	16	8	84	13	13	39	2	17
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	352	85	28	28	14	12	85	15	13	22	10	25
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	340	83	33	35	14	11	126	31	23	34	7	31
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	137	48	17	31	4	4	224	34	118	44	7	21
\$5,000 and over.....	147	66	31	41	5	7	694	204	399	28	27	36

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

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

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

** \$0.50 or less.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families		Homes free from mortgage					Mortgaged homes						
	All (2)	Owning homes † (3)	Families owning homes free from mortgage		Average rental value ² (6)	Average expense ³ (7)	Average non-money income ⁴ (8)	Families owning mortgaged homes		Average rental value ² (11)	Average expense ³		Average non-money income ⁴ (14)	Interest as per cent of rental value (15)
			Number (4)	Percent-age ⁵ (5)				Number (9)	Percent-age ⁵ (10)		Interest (12)	Other (13)		
All families.....	5,384	2,000	1,171	59	\$271	\$76	\$195	829	41	\$353	\$118	\$99	\$136	33
Relief families.....	509	90	50	56	221	77	144	40	44	216	82	75	59	38
Nonrelief families.....	4,875	1,910	1,121	59	272	75	197	789	41	360	120	100	140	33
\$0-\$249.....	46	12	6	(†)	76	33	43	6	(†)	206	81	75	50	39
\$250-\$499.....	209	48	36	75	144	51	93	12	25	192	72	67	53	38
\$500-\$749.....	376	89	54	61	129	44	85	35	39	211	87	75	49	41
\$750-\$999.....	654	142	87	61	124	42	82	55	39	222	76	77	69	34
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	599	170	104	61	155	51	104	66	39	247	82	80	85	33
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	491	195	98	50	197	62	135	97	50	280	94	87	99	34
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	479	178	97	54	200	60	140	81	46	303	98	91	114	32
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	454	164	86	52	231	67	164	78	48	338	122	97	119	36
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	311	150	91	61	285	80	205	59	39	335	108	97	130	32
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	280	136	74	54	296	81	215	62	46	386	120	106	160	31
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	352	204	115	56	368	100	268	89	44	432	145	113	174	34
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	340	199	121	61	399	102	297	78	39	481	155	122	204	32
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	137	100	65	65	578	139	439	35	35	577	174	139	264	30
\$5,000 and over.....	147	123	87	71	692	157	535	36	29	736	248	164	324	34

¹ Includes all families occupying owned homes at any time during the report year, but excludes 407 families whose expenses exactly equaled the annual rental value of their homes. Data for the latter families, however, are included in the computation of averages.

² Based on estimate made by home owner, for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. This period averages, in general, approximately 12 months.

³ Expense for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Expense other than interest, columns (7) and (13), estimated on basis of average relationship between rental value and expense.

⁴ Nonmoney income for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Obtained by deducting estimated expense (including interest) from rental value.

⁵ Based on number of families owning homes, column (3).

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

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TABLE 12.—Monthly rental value: Number of home-owning families having homes with specified monthly rental value, by income, 1935-36 ¹

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

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families (2)	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes ² (5)	Number of home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of—												
		Number (3)	Percent-age ³ (4)		Under \$5 (6)	\$5-\$9 (7)	\$10-\$14 (8)	\$15-\$19 (9)	\$20-\$24 (10)	\$25-\$29 (11)	\$30-\$34 (12)	\$35-\$39 (13)	\$40-\$44 (14)	\$45-\$54 (15)	\$55-\$74 (16)	\$75 and over (17)	
All families.....	5,350	1,979	37	\$30.40	4	47	161	254	277	295	199	212	176	224	60	70	
Relief families.....	507	91	18	18.46	3	12	23	17	11	13	4	2	2	2	1	1	
Nonrelief families.....	4,843	1,888	39	31.00	1	35	138	237	266	282	195	210	174	222	59	69	
\$0-\$249.....	46	12	26	15.20	.....	2	3	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$250-\$499.....	205	47	23	18.60	1	3	10	9	13	3	2	2	4	2	.....	.....
\$500-\$749.....	371	88	24	18.60	.....	8	17	25	17	10	3	5	.....	2	1	.....
\$750-\$999.....	644	139	22	20.00	.....	10	29	39	24	17	6	7	4	3	.....	.....
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	593	170	29	21.10	.....	6	22	43	35	30	19	8	2	4	1	.....
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	491	191	39	23.60	.....	2	21	36	42	36	22	17	7	.....	.....	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	476	176	37	25.50	.....	3	16	31	29	38	18	17	12	10	.....	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	452	161	36	28.10	.....	.....	7	16	36	26	27	25	12	9	2	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	311	148	48	29.60	.....	1	8	13	17	35	11	22	24	16	1	.....
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	279	135	49	32.60	.....	.....	2	10	17	22	21	20	23	17	2	.....
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	352	202	57	35.00	.....	.....	1	9	17	32	35	39	25	30	9	5
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	340	198	58	39.70	.....	.....	1	2	14	25	21	28	37	52	6	12
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	136	100	74	49.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	7	13	11	42	11	10
\$5,000 and over.....	147	121	82	59.80	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	3	7	13	30	26	37

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

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

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

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TABLE 13.—Monthly rent: Number of renting families reporting specified monthly rent, by income, 1935-36 ¹

(White families including husband and wife, both native born: All occupational groups and all family types combined)

Income class (1)	Number of home owning and renting families (2)	Renting families		Average monthly rent ² (5)	Number of renting families reporting monthly rent of—												
		Number (3)	Percent-age ³ (4)		Un-der \$5 (6)	\$5-\$9 (7)	\$10-\$14 (8)	\$15-\$19 (9)	\$20-\$24 (10)	\$25-\$29 (11)	\$30-\$34 (12)	\$35-\$39 (13)	\$40-\$44 (14)	\$45-\$54 (15)	\$55-\$74 (16)	\$75 and over (17)	Rent free ⁴ (18)
All families.....	5,350	3,371	63	\$18.20	17	389	917	735	482	349	197	114	71	61	13	5	20
Relief families.....	507	416	82	11.30	9	161	139	62	32	4	3	2	2				1
Nonrelief families.....	4,843	2,955	61	19.10	8	228	778	673	450	345	194	112	69	61	13	5	19
\$0-.249.....	46	34	74	13.70	1	8	9	10	2	3		1					
\$250-\$499.....	205	158	77	12.70	1	36	69	30	10	7		1		1			3
\$500-\$749.....	371	283	76	12.50	4	78	114	39	20	12	6	2	2				6
\$750-\$999.....	644	505	78	13.90		62	239	132	40	12	10	3	2	1			3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	593	423	71	15.90	2	19	148	139	72	27	9	3	1	2			1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	491	300	61	17.80		10	73	104	54	41	10	5	1	1			1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	476	300	63	19.30		9	53	89	83	30	15	7	2	3			
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	452	291	64	22.50		4	35	64	63	64	35	16	4	3	1		2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	311	163	52	24.60			16	29	23	41	35	6	8	3			1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	279	144	51	25.60		2	11	17	28	32	29	14	5	5			1
\$2,500-\$3,999.....	352	150	43	29.30			5	12	31	29	27	18	17	6	4		1
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	340	142	42	30.70			6	7	21	31	16	32	15	12	2		
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	136	36	26	39.20				1	2	6	2	3	9	10	2		1
\$5,000 and over.....	147	26	18	49.70					1	1		1	3	14	4		2

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

² Rent reported at date of interview. Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent, including families receiving rent free, the amount of which was estimated by the family.

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

⁴ Consists of families receiving rent as gift.

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TABLE 14A.—Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent: Number of home-owning and renting families, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by occupation and income, 1935-36 ¹

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

Income class (1)	Occupational group: Wage earner						Occupational group: Clerical						Occupational group: Business and professional					
	Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ² —		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ² —		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ² —		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning (2)	Rent-ing (3)	Home-owning (4)	Rent-ing (5)	Rental value ³ (6)	Rent ⁴ (7)	Home-owning (8)	Rent-ing (9)	Home-owning (10)	Rent-ing (11)	Rental value ³ (12)	Rent ⁴ (13)	Home-owning (14)	Rent-ing (15)	Home-owning (16)	Rent-ing (17)	Rental value ³ (18)	Rent ⁴ (19)
All nonrelief families ⁵	674	1,411	32	68	\$23.30	\$15.20	494	800	38	62	\$32.00	\$21.00	667	715	48	52	\$37.60	\$25.10
\$0-\$499.....	24	113	18	82	13.70	12.10	8	28	22	78	23.10	13.00	10	40	20	80	17.50	14.90
\$500-\$999.....	122	553	18	82	18.30	12.60	37	116	24	76	19.90	14.30	53	109	33	67	20.40	16.50
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	185	354	34	66	20.40	14.70	93	226	29	71	23.60	18.30	76	137	36	64	24.40	19.00
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	144	240	38	62	23.20	18.20	103	217	32	68	30.30	22.20	87	133	40	60	28.00	23.50
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	150	127	54	46	28.80	22.00	162	163	50	50	34.00	27.20	168	167	50	50	34.00	29.10
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	48	22	69	31	35.10	27.50	71	47	60	40	43.10	27.10	175	108	62	38	44.60	35.70
\$5,000 and over.....	1	2	(†)	(†)	(*)	(*)	20	3	(†)	(†)	50.90	38.30	98	21	82	18	61.20	53.20

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

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

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

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

⁵ Of the families classified in the occupational group "Other," 82 did not change their living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Of the latter group, 53 families, or 65 percent, were owning families. Their average monthly rental value was \$35.00. The remaining 29 families were renting families. Their average monthly rent was \$15.20.

†Percentage not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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TABLE 15-16.—Type of living quarters: Number and percentage of owning and renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by tenure and income, 1935-36 ¹

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families occupying—				Percentage of families occupying ² —			
		One-family house (3)	Two-family house (4)	Apartment (5)	Other ³ (6)	One-family house (7)	Two-family house (8)	Apartment (9)	Other ³ (10)
Owning families, all.	1, 979	1, 857	83	18	21	94	4	1	1
Relief families.....	91	89	2			98	2		
Nonrelief families.....	1, 888	1, 768	81	18	21	94	4	1	1
\$0-\$249.....	12	10	1		1	(†)	(†)		(†)
\$250-\$499.....	47	40	4	3	1	85	9	6	1
\$500-\$749.....	88	75	9	3	1	86	10	3	2
\$750-\$999.....	139	130	3	3	3	94	2	2	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	170	160	9		1	94	5		1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	191	181	8		2	95	4		1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	176	168	5	3		95	3	2	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	161	149	8		4	93	5		2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	148	136	6	2	4	92	4	1	3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	135	130	3		2	96	2		2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	202	191	9	2		95	4	1	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	198	185	9	1	3	94	4	(†)	2
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	100	94	5	1		94	5	1	
\$5,000 and over.....	121	119	2			98	2		
Renting families, all.	3, 371	2, 630	463	202	76	78	14	6	2
Relief families.....	416	351	41	15	9	84	10	4	2
Nonrelief families.....	2, 955	2, 279	422	187	67	78	14	6	2
\$0-\$249.....	34	25	6	2	1	73	18	6	3
\$250-\$499.....	158	112	29	9	8	71	18	6	5
\$500-\$749.....	283	207	39	20	17	73	14	7	6
\$750-\$999.....	505	392	78	22	13	78	15	4	3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	423	322	68	23	10	77	16	5	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	300	221	57	15	7	74	19	5	2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	300	230	44	24	2	76	15	8	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	291	234	34	19	4	80	12	7	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	163	135	16	12		83	10	7	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	144	114	18	11	1	79	12	8	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	150	114	17	16	3	76	11	11	2
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	142	118	15	9		83	11	6	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	36	32		3	1	89		8	3
\$5,000 and over.....	26	23	1	2		(†)	(†)	(†)	

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

² Percentages are based on number of families in each class, column (2).

³ Includes dwelling units in business buildings, other types of living quarters not elsewhere specified, and unknown types of living quarters.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

†0.5 percent or less.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families having in the household nonfamily members of specified type ¹								Average number of nonfamily members of specified type ² (based on families having such members)							
		Any non-family member (3)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (8)	Tourists and transients (9)	Guests (10)	All non-family members (11)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (16)	Tourists and transients (17)	Guests (18)
			Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (4)	Other roomers with board (5)	Roomers without board (6)	Paid help (7)					Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (12)	Other roomers with board (13)	Roomers without board (14)	Paid help (15)			
All families	5,384	1,505	51	265	271	86	12	2	1,011	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.0	(*)	0.2
Relief families	509	89	3	11	29	1	12	2	52	.6	1.1	.7	1.1	(*)	1.0	(*)	.2
Nonrelief families	4,875	1,416	48	254	242	85	12	2	959	.7	1.1	1.2	1.5	.9	1.0	(*)	.2
\$0-\$249	46	9	---	2	2	---	---	---	5	.4	---	(*)	(*)	---	---	---	.2
\$250-\$499	209	62	3	13	20	2	---	---	32	.7	.8	1.2	1.0	(*)	---	---	.2
\$500-\$749	376	95	5	25	23	1	---	---	53	.9	.7	1.2	1.8	(*)	---	---	.2
\$750-\$999	654	158	8	29	38	4	1	1	99	.8	1.0	1.0	1.6	.8	(*)	(*)	.2
\$1,000-\$1,249	599	152	4	27	33	6	1	1	99	.8	1.5	1.2	1.5	.5	(*)	(*)	.2
\$1,250-\$1,499	491	138	2	20	22	7	---	---	99	.6	(*)	1.4	1.0	.8	---	---	.2
\$1,500-\$1,749	479	141	4	21	20	3	1	---	104	.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	.9	(*)	---	.2
\$1,750-\$1,999	454	137	4	33	22	5	2	---	93	.8	1.1	1.4	1.8	.8	(*)	---	.2
\$2,000-\$2,249	311	95	3	16	16	3	1	---	68	.7	1.3	.8	2.0	1.0	(*)	---	.2
\$2,250-\$2,499	280	89	5	17	7	6	---	---	63	.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	---	---	.2
\$2,500-\$2,999	352	113	5	19	19	9	4	---	76	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.5	.8	.9	---	.3
\$3,000-\$3,999	340	116	4	19	14	10	1	---	87	.7	1.1	1.4	1.3	.9	(*)	---	.2
\$4,000-\$4,999	137	50	1	7	3	9	---	---	39	.7	(*)	1.1	1.0	1.3	---	---	.2
\$5,000 and over	147	61	---	6	3	20	1	---	42	.7	---	1.2	1.2	1.0	(*)	---	.3

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

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

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number reporting age ¹ (2)	Number with ages of—								
		Under 20 (3)	20-29 (4)	30-39 (5)	40-49 (6)	50-59 (7)	60-64 (8)	65-69 (9)	70-74 (10)	75 and over (11)
Husbands										
All families.....	5,379	2	650	1,559	1,452	1,031	313	201	97	74
Percentage.....	100.0	(†)	12.1	29.0	27.0	19.2	5.8	3.7	1.8	1.4
Relief families.....	509	1	54	110	128	134	38	28	12	4
Nonrelief families..	4,870	1	596	1,449	1,324	897	275	173	85	70
\$0-\$249.....	45	-----	1	9	14	12	5	2	-----	2
\$250-\$499.....	209	-----	32	56	36	45	11	16	-----	12
\$500-\$749.....	376	1	78	101	64	64	17	26	14	11
\$750-\$999.....	654	-----	122	231	147	96	29	20	5	4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	599	-----	117	202	145	67	32	15	15	6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	491	-----	68	166	118	93	24	10	7	5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	477	-----	66	147	132	90	25	8	4	5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	453	-----	41	168	146	66	15	12	3	2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	311	-----	23	96	102	61	10	12	6	1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	280	-----	18	79	92	52	20	10	8	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	352	-----	15	80	119	86	23	16	5	8
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	339	-----	12	73	105	84	32	14	11	8
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	137	-----	2	19	44	38	17	9	5	3
\$5,000 and over..	147	-----	1	22	60	43	15	3	1	2
Wives										
All families.....	5,374	34	1,246	1,715	1,263	771	182	101	43	19
Percentage.....	100.0	0.6	23.2	31.9	23.5	14.3	3.4	1.9	0.8	0.4
Relief families.....	508	5	117	136	129	86	20	13	1	1
Nonrelief families..	4,866	29	1,129	1,579	1,134	685	162	88	42	18
\$0-\$249.....	45	-----	6	9	16	3	3	1	-----	-----
\$250-\$499.....	209	2	45	56	47	37	13	6	2	1
\$500-\$749.....	376	4	112	101	75	48	12	14	8	2
\$750-\$999.....	654	10	223	192	123	78	18	8	2	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	598	5	192	211	97	57	24	7	3	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	491	3	132	166	103	65	13	5	2	2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	477	3	130	150	119	58	8	7	2	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	454	2	107	187	93	46	13	1	4	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	310	-----	51	117	82	46	5	7	2	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	279	-----	48	92	81	39	9	8	1	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	351	-----	44	118	99	60	13	7	7	3
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	338	-----	30	101	103	72	15	10	3	4
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	137	-----	4	29	53	33	10	2	4	2
\$5,000 and over..	147	-----	5	50	43	39	6	3	1	-----

¹ Excludes 5 husbands and 10 wives who did not report age.
†0.05 percent or less.

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

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

Date of end of report year (1)	All families (2)	Relief families (3)	Nonrelief families in specified occupational groups								Other (12)
			All (4)	Wage earner (5)	Clerical (6)	Business and professional					
						All business and professional (7)	Independent		Salaried		
							Business (8)	Professional (9)	Business (10)	Professional (11)	
Number of families											
All dates.....	5,384	509	4,875	2,101	1,304	1,388	591	70	562	165	82
Dec. 31, 1935.....	292	25	267	92	61	108	42	17	38	11	6
Jan. 31, 1936.....	3		3	3							
Feb. 29, 1936.....	3		3	3							
Mar. 31, 1936.....	460	58	402	196	94	105	45	5	41	14	7
Apr. 30, 1936.....	937	94	843	360	258	216	92	5	98	21	9
May 31, 1936.....	1,170	125	1,045	474	278	280	127	18	112	23	13
June 30, 1936.....	1,007	88	919	450	230	224	104	5	82	33	15
July 31, 1936.....	682	71	611	271	164	164	76	5	63	20	12
Aug. 31, 1936.....	584	33	551	194	147	194	72	10	84	28	16
Sept. 30, 1936.....	208	12	196	54	62	77	24	2	39	12	3
Oct. 31, 1936.....	32	2	30	4	7	18	8	2	5	3	1
Nov. 30, 1936.....	9	1	8	3	3	2	1	1			
Percentage											
All dates.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dec. 31, 1935.....	5	5	6	4	5	8	7	25	7	7	7
Jan. 31, 1936.....	(†)		(†)	(†)							
Feb. 29, 1936.....	(†)		(†)	(†)							
Mar. 31, 1936.....	8	11	8	9	7	8	8	7	7	8	8
Apr. 30, 1936.....	17	19	17	17	20	16	16	7	17	13	11
May 31, 1936.....	22	25	21	23	21	20	21	26	20	14	16
June 30, 1936.....	19	17	19	22	18	16	18	7	15	20	18
July 31, 1936.....	13	14	13	13	13	12	13	7	11	12	15
Aug. 31, 1936.....	11	7	11	9	11	14	12	14	15	17	20
Sept. 30, 1936.....	4	2	4	3	5	5	4	3	7	7	4
Oct. 31, 1936.....	1	(†)	1	(†)	(†)	1	1	3	1	2	1
Nov. 30, 1936.....	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	1			

†0.5 percent or less.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families of type ¹ —										Average number of persons per family ²		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
All families.....	3,370	1,154	463	260	603	270	247	223	34	116	3.7	1.2	0.6
Relief families.....	781	200	88	86	126	80	85	66	4	46	4.2	1.7	.6
Nonrelief families.....	2,589	954	375	174	477	190	162	157	30	70	3.6	1.1	.5
\$0-\$249.....	259	136	42	16	38	6	14	3	2	2	2.9	.6	.3
\$250-\$499.....	829	340	133	72	123	43	66	38	5	11	3.4	1.1	.3
\$500-\$749.....	773	273	114	46	154	63	43	50	10	20	3.6	1.1	.5
\$750-\$999.....	384	131	52	23	76	39	24	26	2	11	3.7	1.1	.6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	170	53	19	6	39	17	5	16	7	8	4.0	1.0	1.0
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	58	5	6	5	15	7	2	9	2	7	5.2	1.7	1.5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	34	3	3	3	11	5	2	4	1	2	4.8	1.4	1.4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	20	4	1	-----	5	4	2	2	1	1	4.4	1.2	1.2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	26	5	3	1	7	3	2	4	1	-----	4.2	1.3	1.0
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	23	2	2	2	4	3	2	2	1	5	5.8	2.3	1.5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	4.7	1.0	1.7
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	4	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5.6	1.8	1.8
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Family type:

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

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

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

MOBILE, ALA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type 1--										Average number of persons per family 2--		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
<i>Wage earner</i>													
All nonrelief families.	2,276	842	339	155	411	165	150	134	24	56	3.5	1.0	0.5
\$0-\$249	233	119	41	15	35	5	12	3	2	1	2.9	.6	.3
\$250-\$499	753	299	123	69	111	40	64	35	2	10	3.4	1.1	.3
\$500-\$749	703	253	107	44	136	55	40	43	7	18	3.6	1.1	.5
\$750-\$999	343	115	49	19	67	35	23	23	2	10	3.7	1.1	.6
\$1,000-\$1,249	139	43	13	2	34	16	5	13	6	7	4.1	1.0	1.1
\$1,250-\$1,499	47	4	4	4	11	6	2	9	1	6	5.4	1.8	1.6
\$1,500-\$1,749	27	3	2	2	8	5	1	3	1	2	5.0	1.6	1.4
\$1,750-\$1,999	14	3			3	3	2	1	1	1	4.5	1.1	1.4
\$2,000-\$2,249	8	2			3			2	1	1	4.6	1.0	1.6
\$2,250-\$2,499	2						1				(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999	5	1			2			1		1	5.2	1.2	2.0
\$3,000-\$3,499	2				1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,500-\$3,999	2				1			1			(*)	(*)	(*)
\$4,000-\$4,499													
\$4,500-\$4,999													
\$5,000-\$7,499													
\$7,500-\$9,999													
\$10,000 and over													
<i>Clerical</i>													
All nonrelief families.	74	12	12	6	19	10	5	7	1	2	4.2	1.4	0.8
\$0-\$249	3	1		1			1				3.7	1.7	.7
\$250-\$499	8	2		2	3	1					3.7	1.0	.8
\$500-\$749	13	2	3	1	4	1	1		1		3.6	.8	.8
\$750-\$999	6	2	2		1	1					3.0	.7	.3
\$1,000-\$1,249	8	1	1		3			3			4.7	.9	1.8
\$1,250-\$1,499	2		1		1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749	1			1							(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999	2		1			1					(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,249	14	2	2		3	3	2	2			4.4	1.6	.8
\$2,250-\$2,499	16	2	2	1	3	3	1	2		2	5.1	2.3	.8
\$2,500-\$2,999													
\$3,000-\$3,499													
\$3,500-\$3,999	1				1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$4,000-\$4,499													
\$4,500-\$4,999													
\$5,000-\$7,499													
\$7,500-\$9,999													
\$10,000 and over													

See footnotes at end of table.

MOBILE, ALA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2—		
	All (2)	I (3)	II (4)	III (5)	IV (6)	V (7)	VI (8)	VII (9)	VIII (10)	Other (11)	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16 (13)	16 and over (14)
<i>Independent business</i>													
All nonrelief families.	155	63	17	6	29	10	6	11	4	9	3.7	1.0	0.7
\$0-\$249	18	12	1		3	1	1				2.6	.3	.3
\$250-\$499	47	28	8		5	1	1	2	1	1	2.9	.6	.3
\$500-\$749	42	11	4	1	8	6	2	6	2	2	4.3	1.6	.7
\$750-\$999	24	9	1	3	6	1	1	2		1	3.8	1.2	.6
\$1,000-\$1,249	11	2	3	1	2	1			1	1	3.8	.6	1.2
\$1,250-\$1,499	1									1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749	3				2		1				3.7	1.0	.7
\$1,750-\$1,999	3				2			1			5.0	1.7	1.3
\$2,000-\$2,249	1			1							(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,250-\$2,499	2									2	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999	1	1									(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$3,499	1				1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,500-\$3,999													
\$4,000-\$4,499	1									1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$4,500-\$4,999													
\$5,000-\$7,499													
\$7,500-\$9,999													
\$10,000 and over													
<i>Independent professional</i>													
All nonrelief families.	7	2		1		1		1	1	1	5.3	1.9	1.4
\$0-\$249													
\$250-\$499													
\$500-\$749													
\$750-\$999	1					1					(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249													
\$1,250-\$1,499	1								1		(*)		(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749													
\$1,750-\$1,999	1	1									(*)		
\$2,000-\$2,249	1	1									(*)		
\$2,250-\$2,499	1			1							(*)	(*)	
\$2,500-\$2,999													
\$3,000-\$3,499	1							1			(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,500-\$3,999													
\$4,000-\$4,499													
\$4,500-\$4,999	1												
\$5,000-\$7,499										1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$7,500-\$9,999													
\$10,000 and over													

See footnotes at end of table.

MOBILE, ALA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2—		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>													
All nonrelief families	54	22	5	6	12	4		4		1	3.3	0.7	0.6
\$0-\$249	2	2									(*)		
\$250-\$499	10	4	2	1	1	1		1			3.5	1.2	.3
\$500-\$749	11	6			3	1		1			3.0	.3	.7
\$750-\$999	8	3		1	2	1		1			3.8	1.0	.8
\$1,000-\$1,249	10	6	1	3				1			2.7	.7	
\$1,250-\$1,499	7	1	1	1	3	1					3.4	.6	.8
\$1,500-\$1,749	3		1	1	1			1			4.7	.7	2.0
\$1,750-\$1,999													
\$2,000-\$2,249	1				1						(*)		(*)
\$2,250-\$2,499	2				1					1	(*)		(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999													
\$3,000-\$3,499													
\$3,500-\$3,999													
\$4,000-\$4,499													
\$4,500-\$4,999													
\$5,000-\$7,499													
\$7,500-\$9,999													
\$10,000 and over													
<i>Other 3</i>													
All nonrelief families	23	13	2		6			1		1	3.1	.7	.4
\$0-\$249	3	2								1	4.3	2.3	
\$250-\$499	11	7			3			1			2.7	.4	.3
\$500-\$749	4	1			3						4.5	.8	1.8
\$750-\$999	2	2									(*)		
\$1,000-\$1,249	2	1	1								(*)	(*)	
\$1,250-\$1,499													
\$1,500-\$1,749													
\$1,750-\$1,999													
\$2,000-\$2,249	1		1								(*)	(*)	
\$2,250-\$2,499													
\$2,500-\$2,999													
\$3,000-\$3,499													
\$3,500-\$3,999													
\$4,000-\$4,499													
\$4,500-\$4,999													
\$5,000-\$7,499													
\$7,500-\$9,999													
\$10,000 and over													

For footnotes 1 and 2, see table 1 on p. 322.

³ This group contains 3 families engaged in farming, a group too small to be separately classified, and families having no gainfully employed members.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

MOBILE, ALA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
All families.....	3, 370	3, 338	572	803	753	50
Relief families.....	781	764	77	85	77	8
Nonrelief families.....	2, 589	2, 574	495	718	676	42
\$0-\$249.....	259	257	46	45	41	4
\$250-\$499.....	829	824	135	157	145	12
\$500-\$749.....	773	770	132	188	177	11
\$750-\$999.....	384	382	75	126	124	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	170	168	52	82	76	6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	58	58	16	37	33	4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	34	34	11	23	21	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	20	20	8	12	12	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	26	25	5	18	18	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	23	23	6	19	18	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	6	5	6	6	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	5	5	3	4	4	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	2	2	1	1	1	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."

² Includes 567 families, 490 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings and no business losses met from family funds; 4 families, all of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds and no money income other than earnings, and 1 family which was nonrelief, which had both money income and business losses met from family funds. There were, therefore, 568 families, 491 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings, whether or not they had business losses met from family funds; and there were 5 families, all of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds, whether or not they had money income other than earnings. These latter 5 families were found in the following income classes: \$500-\$749, 1; \$750-\$999, 3; \$1,000-\$1,249, 1. See glossary for definitions of "money income other than earnings" and "business losses."

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

⁴ Includes families with losses from owned homes, as well as families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period. There were 10 families, 8 of which were nonrelief, with losses from owned homes (i. e., families whose estimated rental value was less than estimated expenses). The latter 8 families were found in the following income classes: \$0-\$249, 3; \$250-\$499, 2; \$500-\$749, 1; \$750-\$999, 1; \$1,500-\$1,749, 1. Excludes 7 families whose estimated rental value of owned homes was equal to estimated expenses.

MOBILE, ALA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Average family income						
	Total (2)	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
All families.....	⁵ \$578	\$558	\$543	\$15	\$20	\$18	\$2
Relief families.....	341	335	330	5	6	5	1
Nonrelief families.....	⁵ 649	624	606	18	25	23	2
\$0-\$249.....	182	173	166	7	9	7	2
\$250-\$499.....	386	372	362	10	14	12	2
\$500-\$749.....	614	596	586	10	18	17	1
\$750-\$999.....	851	822	799	23	29	28	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,109	1,058	998	60	51	44	7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,360	1,280	1,214	66	80	65	15
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,598	1,515	1,478	37	83	78	5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,878	1,809	1,730	79	69	69	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2,157	2,066	1,969	97	91	91	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2,352	2,211	2,190	21	141	120	21
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,681	2,537	2,483	54	144	144	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	3,364	3,250	3,176	74	114	114	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

⁵ Median income for all families was \$481; for nonrelief families, \$567.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

MOBILE, ALA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
<i>Wage earner</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	2,276	2,276	400	542	517	25
\$0-\$499.....	986	986	150	161	149	12
\$500-\$999.....	1,046	1,046	182	254	242	12
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	186	186	48	90	89	1
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	41	41	14	25	25	-----
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	15	15	5	11	11	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	2	2	1	1	1	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Clerical</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	74	74	18	48	48	-----
\$0-\$499.....	11	11	4	3	3	-----
\$500-\$999.....	19	19	2	7	7	-----
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	10	10	5	8	8	-----
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	3	3	-----	3	3	-----
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	30	30	7	26	26	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	1	1	-----	1	1	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Business and professional</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	216	216	62	118	101	17
\$0-\$499.....	77	77	20	32	28	4
\$500-\$999.....	86	86	18	49	48	1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	30	30	13	21	12	9
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	10	10	5	7	5	2
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	9	9	3	6	5	1
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	4	4	3	3	3	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Other</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	23	8	15	10	10	-----

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

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

MOBILE, ALA.

TABLE 2A.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by occupation and income, 1935-36 ¹—Continued

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Average family income						
	Total (2)	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
<i>Wage earner</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	\$609	\$590	\$577	\$13	\$19	\$18	\$1
\$0-\$499.....	340	329	322	7	11	10	1
\$500-\$999.....	691	673	660	13	18	17	1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,169	1,120	1,074	46	49	49	(**)
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1,690	1,621	1,582	39	69	69	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,329	2,231	2,215	16	98	98	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$5,000 and over.....							
<i>Clerical</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	\$1,436	1,354	1,321	33	82	82	
\$0-\$499.....	340	321	303	18	19	19	
\$500-\$999.....	691	662	661	(**)	29	29	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,177	1,095	912	183	82	82	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1,873	1,714	1,714		159	159	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,278	2,146	2,134	12	132	132	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$5,000 and over.....							
<i>Business and professional</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	\$810	750	726	24	60	46	14
\$0-\$499.....	315	282	270	12	33	27	6
\$500-\$999.....	719	666	659	7	53	52	1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,192	1,083	1,038	45	109	48	61
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1,697	1,603	1,485	118	94	75	19
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,323	2,202	2,132	70	121	67	54
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,816	3,690	3,545	145	126	126	
\$5,000 and over.....							
<i>Other</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	563	525	122	403	38	38	

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

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

⁵ Median incomes were as follows: Wage-earner families, \$573; clerical families, \$1,350; business and professional families, \$680.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

**\$0.50 or less.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from 1—		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work 2 (9)
All families.....	3,370	3,338	3,333	298	37	\$543	\$538	\$5
Relief families.....	781	764	762	42	7	330	327	3
Nonrelief families.....	2,589	2,574	2,571	256	30	606	600	6
\$0-\$249.....	259	257	256	31	5	166	160	6
\$250-\$499.....	829	824	822	97	10	362	355	7
\$500-\$749.....	773	770	770	80	11	586	580	6
\$750-\$999.....	384	382	382	34	3	799	794	5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	170	168	168	10	1	998	995	3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	58	58	58	2	-----	1,214	1,207	7
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	34	34	34	-----	-----	1,478	1,478	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	20	20	20	1	-----	1,730	1,728	2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	26	25	25	1	-----	1,969	1,967	2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	23	23	23	-----	-----	2,190	2,190	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	6	6	-----	-----	2,483	2,483	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	5	5	5	-----	-----	3,176	3,176	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	2	2	2	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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

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

³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in home such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all families from other work not attributable to individuals were \$1.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from ¹ —		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders ² (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work ³ (9)
<i>Wage earner</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	2, 276	2, 276	2, 276	214	26	\$577	\$572	\$5
\$0-\$499.....	986	986	986	101	12	322	317	5
\$500-\$999.....	1, 046	1, 046	1, 046	101	13	660	654	6
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	186	186	186	11	1	1, 074	1, 069	5
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	41	41	41	-----	-----	1, 582	1, 582	-----
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	15	15	15	1	-----	2, 215	2, 213	2
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	2	2	2	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Clerical</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	74	74	74	6	-----	1, 321	1, 317	4
\$0-\$499.....	11	11	11	2	-----	303	298	5
\$500-\$999.....	19	19	19	3	-----	661	649	12
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	10	10	10	1	-----	912	905	7
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	3	3	3	-----	-----	1, 714	1, 714	-----
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	30	30	30	-----	-----	2, 134	2, 134	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	1	1	1	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Business and professional</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	216	216	213	35	4	726	711	15
\$0-\$499.....	77	77	74	24	3	270	240	30
\$500-\$999.....	86	86	86	10	1	659	650	9
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	30	30	30	-----	-----	1, 038	1, 038	-----
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	10	10	10	1	-----	1, 485	1, 480	5
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	9	9	9	-----	-----	2, 132	2, 132	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	4	4	4	-----	-----	3, 545	3, 545	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Other</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	23	8	8	1	-----	122	122	(**)

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

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

³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in home such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all nonrelief families from other work not attributable to individuals were as follows: Wage-earner families, \$1; business and professional families, \$1.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

**\$0.50 or less.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners					Average weeks of employment of principal earners ¹ (8)	Average earnings of principal earners ²	
		All ³ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others			All (9)	Husbands (10)
					Male (6)	Female (7)			
<i>All occupations</i>									
All families.....	3,370	3,333	2,925	271	96	41	45	\$464	\$488
Relief families.....	781	762	648	75	28	11	46	296	302
Nonrelief families ⁴	2,589	2,571	2,277	196	68	30	45	514	629
\$0-\$249.....	259	256	191	59	2	4	33	139	147
\$250-\$499.....	829	822	716	88	9	9	43	320	334
\$500-\$749.....	773	770	704	37	17	12	48	500	515
\$750-\$999.....	384	382	359	6	13	4	49	682	696
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	170	168	150	3	14	1	49	808	846
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	58	58	53	3	2	2	51	934	979
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	34	34	30	4	4	2	50	1,182	1,251
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	20	20	18	2	2	2	50	1,373	1,410
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	26	25	23	2	2	2	52	1,795	1,861
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	23	23	22	1	1	1	52	1,912	1,940
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	6	5	1	1	1	52	1,958	1,985
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	5	5	4	1	1	1	52	2,578	2,598
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....									
<i>Wage earner</i>									
All nonrelief families.....	2,276	2,276	2,025	171	56	24	45	848	511
\$0-\$499.....	986	986	826	137	11	12	40	282	301
\$500-\$999.....	1,046	1,046	976	31	28	11	48	562	576
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	186	186	171	3	11	1	50	846	876
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	41	41	37	4	4	1	50	1,230	1,278
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	15	15	13	2	2	2	52	1,585	1,601
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....									
<i>Clerical</i>									
All nonrelief families.....	74	74	64	5	5	5	50	1,206	1,335
\$0-\$499.....	11	11	8	3	1	1	45	257	295
\$500-\$999.....	19	19	17	1	1	1	52	539	566
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	10	10	6	1	3	1	48	716	900
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	3	3	3	1	1	1	52	1,713	1,713
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	30	30	29	1	1	1	52	2,059	2,098
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....									
<i>Business and professional</i>									
All nonrelief families.....	216	213	180	20	7	6	48	592	614
\$0-\$499.....	77	74	66	7	1	1	45	219	203
\$500-\$999.....	86	86	69	11	1	5	48	545	583
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	30	30	26	2	2	2	50	845	906
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	10	10	8	2	2	2	49	1,208	1,308
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	9	9	8	1	1	1	52	1,673	1,719
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	4	4	3	1	1	1	52	2,598	2,630
\$5,000 and over.....									

¹ Averages in this column are based on the number of principal earners reporting weeks of employment.

² Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in columns (3) and (4).

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

⁴ Includes 23 families classified in the occupational group "Other." These families had 8 principal earners.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners								Families with more than one earner as percentage of families with any individual earner ¹ (11)	Average number of supplementary earners per family ² (12)
		One only					Two (8)	Three (9)	Four or more (10)		
		Any family member (3)	Husband (4)	Wife (5)	Other						
					Male (6)	Female (7)					
All families.....	3, 370	1, 763	1, 648	97	14	4	1, 249	245	76	47	0. 60
Relief families.....	781	471	418	44	8	1	236	42	13	38	.48
Nonrelief families...	2, 589	1, 292	1, 230	53	6	3	1, 013	203	63	50	.64
\$0-\$249.....	259	129	104	24	1	-----	116	10	1	50	.54
\$250-\$499.....	829	468	445	19	2	2	307	43	4	43	.49
\$500-\$749.....	773	382	373	6	2	1	303	68	17	50	.64
\$750-\$999.....	384	170	169	1	-----	-----	166	37	9	56	.71
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	170	69	67	1	1	-----	63	25	11	59	.88
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	58	18	16	2	-----	-----	25	8	7	69	1.16
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	34	13	13	-----	-----	-----	13	3	5	(†)	1.15
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	20	10	10	-----	-----	-----	5	4	1	(†)	.80
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	26	16	16	-----	-----	-----	5	1	3	(†)	.68
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	23	14	14	-----	-----	-----	4	1	4	(†)	.87
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	2	2	-----	-----	-----	2	2	-----	(†)	1.00
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	5	1	1	-----	-----	-----	3	1	-----	(†)	1.00
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	(†)	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ This percentage was computed by dividing the sum of columns (8), (9), and (10) by column (4) of table 3 on p. 330.

² Based on the number of families with individual earners, column (4) of table 3 on p. 330.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners				Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners ¹ (12)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (13)
		Any (3)	One only		More than one ³ (6)	All (7)	Husbands (8)	Wives (9)	Others ⁴			
			Any family member (4)	Husband (5)					Male (10)	Female (11)		
All families	3,370	3,333	1,763	1,648	1,570	1,999	243	1,065	337	354	\$132	\$78
Relief families	781	762	471	418	291	365	39	168	80	78	84	39
Nonrelief families	2,589	2,571	1,292	1,230	1,279	1,634	204	897	257	276	142	90
\$0-\$249	259	256	129	104	127	139	35	81	8	15	40	22
\$250-\$499	829	822	468	445	354	406	77	244	35	50	79	39
\$500-\$749	773	770	382	373	388	495	48	289	65	93	127	82
\$750-\$999	384	382	170	169	212	270	17	167	41	45	164	115
\$1,000-\$1,249	170	168	69	67	99	148	13	59	37	39	224	195
\$1,250-\$1,499	58	58	18	16	40	67	3	26	23	15	236	273
\$1,500-\$1,749	34	34	13	13	21	39	4	13	13	9	257	295
\$1,750-\$1,999	20	20	10	10	10	16	2	4	8	2	442	354
\$2,000-\$2,249	26	25	16	16	9	17	2	7	7	1	369	241
\$2,250-\$2,499	23	23	14	14	9	20	1	4	11	4	318	277
\$2,500-\$2,999	6	6	2	2	4	6	1	1	3	1	526	526
\$3,000-\$3,999	5	5	1	1	4	5	1	2	1	1	599	599
\$4,000-\$4,999	2	2			2	6			5	1	532	(*)
\$5,000 and over												

¹ Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (7).

² Averages in this column are based on the number of families as shown in column (2).

³ Families that have supplementary earners.

⁴ Includes 24 males and 5 females under 16 years of age.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners ¹ (11)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (12)
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one ³ (5)	All (6)	Husbands (7)	Wives (8)	Others ⁴			
								Male (9)	Female (10)		
<i>Wage earner</i>											
All nonrelief families...	2, 276	2, 276	1, 142	1, 134	1, 458	178	806	224	250	\$135	\$86
\$0-\$499	986	986	546	440	504	105	294	40	65	69	35
\$500-\$999	1, 046	1, 046	504	542	702	55	424	101	122	137	92
\$1,000-\$1,499	186	186	70	116	185	12	70	54	49	223	222
\$1,500-\$1,999	41	41	16	25	43	4	12	19	8	334	351
\$2,000-\$2,999	15	15	5	10	23	2	6	10	5	408	625
\$3,000-\$4,999	2	2	1	1	1				1	(*)	(*)
\$5,000 and over											
<i>Clerical</i>											
All nonrelief families...	74	74	44	30	35	5	19	5	6	234	111
\$0-\$499	11	11	5	6	6	2	4			74	41
\$500-\$999	19	19	9	10	10	1	5		4	209	110
\$1,000-\$1,499	10	10	4	6	9	1	5	1	2	210	189
\$1,500-\$1,999	3	3	3								
\$2,000-\$2,999	30	30	23	7	9	1	4	4		252	75
\$3,000-\$4,999	1	1		1	1		1			(*)	(*)
\$5,000 and over											
<i>Business and professional</i>											
All nonrelief families...	216	213	103	110	136	21	68	27	20	203	128
\$0-\$499	77	74	43	31	31	5	23	3		70	28
\$500-999	86	86	39	47	52	9	27	4	12	172	104
\$1,000-\$1,499	30	30	13	17	21	3	10	5	3	276	193
\$1,500-\$1,999	10	10	4	6	12	2	5	2	3	227	272
\$2,000-\$2,999	9	9	4	5	11	1	2	7	1	377	461
\$3,000-\$4,999	4	4		4	9	1	1	6	1	421	946
\$5,000 and over											
<i>Other</i>											
All nonrelief families...	23	8	3	5	5		4	1		102	22

¹ Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (6).

² Averages in this column are based on the number of families as shown in column (2).

³ Families that have supplementary earners.

⁴ Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Wage-earner families, 14 males and 4 females; business and professional families, 3 males and no females.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families with any supplementary earners (2)	Average earnings of supplementary earners (3)	Number of supplementary earners with earnings of—														
			Any amount (4)	Under \$50 (5)	\$50-\$99 (6)	\$100-\$199 (7)	\$200-\$299 (8)	\$300-\$399 (9)	\$400-\$499 (10)	\$500-\$599 (11)	\$600-\$699 (12)	\$700-\$799 (13)	\$800-\$899 (14)	\$900-\$999 (15)	\$1,000-\$1,499 (16)	\$1,500-\$1,999 (17)	2,000 and over (18)
All families.....	1,570	\$132	1,999	562	438	535	269	125	32	16	8	9	1	2	1	1	-----
Relief families.....	291	84	365	161	91	70	30	12	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nonrelief families.....	1,279	142	1,634	401	347	465	239	113	31	16	8	9	1	2	1	1	-----
\$0-\$249.....	127	40	139	92	40	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$250-\$499.....	354	79	406	128	139	128	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$500-\$749.....	388	127	495	109	92	180	95	19	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$750-\$999.....	212	164	270	46	40	81	65	34	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	99	224	148	13	15	41	38	23	11	6	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	40	236	67	4	10	15	11	18	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	21	257	39	3	7	8	8	5	2	3	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	10	442	16	1	-----	-----	3	5	2	-----	2	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	9	369	17	1	1	3	-----	5	1	2	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	9	318	20	1	2	2	6	4	2	1	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	4	526	6	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	4	599	5	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	2	532	6	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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

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

Income class (1)	Principal earners by age groups												Supplementary earners by age groups												
	Any (2)	Under 20 (3)	20-24 (4)	25-29 (5)	30-34 (6)	35-39 (7)	40-44 (8)	45-49 (9)	50-54 (10)	55-59 (11)	60-64 (12)	65 and over (13)	Any (14)	Under 20 (15)	20-24 (16)	25-29 (17)	30-34 (18)	35-39 (19)	40-44 (20)	45-49 (21)	50-54 (22)	55-59 (23)	60-64 (24)	65 and over (25)	
	Number of husbands ¹																								
All families.....	2,873	2	150	98	411	496	414	416	247	157	93	89	240	13	20	29	36	31	29	23	26	8	25		
Relief families.....	634	1	25	66	65	99	101	121	56	48	27	25	39	1	2	4	7	4	3	4	4	1	9		
Nonrelief families.....	2,239	1	125	332	346	397	313	295	191	109	66	64	201	12	18	25	29	27	26	19	22	7	16		
\$0-\$249.....	185		17	34	26	20	18	23	17	12	9	9	34	3	2	3	6	5	3	3	4		5		
\$250-\$499.....	706	1	56	128	113	116	87	88	46	32	14	25	77	3	7	15	9	16	9	8	6	1	3		
\$500-\$749.....	692		45	112	119	130	88	86	47	36	17	12	48	2	6	5	6	4	8	3	6	5	3		
\$750-\$999.....	354		4	40	55	71	69	54	37	9	8	7	17	2	1		4	1	1	2	3		3		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	148		2	11	22	25	23	17	23	12	9	4	11	1	1		3	1	2		2		1		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	52			3	4	12	10	7	9	2	2	3	3		1				1	1					
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	30		1	3	3	5	4	5	5	1	2	2	4			1					1				
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	17			1		4	3	5	1	2	1		2				1					1			
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	22				3	6	6	4	2			2	2						1	1					
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	22				1	7	4	3	2	2	3		1			1									
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	5					1	1	2					1							1					
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	4								1	1	1	1	1										1		
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	2								1				1												
\$5,000 and over.....																									
	Average earnings of husbands ²																								
All nonrelief families.....	\$541	(*)	\$407	\$463	\$517	\$615	\$586	\$571	\$563	\$502	\$601	\$467	\$163	-----	\$186	\$180	\$141	\$154	\$146	\$203	\$134	\$168	\$224	\$122	

¹ Excludes 52 principal earners and 3 supplementary earners who did not report age.

