
STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES
URBAN SERIES

+

Family Expenditure
in Three Southeastern Cities
1935-36



Bulletin No. 647

VOLUME II

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

in cooperation with
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

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Family Income and Expenditure in Selected Southeastern Cities, 1935-36

VOLUME II
Family Expenditure

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PREFACE

The analysis of family expenditures for the main groups of goods and services included in family living forms volume II of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics report on the Study of Consumer Purchases in the Southeast. Volume I, dealing with the income, occupational, and family type distributions of the families living in five cities studied in this region, provides the background for the present volume.

The surveys for Atlanta, Ga.; Columbia, S. C.; and Mobile, Ala.; covered in this report, were part of an investigation conducted in 1936 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in thirty-two cities in selected size ranges located in different geographic regions of the country. They were paralleled by studies 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 form the Study of Consumer Purchases, were administered under a grant of funds from the Works Progress Administration. Cooperating in the planning and technical direction of this Nation-wide study were the National Resources Committee and the Central Statistical Board. The plans for the project were developed and its administration coordinated by a technical committee composed of representatives of the following agencies: National Resources Committee, Hildegard Kneeland, chairman; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Faith M. Williams; Bureau of Home Economics, Day Monroe; Works Progress Administration, Milton Forster; and Central Statistical Board, Samuel J. Dennis.

The present study differs from previous investigations of family living in that it represents the first effort to include in one survey a wide range of socio-economic groups. Past studies of family consumption have generally been confined to limited income and occupational groups, or to a particular locality, or both. Such isolated studies were unable to throw light on the relative position in the population as a whole of the particular groups under investigation. They failed to reveal how the consumption pattern of one group in the population differed from that of families in another occupational group or income class.

The present study of family expenditures will permit comparisons among different sections of the country, among communities of

varying degrees of urbanization, and, in several cities, including those in the Southeast, between white and Negro families. It covers a wide range of family incomes, from those just above the relief levels to upper limits set for each community that include every economic group of any numerical significance. It was planned, moreover, in such a way as to supply a sample that would permit comparisons among occupational groups and among families of varying composition.

The results of the expenditure survey for the Southeastern cities confirm, in broad outline, those revealed by the data for communities in other parts of the country. Although habits, tastes, and individual circumstances make for wide variations among families at the same economic level, both in the level of spending as compared with saving and in its apportionment among the several categories of expenditure, income is nevertheless the basis determinant of both amount and manner of spending. Of some influence, also, is the size and composition of the family, particularly for such categories as food and clothing. The occupation from which the family draws the major part of its earnings appears to have only minor influence on the level of spending for most categories, although differences in housing expenditures between the wage-earner group, on the one hand, and families in white-collar occupations on the other, are quite clear, at least among white families.

While the outlay for each of the main categories of consumption varies directly with income, the relative change over the income scale is much greater for some groups of items than for others. In consequence, the proportion of the total value of family consumption accounted for by some categories declines in successive income classes; while the proportion going to others increases or remains relatively constant. In general, the categories representing chiefly the basic essentials, such as food and shelter, decline in relative importance over the income range, while those that contain large elements of convenience or display, such as automobiles and clothing, increase relatively in successive income classes.

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 these studies possible: The W. P. A. workers who performed the field collection and office tabulation of the data, and the members of the households interviewed, who contributed the time and effort required to answer the detailed questions in the schedules.