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

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Principal earners by age groups												Supplementary earners by age groups											
	Any (2)	Under 20 (3)	20-24 (4)	25-29 (5)	30-34 (6)	35-39 (7)	40-44 (8)	45-49 (9)	50-54 (10)	55-59 (11)	60-64 (12)	65 and over (13)	Any (14)	Under 20 (15)	20-24 (16)	25-29 (17)	30-34 (18)	35-39 (19)	40-44 (20)	45-49 (21)	50-54 (22)	55-59 (23)	60-64 (24)	65 and over (25)
	Number of wives ¹																							
All families.....	268	-----	14	29	44	55	47	29	27	12	5	6	1,060	11	112	218	192	199	120	94	66	26	11	11
Relief families.....	73	-----	4	6	13	11	15	11	8	4	-----	1	166	3	11	19	29	37	24	21	11	6	2	3
Nonrelief families.....	195	-----	10	23	31	44	32	18	19	8	5	5	894	8	101	199	163	162	96	73	55	20	9	8
\$0-\$249.....	58	-----	5	5	7	10	10	9	4	6	2	-----	81	2	13	14	10	10	9	9	7	1	5	1
\$250-\$499.....	88	-----	3	13	15	21	16	5	9	-----	1	5	244	3	31	58	42	37	28	17	17	7	2	2
\$500-\$749.....	37	-----	2	4	5	10	4	4	6	2	-----	-----	289	3	35	70	56	54	28	21	12	6	1	3
\$750-\$999.....	6	-----	-----	-----	3	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	165	-----	15	36	33	34	16	17	12	-----	1	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	58	-----	5	9	11	15	4	6	4	-----	3	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	26	-----	-----	4	8	6	4	2	-----	2	-----	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	13	-----	2	3	2	2	3	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7	-----	-----	3	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Average earnings of wives ²																							
All nonrelief families	\$217	-----	\$214	\$224	\$261	\$236	\$194	\$201	\$218	\$115	\$138	\$207	\$126	\$46	\$117	\$120	\$139	\$138	\$130	\$118	\$109	\$140	\$71	\$79

¹ Excludes 3 principal earners and 5 supplementary earners who did not report age.
² Averages for each age groups are based on the corresponding numbers of wives in the upper section of the table; the 2 averages for all age groups combined are based on the corresponding total numbers of wives, including those who did not report age.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from—					Average money income, other than earnings, received from ² —					
		Any source (3)	Rent from property (net) (4)	Interest and dividends (5)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (6)	Gifts for current use (7)	All sources (8)	Rent from property (net) (9)	Interest and dividends (10)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (11)	Gifts for current use (12)	Miscellaneous sources ³ (13)
All families.....	3,370	568	47	26	364	102	\$15	\$2	(**)	\$7	\$1	\$5
Relief families.....	781	77	2	1	42	19	4	(**)	(**)	1	(**)	3
Nonrelief families.....	2,589	491	45	25	322	83	18	2	(**)	9	1	6
\$0-\$249.....	259	46	-----	1	26	16	6	-----	(*)	3	3	(**)
\$250-\$499.....	829	135	11	3	95	26	10	1	(**)	6	1	2
\$500-\$749.....	773	131	7	8	102	15	11	1	(**)	8	(**)	2
\$750-\$999.....	384	73	5	4	48	8	23	2	(**)	9	(**)	12
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	170	51	3	4	30	11	60	2	(**)	25	4	29
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	58	16	3	1	6	4	65	5	(**)	42	5	13
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	34	11	5	3	4	-----	36	11	\$1	7	-----	17
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	20	8	3	-----	4	-----	78	20	-----	4	-----	54
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	26	5	1	-----	4	-----	97	15	-----	82	-----	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	23	6	2	-----	1	1	21	8	-----	2	(**)	11
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	5	2	-----	1	2	53	37	-----	8	8	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	5	3	2	1	-----	-----	73	70	3	-----	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	2	1	1	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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

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

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

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

**\$0.50 or less.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families		Homes free from mortgage					Mortgaged homes						
	All (2)	Owning homes ¹ (3)	Families owning homes free from mortgage		Average rental value ² (6)	Average expense ³ (7)	Average non-money income ⁴ (8)	Families owning mortgaged homes		Average rental value ² (11)	Average expense ³		Average non-money income ⁴ (14)	Interest as percentage of rental value (15)
			Number (4)	Percentage ⁵ (5)				Number (9)	Percentage ⁵ (10)		Interest (12)	Other (13)		
All families	3,370	753	613	81	\$154	\$66	\$88	140	19	\$166	\$44	\$68	\$54	27
Relief families	781	77	58	75	116	59	57	19	25	140	34	64	42	24
Nonrelief families	2,589	676	555	82	158	66	92	121	18	170	46	68	56	27
\$0-\$249	259	41	30	73	107	57	50	11	27	136	48	62	26	35
\$250-\$499	829	145	116	80	136	62	74	29	20	154	42	66	46	28
\$500-\$749	773	177	146	82	140	62	78	31	18	160	41	66	53	25
\$750-\$999	384	124	108	87	156	65	91	16	13	168	38	67	63	23
\$1,000-\$1,249	170	76	61	80	177	69	108	15	20	183	47	71	65	26
\$1,250-\$1,499	58	33	28	85	193	72	121	5	15	216	52	76	88	24
\$1,500-\$1,749	34	21	17	(†)	220	78	142	4	(†)	210	70	76	64	34
\$1,750-\$1,999	20	12	10	(†)	203	74	129	2	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35
\$2,000-\$2,249	26	18	14	(†)	230	78	152	4	(†)	192	58	72	62	30
\$2,250-\$2,499	23	18	16	(†)	238	80	158	2	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
\$2,500-\$2,999	9	6	5	(†)	258	81	157	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
\$3,000-\$3,999	5	4	3	(†)	220	77	143	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
\$4,000-\$4,999	2	1	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)							22
\$5,000 and over														

¹ Includes all families occupying owned homes at any time during the report year. Excludes 7 families whose expenses exactly equaled the annual rental value of their homes. Data for the latter families, however, are included in the computation of averages.

² Based on estimate made by home owner for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. This period averages, in general, approximately 12 months.

³ Expense for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Expense other than interest, columns (7) and (13), estimated on basis of average relationship between rental value and expense.

⁴ Nonmoney income for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Obtained by deducting estimated expense (including interest) from rental value.

⁵ Based on number of families owning homes, column (3).

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

MOBILE, ALA.

TABLE 12.—Monthly rental value: Number of home-owning families having homes with specified monthly rental value, by income, 1935-36¹
 [Negro families including husband and wife, both native born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families (2)	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes ² (5)	Number of home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of—												
		Number (3)	Percentage ³ (4)		Under \$5 (6)	\$5-\$9 (7)	\$10-\$14 (8)	\$15-\$19 (9)	\$20-\$24 (10)	\$25-\$29 (11)	\$30-\$34 (12)	\$35-\$39 (13)	\$40-\$44 (14)	\$45-\$54 (15)	\$55-\$74 (16)	\$75 and over (17)	
All families.....	3,334	750	22	\$13.10	5	153	267	223	65	32	1	3		1			
Relief families.....	770	74	10	10.20	1	27	35	9	2								
Nonrelief families.....	2,564	676	26	13.40	4	126	232	214	63	32	1	3		1			
\$0-\$249.....	257	44	17	9.60	1	23	12	8									
\$250-\$499.....	814	148	18	11.60	3	36	62	40	6	1							
\$500-\$749.....	770	175	23	12.10		33	79	43	14	1							
\$750-\$999.....	380	123	32	13.30		19	45	42	12	5							
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	169	75	44	15.10		6	19	35	10	5							
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	58	33	57	16.40		3	7	15	4	3				1			
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	34	20	59	18.60		1	11	3	3	4	1						
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	20	12	(†)	17.00			3	4	3	2							
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	26	18	(†)	18.50		1	10	1	4	4							
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	23	17	(†)	21.00			3	3	4	5							
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	6	(†)	19.50				2	4								
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	5	4	(†)	20.00				1	2	1							
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	2	1	(†)	(*)						1							
\$5,000 and over.....																	

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

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

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

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Average not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of home owning and renting families (2)	Renting families		Average monthly rent ² (5)	Number of renting families reporting monthly rent of—												
		Number (3)	Percentage ³ (4)		Under \$5 (6)	\$5-\$9 (7)	\$10-\$14 (8)	\$15-\$19 (9)	\$20-\$24 (10)	\$25-\$29 (11)	\$30-\$34 (12)	\$35-\$39 (13)	\$40-\$44 (14)	\$45-\$54 (15)	\$55-\$74 (16)	\$75 and over (17)	Rent free ⁴ (18)
All families.....	3,334	2,584	78	\$8.00	208	1,801	472	71	9	6	2	2					13
Relief families.....	770	696	90	7.20	69	545	66	8	1	1							6
Nonrelief families.....	2,564	1,888	74	8.30	139	1,256	406	63	8	5	2	2					7
\$0-\$249.....	257	213	83	6.80	38	145	26										4
\$250-\$499.....	814	666	82	7.70	65	479	106	11	2			1	1				2
\$500-\$749.....	770	595	77	8.30	28	410	139	14		2							
\$750-\$999.....	380	257	68	9.10	6	156	80	12	2			1					
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	169	94	56	10.40	2	45	31	14		2							
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	58	25	43	11.60		11	7	5	1	1							
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	34	14	41	10.40		6	6	1	1								
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	20	8	(†)	14.40			4	3	1								
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	26	8	(†)	10.40		3	3	2									
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	23	6	(†)	17.30		1		1	1				1				
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6																
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	5	1	(†)	(*)			1										
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	2	1	(†)	(*)			1										
\$5,000 and over.....																	

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

² Rent reported at date of interview. Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent, including families receiving rent free, the amount of which was estimated by the family.

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

⁴ Consists of families receiving rent as gift.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Occupational group: Wage earner						Occupational group: Clerical						Occupational group: Business and professional					
	Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ² —		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ² —		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ² —		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning (2)	Rent-ing (3)	Home-owning (4)	Rent-ing (5)	Rental value ³ (6)	Rent ⁴ (7)	Home-owning (8)	Rent-ing (9)	Home-owning (10)	Rent-ing (11)	Rental value ³ (12)	Rent ⁴ (13)	Home-owning (14)	Rent-ing (15)	Home-owning (16)	Rent-ing (17)	Rental value ³ (18)	Rent ⁴ (19)
All nonrelief families ⁵	519	1,733	23	77	\$12.60	\$8.00	48	26	65	35	\$17.70	\$9.90	99	117	46	54	\$15.10	\$11.20
\$0-\$499.....	155	815	16	84	10.70	7.40	3	8	(†)	(†)	12.00	7.80	28	49	36	64	13.40	9.20
\$500-\$999.....	241	798	23	77	12.20	8.40	7	12	(†)	(†)	12.30	9.50	47	39	55	45	14.00	10.60
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	88	97	48	52	15.10	9.80	8	2	(†)	(†)	16.10	(*)	11	19	37	63	18.60	15.10
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	24	17	58	42	17.50	11.10	3	—	(†)	—	20.00	—	5	5	(†)	(†)	19.00	14.20
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	10	5	(†)	(†)	18.90	9.40	26	4	87	13	20.20	15.80	5	4	(†)	(†)	19.00	17.80
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	1	1	(†)	(†)	(*)	(*)	1	—	(†)	—	(*)	—	3	1	(†)	(†)	23.30	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

⁵ Of the families classified in the occupational group "Other," 22 did not change their living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Of the latter group, 10 families were owning families. Their average monthly rental value was \$13.30. The remaining 12 families were renting families. Their average monthly rent was \$7.40.

[†] Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

^{*} Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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TABLE 15-16.—Type of living quarters: Number and percentage of owning and renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by tenure and income, 1935-36¹

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families occupying—				Percentage of families occupying 2—			
		One-family house (3)	Two-family house (4)	Apartment (5)	Other 3 (6)	One-family house (7)	Two-family house (8)	Apartment (9)	Other 3 (10)
Owning families, all.	750	736	10	-----	4	98	1	-----	1
Relief families	74	73	1	-----	-----	99	1	-----	-----
Nonrelief families.....	676	663	9	-----	4	98	1	-----	1
\$0-\$249.....	44	43	1	-----	-----	98	2	-----	-----
\$250-\$499.....	148	147	1	-----	-----	99	1	-----	-----
\$500-\$749.....	175	169	4	-----	2	97	2	-----	1
\$750-\$999.....	123	120	2	-----	1	98	1	-----	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	75	75	-----	-----	-----	100	-----	-----	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	33	33	-----	-----	-----	100	-----	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	20	20	-----	-----	-----	(†)	-----	-----	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	12	12	-----	-----	-----	(†)	-----	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	18	16	1	-----	1	(†)	(†)	-----	(†)
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	17	17	-----	-----	-----	(†)	-----	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	6	-----	-----	-----	(†)	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	4	4	-----	-----	-----	(†)	-----	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----	(†)	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(†)	-----	-----	-----
Renting families, all.	2,584	2,077	421	46	40	80	16	2	2
Relief families	696	536	133	14	13	77	19	2	2
Nonrelief families.....	1,888	1,541	288	32	27	82	15	2	1
\$0-\$249.....	213	154	44	11	4	72	21	5	2
\$250-\$499.....	666	514	128	14	10	77	19	2	2
\$500-\$749.....	595	508	77	3	7	85	13	1	1
\$750-\$999.....	257	224	27	3	3	87	11	1	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	94	80	10	1	3	85	11	1	3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	25	24	1	-----	-----	(†)	(†)	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	14	13	-----	-----	-----	(†)	(†)	-----	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	8	8	-----	-----	-----	(†)	-----	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	8	8	-----	-----	-----	(†)	-----	-----	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	6	6	-----	-----	-----	(†)	-----	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----	(†)	-----	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----	(†)	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(†)	-----	-----	-----

¹ Includes only those families that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview.² Percentages are based on number of families in each class, column (2).³ Includes dwelling units in business buildings, other types of living quarters not elsewhere specified, and unknown types of living quarters.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

MOBILE, ALA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families having in the household nonfamily members of specified type ¹ —								Average number of nonfamily members of specified type ² (based on families having such members)—							
		Any non-family member (3)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (8)	Tourists and transients (9)	Guests (10)	All non-family members (11)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (16)	Tourists and transients (17)	Guests (18)
			Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (4)	Other roomers with board (5)	Roomers without board (6)	Paid help (7)					Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (12)	Other roomers with board (13)	Roomers without board (14)	Paid help (15)			
All families.....	3,370	466	9	41	267	1	2	1	161	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.2
Relief families.....	781	58	1	2	41	—	—	—	16	.7	(*)	(*)	.9	—	—	—	.2
Nonrelief families.....	2,589	408	8	39	226	1	2	1	145	.8	1.1	.8	1.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	.2
\$0-\$249.....	259	40	3	3	28	—	—	—	7	.8	.9	.7	.9	—	—	—	.1
\$250-\$499.....	829	131	1	5	93	—	1	1	36	.8	(*)	.6	1.0	—	(*)	(*)	.2
\$500-\$749.....	773	133	—	20	69	—	—	—	46	.7	—	.7	1.0	—	—	—	.2
\$750-\$999.....	384	67	2	7	28	—	—	1	34	.8	(*)	.8	1.3	—	(*)	—	.2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	170	23	2	2	6	—	—	—	13	.7	(*)	(*)	1.8	—	—	—	.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	58	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	.7	—	(*)	—	(*)	—	—	.1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	34	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	(*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	20	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	—	(*)	—	—	—	—
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	26	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	.6	—	—	(*)	—	—	—	.5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	23	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	(*)	—	—	(*)	—	—	—	(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$5,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

MOBILE, ALA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number reporting age ¹ (2)	Number with ages of—								
		Under 20 (3)	20-29 (4)	30-39 (5)	40-49 (6)	50-59 (7)	60-64 (8)	65-69 (9)	70-74 (10)	75 and over (11)
Husbands										
All families.....	3,311	2	585	997	931	487	127	107	49	26
Percentage.....	100.0	0.1	17.7	30.1	28.1	14.7	3.8	3.2	1.5	0.8
Relief families.....	767	1	97	189	247	131	41	33	18	10
Nonrelief families..	2,544	1	488	808	684	356	86	74	31	16
\$0-\$249.....	251	.....	58	56	55	39	14	20	6	3
\$250-\$499.....	818	1	194	259	208	97	19	21	13	6
\$500-\$749.....	760	.....	164	262	191	97	24	14	3	5
\$750-\$999.....	378	.....	47	130	127	52	9	7	5	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	166	.....	15	52	43	38	10	5	2	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	57	.....	4	16	19	12	2	3	1	.....
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	34	.....	5	9	10	7	1	1	.....	.....
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	19	.....	1	5	8	3	2	.....	.....	.....
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	25	.....	.....	9	12	3	1	.....	.....	.....
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	23	.....	.....	9	7	4	3	.....	.....	.....
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$5,000 and over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wives										
All families.....	3,347	55	1,053	1,134	689	315	44	36	16	5
Percentage.....	100.0	1.6	31.5	33.9	20.6	9.4	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.1
Relief families.....	771	9	202	255	189	85	7	17	5	2
Nonrelief families..	2,576	46	851	879	500	230	37	19	11	3
\$0-\$249.....	257	8	84	65	57	27	13	2	1	.....
\$250-\$499.....	828	17	322	259	140	65	11	5	7	2
\$500-\$749.....	767	16	274	276	122	66	5	5	2	1
\$750-\$999.....	381	4	107	144	92	26	4	3	1	.....
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	169	1	37	65	40	23	2	3	.....	.....
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	58	.....	7	25	16	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	34	.....	8	14	8	3	.....	1	.....	.....
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	20	.....	3	8	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	26	.....	7	8	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	23	.....	2	14	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$5,000 and over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Excludes 59 husbands and 23 wives who did not report age.

MOBILE, ALA.

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

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

Date of end of report year (1)	All families (2)	Relief families (3)	Nonrelief families in specified occupational groups								Other (12)
			All (4)	Wage earners (5)	Clerical (6)	Business and professional					
						Independent		Salaried			
						All business and professional (7)	Business (8)	Professional (9)	Business (10)	Professional (11)	
Number of families											
All dates.....	3,370	781	2,589	2,276	74	216	155	7	1	53	23
Dec. 31, 1935.....	122	14	108	89	3	14	12			2	2
Jan. 31, 1936.....	1	1									
Feb. 29, 1936.....	2	1	1		1						
Mar. 31, 1936.....	196	65	131	103	4	23	18	1		4	1
Apr. 30, 1936.....	866	234	632	565	17	46	35	2		9	4
May 31, 1936.....	712	180	532	463	21	42	29			13	6
June 30, 1936.....	656	130	526	459	14	48	35	2		11	5
July 31, 1936.....	648	123	525	480	10	31	18	1	1	11	4
Aug. 31, 1936.....	103	19	84	76	2	5	4			1	1
Sept. 30, 1936.....	47	12	35	27	2	6	3	1		2	
Oct. 31, 1936.....	11	1	10	9		1	1				
Nov. 30, 1936.....	6	1	5	5							
Percentage											
All dates.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dec. 31, 1935.....	4	2	4	4	4	6	8			4	(†)
Jan. 31, 1936.....	(†)	(†)			1						
Feb. 29, 1936.....	(†)	(†)	(†)								
Mar. 31, 1936.....	6	8	5	5	5	11	12	(†)		7	(†)
Apr. 30, 1936.....	26	30	25	25	23	22	22	(†)		17	(†)
May 31, 1936.....	21	23	21	20	28	20	18			24	(†)
June 30, 1936.....	20	17	21	20	19	22	22	(†)		21	(†)
July 31, 1936.....	19	16	20	22	14	14	12	(†)	(†)	21	(†)
Aug. 31, 1936.....	3	2	3	3	3	2	3			2	(†)
Sept. 30, 1936.....	1	2	1	1	3	3	2	(†)		4	
Oct. 31, 1936.....	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)		(†)	1				
Nov. 30, 1936.....	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)							

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.
10.5 percent or less.

ALBANY, GA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		Under 16 (13)	16 and over (14)
All families.....	1,066	219	181	125	218	125	87	63	26	22	4.0	1.3	0.7
Relief families.....	119	16	14	7	23	16	12	20	3	8	4.8	1.9	.9
Nonrelief families.....	947	203	167	118	195	109	75	43	23	14	3.8	1.2	.7
\$0-\$249.....	7	1	3	-----	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	3.4	1.0	.4
\$250-\$499.....	19	8	3	1	1	1	4	1	-----	-----	3.6	1.4	.2
\$500-\$749.....	64	23	10	7	5	4	11	3	-----	1	3.6	1.4	.2
\$750-\$999.....	89	19	20	13	12	11	10	3	-----	1	3.9	1.4	.5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	91	21	17	13	18	6	6	6	1	3	3.9	1.4	.5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	82	18	16	7	13	10	11	4	3	-----	3.8	1.2	.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	101	19	23	17	20	6	8	2	4	2	3.7	1.2	.6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	98	19	14	13	23	17	6	3	2	1	3.9	1.2	.7
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	84	19	16	12	13	8	8	5	-----	3	4.0	1.4	.6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	53	13	11	12	8	6	2	1	-----	-----	3.4	1.1	.4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	89	14	16	9	27	13	2	5	3	-----	3.9	.9	1.0
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	60	6	8	5	20	11	2	4	4	-----	4.1	.9	1.2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	41	11	5	4	10	5	1	3	2	-----	3.7	.8	.9
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	20	5	1	1	6	3	-----	1	2	1	4.1	1.0	1.1
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	11	1	-----	2	4	1	2	1	-----	-----	4.4	1.5	.9
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	21	4	2	2	7	4	-----	-----	-----	2	4.1	1.0	1.1
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	8	-----	1	-----	2	3	1	-----	1	-----	4.7	1.1	1.6
\$10,000 and over 3.....	9	2	1	-----	4	-----	-----	1	1	-----	3.7	.2	1.5

1 Family type:

I. 2 persons. Husband and wife only.

II. 3 persons. Husband, wife, 1 child under 16, and no others.

III. 4 persons. Husband, wife, 2 children under 16, and no others.

IV. 3 or 4 persons. Husband, wife, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or no other person regardless of age.

V. 5 or 6 persons. Husband, wife, 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 other persons regardless of age.

VI. 5 or 6 persons. Husband, wife, 3 or 4 children under 16, and no others.

VII. 7 or 8 persons. Husband, wife, 1 child under 16, 4 or 5 other persons regardless of age.

VIII. 5 or 6 persons. Husband, wife, 3 or 4 persons 16 or over.

Other. 7 or more persons. All types not included in I through VIII.

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

3 Largest income reported between \$40,000 and \$45,000.

ALBANY, GA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
<i>Wage earner</i>													
All nonrelief families.	335	62	58	50	59	40	38	16	5	7	4.0	1.4	0.6
\$0-\$249	3		2				1				3.7	1.7	
\$250-\$499	6	3	1	1			1				3.1	1.1	
\$500-\$749	39	13	6	5	4	1	8	1		1	3.7	1.5	.2
\$750-\$999	54	7	14	10	8	6	7	2			3.9	1.5	.4
\$1,000-\$1,249	39	6	6	7	6	3	4	4	1	2	4.3	1.8	.5
\$1,250-\$1,499	31	6	4	2	3	5	6	4	1		4.3	1.6	.7
\$1,500-\$1,749	33	4	4	7	7	3	5	1	1	1	4.2	1.6	.6
\$1,750-\$1,999	37	6	4	7	9	8	2	1			3.9	1.2	.7
\$2,000-\$2,249	23	5	5	2	2	4	3			2	4.2	1.5	.7
\$2,250-\$2,499	18	2	6	4	4	2					3.4	1.0	.4
\$2,500-\$2,999	26	2	5	3	8	4	1	2	1		4.2	1.1	1.1
\$3,000-\$3,499	9	2		1	2	3		1			4.2	1.0	1.2
\$3,500-\$3,999	12	5	1	1	5						2.8	.4	.4
\$4,000-\$4,499	4	1				1			1	1	5.4	1.6	1.8
\$4,500-\$4,999	1				1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499													
\$7,500-\$9,999													
\$10,000 and over													
<i>Clerical</i>													
All nonrelief families.	263	59	48	33	57	29	14	13	6	4	3.8	1.1	.7
\$0-\$249	1		1								(*)	(*)	
\$250-\$499	4	1	2				1				3.2	1.2	
\$500-\$749	8	2	3		1	2					3.4	1.0	.4
\$750-\$999	17	6	4	1	2	1	2				3.6	1.2	.4
\$1,000-\$1,249	24	8	2	6	3	3		1		1	3.8	1.3	.5
\$1,250-\$1,499	29	7	9	2	6		4		1		3.2	.8	.4
\$1,500-\$1,749	33	8	10	7	4	2	1		1	1	3.3	.9	.4
\$1,750-\$1,999	32	6	6	3	5	6	3	1	1	1	4.1	1.4	.7
\$2,000-\$2,249	27	9	2	4	4	1	1	5		1	4.2	1.4	.8
\$2,250-\$2,499	14	5		4	1	2	1	1			3.8	1.2	.6
\$2,500-\$2,999	31	4	4	3	12	6	1	1			3.9	.9	1.0
\$3,000-\$3,499	26	3	2	2	12	4		2	1		4.0	.6	1.4
\$3,500-\$3,999	6		1	1	1	2			1		4.3	1.3	1.0
\$4,000-\$4,499	6				4			1	1		4.5	.8	1.7
\$4,500-\$4,999													
\$5,000-\$7,499	5		2		2					1	4.6	1.8	.8
\$7,500-\$9,999													
\$10,000 and over													

See footnotes at end of table.

ALBANY, GA.

TABLE 1A.—Family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, 1935-36—Continued
[White nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native born]

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2		
	All (2)	I (3)	II (4)	III (5)	IV (6)	V (7)	VI (8)	VII (9)	VIII (10)	Other (11)	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16 (13)	16 and over (14)
<i>Independent business</i>													
All nonrelief families.	155	38	15	16	40	17	14	8	6	1	3.8	1.0	0.8
\$0-\$249	2	1			1						(*)		(*)
\$250-\$499	7	2			1	1	2	1			4.6	2.0	.6
\$500-\$749	8	3		1			2	2			4.4	2.4	
\$750-\$999	12	5	2	1		2	1			1	3.9	1.3	.6
\$1,000-\$1,249	23	6	6		8		2	1			3.4	.9	.5
\$1,250-\$1,499	15	3	1	2	3	4	1		1		3.9	1.1	.8
\$1,500-\$1,749	16	3	2	2	6			1	2		3.7	.6	1.1
\$1,750-\$1,999	12	3	1	2	5				1		3.3	.5	.8
\$2,000-\$2,249	15	1	1	4	5	2	2				4.1	1.4	.7
\$2,250-\$2,499	7	3		2	1		1				3.1	1.0	.1
\$2,500-\$2,999	6	3		1	1		1	1			3.5	.8	.7
\$3,000-\$3,499	9	1	1		3	2	1		1		4.2	1.0	1.2
\$3,500-\$3,999	6	2			1	2		1			4.2	.7	1.5
\$4,000-\$4,499	5	1		1	2	1					3.6	1.0	.6
\$4,500-\$4,999	2						1	1			(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499	4				1	3					4.8	1.0	1.8
\$7,500-\$9,999	3		1				1		1		4.3	1.3	1.0
\$10,000 and over 3	3	1			2						3.0		1.0
<i>Independent professional</i>													
All nonrelief families.	17	5	1	1	6	2		1	1		3.7	.7	1.0
\$0-\$249													
\$250-\$499													
\$500-\$749													
\$750-\$999													
\$1,000-\$1,249	1				1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499													
\$1,500-\$1,749	1	1									(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999	1					1					(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,249													
\$2,250-\$2,499													
\$2,500-\$2,999	2	1			1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$3,499	1		1								(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,500-\$3,999	3	1		1				1			4.4	1.4	1.0
\$4,000-\$4,499													
\$4,500-\$4,999													
\$5,000-\$7,499	5	2			2	1					3.5	.6	.9
\$7,500-\$9,999	1				1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$10,000 and over 4	2				1					1	(*)	(*)	(*)
<i>Salaried business</i>													
All nonrelief families.	126	25	33	13	23	16	5	5	4	2	3.7	1.0	.7
\$0-\$249													
\$250-\$499													
\$500-\$749	1	1									(*)		
\$750-\$999	4			1	1	2					4.5	1.3	1.2
\$1,000-\$1,249	1	1									(*)		
\$1,250-\$1,499	4	1	1		1	1					3.5	.7	.8
\$1,500-\$1,749	11	1	4	1	2	1	1			1	4.1	1.7	.4
\$1,750-\$1,999	11	4	2		2	2		1			3.6	.8	.8
\$2,000-\$2,249	13	3	7	1	1		1				3.0	.9	.1
\$2,250-\$2,499	11	1	4	2	2	2					3.5	1.1	.4
\$2,500-\$2,999	19	3	7	1	4	1		1	2		3.6	.8	.8
\$3,000-\$3,499	14		3	2	3	2	1	1	2		4.4	1.5	.9
\$3,500-\$3,999	12	3	3	1	2	1	1	1			3.8	1.1	.7
\$4,000-\$4,499	5	3	1		1	1					3.0	.6	.4
\$4,500-\$4,999	7	1		2	3		1				3.7	1.1	.6
\$5,000-\$7,499	6	2		2	1					1	3.7	.7	1.0
\$7,500-\$9,999	4				1	3					5.2	1.0	2.2
\$10,000 and over 5	3	1	1					1			4.0	.7	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

ALBANY, GA.

TABLE 1A.—Family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, 1935-36—Continued
[White nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native born.]

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type— ¹										Average number of persons per family ²		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	Under 16	16 and over
<i>Salaried professional</i>													
All nonrelief families.	29	7	9	4	3	3	3				3.4	1.0	0.4
\$0-\$249													
\$250-\$499													
\$500-\$749	1		1								(*)	(*)	
\$750-\$999	1	1									(*)	(*)	
\$1,000-\$1,249	1		1								(*)	(*)	
\$1,250-\$1,499	3	1	1	1							3.0	1.0	
\$1,500-\$1,749	6	2	2		1			1			3.1	.8	.3
\$1,750-\$1,999	3		1	1				1			3.9	1.9	
\$2,000-\$2,249	5	1	1	1		1	1				4.0	1.6	.4
\$2,250-\$2,499	2	1	1								(*)	(*)	
\$2,500-\$2,999	3	1		1		1					3.8	1.5	.3
\$3,000-\$3,499	1		1								(*)	(*)	
\$3,500-\$3,999	1				1						(*)	(*)	
\$4,000-\$4,499													(*)
\$4,500-\$4,999	1					1					(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499	1				1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$7,500-\$9,999													(*)
\$10,000 and over													
<i>Other</i> ⁶													
All nonrelief families.	22	7	3	1	7	2	1		1		3.4	.6	.8
\$0-\$249	1				1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$250-\$499	2	2									(*)	(*)	(*)
\$500-\$749	7	4		1		1	1				3.1	1.0	.1
\$750-\$999	1				1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249	2		2								(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499													
\$1,500-\$1,749	1		1								(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999	2				2						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,249	1				1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,250-\$2,499	1	1									(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999	2				1	1					(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$3,499													
\$3,500-\$3,999	1								1		(*)	(*)	(*)
\$4,000-\$4,499													
\$4,500-\$4,999													
\$5,000-\$7,499													
\$7,500-\$9,999													
\$10,000 and over ⁷	1				1						(*)	(*)	(*)

¹ For footnotes 1 and 2, see table 1 on p. 348.

² Largest income reported between \$40,000 and \$45,000.

³ Largest income reported between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

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

⁵ This group contains 9 families engaged in farming, a group too small to be separately classified, and families having no gainfully employed members.

⁶ Largest income between \$35,000 and \$40,000.

⁷ Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ALBANY, GA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (pos- itive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
All families	1,066	1,052	272	269	253	16
Relief families	119	118	20	6	6	.....
Nonrelief families	947	934	252	263	247	16
\$0-\$249	7	7	2	.....	.....	.....
\$250-\$499	19	17	6	3	2	1
\$500-\$749	64	59	15	6	5	1
\$750-\$999	89	89	16	8	8	.....
\$1,000-\$1,249	91	89	22	13	11	2
\$1,250-\$1,499	82	82	16	9	8	1
\$1,500-\$1,749	101	101	23	22	18	4
\$1,750-\$1,999	98	97	23	25	27	1
\$2,000-\$2,249	84	83	24	24	23	1
\$2,250-\$2,499	53	52	7	16	14	2
\$2,500-\$2,999	89	88	27	37	36	1
\$3,000-\$3,999	101	101	35	47	46	1
\$4,000-\$4,999	31	31	12	20	20	.....
\$5,000 and over	38	38	24	30	29	1

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."

² Includes 260 families, 241 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings and no business losses met from family funds; 6 families, all of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds and no money income other than earnings, and 6 families, 5 of which were nonrelief, which had both money income and business losses met from family funds. There were, therefore, 266 families, 246 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings, whether or not they had business losses met from family funds; and there were 13 families, 12 of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds, whether or not they had money income other than earnings. These latter 12 families were found in the following income classes: \$0-\$249, 1; \$500-\$749, 1; \$750-\$999, 1; \$1,500-\$1,749, 1; \$1,750-\$1,999, 1; \$2,000-\$2,249, 2; \$2,500-\$2,999, 1; \$3,000-\$3,999, 1; \$4,000-\$4,999, 1; \$5,000 and over, 2. See glossary for definitions of "money income other than earnings" and "business losses."

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

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

ALBANY, GA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Total (2)	Average family income					
		Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
All families.....	\$ 2,034	\$1,965	\$1,843	\$122	\$69	\$65	\$4
Relief families.....	551	543	520	23	8	8	-----
Nonrelief families.....	\$ 2,221	2,143	2,010	133	78	73	5
\$0-\$249.....	191	191	204	-13	-----	-----	-----
\$250-\$499.....	387	357	288	69	30	26	4
\$500-\$749.....	633	616	537	79	17	16	1
\$750-\$999.....	872	862	842	20	10	10	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,127	1,104	1,013	91	23	18	5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,361	1,339	1,316	23	22	19	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,616	1,565	1,526	39	51	39	12
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,865	1,809	1,759	50	56	50	6
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2,112	2,040	1,970	70	72	68	4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2,369	2,293	2,250	43	76	66	10
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,710	2,594	2,469	125	116	114	2
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	3,399	3,249	3,103	146	150	143	7
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	4,439	4,221	3,826	395	213	218	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	10,287	9,916	8,507	1,409	371	361	10

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

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

⁵ Median income for all families was \$1,661; for nonrelief families, \$1,820.

ALBANY, GA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
<i>Wage earner</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	335	335	67	67	64	3
\$0-\$499.....	9	9	4			
\$500-\$999.....	93	93	18	5	4	1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	70	70	10	7	7	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	70	70	16	15	14	1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	67	67	11	25	24	1
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	26	26	8	15	15	
\$5,000 and over.....						
<i>Clerical</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	263	263	61	59	56	3
\$0-\$499.....	5	5	1	1		1
\$500-\$999.....	25	25	5			
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	53	53	10	6	6	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	65	65	10	12	11	1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	72	72	22	21	20	1
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	38	38	11	16	16	
\$5,000 and over.....	5	5	2	3	3	
<i>Business and professional</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	327	327	109	124	114	10
\$0-\$499.....	9	9	2	1	1	
\$500-\$999.....	27	27	3	6	6	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	48	48	16	9	6	3
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	61	61	18	20	17	3
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	83	83	22	27	25	2
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	67	67	27	35	34	1
\$5,000 and over.....	32	32	21	26	25	1
<i>Other</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	22	9	15	13	13	

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

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

ALBANY, GA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Total (2)	Average family income					
		Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
<i>Wage earner</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	\$1,613	\$1,570	\$1,528	\$42	\$43	\$42	\$1
\$0-\$499.....	332	332	249	83	-----	-----	-----
\$500-\$999.....	775	770	744	26	5	4	1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,217	1,199	1,177	22	18	18	-----
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1,758	1,714	1,684	30	44	42	2
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,397	2,311	2,275	36	86	81	5
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,703	3,536	3,351	185	167	167	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Clerical</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	\$2,026	1,971	1,896	75	55	53	2
\$0-\$499.....	346	332	361	-29	14	-----	14
\$500-\$999.....	788	788	747	41	-----	-----	-----
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,263	1,248	1,198	50	15	15	-----
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1,731	1,697	1,669	28	34	29	5
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,407	2,335	2,260	75	72	70	2
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,421	3,294	3,222	72	127	127	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	5,712	5,449	4,198	1,251	263	263	-----
<i>Business and professional</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	\$2,954	2,833	2,600	233	121	109	12
\$0-\$499.....	325	310	295	15	15	15	-----
\$500-\$999.....	778	745	716	29	33	33	-----
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,244	1,206	1,131	75	38	24	14
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1,722	1,646	1,596	50	76	55	21
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,408	2,316	2,251	65	92	85	7
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,742	3,559	3,278	281	183	176	7
\$5,000 and over.....	10,210	9,843	8,454	1,389	367	357	10
<i>Other</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	2,910	2,672	1,918	754	238	238	-----

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

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

⁵ Median incomes were as follows: Wage-earner families, \$1,468; clerical families, \$1,873; business and professional families, \$2,223.

ALBANY, GA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from 1—		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders 2 (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work 3 (9)
All families.....	1,066	1,052	1,047	137	12	\$1,843	\$1,818	\$25
Relief families.....	119	118	118	16	4	520	506	14
Nonrelief families.....	947	934	929	121	8	2,010	1,983	27
\$0-\$249.....	7	7	6	1	1	204	189	15
\$250-\$499.....	19	17	16	1	—	288	281	7
\$500-\$749.....	64	59	59	7	1	537	529	8
\$750-\$999.....	89	89	88	10	1	842	824	18
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	91	89	87	13	—	1,013	988	25
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	82	82	82	12	—	1,316	1,290	26
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	101	101	101	12	4	1,526	1,489	37
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	98	97	97	16	—	1,759	1,736	23
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	84	83	83	9	—	1,970	1,960	10
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	53	52	52	7	—	2,250	2,189	61
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	89	88	88	12	1	2,469	2,434	35
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	101	101	101	14	—	3,103	3,069	34
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	31	31	31	4	—	3,826	3,773	53
\$5,000 and over.....	38	38	38	3	—	8,507	8,497	10

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

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

³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in home such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all families from other work not attributable to individuals were \$1.

ALBANY, GA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from ¹ —		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders ² (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work ³ (9)
<i>Wage earner</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	335	335	335	46	4	\$1,528	\$1,508	\$20
\$0-\$499.....	9	9	9	-----	1	249	247	2
\$500-\$999.....	93	93	93	11	2	744	735	9
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	70	70	70	11	-----	1,177	1,151	26
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	70	70	70	10	1	1,684	1,654	30
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	67	67	67	9	-----	2,275	2,251	24
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	26	26	26	5	-----	3,351	3,336	15
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Clerical</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	263	263	263	27	1	1,896	1,874	22
\$0-\$499.....	5	5	5	-----	-----	361	361	-----
\$500-\$999.....	25	25	25	1	-----	747	747	(**)
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	53	53	53	6	-----	1,198	1,192	6
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	65	65	65	6	1	1,669	1,645	24
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	72	72	72	8	-----	2,260	2,241	19
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	38	38	38	5	-----	3,222	3,161	61
\$5,000 and over.....	5	5	5	1	-----	4,198	4,147	51
<i>Business and professional</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	327	327	322	48	3	2,600	2,561	39
\$0-\$499.....	9	9	7	2	-----	295	271	24
\$500-\$999.....	27	27	26	5	-----	716	673	43
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	48	48	46	8	-----	1,131	1,084	47
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	61	61	61	12	2	1,596	1,557	39
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	83	83	83	11	1	2,251	2,201	50
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	67	67	67	8	-----	3,278	3,241	37
\$5,000 and over.....	32	32	32	2	-----	8,454	8,451	3
<i>Other</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	22	9	9	-----	-----	1,918	1,918	-----

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

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

³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in home, such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all nonrelief families from other work not attributable to individuals were as follows: Wage-earner families, \$0.50 or less; clerical families, \$2; business and professional families, \$0.50 or less.

**\$0.50 or less.

ALBANY, GA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners					Average weeks of employment of principal earners ¹ (8)	Average earnings of principal earners ²	
		All ³ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others			All (9)	Husbands (10)
					Male (6)	Female (7)			
<i>All occupations</i>									
All families.....	1,066	1,047	974	19	33	21	49	\$1,693	\$1,750
Relief families.....	119	118	95	5	9	9	41	422	442
All nonrelief families ⁴	947	929	879	14	24	12	51	1,854	1,891
\$0-\$249.....	7	6	6	—	—	—	35	218	218
\$250-\$499.....	19	16	15	1	—	—	41	334	348
\$500-\$749.....	64	59	56	2	1	—	47	559	555
\$750-\$999.....	89	88	80	2	4	2	49	781	798
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	91	87	79	3	3	2	51	974	1,000
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	82	82	75	2	3	2	51	1,191	1,228
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	101	101	97	1	—	3	52	1,410	1,430
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	98	97	95	—	1	1	51	1,625	1,638
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	84	83	82	—	1	1	51	1,848	1,858
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	53	52	51	1	—	—	51	2,148	2,166
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	89	88	84	1	3	—	52	2,171	2,210
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	101	101	96	1	3	1	52	2,695	2,738
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	31	31	28	—	3	—	51	3,251	3,314
\$5,000 and over.....	38	38	35	—	2	1	52	7,973	8,350
<i>Wage earner</i>									
All nonrelief families.....	335	335	322	2	10	1	49	1,405	1,431
\$0-\$499.....	9	9	8	1	—	—	35	245	261
\$500-\$999.....	93	93	88	1	4	—	47	695	703
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	70	70	66	—	3	1	50	1,080	1,093
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	70	70	69	—	1	—	51	1,584	1,589
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	67	67	65	—	2	—	51	2,075	2,103
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	26	26	26	—	—	—	52	3,011	3,011
\$5,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Clerical</i>									
All nonrelief families.....	263	263	238	7	8	10	51	1,632	1,693
\$0-\$499.....	5	5	5	—	—	—	40	361	361
\$500-\$999.....	25	25	21	2	—	2	51	712	720
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	53	53	46	2	3	2	52	1,085	1,144
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	65	65	61	—	—	4	51	1,504	1,539
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	72	72	69	2	1	—	52	2,006	2,036
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	38	38	32	1	4	1	51	2,388	2,530
\$5,000 and over.....	5	5	4	—	—	1	52	3,815	4,544
<i>Business and professional</i>									
All nonrelief families.....	327	322	311	5	5	1	51	2,425	2,435
\$0-\$499.....	9	7	7	—	—	—	43	348	348
\$500-\$999.....	27	26	25	1	—	—	51	665	674
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	48	46	42	3	—	1	51	1,070	1,103
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	61	61	60	1	—	—	52	1,458	1,456
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	83	83	82	—	1	—	51	2,050	2,059
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	67	67	65	—	2	—	52	2,999	2,974
\$5,000 and over.....	32	32	30	—	2	—	52	7,872	8,069

¹ Averages in this column are based on the number of principal earners reporting weeks of employment.

² Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in columns (3) and (4).

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

⁴ Includes 22 families classified in the occupational group "Other." These families had 9 principal earners.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners—								Families with more than one earner as percentage of families with any individual earner ¹ (11)	Average number of supplementary earners per family ² (12)
		One only					Two (8)	Three (9)	Four or more (10)		
		Any family member (3)	Husband (4)	Wife (5)	Other						
					Male (6)	Female (7)					
All families.....	1,066	738	724	4	6	4	229	61	19	30	0.39
Relief families.....	119	69	64	-----	1	4	35	10	4	42	.58
Nonrelief families..	947	669	660	4	5	-----	194	51	15	28	.37
\$0-\$249.....	7	5	5	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	(†)	.17
\$250-\$499.....	19	15	14	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	(†)	.06
\$500-\$749.....	64	52	49	2	1	-----	7	-----	-----	12	.12
\$750-\$999.....	89	71	69	-----	2	-----	14	3	-----	19	.23
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	91	62	61	1	-----	-----	20	5	-----	29	.34
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	82	56	55	-----	1	-----	22	3	1	32	.39
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	101	80	80	-----	-----	-----	17	2	2	21	.27
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	98	70	70	-----	-----	-----	21	4	2	28	.36
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	84	58	58	-----	-----	-----	19	6	-----	30	.37
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	53	42	42	-----	-----	-----	9	1	-----	19	.21
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	89	48	48	-----	-----	-----	28	11	1	45	.61
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	101	63	63	-----	-----	-----	25	8	5	38	.55
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	31	20	19	-----	1	-----	3	6	2	35	.68
\$5,000 and over	38	27	27	-----	-----	-----	7	2	2	29	.45

¹ This percentage was computed by dividing the sum of columns (8), (9), (10) by column (4) of table 3 on p. 356.

² Based on the number of families with individual earners, column (4) of table 3 on p. 356.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners				Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners ³ (12)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ⁴ (13)
		Any (3)	One only		More than one ¹ (6)	All (7)	Hus- bands (8)	Wives (9)	Others ²			
			Any family mem- ber (4)	Hus- band (5)					Male (10)	Fe- male (11)		
All families.....	1,066	1,047	738	724	309	411	45	117	154	95	\$401	\$154
Relief families.....	119	118	69	64	49	68	14	19	15	20	154	88
Nonrelief families.....	947	929	669	660	260	343	31	98	139	75	450	163
\$0-\$249.....	7	6	5	5	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	(*) 128	(**) 14
\$250-\$499.....	19	16	15	14	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	(*) 227	51
\$500-\$749.....	64	59	52	49	7	7	-----	7	-----	-----	175	58
\$750-\$999.....	89	88	71	69	17	20	4	5	7	4	227	51
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	91	87	62	61	25	30	7	5	10	8	175	58
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	82	82	56	55	26	32	5	10	8	9	255	100
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	101	101	80	80	21	27	3	10	12	2	292	78
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	98	97	70	70	27	35	1	8	16	10	354	126
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	84	83	58	58	25	31	1	12	11	7	368	136
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	53	52	42	42	10	11	1	2	5	3	397	82
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	89	88	48	48	40	54	3	16	25	10	471	286
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	101	101	63	63	38	56	2	13	26	15	675	374
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	31	31	20	19	11	21	2	5	9	5	766	519
\$5,000 and over..	38	38	27	27	11	17	2	3	10	2	1,180	529

¹ Families that have supplementary earners.

² Includes 10 males and 1 female under 16 years of age.

³ Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (7).

⁴ Averages in this column are based on the number of families as shown in column (2).

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

**\$.50 or less.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners ¹ (11)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (12)
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one ³ (5)	All (6)	Husbands (7)	Wives (8)	Others ⁴			
								Male (9)	Female (10)		
<i>Wage earner</i>											
All nonrelief families...	335	335	251	84	110	7	27	47	29	\$309	\$102
\$0-\$499.....	9	9	7	2	2		2			(*)	2
\$500-\$999.....	93	93	78	15	16	1	9	3	3	231	40
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	70	70	49	21	29	3	5	11	10	171	71
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	70	70	57	13	15	1	4	8	2	338	72
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	67	67	43	24	33	2	5	18	8	359	177
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	26	26	17	9	15		2	7	6	562	324
\$5,000 and over.....											
<i>Clerical</i>											
All nonrelief families...	263	263	163	100	131	18	41	50	22	486	242
\$0-\$499.....	5	5	5								
\$500-\$999.....	25	25	19	6	7	2	3	1	1	124	35
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	53	53	32	21	23	7	7	6	3	246	107
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	65	65	47	18	25	2	7	10	6	367	141
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	72	72	43	29	34	3	15	13	3	500	236
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	38	38	14	24	40	4	8	19	9	734	773
\$5,000 and over.....	5	5	3	2	2		1	1		(*)	330
<i>Business and professional</i>											
All nonrelief families...	327	322	245	77	102	6	30	42	24	555	173
\$0-\$499.....	9	7	7								
\$500-\$999.....	27	26	23	3	4	1		3		218	32
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	48	46	37	9	10	2	3	1	4	280	58
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	61	61	44	17	22	1	7	10	4	274	99
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	83	83	65	18	29		10	10	9	426	149
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	67	67	47	20	22		8	9	5	731	240
\$5,000 and over.....	32	32	22	10	15	2	2	9	2	1,227	575
<i>Other</i>											
All nonrelief families...	22	9	9								

¹ Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (6).

² Averages in this column are based on the number of families as shown in column (2).

³ Families that have supplementary earners.

⁴ Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Wage-earner families, 3 males and no females; clerical families, 5 males and no females.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families with any supplementary earners (2)	Average earnings of supplementary earners (3)	Number of supplementary earners with earnings of—														
			Any amount (4)	Under \$50 (5)	\$50-\$99 (6)	\$100-\$199 (7)	\$200-\$299 (8)	\$300-\$399 (9)	\$400-\$499 (10)	\$500-\$599 (11)	\$600-\$699 (12)	\$700-\$799 (13)	\$800-\$899 (14)	\$900-\$999 (15)	\$1,000-\$1,499 (16)	\$1,500-\$1,999 (17)	\$2,000 and over (18)
All families.....	309	\$401	411	54	44	74	40	42	27	23	31	23	7	14	24	3	5
Relief families.....	49	154	68	18	17	12	11	5	3		1		1				
Nonrelief families.....	260	450	343	36	27	62	29	37	24	23	30	23	6	14	24	3	5
\$0-\$249.....	1	(*)	1	1													
\$250-\$499.....	1	(*)	1	1													
\$500-\$749.....	7	128	7	1	2	2	2										
\$750-\$999.....	17	227	20	1	1	8	3	6	1								
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	25	175	30	8	5	6	2	5	3	1							
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	26	255	32	6	2	9	2	4	5		4						
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	21	292	27		6	7	3	3	2	3		3					
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	27	354	35	4		8	4	4	5	5		1	4				
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	25	368	31	6	4	2	1	5	4	1	2	1	1	1			
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	10	397	11	1		4		1									
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	40	471	54	6	6	8	3	5	3	2	5	3	3	4	6		
\$3,000-\$5,999.....	38	675	56	1		5	7	3		6	10	5	1	6	11	1	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	11	766	21		1	2	1		1	1	4	3	1	3	2	1	
\$5,000 and over.....	11	1,180	17			1	1	1		2	3				4	1	4

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Principal earners by age groups												Supplementary earners by age groups												
	Any	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Any	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
Number of husbands ¹																									
All families.....	973	1	32	107	143	159	164	122	119	64	35	27	45	-----	-----	1	2	9	-----	4	10	8	7	4	
Relief families.....	95	-----	4	13	7	16	17	14	11	6	4	3	14	-----	-----	-----	1	3	-----	2	3	-----	5	-----	
Nonrelief families.....	878	1	28	94	136	143	147	108	108	58	31	24	31	-----	-----	1	1	6	-----	2	7	8	2	4	
\$0-\$249.....	6	-----	-----	-----	1	2	1	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$250-\$499.....	15	-----	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$500-\$749.....	56	-----	7	10	14	10	5	4	3	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$750-\$999.....	80	1	7	14	15	11	9	7	8	4	3	4	4	-----	-----	-----	1	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	79	-----	1	15	12	8	14	11	6	4	4	4	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	75	-----	3	17	11	18	11	3	8	2	1	1	5	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	97	-----	1	12	18	20	16	9	10	5	4	2	3	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	2	1	-----	-----	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	95	-----	4	8	12	13	26	16	5	4	2	5	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	82	-----	2	5	16	23	13	6	6	4	4	3	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	51	-----	1	2	14	7	12	5	7	1	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	83	-----	-----	5	8	12	15	15	15	10	1	2	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	1	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	96	-----	-----	1	9	11	15	20	23	9	3	5	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	28	-----	-----	2	3	3	5	6	3	6	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$5,000 and over.....	35	-----	-----	1	1	3	5	3	11	5	-----	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	
Average earnings of husbands ²																									
All nonrelief families	\$1,891	(*)	\$963	\$1,324	\$1,547	\$1,675	\$1,931	\$2,258	\$2,333	\$2,579	\$2,969	\$1,498	\$585	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	\$532	-----	(*)	\$691	\$600	(*)	\$680	

¹ Excludes 1 principal earner who did not report age.

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

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Principal earners by age groups												Supplementary earners by age groups												
	Any (2)	Under 20 (3)	20-24 (4)	25-29 (5)	30-34 (6)	35-39 (7)	40-44 (8)	45-49 (9)	50-54 (10)	55-59 (11)	60-64 (12)	65 and over (13)	Any (14)	Under 20 (15)	20-24 (16)	25-29 (17)	30-34 (18)	35-39 (19)	40-44 (20)	45-49 (21)	50-54 (22)	55-59 (23)	60-64 (24)	65 and over (25)	
Number of wives																									
All families.....	19			6	1	3	2	5	2				117	2	16	26	20	17	16	11	7		1	1	
Relief families.....	5			1		1		1	2				19	1	1	4	2	6	2	1	2				
Nonrelief families.....	14			5	1	2	2	4					98	1	15	22	18	11	14	10	5		1	1	
\$0-\$249.....													1			1									
\$250-\$499.....	1			1									1	1											
\$500-\$749.....	2			1		1							7		2	2	1			1					1
\$750-\$999.....	2			1			1						5			3		1		1					
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3			1	1			1					5			2	1	1	1						
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	2			1		1							10		6	1		1							
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1							1					10		2	2	2	1	3		1				
\$1,750-\$1,999.....													8		1	3	1	3	2						
\$2,000-\$2,249.....													12		1	5	4	2							
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1							1					2		1	1									
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1						1						16		1	1	5	3	4	1	1				
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	1							1					13		2		3		2	4	2				
\$4,000-\$4,999.....													5			1			1	2	1				
\$5,000 and over.....													3						1	1			1		
Average earnings of wives ¹																									
All nonrelief families	\$865			\$586	(*)	(*)	(*)	\$1,240					\$439	(*)	\$455	\$358	\$507	\$450	\$368	\$389	\$906		(*)	(*)	

¹ Averages for each age group are based on the corresponding numbers of wives in the upper section of the table; the 2 averages for all age groups combined are based on the corresponding total numbers of wives.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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TABLE 10.—Money income other than earnings: Number of families receiving money income other than earnings, and average amount received, by source and total income, 1935-36¹

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from—					Average money income, other than earnings, received from ² —					
		Any source (3)	Rent from property (net) (4)	Interest and dividends (5)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (6)	Gifts for current use (7)	All sources (8)	Rent from property (net) (9)	Interest and dividends (10)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (11)	Gifts for current use (12)	Miscellaneous sources ³ (13)
All families.....	1,066	266	86	45	47	77	\$123	\$43	\$37	\$17	\$11	\$15
Relief families.....	119	20	2	1	1	8	24	1	(**)	2	4	17
Nonrelief families.....	947	246	84	44	46	69	135	48	42	19	12	14
\$0-\$249.....	7	2	—	—	1	—	31	—	—	—	—	3
\$250-\$499.....	19	6	2	—	2	1	68	8	—	—	13	9
\$500-\$749.....	64	13	2	—	8	3	79	7	—	—	4	11
\$750-\$999.....	89	16	—	—	2	9	20	2	—	—	4	8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	91	22	6	2	6	5	91	24	2	—	14	8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	82	16	4	—	3	7	23	5	—	—	6	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	101	23	9	3	5	6	42	18	1	—	2	3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	98	22	7	6	3	9	51	24	6	—	9	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	84	22	3	3	5	7	71	7	5	—	20	6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	53	7	2	2	—	1	43	35	2	—	(**)	6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	89	26	11	7	5	8	125	40	40	17	20	8
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	101	35	19	6	4	7	145	74	27	9	22	13
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	31	13	4	4	2	3	397	91	55	3	66	182
\$5,000 and over.....	38	23	13	11	—	3	1,410	564	790	—	5	51

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

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

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

** \$0.50 or less.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families		Homes free from mortgage					Mortgaged homes					Interest as percentage of rental value (15)	
	All (2)	Owning homes ¹ (3)	Families owning homes free from mortgage		Average rental value ² (6)	Average expense ³ (7)	Average non-money income ⁴ (8)	Families owning mortgaged homes		Average rental value ² (11)	Average expense ³			Average non-money income ⁴ (14)
			Number (4)	Percentage ⁵ (5)				Number (9)	Percentage ⁵ (10)		Interest (12)	Other (13)		
All families.....	1,066	253	169	67	\$426	\$112	\$314	84	33	\$472	\$151	\$118	\$203	32
Relief families.....	119	6	5	(†)	259	84	175	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	58
Nonrelief families.....	947	247	164	66	431	113	318	83	34	474	150	119	205	32
\$0-\$249.....	7	2	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40
\$250-\$499.....	19	5	4	(†)	375	104	271	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	73
\$500-\$749.....	64	8	5	(†)	164	68	96	3	(†)	350	162	73	115	46
\$750-\$999.....	89	11	7	(†)	266	82	184	4	(†)	216	54	67	95	25
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	91	8	6	(†)	288	88	200	2	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	82	18	11	(†)	327	93	234	7	(†)	422	107	111	204	25
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	101	27	19	(†)	299	89	210	8	(†)	412	163	107	142	40
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	98	23	13	(†)	411	110	301	10	(†)	420	132	112	176	32
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	84	14	7	(†)	420	112	308	7	(†)	403	103	109	191	26
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	53	36	24	(†)	438	114	324	12	33	468	146	120	202	31
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	89	46	30	65	455	116	339	16	35	570	160	137	273	28
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	101	20	13	(†)	489	122	367	7	(†)	626	186	148	292	30
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	31	29	24	(†)	674	154	520	5	(†)	732	307	166	259	42
\$5,000 and over.....	38													

¹ Includes all families occupying owned homes at any time during the report year.

² Based on estimate made by home owner, for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. This period averages, in general, approximately 12 months.

³ Expense for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Expense other than interest, columns (7) and (13), estimated on basis of average relationship between rental value and expense.

⁴ Nonmoney income for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Obtained by deducting estimated expense (including interest) from rental value.

⁵ Based on number of families owning homes, column (3).

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ALBANY, GA.

TABLE 12.—Monthly rental value: Number of home-owning families having homes with specified monthly rental value, by income, 1935-36 ¹

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

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families (2)	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes ² (5)	Number of home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of—														
		Number (3)	Percentage ³ (4)		Under \$5 (6)	\$5-\$9 (7)	\$10-\$14 (8)	\$15-\$19 (9)	\$20-\$24 (10)	\$25-\$29 (11)	\$30-\$34 (12)	\$35-\$39 (13)	\$40-\$44 (14)	\$45-\$49 (15)	\$50-\$54 (16)	\$55-\$64 (17)	\$65-\$74 (18)	\$75-\$99 (19)	\$100 and over (20)
All families.....	1,028	247	24	\$37.90	-----	2	3	15	16	35	27	33	35	53	16	12	-----	-----	
Relief families.....	117	6	5	22.20	-----	1	-----	2	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Nonrelief families.....	911	241	26	38.30	-----	1	3	13	16	33	27	33	35	52	16	12	-----	-----	
\$0-\$249.....	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$250-\$499.....	18	2	(†)	(*)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$500-\$749.....	56	5	9	25.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$750-\$999.....	86	7	8	21.60	-----	-----	2	-----	3	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	86	10	12	24.00	-----	-----	-----	2	1	4	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	77	8	10	26.60	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	2	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	98	18	18	32.00	-----	-----	1	2	1	5	-----	4	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	95	26	27	28.30	-----	1	-----	3	3	7	3	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	81	22	27	35.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	4	5	4	6	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	53	14	26	34.30	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	2	5	2	1	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	88	36	41	38.00	-----	-----	-----	1	2	1	4	6	13	9	-----	1	-----	-----	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	99	45	45	42.40	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	4	7	7	16	-----	5	1	-----	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	31	19	61	46.30	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	2	1	1	7	-----	5	1	-----	
\$5,000 and over.....	37	29	78	58.60	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	3	10	-----	9	-----	-----	

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

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

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

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ALBANY, GA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families (2)	Renting families		Average monthly rent ² (5)	Number of renting families reporting monthly rent of—												
		Number (3)	Percentage ³ (4)		Under \$5 (6)	\$5-\$9 (7)	\$10-\$14 (8)	\$15-\$19 (9)	\$20-\$24 (10)	\$25-\$29 (11)	\$30-\$34 (12)	\$35-\$39 (13)	\$40-\$44 (14)	\$45-\$54 (15)	\$55-\$74 (16)	\$75 and over (17)	Rent free ⁴ (18)
All families.....	1,028	781	76	\$18.60	16	110	164	125	111	136	58	26	16	12	2		5
Relief families.....	117	111	95	10.40	11	41	40	8	5	2	1	1					2
Nonrelief families.....	911	670	74	19.90	5	69	124	117	106	134	57	25	16	12	2		3
\$0-\$249.....	6	6	(†)	10.50		4	1		1								
\$250-\$499.....	18	16	(†)	9.80		8	5	3									
\$500-\$749.....	56	51	91	10.70	3	20	17	6	2	2							1
\$750-\$999.....	86	79	92	12.60	1	21	28	16	9	3							1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	86	76	88	15.60		7	28	19	15	4	2		1				
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	77	69	90	16.80		4	21	15	18	8	3						
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	98	80	82	20.70		3	12	18	16	20	7	2	1		1		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	95	69	73	22.90	1	1	3	18	8	25	7	3	2	1			
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	81	59	73	23.40			5	11	15	15	7	2	3	1			
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	53	39	74	24.20			1	8	4	16	7	1	2				
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	88	52	59	26.00			2	3	9	18	12	7					1
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	99	54	55	30.00		1	1		8	17	9	7	4	7			
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	31	12	39	33.80					1	4	2	1	1	3			
\$5,000 and over.....	37	8	22	37.40						2	1	2	2		1		

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

² Rent reported at date of interview. Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent, including families receiving rent free, the amount of which was estimated by the family.

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

⁴ Consists of families receiving rent as gift.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

ALBANY, GA.

TABLE 14A.—Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent: Number of home-owning and renting families, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by occupation and income, 1935-36 ¹

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

Income class (1)	Occupational group: Wage earner						Occupational group: Clerical						Occupational group: Business and professional					
	Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ² —		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ² —		Average monthly—		Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ² —		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Rental value ³	Rent ⁴	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Rental value ³	Rent ⁴	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Rental value ³	Rent ⁴
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
All nonrelief families ⁵ ..	61	260	19	81	\$30.70	\$16.00	55	196	22	78	\$36.70	\$21.00	112	207	35	65	\$42.20	\$24.10
\$0-\$499		8		(†)		7.80		5		(†)		11.80	1	8	(†)	(†)	(*)	11.00
\$500-\$999	3	84	3	97	21.00	11.10		22		(†)		13.00	6	20	(†)	(†)	20.50	14.20
\$1,000-\$1,499	7	59	11	89	24.30	15.60	5	43	10	90	26.00	15.90	6	41	13	87	25.50	17.30
\$1,500-\$1,999	13	54	19	81	26.20	19.10	11	52	18	82	32.70	22.60	17	43	28	72	28.90	24.00
\$2,000-\$2,999	23	44	34	66	31.40	21.00	20	50	29	71	36.80	24.60	25	56	31	69	38.40	27.10
\$3,000-\$4,999	15	11	(†)	(†)	38.30	26.50	16	22	42	58	40.60	27.90	32	33	49	51	47.30	34.00
\$5,000 and over							3	2	(†)	(†)	48.70	(*)	25	6	81	19	58.20	38.20

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

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

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

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

⁵ Of the families classified in the occupational group "Other," 20 did not change their living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Of the latter group, 13 families were owning families. Their average monthly rental value was \$46.20. The remaining 7 families were renting families. Their average monthly rent was \$11.40.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ALBANY, GA.

TABLE 15-16.—Type of living quarters: Number and percentage of owning and renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by tenure and income, 1935-36 ¹

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families occupying—				Percentage of families occupying ²			
		One-family house (3)	Two-family house (4)	Apartment (5)	Other ³ (6)	One-family house (7)	Two-family house (8)	Apartment (9)	Other ³ (10)
Owning families, all.....	247	222	18	5	2	90	7	2	1
Relief families.....	6	6				(†)			
Nonrelief families.....	241	216	18	5	2	90	7	2	1
\$0-\$249.....						(†)	(†)		
\$250-\$499.....	2	1	1			(†)	(†)		
\$500-\$749.....	5	5				(†)	(†)		
\$750-\$999.....	7	3	2		2	(†)	(†)		(†)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	10	8	1	1		(†)	(†)	(†)	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	8	7		1		(†)	(†)	(†)	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	18	17	1			(†)	(†)		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	26	24	2			(†)	(†)		
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	22	21	1			(†)	(†)		
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	14	14				(†)	(†)		
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	36	32	4			89	11		
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	45	40	4	1		89	9	2	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	19	18	1			(†)	(†)		
\$5,000 and over.....	29	26	1	2		(†)	(†)	(†)	
Renting families, all.....	781	448	201	112	20	57	26	14	3
Relief families.....	111	66	37	8		60	33	7	
Nonrelief families.....	670	382	164	104	20	57	24	16	3
\$0-\$249.....	6	4	1	1		(†)	(†)	(†)	
\$250-\$499.....	16	7	7	1	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$500-\$749.....	51	21	20	8	2	41	39	16	4
\$750-\$999.....	79	47	25	5	2	60	32	6	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	76	38	22	13	3	50	29	17	4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	69	33	24	8	4	47	35	12	6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	80	43	22	13	2	54	28	16	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	69	42	9	15	3	61	13	22	4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	59	36	11	12		61	19	20	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	39	26	3	8	2	67	8	20	5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	52	36	6	9	1	69	12	17	2
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	54	35	10	9		64	19	17	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	12	10	2			(†)	(†)		
\$5,000 and over.....	8	4	2	2		(†)	(†)	(†)	

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

² Percentages are based on number of families in each class, column (2).

³ Includes dwelling units in business buildings, other types of living quarters not elsewhere specified, and unknown types of living quarters.

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families having in the household nonfamily members of specified type ¹ —							Average number of nonfamily members of specified type ² (based on families having such members)—								
		Any non-family member (3)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (8)	Tourists and transients (9)	Guests (10)	All non-family members (11)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (16)	Tourists and transients (17)	Guests (18)
			Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (4)	Other roomers with board (5)	Roomers without board (6)	Paid help (7)					Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (12)	Other roomers with board (13)	Roomers without board (14)	Paid help (15)			
All families.....	1,066	573	5	72	65	14	7	2	503	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.5	0.7	1.0	(*)	0.1
Relief families.....	119	51	-----	10	9	1	-----	-----	41	.4	-----	.6	.8	(*)	-----	-----	.2
Nonrelief families.....	947	522	5	62	56	13	7	2	462	.5	.9	1.5	1.6	.7	1.0	(*)	.1
\$0-\$249.....	7	4	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	4	.7	-----	-----	(*)	-----	-----	-----	.2
\$250-\$499.....	19	6	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	.2	(*)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.2
\$500-\$749.....	64	30	-----	3	3	-----	-----	1	24	.3	-----	.6	1.9	-----	-----	(*)	.1
\$750-\$999.....	89	50	-----	4	7	1	-----	-----	44	.4	-----	1.7	1.2	(*)	-----	-----	.2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	91	41	2	9	3	-----	1	-----	34	.6	(*)	1.1	.4	-----	(*)	-----	.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	82	42	-----	6	6	-----	-----	-----	39	.7	-----	2.2	1.1	-----	-----	-----	.1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	101	62	-----	6	7	3	1	1	55	.5	-----	1.2	1.8	1.1	(*)	(*)	.1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	98	57	1	8	8	3	3	-----	49	.6	(*)	1.6	1.8	.8	-----	-----	.2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	84	50	-----	5	3	2	1	-----	45	.4	-----	.9	2.0	-----	(*)	-----	.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	53	26	-----	4	3	1	-----	-----	23	.7	-----	3.2	.4	(*)	-----	-----	.2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	89	56	-----	7	5	1	3	-----	51	.4	-----	1.3	1.2	(*)	-----	-----	.1
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	101	59	1	5	8	2	1	-----	52	.5	(*)	1.6	2.2	(*)	(*)	-----	.1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	31	18	-----	2	2	-----	-----	-----	16	.8	-----	(*)	(*)	-----	-----	-----	.1
\$5,000 and over.....	38	21	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	21	.2	-----	.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	.1

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

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

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ALBANY, GA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number reporting age ¹ (2)	Number with ages of—								
		Under 20 (3)	20-29 (4)	30-39 (5)	40-49 (6)	50-59 (7)	60-64 (8)	65-69 (9)	70-74 (10)	75 and over (11)
Husbands										
All families.....	1,065	1	141	315	294	209	49	30	14	12
Percentage.....	100.0	0.1	13.2	29.6	27.6	19.7	4.6	2.8	1.3	1.1
Relief families.....	119	16	28	34	20	15	3	2	1	1
Nonrelief families.....	946	1	125	287	260	189	34	27	12	11
\$0-\$249.....	7	4	3	2	6	1	1	1	1	1
\$250-\$499.....	19	4	5	2	6	1	1	1	1	1
\$500-\$749.....	64	18	24	10	7	1	1	3	1	1
\$750-\$999.....	89	1	22	28	16	13	3	6	1	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	91	16	22	27	14	4	5	1	1	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	82	21	30	14	13	2	1	1	1	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	101	13	38	25	18	4	2	2	1	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	98	12	25	42	11	2	3	1	1	2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	84	7	39	20	11	4	2	1	1	1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	53	3	21	17	9	2	1	1	1	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	88	5	20	31	26	1	3	1	1	2
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	101	1	20	35	35	4	5	1	1	1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	31	2	8	11	9	1	1	1	1	1
\$5,000 and over.....	38	1	4	8	17	6	1	1	1	1
Wives										
All families.....	1,065	15	249	341	264	145	21	19	10	1
Percentage.....	100.0	1.4	23.4	32.0	24.8	13.6	2.0	1.8	0.9	0.1
Relief families.....	119	4	26	30	28	21	3	5	2	1
Nonrelief families.....	946	11	223	311	236	124	18	14	8	1
\$0-\$249.....	7	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$250-\$499.....	19	2	7	1	2	6	1	1	1	1
\$500-\$749.....	64	4	20	23	10	4	1	2	1	1
\$750-\$999.....	89	5	28	29	13	13	1	1	1	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	91	27	22	29	9	2	2	2	1	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	82	35	24	13	7	1	1	2	1	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	101	21	47	16	12	3	1	1	1	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	98	26	37	20	10	1	3	1	1	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	84	21	38	15	8	1	2	1	1	1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	53	14	19	13	6	1	1	1	1	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	88	9	27	34	15	1	1	1	1	1
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	101	7	28	45	15	3	3	1	1	1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	31	3	7	10	9	2	1	1	1	1
\$5,000 and over.....	38	2	7	16	9	3	1	1	1	1

¹ Excludes 1 husband and 1 wife who did not report age.

ALBANY, GA.

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

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

Date of end of report year (1)	All families (2)	Relief families (3)	Nonrelief families in specified occupational groups—								Other (12)
			All (4)	Wage earner (5)	Clerical (6)	Business and professional					
						All business and professional (7)	Independent		Salaried		
							Business (8)	Professional (9)	Business (10)	Professional (11)	
Number of families											
All dates.....	1,066	119	947	335	263	327	155	17	128	29	22
Dec. 31, 1935.....	397	30	367	124	102	131	62	10	51	8	10
Jan. 31, 1936.....	1		1		1						
Feb. 29, 1936.....	8	2	6	4	1	1	1				
Mar. 31, 1936.....	222	29	193	73	54	63	34	4	19	6	3
Apr. 30, 1936.....	178	27	151	55	48	45	24		15	6	3
May 31, 1936.....	139	22	117	42	31	43	18	1	19	5	1
June 30, 1936.....	40	4	36	9	8	17	8	1	7	1	2
July 31, 1936.....	40	4	36	19	4	12	3		7	2	1
Aug. 31, 1936.....	28	1	27	6	11	10	2	1	6	1	
Sept. 30, 1936.....	13		13	3	3	5	3		2		2
Oct. 31, 1936.....											
Nov. 30, 1936.....											
Percentage											
All dates.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dec. 31, 1935.....	37	25	39	37	39	40	40	(†)	40	(†)	(†)
Jan. 31, 1936.....	(†)		(†)		(†)						
Feb. 29, 1936.....	1	2	1	1	1	(†)	1				
Mar. 31, 1936.....	20	24	20	22	21	19	22	(†)	15	(†)	(†)
Apr. 30, 1936.....	17	23	16	16	18	14	15		12	(†)	(†)
May 31, 1936.....	13	19	12	12	12	13	12	(†)	15	(†)	(†)
June 30, 1936.....	4	3	4	3	3	5	5	(†)	6	(†)	(†)
July 31, 1936.....	4	3	4	6	2	4	2		5	(†)	(†)
Aug. 31, 1936.....	3	1	3	2	4	3	1	(†)	5	(†)	
Sept. 30, 1936.....	1		1	1	1	2	2		2		(†)
Oct. 31, 1936.....											
Nov. 30, 1936.....											

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.
10.5 percent or less.

ALBANY, GA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ²		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		Under 16 (13)	16 and over (14)
All families.....	1,163	411	156	79	216	110	70	72	20	29	3.7	1.1	0.6
Relief families.....	207	61	22	17	37	24	19	19	2	6	4.0	1.4	.6
Nonrelief families.....	956	350	134	62	179	86	51	53	18	23	3.6	1.0	.6
\$0-\$249.....	159	74	34	9	22	4	5	10		1	3.1	.8	.3
\$250-\$499.....	379	149	60	23	65	27	20	20	5	6	3.4	1.0	.5
\$500-\$749.....	249	84	25	19	50	32	14	15	4	6	3.8	1.1	.7
\$750-\$999.....	76	25	9	4	14	7	3	5	5	4	4.0	1.1	.9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	35	8	1	2	11	6	1	1	3	2	4.1	1.1	1.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	22	3	3	1	7	3	2	1		2	4.4	1.2	1.2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	13	3	1	1	4	3				1	4.0	.8	1.2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	5	1		1	2	1					3.8	.8	1.0
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	6	1		1	2	1				1	4.7	1.4	1.3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	4	1		1	1	1					3.5	1.0	.5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	1	1		2	1		1			4.3	1.4	.9
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	1				1						(*)		(*)
\$3,500-\$3,999.....													
\$4,000-\$4,499.....													
\$4,500-\$4,999.....													
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	1								1		(*)		(*)
\$7,500-\$9,999.....													
\$10,000 and over.....													

1 Family type:

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

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

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ALBANY, GA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Un-der 16	16 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
<i>Wage earner</i>													
All nonrelief families.....	835	309	119	53	150	77	45	49	14	19	3.6	1.0	0.6
\$0-\$249.....	146	66	31	9	20	4	5	10		1	3.1	.8	.3
\$250-\$499.....	354	137	59	22	56	26	23	20	5	6	3.5	1.0	.5
\$500-\$749.....	219	73	20	17	43	31	11	14	4	6	3.8	1.1	.7
\$750-\$999.....	61	23	7	3	12	4	3	3	3	3	3.7	1.0	.7
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	23	6		1	8	4	1	1	2		3.8	.7	1.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	14		2		4	3	2	1		2	5.1	1.6	1.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	9	2		1	2	3				1	4.4	1.0	1.4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3	1			1	1				1	3.7	.7	1.0
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	3				2	1					3.7	.3	1.4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2	1			1						(*)		(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1				1						(*)		(*)
\$3,000-\$3,499.....													
\$3,500-\$3,999.....													
\$4,000-\$4,499.....													
\$4,500-\$4,999.....													
\$5,000-\$7,499.....													
\$7,500-\$9,999.....													
\$10,000 and over.....													
<i>Clerical</i>													
All nonrelief families.....	29	7	5	2	7	4	1	1	1	1	3.9	1.1	.8
\$0-\$249.....	2	1	1								(*)	(*)	
\$250-\$499.....	4	2			1		1				3.4	.9	.5
\$500-\$749.....	6	2	1		2	1					3.3	.7	.7
\$750-\$999.....	3	1		1		1					3.7	1.4	.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	2		1		1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1		1								(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	2		1		1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1			1							(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2	1								1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1					1					(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	3				1	1		1			5.9	2.4	1.5
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	1				1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,500-\$3,999.....													
\$4,000-\$4,499.....													
\$4,500-\$4,999.....													
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	1								1		(*)		(*)
\$7,500-\$9,999.....													
\$10,000 and over.....													

See footnotes at end of table.

ALBANY, GA.

TABLE 1A.—Family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, 1935-36—Continued
[Negro nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native born]

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type 1--										Average number of persons per family 2		
	All (2)	I (3)	II (4)	III (5)	IV (6)	V (7)	VI (8)	VII (9)	VIII (10)	Other (11)	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16 (13)	16 and over (14)
<i>Independent business</i>													
All nonrelief families.	46	17	6	1	11	2	4	2	2	1	3.6	1.0	0.6
\$0-\$249	2	1	1								(*)	(*)	
\$250-\$499	15	7	1		4	1	2				3.2	.9	.3
\$500-\$749	14	5	3	1	2		2		1		3.5	1.3	.2
\$750-\$999	6	1			2				2		4.5	.3	2.2
\$1,000-\$1,249	4	1			1	1				1	5.5	2.5	1.0
\$1,250-\$1,499	3	2			1						2.3		.3
\$1,500-\$1,749	1				1						(*)		(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999													
\$2,000-\$2,249													
\$2,250-\$2,499													
\$2,500-\$2,999	1		1								(*)	(*)	
\$3,000-\$3,499													
\$3,500-\$3,999													
\$4,000-\$4,499													
\$4,500-\$4,999													
\$5,000-\$7,499													
\$7,500-\$9,999													
\$10,000 and over													
<i>Independent professional</i>													
All nonrelief families.	6	2		1	2				1		3.1	.3	.8
\$0-\$249													
\$250-\$499													
\$500-\$749	1				1						(*)		(*)
\$750-\$999													
\$1,000-\$1,249	2				1				1		(*)		(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499	1	1									(*)		
\$1,500-\$1,749													
\$1,750-\$1,999													
\$2,000-\$2,249				1							(*)	(*)	
\$2,250-\$2,499	1										(*)	(*)	
\$2,500-\$2,999	1	1									(*)	(*)	
\$3,000-\$3,499													
\$3,500-\$3,999													
\$4,000-\$4,499													
\$4,500-\$4,999													
\$5,000-\$7,499													
\$7,500-\$9,999													
\$10,000 and over													
<i>Salaried business</i>													
All nonrelief families.	2	1		1							(*)	(*)	
\$0-\$249													
\$250-\$499													
\$500-\$749													
\$750-\$999													
\$1,000-\$1,249													
\$1,250-\$1,499													
\$1,500-\$1,749	1	1									(*)		
\$1,750-\$1,999													
\$2,000-\$2,249	1			1							(*)	(*)	
\$2,250-\$2,499													
\$2,500-\$2,999													
\$3,000-\$3,499													
\$3,500-\$3,999													
\$4,000-\$4,499													
\$4,500-\$4,999													
\$5,000-\$7,499													
\$7,500-\$9,999													
\$10,000 and over													

See footnotes at end of table.

ALBANY, GA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Un-der 16	16 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
<i>Salaried professional</i>													
All nonrelief families.....	25	5	3	2	8	3	1	1		2	4.3	1.4	0.9
\$0-\$249.....	3	2			1						2.3		.3
\$250-\$499.....	3	1			2						2.7		.7
\$500-\$749.....	6	2	1		2		1				3.3	1.0	.3
\$750-\$999.....	6		2			2		1		1	6.2	3.0	1.2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3			1		1					6.3	3.0	1.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	3			1	2					1	4.0	1.0	1.0
\$1,500-\$1,749.....													
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1				1						(*)		(*)
\$2,000-\$2,249.....													
\$2,250-\$2,499.....													
\$2,500-\$2,999.....													
\$3,000-\$3,499.....													
\$3,500-\$3,999.....													
\$4,000-\$4,499.....													
\$4,500-\$4,999.....													
\$5,000-\$7,499.....													
\$7,500-\$9,999.....													
\$10,000 and over.....													
<i>Other 3</i>													
All nonrelief families.....	13	9	1	2	1						2.5	.3	.2
\$0-\$249.....	6	4	1		1						2.5	.1	.3
\$250-\$499.....	3	2		1							2.7	.7	
\$500-\$749.....	3	2		1							2.7	.7	
\$750-\$999.....													
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1	1									(*)		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....													
\$1,500-\$1,749.....													
\$1,750-\$1,999.....													
\$2,000-\$2,249.....													
\$2,250-\$2,499.....													
\$2,500-\$2,999.....													
\$3,000-\$3,499.....													
\$3,500-\$3,999.....													
\$4,000-\$4,499.....													
\$4,500-\$4,999.....													
\$5,000-\$7,499.....													
\$7,500-\$9,999.....													
\$10,000 and over.....													

For footnotes 1 and 2, see table 1 on p. 374.

3 This group contains 8 families engaged in farming, a group too small to be separately classified, and families having no gainfully employed members.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ALBANY, GA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
All families.....	1,163	1,157	165	201	189	12
Relief families.....	207	207	18	14	13	1
Nonrelief families.....	956	950	147	187	176	11
\$0-\$249.....	159	157	22	11	9	2
\$250-\$499.....	379	377	45	46	41	5
\$500-\$749.....	249	248	32	47	45	2
\$750-\$999.....	76	76	20	28	27	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	35	34	11	15	15	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	22	22	3	13	13	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	13	13	4	8	8	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	5	5	1	3	3	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	6	6	2	5	5	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	4	4	2	3	2	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	6	4	6	6	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	1	1	-----	1	1	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	1	1	1	-----

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."² Includes 161 families, 143 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings and no business losses met from family funds; 3 families, all of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds and no money income other than earnings; and 1 family which was nonrelief, which had both money income and business losses met from family funds. There were, therefore, 162 families, 144 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings, whether or not they had business losses met from family funds; and there were 4 families, all of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds, whether or not they had money income other than earnings. These latter 4 families were found in the following income classes: \$250-\$499, 1; \$500-\$749, 1; \$2,000-\$2,249, 1; \$2,250-\$2,499, 1. See glossary for definitions of "money income other than earnings" and "business losses."³ The total of the numbers of families in columns (6) and (7), since no family reported nonmoney income from both sources.⁴ Includes families with losses from owned homes, as well as families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period. There were 19 families, 16 of which were nonrelief, with losses from owned homes (i. e., families whose estimated rental value was less than estimated expenses). The latter 16 families were found in the following income classes: \$250-\$499, 3; \$500-\$749, 7; \$750-\$999, 2; \$1,000-\$1,249, 1; \$1,250-\$1,499, 2; \$1,750-\$1,999, 1. Excludes 6 families whose estimated rental value of owned homes was equal to estimated expenses.

ALBANY, GA.

TABLE 2.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by income, 1935-36 ¹—Continued

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

Income class (1)	Average family income						
	Total (2)	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
All families.....	⁴ \$509	\$498	\$483	\$15	\$11	\$10	\$1
Relief families.....	293	290	286	4	3	3	(**) 1
Nonrelief families.....	⁵ 556	544	525	19	12	11	
\$0-\$249.....	187	184	177	7	3	2	1
\$250-\$499.....	371	366	356	10	5	4	1
\$500-\$749.....	612	603	593	10	9	8	1
\$750-\$999.....	831	804	769	35	27	25	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,110	1,073	1,021	52	37	37	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,366	1,328	1,259	69	38	38	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,626	1,590	1,491	99	36	36	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,857	1,805	1,788	17	52	52	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2,106	2,019	2,011	8	87	87	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2,355	2,230	2,449	-219	125	35	90
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,667	2,512	1,992	520	155	155	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)	
\$5,000 and over.....	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)	

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

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

⁵ Median income for all families was \$425; for nonrelief families, \$460.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

**\$0.50 or less.

ALBANY, GA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owning home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
<i>Wage earner</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	835	834	109	124	116	8
\$0-\$499.....	500	499	59	45	38	7
\$500-\$999.....	280	280	41	56	55	1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	37	37	7	13	13	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	12	12	2	6	6	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	6	6		4	4	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....						
\$5,000 and over.....						
<i>Clerical</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	29	29	10	15	15	
\$0-\$499.....	6	6	2	1	1	
\$500-\$999.....	9	9	1	4	4	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	3	3				
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	3	3	1	2	2	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	6	6	5	6	6	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	1	1		1	1	
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	1	1	1	
<i>Business and professional</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	79	79	22	43	40	3
\$0-\$499.....	23	23	3	8	8	
\$500-\$999.....	33	33	8	14	12	2
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	16	16	6	14	14	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	3	3	2	3	3	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	4	4	3	4	3	1
\$3,000-\$4,999.....						
\$5,000 and over.....						
<i>Other</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	13	8	6	5	5	

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

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

ALBANY, GA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Average family income						
	Total (2)	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
<i>Wage earner</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	5 \$505	\$498	\$486	\$12	\$7	\$7	(**)
\$0-\$499.....	317	313	305	8	4	3	\$1
\$500-\$999.....	660	649	636	13	11	11	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,203	1,181	1,133	48	22	22	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1,676	1,654	1,647	7	22	22	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,241	2,156	2,156		85	85	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....							
\$5,000 and over.....							
<i>Clerical</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	5 1,392	1,346	1,299	47	46	46	
\$0-\$499.....	356	330	273	57	26	26	
\$500-\$999.....	690	683	682	1	7	7	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,217	1,217	1,217				
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1,737	1,705	1,702	3	32	32	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,462	2,369	2,248	121	93	93	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)	
\$5,000 and over.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
<i>Business and professional</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	5 821	773	722	51	48	41	7
\$0-\$499.....	333	317	315	2	16	16	
\$500-\$999.....	690	659	638	21	31	25	6
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,220	1,146	1,118	28	74	74	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1,701	1,575	1,146	429	126	126	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,459	2,243	1,849	394	216	125	91
\$3,000-\$4,999.....							
\$5,000 and over.....							
<i>Other</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	374	357	158	199	17	17	

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

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

⁵ Median incomes were as follows: Wage-earner families, \$418; clerical families, \$972; business and professional families, \$750.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

**\$0.50 or less.

ALBANY, GA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from 1—		
		Any sources (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders 2 (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work 3 (9)
All families.....	1,163	1,157	1,154	75	82	\$483	\$477	\$6
Relief families.....	207	207	206	8	20	286	281	5
Nonrelief families.....	956	950	948	67	62	525	519	6
\$0-\$249.....	159	157	156	6	5	177	174	3
\$250-\$499.....	379	377	376	31	35	356	349	7
\$500-\$749.....	249	248	248	14	21	583	586	7
\$750-\$999.....	76	76	76	9	-----	769	766	3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	35	34	34	3	-----	1,021	1,016	5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	22	22	22	1	-----	1,259	1,256	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	13	13	13	2	1	1,491	1,483	8
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	5	5	5	-----	-----	1,788	1,788	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	6	6	6	1	-----	2,011	2,005	6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	4	4	4	-----	-----	2,449	2,449	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	6	6	-----	-----	1,942	1,992	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	1	1	1	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	1	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----

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

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

³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in home such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all families from other work not attributable to individuals were \$4.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ALBANY, GA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from 1—		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders ² (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work ³ (9)
<i>Wage earner</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	835	834	832	55	53	\$486	\$481	\$5
\$0-\$499.....	500	499	497	31	34	305	300	5
\$500-\$999.....	280	280	280	19	19	636	630	6
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	37	37	37	3	3	1,133	1,128	5
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	12	12	12	2	2	1,647	1,639	8
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	6	6	6			2,156	2,156	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....								
\$5,000 and over.....								
<i>Clerical</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	29	29	29	1	2	1,299	1,296	3
\$0-\$499.....	6	6	6	1	1	273	266	7
\$500-\$999.....	9	9	9			682	682	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	3	3	3			1,217	1,217	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	3	3	3		1	1,702	1,692	10
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	6	6	6			2,248	2,248	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	1	1	1			(*)	(*)	
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	1			(*)	(*)	
<i>Business and professional</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	79	79	79	11	6	722	710	12
\$0-\$499.....	23	23	23	5	4	315	289	26
\$500-\$999.....	33	33	33	4	2	638	628	10
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	16	16	16	1	1	1,118	1,113	5
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	3	3	3			1,146	1,146	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	4	4	4	1	1	1,849	1,839	10
\$3,000-\$4,999.....								
\$5,000 and over.....								
<i>Other</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	13	8	8		1	158	150	8

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

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

³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in home such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all nonrelief families from other work not attributable to individuals were as follows: Wage-earner families, \$4; clerical families, \$1; business and professional families, \$6.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ALBANY, GA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners					Average weeks of employment of principal earners ¹ (8)	Average earnings of principal earners ²	
		All ³ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others			All (9)	Husbands (10)
					Male (6)	Female (7)			
<i>All occupations</i>									
All families.....	1,163	1,164	988	109	32	25	48	\$390	\$420
Relief families.....	207	206	155	30	10	11	44	219	231
Nonrelief families ⁴	956	948	833	79	22	14	48	427	455
\$0-\$249.....	159	156	115	34	3	4	45	137	145
\$250-\$499.....	379	376	331	28	10	7	47	282	293
\$500-\$749.....	249	248	230	11	5	2	51	497	493
\$750-\$999.....	76	76	71	3	2	—	50	622	633
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	35	34	32	1	1	—	52	861	890
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	22	22	20	1	1	—	50	1,073	1,107
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	13	13	13	—	—	—	52	1,187	1,187
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	5	5	5	—	—	—	52	1,640	1,640
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	6	6	5	—	—	1	52	1,812	1,775
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	4	4	4	—	—	—	52	2,430	2,430
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	6	5	1	—	—	52	1,772	2,095
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	1	1	1	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	1	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
<i>Wage earner</i>									
All nonrelief families.....	835	832	727	72	20	13	48	390	415
\$0-\$499.....	500	497	415	61	11	10	46	240	256
\$500-\$999.....	280	280	260	11	7	2	50	510	523
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	37	37	35	—	2	—	50	927	952
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	12	12	12	—	—	—	52	1,365	1,365
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	6	6	5	—	—	1	52	1,966	1,960
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$5,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Clerical</i>									
All nonrelief families.....	29	29	28	—	1	—	52	1,070	1,105
\$0-\$499.....	6	6	5	—	1	—	51	248	277
\$500-\$999.....	9	9	9	—	—	—	51	533	533
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	3	3	3	—	—	—	52	1,156	1,156
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	3	3	3	—	—	—	52	1,512	1,512
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	6	6	6	—	—	—	52	2,112	2,112
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	1	1	1	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	1	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
<i>Business and professional</i>									
All nonrelief families.....	79	79	70	7	1	1	50	612	642
\$0-\$499.....	23	23	20	1	1	1	44	250	250
\$500-\$999.....	33	33	30	3	—	—	52	546	560
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	16	16	14	2	—	—	52	946	988
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	3	3	3	—	—	—	52	903	903
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	4	4	3	1	—	—	52	1,689	2,200
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$5,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Averages in this column are based on the number of principal earners reporting weeks of employment.

² Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in columns (3) and (4).

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

⁴ Includes 13 families classified in the occupational group "Other." These families had 8 principal earners.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ALBANY, GA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners								Families with more than one earner as percentage of families with any individual earner ¹ (11)	Average number of supplementary earners per family ² (12)
		One only					Two (8)	Three (9)	Four or more (10)		
		Any family member (3)	Husband (4)	Wife (5)	Other						
					Male (6)	Female (7)					
All families.....	1,163	387	349	31	3	4	606	115	46	66	0.86
Relief families.....	207	80	61	15	1	3	95	23	8	61	.82
Nonrelief families.....	956	307	288	16	2	1	511	92	38	68	.87
\$0-\$249.....	159	48	39	8	1	1	93	11	4	69	.82
\$250-\$499.....	379	121	115	5	1	1	217	27	11	68	.82
\$500-\$749.....	249	79	78	1	1	1	124	32	13	68	.92
\$750-\$999.....	76	20	19	1	1	1	41	10	5	74	1.01
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	35	12	12	1	1	1	14	7	1	65	.91
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	22	11	11	1	1	1	8	1	2	(f)	.77
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	13	6	6	1	1	1	4	2	1	(f)	1.00
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	5	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	(f)	.60
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	(f)	.83
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	(f)	.25
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	(f)	.67
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(f)	(*)
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(f)	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(f)	(*)

¹ This percentage was computed by dividing the sum of columns (8), (9), and (10) by column (4) of table 3 on p. 382.

² Based on the number of families with individual earners, column (4) of table 3 on p. 382.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ALBANY, GA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners				Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners ¹ (12)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (13)
		Any (3)	One only		More than one ³ (6)	All (7)	Hus- bands (8)	Wives (9)	Others ⁴			
			Any family mem- ber (4)	Hus- band (5)					Male (10)	Fe- male (11)		
All families.....	1,163	1,154	387	349	767	989	111	593	132	153	\$106	\$90
Relief families.....	207	206	80	61	126	168	27	88	24	29	77	63
Nonrelief families.....	956	948	307	288	641	821	84	505	108	124	112	96
\$0-\$249.....	159	156	48	39	108	128	29	80	5	14	49	40
\$250-\$499.....	379	376	121	115	255	310	33	210	33	34	84	69
\$500-\$749.....	249	248	79	78	169	228	14	135	35	44	119	109
\$750-\$999.....	76	76	20	19	56	77	4	46	12	15	144	146
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	35	34	12	12	22	31	2	15	6	8	201	178
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	22	22	11	11	11	17	2	5	7	3	237	183
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	13	13	6	6	7	13	-----	4	7	2	294	294
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	5	5	2	2	3	3	-----	2	1	-----	246	148
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	6	6	3	2	3	5	-----	3	1	1	231	193
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	4	4	3	3	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	(*)	18
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	6	2	1	4	4	-----	3	-----	1	330	220
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	1	1	-----	-----	1	2	-----	1	-----	1	(*)	(*)
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	-----	-----	1	2	-----	-----	1	1	(*)	(*)

¹ Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (7).

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

³ Families that have supplementary earners.

⁴ Includes 20 males and 13 females under 16 years of age.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ALBANY, GA.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners ¹ (11)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (12)
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one ³ (5)	All (6)	Husbands (7)	Wives (8)	Others ⁴			
								Male (9)	Female (10)		
<i>Wage earner</i>											
All nonrelief families ..	835	832	249	583	753	77	457	103	116	\$102	\$92
\$0-\$499	500	497	149	348	421	60	276	38	47	74	63
\$500-\$999	280	280	77	203	278	15	164	43	56	122	121
\$1,000-\$1,499	37	37	15	22	36	2	12	13	9	206	200
\$1,500-\$1,999	12	12	5	7	13		3	8	2	253	274
\$2,000-\$2,999	6	6	3	3	5		2	1	2	227	189
\$3,000-\$4,999											
\$5,000 and over											
<i>Clerical</i>											
All nonrelief families ..	29	29	11	18	24		17	2	5	273	226
\$0-\$499	6	6	3	3	4		3		1	26	17
\$500-\$999	9	9	2	7	10		7	1	2	134	149
\$1,000-\$1,499	3	3	2	1	1		1			(*)	61
\$1,500-\$1,999	3	3	2	1	1		1			(*)	180
\$2,000-\$2,999	6	6	2	4	4		4			204	136
\$3,000-\$4,999	1	1		1	2		1		1	(*)	(*)
\$5,000 and over	1	1		1	2			1	1	(*)	(*)
<i>Business and professional</i>											
All nonrelief families ..	79	79	42	37	41	7	28	3	3	187	97
\$0-\$499	23	23	13	10	11	2	9			84	40
\$500-\$999	33	33	19	14	16	3	9	3	1	170	82
\$1,000-\$1,499	16	16	6	10	11	2	7		2	244	168
\$1,500-\$1,999	3	3	1	2	2		2			(*)	244
\$2,000-\$2,999	4	4	3	1	1		1			(*)	150
\$3,000-\$4,999											
\$5,000 and over											
<i>Other</i>											
All nonrelief families ..	13	8	5	3	3		3			99	23

¹ Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (6).

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

³ Families that have supplementary earners.

⁴ Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Wage-earner families, 14 males and 8 females; clerical families, 1 male and no females; business and professional families, 1 male and no females.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ALBANY, GA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families with any supplementary earners (2)	Average earnings of supplementary earners (3)	Number of supplementary earners with earnings of—														
			Any amount (4)	Under \$50 (5)	\$50-\$99 (6)	\$100-\$199 (7)	\$200-\$299 (8)	\$300-\$399 (9)	\$400-\$499 (10)	\$500-\$599 (11)	\$600-\$699 (12)	\$700-\$799 (13)	\$800-\$899 (14)	\$900-\$999 (15)	\$1,000-\$1,499 (16)	\$1,500-\$1,999 (17)	\$2,000 and over (18)
All families.....	767	\$106	989	286	235	295	77	23	17	2	2				1	1	
Relief families.....	126	77	168	71	50	35	11	1									
Nonrelief families.....	641	112	821	215	235	260	66	22	17	2	2				1	1	
\$0-\$249.....	108	49	128	63	54	11											
\$250-\$499.....	255	84	310	91	91	119	9										
\$500-\$749.....	169	119	228	42	59	87	36	4									
\$750-\$999.....	56	144	77	11	20	30	5	8	3								
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	22	201	31	3	4	7	9	5	3								
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	11	237	17	3	3	1	4	1	5								
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7	294	13	2		3	1	2	3	1	1						
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3	246	3			2			1								
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	3	231	5			2				1							
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1	(*)	1			1											
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	4	330	4		1				2		1						
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	1	(*)	2						2								
\$4,000-\$4,999.....																	
\$5,000 and over.....	1	(*)	2												1	1	

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ALBANY, GA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Principal earners by age groups												Supplementary earners by age groups											
	Any	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Any	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
Number of husbands																								
All families.....	988	2	52	165	131	171	115	83	122	57	49	41	111	-----	2	7	13	13	10	13	17	9	13	14
Relief families.....	155	-----	6	15	15	31	18	10	21	13	12	14	27	-----	-----	-----	2	4	4	3	3	1	7	3
Nonrelief families.....	833	2	46	150	116	140	97	73	101	44	37	27	84	-----	2	7	11	9	6	10	14	8	6	11
\$0-\$249.....	115	1	10	25	7	17	12	5	14	8	10	6	29	-----	-----	2	6	-----	3	4	3	2	1	8
\$250-\$499.....	331	1	23	79	54	52	36	21	30	15	9	11	33	-----	1	5	4	6	2	3	6	4	1	1
\$500-\$749.....	230	-----	10	29	34	50	27	24	32	7	10	7	14	-----	-----	1	3	1	2	3	3	2	2	2
\$750-\$999.....	71	-----	1	15	10	13	9	10	6	5	1	1	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	2	-----	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	32	-----	-----	1	5	4	3	6	6	4	3	-----	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	20	-----	-----	-----	4	3	1	3	6	2	1	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	13	-----	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	3	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	2	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	4	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average earnings of husbands ¹																								
All nonrelief families	\$455	(*)	\$362	\$361	\$453	\$427	\$521	\$574	\$546	\$506	\$474	\$309	\$111	-----	(*)	\$104	\$111	\$116	\$91	\$114	\$115	\$92	\$180	\$68

¹Averages for each age group are based on the corresponding numbers of husbands in the upper section of the table; the 2 averages for all age groups combined are based on the corresponding total number of husbands.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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TABLE 9.—Wives as earners: Number and average yearly earnings of wives classified as principal or supplementary earners, by age and family income, 1935-36
 [Negro families including husband and wife, both native born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

Income class (1)	Principal earners of ages												Supplementary earners of ages															
	Any (2)	Under 20 (3)	20-24 (4)	25-29 (5)	30-34 (6)	35-39 (7)	40-44 (8)	45-49 (9)	50-54 (10)	55-59 (11)	60-64 (12)	65 and over (13)	Any (14)	Under 20 (15)	20-24 (16)	25-29 (17)	30-34 (18)	35-39 (19)	40-44 (20)	45-49 (21)	50-54 (22)	55-59 (23)	60-64 (24)	65 and over (25)				
	Number of wives																											
All families.....	109		6	19	13	19	11	12	10	10	6	3	593	5	74	144	89	119	54	48	30	15	10	5				
Relief families.....	30		1	5	14	2	6	3	8	1	4	2	5	1	2	88	1	10	12	13	15	13	9	7	4	3	1	4
Nonrelief families.....	79		5	14	11	13	8	11	6	8	1	1	505	4	64	132	76	104	41	39	23	11	7	1	4			
\$0-\$249.....	34		2	8	3	4	2	5	4	4		2	80	1	13	24	9	16	3	5	6	2		1				
\$250-\$499.....	28		3	5	7	4	3	4	1	1			210	3	30	62	30	35	14	16	9	3	6	2				
\$500-\$749.....	11			1	1	3	2	1		2		1	135		13	28	27	33	16	12	2	3	1					
\$750-\$999.....	3					1		1					46		7	13	5	14	3	1	1	1						
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1					1							15		1	2	5	3		3	1							
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1								1				5			1		1	1	2								
\$1,500-\$1,749.....													4					1										
\$1,750-\$1,999.....													2					1				1						
\$2,000-\$2,249.....													3					1				1						
\$2,250-\$2,499.....													1					1					1					
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1						1						3					1				1	1					
\$3,000-\$3,999.....													1									1						
\$4,000-\$4,999.....																												
\$5,000 and over.....																												
	Average earnings of wives ¹																											
All nonrelief families.	\$201		\$139	\$149	\$222	\$239	\$198	\$217	\$293	\$174	(*)	(*)	\$108	\$63	\$90	\$104	\$114	\$111	\$118	\$108	\$122	\$169	\$34	\$122				

¹Averages for each age group are based on the corresponding numbers of wives in the upper section of the table; the two averages for all age groups combined are based on the corresponding total number of wives.

²Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from—					Average money income, other than earnings, received from 2—					
		Any source (3)	Rent from property (net) (4)	Interest and dividends (5)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (6)	Gifts, for current use (7)	All sources (8)	Rent from property (net) (9)	Interest and dividends (10)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (11)	Gifts for current use (12)	Miscellaneous sources ³ (13)
All families.....	1,163	162	36	2	50	73	\$17	\$5	(**)	\$8	\$3	\$1
Relief families.....	207	18	1		4	14	4	(**)		1	3	(**)
Nonrelief families.....	956	144	35	2	46	59	20	6	(*)	9	3	2
\$0-\$249.....	159	22	2		5	14	7	1		1	5	(**)
\$250-\$499.....	379	44	5		19	19	10	1		5	2	2
\$500-\$749.....	249	31	6		8	13	11	2		5	2	2
\$750-\$999.....	76	20	4		9	8	35	6		23	6	9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	35	11	7		3	4	52	6		31	1	9
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	22	3	2				69	65				4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	13	4	2		1		100	7		92		1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	5	1	1				17	17				
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	6	2	1	1			17	16	1			
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	4	1	1				31	31				
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	4	3	1	1	1	521	245	69	200	7	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	1											
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1											
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	1				(*)	(*)				

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

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

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

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

**\$0.50 or less.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families		Homes free from mortgages					Mortgaged homes						
	All (2)	Owning homes ¹ (3)	Families owning homes free from mortgage		Average rental value ² (6)	Average expense ³ (7)	Average non-money income ⁴ (8)	Families owning mortgaged homes		Average rental value ² (11)	Average expense ³		Average non-money income ⁴ (14)	Interest as percentage of rental value (15)
			Number (4)	Percentage ⁵ (5)				Number (9)	Percentage ⁵ (10)		Interest (12)	Other (13)		
	(2)	(3)			(4)	(5)	(6)			(7)			(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
All families	1,163	189	117	62	\$142	\$63	\$79	72	38	\$134	\$50	\$61	\$23	37
Relief families	207	13	6	(†)	138	63	75	7	(†)	129	61	55	13	47
Nonrelief families	956	176	111	63	143	63	80	65	37	135	48	63	24	36
\$0-\$249	159	9	8	(†)	77	49	28	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
\$250-\$499	379	41	23	56	112	58	54	18	44	111	27	59	25	24
\$500-\$749	249	45	24	53	130	62	68	21	47	126	52	61	13	41
\$750-\$999	76	27	17	(†)	157	65	92	10	(†)	140	46	63	31	33
\$1,000-\$1,249	35	15	11	(†)	165	68	97	4	(†)	201	76	73	52	38
\$1,250-\$1,499	22	13	8	(†)	144	64	80	5	(†)	134	55	58	21	44
\$1,500-\$1,749	13	8	5	(†)	120	56	64	3	(†)	220	97	77	46	44
\$1,750-\$1,999	5	3	2	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	80
\$2,000-\$2,249	6	5	4	(†)	174	70	104	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
\$2,250-\$2,499	4	2	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	59
\$2,500-\$2,999	6	6	6	(†)	234	80	154	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$3,000-\$3,999	1	1	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$4,000-\$4,999	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$5,000 and over	1	1	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)

¹ Includes all families occupying owned homes at any time during the report year. Excludes 6 families whose expenses exactly equaled the annual rental value of their homes. Data for the latter families, however, are included in the computation of averages.

² Based on estimate made by home owner, for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. This period averages, in general, approximately 12 months.

³ Expense for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Expense other than interest, columns (7) and (13), estimated on basis of average relationship between rental value and expense.

⁴ Nonmoney income for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Obtained by deducting estimated expense (including interest) from rental value.

⁵ Based on number of families owning homes, column (3).

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ALBANY, GA.

TABLE 12.—Monthly rental value: Number of home-owning families having homes with specified monthly rental value, by income, 1935-36 ¹

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

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families (2)	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes ² (5)	Number of home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of—												
		Number (3)	Percentage ³ (4)		Under \$5 (6)	\$5-\$9 (7)	\$10-\$14 (8)	\$15-\$19 (9)	\$20-\$24 (10)	\$25-\$29 (11)	\$30-\$34 (12)	\$35-\$39 (13)	\$40-\$44 (14)	\$45-\$54 (15)	\$55-\$74 (16)	\$75 and over (17)	
All families.....	1,145	193	17	\$11.80	6	60	70	34	12	8	1			2			
Relief families.....	204	14	7	11.10		5	7		1	1							
Nonrelief families.....	941	179	19	11.90	6	55	63	34	11	7	1			2			
\$0-\$249.....	155	11	7	7.00	2	5	4										
\$250-\$499.....	373	40	11	9.30	1	23	12	2	2								
\$500-\$749.....	248	45	18	10.80	2	19	14	5	4								
\$750-\$999.....	74	27	36	13.10		4	14	6	1	1				1			
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	33	15	46	14.50		2	3	7	2	1							
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	22	15	(†)	12.20	1	1	8	4		1							
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	13	8	(†)	13.80			4	3									
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	5	5	(†)	16.00		1	1						1				
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	6	5	(†)	14.80			2										
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	4	2	(†)	(*)				2									
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	6	(†)	19.50			1	1	2	2							
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	1	1	(†)	(*)										1			
\$4,000-\$4,999.....																	
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	(†)	(*)				1									

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

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

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

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families (2)	Renting families		Average monthly rent ² (5)	Number of renting families reporting monthly rent of—												
		Number (3)	Percentage ³ (4)		Under \$5 (6)	\$5-\$9 (7)	\$10-\$14 (8)	\$15-\$19 (9)	\$20-\$24 (10)	\$25-\$29 (11)	\$30-\$34 (12)	\$35-\$39 (13)	\$40-\$44 (14)	\$45-\$54 (15)	\$55-\$74 (16)	\$75 and over (17)	Rent free ⁴ (18)
All families.....	1,145	952	83	\$5.80	339	543	55	3	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9
Relief families.....	204	190	93	4.80	97	86	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
Nonrelief families.....	941	762	81	6.00	242	457	50	3	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7
\$0-\$249.....	155	144	93	4.80	80	57	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3
\$250-\$499.....	373	333	89	5.50	117	205	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3
\$500-\$749.....	248	203	82	6.70	38	139	24	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
\$750-\$999.....	74	47	64	7.00	5	36	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	33	18	54	8.80	1	11	4	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	22	7	(†)	8.00	1	4	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	13	5	(†)	9.20	-----	3	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	5	2	(†)	(*)	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	6	1	(†)	(*)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	4	2	(†)	(*)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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

² Rent reported at date of interview. Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent, including families receiving rent free, the amount of which was estimated by the family.

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

⁴ Consists of families receiving rent as gift.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ALBANY, GA.

TABLE 14A.—Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent: Number of home-owning and renting families, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by occupation and income, 1935-36 ¹

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

Income class (1)	Occupational group: Wage earner						Occupational group: Clerical						Occupational group: Business and professional					
	Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ² —		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ² —		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ² —		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning (2)	Rent-ing (3)	Home-owning (4)	Rent-ing (5)	Rental value ³ (6)	Rent ⁴ (7)	Home-owning (8)	Rent-ing (9)	Home-owning (10)	Rent-ing (11)	Rental value ³ (12)	Rent ⁴ (13)	Home-owning (14)	Rent-ing (15)	Home-owning (16)	Rent-ing (17)	Rental value ³ (18)	Rent ⁴ (19)
All nonrelief families ⁵ . . .	119	708	14	86	\$10.00	\$5.90	15	13	(f)	(f)	\$16.30	\$7.80	40	38	51	49	\$16.00	\$7.50
\$0-\$499	39	452	8	92	8.40	5.30	1	5	(f)	(f)	(*)	4.80	8	14	(f)	(f)	10.60	5.10
\$500-\$999	55	222	20	80	10.40	6.70	4	5	(f)	(f)	13.00	8.00	12	21	36	64	16.80	7.70
\$1,000-\$1,499	15	21	42	58	10.80	8.40	2	2	(f)	(f)	(*)	(*)	14	2	(f)	(f)	16.00	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,999	6	6	(f)	(f)	11.30	9.70	2	1	(f)	(f)	(*)	(*)	3	3	(f)	(f)	21.70	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,999	4	2	(f)	(f)	17.00	(*)	1	6	(f)	(f)	15.50	(*)	3	1	(f)	(f)	21.00	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999							1		(f)	(f)	(*)	(*)						
\$5,000 and over							1		(f)	(f)	(*)	(*)						

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

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

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

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

⁵ Of the families classified in the occupational group "Other," 13 did not change their living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Of the latter group 5 families were owning families. Their average monthly rental value was \$8.80. The remaining 8 families were renting families. Their average monthly rent was \$4.60.

^f Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

^{*} Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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TABLE 15-16.—Type of living quarters: Number and percentage of owning and renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by tenure and income, 1935-36¹

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families occupying—				Percentage of families occupying 2—			
		One-family house (3)	Two-family house (4)	Apartment (5)	Other ³ (6)	One-family house (7)	Two-family house (8)	Apartment (9)	Other ³ (10)
Owning families, all.....	193	183	10			95	5		
Relief families.....	14	13	1			(†)	(†)		
Nonrelief families.....	179	170	9			95	5		
\$0-\$249.....	11	11				(†)			
\$250-\$499.....	40	38	2			95	5		
\$500-\$749.....	45	43	2			96	4		
\$750-\$999.....	27	26	1			(†)	(†)		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	15	13	2			(†)	(†)		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	15	13	2			(†)	(†)		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	8	8				(†)			
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3	3				(†)			
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	5	5				(†)			
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2	2				(†)			
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	6				(†)			
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	1	1				(†)			
\$4,000-\$4,999.....						(†)			
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1				(†)			
Renting families, all.....	952	480	462	7	3	50	49	1	(†)
Relief families.....	190	94	95		1	49	50		1
Nonrelief families.....	762	386	367	7	2	51	48	1	(†)
\$0-\$249.....	144	68	75	1		47	52	1	
\$250-\$499.....	333	153	173	5	2	46	52	1	1
\$500-\$749.....	203	113	89	1		56	44	(†)	
\$750-\$999.....	47	31	16			66	34		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	18	10	8			(†)	(†)		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	7	4	3			(†)	(†)		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	5	4	1			(†)	(†)		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	2	1	1			(†)	(†)		
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1	1				(†)			
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2	1	1			(†)	(†)		
\$2,500-\$2,999.....									
\$3,000-\$3,999.....									
\$4,000-\$4,999.....									
\$5,000 and over.....									

¹ Includes only those families that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview.² Includes dwelling units in business buildings, other types of living quarters not elsewhere specified, and unknown types of living quarters.³ Percentages are based on number of families in each class, column (2)

10.5 percent or less.

†Percentage not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

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TABLE 17.—Members of household not in economic family: Number of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by income, 1935-36
 [Negro families including husband and wife, both native born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families having in the household nonfamily members of specified type 1—								Average number of nonfamily members of specified type 2 (based on families having such members)							
		Any non-family member (3)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (8)	Tourists and transients (9)	Guests (10)	All non-family members (11)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (16)	Tourists and transients (17)	Guests (18)
			Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (4)	Other roomers with board (5)	Roomers without board (6)	Paid help (7)					Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (12)	Other roomers with board (13)	Roomers without board (14)	Paid help (15)			
All families	1,163	245	-----	16	63	7	1	2	166	0.3	-----	0.5	0.7	0.8	(*)	(*)	0.1
Relief families	207	34	-----	3	7	-----	-----	-----	25	.2	-----	.5	.6	-----	-----	-----	.1
Nonrelief families	956	211	-----	13	56	7	1	2	141	.3	-----	.4	.8	.8	(*)	(*)	.1
\$0-\$249	159	23	-----	-----	6	1	-----	-----	16	.4	-----	-----	.9	(*)	-----	-----	.1
\$250-\$499	379	79	-----	8	25	-----	-----	-----	48	.3	-----	-----	.5	-----	-----	-----	.1
\$500-\$749	249	55	-----	1	13	2	-----	1	38	.4	-----	(*)	.9	(*)	(*)	-----	.1
\$750-\$999	76	24	-----	2	7	1	-----	-----	18	.3	-----	(*)	.6	(*)	(*)	-----	.1
\$1,000-\$1,249	35	10	-----	-----	2	-----	1	1	8	.5	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-----	.1
\$1,250-\$1,499	22	7	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	5	.4	-----	(*)	(*)	-----	-----	-----	.1
\$1,500-\$1,749	13	5	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	4	.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.2
\$1,750-\$1,999	5	3	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	2	.2	-----	-----	-----	(*)	-----	-----	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,249	6	3	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	.6	-----	(*)	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)
\$2,250-\$2,499	4	2	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	-----	-----	(*)	-----	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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

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

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ALBANY, GA.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number reporting age (2)	Number with ages of—								
		Under 20 (3)	20-29 (4)	30-39 (5)	40-49 (6)	50-59 (7)	60-64 (8)	65-69 (9)	70-74 (10)	75 and over (11)
Husbands										
All families.....	1,163	2	227	332	228	215	74	52	23	10
Percentage.....	100.0	0.2	19.5	28.5	19.6	18.5	6.4	4.5	2.0	0.8
Relief families.....	207	2	21	54	36	40	25	17	9	5
Nonrelief families.....	956	2	206	278	192	175	49	35	14	5
\$0-\$249.....	159	1	37	31	25	30	13	13	7	2
\$250-\$499.....	379	1	108	117	67	56	13	11	4	2
\$500-\$749.....	249	-----	39	88	54	45	13	8	1	1
\$750-\$999.....	76	-----	16	23	19	13	3	1	1	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	35	-----	2	9	9	11	3	1	-----	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	22	-----	-----	7	5	9	1	-----	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	13	-----	3	2	5	2	-----	-----	1	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	5	-----	-----	-----	1	3	1	-----	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	6	-----	1	-----	3	1	-----	1	-----	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	4	-----	-----	1	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	-----	-----	-----	2	3	1	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
Wives										
All families.....	1,163	19	376	384	225	113	23	16	2	5
Percentage.....	100.0	1.6	32.3	33.0	19.4	9.7	2.0	1.4	0.2	0.4
Relief families.....	207	2	45	58	47	38	11	3	2	1
Nonrelief families.....	956	17	331	326	178	75	12	13	-----	4
\$0-\$249.....	159	4	61	42	24	21	-----	7	-----	-----
\$250-\$499.....	379	9	153	123	58	22	8	3	-----	3
\$500-\$749.....	249	4	74	99	53	14	3	1	-----	1
\$750-\$999.....	76	-----	26	32	13	4	-----	1	-----	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	35	-----	10	11	9	4	1	-----	-----	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	22	-----	2	9	9	2	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	13	-----	4	4	3	1	-----	1	-----	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	5	-----	-----	1	3	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	6	-----	1	2	1	2	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	4	-----	-----	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	-----	-----	1	3	2	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----

ALBANY, GA.

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

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

Date of end of report year (1)	All families (2)	Relief families (3)	Nonrelief families in specified occupational groups								Other (12)
			All (4)	Wage earner (5)	Clerical (6)	Business and professional					
						All business and professional (7)	Independent		Salaried		
							Business (8)	Professional (9)	Business (10)	Professional (11)	
Number of families											
All dates.....	1,163	207	956	833	29	79	46	6	2	25	15
Dec. 31, 1935.....	346	74	272	224	12	27	12	3	1	11	9
Jan. 31, 1936.....	1		1	1							
Feb. 29, 1936.....	1		1	1							
Mar. 31, 1936.....	240	39	201	173	5	22	16	2	1	3	1
Apr. 30, 1936.....	268	52	216	194	4	17	10	1		6	1
May 31, 1936.....	159	24	135	119	6	7	4			3	3
June 30, 1936.....	45	8	40	37		3	1			2	
July 31, 1936.....	69	5	64	60	2	1	1				1
Aug. 31, 1936.....	26	5	21	20		1	1				
Sept. 30, 1936.....	6		6	5		1	1				
Oct. 31, 1936.....											
Nov. 30, 1936.....											
Percentage											
All dates.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dec. 31, 1935.....	30	36	28	27	(†)	34	26	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
Jan. 31, 1936.....	(†)		(†)	(†)							
Feb. 29, 1936.....	(†)		(†)	(†)							
Mar. 31, 1936.....	21	19	21	21	(†)	28	35	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
Apr. 30, 1936.....	23	25	23	24	(†)	22	22	(†)		(†)	(†)
May 31, 1936.....	14	12	14	14	(†)	9	9			(†)	(†)
June 30, 1936.....	4	4	4	4		4	2			(†)	
July 31, 1936.....	6	2	7	7	(†)	1	2				(†)
Aug. 31, 1936.....	2	2	2	2		1	2				
Sept. 30, 1936.....	(†)		1	1		1	2				
Oct. 31, 1936.....											
Nov. 30, 1936.....											

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.
‡0.5 percent or less.

GASTONIA, N. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2—		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
All families 3	2,336	365	373	310	342	286	293	236	53	78	4.4	1.7	0.7
Relief families	257	20	39	31	33	44	40	31	7	12	4.9	2.0	.9
Nonrelief families	2,079	345	334	279	309	242	253	205	46	66	4.3	1.6	.7
\$0-\$249	15	6	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3.6	1.1	.5
\$250-\$499	120	24	25	23	13	7	15	9	4	4	4.1	1.7	.4
\$500-\$749	357	67	73	51	41	35	51	30	3	6	4.1	1.7	.4
\$750-\$999	323	42	60	54	35	37	47	35	5	8	4.4	1.9	.5
\$1,000-\$1,249	339	55	50	47	44	36	58	34	6	9	4.4	1.8	.6
\$1,250-\$1,499	231	51	35	36	25	18	27	26	4	9	4.2	1.7	.6
\$1,500-\$1,749	167	15	27	16	35	24	19	18	4	9	4.6	1.8	.8
\$1,750-\$1,999	144	24	15	13	32	23	9	14	6	8	4.5	1.4	1.1
\$2,000-\$2,249	99	12	8	16	17	15	11	12	3	5	4.6	1.6	1.0
\$2,250-\$2,499	56	11	5	4	11	11	5	7	2	4	4.4	1.3	1.1
\$2,500-\$2,999	68	7	10	5	18	14	5	6	1	2	4.3	1.2	1.2
\$3,000-\$3,499	51	13	6	4	9	5	3	6	5	2	4.0	.9	1.1
\$3,500-\$3,999	30	4	6	1	9	5	3	3	2	2	4.4	1.3	1.1
\$4,000-\$4,499	19	3	1	3	4	4	2	2	1	2	4.4	1.0	1.4
\$4,500-\$4,999	13	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	4.4	.8	1.6
\$5,000-\$7,499	32	5	6	5	7	2	2	1	4	3	3.8	.9	.9
\$7,500-\$9,999	6	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3.3	.3	1.0
\$10,000 and over 4	9	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	4.0	.9	1.1

1 Family type:

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

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

3 1 family which reported a net loss is excluded from this and subsequent tables. This family had gross business expense and losses exceeding its gross earnings and other income.

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

GASTONIA, N. C.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type 1--										Average number of persons per family 2--		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
<i>Wage earner</i>													
All nonrelief families.	1,361	200	221	196	164	159	189	154	22	56	4.5	1.9	0.6
\$0-\$249.....	12	4	3	1	1	1	-----	1	-----	1	3.9	1.3	.6
\$250-\$499.....	101	19	21	21	11	6	10	9	-----	4	4.2	1.8	.4
\$500-\$749.....	311	53	67	46	34	30	49	24	3	5	4.1	1.7	.4
\$750-\$999.....	254	32	47	47	23	23	43	28	3	8	4.5	2.0	.5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	263	39	40	38	33	29	47	27	2	8	4.4	1.9	.5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	163	38	23	23	13	16	18	20	3	.9	4.4	1.8	.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	101	8	12	9	21	18	11	13	4	5	4.7	1.8	.9
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	72	4	3	6	15	19	4	12	2	7	5.4	2.1	1.4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	39	-----	2	3	6	10	4	9	1	4	5.7	2.0	1.7
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	21	3	-----	-----	5	3	2	6	-----	2	5.4	1.5	2.0
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	13	-----	2	2	1	3	1	3	-----	1	5.2	1.6	1.6
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	6	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	2	-----	3	5.7	.5	3.2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	3	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	5.7	1.3	2.4
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Clerical</i>													
All nonrelief families.	310	51	57	37	59	38	27	24	10	7	4.1	1.4	0.7
\$0-\$249.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$250-\$499.....	2	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	18	4	3	3	3	1	1	2	-----	1	4.2	1.8	.4
\$750-\$999.....	42	7	9	3	7	8	4	4	-----	-----	4.1	1.6	.5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	38	10	5	3	7	5	4	2	1	1	4.0	1.4	.6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	40	10	8	9	4	1	4	4	-----	-----	3.8	1.5	.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	34	1	8	4	6	5	4	2	-----	4	4.9	2.0	.9
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	38	9	6	5	9	2	2	2	2	1	3.8	1.0	.8
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	27	3	5	6	5	4	3	1	-----	-----	4.1	1.5	.6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	17	1	3	2	3	6	2	-----	-----	-----	4.1	1.5	.6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	23	3	5	1	6	5	1	1	1	-----	4.0	1.0	1.0
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	15	3	1	1	4	2	-----	2	2	-----	4.3	.7	1.6
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	9	-----	1	-----	4	2	-----	2	-----	-----	4.8	1.2	1.6
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	5	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	3	-----	4.6	.8	1.8
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$10,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

GASTONIA, N. C.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family—		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
<i>Independent business</i>													
All nonrelief families.	201	51	26	23	39	16	21	17	7	1	3.9	1.2	0.7
\$0-\$249	1				1						(*)		(*)
\$250-\$499	14	4	3	2		1	4				3.7	1.5	.2
\$500-\$749	18	9	2	1	1	1		4			3.6	1.3	.3
\$750-\$999	16	3	1	2	4	3		2	1		4.1	1.3	.8
\$1,000-\$1,249	29	5	4	4	1	2	7	4	2		4.6	2.0	.6
\$1,250-\$1,499	21	2	4	4	5	1	4		1		3.9	1.4	.6
\$1,500-\$1,749	18	3	3	3	6		1	2			3.7	1.3	.4
\$1,750-\$1,999	15	6	1		5	1	1		1		3.2	3	.9
\$2,000-\$2,249	11	2	1	2	4	1	1				3.5	1.1	.4
\$2,250-\$2,499	7	3			2	1	1				3.3	6	.7
\$2,500-\$2,999	9		1	1	3	1	1	1		1	5.0	1.6	1.4
\$3,000-\$3,499	12	4	2	3	1	1		1			3.4	1.1	.4
\$3,500-\$3,999	5		1		3						4.4	1.0	1.4
\$4,000-\$4,499	7	2			1			1	1		4.6	6	2.0
\$4,500-\$4,999	5	2	1					1			4.0	6	1.4
\$5,000-\$7,499	9	3	1	1	2	1	1		1		3.3	8	.6
\$7,500-\$9,999	2	1	1								(*)	(*)	
\$10,000 and over ³	2	2									(*)	(*)	
<i>Independent professional</i>													
All nonrelief families.	36	8	6	5	8	3	2	2	2		3.6	.8	0.9
\$0-\$249													
\$250-\$499													
\$500-\$749	2		1		1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$750-\$999											(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249	1								1		(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499	1				1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749	1		1								(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999	2	1	1								(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,249	2	1		1							(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,250-\$2,499	2	1			1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999	4			1		1	1	1			5.1	2.0	1.2
\$3,000-\$3,499	5	3			2						2.8		.8
\$3,500-\$3,999	3	1	1	1							3.0	1.0	
\$4,000-\$4,499	3			1		1			1		4.6	1.0	1.7
\$4,500-\$4,999													
\$5,000-\$7,499	7	1	2	1	2			1			3.7	7	1.0
\$7,500-\$9,999	1				1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$10,000 and over ³	2					1	1				(*)	(*)	(*)
<i>Salariat business</i>													
All nonrelief families.	112	20	20	14	23	20	10	3	2		3.9	1.3	.6
\$0-\$249													
\$250-\$499													
\$500-\$749	3			1	1	1					4.0	1.3	.7
\$750-\$999	3			1		2					5.0	2.0	1.0
\$1,000-\$1,249	4		1	1	2						3.6	1.0	.6
\$1,250-\$1,499	1						1				(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749	9	2	3		1	1	2				3.8	1.7	.2
\$1,750-\$1,999	11	2	4	2	1	1	1				3.3	1.1	.3
\$2,000-\$2,249	15	4	4	4	1	4	2				4.0	1.6	.4
\$2,250-\$2,499	8	3	2	1		1		1			3.5	1.0	.5
\$2,500-\$2,999	15	3	2		6	3	1				3.8	1.0	.8
\$3,000-\$3,499	9	1	2		1	1	3	1			4.3	2.0	.3
\$3,500-\$3,999	8	3	1		2	2					3.5	8	.8
\$4,000-\$4,499	5			2	2			1			4.9	1.9	1.0
\$4,500-\$4,999	4		2			1			1		3.9	8	1.2
\$5,000-\$7,499	11	1	2	3	3	2					3.8	1.1	.7
\$7,500-\$9,999	2				2						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$10,000 and over ³	4	1			1	1			1		4.2	.8	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

GASTONIA, N. C.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family—		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
<i>Salaried professional</i>													
All nonrelief families.....	44	10	3	3	13	3	3	4	3	2	4.1	.8	1.3
\$0-\$249.....													
\$250-\$499.....													
\$500-\$749.....	1						1				(*)	(*)	
\$750-\$999.....	4		1	2					1		4.1	.8	1.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3	1			1				1		3.9	.3	1.7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	5	1			2				2		4.9	1.2	1.7
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	4	1			1			1	1		4.4	.8	1.6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	5	1			2					1	3.8	1.0	.8
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	5	2			1					1	4.2	1.0	1.2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1			1							(*)	(*)	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	4	1			2						3.8	1.0	.8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	4	2	1			1					3.4	.6	.8
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	2		1							1			(*)
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	3	1			1	1					3.7	1.0	.7
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	2				2						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499.....													
\$7,500-\$9,999.....													
\$10,000 and over ³	1				1						(*)	(*)	
<i>Other⁴</i>													
All nonrelief families.....	15	5	1	1	3	3	1	1			3.8	1.2	.7
\$0-\$249.....	2	2									(*)		
\$250-\$499.....	3	1			1		1				4.0	1.3	.7
\$500-\$749.....	4	1			1		2				4.0	1.0	1.0
\$750-\$999.....	4		1		1	1			1		5.0	2.9	1.0
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1			1							(*)	(*)	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....													
\$1,500-\$1,749.....													
\$1,750-\$1,999.....													
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1	1									(*)		
\$2,250-\$2,499.....													
\$2,500-\$2,999.....													
\$3,000-\$3,499.....													
\$3,500-\$3,999.....													
\$4,000-\$4,499.....													
\$4,500-\$4,999.....													
\$5,000-\$7,499.....													
\$7,500-\$9,999.....													
\$10,000 and over.....													

For footnotes 1 and 2, see table 1 on p. 400.

³ Largest income reported between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

⁴ This group contains 4 families engaged in farming, a group too small to be separately classified, and families having no gainfully employed members.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

GASTONIA, N. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
All families	2,336	2,322	305	445	417	28
Relief families	257	255	31	14	12	2
Nonrelief families	2,079	2,067	274	431	405	26
\$0-\$249	15	13	3	2	2	-----
\$250-\$499	120	117	16	7	7	-----
\$500-\$749	357	354	35	19	17	2
\$750-\$999	323	321	34	31	29	2
\$1,000-\$1,249	339	338	31	37	34	3
\$1,250-\$1,499	231	231	29	41	40	1
\$1,500-\$1,749	167	167	14	43	40	3
\$1,750-\$1,999	144	143	28	42	41	1
\$2,000-\$2,249	99	99	16	37	35	2
\$2,250-\$2,499	56	56	8	19	18	1
\$2,500-\$2,999	68	68	8	33	30	3
\$3,000-\$3,999	81	81	25	50	47	3
\$4,000-\$4,999	32	32	10	25	21	4
\$5,000 and over	47	47	17	45	44	1

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."

² Includes 291 families, 260 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings and no business losses met from family funds; 10 families, all of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds and no money income other than earnings; and 4 families, all of which were nonrelief, which had both money income and business losses met from family funds. There were, therefore, 295 families, 264 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings, whether or not they had business losses met from family funds; and there were 14 families, all of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds, whether or not they had money income other than earnings. These latter 14 families were found in the following income classes: \$500-\$749, 1; \$750-\$999, 2; \$1,000-\$1,249, 1; \$1,250-\$1,499, 1; \$1,750-\$1,999, 2; \$2,000-\$2,249, 1; \$2,250-\$2,499, 2; \$3,000-\$3,999, 3; \$5,000 and over, 1. See glossary for definitions of "money income other than earnings" and "business losses."

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

⁴ Includes families with losses from owned homes, as well as families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period. There were 17 families, all of which were nonrelief, with losses from owned homes (i. e., families whose estimated rental value was less than estimated expenses). The latter 17 families were found in the following income classes: \$500-\$749, 1; \$750-\$999, 2; \$1,000-\$1,249, 2; \$1,250-\$1,499, 4; \$1,500-\$1,749, 1; \$1,750-\$1,999, 3; \$2,000-\$2,249, 2; \$3,000-\$3,999, 1; \$5,000 and over, 1. Excludes 3 families whose estimated rental value of owned homes was equal to estimated expenses.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 2.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by income, 1935-36 ¹—Continued

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

Income class (1)	Average family income						
	Total (2)	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
All families.....	⁵ \$1,380	\$1,341	\$1,311	\$30	\$39	\$36	\$3
Relief families.....	545	541	528	13	4	4	(**)
Nonrelief families.....	⁵ 1,483	1,440	1,407	33	43	40	3
\$0-\$249.....	151	133	121	12	18	18	-----
\$250-\$499.....	410	403	388	15	7	7	-----
\$500-\$749.....	632	627	615	12	5	5	(**)
\$750-\$999.....	872	862	848	14	10	10	(**)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,133	1,117	1,103	14	16	14	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,350	1,329	1,311	18	21	20	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,614	1,577	1,562	15	37	34	3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,867	1,811	1,770	41	56	54	2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2,104	2,034	2,005	29	70	68	2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2,380	2,290	2,247	43	90	80	10
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,710	2,588	2,569	19	122	111	11
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	3,369	3,190	3,123	67	179	159	20
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	4,475	4,184	4,081	103	291	224	67
\$5,000, and over.....	7,400	7,045	6,542	503	355	348	7

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

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

⁵ Median income for all families was \$1,087; for nonrelief families, \$1,166.

**\$0.50 or less.

GASTONIA, N. C.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
<i>Wage earner</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	1,361	1,361	126	116	110	6
\$0-\$499.....	113	113	11	3	3	.....
\$500-\$999.....	565	565	49	22	20	2
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	426	426	36	31	28	3
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	173	173	21	34	33	1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	73	73	7	18	18	.....
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	11	11	2	8	8	.....
\$5,000 and over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Clerical</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	310	310	36	113	111	2
\$0-\$499.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$500-\$999.....	60	60	3	12	10	2
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	78	78	13	19	19	.....
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	72	72	5	28	28	.....
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	67	67	8	32	32	.....
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	25	25	5	16	16	.....
\$5,000 and over.....	6	6	2	6	6	.....
<i>Business and professional</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	393	392	99	194	176	18
\$0-\$499.....	15	14	4	4	4	.....
\$500-\$999.....	47	47	10	11	11	.....
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	65	65	10	28	27	1
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	65	65	15	22	19	3
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	83	83	17	39	33	6
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	77	77	28	51	44	7
\$5,000 and over.....	41	41	15	39	38	1
<i>Other</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	15	4	13	8	8	.....

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

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

GASTONIA, N. C.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Average family income						
	Total (2)	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
<i>Wage earner</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	\$ 1,092	\$1,080	\$1,071	\$9	\$12	\$11	\$1
\$0-\$499.....	387	384	379	5	3	3	-----
\$500-\$999.....	742	739	732	7	3	3	(**)
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,217	1,208	1,201	7	9	8	1
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1,724	1,695	1,674	21	29	28	1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,291	2,243	2,234	9	48	48	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,577	3,373	3,312	61	204	204	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Clerical</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	\$ 1,783	1,710	1,681	29	73	73	(**)
\$0-\$499.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$500-\$999.....	811	789	779	10	22	19	3
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,246	1,211	1,187	24	35	35	-----
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1,737	1,673	1,659	14	64	64	-----
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,372	2,263	2,222	41	109	109	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,434	3,249	3,249	(**)	185	185	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	6,045	5,688	5,217	471	357	357	-----
<i>Business and professional</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	\$ 2,631	2,502	2,405	97	129	113	16
\$0-\$499.....	372	327	290	37	45	45	-----
\$500-\$999.....	723	689	676	13	34	34	-----
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,218	1,153	1,113	40	65	60	5
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1,739	1,674	1,643	31	65	54	11
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,405	2,292	2,251	41	113	96	17
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,778	3,559	3,453	108	219	170	49
\$5,000 and over.....	7,598	7,248	6,739	509	350	342	8
<i>Other</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	679	611	137	474	68	68	-----

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

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

⁵ Median incomes were as follows: Wage-earner families, \$1,003; clerical families, \$1,604; business and professional families, \$2,054.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

** \$0.50 or less.

GASTONIA, N. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from ¹ —		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders? (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work ² (9)
All families.....	2,336	2,322	2,319	327	22	\$1,311	\$1,292	\$19
Relief families.....	257	255	254	25	6	528	521	7
Nonrelief families.....	2,079	2,067	2,065	302	16	1,407	1,385	22
\$0-\$249.....	15	13	13	1	-----	121	120	1
\$250-\$499.....	120	117	116	12	-----	388	379	9
\$500-\$749.....	357	354	353	43	1	615	606	9
\$750-\$999.....	323	321	321	54	3	848	828	20
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	339	338	338	39	5	1,163	1,091	12
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	231	231	231	44	1	1,311	1,284	27
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	167	167	167	19	4	1,562	1,543	19
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	144	143	143	22	1	1,770	1,740	30
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	99	99	99	14	-----	2,005	1,986	19
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	56	56	56	13	-----	2,247	2,161	86
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	68	68	68	17	-----	2,569	2,512	57
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	81	81	81	12	1	3,123	3,086	37
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	32	32	32	6	-----	4,081	4,045	36
\$5,000 and over.....	47	47	47	6	-----	6,542	6,505	37

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

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

³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in home such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all families from other work not attributable to individuals were \$0.50 or less.

GASTONIA, N. C.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from 1—		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders 2 (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work 3 (9)
<i>Wage earner</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	1,361	1,361	1,361	199	9	\$1,071	\$1,056	\$15
\$0-\$499.....	113	113	113	10	-----	379	375	4
\$500-\$999.....	565	565	565	82	4	732	720	12
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	426	426	426	59	4	1,201	1,185	16
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	173	173	173	28	1	1,674	1,652	22
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	73	73	73	18	-----	2,234	2,188	46
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	11	11	11	2	-----	3,312	3,294	18
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Clerical</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	310	310	310	42	3	1,681	1,664	17
\$0-\$499.....	2	2	2	1	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$500-\$999.....	60	60	60	8	-----	779	764	15
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	78	78	78	11	1	1,187	1,175	12
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	72	72	72	7	2	1,659	1,650	9
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	67	67	67	11	-----	2,222	2,189	33
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	25	25	25	4	-----	3,249	3,211	38
\$5,000 and over.....	6	6	6	-----	-----	5,217	5,217	-----
<i>Business and professional</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	393	392	390	61	4	2,405	2,360	45
\$0-\$499.....	15	14	13	2	-----	290	251	39
\$500-\$999.....	47	47	46	7	-----	676	639	37
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	65	65	65	13	1	1,113	1,072	41
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	65	65	65	6	2	1,643	1,598	45
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	83	83	83	15	-----	2,251	2,191	60
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	77	77	77	12	1	3,453	3,411	42
\$5,000 and over.....	41	41	41	6	-----	6,739	6,694	45
<i>Other</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	15	4	4	-----	-----	137	137	-----

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

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

3 Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in home such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all nonrelief families from other work not attributable to individuals were \$0.50 or less for all occupations.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

GASTONIA, N. C.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners					Average weeks of employment of principal earners ¹ (8)	Average earnings of principal earners ²	
		All ³ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others			All (9)	Husbands (10)
					Male (6)	Female (7)			
<i>All occupations</i>									
All families	2,336	2,319	2,049	91	108	71	49	\$1,051	\$1,104
Relief families	257	254	198	20	21	15	44	411	434
Nonrelief families ⁴	2,079	2,065	1,851	71	87	56	49	1,129	1,176
\$0-\$249	15	13	9	1	3	—	24	134	165
\$250-\$499	120	116	104	5	2	5	38	357	364
\$500-\$749	357	353	324	12	12	5	47	568	576
\$750-\$999	323	321	297	9	8	7	49	715	727
\$1,000-\$1,249	339	338	305	15	9	9	50	820	844
\$1,250-\$1,499	231	231	199	16	9	7	51	960	1,009
\$1,500-\$1,749	167	167	145	4	10	8	51	1,172	1,236
\$1,750-\$1,999	144	143	120	2	13	8	51	1,315	1,410
\$2,000-\$2,249	99	99	88	3	7	1	52	1,533	1,604
\$2,250-\$2,499	56	56	50	2	4	—	52	1,627	1,714
\$2,500-\$2,999	68	68	63	1	2	2	51	2,066	2,142
\$3,000-\$3,999	81	81	73	—	4	4	52	2,516	2,648
\$4,000-\$4,999	32	32	31	—	1	—	52	3,346	3,408
\$5,000 and over	47	47	43	1	3	—	52	6,098	6,232
<i>Wage earner</i>									
All nonrelief families	1,361	1,361	1,208	60	65	28	48	780	804
\$0-\$499	113	113	97	6	5	5	35	339	356
\$500-\$999	565	565	520	20	14	11	48	630	641
\$1,000-\$1,499	426	426	375	27	17	7	51	836	866
\$1,500-\$1,999	173	173	148	4	16	5	51	1,122	1,188
\$2,000-\$2,999	73	73	60	3	10	—	52	1,326	1,432
\$3,000-\$4,999	11	11	8	—	3	—	52	1,851	2,070
\$5,000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Clerical</i>									
All nonrelief families	310	310	272	4	15	19	51	1,377	1,443
\$0-\$499	2	2	2	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$500-\$999	60	60	53	—	6	1	51	737	757
\$1,000-\$1,499	78	78	70	2	—	6	51	1,040	1,087
\$1,500-\$1,999	72	72	60	—	5	7	52	1,374	1,478
\$2,000-\$2,999	67	67	63	2	1	1	52	1,866	1,915
\$3,000-\$4,999	25	25	20	—	1	4	52	2,301	2,542
\$5,000 and over	6	6	4	—	2	—	52	3,272	3,850
<i>Business and professional</i>									
All nonrelief families	393	390	367	7	7	9	51	2,158	2,213
\$0-\$499	15	13	13	—	—	—	46	289	289
\$500-\$999	47	46	45	1	—	—	49	616	619
\$1,000-\$1,499	65	65	59	2	1	3	50	947	974
\$1,500-\$1,999	65	65	57	2	2	4	51	1,397	1,470
\$2,000-\$2,999	83	83	78	1	2	2	51	1,946	1,990
\$3,000-\$4,999	77	77	76	—	1	—	52	3,025	3,047
\$5,000 and over	41	41	39	1	1	—	52	6,409	6,476

¹ Averages in this column are based on the number of principal earners reporting weeks of employment.

² Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in columns (3) and (4).

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

⁴ Includes 15 families classified in the occupational group "Other." These families had 4 principal earners.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners—								Families with more than one earner as percentage of families with any individual earner ¹ (11)	A average number of supplementary earners per family ² (12)	
		One only						Two (8)	Three (9)			Four or more (10)
		Any family member (3)	Husband (4)	Wife (5)	Other							
					Male (6)	Female (7)						
All families.....	2,336	1,234	1,188	20	11	15	819	202	64	47	0.62	
Relief families.....	257	138	122	9	5	2	84	25	7	46	.62	
Nonrelief families..	2,079	1,096	1,066	11	6	13	735	177	57	47	.62	
\$0-\$249.....	15	11	9	1	1	1	2	4	-----	(†)	.15	
\$250-\$499.....	120	88	84	1	1	2	24	4	-----	24	.28	
\$500-\$749.....	357	262	253	4	3	2	81	10	-----	26	.29	
\$750-\$999.....	323	181	176	1	1	3	124	14	2	44	.50	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	339	133	131	1	-----	1	183	17	5	61	.69	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	231	93	91	-----	-----	2	117	17	4	60	.71	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	167	64	63	-----	-----	1	69	28	6	62	.86	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	144	62	60	-----	-----	2	44	27	10	57	.90	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	99	51	50	1	-----	-----	21	19	8	48	.86	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	56	25	24	1	-----	-----	16	7	8	55	.96	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	68	33	33	-----	-----	-----	19	14	2	52	.78	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	81	42	42	-----	-----	-----	21	10	8	48	.88	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	32	16	16	-----	-----	-----	8	5	3	50	.88	
\$5,000 and over..	47	35	34	1	-----	-----	6	5	1	26	.40	

¹ This percentage was computed by dividing the sum of columns (8), (9), (10) by column (4), of table 3 on p. 408.

² Based on the number of families with individual earners, column (4) of table 3 on p. 408.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners				Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners ¹ (12)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (13)
		Any (3)	One only		More than one ³ (6)	All (7)	Husbands (8)	Wives (9)	Others ⁴			
			Any family member (4)	Husband (5)					Male (10)	Female (11)		
All families.....	2,336	2,319	1,234	1,188	1,085	1,431	184	610	378	259	\$403	\$247
Relief families.....	257	254	138	122	116	159	32	50	49	28	185	114
Nonrelief families.....	2,079	2,065	1,096	1,066	969	1,272	152	560	329	231	430	263
\$0-\$249.....	15	13	11	9	2	2	1	1	-----	-----	(*)	4
\$250-\$499.....	120	116	88	84	28	32	7	21	3	1	126	34
\$500-\$749.....	357	353	262	253	91	101	14	61	20	6	160	45
\$750-\$999.....	323	321	181	176	140	159	17	98	21	23	238	117
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	359	338	133	131	205	232	23	138	44	27	400	274
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	231	231	93	91	138	164	27	84	36	17	456	324
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	167	167	64	63	103	144	19	58	38	29	429	370
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	144	143	62	60	81	128	17	35	43	33	489	435
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	99	99	51	50	48	85	8	21	30	26	529	454
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	56	56	25	24	31	54	4	11	21	18	552	532
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	68	68	33	33	35	53	3	14	16	20	571	445
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	81	81	42	42	39	71	8	15	28	20	648	568
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	32	32	16	16	16	28	1	3	17	7	795	696
\$5,000 and over.....	47	47	35	34	12	19	3	-----	12	4	1,234	499

¹ Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (7).

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

³ Families that have supplementary earners.

⁴ Includes 6 males and no females under 16 years of age.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

GASTONIA, N. C.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners ¹ (11)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (12)
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one ³ (5)	All (6)	Husbands (7)	Wives (8)	Others ⁴			
								Male (9)	Female (10)		
<i>Wage earner</i>											
All nonrelief families...	1,361	1,361	642	719	931	110	448	220	153	\$401	\$274
\$0-\$499.....	113	113	84	29	32	8	21	2	1	123	35
\$500-\$999.....	565	565	360	205	229	27	145	35	22	220	89
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	426	426	133	293	340	42	194	68	36	438	350
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	173	173	47	126	191	21	66	60	44	479	329
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	73	73	17	56	113	9	19	41	44	556	861
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	11	11	1	10	26	3	3	14	6	611	1,444
\$5,000 and over.....											
<i>Clerical</i>											
All nonrelief families...	310	310	182	128	180	28	62	49	41	491	285
\$0-\$499.....	2	2	1	1	2		1	1		(*)	(*)
\$500-\$999.....	60	60	47	13	16	3	8		5	103	28
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	78	78	49	29	31	5	15	7	4	340	135
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	72	72	39	33	50	10	16	12	12	397	276
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	67	67	37	30	41	3	14	13	11	532	326
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	25	25	7	18	32	5	8	11	8	710	908
\$5,000 and over.....	6	6	2	4	8	2		5	1	1,460	1,947
<i>Business and professional</i>											
All nonrelief families...	393	390	269	121	160	14	50	59	37	529	215
\$0-\$499.....	15	13	13								
\$500-\$999.....	47	46	34	12	14	1	6	5	2	124	37
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	65	65	44	21	25	3	13	5	4	324	125
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	65	65	40	25	31	5	11	9	6	421	201
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	83	83	55	28	38	3	13	13	9	535	245
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	77	77	50	27	41	1	7	20	13	725	386
\$5,000 and over.....	41	41	33	8	11	1		7	3	1,069	287
<i>Other</i>											
All nonrelief families...	15	4	3	1	1			1		(*)	23

¹ Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (6).

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

³ Families that have supplementary earners.

⁴ Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Wage-earner families, 3 males and no females; clerical families, 3 males and no females.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families with any supplementary earners (2)	Average earnings of supplementary earners (3)	Number of supplementary earners with earnings of—														
			Any amount (4)	Under \$50 (5)	\$50-\$99 (6)	\$100-\$199 (7)	\$200-\$299 (8)	\$300-\$399 (9)	\$400-\$499 (10)	\$500-\$599 (11)	\$600-\$699 (12)	\$700-\$799 (13)	\$800-\$899 (14)	\$900-\$999 (15)	\$1,000-\$1,499 (16)	\$1,500-\$1,999 (17)	\$2,000 and over (18)
All families.....	1,085	\$403	1,431	97	108	192	141	190	166	131	277	65	18	7	32	3	4
Relief families.....	116	185	159	23	35	43	22	17	12	4	3						
Nonrelief families.....	969	430	1,272	74	73	149	119	173	154	127	274	65	18	7	32	3	4
\$0-\$249.....	2	(*)	2	2													
\$250-\$499.....	28	126	32	7	5	14	6										
\$500-\$749.....	91	160	101	19	14	31	23	14									
\$750-\$999.....	140	238	159	13	19	31	26	48	22								
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	205	400	232	9	10	20	22	33	60	40	38						
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	138	456	164	5	2	13	9	31	16	29	59						
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	103	429	144	6	8	12	14	19	22	16	36	11					
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	81	489	128	4	5	9	11	10	12	13	47	13	3	1			
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	48	529	85	3	1	7	3	6	10	5	37	8	2	1	2		
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	31	552	54	1	3	3	1	3	6	6	20	6	2		3		
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	35	571	53	3	2	1	2	3	2	7	15	12	5		1		
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	39	648	71	2	4	4	1	4	4	9	13	10	6	3	10	1	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	16	795	28			3		2		2	6	4		2	7	2	
\$5,000 and over.....	12	1,234	19			1	1				3	1			9		4

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

GASTONIA, N. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Principal earners by age groups												Supplementary earners by age groups											
	Any	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Any	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Number of husbands ¹																								
All families.....	2,047	4	152	381	375	341	275	189	140	99	46	45	184	5	13	14	19	14	29	26	26	25	13	
Relief families.....	197	2	20	35	26	29	28	15	17	14	3	8	32			3	4	3	6	6	4	5	1	
Nonrelief families.....	1,850	2	132	346	349	312	247	174	123	85	43	37	152	5	13	11	15	11	23	20	22	20	12	
\$0-\$249.....	9		2		2	1		1				3	1										1	
\$250-\$499.....	104	1	11	23	30	11	5	7	6	5	3	2	7			2	1			1	1	1	1	
\$500-\$749.....	324		48	80	68	51	32	15	11	11	5	3	14	1		2	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	
\$750-\$999.....	297		29	75	56	47	34	19	16	9	7	5	17			1	4	3	2		2	4	1	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	305	1	27	58	66	64	38	21	15	7	4	4	23		5	3	1	2	5	3	2	1	1	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	199		9	48	35	46	24	15	10	5	3	4	27	4	5	2	2	1	3	4	3	2	1	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	144		4	27	29	28	23	14	6	6	4	3	19		1	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	120		1	17	18	13	33	23	6	5	2	2	17		1				1	5	4	3	2	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	88		1	3	18	18	17	11	5	6	2	2	8				1		6			1	1	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	50			3	5	7	9	9	8	6	3		4					1			1	1	1	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	63			4	9	9	9	16	8	6	2		3						1	1		2		
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	73			2	7	12	13	17	12	6	1	3	8		1				1	1	4		1	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	31				2	2	4	2	10	6	2	3	1									1		
\$5,000 and over.....	43			1	4	3	6	4	10	7	5	3	3								2		1	
Average earnings of husbands ²																								
All nonrelief families.....	\$1,176	(*)	\$665	\$878	\$1,067	\$1,102	\$1,345	\$1,420	\$1,736	\$1,655	\$1,809	\$1,508	\$444	\$540	\$622	\$358	\$408	\$338	\$381	\$413	\$448	\$488	\$332	

¹ Excludes 2 principal earners who did not report age.