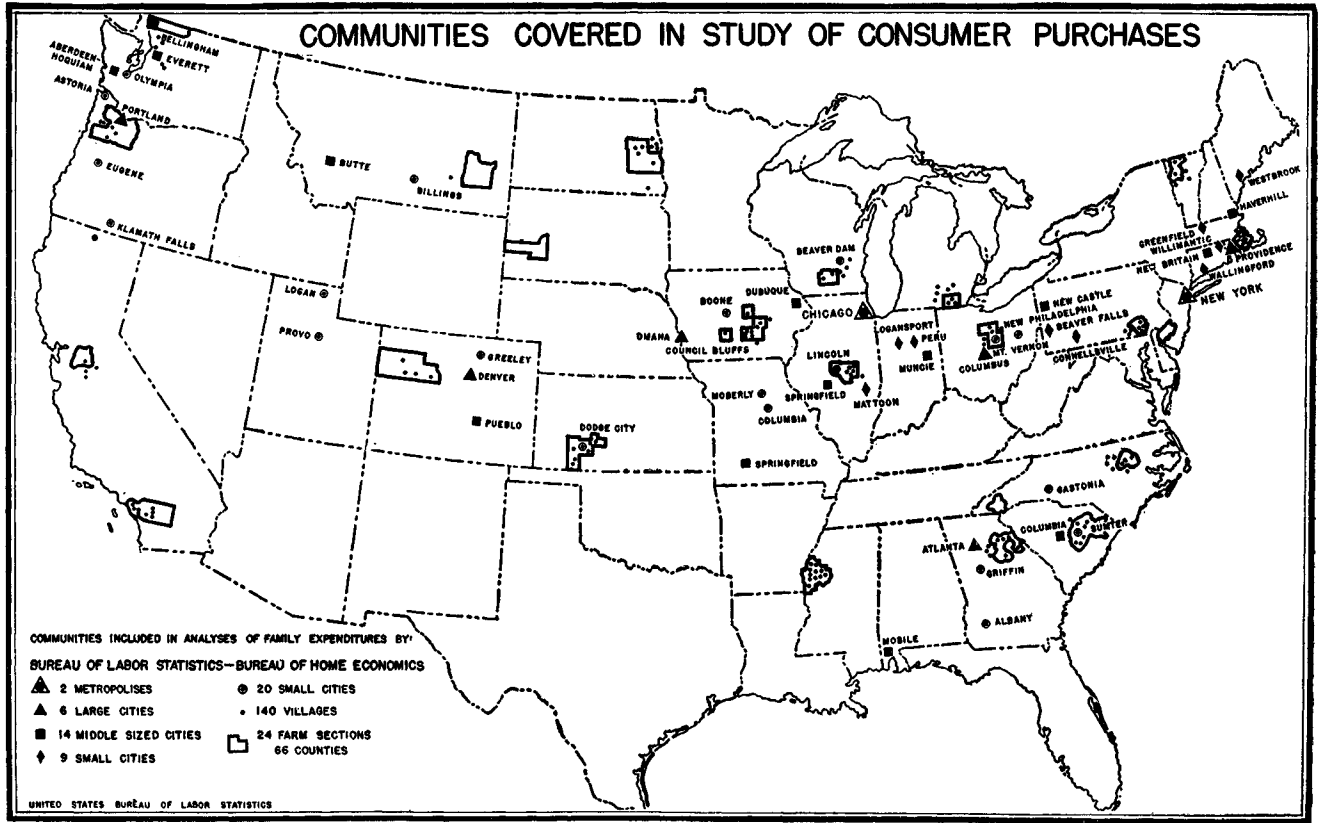
In view of the fact that responsibility for certain parts of this survey was shared by persons outside the regular staff of the Bureau of

Labor Statistics, the Bureau takes pleasure in acknowledging the services of Lois E. Gratz and Hallie K. Price, associate regional supervisors in the Southeastern cities; William P. Koepp, supervisor of editing and coding; Olive T. Kephart, Lucile S. Lee, and Harlow W. Harvey, who served as check editors; and the following persons who served as supervisors in the various cities: Lois E. Gratz and Edgar B. McDaniel, Jr., Atlanta; William C. Rees, Columbia; Byron F. Hemphill, Mobile.

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MAY 1939.

ISADOR LUBIN,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.



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United States Bureau of Labor Statistics*

**Family Expenditure in Three Southeastern Cities,
1935-36**

**Chapter I
Introduction**

The analysis of the family income and expenditure data obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Study of Consumer Purchases is divided into three parts, of which the present volume represents the second. Volume I showed the distribution by income class, occupation, family type, nativity, and home tenure, of families studied in selected communities of the Southeast. The second and third parts of the analysis both are concerned with data on expenditures for family living. In the present volume, this analysis will be confined mainly to a consideration of the size and relative importance of expenditures for the main categories of current living among families in these communities, with only incidental reference to the constituent items in these categories. As in volume I, variations associated with income, occupation, and family type are of primary concern. The third part of the analysis involves a study of the detailed items included in each major group, and will take the form of special commodity and service bulletins covering all regions, which will appear later.