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

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Principal earners by age groups													Supplementary earners by age groups												
	Any (2)	Under 20 (3)	20-24 (4)	25-29 (5)	30-34 (6)	35-39 (7)	40-44 (8)	45-49 (9)	50-54 (10)	55-59 (11)	60-64 (12)	65 and over (13)	Any (14)	Under 20 (15)	20-24 (16)	25-29 (17)	30-34 (18)	35-39 (19)	40-44 (20)	45-49 (21)	50-54 (22)	55-59 (23)	60-64 (24)	65 and over (25)		
Number of wives																										
All families.....	91	3	8	15	20	20	6	9	6	3	1	-----	610	15	120	172	131	81	49	22	13	5	-----	2		
Relief families.....	20	-----	-----	3	4	7	-----	4	1	1	-----	-----	50	2	8	7	5	15	5	6	-----	2	-----	-----		
Nonrelief families.....	71	3	8	12	16	13	6	5	5	2	1	-----	560	13	112	165	126	66	44	16	13	3	-----	2		
\$0-\$249.....	1	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	1	1	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	6	1	3	-----	-----	1	-----	1		
\$250-\$499.....	5	-----	-----	2	2	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	21	1	5	3	-----	4	2	-----	-----	1	-----	1		
\$500-\$749.....	12	-----	2	2	2	3	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	61	3	19	15	13	4	2	1	4	-----	-----	-----		
\$750-\$999.....	9	-----	1	1	4	1	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	98	4	23	31	19	10	6	3	2	-----	-----	-----		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	15	2	1	2	4	3	1	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	138	2	29	48	31	14	10	2	1	1	-----	-----		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	16	1	3	7	2	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	84	1	22	28	14	13	3	2	-----	1	-----	-----		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	4	-----	-----	7	1	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	58	1	7	17	18	8	5	2	-----	-----	-----	-----		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	35	1	3	7	11	5	5	1	2	-----	-----	-----		
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	3	-----	-----	-----	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	21	-----	3	5	5	4	1	2	1	1	-----	-----		
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	11	-----	-----	2	2	2	3	1	1	-----	-----	-----		
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	14	-----	1	4	3	1	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----		
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	15	-----	-----	4	2	4	4	-----	-----	1	-----	-----		
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	1	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		
\$5,000 and over.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Average earnings of wives ¹																										
All nonrelief families.....	\$712	\$633	\$562	\$606	\$677	\$632	\$726	\$673	\$502	(*)	(*)	-----	\$411	\$342	\$396	\$412	\$450	\$443	\$408	\$277	\$343	\$247	-----	(*)		

¹ Averages for each age group are based on the corresponding numbers of wives in the upper section of the table; the 2 averages for all age groups combined are based on the corresponding total numbers of wives.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

GASTONIA, N. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving money incomes other than earnings from—					Average money income, other than earnings, received from ² —					
		Any source (3)	Rent from property (net) (4)	Interest and dividends (5)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (6)	Gifts for current use (7)	All sources (8)	Rent from property (net) (9)	Interest and dividends (10)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (11)	Gifts for current use (12)	Miscellaneous sources ³ (13)
All families.....	2,336	295	97	32	45	104	\$32	\$11	\$8	\$8	\$2	\$3
Relief families.....	257	31	4	-----	2	11	13	1	-----	1	1	10
Nonrelief families.....	2,079	264	93	32	43	93	34	12	9	9	2	2
\$0-\$249.....	15	3	2	-----	-----	1	12	5	-----	-----	7	-----
\$250-\$499.....	120	16	2	-----	3	7	15	3	-----	4	4	4
\$500-\$749.....	357	34	-----	1	6	17	12	3	(**)	7	1	1
\$750-\$999.....	323	34	5	-----	7	20	16	2	(**)	9	3	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	339	30	6	4	6	13	15	3	(**)	8	3	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	231	29	6	2	3	18	17	5	2	5	2	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	167	14	8	2	2	4	15	4	1	7	3	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	144	26	9	2	6	5	41	20	(**)	14	1	6
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	99	15	9	3	2	2	30	24	2	3	1	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	56	6	2	1	3	2	46	5	4	35	2	(**)
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	68	8	4	1	2	1	20	11	1	-----	8	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	81	22	14	3	2	3	106	43	16	21	8	18
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	32	10	6	4	-----	-----	103	71	32	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	47	17	14	8	1	-----	522	179	330	13	-----	-----

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

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

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

**\$0.50 or less.

GASTONIA, N. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families		Homes free from mortgage					Mortgaged homes						
	All (2)	Owning homes ¹ (3)	Families owning homes free from mortgage		Average rental value ² (6)	Average expense ³ (7)	Average non-money income ⁴ (8)	Families owning mortgaged homes		Average rental value ² (11)	Average expense ³		Average non-money income ⁴ (14)	Interest as percentage of rental value (15)
			Number (4)	Percentage ⁵ (5)				Number (9)	Percentage ⁵ (10)		Interest (12)	Other (13)		
All families.....	2,336	417	261	63	\$350	\$99	\$251	156	37	\$366	\$144	\$100	\$122	39
Relief families.....	257	12	8	(†)	159	64	95	4	(†)	191	60	63	88	31
Nonrelief families.....	2,079	405	253	62	356	100	256	152	38	371	146	102	123	39
\$0-\$249.....	15	2	2	(†)	(*)	(*)	121							
\$250-\$499.....	120	7	7	(†)	190	69	107							34
\$500-\$749.....	357	17	8	(†)	170	63	107	9	(†)	229	77	77	75	41
\$750-\$999.....	323	29	18	(†)	230	79	151	11	(†)	201	79	73	49	39
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	339	34	22	65	242	81	161	12	35	317	131	87	99	41
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	231	40	25	62	256	84	172	15	38	220	116	73	31	53
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	167	40	21	52	265	85	180	19	48	288	104	88	96	36
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	144	41	29	71	318	94	224	12	29	334	131	96	107	39
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	99	35	20	57	349	99	250	15	43	322	122	94	106	38
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	56	18	11	(†)	425	112	313	7	(†)	403	130	109	164	32
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	68	30	19	63	420	112	308	11	37	393	126	107	160	32
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	81	47	31	66	440	115	325	16	34	484	186	123	175	38
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	32	21	13	(†)	522	130	392	8	(†)	540	145	133	262	27
\$5,000 and over.....	47	44	27	61	627	149	478	17	39	684	331	156	197	48

¹ Includes all families occupying owned homes at any time during the report year, but excludes 3 families whose expenses exactly equaled the annual rental value of their homes. Data for the latter families, however, are included in the computation of averages.

² Based on estimate made by home owner, for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. This period averages, in general, approximately 12 months.

³ Expense for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Expense other than interest, columns (7) and (13), estimated on basis of average relationship between rental value and expense.

⁴ Nonmoney income for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Obtained by deducting estimated expense (including interest) from rental value.

⁵ Based on number of families owning homes, column (3).

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

GASTONIA, N. C.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families (2)	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes ² (5)	Number of home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of—												
		Number (3)	Percentage ³ (4)		Under \$5 (6)	\$5-\$9 (7)	\$10-\$14 (8)	\$15-\$19 (9)	\$20-\$24 (10)	\$25-\$29 (11)	\$30-\$34 (12)	\$35-\$39 (13)	\$40-\$44 (14)	\$45-\$54 (15)	\$55-\$74 (16)	\$75 and over (17)	
All families.....	2,280	409	18	\$30.40	1	4	31	59	59	56	48	35	39	52	13	12	
Relief families.....	251	11	4	15.60	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Nonrelief families.....	2,029	398	20	30.80	-----	2	30	55	58	55	48	34	39	52	13	12	
\$0-\$249.....	15	2	(†)	(*)	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$250-\$499.....	116	5	4	15.60	-----	1	2	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$500-\$749.....	346	16	5	19.40	-----	-----	6	5	1	-----	1	2	-----	1	-----	-----	
\$750-\$999.....	309	29	9	18.40	-----	1	7	6	8	-----	4	2	1	-----	-----	-----	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	350	34	10	22.40	-----	-----	7	9	7	-----	5	-----	1	4	-----	-----	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	228	40	18	21.00	-----	-----	3	12	14	-----	3	6	1	1	-----	-----	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	161	40	25	23.20	-----	-----	2	8	12	-----	7	5	-----	1	-----	-----	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	144	41	28	27.00	-----	-----	2	6	5	-----	4	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	99	34	34	29.40	-----	-----	-----	3	6	-----	10	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	56	18	32	34.70	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	4	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	68	29	43	34.30	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	6	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	78	47	60	38.20	-----	-----	-----	3	2	-----	3	6	-----	12	10	-----	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	32	20	62	44.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	2	-----	2	9	-----	
\$5,000 and over.....	47	43	92	54.50	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	3	-----	6	13	6	

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

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

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

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 13.—Monthly rent: Number of renting families reporting specified monthly rent, by income, 1935-36¹

[White families including husband and wife, both native born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families		Renting families		Average monthly rent ² (5)	Number of renting families reporting monthly rent of—												
	Number (3)	Percent- age ³ (4)	Number (3)	Percent- age ³ (4)		Under \$5 (6)	\$5-\$9 (7)	\$10-\$14 (8)	\$15-\$19 (9)	\$20-\$24 (10)	\$25-\$29 (11)	\$30-\$34 (12)	\$35-\$39 (13)	\$40-\$44 (14)	\$45-\$54 (15)	\$55-\$74 (16)	\$75 and over (17)	Rent free ⁴ (18)
All families.....	2,280	1,871	82		\$10.60	569	558	301	161	92	77	36	35	18	12	4	1	7
Relief families.....	251	240	96		7.60	79	107	38	7	4	1	2	1					1
Nonrelief families.....	2,029	1,631	80		11.00	490	451	263	154	88	76	34	34	18	12	4	1	6
\$0-\$249.....	15	13	(†)		6.90	6	3	2	1									1
\$250-\$499.....	116	111	96		6.40	49	43	15	2	1	1							
\$500-\$749.....	346	330	95		6.80	152	98	59	14	2	2	2						1
\$750-\$999.....	309	280	91		8.00	91	92	69	19	6	2							1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	330	296	90		9.30	100	79	55	34	16	6	3	1		2			
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	228	188	82		10.30	52	54	29	27	13	7	3		2				1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	161	121	75		13.40	22	30	15	23	13	12	2	2					
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	144	103	72		15.60	12	24	9	21	12	17	3	2	1	1			1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	99	65	66		18.90	3	15	2	9	15	9	6	3	2	1			
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	56	38	68		22.60	1	9	3	1	4	8	4	4	2	1	1		
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	68	39	57		28.50		3	3	1	3	8	6	9	3	1		1	1
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	78	31	40		29.40	2	1	1	2	3	2	3	12	2	2	1		
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	32	12	38		38.50			1				2	1	4	4			
\$5,000 and over.....	47	4	8		43.80						2					2		

¹ Includes only those families that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Families are classified as home-owning families or as renting families according to their status at the date of interview.

² Rent reported at date of interview. Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent, including families receiving rent free, the amount of which was estimated by the family.

³ Based on the number of home-owning and renting families, column (2).

⁴ Consists of families receiving rent as gift.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 14A.—Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent: Number of home-owning and renting families, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by occupation and income, 1935-36 ¹

[White nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native born: All family types combined]

Income class (1)	Occupational group: Wage earner						Occupational group: Clerical						Occupational group: Business and professional					
	Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning (2)	Renting (3)	Home-owning (4)	Renting (5)	Rental value ³ (6)	Rent ⁴ (7)	Home-owning (8)	Renting (9)	Home-owning (10)	Renting (11)	Rental value ³ (12)	Rent ⁴ (13)	Home-owning (14)	Renting (15)	Home-owning (16)	Renting (17)	Rental value ³ (18)	Rent ⁴ (19)
All nonrelief families ⁵	108	1, 216	8	92	\$21. 60	\$7. 70	111	194	36	64	\$29. 40	\$18. 20	171	215	44	56	\$37. 70	\$23. 40
\$0-\$499	2	108	2	98	(*)	5. 80	10	2		(†)		(*)	3	11	(†)	(†)	18. 00	11. 10
\$500-\$999	19	526	4	96	15. 10	6. 60	10	47	18	82	18. 00	11. 30	11	35	24	76	21. 70	12. 50
\$1,000-\$1,499	28	388	7	93	17. 60	7. 90	19	58	25	75	20. 10	15. 90	27	37	42	58	26. 80	18. 00
\$1,500-\$1,999	33	136	20	80	22. 00	10. 00	28	43	39	61	26. 90	20. 20	19	45	30	70	27. 60	22. 20
\$2,000-\$2,999	18	55	25	75	26. 70	13. 30	32	35	48	52	33. 00	25. 80	31	52	37	63	35. 00	30. 00
\$3,000-\$4,999	8	3	(†)	(†)	38. 80	8. 00	16	9	(†)	(†)	38. 00	32. 20	43	31	58	42	41. 20	34. 20
\$5,000 and over							6		(†)		48. 30		37	4	90	10	55. 50	43. 80

¹ Includes only those families that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Families are classified as home-owning families or as renting families according to their status at the date of interview.

² Based on the number of home-owning and renting families in the respective occupational groups.

³ Based on estimate made by home owner for period of ownership and occupancy during the report year. Averages are based on the number of home-owning families as of end of report year.

⁴ Rent as reported at date of interview. Averages in this column are based on the number of families reporting monthly rent, including families receiving rent as gift, the amount of which is estimated by the family.

⁵ Of the families classified in the occupational group, "Other," 14 did not change their living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Of the latter group 8 families were owning families. Their average monthly rental value was \$23.50. The remaining 6 families were renting families. Their average monthly rent was \$9.80.

†Percentage not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

*Average not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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TABLE 15-16.—Type of living quarters: Number and percentage of owning and renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by tenure and income, 1935-36¹

[White families including husband and wife, both native born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families occupying—				Percentage of families occupying ² —			
		One-family house (3)	Two-family house (4)	Apartment (5)	Other ³ (6)	One-family house (7)	Two-family house (8)	Apartment (9)	Other ³ (10)
Owning families, all.....	409	401	5		3	98	1		1
Relief families.....	11	10			1	(†)			(†)
Nonrelief families.....	398	391	5		2	98	1		1
\$0-\$249.....	2	2				(†)			
\$250-\$499.....	5	5				(†)			
\$500-\$749.....	16	16				(†)			
\$750-\$999.....	29	27	1		1	(†)			(†)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	34	34				100			
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	40	39			1	98			2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	40	40				100			
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	41	39	2			95	5		
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	34	34				100			
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	18	18				(†)			
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	29	28	1			(†)	(†)		
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	47	46	1			98	2		
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	20	20				(†)			
\$5,000 and over.....	43	43				100			
Renting families, all.....	1,871	1,747	79	25	20	94	4	1	1
Relief families.....	240	224	8	2	6	93	3	1	3
Nonrelief families.....	1,631	1,523	71	23	14	94	4	1	1
\$0-\$249.....	13	12	1			(†)	(†)		
\$250-\$499.....	111	104	4	2	1	93	4	2	1
\$500-\$749.....	330	313	14		3	95	4		1
\$750-\$999.....	280	259	16	3	2	92	6	1	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	296	281	8	3	4	95	3	1	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	188	176	8	3	1	94	4	2	(††)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	121	116	3	2		96	2	2	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	103	91	6	5	1	88	6	5	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	65	59	3	3		90	5	5	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	38	34	3		1	89	8		3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	39	36	2	1		92	5	3	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	31	28	2		1	90	7		3
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	12	10	1	1		(†)	(†)	(†)	
\$5,000 and over.....	4	4				(†)			

¹ Includes only those families that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview.

² Percentages are based on number of families in each class, column (2).

³ Includes dwelling units in business buildings, other types of living quarters not elsewhere specified, and unknown types of living quarters.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

†† 0.5 percent or less.

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TABLE 17.—Members of household not in economic family: *Number of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by income, 1935-36*

[White families including husband and wife, both native born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families having in the household nonfamily members of specified type ¹ —								Average number of nonfamily members of specified type ² (based on families having such members)—							
		Any non-family member (3)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (8)	Tourists and transients (9)	Guests (10)	All non-family members (11)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (16)	Tourists and transients (17)	Guests (18)
			Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (4)	Other roomers with board (5)	Roomers with-out board (6)	Paid help (7)					Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (12)	Other roomers with board (13)	Roomers with-out board (14)	Paid help (15)			
All families	2,336	801	34	246	70	95	9	2	495	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.6	(*)	0.1
Relief families	257	87	1	20	7	5	2	—	62	.4	(*)	.8	.6	.4	(*)	—	.2
Nonrelief families	2,079	714	33	226	63	90	7	2	433	.7	1.3	1.0	1.2	.6	.8	(*)	.1
\$0-\$249	15	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	—
\$250-\$499	120	37	3	9	1	5	—	—	27	.4	.5	1.0	(*)	.3	(*)	(*)	.1
\$500-\$749	357	101	4	36	6	8	1	1	62	.4	1.4	.5	.8	.4	(*)	(*)	.1
\$750-\$999	323	121	7	40	11	13	2	—	81	.6	1.7	.8	.6	.3	(*)	(*)	.2
\$1,000-\$1,249	339	94	2	34	6	8	1	—	57	.5	(*)	.9	1.3	.5	(*)	(*)	.1
\$1,250-\$1,499	231	84	5	38	5	11	—	—	42	.8	1.1	1.0	1.6	.5	(*)	(*)	.2
\$1,500-\$1,749	167	58	2	11	6	8	—	—	37	.6	(*)	1.5	1.4	.5	(*)	(*)	.1
\$1,750-\$1,999	144	61	2	13	5	4	2	—	43	.6	(*)	1.6	.8	.5	(*)	(*)	.1
\$2,000-\$2,249	99	34	1	10	3	6	—	—	20	.7	(*)	1.3	.4	1.0	(*)	(*)	.1
\$2,250-\$2,499	56	23	1	9	5	1	—	—	9	1.2	(*)	2.0	1.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	.1
\$2,500-\$2,999	68	29	2	13	6	4	—	—	12	1.3	(*)	1.6	1.5	.7	(*)	(*)	.2
\$3,000-\$3,999	81	31	1	6	6	7	—	1	17	1.0	(*)	.9	2.9	.6	(*)	(*)	.2
\$4,000-\$4,999	32	17	2	3	1	4	—	—	11	.7	(*)	.8	(*)	.7	(*)	(*)	.1
\$5,000 and over	47	22	—	4	2	10	1	—	15	1.0	(*)	1.6	(*)	.9	(*)	(*)	.2

¹ Excludes a small number of families which had nonfamily members in the household but which did not report the duration of their membership. See glossary for definition of "nonfamily members."

² Averages in each column are based on the corresponding counts of families, in columns (3) through (10). The number of nonfamily members is expressed in terms of year-equivalent persons. This figure is computed for each family by dividing by 52 the total number of weeks of residence in the household for all nonmembers of the economic family.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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TABLE 18.—Age of husbands and wives: Number of husbands and number of wives, by age and family income, 1935-36

[White families including husband and wife, both native born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

Income class (1)	Number reporting age ¹ (2)	Number with ages of—								
		Under 20 (3)	20-29 (4)	30-39 (5)	40-49 (6)	50-59 (7)	60-64 (8)	65-69 (9)	70-74 (10)	75 and over (11)
Husbands										
All families.....	2,334	4	553	757	519	323	82	63	18	15
Percentage.....	100.0	0.2	23.7	32.4	22.2	13.8	3.5	2.7	0.8	0.7
Relief families.....	256	2	56	66	55	53	11	7	3	3
Nonrelief families.....	2,078	2	497	691	464	270	71	56	15	12
\$0-\$249.....	15	-----	2	3	1	1	2	4	2	-----
\$250-\$499.....	120	1	34	45	13	14	5	3	3	2
\$500-\$749.....	357	-----	131	122	53	31	8	9	-----	3
\$750-\$999.....	323	-----	104	109	59	30	12	5	4	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	339	1	90	134	69	31	6	7	1	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	231	-----	65	86	43	24	5	6	-----	2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	166	-----	32	61	43	16	6	7	1	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	144	-----	19	32	58	21	5	6	-----	3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	99	-----	9	38	34	12	4	2	-----	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	56	-----	3	12	20	16	4	1	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	68	-----	4	19	24	16	4	-----	-----	1
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	81	-----	3	19	31	23	1	3	1	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	32	-----	-----	4	6	16	3	2	1	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	47	-----	1	7	10	19	6	1	2	1
Wives										
All families.....	2,335	58	763	729	447	243	55	29	8	3
Percentage.....	100.0	2.5	32.7	31.2	19.2	10.4	2.4	1.2	0.3	0.1
Relief families.....	256	11	69	79	44	41	4	7	-----	1
Nonrelief families.....	2,079	47	694	650	403	202	51	22	8	2
\$0-\$249.....	15	-----	3	3	1	2	3	2	-----	-----
\$250-\$499.....	120	7	50	27	12	16	3	1	-----	2
\$500-\$749.....	357	19	151	109	43	24	6	3	2	-----
\$750-\$999.....	323	11	131	99	49	25	4	4	-----	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	339	5	136	114	58	15	7	3	1	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	231	2	94	78	32	19	3	2	1	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	167	1	46	64	35	14	6	1	-----	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	144	1	29	48	38	18	4	4	2	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	99	-----	20	38	32	7	2	-----	-----	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	56	-----	7	17	17	14	1	-----	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	68	-----	12	16	29	9	1	1	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	81	-----	10	23	31	15	1	1	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	32	-----	1	6	11	10	4	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	47	-----	4	8	15	14	6	-----	-----	-----

¹ Excludes 2 husbands and 1 wife who did not report age.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 19.—Report year: Number and percentage distribution of families by date of end of report year, by occupation, 1935-36

[White families including husband and wife, both native born: All family types combined]

Date of end of report year	All families	Relief families	Nonrelief families in specified occupational groups								
			All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional				Other	
						Independent		Salaried			
						Business	Professional	Business	Professional		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Number of families											
All dates.....	2,336	257	2,079	1,361	310	393	201	36	112	44	15
Dec. 31, 1935.....	509	45	464	279	72	107	66	10	22	9	6
Jan. 31, 1936.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Feb. 29, 1936.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 31, 1936.....	216	22	194	142	18	34	19	3	9	3	.....
Apr. 30, 1936.....	387	59	328	215	50	61	28	5	18	10	2
May 31, 1936.....	1,059	116	943	631	154	152	66	12	53	21	6
June 30, 1936.....	128	14	114	78	8	27	15	4	7	1	1
July 31, 1936.....	27	.....	27	13	5	9	5	1	3	.....	.....
Aug. 31, 1936.....	8	1	7	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 30, 1936.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 31, 1936.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 30, 1936.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Percentage											
All dates.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(†)
Dec. 31, 1935.....	22	18	22	21	23	27	33	28	20	20	(†)
Jan. 31, 1936.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Feb. 29, 1936.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 31, 1936.....	9	9	9	10	6	9	10	8	8	7	.....
Apr. 30, 1936.....	17	23	16	16	16	16	14	14	16	23	(†)
May 31, 1936.....	45	45	46	46	49	39	33	33	47	48	(†)
June 30, 1936.....	6	5	6	6	3	7	8	11	6	2	(†)
July 31, 1936.....	1	.....	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	.....	.....
Aug. 31, 1936.....	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	1	(†)	(†)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 30, 1936.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 31, 1936.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 30, 1936.....	(†)	.....	(†)	.....	.....	(†)	(†)	3	.....	.....	.....

†Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.
‡0.5 percent or less.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 1.—Family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by income, 1935-36

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native born: All occupational groups combined]

Income class (1)	Number of families of type 1--										Average number of persons per family ²		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
All families ³	517	171	81	34	80	45	45	36	7	18	3.8	1.2	0.6
Relief families.....	80	16	12	7	8	14	9	7	2	5	4.5	1.7	.8
Nonrelief families.....	437	155	69	27	72	31	36	29	5	13	3.6	1.1	.5
\$0-\$249.....	35	17	1	3	3	3	6	2	-----	-----	3.5	1.2	.3
\$250-\$499.....	164	62	30	7	31	8	18	7	-----	1	3.3	1.0	.4
\$500-\$749.....	159	56	29	14	20	11	10	12	2	5	3.7	1.3	.4
\$750-\$999.....	39	9	5	1	9	5	1	6	1	2	4.2	1.2	1.0
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	24	8	2	1	7	3	-----	-----	1	2	3.7	.5	1.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1	1	5.0	1.0	2.0
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7	2	1	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	1	4.8	1.3	1.6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Family type:

- I. 2 persons. Husband and wife only.
 II. 3 persons. Husband, wife, 1 child under 16, and no others.
 III. 4 persons. Husband, wife, 2 children under 16, and no others.
 IV. 3 or 4 persons. Husband, wife, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or no other person regardless of age.
 V. 5 or 6 persons. Husband, wife, 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 other persons regardless of age.
 VI. 5 or 6 persons. Husband, wife, 3 or 4 children under 16, and no other.
 VII. 7 or 8 persons. Husband, wife, 1 child under 16, 4 or 5 other persons regardless of age.
 VIII. 5 or 6 persons. Husband, wife, 3 or 4 persons 16 or over.
 Other. 7 or more persons. All types not included in I through VIII.

² These are year-equivalent persons. The sum of columns (13) and (14) plus 2 (husband and wife) does not always equal column (12). For the methods used in deriving these averages, see glossary.

³ There are no native Negro complete families classified as "Salaried business" in Gastonia.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 1A.—Family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, 1935-36

[Negro nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native born]

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
<i>Wage earner</i>													
All nonrelief families	395	140	60	24	69	29	32	25	5	11	3.6	1.1	0.5
\$0-\$249	28	14		3	3	3	4	1			3.4	1.0	.4
\$250-\$499	152	57	27	7	30	7	17	6		1	3.3	1.0	.4
\$500-\$749	153	54	27	13	19	11	10	12		5	3.7	1.3	.4
\$750-\$999	34	7	5	1	8	4	1	6		1	4.2	1.2	1.1
\$1,000-\$1,249	21	7	1		7	3				2	3.8	.5	1.3
\$1,250-\$1,499	3				1					1	5.0		3.0
\$1,500-\$1,749	3	1			1	1				1	3.7	.3	1.4
\$1,750-\$1,999	1									1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,249													
\$2,250-\$2,499													
\$2,500-\$2,999													
\$3,000-\$3,499													
\$3,500-\$3,999													
\$4,000-\$4,499													
\$4,500-\$4,999													
\$5,000-\$7,499													
\$7,500-\$9,999													
\$10,000 and over													
<i>Clerical</i>													
All nonrelief families	3	1	1		1						3.0	.3	.7
\$0-\$249													
\$250-\$499	2	1	1								(*)	(*)	
\$500-\$749													
\$750-\$999	1				1						(*)		(*)
\$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-\$4,499													
\$4,500-\$4,999													
\$5,000-\$7,499													
\$7,500-\$9,999													
\$10,000 and over													

See footnotes at end of table.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 1A.—Family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, 1935-36—Continued

[Negro nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native born]

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family		
	All (2)	I (3)	II (4)	III (5)	IV (6)	V (7)	VI (8)	VII (9)	VIII (10)	Other (11)	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16 (13)	16 and over (14)
<i>Independent business</i>													
All nonrelief families	19	6	4	1	2	2	1	1	-----	2	4.2	1.6	0.6
\$0-\$249	3	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	3.3	1.3	-----
\$250-\$499	5	1	2	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.4	1.0	.4
\$500-\$749	4	1	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.2	1.0	.2
\$750-\$999	3	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	5.3	2.7	.7
\$1,000-\$1,249	2	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,499	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,499	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Independent professional</i>													
All nonrelief families	3	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	3.7	.7	1.0
\$0-\$249	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$250-\$499	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$500-\$749	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$750-\$999	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	-----	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	-----	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,499	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,499	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 1A.—Family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, 1935-36—Continued

[Negro nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native born]

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family		
	All (2)	I (3)	II (4)	III (5)	IV (6)	V (7)	VI (8)	VII (9)	VIII (10)	Other (11)	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16 (13)	16 and over (14)
<i>Salaried professional</i>													
All nonrelief families...	11	4	3	2			2				3.3	1.3	
\$0-\$249	2		1				1				(*)	(*)	
\$250-\$499	2	2									(*)		
\$500-\$749	1	1									(*)		
\$750-\$999	1										(*)		
\$1,000-\$1,249	1			1							(*)	(*)	
\$1,250-\$1,499	2		1				1				(*)	(*)	
\$1,500-\$1,749	2	1	1								(*)	(*)	
\$1,750-\$1,999	1										(*)		
\$2,000-\$2,249	1			1							(*)	(*)	
\$2,250-\$2,499													
\$2,500-\$2,999													
\$3,000-\$3,499													
\$3,500-\$3,999													
\$4,000-\$4,499													
\$4,500-\$4,999													
\$5,000-\$7,499													
\$7,500-\$9,999													
\$10,000 and over													
<i>Other³</i>													
All nonrelief families...	6	2	1				1	2			4.5	1.5	1.0
\$0-\$249	2	1						1			(*)	(*)	(*)
\$250-\$499	3	1					1	1			5.0	1.7	1.3
\$500-\$749	1		1								(*)	(*)	
\$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-\$4,499													
\$4,500-\$4,999													
\$5,000-\$7,499													
\$7,500-\$9,999													
\$10,000 and over													

For footnotes 1 and 2, see table 1 on p. 426.
³ This group contains 5 families engaged in farming, a group too small to be separately classified, and families having no gainfully employed members.
 *Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 2.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by income, 1935-36

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
All families.....	517	516	31	130	119	11
Relief families.....	80	80	3	7	6	1
Nonrelief families.....	437	436	28	123	113	10
\$0-\$249.....	35	35	4	9	7	2
\$250-\$499.....	164	163	5	28	25	3
\$500-\$749.....	159	159	7	41	40	1
\$750-\$999.....	39	39	5	22	21	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	24	24	4	13	12	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6	6	-----	3	3	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7	7	2	5	4	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2	2	1	2	1	1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."² Includes 30 families, 27 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings and no business losses met from family funds; 1 family which was nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds and no money income other than earnings, and no families which had both money income and business losses met from family funds. There were, therefore, 30 families, 27 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings whether or not they had business losses met from family funds; and there was 1 family which was nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds; and no money income other than earnings. This latter family was found in income class \$0-\$249. See glossary for definitions of "money income other than earnings" and "business losses."³ The total of the numbers of families in columns (6) and (7), since no family reported nonmoney income from both sources.⁴ Includes families with losses from owned homes, as well as families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period. There were 16 families, 15 of which were nonrelief, with losses from owned homes (i. e., families whose estimated rental value was less than estimated expenses). The latter 15 families were found in the following income classes: \$0-\$249, 4; \$250-\$499, 5; \$500-\$749, 4; \$750-\$999, 1; \$1,500-\$1,749, 1. Excludes 2 families whose estimated rental value of owned homes was equal to estimated expenses.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 2.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by income, 1935-36¹—Continued

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

Income class (1)	Average family income						
	Total	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources	Earnings ²	Other sources (positive or negative) ³	All sources	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴	Rent as pay
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
All families.....	\$541	\$525	\$517	\$8	\$16	\$13	\$3
Relief families.....	361	354	346	8	7	5	2
Nonrelief families.....	\$ 574	556	548	8	18	15	3
\$0-\$249.....	172	167	171	-4	5	3	2
\$250-\$499.....	387	379	375	4	8	7	1
\$500-\$749.....	598	584	581	3	14	13	1
\$750-\$999.....	869	830	803	27	39	36	3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,095	1,040	987	53	55	45	10
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,349	1,331	1,331	—	18	18	—
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,666	1,596	1,573	23	70	53	17
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$5,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2) of table 2, whether or not they received income from the specified source. Averages in columns (2), (3), (5), (6), and (7) are net figures, after deduction for all families of business losses met from family funds or expenses for owned homes.

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

³ Includes money income other than earnings, after deduction of business losses met from family funds. See glossary for definition of "money income other than earnings" and "business losses."

⁴ Represents the estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period.

⁵ Median income for all families was \$495; for nonrelief families, \$531.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 2A.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by occupation and income, 1935-36

[Negro nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native born: All family types combined]

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
<i>Wage earner</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	395	395	22	101	96	5
\$0-\$499.....	180	180	6	30	26	4
\$500-\$999.....	187	187	10	57	56	1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	24	24	4	12	12	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	4	4	2	2	2	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....						
\$3,000-\$4,999.....						
\$5,000 and over.....						
<i>Clerical</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	3	3		2	2	
\$0-\$499.....	2	2		1	1	
\$500-\$999.....	1	1		1	1	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....						
\$1,500-\$1,999.....						
\$2,000-\$2,999.....						
\$3,000-\$4,999.....						
\$5,000 and over.....						
<i>Business and professional</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	33	33	4	17	13	4
\$0-\$499.....	12	12	1	4	4	
\$500-\$999.....	9	9	2	4	3	1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	6	6		4	3	1
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	4	4		3	2	1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2	2	1	2	1	1
\$3,000-\$4,999.....						
\$5,000 and over.....						
<i>Other</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	6	5	2	3	2	1

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."

² Includes families having money income other than earnings, families having business losses net from family funds, and families having both such income and such losses. See glossary for definitions of "money income other than earnings" and "business losses."

³ The total of the numbers of families in columns (6) and (7), since no family reported nonmoney income from both sources.

⁴ Includes families with losses from owned homes, as well as families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 2A.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by occupation and income, 1935-36¹—Continued

[Negro nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native born: All family types combined]

Income class and occupational group (1)	Average family income						
	Total (2)	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
<i>Wage earner</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	\$554	\$540	\$533	\$7	\$14	\$13	\$1
\$0-\$499.....	354	348	346	2	6	5	1
\$500-\$999.....	648	631	625	6	17	16	1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,122	1,084	1,050	54	38	38	-----
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1,740	1,676	1,634	42	64	64	-----
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Clerical</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	\$547	488	488	-----	59	59	-----
\$0-\$499.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	-----	(*)	(*)	-----
\$500-\$999.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	-----	(*)	(*)	-----
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Business and professional</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	\$852	798	790	8	54	29	25
\$0-\$499.....	285	271	288	-17	14	14	(**)
\$500-\$999.....	712	661	610	51	51	34	17
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,242	1,158	1,158	-----	84	45	39
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1,630	1,573	1,573	-----	57	28	29
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Other</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	330	293	233	60	37	33	4

¹ The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2) of table 2A, whether or not they received income from the specified source. Averages in columns (2), (3), (5), (6), and (7) are net figures, after deduction for all families of business losses met from family funds or expenses for owned homes.

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

³ Includes money income other than earnings, after deduction of business losses. See glossary for definitions of "money income other than earnings" and "business losses."

⁴ Represents the estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy less estimated expenses allocable to that period.

⁵ Median incomes were as follows: Wage-earner families, \$547; clerical families, \$375; business and professional families, \$750.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

**\$0.50 or less.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 3.—Money earnings: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by income, 1935-36

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from 1—		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders 2 (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work 3 (9)
All families.....	517	516	516	43	16	\$517	\$513	\$4
Relief families.....	80	80	80	7	2	346	343	3
Nonrelief families.....	437	436	436	36	14	548	544	4
\$0-\$249.....	35	35	35	5	-----	171	170	1
\$250-\$499.....	164	163	163	11	7	375	372	3
\$500-\$749.....	159	159	159	10	4	581	577	4
\$750-\$999.....	39	39	39	6	2	803	791	12
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	24	24	24	2	1	987	980	7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6	6	6	1	-----	1,331	1,327	4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7	7	7	1	-----	1,573	1,566	7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1	1	1	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2	2	2	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2), whether or not they received money earnings from the specified source.

² Includes only families which had net money earnings from roomers and boarders (i. e., whose gross income from roomers and boarders exceeded estimated expenses). In addition, there were a few families which had roomers and boarders but which received from them no net money earnings.

³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in home such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all families from other work not attributable to individuals were \$1.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 3A.—Money earnings: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by occupation and income, 1935-36

[Negro nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native born: All family types combined]

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from ¹ —		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders ² (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work ³ (9)
<i>Wage earner</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	395	395	395	31	13	\$533	\$529	\$4
\$0-\$499.....	180	180	180	15	6	346	344	2
\$500-\$999.....	187	187	187	14	6	625	619	6
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	24	24	24	2	1	1,030	1,023	7
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	4	4	4			1,634	1,634	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....								
\$3,000-\$4,999.....								
\$5,000 and over.....								
<i>Clerical</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	3	3	3			488	488	
\$0-\$499.....	2	2	2			(*)	(*)	
\$500-\$999.....	1	1	1			(*)	(*)	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....								
\$1,500-\$1,999.....								
\$2,000-\$2,999.....								
\$3,000-\$4,999.....								
\$5,000 and over.....								
<i>Business and professional</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	33	33	33	4		790	786	4
\$0-\$499.....	12	12	12			288	288	
\$500-\$999.....	9	9	9	2		610	602	8
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	6	6	6	1		1,158	1,154	4
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	4	4	4	1		1,573	1,562	11
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2	2	2			(*)	(*)	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....								
\$5,000 and over.....								
<i>Other</i>								
All nonrelief families.....	6	5	5	1	1	233	217	16

¹ The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2), whether or not they received money earnings from the specified source.

² Includes only families which had net money earnings from roomers and boarders (i. e., whose gross income from roomers and boarders exceeded estimated expenses). In addition, there were some families which had roomers and boarders but which had no net money earnings from them.

³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in home such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all nonrelief families from other work not attributable to individuals, wage-earner families, \$1.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 4-4A.—Principal earners: Number of principal earners, classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment and average yearly earnings of principal earners, by occupation and income, 1935-36

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native born: All family types combined]

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners					Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (8)	Average earnings of principal earners ³	
		All ¹ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others			All (9)	Husbands (10)
					Male (6)	Female (7)			
<i>All occupations</i>									
All families.....	517	516	441	46	25	4	48	\$414	\$441
Relief families.....	80	80	59	12	8	1	44	281	309
Nonrelief families ⁴	437	436	382	34	17	3	48	438	462
\$0-\$249.....	35	35	23	10	2	—	40	139	152
\$250-\$499.....	164	163	139	18	5	1	47	321	337
\$500-\$749.....	159	159	153	4	1	1	50	492	502
\$750-\$999.....	39	39	36	—	3	—	50	585	591
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	24	24	18	1	4	1	51	617	676
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6	6	5	—	1	—	49	826	897
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7	7	5	1	1	—	49	1,045	1,148
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1	1	1	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2	2	2	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$5,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Wage earner</i>									
All nonrelief families.....	395	395	342	33	17	3	48	425	451
\$0-\$499.....	180	180	144	28	7	1	45	296	322
\$500-\$999.....	187	187	178	4	4	1	50	510	519
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	24	24	17	1	5	1	51	613	682
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	4	4	3	—	1	—	46	1,150	1,307
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$5,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Clerical</i>									
All nonrelief families.....	3	3	3	—	—	—	52	448	448
\$0-\$499.....	2	2	2	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$500-\$999.....	1	1	1	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$5,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Business and professional</i>									
All nonrelief families.....	33	33	32	1	—	—	51	622	614
\$0-\$499.....	12	12	12	—	—	—	52	239	239
\$500-\$999.....	9	9	9	—	—	—	52	493	493
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	6	6	6	—	—	—	49	843	843
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	4	4	3	1	—	—	52	1,070	1,127
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2	2	2	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$5,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ The total number of principal earners given in column (3) is equivalent to the total number of families having individual earners, since a family can have only 1 principal earner. The difference between the totals in columns (2) and (3) is explained by the fact that column (2), number of families, includes cases in which none of the family income was attributable to individual earners.

² Averages in this column are based on the number of principal earners reporting weeks of employment.

³ Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in columns (3) and (4).

⁴ Includes 6 families classified in the occupational group "Other." These families had 5 principal earners.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 5.—Number of earners in family: Number of families with specified number of individual earners, family relationship of sole earners, and average number of supplementary earners per family, by income, 1935-36

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners								Families with more than one earner as percentage of families with any individual earner ¹ (11)	Average number of supplementary earners per family ² (12)	
		One only						Two (8)	Three (9)			Four or more (10)
		Any family member (3)	Husband (4)	Wife (5)	Other							
					Male (6)	Female (7)						
All families.....	517	211	193	14	4	-----	236	50	19	59	0.77	
Relief families.....	80	38	31	6	1	-----	30	9	3	52	.72	
Nonrelief families.....	437	173	162	8	3	-----	206	41	16	60	.78	
\$0-\$249.....	35	16	13	1	2	-----	16	3	-----	54	.63	
\$250-\$499.....	164	82	76	5	1	-----	68	11	2	50	.59	
\$500-\$749.....	159	61	60	1	-----	-----	84	11	3	62	.73	
\$750-\$999.....	39	7	7	-----	-----	-----	21	8	3	82	1.23	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	24	4	3	1	-----	-----	12	4	4	(†)	1.33	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6	1	1	-----	-----	-----	1	2	2	(†)	2.00	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	2	1	(†)	1.57	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	(†)	(*)	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	

¹ This percentage was computed by dividing the sum of columns (8), (9), and (10) by column (4) of table 3 on p. 434.

² Based on the number of families with individual earners, column (4), of table 3 on p. 434.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 6.—Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners; number of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; average earnings of supplementary earners; and average earnings of family from supplementary earners; by income, 1935-36

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners				Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners ³ (12)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ⁴ (13)
		Any (3)	One only		More than one ¹ (6)	All (7)	Husbands (8)	Wives (9)	Others ²			
			Any family member (4)	Husband (5)					Male (10)	Female (11)		
All families.....	517	516	211	193	305	398	52	235	47	64	\$130	\$100
Relief families.....	80	80	38	31	42	58	12	26	10	10	86	62
Nonrelief families.....	437	436	173	162	263	340	40	209	37	54	137	107
\$0-\$249.....	35	35	16	13	19	22	9	10	1	2	48	30
\$250-\$499.....	164	163	82	76	81	96	16	66	6	8	90	52
\$500-\$749.....	159	159	61	60	98	116	5	87	9	15	116	84
\$750-\$999.....	39	39	7	7	32	48	2	26	9	11	166	205
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	24	24	4	3	20	32	5	12	7	8	272	363
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6	6	1	1	5	12	1	4	1	6	250	501
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7	7	-----	-----	7	11	2	3	3	3	331	520
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1	1	-----	-----	1	3	-----	1	1	1	87	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2	2	2	2	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Families that have supplementary earners.

² Includes 2 males and no females under 16 years of age.

³ Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (7).

⁴ Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class, column (2).

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 6A.—Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners; number of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; average earnings of supplementary earners; and average earnings of family from supplementary earners; by occupation and income, 1935-36

[Negro nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native born: All family types combined]

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners ¹ (11)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (12)
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one ³ (5)	All (6)	Husbands (7)	Wives (8)	Other ⁴			
								Male (9)	Female (10)		
<i>Wage earner</i>											
All nonrelief families...	395	395	153	242	314	39	194	31	50	\$130	\$104
\$0-\$499	180	180	89	91	106	25	68	5	8	83	49
\$500-\$999	187	187	61	126	160	7	110	17	26	128	109
\$1,000-\$1,499	24	24	3	21	39	6	13	8	12	252	410
\$1,500-\$1,999	4	4		4	9	1	3	1	4	215	484
\$2,000-\$2,999											
\$3,000-\$4,999											
\$5,000 and over											
<i>Clerical</i>											
All nonrelief families...	3	3	2	1	1		1			(*)	40
\$0-\$499	2	2	1	1	1		1			(*)	(*)
\$500-\$999	1	1	1								
\$1,000-\$1,499											
\$1,500-\$1,999											
\$2,000-\$2,999											
\$3,000-\$4,999											
\$5,000 and over											
<i>Business and professional</i>											
All nonrelief families...	33	33	15	18	21	1	13	4	3	256	163
\$0-\$499	12	12	6	6	7		6		1	83	48
\$500-\$999	9	9	5	4	4		3	1		244	108
\$1,000-\$1,499	6	6	2	4	5		3		2	372	310
\$1,500-\$1,999	4	4		4	5	1	1	3		393	492
\$2,000-\$2,999	2	2	2								
\$3,000-\$4,999											
\$5,000 and over											
<i>Other</i>											
All nonrelief families...	6	5	3	2	4		1	2	1	53	35

¹ Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (6).

² Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class, column (2).

³ Families that have supplementary earners.

⁴ Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Wage-earner families, 1 male and no females.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 7.—Earnings of supplementary earners: Number of supplementary earners with earnings of specified amount, by family income, 1935-36

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

Income class (1)	Number of families with any supplementary earners (2)	Average earnings of supplementary earners (3)	Number of supplementary earners with earnings of—														
			Any amount (4)	Under \$50 (5)	\$50-\$99 (6)	\$100-\$199 (7)	\$200-\$299 (8)	\$300-\$399 (9)	\$400-\$499 (10)	\$500-\$599 (11)	\$600-\$699 (12)	\$700-\$799 (13)	\$800-\$899 (14)	\$900-\$999 (15)	\$1,000-\$1,499 (16)	\$1,500-\$1,999 (17)	\$2,000 and over (18)
All families	305	\$130	398	87	91	144	48	16	6	3	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Relief families	42	86	58	24	14	16	3	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nonrelief families	263	137	340	63	77	128	45	15	6	3	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$0-\$249	19	48	22	12	8	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$250-\$499	81	90	96	24	28	41	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$500-\$749	98	116	116	21	32	47	14	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$750-\$999	32	166	48	5	4	21	15	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249	20	272	32	1	2	6	10	7	5	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499	5	250	12	-----	-----	7	1	3	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749	7	331	11	-----	-----	3	2	-----	1	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999	1	87	3	-----	-----	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 8.—Husbands as earners: Number and average yearly earnings of husbands classified as principal or supplementary earners, by age and family income, 1935-36

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

Income class (1)	Principal earners by age groups												Supplementary earners by age groups											
	Any (2)	Under 20 (3)	20-24 (4)	25-29 (5)	30-34 (6)	35-39 (7)	40-44 (8)	45-49 (9)	50-54 (10)	55-59 (11)	60-64 (12)	65 and over (13)	Any (14)	Under 20 (15)	20-24 (16)	25-29 (17)	30-34 (18)	35-39 (19)	40-44 (20)	45-49 (21)	50-54 (22)	55-59 (23)	60-64 (24)	65 and over (25)
Number of husbands ¹																								
All families.....	440	44	89	81	69	47	33	34	17	11	15	52	1	5	4	9	9	6	4	8	1	5		
Relief families.....	59	8	9	7	13	9	1	4	2	2	4	12	1	5	4	1	2	2	2	2	2	3		
Nonrelief families.....	381	36	80	74	56	38	32	30	15	9	11	40	1	5	4	8	7	4	2	6	1	2		
\$0-\$249.....	23	3	6	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	9	9	3	2	1	5	2	1	2	2	1	1		
\$250-\$499.....	138	27	26	17	12	8	9	5	2	16	2	16	1	1	1	5	5	2	1	1	1	1		
\$500-\$749.....	153	6	41	33	27	18	9	10	3	2	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1		
\$750-\$999.....	36	4	5	3	7	5	6	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	18	1	6	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	5	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	5	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
\$2,250-\$2,499.....																								
\$2,500-\$2,999.....																								
\$3,000-\$3,999.....																								
\$4,000-\$4,999.....																								
\$5,000 and over.....																								
Average earnings of husbands ²																								
All nonrelief families	\$462	\$372	\$441	\$461	\$462	\$507	\$545	\$553	\$440	\$326	\$412	\$172	(*)	\$133	\$270	\$154	\$208	\$210	(*)	\$120	(*)	(*)		

¹ Excludes 1 principal earner who did not report age.

² Averages for each age groups are based on the corresponding numbers of husbands in the upper section of the table; the 2 averages for all age groups combined are based on the corresponding total numbers of husbands including the one who did not report age.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 9.—Wives as earners: Number and average yearly earnings of wives classified as principal or supplementary earners, by age and family income, 1935-36

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

Income class (1)	Principal earners by age groups												Supplementary earners by age groups											
	Any	Un- der 20	20- 24	25- 29	30- 34	35- 39	40- 44	45- 49	50- 54	55- 59	60- 64	65 and over	Any	Un- der 20	20- 24	25- 29	30- 34	35- 39	40- 44	45- 49	50- 54	55- 59	60- 64	65 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Number of wives																								
All families.....	46	1	9	3	12	8	5	3	1	2	2	235	6	41	61	35	43	17	8	12	6	3	3	
Relief families.....	12		1	1	3	3			1	1	2	26	2	4	7	2	4	4			1		2	
Nonrelief families.....	34	1	8	2	9	5	5	3		1	1	209	4	37	54	33	39	13	8	12	5	3	1	
\$0-\$249.....	10		1	4	1		1			2		10			4	3	1	1			1			
\$250-\$499.....	18			2	1	7	4	4				66	2	18	15	6	9	4	4	3	3	1	1	
\$500-\$749.....	4		1		1		1	1				87	2	17	26	14	16	5	2	5	5	1	1	
\$750-\$999.....												26		1	5	6	7		2	3	1	1		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1				1							12		1	3	3	3	1			1	1		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....												4			1	1		1		1				
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1		1									3					3							
\$1,750-\$1,999.....												1						1						
\$2,000-\$2,249.....																		1						
\$2,250-\$2,499.....																								
\$2,500-\$2,999.....																								
\$3,000-\$3,999.....																								
\$4,000-\$4,999.....																								
\$5,000 and over.....																								
Average earnings of wives ¹																								
All nonrelief fami- lies.....	\$206	(*)	\$252	(*)	\$213	\$158	\$260	\$134		(*)		\$132	\$91	\$111	\$120	\$154	\$160	\$110	\$116	\$139	\$109	\$121	(*)	

¹ Averages for each age group are based on the corresponding numbers of wives in the upper section of the table; the 2 averages for all age groups combined are based on the corresponding total numbers of wives.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 10.—Money income other than earnings: Number of families receiving money income other than earnings, and average amount received, by source and total income, 1935-36 ¹

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from—					Average money income, other than earnings, received from 2—					
		Any source (3)	Rent from property (net) (4)	Interest and dividends (5)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (6)	Gifts for for current use (7)	All sources (8)	Rent from property (net) (9)	Interest and dividends (10)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (11)	Gifts for current use (12)	Miscellaneous sources ³ (13)
All families	517	30	11	2	7	9	\$8	\$3	(*)	\$4	(**)	\$1
Relief families	80	3	1		1		8	1		5		
Nonrelief families	437	27	10	2	6	9	8	3	(**)	5	(**)	(**)
\$0-\$249	35	3				3	2					\$2
\$250-\$499	164	5	1		2	2	4	(**)		4	(**)	
\$500-\$749	159	7	1	1	2	3	3	(**)	(**)	2	(**)	(**)
\$750-\$999	39	5	3		1	1	27	26		1	(**)	
\$1,000-\$1,249	24	4	2	1	1		53	12	1	40		
\$1,250-\$1,499	6											
\$1,500-\$1,749	7	2	2				23	23				
\$1,750-\$1,999	1											
\$2,000-\$2,249	2	1	1				(*)	(*)				
\$2,250-\$2,499												
\$2,500-\$2,999												
\$3,000-\$3,999												
\$4,000-\$4,999												
\$5,000 and over												

¹ See glossary for definition of "money income other than earnings."

² Averages are based on all families, column (2), whether or not they received money income other than earnings.

³ Includes money income other than earnings from sources other than those specified, including profits from business enterprises partially or wholly owned but not operated by family members. See glossary for further definition of "profits."

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

**\$0.50 or less.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 11.—Nonmoney income from owned homes: Number of families owning homes with and without mortgages, average rental value, average expense, and average nonmoney income from home ownership; by income, 1935-36
 [Negro families including husband and wife, both native born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

Income class (1)	Number of families		Homes free from mortgage					Mortgaged homes						
	All (2)	Owning homes ¹ (3)	Families owning homes free from mortgage		Average rental value ² (6)	Average expense ³ (7)	Average non-money income ⁴ (8)	Families owning mortgaged homes		Average rental value ² (11)	Average expense ³		Average non-money income ⁴ (14)	Interest as percentage of rental value ⁵ (15)
			Number (4)	Percentage ⁴ (5)				Number (9)	Percentage ⁴ (10)		Interest (12)	Other (13)		
All families.....	517	119	64	54	\$143	\$63	\$80	55	46	\$127	\$37	\$60	\$30	29
Relief families.....	80	6	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(†)	149	18	65	66	12
Nonrelief families.....	437	113	63	56	145	64	81	50	44	125	39	59	27	31
\$0-\$249.....	35	7	3	(†)	120	61	59	4	(†)	102	66	58	-22	65
\$250-\$499.....	164	25	14	(†)	138	64	74	11	(†)	102	33	55	14	33
\$500-\$749.....	159	40	19	48	131	62	69	21	(†)	128	35	59	34	27
\$750-\$999.....	39	21	12	(†)	159	67	92	9	(†)	134	38	59	37	29
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	24	12	10	(†)	164	67	97	2	(†)					24
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6	3	2	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	53
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7	4	2	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1													
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2	1	1	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)							
\$2,250-\$2,499.....														
\$2,500-\$2,999.....														
\$3,000-\$3,999.....														
\$4,000-\$4,999.....														
\$5,000 and over.....														

¹ Includes all families occupying owned homes at any time during the report year, but excludes 2 families whose expenses exactly equaled the annual rental value of their homes. Data for the latter families, however, are included in the computation of averages.

² Based on estimate made by home owner, for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. This period averages, in general, approximately 12 months.

³ Expense for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Expense other than interest, columns (7) and (13), estimated on basis of average relationship between rental value and expense.

⁴ Nonmoney income for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Obtained by deducting estimated expense (including interest) from rental value.

⁵ Based on number of families owning homes, column (3).

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 12.—Monthly rental value: Number of home-owning families having homes with specified monthly rental value, by income, 1935-36¹

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families (2)	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes ² (5)	Number of home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of—												
		Number (3)	Percent-age ³ (4)		Under \$5 (6)	\$5-\$9 (7)	\$10-\$14 (8)	\$15-\$19 (9)	\$20-\$24 (10)	\$25-\$29 (11)	\$30-\$34 (12)	\$35-\$39 (13)	\$40-\$44 (14)	\$45-\$54 (15)	\$55-\$74 (16)	\$75 and over (17)	
All families.....	510	120	24	\$11.50	3	31	52	26	5	3							
Relief families.....	77	7	9	10.60	2	2	1	1		1							
Nonrelief families.....	433	113	26	11.60	1	29	51	25	5	2							
\$0-\$249.....	35	7	20	9.10		4	2	1									
\$250-\$499.....	162	25	15	10.40	1	8	10	5	1								
\$500-\$749.....	157	40	26	11.00		10	22	6	1	1							
\$750-\$999.....	39	21	54	12.80		4	10	5	2								
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	24	12	(†)	13.80		2	4	5		1							
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6	3	(†)	10.00		1	2										
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7	4	(†)	15.50			1	2	1								
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1		(†)														
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2	1	(†)	(*)				1									
\$2,250-\$2,499.....																	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....																	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....																	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....																	
\$5,000 and over.....																	

¹ Includes only those families that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Families are classified as home-owning families or as renting families according to their status at the date of interview.

² Based on estimate made by home owner for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Averages are based on the number of home-owning families, column (3).

³ Based on the number of home-owning and renting families, column (2).

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 13.—Monthly rent: Number of renting families reporting specified monthly rent, by income, 1935-36¹

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families (2)	Renting families		Average monthly rent ² (5)	Number of renting families reporting monthly rent of—												
		Number (3)	Percent- age ³ (4)		Under \$5 (6)	\$5-\$9 (7)	\$10-\$14 (8)	\$15-\$19 (9)	\$20-\$24 (10)	\$25-\$29 (11)	\$30-\$34 (12)	\$35-\$39 (13)	\$40-\$44 (14)	\$45-\$54 (15)	\$55-\$74 (16)	\$75 and over (17)	Rent free ⁴ (18)
All families.....	510	390	76	\$6.70	110	228	47	2	1	2							
Relief families.....	77	70	91	6.00	24	41	5										
Nonrelief families.....	433	320	74	6.90	86	187	42	2	1	2							
\$0-\$249.....	35	28	80	6.30	7	20	1										
\$250-\$499.....	162	137	85	6.30	42	81	13	1									
\$500-\$749.....	157	117	74	6.70	31	72	14										
\$750-\$999.....	39	18	46	7.80	5	7	6										
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	24	12	(†)	11.10		6	4	1	1								
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6	3	(†)	8.70	1		2										
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7	3	(†)	14.70		1	1			1							
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1	1	(†)	(*)			1										
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2	1	(†)	(*)						1							
\$2,250-\$2,499.....																	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....																	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....																	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....																	
\$5,000 and over.....																	

¹ Includes only those families that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Families are classified as home-owning families or as renting families according to their status at the date of interview.

² Rent reported at date of interview. Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent, including families receiving rent free, the amount of which was estimated by the family.

³ Based on the number of home-owning and renting families, column (2).

⁴ Consists of families receiving rent as gift.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 14A.—Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent: Number of home-owning and renting families, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by occupation and income, 1935-36 ¹

[Negro nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native born: All family types combined]

Income class (1)	Occupational group: Wage earner						Occupational group: Clerical						Occupational group: Business and professional					
	Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ² —		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ² —		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ² —		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Rental value ³	Rent ⁴	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Rental value ³	Rent ⁴	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Rental value ³	Rent ⁴
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
All nonrelief families ⁵ ...	96	296	24	76	\$11.20	\$6.60	2	1	(†)	(†)	(*)	(*)	13	19	41	59	\$13.70	\$11.10
\$0-\$499.....	26	153	15	85	9.80	6.30	1	1	(†)	(†)	(*)	(*)	4	7	(†)	(†)	9.20	7.40
\$500-\$999.....	56	129	36	70	11.40	6.80	1	1	(†)	(†)	(*)	(*)	3	6	(†)	(†)	15.70	9.00
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	12	12	(†)	(†)	11.80	9.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	(†)	(†)	17.70	14.00
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	2	2	(†)	(†)	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	(†)	(†)	(*)	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	(†)	(†)	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$5,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Includes only those families that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Families are classified as home-owning families or as renting families according to their status at the date of interview.

² Based on the number of home-owning and renting families in the respective occupational groups.

³ Based on estimate made by home owner for period of ownership and occupancy during the report year. Averages are based on the number of home-owning families as of end of report year.

⁴ Rent as reported at date of interview. Averages in this column are based on the number of families reporting monthly rent, including families receiving rent as gift, the amount of which is estimated by the family.

⁵ Of the families classified in the occupational group "Other," 6 did not change their living quarters between the end of report year and the date of interview. Of the latter group 2 families were owning families. The remaining 4 families were renting families. Their average monthly rent was \$6.50.

⁶ Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 15-16.—Type of living quarters: Number and percentage of owning and renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by tenure and income, 1935-36 ¹

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families occupying—				Percentage of families occupying ² —			
		One-family house (3)	Two-family house (4)	Apartment (5)	Other ³ (6)	One-family house (7)	Two-family house (8)	Apartment (9)	Other ³ (10)
Owning families, all	120	120				100			
Relief families	7	7				(†)			
Nonrelief families	113	113				100			
\$0-\$249	7	7				(†)			
\$250-\$499	25	25				(†)			
\$500-\$749	40	40				100			
\$750-\$999	21	21				(†)			
\$1,000-\$1,249	12	12				(†)			
\$1,250-\$1,499	3	3				(†)			
\$1,500-\$1,749	4	4				(†)			
\$1,750-\$1,999									
\$2,000-\$2,249	1	1				(†)			
\$2,250-\$2,499									
\$2,500-\$2,999									
\$3,000-\$3,999									
\$4,000-\$4,999									
\$5,000 and over									
Renting families, all	390	381	5	1	3	98	1	(†)	1
Relief families	70	66	3		1	95	4		1
Nonrelief families	320	315	2	1	2	98	1	(†)	1
\$0-\$249	28	27			1	(†)			(†)
\$250-\$499	137	135	2			99	1		
\$500-\$749	117	116		1		99		1	
\$750-\$999	18	18				(†)			
\$1,000-\$1,249	12	12				(†)			
\$1,250-\$1,499	3	3				(†)			
\$1,500-\$1,749	3	2			1	(†)			(†)
\$1,750-\$1,999	1	1				(†)			
\$2,000-\$2,249	1	1				(†)			
\$2,250-\$2,499									
\$2,500-\$2,999									
\$3,000-\$3,999									
\$4,000-\$4,999									
\$5,000 and over									

¹ Includes only those families that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview.

² Percentages are based on number of families in each class, column (2).

³ Includes dwelling units in business buildings, other types of living quarters not elsewhere specified, and unknown types of living quarters.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

†0.5 percent or less.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 17.—Members of household not in economic family: Number of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by income, 1935-36

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families having in the household nonfamily members of specified type ¹ —								Average number of nonfamily members of specified type ² (based on families having such members)—							
		Any non-family member (3)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (8)	Tourists and transients (9)	Guests (10)	All non-family members (11)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (16)	Tourists and transients (17)	Guests (18)
			Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (4)	Other roomers with board (5)	Roomers without board (6)	Paid help (7)					Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (12)	Other roomers with board (13)	Roomers without board (14)	Paid help (15)			
All families.....	517	72	1	9	37			27	0.5	(*)	0.7	0.7				0.1	
Relief families.....	80	11			7			4	.5							.2	
Nonrelief families.....	437	61	1	9	30			23	.5	(*)	.7	.7				.1	
\$0-\$249.....	35	6			5			6	.2			.2				.1	
\$250-\$499.....	164	22	1	4	9			4	.5	(*)	.6	.7				.1	
\$500-\$749.....	159	17		4	7			6	.4		.8	.5				.1	
\$750-\$999.....	39	8		1	5			2	1.1		(*)	1.5				(*)	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	24	4			2			3	.9			(*)				.2	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6	1			1				(*)			(*)				(*)	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7	2			1			1	(*)			(*)				(*)	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1																
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2	1						1	(*)							(*)	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....																	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....																	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....																	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....																	
\$5,000 and over.....																	

¹ Excludes a small number of families which had nonfamily members in the household, but which did not report the duration of their membership. See glossary for definition of "nonfamily members."

² Averages in each column are based on the corresponding counts of families, in columns (3) through (10). The number of nonfamily members is expressed in terms of year-equivalent persons. This figure is computed for each family by dividing by 52 the total number of weeks of residence in the household for all nonmembers of the economic family.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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TABLE 18.—Age of husbands and wives: Number of husbands and number of wives, by age and family income, 1935-36

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

Income class (1)	Number reporting age ¹ (2)	Number with ages of—								
		Under 20 (3)	20-29 (4)	30-39 (5)	40-49 (6)	50-59 (7)	60-64 (8)	65-69 (9)	70-74 (10)	75 and over (11)
Husbands										
All families.....	516	139	163	103	70	14	15	6	6	
Percentage.....	100.0	26.9	31.6	20.0	13.5	2.7	2.9	1.2	1.2	
Relief families.....	80	17	21	16	12	2	6	2	4	
Nonrelief families.....	436	122	142	87	58	12	9	4	2	
\$0-\$249.....	35	12	11	3	5	—	2	1	1	
\$250-\$499.....	163	55	49	30	19	6	1	3	—	
\$500-\$749.....	159	47	61	29	16	4	2	—	—	
\$750-\$999.....	39	4	9	13	9	1	2	—	1	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	24	2	9	6	4	1	2	—	—	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7	1	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$5,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wives										
All families.....	517	16	207	146	88	42	8	7	2	
Percentage.....	100.0	3.1	40.0	28.2	17.0	8.1	1.6	1.4	0.4	
Relief families.....	80	2	27	19	18	6	2	4	1	
Nonrelief families.....	437	14	180	127	70	36	6	3	1	
\$0-\$249.....	35	—	18	6	3	6	1	1	—	
\$250-\$499.....	164	12	75	36	26	11	3	1	—	
\$500-\$749.....	159	2	70	52	25	10	—	—	—	
\$750-\$999.....	39	—	8	17	6	6	1	—	—	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	24	—	5	10	5	2	1	1	—	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7	—	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$5,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

¹ Excludes 1 husband who did not report age.

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TABLE 19.—Report year: Number and percentage distribution of families by date of end of report year, by occupation, 1935-36

[Negro families including husband and wife, both native born: All family types combined]

Date of end of report year (1)	All families (2)	Relief families (3)	Nonrelief families in specified occupational groups—								Other (12)
			All (4)	Wage earner (5)	Clerical (6)	Business and professional					
						All business and professional (7)	Independent (8) (9)		Salaried (10) (11)		
							Business (8)	Professional (9)	Business (10)	Professional (11)	
Number of families											
All dates.....	517	80	437	395	3	33	19	3		11	6
Dec. 31, 1935.....	81	8	73	59		11	3	1		7	3
Jan. 31, 1936.....											
Feb. 29, 1936.....											
Mar. 31, 1936.....	42	10	32	29		2	2				1
Apr. 30, 1936.....	77	14	63	59		3	3				1
May 31, 1936.....	268	38	230	211	3	15	9	2		4	1
June 30, 1936.....	43	10	33	32		1	1				
July 31, 1936.....	4		4	4							
Aug. 31, 1936.....	2		2	1		1	1				
Sept. 30, 1936.....											
Oct. 31, 1936.....											
Nov. 30, 1936.....											
Percentage											
All dates.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dec. 31, 1935.....	16	10	17	15		33	(†)	(†)		(†)	(†)
Jan. 31, 1936.....											
Feb. 29, 1936.....											
Mar. 31, 1936.....	8	12	7	7		6	(†)				(†)
Apr. 30, 1936.....	15	18	14	15		9	(†)				(†)
May 31, 1936.....	52	48	53	54	(†)	46	(†)	(†)		(†)	(†)
June 30, 1936.....	8	12	8	8		3	(†)				(†)
July 31, 1936.....	1		1	1							
Aug. 31, 1936.....	(†)		(†)	(†)		3	(†)				
Sept. 30, 1936.....											
Oct. 31, 1936.....											
Nov. 30, 1936.....											

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.
10.5 percent or less.

SECTION C.—INCOMPLETE NATIVE WHITE AND NEGRO FAMILIES AND FOREIGN-BORN WHITE FAMILIES: Number of Families Scheduled, Sources of Income, Principal and Supplementary Earners, Rent or Rental Value, According to Family Income, Occupational Group, and Family Type, 1935-36.

The distribution of families by income, color, nativity group, occupational group, and family type as shown in tables 1-3 of this section represents the number of families in the smaller samples which furnished the information. The remaining tables in this section present data on family income, earners, and housing for families not included in the main body (sec. B) of the Tabular Summary. They show the distribution for native white and Negro incomplete families, and for white foreign-born families, both complete and incomplete. Because the data on these special groups are based on samples of different sizes, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of section A.

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*For distribution of native white and negro complete families by family type and income, see sec. B, table 1. Table 3 is omitted for Albany and Gastonia. Complete foreign-born white families are not shown on these sec. C tables due to their relative infrequency.

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TABLE 1.—Color and nativity groups by income: Number of families scheduled of specified color and nativity, by income, 1935-36¹

Income class (1)	Native white		Foreign-born white			Negro	
	Com- plete ² (2)	Incom- plete (3)	All (4)	Com- plete (5)	Incom- plete (6)	Com- plete ² (7)	Incom- plete (8)
<i>Relief and Nonrelief Families</i> ³							
All families.....	14,323	260	53	42	11	5,527	214
\$0-\$249.....	340	29	1	-----	1	476	82
\$250-\$499.....	817	36	1	-----	1	1,548	76
\$500-\$749.....	1,186	43	5	4	1	1,399	29
\$750-\$999.....	1,240	29	3	2	1	985	13
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,334	30	5	3	2	462	7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,156	18	6	6	-----	245	5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,322	15	7	6	1	143	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,300	8	3	2	-----	75	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,094	11	4	3	1	68	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	939	13	3	2	1	42	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,222	9	4	3	1	41	-----
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	792	6	3	3	-----	19	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	590	5	2	2	-----	5	-----
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	330	4	1	1	-----	10	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	188	1	1	1	-----	2	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	354	3	4	4	-----	6	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	68	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over.....	51	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----
<i>Nonrelief Families</i>							
All families.....	12,405	223	52	42	10	3,703	138
\$0-\$249.....	63	13	1	-----	1	132	33
\$250-\$499.....	259	30	1	-----	1	592	55
\$500-\$749.....	725	39	5	4	1	1,095	25
\$750-\$999.....	970	26	3	2	1	875	11
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,181	25	4	3	1	409	7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,081	18	6	6	-----	221	5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,262	13	7	6	1	128	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,279	8	3	2	1	66	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,077	11	4	3	1	65	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	928	13	3	2	1	38	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,214	9	4	3	1	39	-----
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	789	6	3	3	-----	19	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	586	5	2	2	-----	5	-----
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	330	4	1	1	-----	10	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	188	1	1	1	-----	2	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	354	2	4	4	-----	6	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	68	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over.....	51	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----

¹ See the introductory note to sec. A for a comparison of the samples represented in this and subsequent tables. A family is classified as native if both husband and wife are native born (or, in the case of an incomplete family if the head is native born); otherwise, the family is classified as foreign born. A family is classified as a complete family if it includes both husband and wife; as an incomplete family if it does not include both husband and wife. Single individuals are included in the incomplete families. See glossary for further definitions. Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² See sec. B tables for tabular analysis of native white and negro complete families.

³ Relief families are distributed according to their income, which excludes direct relief received in cash or kind.

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TABLE 2.—Occupational groups: Number of families scheduled of specified occupational groups, by color, nativity, and income, 1935-36¹

Income class (1)	Occupational groups				
	All (2)	Wage earner (3)	Clerical (4)	Business and pro- fessional ² (5)	Other ³ (6)
<i>Native White Incomplete Families</i>					
All families.....	260	63	77	82	38
Relief families.....	37	13	6	11	7
Nonrelief families.....	223	50	71	71	31
\$0-\$499.....	43	10	3	14	16
\$500-\$749.....	39	12	5	14	8
\$750-\$999.....	26	8	5	10	3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	25	4	11	9	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	18	3	13	1	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	13	2	3	3	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	8	2	2	3	1
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	24	4	11	9	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	9	3	4	2	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	16	2	8	5	1
\$5,000 and over.....	2	-----	1	1	-----
<i>Foreign-Born White Families⁴</i>					
All families.....	53	8	14	30	1
Relief families.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Nonrelief families.....	52	8	13	30	1
\$0-\$499.....	2	1	-----	-----	1
\$500-\$749.....	5	-----	-----	5	-----
\$750-\$999.....	3	1	1	1	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	4	1	2	1	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6	1	-----	5	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7	3	3	1	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3	-----	2	1	-----
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	7	1	3	3	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	4	-----	1	3	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	7	-----	1	6	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	4	-----	-----	4	-----
<i>Negro Incomplete Families</i>					
All families.....	214	167	6	26	15
Relief families.....	76	54	1	9	12
Nonrelief families.....	138	113	5	17	3
\$0-\$499.....	88	76	1	8	3
\$500-\$749.....	25	20	2	3	-----
\$750-\$999.....	11	10	-----	1	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	7	3	1	3	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	5	2	1	2	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	2	2	-----	-----	-----
\$1,750 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² The business and professional families are classified as follows:

Occupational group	All families		
	Native white incomplete	Foreign- born white	Negro in- complete
Independent business.....	51	23	17
Independent professional.....	-----	-----	-----
Salaried business.....	8	5	1
Salaried professional.....	23	2	8

³ This group contains families with no gainfully employed members.

⁴ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

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TABLE 3.—**Family types:** Number of foreign-born white families scheduled of specified types, by income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class (1)	All fam- ilies (2)	Complete families of type ² —									Incom- plete fam- ilies (12)
		All (3)	I (4)	II (5)	III (6)	IV (7)	V (8)	VI (9)	VII (10)	Other (11)	
<i>Foreign-Born White Families</i>											
All families.....	53	42	7	6	5	11	7	3	1	2	11
Relief families.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nonrelief families.....	52	42	7	6	5	11	7	3	1	2	10
\$0-\$499.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
\$500-\$749.....	5	4	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
\$750-\$999.....	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	4	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6	6	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7	6	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	7	5	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	4	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	7	7	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	1	—
\$5,000 and over.....	4	4	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—

¹ Since the data on this nativity group is based on a sample of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² For definitions of family types, see footnote 1 of table 1 of sec. B on p. 147.

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TABLE 4.—Sources of family income: Number of families scheduled receiving specified kinds of income, by color, nativity, and income, 1935-36¹

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—			Average family income ²			
		Money income from—		Non-money income from housing ³	Total	Money income from—		Non-money income from housing ⁴
		Earnings	Other sources (positive or negative) ⁵			Earnings	Other sources (positive or negative) ⁶	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Native White Incomplete Families</i>								
All families.....	260	221	110	108	\$1,238	\$983	\$158	\$97
Relief families.....	37	30	7	2	662	620	36	6
Nonrelief families.....	223	191	103	106	1,333	1,042	178	113
\$0-\$499.....	43	26	24	14	287	160	85	42
\$500-\$749.....	39	31	19	15	626	381	182	63
\$750-\$999.....	26	23	12	8	870	597	203	70
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	25	24	7	11	1,132	938	104	90
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	18	17	8	15	1,395	1,106	92	197
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	13	13	3	7	1,607	1,463	40	104
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	8	7	5	5	1,866	1,216	497	153
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	24	24	13	13	2,265	1,871	255	139
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	9	9	4	4	2,732	2,188	328	216
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	16	15	8	13	3,660	2,994	362	304
\$5,000 and over.....	2	2	-----	1	(*)	(*)	-----	(*)
<i>Foreign-Born White Families⁷</i>								
All families.....	53	52	13	26	2,151	1,883	167	101
Relief families.....	1	1	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----	-----
Nonrelief families.....	52	51	13	26	2,172	1,898	171	103
\$0-\$499.....	2	1	-----	1	(*)	(*)	-----	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	5	5	-----	1	534	498	-----	36
\$750-\$999.....	3	3	1	-----	789	764	25	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	4	4	-----	-----	1,078	1,078	-----	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6	6	-----	2	1,378	1,387	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7	7	2	4	1,695	1,451	61	83
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3	3	1	2	1,877	1,122	564	191
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	7	7	3	7	2,272	2,056	63	153
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	4	4	2	2	2,680	2,542	6	132
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	7	7	2	5	3,757	3,499	63	195
\$5,000 and over.....	4	4	2	2	6,303	4,601	1,446	256
<i>Negro Incomplete Families</i>								
All families.....	214	199	33	23	388	363	11	14
Relief families.....	76	64	10	3	211	203	4	4
Nonrelief families.....	138	135	23	20	485	451	14	20
\$0-\$499.....	88	85	18	9	281	257	15	9
\$500-\$749.....	25	25	2	2	618	608	3	7
\$750-\$999.....	11	11	1	3	834	783	(**)	51
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	7	7	1	4	1,116	995	14	107
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	5	5	1	1	1,326	1,180	94	52
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	2	2	-----	1	(*)	(*)	-----	(*)
\$1,750 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on a sample of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2), whether or not they received income from the specified source. See glossary for definition of terms.

³ Includes all families that owned homes during the report year (see table 7, cols. 2, 6, 10) as well as 2 native white incomplete, 1 foreign-born white, and 1 Negro incomplete family who received rent as pay.

⁴ Represents the estimated rental value for the period of ownership and occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period; and the value of rent received as pay.

⁵ Includes families having money income other than earnings, families having business losses met from family funds, and families having both.

⁶ Includes money income other than earnings, after deduction of business losses met from family funds.

⁷ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases. **\$0.50 or less.

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TABLE 5.—Principal earners: Number of principal earners scheduled by sex, with average weeks of employment and average annual earnings, by color, nativity, and income, 1935-36¹

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners			Average weeks of employment ³ (6)	Average annual earnings ⁴ (7)
		All ² (3)	Male (4)	Female (5)		
<i>Native White Incomplete Families</i>						
All families.....	260	184	77	107	47	\$977
Relief families.....	37	26	9	17	43	554
Nonrelief families.....	223	158	68	90	48	1,047
\$0-\$499.....	43	14	4	10	41	292
\$500-\$749.....	39	21	8	13	49	510
\$750-\$999.....	26	17	5	12	44	629
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	25	22	9	13	44	854
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	18	17	7	10	48	974
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	13	13	5	8	52	1,282
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	8	6	4	2	51	1,080
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	24	23	12	11	51	1,446
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	9	8	5	3	48	1,373
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	16	15	8	7	52	2,096
\$5,000 and over.....	2	2	1	1	(*)	(*)
<i>Foreign-Born White Families⁵</i>						
All families.....	53	51	45	6	52	1,664
Relief families.....	1	1	1	-----	(*)	(*)
Nonrelief families.....	52	50	44	6	52	1,678
\$0-\$499.....	2	1	1	-----	(*)	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	5	5	5	-----	51	488
\$750-\$999.....	3	3	2	1	49	764
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	4	4	4	-----	52	1,034
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6	6	6	-----	51	1,344
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7	7	6	1	51	1,116
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3	2	1	1	(*)	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	7	7	4	3	52	1,691
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	4	4	4	-----	52	2,541
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	7	7	7	-----	52	2,694
\$5,000 and over.....	4	4	4	-----	52	3,700
<i>Negro Incomplete Families</i>						
All families.....	214	191	43	148	47	298
Relief families.....	76	59	11	48	45	221
Nonrelief families.....	138	132	32	100	47	353
\$0-\$499.....	88	83	12	71	45	219
\$500-\$749.....	25	25	12	13	51	453
\$750-\$999.....	11	11	2	9	52	438
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	7	6	2	4	48	501
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	5	5	3	2	52	1,058
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	2	2	1	1	(*)	(*)
\$1,750 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² The total number of principal earners given in column (3) is equivalent to the total number of families having individual earners, since a family can have only one principal earner. The difference between the totals in columns (2) and (3) is explained by the fact that column (2), number of families, includes cases in which none of the family income was attributable to individual earners.

³ Averages in this column are based on the number of principal earners reporting weeks of employment.

⁴ Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in column (3). Average earnings of principal earners according to sex were as follows:

Color and nativity group	All families	
	Male	Female
Native white incomplete.....	\$1,128	\$869
Foreign-born white.....	1,715	1,279
Negro incomplete.....	416	264

⁵ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

*Averages not computed for less than 3 cases.

ATLANTA, GA.

TABLE 6.—Number of earners in family: Number of families scheduled with specified number of individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by color, nativity, and income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with specified number of individual earners			Number of supplementary earners (6)	Average earnings of supplementary earners ² (7)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ³ (8)
		Any (3)	One (4)	Two or more (5)			
<i>Native White Incomplete Families</i>							
All families.....	260	184	113	71	95	\$586	\$214
Relief families.....	37	26	15	11	18	386	188
Nonrelief families.....	223	158	98	60	77	633	218
\$0-\$499.....	43	14	14	—	—	—	—
\$500-\$749.....	39	21	19	2	2	(*)	2
\$750-\$999.....	26	17	9	8	8	213	66
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	25	22	15	7	7	274	77
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	18	17	13	4	4	404	90
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	13	13	10	3	4	566	174
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	8	6	2	4	5	504	315
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	24	23	11	12	17	605	429
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	9	8	1	7	12	708	944
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	16	15	4	11	15	993	931
\$5,000 and over.....	2	2	—	2	3	1,648	(*)
<i>Foreign-Born White Families</i> ⁴							
All families.....	53	51	32	19	24	591	268
Relief families.....	1	1	—	1	1	(*)	(*)
Nonrelief families.....	52	50	32	18	23	613	271
\$0-\$499.....	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
\$500-\$749.....	5	5	5	—	—	—	—
\$750-\$999.....	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	4	4	3	1	1	(*)	32
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6	6	5	1	1	(*)	43
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7	7	3	4	5	416	297
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3	2	2	—	—	—	—
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	7	7	3	4	4	595	340
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	7	7	1	6	9	626	804
\$5,000 and over.....	4	4	2	2	3	1,202	902
<i>Negro Incomplete Families</i>							
All families.....	214	191	109	82	114	139	74
Relief families.....	76	59	41	18	24	64	20
Nonrelief families.....	138	132	68	64	90	159	104
\$0-\$499.....	88	83	52	31	34	77	30
\$500-\$749.....	25	25	10	15	23	128	118
\$750-\$999.....	11	11	1	10	19	189	326
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	7	6	1	5	8	357	408
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	5	5	4	1	2	(*)	122
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	2	2	—	2	4	425	(*)
\$1,750 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² Averages in this column are based on the number of supplementary earners, column (6).

³ Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class, column (2).

⁴ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ATLANTA, GA.

TABLE 7.—Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent: Number of home-owning and renting families scheduled, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by color, nativity, and income, 1935-36¹

Income class (1)	Native white incomplete families				Foreign-born white families ²				Negro incomplete families			
	Number of families—		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning (2)	Rent-ing (3)	Renta-value ³ (4)	Rent ⁴ (5)	Home-owning (6)	Rent-ing (7)	Rental-value ³ (8)	Rent ⁴ (9)	Home-owning (10)	Rent-ing (11)	Rental-value ³ (12)	Rent ⁴ (13)
All families	106	154	\$33	\$20	24	29	\$37	\$26	22	192	\$19	\$9
Relief families	2	35	(*)	13	-----	1	-----	(*)	2	74	(*)	7
Nonrelief families	104	119	33	22	24	28	37	27	20	118	19	10
\$0-\$499	13	30	20	14	1	1	(*)	(*)	9	79	15	9
\$500-\$749	14	25	25	20	-----	5	-----	21	2	23	(*)	12
\$750-\$999	8	18	29	21	-----	3	-----	23	3	8	23	13
\$1,000-\$1,249	11	**14	30	25	-----	4	-----	22	4	3	24	13
\$1,250-\$1,499	15	3	32	30	2	4	(*)	21	1	4	(*)	12
\$1,500-\$1,749	7	6	26	32	4	3	26	19	1	1	(*)	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999	5	3	33	33	2	1	(*)	(*)	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,499	13	11	36	29	7	-----	35	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999	4	5	58	26	1	3	(*)	47	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999	13	3	53	52	5	2	43	(*)	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over	1	1	(*)	(*)	2	2	(*)	(*)	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Families are classified as home-owning or renting families according to their status at the date of interview. Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

³ Based on estimate made by home owner for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Averages are based on the number of home-owning families as of end of report year.

⁴ Rent reported at date of interview. Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent, including families receiving rent as gift, the amount of which is estimated by the family.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

**Rent not reported for 1 family.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

TABLE 1.—Color and nativity groups by income: Number of families scheduled of specified color and nativity, by income, 1935-36¹

Income class (1)	Native white		Foreign-born white ² (4)	Negro	
	Complete ² (2)	Incomplete (3)		Complete ² (5)	Incomplete (6)
<i>Relief and Nonrelief Families</i>					
All families.....	4, 715	93	25	2, 294	127
\$0-\$249.....	40	4	-----	220	63
\$250-\$499.....	150	7	1	712	35
\$500-\$749.....	348	18	-----	710	17
\$750-\$999.....	407	5	1	324	6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	405	7	2	138	4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	346	9	-----	69	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	443	11	3	42	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	434	9	4	28	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	329	3	-----	15	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	315	2	3	16	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	454	3	2	11	-----
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	327	7	2	3	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	237	1	-----	1	-----
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	141	1	3	-----	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	83	1	2	1	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	172	4	2	2	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	39	-----	-----	1	-----
\$10,000 and over.....	45	1	-----	1	-----
<i>Nonrelief Families</i>					
All families.....	4, 323	75	25	1, 837	104
\$0-\$249.....	7	2	-----	91	46
\$250-\$499.....	58	3	1	473	31
\$500-\$749.....	243	15	-----	654	17
\$750-\$999.....	354	3	1	307	5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	374	4	2	130	3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	317	9	-----	64	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	429	8	3	41	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	420	9	4	27	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	324	3	-----	15	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	309	2	3	16	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	445	3	2	10	-----
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	327	6	2	3	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	237	1	-----	1	-----
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	141	1	3	-----	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	82	1	2	1	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	172	4	2	2	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	39	-----	-----	1	-----
\$10,000 and over.....	45	1	-----	1	-----

¹ See the introductory note to sec. A for a comparison of the samples represented in this and subsequent tables. A family is classified as native if both husband and wife are native born (or in the case of an incomplete family if the head is native born); otherwise, the family is classified as foreign born. A family is classified as a complete family if it includes both husband and wife; as an incomplete family if it does not include both husband and wife. Single individuals are included in the incomplete families. See glossary for further definitions. Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² See sec. B tables for tabular analysis of native white and Negro complete families.

³ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

TABLE 2.—Occupational groups: Number of families scheduled of specified occupational groups, by color, nativity, and income, 1935-36¹

Income class (1)	Occupational groups				
	All (2)	Wage earner (3)	Clerical (4)	Business and pro- fessional ² (5)	Other ³ (6)
<i>Native White Incomplete Families</i>					
All families.....	93	33	22	34	4
Relief families.....	18	16	1	1	
Nonrelief families.....	75	17	21	33	4
\$0-\$499.....	5	1	1	2	1
\$500-\$749.....	15	7	2	6	
\$750-\$999.....	3	1	1		1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	4	1		3	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	9	2	4	3	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	8	1	2	5	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	9	1	3	5	
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	5	1	3	1	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	3	1		2	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	9	1	3	3	2
\$5,000 and over.....	5		2	3	
<i>Foreign-Born White Families⁴</i>					
All families.....	25	4	3	18	
Relief families.....					
Nonrelief families.....	25	4	3	18	
<i>Negro Incomplete Families</i>					
All families.....	127	104	2	19	2
Relief families.....	23	21		2	
Nonrelief families.....	104	83	2	17	2
\$0-\$499.....	77	64	1	10	2
\$500-\$749.....	17	13		4	
\$750-\$999.....	5	3	1	1	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3	2		1	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1			1	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1	1			
\$1,750 and over.....					

¹ Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² The business and professional families are classified as follows:

Occupational group	All families		
	Native white incomplete	Foreign- born white	Negro incomplete
Independent business.....	21	8	12
Independent professional.....	2		
Salaried business.....	5	6	
Salaried professional.....	6	4	7

³ This group contains families with no gainfully employed members.

⁴ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

TABLE 3.—Family types: *Number of foreign-born white families scheduled of specified types, 1935-36*¹

Income class (1)	All families (2)	Complete families of type ² —									Incomplete families (12)
		All (3)	I (4)	II (5)	III (6)	IV (7)	V (8)	VI (9)	VII (10)	Other (11)	
<i>Foreign-Born White Families</i>											
All families.....	25	20	3	3	3	5	1	2	1	2	5
Relief families.....											
Nonrelief families.....	25	20	3	3	3	5	1	2	1	2	5

¹ Since the data on this nativity group is based on a sample of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.
² For definitions of family types, see footnote 1 of table 1 of sec. B on p. 243.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

TABLE 4.—Sources of family income: Number of families scheduled receiving specified kinds of income, by color, nativity, and income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—			Average family income ²			
		Money income from—		Non-money income from housing ³	Total	Money income from—		Non-money income from housing ⁴
		Earnings (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ⁵			Earnings (7)	Other sources (positive or negative) ⁶	
<i>Native White Incomplete Families</i>								
All families.....	93	89	30	37	\$1,755	\$1,388	\$217	\$150
Relief families.....	18	18	3	6	970	882	23	65
Nonrelief families.....	75	71	27	31	1,944	1,510	263	171
\$0-\$499.....	5	4	2	1	283	179	71	33
\$500-\$749.....	15	15	1	1	611	594	—	17
\$750-\$999.....	3	2	3	1	856	473	244	119
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	4	4	1	2	1,100	764	45	291
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	9	9	3	4	1,338	1,047	169	122
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	8	8	3	3	1,605	1,260	196	149
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	9	9	4	3	1,871	1,436	300	135
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	5	5	2	4	2,193	1,772	159	262
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	3	3	1	2	2,808	2,135	224	449
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	9	7	6	6	3,480	2,156	1,042	282
\$5,000 and over.....	5	5	2	4	7,171	6,363	372	436
<i>Foreign-Born White Families ¹</i>								
All families.....	25	25	5	11	2,714	2,402	112	200
Relief families.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonrelief families.....	25	25	5	11	2,714	2,402	112	200
<i>Negro Incomplete Families</i>								
All families.....	127	125	23	27	356	318	16	22
Relief families.....	23	23	6	1	275	258	12	5
Nonrelief families.....	104	102	17	26	374	331	17	26
\$0-\$499.....	77	75	10	15	240	211	12	17
\$500-\$749.....	17	17	4	4	582	508	41	33
\$750-\$999.....	5	5	2	3	843	741	30	72
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3	3	1	2	1,154	1,036	5	113
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1	1	—	1	(*)	(*)	—	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1	1	—	1	(*)	(*)	—	(*)
\$1,750 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2), whether or not they received income from the specified source. See glossary for definition of terms.

³ Includes all families that owned homes during the report year (see table 7, columns, (2), (6), and (10)) as well as 1 Negro family who received rent as pay.

⁴ Represents the estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period; and the value of rent received as pay.

⁵ Includes families having money income other than earnings, families having business losses met from family funds and families having both.

⁶ Includes money income other than earnings, after deduction of business losses met from family funds.

⁷ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

TABLE 5.—Principal earners: Number of principal earners scheduled by sex, with average weeks of employment and average annual earnings, by color, nativity, and income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners			Average weeks of employment ³ (6)	Average annual earnings ⁴ (7)
		All ² (3)	Male (4)	Female (5)		
<i>Native White Incomplete Families</i>						
All families.....	93	74	29	45	50	\$1,046
Relief families.....	18	18	7	11	47	562
Nonrelief families.....	75	56	22	34	50	1,202
\$0-\$499.....	5	2	-----	2	(*)	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	15	10	3	7	52	577
\$750-\$999.....	3	2	-----	2	(*)	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	4	1	-----	1	(*)	(*)
\$1,250-\$2,499.....	9	8	3	5	50	880
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	8	7	3	4	52	1,042
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	9	8	2	6	49	1,134
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	5	5	2	3	47	1,144
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	3	2	1	1	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	9	6	5	1	52	1,857
\$5,000 and over.....	5	5	3	2	52	3,388
<i>Foreign-Born White Families ⁵</i>						
All families.....	25	25	22	3	50	1,985
Relief families.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nonrelief families.....	25	25	22	3	50	1,985
<i>Negro Incomplete Families</i>						
All families.....	127	122	27	95	48	258
Relief families.....	23	23	4	19	44	189
Nonrelief families.....	104	99	23	76	49	274
\$0-\$499.....	77	72	9	63	50	188
\$500-\$749.....	17	17	9	8	47	394
\$750-\$999.....	5	5	3	2	49	564
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3	3	1	2	46	648
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1	1	-----	1	(*)	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1	1	1	-----	(*)	(*)
\$1,750 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² The total number of principal earners given in column (3) is equivalent to the total number of families having individual earners, since a family can have only 1 principal earner. The difference between the totals in columns (2) and (3) is explained by the fact that column (2), number of families, includes cases in which none of the family income was attributable to individual earners.

³ Averages in this column are based on the number of principal earners reporting weeks of employment.

⁴ Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in column (3). Average earnings of principal earners, according to sex, were as follows:

Color and nativity group	All families	
	Male	Female
Native white incomplete.....	\$1,392	\$823
Foreign-born white.....	2,088	1,233
Negro incomplete.....	400	218

⁵ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

TABLE 6.—Number of earners in family: Number of families scheduled with specified number of individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by color, nativity, and income, 1935-36¹

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with specified number of individual earners			Number of supplementary earners (6)	Average earnings of supplementary earners ² (7)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ³ (8)
		Any (3)	One (4)	Two or more (5)			
<i>Native White Incomplete Families</i>							
All families.....	93	74	39	35	53	\$625	\$356
Relief families.....	18	18	9	9	15	324	270
Nonrelief families.....	75	56	30	26	38	743	377
\$0-\$499.....	5	2	2				
\$500-\$749.....	15	10	7	3	3	67	14
\$750-\$999.....	3	2	2				
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	4	1		1	1	(*)	153
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	9	8	6	2	2	(*)	142
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	8	7	4	3	3	379	142
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	9	8	4	4	4	571	254
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	5	5	1	4	4	785	628
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	3	2	1	1	1	(*)	208
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	9	6	3	3	5	907	504
\$5,000 and over.....	5	5		5	15	963	2,888
<i>Foreign-Born White Families⁴</i>							
All families.....	25	25	19	6	9	761	274
Relief families.....							
Nonrelief families.....	25	25	19	6	9	761	274
<i>Negro Incomplete Families</i>							
All families.....	127	122	78	44	60	119	56
Relief families.....	23	23	11	12	17	86	64
Nonrelief families.....	104	99	67	32	43	132	54
\$0-\$499.....	77	72	57	15	19	69	17
\$500-\$749.....	17	17	7	10	14	131	108
\$750-\$999.....	5	5	2	3	6	147	177
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3	3		3	3	375	375
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1	1	1				
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1	1		1	1	(*)	(*)
\$1,750 and over.....							

¹ Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² Averages in this column are based on the number of supplementary earners, column (6).

³ Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class, column (2).

⁴ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

TABLE 7.—Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent: Number of home-owning and renting families scheduled, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by color and nativity and income, 1935-36¹

Income class (1)	Native white incomplete families				Foreign-born white families ²				Negro incomplete families			
	Number of families—		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Rental value ³	Rent ⁴	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Rental value ³	Rent ⁴	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Rental value ³	Rent ⁴
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All families	37	56	\$47	\$23	11	14	\$60	\$34	26	101	\$17	\$8
Relief families	6	12	33	14	---	---	---	---	1	22	(*)	7
Nonrelief families	31	44	49	25	11	14	60	34	25	79	17	8
\$0-\$499	1	4	(*)	12	---	1	---	(*)	14	63	14	8
\$500-\$749	1	14	(*)	15	---	---	---	---	4	13	22	9
\$750-\$999	1	2	(*)	(*)	---	1	---	(*)	3	2	20	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249	2	2	(*)	(*)	1	1	(*)	(*)	2	1	(*)	(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499	4	5	40	22	---	---	---	---	1	---	(*)	---
\$1,500-\$1,749	3	5	44	38	2	1	(*)	(*)	1	---	(*)	---
\$1,750-\$1,999	3	6	45	31	1	3	(*)	34	---	---	---	---
\$2,000-\$2,499	4	1	39	(*)	2	1	(*)	(*)	---	---	---	---
\$2,500-\$2,999	2	1	(*)	(*)	---	2	---	(*)	---	---	---	---
\$3,000-\$4,999	6	3	50	38	3	4	70	35	---	---	---	---
\$5,000 and over	4	1	59	(*)	2	---	(*)	---	---	---	---	---

¹ Families are classified as home-owning or renting families according to their status at the date of interview. Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

³ Based on estimate made by home owner for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Averages are based on the number of home owning families as of end of report year.

⁴ Rent reported at date of interview. Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent, including families receiving rent as gift, the amount of which is estimated by the family.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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TABLE 1.—Color and nativity groups by income: Number of families scheduled of specified color and nativity, by income, 1935-36¹

Income class (1)	Native white		Foreign-born white			Negro	
	Complete ² (2)	Incomplete (3)	All (4)	Complete (5)	Incomplete (6)	Complete ² (7)	Incomplete (8)
<i>Relief and Nonrelief Families</i> ³							
All families.....	5,384	145	44	40	4	3,370	216
\$0-\$249.....	110	20	3	1	2	412	87
\$250-\$499.....	410	31	4	4	-----	1,376	103
\$500-\$749.....	501	20	5	5	-----	839	14
\$750-\$999.....	712	11	4	3	1	391	6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	620	11	3	3	-----	175	3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	501	10	5	5	-----	59	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	487	9	7	7	-----	35	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	460	10	1	1	-----	21	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	316	8	1	1	-----	26	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	281	2	2	2	-----	23	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	355	2	2	2	-----	6	-----
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	225	4	1	1	-----	4	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	119	1	2	2	-----	1	-----
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	88	2	1	1	-----	1	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	52	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	111	3	2	2	-----	-----	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	20	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over.....	16	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----
<i>Nonrelief Families</i>							
All families.....	4,875	127	41	38	3	2,589	166
\$0-\$249.....	46	14	2	1	1	259	77
\$250-\$499.....	209	23	3	3	-----	829	64
\$500-\$749.....	376	16	4	4	-----	773	14
\$750-\$999.....	654	11	4	3	1	384	6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	599	11	3	3	-----	170	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	491	10	5	5	-----	58	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	479	9	7	7	-----	34	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	454	10	1	1	-----	20	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	311	8	1	1	-----	26	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	280	2	2	2	-----	23	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	352	2	2	2	-----	6	-----
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	223	4	1	1	-----	4	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	117	1	2	2	-----	1	-----
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	85	2	1	1	-----	1	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	52	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	111	3	2	2	-----	-----	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	20	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over.....	16	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----

¹ See the introductory note to sec. A for a comparison of the samples represented in this and subsequent tables. A family is classified as native if both husband and wife are native born (or, in the case of an incomplete family if the head is native born); otherwise, the family is classified as foreign born. A family is classified as a complete family if it includes both husband and wife; as an incomplete family if it does not include both husband and wife. Single individuals are included in the incomplete families. See glossary for further definitions. Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² See sec. B tables for tabular analysis of native white and Negro complete families.