In the present report data for Atlanta are shown separately, but those for Columbia and Mobile are combined to form one unit representative of middle-sized cities in this region.¹ Since Negroes constitute a substantial portion of the population in the Southeast, a separate study of expenditures of Negro families was made in both Atlanta and the middle-sized cities.

The survey of family expenditures was designed to show primarily the way in which expenditures vary with income and with certain other characteristics of the family. It was, therefore, limited to

¹ Vol. I presented income data for these three cities and for Gastonia, N. C., and Albany, Ga. Expenditure data for Gastonia and Albany have been combined with those obtained by the Bureau of Home Economics in Sumter, S. C., and Griffin, Ga., and will be published by the latter agency. (See appendix C for a list of communities covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Home Economics.)

families that included a husband and wife, both native born, and that had received no relief during the year.²

The samples of families whose expenditures were studied in the Southeastern region were further restricted by eliminating certain income groups among white families, by excluding families with no gainfully employed members, and by limiting the occupational groups represented in the lower and upper portions of the income scale.³

Except for Atlanta Negroes, the collection of expenditure schedules was confined to five family types, eliminating thereby the less frequent types in the community. Described in terms of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, these five types, shown pictorially in figure 1, are as follows:

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

Among Atlanta Negroes families of two additional types were studied. These, in addition to the husband and wife, contained:

- VI. Three or four children under 16 (five or six persons).
- VII. One child under 16, and four or five others, regardless of age (families of seven or eight).

In all three Southeastern communities white families of the first five types accounted for approximately four-fifths of the native white nonrelief families that included a husband and wife. This was also true in the case of Negroes in Columbia and Mobile. The seven family types studied for Negro families in Atlanta accounted for 94 percent of all native complete⁴ families of that race.

² The purpose of these qualifications was to eliminate as far as possible factors of economic stress, broken family ties, and alien customs, which might tend to obscure the relationship of income, occupation, and family type to family expenditure patterns. Since native white and Negro families greatly outnumber all other racial and national groups in the Southeastern communities, it seemed wisest to confine the restricted resources available for the survey to a study of the expenditures of these two groups.

In Atlanta about two-thirds of the families were white, nearly all of which were native born, and the remaining third were Negro. In the middle-sized cities white families, also predominantly native, accounted for three-fifths of the population.

³ Families were classified in occupational groups according to the source of the major part of the family's earnings. Among white families all those in Atlanta with incomes under \$500 and all those in Columbia-Mobile with incomes under \$250 were excluded. All occupational groups were represented for white families in the income classes between \$1,250 and \$3,000 in Atlanta, and between \$1,000 and \$2,500 in Columbia-Mobile. Above \$3,000 in Atlanta and \$2,500 in the middle-sized cities, only business and professional families were studied, while the lowest income class in each city unit included only wage earners, and the next two income classes only wage-earner and clerical families.

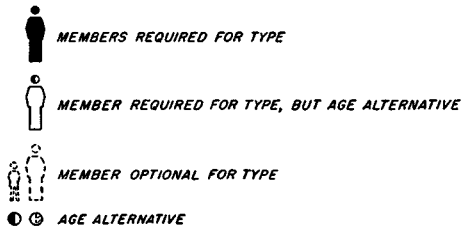
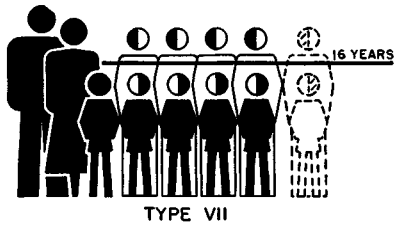
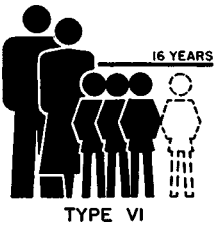
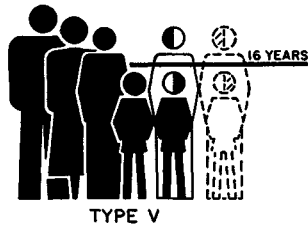
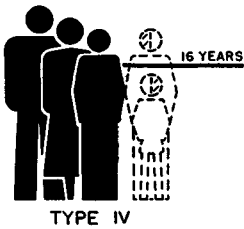
Among Negro families wage earners were included at all levels up to \$1,500 in both city units. In the middle-sized cities other occupational groups were represented in all income classes, and in Atlanta other occupational groups were represented in all income classes of \$250 and over.