³ Relief families are distributed according to their income, which excludes direct relief received in cash or kind.

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TABLE 2.—Occupational groups: Number of families scheduled of specified occupational groups, by color and nativity, and income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class (1)	Occupational groups				
	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional ²	Other ³
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Native White Incomplete Families</i>					
All families.....	145	37	33	43	32
Relief families.....	18	13	2	3	.....
Nonrelief families.....	127	24	31	40	32
\$0-\$499.....	37	7	1	9	20
\$500-\$749.....	16	4	3	4	5
\$750-\$999.....	11	3	4	2	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	11	1	4	3	3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	10	2	2	5	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	9	2	5	2	.....
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	10	.....	6	4	.....
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	10	4	3	3	.....
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3	.....	3	4	1
\$5,000 and over.....	3	1	.....	2	.....
<i>Foreign-Born White Families ⁴</i>					
All families.....	44	13	5	26	.....
Relief families.....	3	2	1	.....	.....
Nonrelief families.....	41	11	4	26	.....
\$0-\$499.....	5	3	.....	2	.....
\$500-\$749.....	4	.....	1	3	.....
\$750-\$999.....	4	2	.....	2	.....
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3	2	1	.....	.....
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	5	1	.....	4	.....
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7	1	2	4	.....
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	3	1	.....	2	.....
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	4	1	.....	3	.....
\$5,000 and over.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
<i>Negro Incomplete Families</i>					
All families.....	216	179	4	22	11
Relief families.....	50	45	.....	1	4
Nonrelief families.....	166	134	4	21	7
\$0-\$499.....	141	121	3	12	5
\$500-\$749.....	14	9	1	2	2
\$750-\$999.....	6	3	.....	3	.....
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	2	1	.....	1	.....
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
\$2,000 and over.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....

¹ Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² The business and professional families are classified as follows:

Occupational group	All families		
	Native white incomplete	Foreign-born white	Negro incomplete
Independent business.....	26	18	19
Independent professional.....	1	2	.....
Salaried business.....	6	4	1
Salaried professional.....	10	2	2

³ This group contains families with no gainfully employed members.

⁴ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

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TABLE 3.—Family types: Number of foreign-born white families scheduled of specified types, by income, 1935-36¹

Income class (1)	All families (2)	Complete families of type ² —									Incomplete families (12)
		Any (3)	I (4)	II (5)	III (6)	IV (7)	V (8)	VI (9)	VII (10)	Other (11)	
<i>Foreign-Born White Families</i>											
All families.....	44	40	9	2	3	13	5	3	4	1	4
Relief families.....	3	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Nonrelief families.....	41	38	8	2	3	12	5	3	4	1	3
\$0-\$499.....	5	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
\$500-\$749.....	4	4	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
\$750-\$999.....	4	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	5	5	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7	7	2	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	3	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	4	4	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—
\$5,000 and over.....	3	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1

¹ Since the data on this nativity group is based on a sample of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² For definitions of family types, see footnote 1 of table 1 of sec. B, on p. 296.

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TABLE 4.—Sources of family income: Number of families scheduled receiving specified kinds of income, by color, nativity, and income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving— ¹			Average family income ²			
		Money income from—		Non-money income from housing ³	Total	Money income from—		Non-money income from housing ⁴
		Earnings	Other sources (positive or negative) ⁵			Earnings	Other sources (positive or negative) ⁶	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Native White Incomplete Families</i>								
All families.....	145	113	72	91	\$1,176	\$816	\$241	\$119
Relief families.....	18	18	-----	10	354	302	-----	52
Nonrelief families.....	127	95	72	81	1,293	889	275	129
\$0-\$499.....	37	17	22	21	281	92	107	82
\$500-\$749.....	16	11	12	11	609	224	301	84
\$750-\$999.....	11	9	5	6	862	601	148	113
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	11	8	7	6	1,094	618	382	94
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	10	9	8	8	1,358	901	350	107
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	9	9	4	8	1,598	1,191	175	232
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	10	10	3	5	1,874	1,597	107	170
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	10	10	4	6	2,193	1,740	321	132
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	2	1	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	8	7	5	5	3,776	2,960	658	158
\$5,000 and over.....	3	3	1	3	6,143	3,871	1,600	672
<i>Foreign-Born White Families¹</i>								
All families.....	44	44	6	21	1,905	1,742	74	89
Relief families.....	3	3	-----	-----	426	426	-----	-----
Nonrelief families.....	41	41	6	21	2,013	1,838	80	95
\$0-\$499.....	5	5	1	4	121	234	-200	87
\$500-\$749.....	4	4	1	2	611	532	41	38
\$750-\$999.....	4	4	-----	1	884	864	-----	20
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3	3	1	2	1,127	1,056	14	57
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	5	5	-----	1	1,383	1,361	-----	22
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7	7	1	4	1,635	1,477	103	55
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1	1	1	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	-----
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	3	3	-----	1	2,283	2,242	-----	41
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	2	-----	2	(*)	(*)	-----	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	4	4	-----	2	3,767	3,625	-----	142
\$5,000 and over.....	3	3	1	2	8,428	6,923	1,117	388
<i>Negro Incomplete Families</i>								
All families.....	216	205	49	41	330	291	26	13
Relief families.....	50	46	4	-----	300	298	2	-----
Nonrelief families.....	166	159	45	41	339	288	34	17
\$0-\$499.....	141	136	36	33	251	219	19	13
\$500-\$749.....	14	12	5	2	624	516	98	10
\$750-\$999.....	6	6	1	2	840	747	48	45
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	2	2	1	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1	1	-----	1	(*)	(*)	-----	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1	1	1	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.
² The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2), whether or not they received income from the specified source. See glossary for definition of terms.
³ Includes all families that owned homes during the report year (see table 7, columns 2, 6, and 10) as well as 2 native white incomplete, 1 foreign-born white and 3 Negro families who received rent as pay.
⁴ Represents the estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period; and the value of rent received as pay.
⁵ Includes families having money income other than earnings, families having business losses met from family funds, and families having both.
⁶ Includes money income other than earnings, after deduction of business losses met from family funds;
⁷ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.
⁸ Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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TABLE 5.—Principal earners: Number of principal earners scheduled by sex, with average weeks of employment and average annual earnings, by color, nativity, and income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners			Average weeks of employment ³ (6)	Average annual earnings ⁴ (7)
		All ² (3)	Male (4)	Female (5)		
<i>Native White Incomplete Families</i>						
All families.....	145	100	46	54	45	\$941
Relief families.....	18	16	3	13	44	300
Nonrelief families.....	127	84	43	41	45	1,064
\$0-\$499.....	37	11	5	6	33	173
\$500-\$749.....	16	9	2	7	35	317
\$750-\$999.....	11	8	3	5	49	649
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	11	7	4	3	47	770
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	10	8	2	6	49	886
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	9	9	4	5	51	1,029
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	10	10	6	4	52	1,383
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	10	10	7	3	47	1,248
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	2	1	1	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	8	7	6	1	51	2,737
\$5,000 and over.....	3	3	3	—	33	3,152
<i>Foreign-Born White Families ⁵</i>						
All families.....	44	44	41	3	52	1,498
Relief families.....	3	3	3	—	48	314
Nonrelief families.....	41	41	38	3	52	1,585
\$0-\$499.....	5	5	4	1	52	189
\$500-\$749.....	4	4	4	—	52	532
\$750-\$999.....	4	4	3	1	52	725
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3	3	3	—	52	1,021
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	5	5	5	—	52	1,312
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7	7	6	1	51	1,383
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1	1	1	—	(*)	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	3	3	3	—	52	1,984
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	2	2	—	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	4	4	4	—	52	3,262
\$5,000 and over.....	3	3	3	—	52	5,257
<i>Negro Incomplete Families</i>						
All families.....	216	203	55	148	43	257
Relief families.....	50	46	8	38	48	303
Nonrelief families.....	166	157	47	110	42	244
\$0-\$499.....	141	134	32	102	41	185
\$500-\$749.....	14	12	8	4	47	397
\$750-\$999.....	6	6	4	2	49	692
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	2	2	2	—	(*)	(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1	1	1	—	(*)	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1	1	—	1	(*)	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1	1	—	1	(*)	(*)
\$2,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² The total number of principal earners given in column (3) is equivalent to the total number of families having individual earners, since a family can have only 1 principal earner. The difference between the totals in columns (2) and (3) is explained by the fact that column (2), number of families, includes cases in which none of the family income was attributable to individual earners.

³ Averages in this column are based on the number of principal earners reporting weeks of employment.

⁴ Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in column (3). Average earnings of principal earners according to sex were as follows:

Color and nativity group	All families	
	Male	Female
Native white, incomplete.....	\$1,320	\$619
Foreign-born white.....	1,579	390
Negro incomplete.....	347	224

⁵ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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TABLE 6.—Number of earners in family: Number of families scheduled with specified number of individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by color, nativity, and income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with specified number of individual earners			Number of supplementary earners (6)	Average earnings of supplementary earners ² (7)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ³ (8)
		Any (3)	One (4)	Two or more (5)			
<i>Native White Incomplete Families</i>							
All families.....	145	100	70	30	36	\$516	\$128
Relief families.....	18	16	12	4	6	96	32
Nonrelief families.....	127	84	58	26	30	599	142
\$0-\$499.....	37	11	11	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$500-\$749.....	16	9	9	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$750-\$999.....	11	8	6	2	2	(*)	53
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	11	7	4	3	3	309	84
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	10	8	6	2	2	(*)	66
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	9	9	7	2	2	(*)	138
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	10	10	6	4	4	477	191
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	10	10	4	6	7	648	454
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	2	1	1	2	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	8	7	2	5	6	753	565
\$5,000 and over.....	3	3	2	1	2	(*)	720
<i>Foreign-Born White Families ⁴</i>							
All families.....	44	44	28	16	18	355	145
Relief families.....	3	3	2	1	1	(*)	112
Nonrelief families.....	41	41	26	15	17	357	148
\$0-\$499.....	5	5	4	1	1	(*)	8
\$500-\$749.....	4	4	4	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$750-\$999.....	4	4	3	1	1	(*)	88
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3	3	2	1	2	(*)	35
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	5	5	4	1	1	(*)	49
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	7	7	4	3	3	221	95
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	3	3	2	1	1	(*)	208
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	2	-----	2	2	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	4	4	-----	3	3	484	363
\$5,000 and over.....	3	3	1	2	3	1,667	1,667
<i>Negro Incomplete Families</i>							
All families.....	216	203	146	57	79	92	34
Relief families.....	50	46	36	10	13	57	15
Nonrelief families.....	166	157	110	47	66	98	39
\$0-\$499.....	141	134	97	37	52	75	27
\$500-\$749.....	14	12	5	7	10	177	126
\$750-\$999.....	6	6	5	1	2	(*)	56
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	2	2	1	1	1	(*)	(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1	1	-----	1	1	(*)	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² Averages in this column are based on the number of supplementary earners, column (6).

³ Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class, column (2).

⁴ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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TABLE 7.—Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent:
*Number of home-owning and renting families scheduled, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by color, nativity, and income, 1935-36*¹

Income class (1)	Native white incomplete families				Foreign-born white families ²				Negro incomplete families			
	Number of families—		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Rental value ³	Rent ⁴	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Rental value ³	Rent ⁴	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Rental value ³	Rent ⁴
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All families.....	89	56	\$24	\$19	20	24	\$26	\$22	38	178	\$11	\$8
Relief families.....	10	8	14	9	3	3	14	23	38	50	11	6
Nonrelief families.....	79	48	25	21	20	21	26	23	38	128	11	8
\$0-\$499.....	21	16	18	13	3	2	17	(*)	31	110	10	8
\$500-\$749.....	11	5	22	15	2	2	(*)	(*)	2	12	(*)	10
\$750-\$999.....	5	6	23	21	1	3	(*)	20	2	4	(*)	10
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	6	5	24	19	2	1	(*)	(*)	2	—	(*)	—
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	8	2	20	(*)	1	4	(*)	20	—	1	—	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	8	1	32	(*)	4	3	16	21	—	1	—	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	5	5	43	23	—	1	—	21	1	—	(*)	—
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	6	4	28	28	1	2	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	—	(*)	—	2	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	5	3	33	24	2	2	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—
\$5,000 and over.....	2	1	(*)	(*)	2	1	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—

¹ Families are classified as home-owning or renting families according to their status at the date of interview. Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

³ Based on estimate made by home owner for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Averages are based on the number of home-owning families as of end of report year.

⁴ Rent reported at date of interview. Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent, including families receiving rent as gift, the amount of which is estimated by the family.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ALBANY, GA.

TABLE 1.—Color groups by income: Number of families scheduled of specified color, by income, 1935-36¹

Income class (1)	Native white		Negro		Income class (1)	Native white		Negro	
	Com- plete ² (2)	Incom- plete (3)	Com- plete ² (4)	Incom- plete (5)		Com- plete ² (2)	Incom- plete (3)	Com- plete ² (4)	Incom- plete (5)
<i>Relief and Non-relief Families³</i>					<i>Nonrelief Families</i>				
All families	1,066	31	1,163	139	All families	947	26	956	113
\$0-\$249	22	4	250	93	\$0-\$249	7	3	159	76
\$250-\$499	68	3	473	38	\$250-\$499	19	8	379	30
\$500-\$749	97	9	263	3	\$500-\$749	64	2	249	2
\$750-\$999	100	2	82	3	\$750-\$999	89	2	76	3
\$1,000-\$1,249	95	3	37	1	\$1,000-\$1,249	91	3	35	1
\$1,250-\$1,499	84	2	22		\$1,250-\$1,499	82	2	22	
\$1,500-\$1,749	104	1	13	1	\$1,500-\$1,749	101	1	13	1
\$1,750-\$1,999	99		5		\$1,750-\$1,999	98		5	
\$2,000-\$2,249	84	2	6		\$2,000-\$2,249	84	2	6	
\$2,250-\$2,499	53		4		\$2,250-\$2,499	53		4	
\$2,500-\$2,999	90	2	6		\$2,500-\$2,999	89	2	6	
\$3,000-\$3,499	60		1		\$3,000-\$3,499	60		1	
\$3,500-\$3,999	41	1			\$3,500-\$3,999	41	1		
\$4,000-\$4,499	20	2			\$4,000-\$4,499	20	2		
\$4,500-\$4,999	11				\$4,500-\$4,999	11			
\$5,000-\$7,499	21		1		\$5,000-\$7,499	21		1	
\$7,500-\$9,999	8				\$7,500-\$9,999	8			
\$10,000 and over	9				\$10,000 and over	9			

¹ See the introductory note to sec. A for a comparison of the samples represented in this and subsequent tables. A family is classified as native if both husband and wife are native born (or, in the case of an incomplete family if the head is native born); otherwise, the family is classified as foreign born. A family is classified as a complete family if it includes both husband and wife; as an incomplete family if it does not include both husband and wife. Single individuals are included in the incomplete families. See glossary for further definitions. There are 4 foreign born white families not shown on this or any of the subsequent tables, due to their relative infrequency. Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² See sec. B tables for tabular analysis of native white and Negro complete families.

³ Relief families are distributed according to their income, which excludes direct relief received in cash or kind.

ALBANY, GA.

TABLE 2.—Occupational groups: Number of families scheduled of specified occupational groups, by color and income, 1935-36¹

Income class (1)	Occupational groups				
	All (2)	Wage earner (3)	Clerical (4)	Business and professional ² (5)	Other ³ (6)
<i>Native White Incomplete Families</i>					
All families.....	31	10	5	11	5
Relief families.....	5	3		2	
Nonrelief families.....	26	7	5	9	5
<i>Negro Incomplete Families</i>					
All families.....	139	126	2	5	6
Relief families.....	26	20		1	5
Nonrelief families.....	113	106	2	4	1
\$0-\$499.....	106	100	2	3	1
\$500-\$749.....	2	2			
\$750-\$999.....	3	2		1	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1	1			
\$1,250-\$1,499.....					
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1	1			
\$1,750 and over.....					

¹ Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² The business and professional families are classified as follows:

Occupational group	All families	
	Native white incomplete	Negro incom- plete
Independent business.....	8	3
Independent professional.....	1	
Salaried business.....	1	
Salaried professional.....	1	2

³ This group contains families with no gainfully employed members, with the exception of 1 native white incomplete family whose principal earnings were derived from farming.

ALBANY, GA.

TABLE 4.—Sources of family income: Number of families scheduled receiving specified kinds of income, by color and income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—			Average family income ²			
		Money income from—		Non-money income from housing ³	Total	Money income from—		Non-money income from housing ⁴
		Earnings	Other sources (positive or negative) ⁵			Earnings	Other sources (positive or negative) ⁶	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Native White Incomplete Families</i>								
All families.....	31	27	12	9	\$1,229	\$947	\$184	\$98
Relief families.....	5	5	1	1	283	266	15	2
Nonrelief families.....	26	22	11	8	1,411	1,079	216	116
<i>Negro Incomplete Families</i>								
All families.....	139	134	23	22	236	213	16	7
Relief families.....	26	21	4	4	189	168	12	9
Nonrelief families.....	113	113	19	18	247	225	16	6
\$0-\$499.....	106	106	16	12	201	188	9	4
\$500-\$749.....	2	2	—	1	(*)	(*)	—	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	3	3	1	3	860	760	60	40
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,750 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2), whether or not they received income from the specified source. See glossary for definition of terms.

³ Includes all families that owned homes during the report year (see table 7, columns 2 and 6).

⁴ Represents the estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period.

⁵ Includes families having money income other than earnings, families having business losses met from family funds, and families having both.

⁶ Includes money income other than earnings, after deduction of business losses met from family funds.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ALBANY, GA.

TABLE 5.—Principal earners: Number of principal earners scheduled by sex, with average weeks of employment and average annual earnings, by color and income, 1935-36¹

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners			Average weeks of employment ³ (6)	Average annual earnings ⁴ (7)
		All ² (3)	Male (4)	Female (5)		
<i>Native White Incomplete Families</i>						
All families.....	31	25	15	10	48	\$800
Relief families.....	5	4	3	1	38	234
Nonrelief families.....	26	21	12	9	50	908
<i>Negro Incomplete Families</i>						
All families.....	139	133	32	101	48	177
Relief families.....	26	21	7	14	47	169
Nonrelief families.....	113	112	25	87	48	179
\$0-\$499.....	106	105	19	86	48	155
\$500-\$749.....	2	2	2		(*)	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	3	3	2	1	52	573
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1	1	1		(*)	(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....						
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1	1	1		(*)	(*)
\$1,750 and over.....						

¹ Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² The total number of principal earners given in column (3) is equivalent to the total number of families having individual earners, since a family can have only one principal earner. The difference between the totals in columns (2) and (3) is explained by the fact that column (2), number of families, includes cases in which none of the family income was attributable to individual earners.

³ Averages in this column are based on the number of principal earners reporting weeks of employment.

⁴ Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in column (3). A average earnings of principal earners according to sex were as follows:

Color and nativity group	All families	
	Male	Female
Native white incomplete.....	\$889	\$667
Negro incomplete.....	310	135

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ALBANY, GA.

TABLE 6.—Number of earners in family: Number of families scheduled with specified number of individual earners, average number and average earnings of supplementary earners, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners; by color and income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with specified number of individual earners			Number of supplementary earners (6)	Average earnings of supplementary earners ² (7)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ³ (8)
		Any (3)	One (4)	Two or more (5)			
<i>Native White Incomplete Families</i>							
All families.....	31	25	14	11	14	\$471	\$213
Relief families.....	5	4	2	2	2	(*) 521	69
Nonrelief families.....	26	21	12	9	12		240
<i>Negro Incomplete Families</i>							
All families.....	139	133	74	59	74	78	42
Relief families.....	26	21	12	9	15	54	31
Nonrelief families.....	113	112	62	50	59	84	44
\$0-\$499.....	106	105	61	44	47	70	31
\$500-\$749.....	2	2		2	3	100	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	3	3	1	2	2	(*)	187
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1	1		1	1	(*)	(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....							
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1	1		1	6	100	(*)
\$1,750 and over.....							

¹ Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² Averages in this column are based on the number of supplementary earners, column (6).

³ Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class, column (2).

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ALBANY, GA.

TABLE 7.—Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent: Number of home-owning and renting families scheduled, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by color and income, 1935-36¹

Income class (1)	Native white incomplete families				Negro incomplete families			
	Number of families—		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning (2)	Rent-ing (3)	Rental value ² (4)	Rent ³ (5)	Home-owning (6)	Rent-ing (7)	Rental value ² (8)	Rent ³ (9)
All families.....	9	22	\$42	\$16	22	117	\$10	\$5
Relief families.....	1	4	(*)	10	4	22	11	5
Nonrelief families.....	8	18	47	18	18	95	9	5
\$0-\$499.....	1	2	(*)	(*)	12	94	10	5
\$500-\$749.....	2	6	(*)	11	1	1	(*)	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	.....	2	.....	(*)	3	.....	8	.....
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1	2	(*)	(*)	1	.....	(*)	.....
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	.....	2	.....	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	.....	1	.....	(*)	1	.....	(*)	.....
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	.....	2	.....	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	.....	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	2	1	(*)	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$5,000 and over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Families are classified as home-owning or renting families according to their status at the date of interview. Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² Based on estimate made by home owner for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Averages are based on the number of home-owning families as of end of report year.

³ Rent reported at date of interview. Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 1.—Color groups by income: Number of families scheduled of specified color, by income, 1935-36¹

Income class (1)	Native white		Negro		Income class (1)	Native white		Negro	
	Com- plete ² (2)	Incom- plete (3)	Com- plete ² (4)	Incom- plete (5)		Com- plete ² (2)	Incom- plete (3)	Com- plete ² (4)	Incom- plete (5)
<i>Relief and Non-relief Families³</i>					<i>Nonrelief Families</i>				
All families.....	2,336	80	517	79	All families.....	2,079	65	437	63
\$0-\$249.....	45	9	57	40	\$0-\$249.....	15	3	35	32
\$250-\$499.....	239	17	206	23	\$250-\$499.....	120	11	164	16
\$500-\$749.....	414	15	173	12	\$500-\$749.....	357	12	159	11
\$750-\$999.....	346	9	41	3	\$750-\$999.....	323	9	39	3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	356	13	24	-----	\$1,000-\$1,249.....	339	13	24	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	237	8	6	-----	\$1,250-\$1,499.....	231	8	6	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	169	1	7	-----	\$1,500-\$1,749.....	167	1	7	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	144	3	1	-----	\$1,750-\$1,999.....	144	3	1	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	101	-----	2	-----	\$2,000-\$2,249.....	99	-----	2	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	57	1	-----	1	\$2,250-\$2,499.....	56	1	-----	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	68	4	-----	-----	\$2,500-\$2,999.....	68	4	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	51	-----	-----	-----	\$3,000-\$3,499.....	51	-----	-----	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	30	-----	-----	-----	\$3,500-\$3,999.....	30	-----	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	19	-----	-----	-----	\$4,000-\$4,499.....	19	-----	-----	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	13	-----	-----	-----	\$4,500-\$4,999.....	13	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	32	-----	-----	-----	\$5,000-\$7,499.....	32	-----	-----	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	6	-----	-----	-----	\$7,500-\$9,999.....	6	-----	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over.....	9	-----	-----	-----	\$10,000 and over.....	9	-----	-----	-----

¹ See the introductory note to sec. A for a comparison of the samples represented in this and subsequent tables. A family is classified as native if both husband and wife are native born (or, in the case of an incomplete family if the head is native born); otherwise, the family is classified as foreign born. A family is classified as a complete family if it includes both husband and wife; as an incomplete family if it does not include both husband and wife. Single individuals are included in the incomplete families. See glossary for further definitions. There are 6 foreign-born white families not shown on this or any of the subsequent tables, due to their relative infrequency. Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² See sec. B tables for tabular analysis of native white, and Negro complete families.

³ Relief families are distributed according to their income, which excludes direct relief received in cash or kind.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 2.—Occupational groups: Number of families scheduled of specified occupational groups, by color and income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class (1)	Occupational groups				
	All (2)	Wage earner (3)	Clerical (4)	Business and professional ² (5)	Other ² (6)
<i>Native White Incomplete Families</i>					
All families.....	80	52	12	14	2
Relief families.....	15	15			
Nonrelief families.....	65	37	12	14	2
\$0-\$499.....	14	4	2	7	1
\$500-\$749.....	12	9	2	1	
\$750-\$999.....	9	6	1	1	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	13	8	4	1	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	8	5	1	2	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1	1			
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3	3			
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	1			1	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	4	1	2	1	
\$3,000 and over.....					
<i>Negro Incomplete Families</i>					
All families.....	79	72		4	3
Relief families.....	16	15			1
Nonrelief families.....	63	57		4	2
\$0-\$499.....	48	47			1
\$500-\$749.....	11	8		2	1
\$750-\$999.....	3	2		1	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....					
\$1,250-\$1,499.....					
\$1,500-\$1,749.....					
\$1,750-\$1,999.....					
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	1			1	
\$2,500 and over.....					

¹ Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² The business and professional families are classified as follows:

Occupational group	All families	
	Native white incomplete	Negro in- complete
Independent business.....	11	
Independent professional.....		1
Salaried business.....	1	
Salaried professional.....	2	3

³ This group contains families with no gainfully employed members.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 4.—Sources of family income: Number of families scheduled receiving specified kinds of income, by color and income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—			Average family income ²			
		Money income from—		Non-money income from housing ³ (5)	Total family income (6)	Money income from—		Non-money income from housing ⁴ (9)
		Earnings (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ⁵ (4)			Earnings (7)	Other sources (positive or negative) ⁶ (8)	
<i>Native White Incomplete Families</i>								
All families.....	80	78	17	23	\$886	\$758	\$61	\$67
Relief families.....	15	15	2	-----	339	307	32	-----
Nonrelief families.....	65	63	15	23	1, 013	863	68	82
\$0-\$499.....	14	13	6	7	335	186	69	80
\$500-\$749.....	12	12	1	4	629	590	6	33
\$750-\$999.....	9	8	4	5	850	535	177	138
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	13	13	2	1	1, 107	994	85	28
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	8	8	-----	3	1, 368	1, 215	-----	153
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1	1	-----	1	(*)	(*)	-----	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3	3	-----	-----	1, 878	1, 878	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	1	1	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	4	4	2	2	2, 730	2, 330	166	234
\$3,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Negro Incomplete Families</i>								
All families.....	79	76	10	18	336	295	18	23
Relief families.....	16	15	2	3	237	218	16	3
Nonrelief families.....	63	61	8	15	361	315	18	28
\$0-\$499.....	48	47	5	7	232	213	5	14
\$500-\$749.....	11	10	2	6	616	478	51	87
\$750-\$999.....	3	3	1	2	854	694	120	40
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	1	1	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----	-----
\$2,500 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2), whether or not they received income from the specified source. See glossary for definition of terms.

³ Includes all families that owned homes during the report year (see table 7, cols. 2 and 6), as well as 1 native white incomplete and 1 Negro incomplete families who received rent as pay.

⁴ Represents the estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period; and the value of rent received as pay.

⁵ Includes families having money income other than earnings, families having business losses met from family funds, and families having both.

⁶ Includes money income other than earnings, after deduction of business losses met from family funds.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 5.—Principal earners: Number of principal earners scheduled, by sex, with average weeks of employment and average annual earnings, by color, nativity, and income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners			Average weeks of employment ³ (6)	Average annual earnings ⁴ (7)
		All ² (3)	Male (4)	Female (5)		
<i>Native White Incomplete Families</i>						
All families.....	80	69	18	51	48	\$599
Relief families.....	15	14	4	10	42	266
Nonrelief families.....	65	55	14	41	50	684
\$0-\$499.....	14	6	1	5	46	218
\$500-\$749.....	12	12	3	9	50	552
\$750-\$999.....	9	7	3	4	49	600
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	13	13	1	12	52	698
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	8	8	2	6	48	848
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1	1	1	.....	(*)	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3	3	1	2	52	672
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	1	1	1	.....	(*)	(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	4	4	1	3	52	1,422
\$3,000 and over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Negro Incomplete Families</i>						
All families.....	79	76	25	51	46	255
Relief families.....	16	15	3	12	44	199
Nonrelief families.....	63	61	22	39	46	269
\$0-\$499.....	48	47	12	35	46	181
\$500-\$749.....	11	10	7	3	43	456
\$750-\$999.....	3	3	2	1	46	448
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	1	1	1	.....	(*)	(*)
\$2,500 and over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² The total number of principal earners given in column (3) is equivalent to the total number of families having individual earners, since a family can have only one principal earner. The difference between the totals in columns (2) and (3) is explained by the fact that column (2), number of families, includes cases in which none of the family income was attributable to individual earners.

³ Averages in this column are based on the number of principal earners reporting weeks of employment.

⁴ Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in column (3). Average earnings of principal earners according to sex were as follows:

Color and nativity group	All families	
	Male	Female
Native white incomplete.....	\$610	\$595
Negro incomplete.....	401	184

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 6.—Number of earners in family: Number of families scheduled with specified number of individual earners, number, and average earnings of supplementary earners, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by color and income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with specified number of individual earners			Number of supplementary earners (6)	Average earnings of supplementary earners ² (7)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ³ (8)
		Any (3)	One (4)	Two or more (5)			
<i>Native White Incomplete Families</i>							
All families.....	80	69	37	32	43	\$378	\$203
Relief families.....	15	14	7	7	7	116	54
Nonrelief families.....	65	55	30	25	36	428	237
\$0-\$499.....	14	6	5	1	1	(*)	2
\$500-\$749.....	12	12	10	2	2	(*)	8
\$750-\$999.....	9	7	5	2	2	(*)	45
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	13	13	5	8	10	330	254
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	8	8	4	4	6	488	366
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1	1	-----	1	3	295	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3	3	-----	3	6	603	1,206
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	1	1	-----	1	1	(*)	(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	4	4	-----	3	5	676	845
\$3,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Negro Incomplete Families</i>							
All families.....	79	76	44	32	40	91	46
Relief families.....	16	15	9	6	9	50	28
Nonrelief families.....	63	61	35	26	31	102	50
\$0-\$499.....	48	47	31	16	20	71	30
\$500-\$749.....	11	10	3	7	7	100	64
\$750-\$999.....	3	3	1	2	3	246	246
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	1	1	-----	1	1	(*)	(*)
\$2,500 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² Averages in this column are based on the number of supplementary earners, column (6).

³ Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class, column (2).

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TABLE 7.—Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent:
*Number of home owning and renting families scheduled, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by color and income, 1935-36*¹

Income class (1)	Native white incomplete families				Negro incomplete families			
	Number of families—		Average monthly—		Number of families—		Average monthly—	
	Home owning	Rent-ing	Rental value ²	Rent ³	Home owning	Rent-ing	Rental value ²	Rent ³
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All families.....	22	58	\$28	\$11	17	62	\$14	\$7
Relief families.....		15		8	3	13	6	6
Nonrelief families.....	22	43	28	12	14	49	16	7
\$0-\$499.....	6	8	22	10	6	42	12	6
\$500-\$749.....	4	8	14	10	6	5	22	8
\$750-\$999.....	5	4	29	14	2	1	(*)	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1	12	(*)	12				
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	3	5	45	12				
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1		(*)					
\$1,750-\$1,999.....		3		11				
\$2,000-\$2,499.....		1		(*)		1		(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	2	(*)	(*)				
\$3,000 and over.....								

¹ Families are classified as home-owning or renting families according to their status at the date of interview. Since the data on these color and nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² Based on estimate made by home-owner for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Averages are based on the number of home-owning families as of end of report year.

³ Rent reported at date of interview. Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent, including families receiving rent as gift, the amount of which is estimated by the family.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Appendix A

Sampling Procedure in Five Cities of the Southeast

The Random Sample

According to the general plan for the Study of Consumer Purchases, cities in three size groups were selected for study in each region. In the southeastern United States, Atlanta, Ga., with its population of 270,366, was selected as the large city; Mobile, Ala. (population 68,202) and Columbia, S. C. (population 51,581) represented two middle-sized cities, while Gastonia, N. C. (population 17,093) and Albany, Ga. (population 14,507) were chosen as the small cities to be surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹

Since the findings presented in this study of families in the Southeast are based upon data gathered by random sampling, a detailed statement of the sampling procedure by which the community patterns were ascertained is now presented. A discussion of the sampling method employed in the study of expenditures will be included in volume II of the Southeastern bulletin.

The Record Card Sample

Selection of the random sample.—The plans called for a sample of families large enough in each city to yield the number of cases of specified income, occupation, and family type required for the controlled expenditure study. A total 80 percent coverage of families in Atlanta and a 100 percent coverage in each of the other cities was planned.² On the basis of the 1930 census enumeration, this would amount to the following number of families: Atlanta, 54,199; Mobile, 16,806; Columbia, 11,184; Gastonia, 3,697; Albany, 4,024.

Practical considerations required that insofar as possible the sample be drawn in the office under careful supervision rather than in the field by the agents. The 1936 city directory in Mobile, the 1934 for Gastonia, and the 1935 city directory in each of the other cities provided the most complete listing of dwelling units available, and were used, therefore, as the source for the sampling.

¹ The small cities of Sumter, S. C., and Griffin, Ga. were surveyed by the Bureau of Home Economics as a part of the coordinated program in this region. This Bureau also surveyed villages and farm areas of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Mississippi.

² The reduction of the Atlanta sample to a 50-percent basis, and the use of substitutions from a stratified sample, is discussed later under Refusals or Partial Information Record Cards and Family Schedules.

Since there was some uncertainty as to the size of sample which could be completed within the limits of time and funds available, it was necessary to draw a number of smaller samples in each city, each as representative as possible of the city's population. The drawing of several subsamples was desirable also because the number of random sample schedules required to yield the number and types of cases planned for the controlled sample was not known in advance; thus additional samples were added as more cases for the controlled sample were needed.

The percentage coverage of the subsamples in each city along with the total number of addresses drawn from the directory in each sample³ is shown in table 1.

TABLE 1.—Percentage coverage and total number of addresses drawn in subsamples in cities of the Southeast¹

City	Sample	Percentage coverage	Total number of addresses
Atlanta, Ga.....	First.....	4	2,889
	Second.....	4	2,889
	Third.....	4	2,857
	Fourth.....	8	5,690
	Fifth.....	20	14,204
	Sixth.....	40	27,739
	Total.....	80	² 56,248
Mobile, Ala.....	First.....	10	1,927
	Second.....	10	2,027
	Third.....	20	3,906
	Fourth.....	20	3,756
	Fifth.....	40	7,744
Total.....	100	19,360	
Columbia, S. C.....	First.....	10	1,312
	Second.....	10	1,315
	Third.....	20	2,574
	Fourth.....	20	2,593
	Fifth.....	40	5,196
Total.....	100	12,990	
Gastonia, N. C.....	First.....	25	1,165
	Second.....	25	1,169
	Third.....	50	2,258
Total.....	100	4,592	
Albany, Ga.....	First.....	25	1,036
	Second.....	25	1,046
	Third.....	50	2,083
Total.....	100	4,165	

¹ Includes business buildings, vacancies, etc.

² These figures do not include 252 addresses of the alley sample or 6,548 additional directory cards for "extra" families found, through the field visit, to be residing as separate families at addresses listed to contain only one family.

The sample was selected from the list of householders, arranged by street numbers in the directory, rather than from the alphabetical name list. At regular intervals, going from the top to the bottom of

³ All the data for each of the communities relate to the city proper and not to the metropolitan district.

the page, an address was drawn for the sample. An address was defined as the section of a building providing living quarters for a family, or quarters occupied by business concerns or other organizations. Thus each apartment unit in an apartment house and each floor of a two-family flat was regarded as an address and counted individually when drawing the sample.

In Atlanta, 252 additional addresses were included in the random sample since it was found that the city directory was incomplete. These 252 addresses, constituting an 80 percent sample of alley dwellings, were obtained from the City Planning Commission and from visits to alleys with dwellings by field agents.

For every eight addresses out of ten in Atlanta and for every address in the other cities, a "control card" was prepared from the city directory, giving the name (of the householder or of the organization occupying an address), sample number, and address. The information recorded on this "control card" plus more detailed information from the directory regarding the address or household (i. e., type of structure, vacant, telephone, wife's name, occupation of head), was then transcribed to a "record card" which served as the assignment to the agent of the family to be interviewed.

Collection of the record card sample.—The addresses drawn from the city directory were visited to obtain the record card information from the family residing at the assigned dwelling unit.⁴ Each address listed as vacant in the directory was visited and if it was found to be an inhabited dwelling unit the family residing therein was scheduled. The agents were instructed to fill out every item on the card. In addition to data needed for identifying the dwelling unit, the following information was obtained from every family interviewed for the record card data:

Item 8.—Whether the family member interviewed was white, Negro, or other color.

Item 9.—Whether two, or more, persons were living together and dependent on a common income.

A one-person family was defined as a person who lives alone or who has others living in his household but not sharing his income or expenses. Two persons living together financially independent of each other were regarded as two one-person families.

Items 10 and 11.—Whether or not the husband and wife, or male or female head of the family was born in continental United States or Alaska.

Item 12.—Whether the family maintained its own housekeeping quarters, that is, had access to kitchen facilities, or was rooming with another family in a rooming house, hotel, or institution.

Item 13.—Whether the family included both a husband and a wife. If so, whether they had been married less than one year.

If the dwelling unit visited proved to be uninhabited or if it was impossible to locate the address, the agent returned the card to the

⁴ See facsimile of record card, p. 500.

office with a notation to that effect, but no substitution of address was made by the original agent.⁵ All schedules of every agent were carefully checked by the supervisory staff in the office and a sample of each agent's work was checked through the reinterviewing of families by a supervisor. There is reason to feel that the schedules turned into the office represented the families assigned to agents. By reinterviewing families and shifting agents, the number of unacceptable schedules and refusals was kept at a minimum.

The Family Schedule Sample

The final goal of this survey was to obtain data on expenditures from families of such a homogeneous character that definite conclusions could be reached with regard to consumption patterns of different income groups, occupational groups, and family types. Since in the Southeastern region native white and Negro families containing both husband and wife were covered in the expenditure study, the major emphasis of the income or family schedule survey was also placed upon these groups.

Except for the families drawn in one subsample in each city, only families having specified characteristics were asked to give the family schedule information.⁶ The required characteristics are referred to as "eligibility requirements" and the families meeting these requirements are designated as the "eligible" families. The record card provided the information needed to determine whether the family schedule was to be filled out for a given family. Tables included in the Tabular Summary relate primarily to these "eligible" families—occasionally referred to as the "regular sample." The number of eligible families as a percentage of all families; the number of eligible native white families as a percentage of all native white families (including native white single individuals who were householders); and the number of eligible Negro families as a percentage of all native Negro families, is shown below:

City	Eligible families as percentage of all families	Eligible native white families as percentage of all native white families	Eligible Negro families as percentage of all native Negro families
Atlanta.....	65.0	73.6	54.9
Mobile.....	61.1	69.6	56.3
Columbia.....	66.7	74.3	57.8
Gastonia.....	76.5	83.3	58.5
Albany.....	64.3	75.8	57.5

Eligibility requirements.—The eligibility requirements for the family schedule (except for 1 subsample) are as follows:

⁵ The procedure with regard to substitutions affected Atlanta in the final analysis, and the other cities as regards the composition of subsamples, even though eventually every address was visited.

⁶ See facsimile of family schedule, p. 501.

Color.—Negro families as well as white families were eligible for the regular sample in the Southeastern region. Since the agent was instructed to observe rather than ask the color of the family, it was possible that some families were classified differently than they would have been if the information had been asked.

Nativity.—Only families with a native-born husband and wife were eligible. Families were classified as “native” when both the husband and wife had been born in the continental United States or in Alaska.

Housekeeping arrangements.—Only families having the use of kitchen facilities at the date of interview were eligible. Thus families living in rooming houses, hotels, or institutions, where they did not keep house were not asked to give family schedule information.

Family composition.—Only families containing both husband and wife at the date of interview were eligible for the family schedule.

Number of years married.—Only families in which the husband and wife had been married for more than one year were eligible for the regular sample.

The number of native white families meeting these eligibility requirements is compared with the total native white family population, and the number of native Negro families which were eligible is compared with the total native Negro family population in each city in the accompanying table 2.

TABLE 2.—Native white and Negro families classified by eligibility for family schedule interview in Southeastern cities

	Atlanta ¹	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
<i>Native white sample</i>					
Estimated total native white families.....	43, 190	8, 779	6, 551	2, 850	1, 526
Native white families eligible for family schedule.....	31, 808	6, 114	4, 868	2, 375	1, 157
Native white families ineligible for family schedule.....	11, 382	2, 665	1, 683	475	369
Reasons for ineligibility:					
(a) Did not contain both husband and wife ²	8, 021	1, 369	839	331	131
(b) One-person households.....	2, 164	1, 044	745	84	205
(c) Husband and wife married less than 1 year.....	752	155	55	48	22
(d) Family not living in housekeeping quarters.....	445	97	44	12	11
<i>Native Negro sample</i>					
Estimated total native Negro families.....	22, 302	6, 799	4, 097	899	2, 196
Native Negro families eligible for family schedule.....	12, 249	3, 827	2, 368	526	1, 263
Native Negro families ineligible for family schedule.....	10, 053	2, 972	1, 729	373	933
Reasons for ineligibility:					
(a) Did not contain both husband and wife ²	6, 748	2, 039	1, 145	326	587
(b) One-person households.....	3, 014	752	515	27	298
(c) Husband and wife married less than 1 year.....	84	111	38	16	33
(d) Family not living in housekeeping quarters.....	207	70	31	4	15

¹ These figures have been estimated on the basis of increasing the original record card distribution to a 100 percent coverage.

² In some cases, it was determined after the family schedule information had been obtained, that either the husband or the wife had not been a member of the economic family for 27 weeks or longer. (See Definition of Items on the Family Schedule for discussion of membership in the economic family.) Such schedules were not included in the analysis of the regular sample.

The comprehensive sample.—The subsample in which eligibility requirements were disregarded and in which every family interviewed

was requested to give the information shown on the family schedule is referred to as the comprehensive sample. The comprehensive sample constitutes roughly the following proportion of addresses listed in the city directory: 4 percent in Atlanta, 10 percent in Mobile, 10 percent in Columbia, 25 percent in Gastonia, and 25 percent in Albany. The "eligible" family schedules in these samples were tabulated with the eligible cases in all the other samples, while the "ineligibles" were tabulated separately and weighted according to the frequency of such cases in the total city sample. These "ineligibles" include native white or Negro families without both husband and wife, one-person householders, families in which the husband and wife had been married less than 1 year, families rooming rather than maintaining housekeeping quarters, foreign-born families, and families of color other than Negro or white.

Refusals or partial information record cards and family schedules.—Despite the techniques of reinterviewing families, shifting agents, and making night calls, it was impossible to locate and interview all families assigned; in addition, a certain proportion of those families interviewed either refused part or all information or were unable to give complete information.

To improve the Atlanta random sample by correcting for biases due to refusals and incomplete schedules, the original 80 percent random sample was reduced to a 50 percent sample by eliminating schedules from the subsamples and using the needed schedules among those thus eliminated for substitution in the used portion of the sample. In addition, a list of business and professional occupational income groups was compiled from such sources as classified sections of the city directory and the telephone directory, lists of professional groups or societies, lists of business concerns and business officials, and managers and officials of the municipal, State, and Federal governments. Persons on this list who resided within the city but who had not been drawn in the six random samples were visited. From this stratified sample for Atlanta, office substitutions were drawn to match refusals and partial information schedules in the random sample.

Before making substitutions it was necessary to analyze unobtained or incomplete schedules for such items as estimated rent, occupation of head as listed in various directories in the city, district location of the address, type of dwelling as observed by the field worker, and any partial information entered on the schedule. Thus it was possible to determine the economic and occupational level of the families from which completed schedules were not obtained. Substitutions were then made by matching each refusal with a similar case, or by substituting a given number of cases in the same district or of the same occupation as those in which the unobtained schedules were located.

The effect of substitution in Atlanta may be observed from the figures of table 3 which show, for Negroes and whites separately, the

proportion of refusals and partial information family schedules in each occupational group before and after substitution.

TABLE 3.—*Refusal and partial information family schedules in Atlanta before and after substitution, by occupational group*

[Incomplete family schedules as a percentage of families eligible for family schedule information]¹

	Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and profession	Salaried business	Salaried professional	Other	Total
<i>Native white families</i>							
80 percent sample before substitution.....	8.3	15.0	25.2	26.0	12.4	33.6	15.0
After reduction to 50 percent sample and substitution.....	9.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.6
<i>Native Negro families</i>							
80 percent sample before substitution.....	4.7	13.6	13.1	18.6		.9	5.0
After reduction to 50 percent sample and substitution.....	0	0	0	0		0	0

¹ The number of refusals or incomplete cards from eligible families includes not only families known to be eligible from complete record card information, but also that proportion of families estimated to be eligible from incomplete record cards.

Table 4 shows for the Negro and for the white sample in each city the final refusals and incomplete record cards as a percentage of all families, as well as the percentage of eligible families which refused or gave only partially complete family schedule information.

Although every effort was made to secure a completely random sample, an examination of the incomplete and unobtained schedules revealed a slight bias consisting of a shortage of families in the upper income and business and professional groups. Apart from outright refusals, families with larger resources were frequently away from home, particularly during vacation seasons. Even return visits to some families found no one at home but servants who could not give the desired information.

TABLE 4.—*Proportion of refusals and incomplete record cards and family schedules, for sample of white and Negro families*

City	Sample of white families		Sample of Negro families	
	Percentage of record cards incomplete or unobtained	Percentage of eligible families not giving family schedule data ¹	Percentage of record cards incomplete or unobtained	Percentage of eligible families not giving family schedule data ¹
Atlanta.....	4.6	9.6	0.2	0
Mobile.....	2.9	17.1	.4	3.6
Columbia.....	.2	4.1	0	.2
Gastonia.....	.9	5.1	.1	1.5
Albany.....	1.0	13.6	0	2.1

¹ The number of refusals or incomplete cards from eligible families used in computing these percentages includes not only families known to be eligible from complete record card information, but also that proportion of families estimated to be eligible from incomplete record cards.

With the aid of directory information and partial information recorded on the schedules, it was possible to ascertain the occupational grouping of most of the families from which completed schedules were not obtained. The estimated proportion of families in each occupational group failing to give the complete information called for appears in table 5.

TABLE 5.—*Estimated percentage of unobtained and incomplete family schedules, by occupational group*

a. NATIVE WHITE COMPLETE FAMILIES

Occupational group	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	9.6	17.1	4.1	5.1	13.6
Wage earner.....	9.1	8.7	1.4	2.2	4.7
Clerical.....	10.0	18.4	3.7	7.1	11.9
Business and professional.....	10.0	27.6	7.1	12.9	23.3
Other.....	9.9	18.6	0	15.6	32.4

b. NATIVE NEGRO COMPLETE FAMILIES

Occupational group	Atlanta	Mobile	Columbia	Gastonia	Albany
All families.....	0	3.6	0.2	1.5	2.1
Wage earner.....	0	3.1	0	1.5	2.0
Clerical, business, and professional.....	0	8.1	1.7	0	1.7
Other.....	0	0	0	14.3	9.1

According to these estimates approximately one-tenth of the Atlanta native white complete families in each occupational group could not be interviewed or did not give the income information. Since the proportion of incomplete schedules was the same for each occupational group, the refusals would have no effect upon the occupational distribution.

In the other cities, however, from the point of view of the effect of refusals upon the occupational distribution, it may be concluded that had completed schedules been obtained from every family the proportion of business, professional, and clerical families would have been slightly higher than that shown in the text.

In Mobile, for instance, substantially the same proportion of all native white complete families would have been classified in the clerical group while the proportion in the business and professional occupations would have been 30 percent instead of 27 percent. If there had been no unobtained schedules, the only other significant changes in the occupational distribution of native white complete families would have resulted in raising the proportion of business and professional families from 17 percent to 19 percent in Gastonia and from 31 percent to 35 percent in Albany.

A more important consideration is the effect of refusals and unobtained cases upon the income distribution.⁷ Although there is great variability in the size of incomes received by families within any given occupational group, the relatively high general level of income among the business and professional families which, as we saw, had higher refusal rates, indicates an underrepresentation of the upper income groups in the sample obtained. In terms of the income distribution as a whole, however, the understatement is not very serious. If we made the extreme assumption, for example, that all unobtained schedules indicating native white business and professional persons represented families with incomes of \$3,000 or more, it would mean that instead of the 88 percent of Mobile's native white complete families which are classified in the text as receiving incomes of less than \$3,000, 82 percent should have been so classified. The changes involved in the income distribution of native white complete families in the other cities would have been even less great. Practically no change would have been effected in the income distribution of Negroes even if the assumption was made that the clerical, business, and professional families from which complete information was not obtained had incomes of at least \$1,000.

But a tabulation of the unobtained schedules by districts suggests that the assumption that all these native white business and professional families had incomes above \$3,000 would be exaggerated; many of the unobtained cases obviously had low incomes. The generalizations from the data obtained, however, are not vitiated by these omissions, and except for the slight downward bias in the total income distribution and the underrepresentation of the business and professional occupational groups, no findings with reference to particular income bands, occupational groups, or family types are affected.

Tests of Sample

Comparison of the record card sample with the 1930 census.—Reports submitted from the field offices classified the addresses drawn into those found to contain householders, vacancies, and business addresses or institutions. The number representing householders or families is shown below to permit comparison with the 1930 census:

⁷ Unfortunately, no other estimates of family income in these Southeastern cities are available to serve as checks upon the present study. The income tax data are not comparable due not only to differences in items included but also to the fact that many of the returns are for individuals rather than for families. The Real Property Inventory, available for Atlanta and Columbia, was also a canvassed study, so the limitations of the present study also applied to the results of that survey.

City	Number of householders drawn from city directory	Number of families in 1930 census
Atlanta.....	1 60,542	67,749
Mobile.....	16,277	16,806
Columbia.....	10,851	11,184
Gastonia.....	3,791	3,697
Albany.....	3,762	4,024

¹ This figure has been estimated by increasing the 80 percent sample to a 100 percent coverage. The 80 percent sample included also 251 householders from the alley sample which were not listed in the city directory. Since there is no evidence that the Atlanta family population had declined to this extent in the 6 years between 1930 and 1936, it appears probable that the listings of the city directory were very incomplete. Consequently, the sample was adjusted to conform with census figures.

TABLE 6.—Comparison of color and nativity of families reported in 1930 census with sample of record cards obtained in Study of Consumer Purchases

a. ATLANTA ¹

Color and nativity	1930 census	Adjusted number record cards, 100 percent sample
All families.....	67,749	67,749
Native white.....	² 41,959	43,196
Foreign-born white and white of "mixed" nativity of husbands and wives.....	2,327	2,240
Negro.....	23,450	22,302
Other color.....	13	17

b. MOBILE ³

All families.....	16,806	16,277
Native white.....	⁴ 9,199	8,779
Foreign-born white and white of "mixed" nativity of husbands and wives.....	834	693
Negro.....	6,711	6,799
Other color.....	12	6

c. COLUMBIA ³

All families.....	11,184	10,851
Native white.....	⁵ 6,446	6,551
Foreign-born white and white of "mixed" nativity of husbands and wives.....	246	202
Negro.....	4,488	4,097
Other color.....	4	1

d. GASTONIA

All families.....	3,697	3,791
Native white.....	⁶ 2,834	2,850
Foreign-born white and white of "mixed" nativity of husbands and wives.....	57	41
Negro.....	806	899
Other color.....	-----	1

e. ALBANY ³

All families.....	4,024	3,762
Native white.....	⁷ 1,604	1,526
Foreign-born white and white of "mixed" nativity of husbands and wives.....	74	39
Negro.....	2,345	2,196
Other color.....	1	1

¹ To facilitate comparison with the 1930 census, the figures for Atlanta have been stepped up to a 100 percent coverage. The adjustment of the sample which is referred to in footnote 1 above did not affect the proportionate distribution of nativity groups as found by the Study of Consumer Purchases.

² 42,236 reported in census minus 277 estimated number of native husbands with foreign wives.

³ Because of the impossibility of obtaining reliable figures on the present population of this city and because the difference between the population in 1930 and 1935-36 is slight, no attempt has been made to adjust the number of record cards representing families to conform with the family population as shown in the census.

⁴ 9,320 reported in census minus 121 estimated number of native husbands with foreign wives.

⁵ 6,480 reported in census minus 34 estimated number of native husbands with foreign wives.

⁶ 2,842 reported in census minus 8 estimated number of native husbands with foreign wives.

⁷ 1,614 reported in census minus 10 estimated number of native husbands with foreign wives.

To compare the number of families of each nativity or color found in the sample with the census, it is necessary to adjust the census figures for a difference in definition. The Consumer Purchases Study classifies as foreign born, families in which either the husband or wife is foreign, while the census has regard only to the nativity of the husband in complete families. Thus, families with native husbands and foreign wives are classed as foreign but as native in the census classification. An examination of a sample of 1,165 families classified as foreign in the Study for Atlanta revealed that 11.9 percent of the foreign families were such "mixed nativity" cases. The percentage of 13.7, which was determined by the same procedure for Mobile, was used also as the percentage by which census figures must be adjusted for comparability with the sample figures in the other Southeastern cities.

Adjusting the census figures for this difference in definition, the comparison of the census with the present sample, as found through field investigation, is shown for each city in tables 6 a to 6 e.

Weights for Different Nativity and Race Groups

Although family schedule data were obtained only from "eligible" families, except for one subsample in each city, it was desired to obtain total community patterns with all nativity and race groups combined. Information obtained during the record card interview for both ineligible and eligible families has made it possible to determine the relative frequency of complete and incomplete families in the native white and Negro groups, and of foreign-born families. The number of family schedules tabulated, the weights used, and the estimated total number of families in each group are shown below for the cities of the Southeastern region.

With few exceptions these weights have been applied to the original family schedule data shown in the Tabular Summary, sections B and C, to obtain the estimated distribution by income of the total population (sec. A). This was done, in general, even for data which appeared to show the effect of random fluctuations in the sample.

There were a few instances of schedules representing incomes above \$5,000 which hardly indicated anything more than that such a report had been received and was to be accounted for. In cases of this sort the entire step-up could not be applied solely at the point reported but had to be distributed among adjoining income bands, applying such judgment as could be brought to bear upon the case to produce what seemed a reasonable estimate as to the probable distribution. In general, it may be said that such manipulation occurred among the cases of incomplete native white families in the highest income classes and in the retired and nonemployed group. Precisely because there has been some departure from a strictly mechanical handling of the

higher incomes reports, the text usually groups incomes of \$3,000 and over and combines the business and professional occupational groups. Wherever there has been manipulation it may be assumed that it has had no real influence in determining the distribution of the total population.

TABLE 7.—*Number of schedules tabulated and weights used for specified nativity, color, and family composition groups in building up total population distributions*

City, color, and nativity	Number of family schedules tabulated	Weights ¹	Estimated number of families in a 100 percent sample ²
<i>Atlanta</i>			
Complete native white.....	14, 323	³ 2. 2983313	32, 919
Incomplete native white.....	260	39. 503846	10, 271
Complete Negro.....	5, 527	2. 2580159	12, 469
Incomplete Negro.....	214	45. 945988	9, 833
Foreign-born.....	53	42. 264150	2, 240
Other color.....		(*)	17
<i>Mobile</i>			
Complete native white.....	5, 384	³ 1. 1790490	6, 348
Incomplete native white.....	145	16. 765520	2, 431
Complete Negro.....	3, 370	1. 1821958	3, 984
Incomplete Negro.....	216	13. 032407	2, 815
Foreign-born.....	44	15. 750000	693
Other color.....		(*)	6
<i>Columbia</i>			
Complete native white.....	4, 715	³ 1. 0521739	4, 961
Incomplete native white.....	93	17. 096774	1, 590
Complete Negro.....	2, 394	1. 0579773	2, 427
Incomplete Negro.....	127	13. 149606	1, 670
Foreign-born.....	25	8. 080000	202
Other color.....		(*)	1
<i>Gastonia</i>			
Complete native white.....	2, 336	³ 1. 0419520	2, 434
Incomplete native white.....	80	5. 2000000	416
Complete Negro.....	517	1. 0560928	546
Incomplete Negro.....	79	4. 4810126	354
Foreign-born.....	6	6. 8333333	41
Other color.....		(*)	1
<i>Albany</i>			
Complete native white.....	1, 066	³ 1. 1153846	1, 189
Incomplete native white.....	31	10. 870967	337
Complete Negro.....	1, 163	1. 1229578	1, 306
Incomplete Negro.....	139	6. 4028776	890
Foreign-born.....	4	9. 7500000	39
Other color.....		(*)	1

¹ Weights allow for refusals and incomplete cases as well as for adjusted estimates of the frequency of various groups in the total population. Weights are used to this number of decimal places in order to attain the accuracy needed to check calculation. No statistical significance attaches to the figures beyond the first decimal place.

² Figures for Atlanta are stepped up from the final 50 percent sample.

³ The step-up allowed for the inclusion of families married less than one year and of some families without housekeeping facilities, with families containing both husband and wife.

*Insufficient number of cases upon which to make income estimates.

Appendix B
Schedule Forms and Glossary

Facsimile of Record Card
(Face)

CONFIDENTIAL—The information requested in this schedule is strictly confidential. Giving it is voluntary. It will not be used by any except survey agents of the cooperating agencies and will not be available for taxation purposes.

STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES
A FEDERAL WORKS PROJECT
RECORD CARD—URBAN

B. L. S. 948 E
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
IN COOPERATION WITH
NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

Schedule No. _____
E. D. _____
Agent _____
Editor _____

(City) _____ (State) _____

1. Street and number _____

2. Type of structure¹ _____

3. Apartment or floor _____ Vacant

4. Name _____ Telephone _____

Visit	Date	Time of day	At home		Information obtained	Person interviewed
			Yes	No		
5. First						
6. Second						
7. Third						

8. Color: a. White 9. Number in economic family: ²
 b. Negro a. Two or more persons
 c. Other b. One person

BORN IN UNITED STATES

Yes No

10. Husband or male head
 11. Wife or female head

12. Residence in (a) housekeeping quarters, or (b) rooms with another family, in rooming house, hotel, or institution:
 a. Housekeeping quarters
 b. Rooms only

13. Economic family includes husband and wife:³
 a. Yes b. No
 If yes:
 c. Number of years married:
 (1) Less than one
 (2) One or more

If there is NO CHECK in any of the heavy boxes, request family schedule.

¹ Specifies one-family house, detached, semi-detached or new; two-family house, side by side or two dechrs; three-, four-, five- or more family apartment building; business building; hotel; institution.
² In filing record cards for inseligibles, file separately cards for families which are inseligible only because they come under 13b.

The items set off by heavy boxes varied according to the eligibility requirements for the family schedule sample in cities of different size and sections of the country.

(Back)

(FILL IN FOR ALL FAMILIES ELIGIBLE FOR ONE OR BOTH SCHEDULES)

	Family schedule	Expenditure schedule	CHECK ITEMS		
			Food	Clothing	Furnishings
14. Schedules completed (date) _____	1936	1936	1936	1936	1936
15. Interview time _____	min.	min.	min.	min.	min.
16. Person interviewed (relation to head of family) _____	(Check)	(Check)	(Check)	(Check)	(Check)
17. Partial information (or none): Willing, not able _____ Not willing _____ Cannot be interviewed: Out of town _____ Sick _____ Not home _____ Other (specify) _____					
Not Eligible for Family Schedule (Check)		Not Eligible for Expenditure Schedule (Check)		Food Records	
18. Color [see item (8)] _____		24. Family type _____		31. Completed _____	First _____
19. Number in family (9) _____		25. Boarder and/or lodger-years _____		32. Dates covered _____	Second _____
20. Nativity (10 and 11) _____		26. Residence in community _____		33. Requested, not obtained _____	
21. Housekeeping arrangements (12) _____		27. Occupancy of dwelling _____			
22. Family composition (13 b) _____		28. Income _____			
23. Married less than year (13 c) _____		29. Relief _____			
		30. Other _____			

Facsimile of Family Schedule
(Face)

CONFIDENTIAL.—The information requested in this schedule is strictly confidential. Giving it is voluntary. It will not be used by any except sworn agents of the cooperating agencies and will not be available for taxation purposes.

I. YEAR COVERED BY SCHEDULE

Twelve months beginning....., 1935,
and ending....., 1935.

II. FAMILY COMPOSITION (during schedule year)

A	B	C	D	E
Members of economic family (all persons sharing family income, including those temporarily away from home)	Sex	Age (last birthday)	In home	Number of weeks during year Away from home
1. Husband.....	M			
2. Wife.....	F			
Other Members of Family (free relationship)				
3.....				
4.....				
5.....				
6.....				
7.....				
8.....				
9.....				
10.....				

If any member of family died during year, circle number in front of name. 14-3202

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON**

**STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES
A FEDERAL WORKS PROJECT
FAMILY SCHEDULE—URBAN**

III. OTHER MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD (during schedule year)

Status	Persons	No. weeks
1. Sons and daughters boarding and rooming at home: Age....., sex.....		
2. Other roomers with board.....		
3. Roomers without board.....		
4. Boarders without room.....		
5. Tourists or transients.....		
6. Guests.....		
7. Paid help living in.....		

IV. HOME OWNERSHIP

1. Number of months during schedule year living:
a. As renter..... b. As owner: 1st home.....
2d home.....

IF AN OWNER: 1st home 2d home

2. Monthly rental value..... \$.....

3. Has home mortgaged (or being purchased on installment).....
a. Yes. b. No.

4. Is mortgage interest on mortgage (or land contract) for months exempt..... \$.....

Code No.....
Schedule No.....
City..... Dist.....
Agent.....
Date of interview....., 1935.

V. RESIDENCE IN THIS CITY

For how many months of schedule year did the family live in this city?.....

VI. LIVING QUARTERS OCCUPIED (at date of interview)

1. Did family occupy these living quarters at end of schedule year? a. Yes. b. No.

2. Does family own or rent these living quarters?

3. Monthly rent \$....., if rented.

4. Type of living quarters:
One-family house:
a. Detached.
b. Attached.
Two-family house:
c. Side by side.
d. Two decker.
Apartment in building for:
e. Three families.
f. Four families.
g. Five or more families.
Dwelling units in business bldg.:
h. Room or rooms:
i. With another family.
j. In rooming house.

Other: E.

VII. COLOR
a. White. b. Negro.

(Back)

VIII. MONEY EARNINGS OF FAMILY FROM EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS OUTSIDE OF HOME OR AT HOME (during schedule year)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
Members of family gainfully employed			OCCUPATION during year						Total money earnings from employment or business
Relationship	Line No. II A	Age	Kind of work (such as machinist, bookkeeper, merchant, author)	Nature of industry (such as cotton mill, bank, shoe store, independent)	Status of worker (S, X, O)	Rate of earnings per unit of time	Time employed (use same time unit as in col. G)		
1.....						\$..... per.....		\$.....	
2.....						per.....			
3.....						per.....			
4.....						per.....			
5.....						per.....			
6.....						per.....			
7.....						per.....			
8.....						per.....			
9.....						per.....			
10.....						per.....			

IX. OTHER MONEY INCOME	Total for year	X. OTHER MONEY INCOME (continued)	Total for year
1. Income from roomers and boarders (gross).....	\$.....	7. Gifts in cash for current use from persons not members of economic family.....	\$.....
2. Income from work in home not entered in VIII above (specify).....		8. Losses in business (subtract). \$.....	x x x x x
3. Interest and dividends from stocks, bonds, bank accounts, trust funds, etc.....		9. TOTAL money income.....	\$.....
4. Pairs not included in VIII above, less expense.....		10. Has family received direct relief (in cash or kind), during schedule year? a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. b. <input type="checkbox"/> No.	
5. Rents from property, less expenses.....		11. Has any member of family had work relief during schedule year? a. <input type="checkbox"/> Cash. b. <input type="checkbox"/> Kind. c. <input type="checkbox"/> None.	
6. Pensions, annuities, benefits.....			

Section 1. Definition of Items on the Family Schedule

This section includes such definitions, numbered with the section and item numbers appearing on the family schedule, as are needed for the interpretation of the text and accompanying tables. It represents a summary of the more detailed instructions which were issued in connection with the field collection and editing of the data. The reader is referred to section 2 of this glossary for definitions used in the analysis of the data by income, occupation, and family type.

I. Year Covered by the Schedule Information

The information on family composition, income, and occupation pertains to the situation of the family over a yearly period, sometimes referred to on the tables as the "report year" or "schedule year." The family was asked to choose the period for which it could give the more accurate information; either the 1935 calendar year or the 12 months ending on the last day of the month immediately preceding the date of interview. Table 19, section B, of the Tabular Summary shows a distribution of the native white families including husband and wife by the schedule year period chosen.

II. Family Composition—The Economic Family

Since family income and other family characteristics refer to the economic family, it is important to have the definitions of this group clearly in mind.

The economic family is defined as a group of persons belonging to the same household and dependent upon a common income. In most cases the members of the economic family were related by blood, marriage, or adoption. Persons thus related and either living under the same roof or eating at least two meals daily with the family and whose income could be determined were considered members. Thus adult sons and daughters living in the household were regarded as members of the economic family, provided that their income could be determined, even though they paid a stipulated amount for room and board instead of pooling their earnings.

Related persons whose homes were with members of the economic family and who were dependent on the economic family for at least 75 percent of their support were considered members even though they were away at school or in an institution. Persons who were usually members of the economic family but who had been in an institution at no expense to the family for a period of a month or less at some time during the schedule year were considered members of the economic family away from home. If they were in an institu-

tion without expense to the family for more than a month continuously during the year, they were members of the economic family only during that part of the year which they spent at home. Persons not related but living together and pooling all of their earnings or receiving all of their support from the family fund (i. e., dependent on a common income) were considered members of an economic family. In an economic family consisting of more than one married couple, the oldest married male was designated as the head, or husband. It is always his wife who is referred to on the tables as "wife."

III. Other Members of the Household

The household includes, in addition to the members of the economic family, all persons who lived in the family home for 1 week or longer during the schedule year and who were not dependent upon the common income, and did not pool their income. These other members of the household might be roomers, boarders, tourists, transients, guests, or paid help living in the home.

1. *Sons and daughters boarding and rooming.*—Adult sons and daughters of members of the economic family were classified as roomers and boarders only if it was impossible to ascertain their income. When their income could be determined they were treated as members of the economic family even though they paid for room and board rather than pooled their incomes.

2. *Other roomers with board.*—Persons who slept in the home and paid for their rooms were classified as roomers with board if they regularly took one or more meals daily in the home.

3. *Roomers without board.*—Roomers who took no meals with the family were included in this category. Adult sons and daughters who roomed but did not board with the family were classified as roomers without board if they were not members of the economic family.

4. *Boarders without room.*—Persons who took one or more meals daily in the home and paid for their board, but did not live in the household, were considered as boarders. (The number of equivalent weeks during which they were boarders was computed on the basis of 21 meals per week.)

5. *Tourists or transients.*—Classed as tourists or transients were persons who roomed and/or boarded in the home for less than a week, and who paid for such accommodations. Only families having tourists or transients for a total of 1 week or more during the year, were classified as households with such members.

6. *Guests.*—Persons related or unrelated who were not members of the economic family, but who lived in the household one or more nights without payment for rent or food, were guests. The time

spent in the household by all guests must total more than 1 week before the family was classified as one having guests. When a person described by the family as a guest remained in the household for 26 weeks or longer, without making payment for room or board, an attempt was made to determine this person's income so that he might be classified as a member of the economic family.

7. *Paid help living in.*—All servants sleeping under the family roof or in dwelling quarters provided free by the family were included in this category.

IV. Home Ownership

Home ownership refers to the ownership of the home by any member of the economic family. To make possible the computation of nonmoney income from home ownership,¹ information was obtained on the number of months during which the family occupied an owned home, the family's estimate of the monthly rental value, and the amount of interest incurred during occupancy of a mortgaged home. Because of the desirability of keeping the family schedule interview as brief as possible, no detailed information was obtained during this interview on expenses other than interest, the most unpredictable expense on an owned home.

Rent as pay.—If the family lived for all or part of the year in a dwelling furnished as part of wages or salary (as in the case of a parsonage furnished to a minister or an apartment furnished to a janitor), the estimated monthly rental value and the number of months rent was received as pay were written on the schedule. The value of rent received as pay was later included in computing total family income.

Rent as gift.—If the family occupied a home owned by a relative or a friend on a rent-free basis during the year, when it had no home of its own, the number of months so occupied, and the estimated rental value of such residence were included in the agent's notes attached to the schedule, but the rental value was not included in the computation of total income.

VI. Living Quarters Occupied

Information on the type of living quarters relates to those quarters occupied at the date of interview but was tabulated only for those families which did not move between the end of the schedule year and the date of interview. Of the types specified on the schedule the dwelling unit in a business building and the "other" types have special meaning in this study.

¹ See "Imputed income from owned home," sec. 2, Terms Used in the Text and Tabular Summary, p. 512.

4-h. *Dwelling unit in business building* was a dwelling in a structure used also for business purposes. A building used for both dwelling and business was considered a business building if a third or more of the floor space (not counting the basement) was used for business.

4-k. *Other* included living quarters over a private garage, a housekeeping apartment in an institution, rooms without housekeeping facilities in a hotel; the classification "other" on the tables includes also rooms with another family or in a rooming house (4-i and 4-j). Since the sampling method was designed to select householders, schedules were obtained from very few families having rooms without housekeeping facilities in a hotel or with another family, or in a rooming house. These schedules were obtained only in the comprehensive sample.

VIII. Money Earnings From Employment

Employment.—Employment was defined as any work for which members of the economic family normally received, or expected to receive, money as compensation for services. Persons who had worked during the year but whose losses exceeded or equaled earnings were regarded as employed. Employment on work-relief projects was considered as gainful employment and money earnings from such sources were included in income.

Status of worker.—To facilitate coding of an individual's occupation, the symbol "s" was used for salaried workers and all wage earners; "o" for persons working on their own account; and "x" to indicate that employment was on a work-relief project. To determine status of certain workers, such as carpenters, dressmakers, etc., who represent borderline cases between wage earners and independent businessmen, it was necessary to set up the following qualifications, *one or more* of which the person classified as in independent business must meet:

(1) The investment of either his own or borrowed capital in his business, as in a truck, stock of materials, shop, or special equipment for his place of business, which might be in the home (the tools of a workman such as he would need in his capacity as a wage earner were not considered a capital investment); (2) the taking of business risks; (3) the employment of others to work for him in his own business; (4) the production of goods on the chance of finding a purchaser.

A person was considered as on work relief if he was required to demonstrate to the public or private agency granting the work that he had insufficient means to support his family according to the standards adopted by the agency concerned. Educational aid received by students under N. Y. A. and F. E. R. A., to permit them to complete their education, was not considered work relief.

Net money earnings.—The earnings entered on the family schedule were net earnings and were money earnings exclusively. Included in money earnings were all commissions, tips, and bonuses which were received during the schedule year. Money earnings of persons working on their own account represented the salary or profits drawn from the business for family use.

The following expenses were considered occupational expense and as such were deducted from gross earnings in arriving at net earnings: Union dues and fees; business and professional association dues; expense for technical books and journals directly related to the person's occupation; room rent paid out of family funds while a member was working away from home; the portion of operating expense for business use of automobile not covered by an expense account; and expense for workmen's tools which are frequently replaced.

The following items were not considered to be occupational expenses and consequently were not deducted from gross earnings: Clothing worn at work and food eaten at work; amounts deducted from pay checks for health and life insurance, retirement funds, etc.; and transportation to and from work.

Overhead expenses such as rent for business premises, office supplies, telephone, and large sums expended for tools and equipment which are in the nature of capital outlays, were treated as business expense rather than as occupational expense. The agent, with the cooperation of the family, deducted such business expenses from the earnings figure before entering it on the schedule.

Time employed.—Time employed, as entered on the schedule, represents the number of hours, days, weeks, or months during which the person had some employment. The unit chosen for reporting the length of time employed was usually the unit by which the individual was paid. When the length of time employed was reported in hours or days, it was reduced, for purposes of analysis, to equivalent weeks by using a 5-day or 40-hour week as the basis.

Since it was frequently impossible for the respondents to give the number of weeks employed full-time and the number of hours worked in periods of part-time employment, tables showing time employed in weeks do not distinguish between full-time and part-time employment.

Work not attributable to individuals—Income from roomers and boarders and from work in the home.—Although the schedule form provided for the entry of gross income from roomers and boarders and income from other work not attributable to individuals (*casual work in the home*) under "other money income," in the analysis or tabulation of this item, net income from roomers and boarders and income from work in the home were considered as earnings. Income from work in the home which was irregular in nature was classified

on the schedule as "other money income"; had the work been regular, it would have been shown originally under earnings.

IX. Other Money Income

This consisted of money income from sources other than earnings, which was available for the current use of the family during the schedule year. The value of income received in kind was not obtained in this survey. Direct relief or relief in kind, the eligibility for which was determined by a means test, was not included as other money income. Some other items not included in the money income figure are enumerated later on.

The components of other money income are:

3. *Interest and dividends.*—Only amounts received as interest and dividends from stocks, bonds, bank accounts, trust funds, etc., which could be drawn in cash for family use were reported on this schedule. Dividends received from paid-up insurance policies were also included in this category. If, however, these dividends were reinvested in the insurance policies they would not be reported.

4. *Profits.*—Net profits drawn from a business owned, but not managed, by the family were included as other money income. Profits drawn for family use from a business which was actively managed by the family were included under earnings.

5. *Rents from property.*—Net rents from property owned by the family were computed by deducting current expenses on the property from the gross rental income. Expenses for improvements or additions to the property or for payments on the principal of the mortgage were considered an investment and as such were not deducted from gross rent.

When the family owned a multifamily dwelling, occupying a portion of it and renting the remainder, only the proportion of the expenses which was applicable to the tenants' share of the home was deducted from rental receipts in arriving at net income from rents.

6. *Pensions, annuities, benefits.*—This included amounts received from veterans' pensions, pensions from employers, income from annuities, compensation under workmen's compensation laws, unemployment benefits from trade-unions, and benefits from sickness and accident insurance. Income from old-age pensions, mothers' pensions, and pensions for the blind, which are paid by local and Federal Governments only after demonstration of need, was not included in other money income. The receipt of such income classified a family with other families receiving relief.

7. *Gifts in cash.*—Included here are only those gifts in cash which were for current use of the family and which were made by persons other than members of the economic family. Amounts received from

relief agencies and the cash evaluation of income received in kind were not considered gifts in cash.

7-a. *Money income from other sources.*—Income received from sources other than those specified above was classified in this category. Such sources are: Money found or received as a prize or as a reward for finding a lost article, alimony, net gains from gambling, net income from the sale of home-produced foods; amounts received from the Government when members of the family are at C. C. camps, that amount of the soldiers' bonus which was spent for current living,² and money earned prior to the schedule year and received during the schedule year.

Items not included in income.—Some items which are commonly considered money income were not covered by the Study of Consumer Purchases because it was impossible in a survey of this sort to ascertain the amount of certain types of income. The procedures used in the study excluded the following sources of income: That share of profits to individuals participating in an entrepreneurial business, partnership, syndicate, or pool which was not withdrawn for family use; profits received from sales or exchanges of capital assets (real estate, stocks, bonds, investments in business and other property), unless such transactions constituted the primary occupation of some member of the family; interest and dividends from stocks, bonds, bank accounts, trust funds, etc., which had accrued, but had not been received into the family funds; direct relief in cash or in kind; the value of income in kind, except income from owned homes; money received in a lump sum as a bequest or a gift in cash which was not used for current expenses. Withdrawals from assets, borrowings, and other non-income receipts were not covered on the family schedule.

8. *Losses in business.*—Classified here are only those net losses from real estate operations or other businesses during the year which were met from the family income, by an increase in the family's liabilities, or by a decrease in its assets. Among the cases included are those in which the actual expense for real estate held by any member of the economic family exceeded the actual income, and cases in which traveling expenses for business purposes exceeded the allowance provided by employers for such expenses.

Losses in business were charged against the specific type of family business. For example, if the family's net rents from property totaled \$500, but the family's expenses on other businesses owned but not managed by the family were \$500 more than the income from this

² A large proportion of the families were scheduled before payment of the soldiers' bonus began on June 15, 1936. Therefore, families which were entitled to a bonus but which gave schedule information for a year's period ending on or before May 31, 1936, would not have an opportunity to report receipts from this source. The number of native white complete families which were scheduled for a period extending beyond the date of bonus payment, some of which reported having received and cashed a bonus, may be determined from table 19, sec. B, of the Tabular Summary.

source, the family would appear on the "other money" income tables as a family having an income of \$500 from rents and would also appear as a family having a loss in business of \$500. These two figures cancel out in the computation of the figure for total money income for the family.

Apparently the losses in business which were reported by families were for the most part not entrepreneurial, but were instead losses incurred in the rental of owned property, etc. Although an entrepreneur might actually have had a net business loss for the year, any withdrawals from his business to support his family were considered as family income. When withdrawals from the family fund to meet business losses exceeded the contribution to the family income, families were classified as having suffered business losses for the enterprise in question.

10 and 11. *Relief*.—The family was classified as having received relief if at any time during the schedule year any member of the family received aid from a public or private agency and if, to prove eligibility for such aid, it was usually necessary to pass a means test. The inclusion as "relief families," of families who had received relief for as short a period as 1 day, and who may have had relatively high incomes during part of the schedule year, accounts for occasional relief families in the higher income brackets. Since occasionally churches and other organizations give support by a regular allotment to members who would otherwise have to apply for relief, or to members who are ineligible for public relief, such cash allotments were considered relief even though the family was not required to submit to a formal means test.

The Study covers a period during which first F. E. R. A. and then W. P. A. administered work relief. In most cities there was a lag between the separation of clients from F. E. R. A. work projects and their placement on W. P. A. work projects in the fall of 1935. During this lag, families were commonly carried on direct relief in cash or in kind. As a rule relief families distinguished F. E. R. A. from W. P. A. by the fact that the allotment from the latter was based on the occupational classification of the workers, while the former relief set-up budgeted the family on the basis of number and age of members. Families with members who had worked on P. W. A. projects were considered relief families only if their assignment to such projects was dependent upon the passing of a means test. Families of students who received educational aid under N. Y. A. and F. E. R. A., permitting them to complete their education, were not classified as relief families if this was the only aid received. Families with members attending C. C. C. camps were not classified as having received work relief unless some other members of the families had been assigned to a work project. Persons in C. C. C. camps were not members of

the economic family during their stay in camp and, consequently, the C. C. C. work was not shown as employment. C. C. C. enrollment was not in itself sufficient grounds for considering a family as on relief. In view of an executive order of April 1935, however, which instructed that men be sent to C. C. C. camps only from families on relief, it is apparent that the large majority of families with members in C. C. C. camps were also in the relief classification.

No figures on the amount of direct relief received in cash or in kind were requested from families. Earnings on work-relief projects were included with earnings from other sources, although families receiving work relief were classified with families receiving direct relief rather than with the nonrelief families.

Section 2. Terms Used in the Text and Tabular Summary

(With Particular Reference to Income, Occupation, and Family Type)

A. Income

Total income.—The income by which families were classified in the text and appendix tables represents net money income of all members of the economic family, as well as imputed income from owned home (see below for definition) and rental value of dwelling quarters received in payment for work rendered. Total income does not include money received as direct relief, or the value of goods received in kind.

Components of total family income—

1. *Net money income.*—Net money income included net earnings from gainful occupations of family members (wages, salaries, profits, and other withdrawals from business for family use, tips, commissions, and bonuses) minus occupational expenses; net income from roomers, boarders, tourists and transients; net income from casual work in the home; and income from all other sources indicated under the discussion of other money income on page 507. Of these items, the methods of computing net income from roomers and boarders, imputed income from owned home, and rent received as pay need to be explained.

In ascertaining the income from boarders and lodgers, an attempt was made to obtain the net income after deduction of business expenses—the income available for family spending. Since too much interview time would be required to obtain cost figures on the keeping of roomers and boarders, it was necessary to estimate this cost in the office, using data available from a previous study of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The estimates were for cost of food only and made no allowance for the costs attached to keeping lodgers and for costs other than food—such as the expense for service, table linen, etc. The cost of boarders' food, however, is probably the largest single item of expense in this type of enterprise. The cost estimates corresponding to given payments by *boarders with room* were based on Bureau of Labor Statistics data for 279 wage-earner families living in 10 cities. The line of relationship is represented by the equation Y equals 87.37 plus 0.1004 X , where X equals the annual payment by a boarder with room and Y the corresponding cost of food. This estimated cost of food was subtracted from the payment made to the family and the remainder was regarded as net income from boarders with room.

Obviously the same payment as above for board without room requires a different cost estimate. The line of relationship between total annual payment by *boarders without room* and the corresponding cost of food was based on data for 59 wage-earner families in eight cities. The equation is Y equals 52.83 plus 0.2108 X , where X is the annual payment by a boarder without room and Y the corresponding cost of food. When, by the use of these corrections, the cost of boarders' food was greater than the gross income from boarders, a zero balance rather than a negative income was attributed to the family from this source.

2. *Imputed income from owned home.*—The incomes of home owners were adjusted to take into account their effective “purchasing power” incomes, rather than their money incomes alone. This adjustment had the net effect, in general, of placing the home owners one \$250 interval above the family income scale in which their money incomes alone would have placed them. The income which was attributed to home owners was the difference between the family's estimate of the rental value of the home and the expenses on the home for the period of occupancy. At the time of the family schedule interview the family was asked for information on the amount of interest on the mortgage or land contract. Other expenses on the owned home—taxes, special assessments, refinancing charges, repairs and replacements, insurance, etc.—were computed on the basis of existing data on the relationship between such expenses and rental value.

This procedure was followed for two reasons: First, because it was not feasible to obtain, during the brief family schedule interview, information on each type of expense of home ownership; and, second, because it seemed satisfactory, and possibly preferable, to use for expenses other than interest on mortgage, a figure which approximated an average for several years rather than a figure equal to the cash expenses for the schedule year itself.

The line of relationship which was derived between “other expenses” and rental value for this purpose was based on Bureau of Labor Statistics' data for 949 home-owning families, including wage earners and low-salaried workers living in 10 cities, as well as Federal employees living in Washington. The equation for the line of relationship is Y equals 39.20 plus 0.1726 X where Y is annual other expenses and X is the annual rental value.

The estimated expenses were added to the interest figure obtained from the family and the whole was deducted from the rental value for the period of occupancy. The resultant figure was the income imputed to home owners. If the figure for “other expenses” was greater than the rental value of the home, the expenses other than interest were assumed to equal the rental value. In such a case the addition of an expense for interest to these other expenses, which were assumed

to be zero, resulted in a negative income from home ownership; the amount of the negative income was deducted from the combined money income figure and rent as pay (if any) in arriving at the net total income.

3. *Rent received as pay.*—When the free occupancy of the family dwelling was received as pay for services, as is frequently the case with janitors, ministers, etc., the monthly rental value and the number of months of rent as pay was obtained. The value of rent received as pay for the schedule year was later computed and included in total income.

B. Occupation

The classification of occupations prepared by the Works Progress Administration³ was used as a guide in classifying employment into occupational groups. The occupational grouping of the Study of Consumer Purchases is shown below, together with the Works Progress Administration classification:

<i>Consumer Purchases Study classification</i>	<i>W. P. A. classification</i>
Salaried professional and independent professional.	Professional and technical workers.
Salaried business and independent business.	Proprietors, managers, and officials. Farm managers. Owners of nurseries and greenhouses.
Clerical.	Office workers, salesmen, and kindred workers.
Wage earners.	Skilled workers and foremen in building and construction. Skilled workers and foremen in manufacturing and other industries. Farm foremen and overseers. Semiskilled workers in building and construction. Semiskilled workers in manufacturing and other industries. Unskilled laborers. Farm laborers. Domestic and personal service workers.
Farm operators.	Farm owners and tenants.

A further description of the occupational groupings used by the Study of Consumer Purchases follows:

Salaried professional.—The salaried professional category included all professional, semiprofessional, and technical workers who were employed by others on a salaried and/or commission basis. Apprentices to these occupations were also included in this classification. Besides lawyers, teachers, physicians, and dentists, this group included artists, chemists, clergymen, technical engineers, technicians, trained

³ Index of Occupations, Occupational Classification and Code, Works Progress Administration Circular No. 2-A, September 1935.

nurses, draftsmen, and journalists. Certain of the technicians and laboratory assistants included here were probably on the border line between professional workers and highly skilled wage earners.

Salaried business.—The salaried business category included persons employed by business and manufacturing firms in managerial or official positions, usually on a salaried and/or commission basis. Officials and inspectors employed by the city, State or Federal governments were classified here. Persons employed as salaried executives of firms were also included. Office managers, as well as credit managers and advertising managers (except those managing establishments in these industries), were classified as clerical.

Independent professional.—Included in the independent professional group were professional, semiprofessional, and technical workers working on their own account. (See "Salaried professional" for a partial list of specific professional occupations.)

Independent business.—The independent business group included all entrepreneurs or nonprofessional persons who worked on their own account. Businesses owned but not managed by any member of the family were not included since such cases were included under "other money income" of the family. To be classified as an entrepreneur, one or more of the following qualifications were met: The investment of capital in materials, equipment, etc. (tools of workmen such as were needed by wage earners were not considered capital investments); the taking of business risks; the employment of others; the production of goods on the chance of finding a purchaser. The independent business group included: Retail dealers, wholesale dealers, importers and exporters, building contractors, brokers, bankers, hucksters, and peddlers. Independent business families in the low income levels were composed largely of small shopkeepers and lodging-house keepers, while most families in the upper income groups were engaged in large-scale enterprises. Income from roomers, boarders, tourists, or transients was classified as having been derived from independent business.

Clerical and kindred workers.—The clerical occupations included office workers, office and store clerks, commercial travelers, salesmen, and kindred workers. With the exception of office managers, persons exercising control over the work of others were generally excluded from this category. Persons in the clerical occupations are usually remunerated on a weekly, monthly, annual, and/or commission, rather than on an hourly or daily basis. Some of the higher paid clerical occupations which border on the salaried business classification were: Accountants (other than certified public accountants), auditors, chief clerks, purchasing agents, credit managers, office managers, and advertising managers (other than those in advertising agencies).

Wage earner.—In the wage-earner classification were included skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled manual occupations in building and con-

struction, manufacturing, extraction, and transportation industries, etc. Apprentices to the skilled occupations and foremen were included in the wage-earner category. Also included were domestic and personal service workers and farm laborers.

Occupations in the wage-earner category usually involve manual skill and, with the exception of foremen, do not ordinarily involve control over the work of others. Remuneration is usually on an hourly, daily, or weekly, rather than a monthly or annual basis.

The inclusion of workers of the following types in the wage-earner classification resulted in a representation of the wage-earner group in the income brackets of \$3,000 to \$5,000: Foremen and inspectors, chief engineers, lithographers, engravers, sign painters, furriers, and watchmakers.

Other.—Families having no members engaged in gainful employment were classified in this group. An individual was considered gainfully employed even though his business losses exceeded or equaled his earnings. Those families with no earnings might be retired or unemployed; they might be supported by direct relief, or living on pensions, savings, interest, etc. The families of farm operators drawn in the sample were analyzed with this group because there were too few of them to justify a separate classification. With the exception of these families of farmers, if there was any income from earnings whatsoever, such as income from boarders and roomers, the family was not shown in this category, but in the category from which the earnings were derived.

Family occupation.—The occupation by which the family was classified was that one of six major occupational groups from which the largest proportion of the total earnings of the economic family was derived. The six occupational groupings are: Salaried professional, salaried business, independent professional, independent business, clerical, and wage earner.

When no member of the economic family had worked during the schedule year because of retirement, unemployment, or for any other reason, the family was classified as having "no gainfully employed members." If, however, someone had worked during the year but there were no earnings from occupation because losses exceeded or equaled earnings, the family was considered as having a gainfully employed member and the occupation was classified in the proper one of the six categories. A number of families who would otherwise have been classified as having "no gainfully employed member" were included in the independent business group because of some earnings from roomers or boarders.

Occupation refers to the occupation in which the individual actually worked during the schedule year and not necessarily to what he considered his "usual occupation" as determined by preference, experi-

ence, vocational training, etc. The occupation of persons on work relief projects was confined primarily to wage-earner and clerical work. Obviously the occupational classifications of independent business and independent professional did not apply to relief work. If relief families were classified in these categories it was due to a non-relief position, held either before or after the family received relief, which yielded larger earnings than the earnings received from the work done on the relief project.

The procedure followed in determining family occupation was to combine the total earnings of a family from the four salaried and independent occupations (salaried business and professional, and independent business and professional) and to compare this combined total with the family's earnings from wage-earner occupations and with those from clerical occupations.⁴ If the earnings from the four salaried and independent groups combined were greater than the earnings from either of the other groups, the family was allocated to the particular salaried or independent occupational group from which the earnings were largest. For example, a physician derives \$1,600 from private practice (independent professional) and \$1,000 as salary from an insurance company for his medical services (salaried professional). His son has earnings of \$1,800 during the schedule year as a day laborer. The earnings of the father determine family occupation since, when combined, they are greater than the earnings of the son. Since the father's greater source of earnings is his private practice, the family occupation is independent professional.

For purposes of determining family occupation, net income from roomers and boarders was included in the earnings from independent business occupations. Income from casual work in the home was classified according to the occupational classification of the work (e. g., income from the occasional typing of letters or manuscripts was entered under clerical). Employment on work-relief projects was considered as gainful employment and was classified according to the type of work done. In most cases such work fell under the wage-earner or clerical occupations, but a few cases fell in the professional group. When rent was received as part payment of services, the value of such rent was included with the earnings of the individual who received it, in determining family occupation. If equal amounts of earnings were derived from each of two or more types of occupation, the chief occupation (i. e., the occupation yielding the largest earnings) of the individual having the largest earnings

⁴ Since the business and professional groups were classified into a four-fold grouping, while wage earners were classified as a single group, although they might equally well have been subdivided into skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled, it was decided to make the business and professional groups comparable with the wage earner by combining the earnings in these four occupations when determining family occupation. In the smaller cities, furthermore, the four business and professional groups were combined into a single occupational group for most tabulations.

was considered the family occupation. For example, if the husband in a family earned \$500 from an independent business, while the wife earned \$300 from a wage-earner occupation, and a son \$200 also as a wage earner, the family was classified as belonging to the independent business group.

When there were two or more earners in a family, each earning the same amount but from different occupations, the family was classified in the occupation engaged in by the individual who was the head or who was the most closely related to the head of the family or his wife; if the relationship of these members to the head was the same, the occupation of the eldest determined the family occupation. When the earner who determined the family occupation had more than one occupation the family was classified on the basis of the occupation from which he derived the largest portion of his earnings.

Earners.—An earner is a member of the economic family who has been gainfully employed at any time during the scheduled year. No minimum earnings or length of employment were arbitrarily set up as a basis for determining whether a person should be called an earner. Persons who worked during the year but who had no earnings from occupations because losses exceeded or equaled earnings were considered to be gainfully employed and were counted as earners.

The *principal earner* is that member of the economic family who has the largest earnings during the year, from all his occupations combined, if he has more than one occupation. If the family head and another adult had equal earnings, the head is designated as the principal earner. If two persons other than the head have the largest and equal earnings, the principal earner is the one more closely related to the head of the family or his wife; if the degree of relationship is the same for the two persons, the older is designated as the principal earner.

Supplementary earners are all members of the economic family other than the principal earner who received any earnings during the year.

Individual earners are persons to whom earnings could be specifically allocated. The keeping of roomers and boarders, and other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in the home), usually is a family enterprise and as a consequence the earnings cannot be attributed to any one individual.

The category "*other male*" earners is comprised of all male members of the economic family, other than the oldest married male (or head), who were gainfully occupied during the schedule year.

The category "*other female*" earners is comprised of all female members of the economic family, other than the wife of the oldest married male, who were gainfully occupied during the schedule year.

C. Family Type

Families were classified into the following types based upon the membership composition of the economic family:

Family type

- I. Husband and wife, and no other persons in the economic family.
 - II. Husband, wife, and one child under 16 years, and no other persons in the economic family.
 - III. Husband, wife, and two children under 16 years, and no other persons in the economic family.
 - IV. Husband, wife, and one person 16 years or over, and one or no others in the economic family.
 - V. Husband, wife, one child under 16 years, one person 16 years or over, and one or two other persons regardless of age in the economic family.
 - VI. Husband, wife, and three or four children under 16 years, and no other persons in the economic family.
 - VII. Husband, wife, at least one child under 16 years, and four or five other persons regardless of age in the economic family.
 - VIII. Husband and wife, and in addition three or four persons over 16 years.
- Other complete families { All other economic families which contain both husband and wife and are not designated above.
- IX.⁵ Families of two or more members without both husband and wife in the economic family.
 - X.⁵ One-person economic families.

The above family types are based upon the *equivalent* number of persons under 16 years of age and the *equivalent* number 16 years or over in the economic family during the year. For example, if two children were members of the economic family for 26 weeks each, together they would represent the equivalent of one person for the entire year. Thus a family so constituted would be classified as type II (husband, wife, and one child under 16 years and no other persons in the economic family).

By the use of a conversion table, the number of weeks of membership of persons in the economic family for only a portion of the schedule year is expressed in terms of equivalent members. If the economic family contained only one person who was a member for 26 weeks or less, he was not regarded as an equivalent member; had he been in the family for 27 weeks he would have been classified as one equivalent member. If two persons, both of whom were under 16 years, were members of the economic family for a total of from 27 weeks through 78 weeks, together they counted as one equivalent member; had they been members for a total of from 79 through 130 weeks, they would have been counted as two equivalent members. The same method of computation applied to adults. If, however, the family contained

⁵ Family schedules from types IX and X were obtained only from families drawn in the comprehensive sample. These two types are referred to in the text as "broken" or "incomplete" families.

an adult for 17 weeks and a child for 17 weeks, neither would be counted as members of the economic family, although together they might equal 27 weeks or more. In other words, an individual under 16 years, or one 16 years and over, who was a family member less than 27 weeks was disregarded in the family type classification.

This computation of family types on the basis of equivalent members has resulted in the classification of married couples with an infant less than 6 months of age, into family type I, i. e., husband and wife and no other persons in the economic family.

All weeks during which persons were members of the economic family, whether living in the home or temporarily away from home, were included in computing equivalent members.

Children under 16 years were not necessarily the children of the head and his wife, but might have been grandchildren, foster children, or other relatives.

Appendix C

Communities and Racial Groups Covered by the Samples Taken in the Study of Consumer Purchases

The cities covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Study of Consumer Purchases are as follows:

Region	Metropolitan and large cities	Middle-sized cities	Small cities
Northeast.....	New York, N. Y. ^{1 2} Providence, R. I.	Haverhill, Mass..... New Britain, Conn.	Wallingford, Conn. Willimantic, Conn.
Southeast.....	Atlanta, Ga. ²	Columbia, S. C. ²	Albany, Ga. ²
East Central.....	Chicago, Ill. ¹ Columbus, Ohio. ²	Mobile, Ala. ² Muncie, Ind. New Castle, Pa. Springfield, Ill.	Gastonia, N. C. ² 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 the Study of Consumer Purchases are:

Region	Small cities	Villages	Farm counties
New England.....	Westbrook, Maine..... Greenfield, Mass.	6 in Vermont..... 3 in Massachusetts.	2 in Vermont.
Central.....	Mount Vernon, Ohio..... New Philadelphia, Ohio. Beaver Dam, Wis. Lincoln, Ill. Boone, Iowa. Moberly, Mo. Columbia, Mo.	7 in Pennsylvania..... 6 in Ohio. 8 in Michigan. 6 in Wisconsin. 8 in Illinois. 11 in Iowa.	3 in New Jersey. 1 in Pennsylvania. 3 in Ohio. 1 in Michigan. 1 in Wisconsin. 4 in Illinois. 5 in Iowa.
Mountain and Plains.....	Dodge City, Kans..... Greeley, Colo. Logan, Utah. Provo, Utah.	6 in Kansas..... 9 in North Dakota. 4 in Colorado. 1 in Montana. 2 in South Dakota.	4 in Kansas. 4 in North Dakota. 3 in Colorado. 1 in Montana. 1 in South Dakota.
Pacific.....	Astoria, Oreg..... Eugene, Oreg. Klamath Falls, Oreg. Olympia, Wash.	12 in California..... 5 in Oregon. 7 in Washington.	1 in Central California. 2 in Southern California. 5 in Oregon. 1 in Washington.
Southeast: White and Negro families.	Griffin, Ga..... Sumter, S. C.	8 in Georgia..... 7 in South Carolina. 8 in North Carolina. 10 in Mississippi.	2 in North Carolina. 2 in Mississippi. 2 in South Carolina. 7 in Georgia.
White families only.....			2 in North Carolina. 4 in South Carolina. 1 in Georgia. 2 in Mississippi.
Negro families only.....		1 in Mississippi.	