Certain other minor eligibility requirements were imposed to eliminate families whose living patterns are not adapted to statistical analysis. (See appendix A.)

⁴ Families that contained a husband and wife.

Fig 1

FAMILY TYPES FOR EXPENDITURE STUDY



U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

When all families were taken into consideration in these Southeastern cities it was found that average income in Atlanta for the year 1935-36⁵ was somewhat higher than that in the middle-sized cities taken together. Half of the Atlanta families had incomes under \$1,028 while incomes of half in Columbia-Mobile fell below \$836.⁶

While virtually half of the Atlanta families were found in income classes under \$1,000, only about 1 family in 4 received more than \$2,000, and only 1 in 10, \$3,000 or over. In the middle-sized cities taken together, 56 percent had incomes under \$1,000 and only 20 percent received \$2,000 or more. These figures on family income refer to all families, irrespective of race, nativity, and family composition, and include those that received relief at some time during the year as well as those that remained independent of public assistance.

The various limitations imposed in the selection of families eligible for the expenditure study, as well as the separation of the white and Negro families into two samples in each community, resulted in samples each of which showed a very different income distribution from that for the communities as a whole. In Atlanta, approximately half of the white families represented in the part of the Study that deals with consumer expenditures had incomes below \$1,900, while in the middle-sized cities half had incomes under \$1,675. Among Negro families, half in Atlanta were found in income groups below \$740, and half in Columbia-Mobile, below \$575.⁷

The expenditure schedule used in the Study of Consumer Purchases provided for the collection of information on family expenditures classified under 16 categories, varying in urgency from food and shelter to recreation, gifts, and minor items of a miscellaneous character. The schedule contained information also on such matters as the ownership of automobiles and household equipment, including radios, pianos, mechanical refrigerators, and vacuum cleaners. In addition account was taken of transactions during the report year that increased or decreased the family assets or liabilities.⁸

Expenditure data covering the year 1935-36 were collected from 1,588 white families and 869 Negro families in Atlanta, and from 1,407 white and 620 Negro families in the middle-sized cities, making a

⁵ The report year covered a 12-month period ending not earlier than December 31, 1935, and not later than November 30, 1936. The bulk of the schedules pertained to a year ending before July 1, 1936.

⁶ Incomes in Columbia averaged slightly higher than those in Atlanta, since half of the families reported incomes in excess of \$1,050, while in Mobile the midpoint in the distribution of families by income was \$725. (See vol. I.)

⁷ Since separate samples were taken for the two racial groups, and since the eligibility requirements operated to eliminate families that in general occupied a less favorable economic position than did non-relief native born complete families, the expenditure data have not been used to represent the spending pattern of the "average" family in the cities covered. Instead, the purpose of the Study is to show how families of the kinds selected for study apportion their expenditures, and how such apportionment is influenced by the income status, occupational classification, and size and composition of the family.

⁸ See glossary, appendix B, for definitions of the various categories of expenditure and the items included under each.

total of 4,484 schedules for this region.⁹ These data show that as family income rose the amount spent for each important group of consumption goods and services also increased. Expenditures for the different groups of items did not, however, increase with equal rapidity over the income scale.¹⁰ Thus, for example, expenditures for transportation increased more rapidly than income, at least up to the \$2,000 level, while those for food and home maintenance, although much greater at all economic levels than transportation expenditures, increased much less, relatively, and so represented a declining proportion of the total in successive income classes.

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

ATLANTA: WHITE FAMILIES

Income class	Average ad-justed income	Percentage of adjusted income represented by 2—								Net surplus or deficit ⁸
		Money value of current family living								
		Total	Food ³	Home main-tenance ⁴	Cloth-ing and per-sonal care	Trans-porta-tion ⁵	Medi-cal care	Con-tributions and per-sonal taxes ⁶	Other items ⁷	
\$500-\$749	\$650	104.0	47.4	35.2	9.7	2.5	1.8	1.4	6.0	⁹ 3.1
\$750-\$999	901	110.5	41.8	37.6	12.1	5.0	4.4	2.4	7.2	⁹ 9.0
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,150	106.3	35.8	36.5	12.9	9.1	3.0	2.4	6.6	⁹ 5.0
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,394	101.9	33.0	34.2	12.1	8.3	4.6	3.2	6.5	⁹ 1.6
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,617	101.4	31.0	34.8	11.6	9.0	4.8	2.7	7.5	⁹ 0.7
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,876	101.3	30.0	34.1	12.0	10.2	4.7	3.7	6.6	⁹ .1
\$2,000-\$2,249	2,114	97.8	28.0	31.6	11.9	10.8	5.0	3.5	7.0	2.9
\$2,250-\$2,499	2,396	96.3	26.4	31.2	12.2	10.7	5.1	4.0	6.7	4.3
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,736	92.1	25.8	29.3	11.7	9.1	6.0	4.3	5.9	8.2
\$3,000-\$3,499	3,238	90.2	23.7	30.7	10.9	9.5	4.2	4.7	6.5	10.4
\$3,500-\$3,999	3,731	89.9	22.1	30.2	11.4	10.3	4.5	5.1	6.3	10.7
\$4,000-\$4,999	4,518	83.8	19.6	27.9	11.3	9.3	4.5	5.0	6.2	15.8
\$5,000-\$7,499	5,946	83.4	17.7	26.6	10.3	10.5	5.7	6.1	6.5	16.3
\$7,500 and over	11,483	65.5	12.9	20.4	7.7	6.0	6.6	7.6	5.3	34.2

See footnotes at end of table.

⁹ Each of these four groups of families constituted a sample composed as nearly as possible of the same number of families in each income class, within each family type and each occupational group. Since this method, by design, failed to preserve the proportions of the several groups that were found in the population of families eligible for the expenditure schedule, it was necessary to use the proportions obtaining in the eligible sample as weights for all averages that represented combinations of occupational groups, of family types, or of income classes. See appendix A for a description of the method of sampling.

¹⁰ While the present study represents an investigation of differences in expenditure patterns of families at different income levels, it provides inferential though not direct evidence on how any given group of families would alter the apportionment of their spending if their incomes were raised or lowered. Thus, it is convenient to express differences in expenditures among families at different economic levels as "relative changes with income." The relative increase over the income range in the outlay for a given category provides an indication of the "elasticity" of expenditures for that category. Elasticity may be measured in terms of the percentage increase over a given income range in average outlay for the category (as in ch. IX), or it may be indicated by a comparison of the increase in average expenditures for the category in question with the increase in income or in total expenditures. Since the expenditure base has generally been used in the distribution of family expenditures, it has been convenient throughout the greater part of the report to speak of expenditures for specific groups of items as being relatively elastic or inelastic, according to whether amounts spent constituted an increasing or decreasing proportion of total expenditures. It will be apparent from tables 1, 2, and 3 that the elasticity of any category is much lower when computed in relation to income rather than to expenditures, because of the influence of deficits at the lower economic levels, and of savings in the upper portion of the income scale.

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

Income class	Average ad-justed income	Percentage of adjusted income represented by—								Net sur- plus or deficit
		Money value of current family living								
		Total	Food	Home main-tenance	Cloth- ing and per-sonal care	Trans- portation	Medi- cal care	Con- tributions and per-sonal taxes	Other items	
\$250-\$499	\$469	129.9	52.7	48.8	13.0	3.2	5.3	1.1	5.8	⁹ 28.2
\$500-\$749	658	109.6	45.1	38.5	11.0	2.1	5.3	1.4	6.2	⁹ 7.3
\$750-\$999	913	103.2	38.4	35.3	10.2	5.8	4.7	1.9	6.9	⁹ 1.5
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,140	102.0	34.9	35.6	11.2	6.1	4.8	2.2	7.2	⁹ 1.4
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,379	100.3	33.1	35.4	11.0	7.0	4.8	2.8	6.2	.4
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,635	99.1	32.4	34.4	11.1	7.0	4.6	3.1	6.5	1.3
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,881	98.4	29.2	34.1	10.8	9.5	4.8	3.2	6.8	1.9
\$2,000-\$2,249	2,145	96.7	27.8	32.9	11.6	9.3	4.4	4.0	6.7	4.0
\$2,250-\$2,499	2,379	91.1	24.9	31.3	10.6	8.6	4.6	4.4	6.7	8.9
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,750	92.4	23.5	33.1	11.1	10.0	3.3	4.7	6.7	7.7
\$3,000-\$3,499	3,245	86.9	21.3	30.4	10.6	10.0	3.5	4.4	6.7	13.9
\$3,500-\$3,999	3,746	84.1	19.2	29.8	10.0	9.1	4.1	6.0	5.9	16.0
\$4,000-\$4,999	4,411	84.4	19.1	28.9	9.9	9.9	3.3	6.5	6.8	16.2
\$5,000 and over	7,473	71.5	13.6	25.3	9.2	7.0	2.7	7.8	5.9	28.7

ATLANTA: NEGRO FAMILIES

Under \$250	\$236	143.2	55.9	65.7	6.8	1.7	8.1	0.8	4.2	⁹ 41.5
\$250-\$499	437	109.6	45.1	41.8	8.7	2.1	4.3	2.1	5.5	⁹ 7.3
\$500-\$749	667	101.2	39.0	33.5	11.0	4.0	5.4	2.5	5.8	.3
\$750-\$999	917	97.5	33.9	30.3	12.8	5.8	5.5	3.4	5.8	2.9
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,185	96.1	31.2	29.8	13.4	7.6	4.7	3.5	5.9	5.0
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,409	94.1	26.8	29.8	14.0	8.2	5.0	4.3	6.0	6.2
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,677	92.5	26.0	28.5	14.3	8.5	5.2	3.1	6.9	8.3
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,914	87.0	22.7	26.7	13.5	9.8	4.9	3.3	6.1	13.9
\$2,000-\$2,249	2,147	85.9	23.9	27.3	11.4	9.4	3.5	4.2	6.2	14.0
\$2,250-\$2,499	2,374	82.6	21.6	27.2	11.3	7.3	3.5	4.3	7.4	17.7
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,711	75.0	18.6	24.2	12.7	4.9	4.4	4.3	5.9	25.6
\$3,000-\$3,499	3,323	74.5	17.1	23.2	13.1	8.0	3.2	3.8	6.1	24.4
\$3,500-\$3,999	3,929	73.2	14.5	17.5	12.3	13.3	6.8	1.9	6.9	25.7
\$4,000 and over	5,447	71.9	14.0	18.9	12.4	11.5	1.9	5.1	8.1	27.7

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: NEGRO FAMILIES

Under \$250	\$238	115.1	51.7	50.8	5.9	3.4	0.8	2.5	⁹ 14.3	
\$250-\$499	403	101.4	41.6	37.7	9.9	0.5	5.5	2.0	4.2	⁹ 1.2
\$500-\$749	624	98.2	37.1	30.4	12.7	2.9	6.4	2.9	5.8	1.9
\$750-\$999	875	96.1	34.2	28.6	14.1	2.6	5.9	4.2	6.5	3.4
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,131	96.6	31.1	30.0	13.8	5.2	5.8	4.2	6.5	3.4
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,428	98.7	29.9	25.4	15.2	8.9	6.5	3.6	9.2	1.1
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,628	93.3	25.9	26.5	12.5	11.4	5.3	6.4	5.3	7.6
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,893	84.8	26.7	27.5	11.3	4.6	4.6	2.9	7.2	13.9
\$2,000-\$2,249	2,158	76.8	22.1	21.4	10.3	6.0	4.2	7.0	5.8	21.8
\$2,250-\$2,499	2,384	88.3	19.7	23.6	11.5	11.6	4.1	6.3	6.5	11.7
\$2,500 and over	3,170	68.0	18.6	21.7	12.7	2.6	5.0	3.9	3.5	34.0

¹ The adjusted family income figures used in this table represents total family income as used in the income classification (money income plus the value of housing received without money expense), and in addition the value of food and fuel obtained without money expense.

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

³ Includes expenditures for food and the value of food obtained without money expense.

⁴ Includes expenditures for housing, household operation, and furnishings and equipment, and the value of housing and fuel obtained without money expense.

⁵ Includes expenditures for automobile purchase and operation, and other transportation.

⁶ Excludes sales taxes, which were included in the expense for the items to which they applied; automobile taxes, which were included in automobile operation expense; taxes on owned homes, included in housing expense; and taxes on other real estate, which were deducted from the gross income from such property.

⁷ Includes expenditures for recreation, reading, education, tobacco, and miscellaneous items.

⁸ Net surplus represents the excess of average money income over average current money expenditures. See ch. II.

⁹ Deficit.

The urgency of the demand for food and home maintenance is so great that among the low income groups these two categories together absorbed all but a small proportion of current income. (See table 1.) In fact, among the lowest income class covered in each group average current income was insufficient to cover average expenditures for food and home maintenance alone.¹¹ Average net deficits declined as income rose, but the point at which current income balanced current expenditures came at a much lower level among the white group. Among Negroes in Atlanta receiving incomes of \$750 to \$1,000, aggregate savings exceeded aggregate deficits, but among white families in the same city that balance was not achieved until the \$2,000 to \$2,250 level was reached.

When the other categories of current expense are also considered as a proportion of current income, it appears that each received an increasing proportion of the total up to a certain point in the income scale. After that point, which varied for the several categories, all of them except contributions and personal taxes registered more or less relative decline, giving way to the increased proportion going to savings. Medical care is the only group for which the expenditure pattern is not clearly defined in relation to income. The wide variation from income level to income level in the proportion of income going to medical services and supplies testifies to the emergency character of the great bulk of such expenditures.

The level at which a family lives in any given year depends not only on its current income, its past savings, and its credit standing, but also upon goods and services received without money expense. The most important of these nonmoney items for most families is the unpaid services of the housewife, but it is so difficult to arrive at a satisfactory method of evaluating such services that this factor of income was not included in the present study. It was possible, however, to obtain data on the value of the housing received by home owners without money expense in the year of the survey, of housing received as gift or pay, and of food and fuel received without money expense. The data given in table 1 include all these nonmoney items in the figure given for total income, and in the appropriate categories under the heading "Money value of current family living,"¹² as a percentage of total income. It is of interest, however, to follow average consumption patterns at successive income levels without regard to the source of the funds used, and without regard to savings. The

¹¹ Expenditures for current living include the value of all goods and services secured through unpaid bills or loans, as well as cash expenditures. (See glossary, appendix B, for definition of expenditures.)

¹² Throughout the bulletin the term "expenditures" is used to include both money expenditures and the estimated money value of certain items obtained without money outlay during the year. The term "total expenditures for current living" and "money value of current family living" are thus synonymous, and will be used interchangeably. Since nonmoney items of consumption have been recorded only for housing, fuel, and food, money expenditures for all other categories represent the only measure of family spending for those categories.

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

Income class	Average total value of family living ¹	Percentage of money value of current family living ²						
		Food	Home maintenance	Clothing and personal care	Transportation	Medical care	Contributions and personal taxes	Other items
\$500-\$749	\$676	45.5	33.9	9.3	2.4	1.8	1.3	5.8
\$750-\$999	996	37.8	34.1	10.9	4.5	4.0	2.2	6.5
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,222	33.6	34.3	12.1	8.6	2.9	2.3	6.2
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,420	32.5	33.6	11.8	8.2	4.5	3.1	6.3
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,639	30.6	34.3	11.5	8.8	4.7	2.7	7.4
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,901	29.6	33.7	11.8	10.1	4.7	3.6	6.5
\$2,000-\$2,249	2,068	28.6	32.4	12.2	11.0	5.1	3.6	7.1
\$2,250-\$2,499	2,307	27.4	32.5	12.7	11.1	5.3	4.1	6.9
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,519	28.0	31.9	12.7	9.9	6.5	4.6	6.4
\$3,000-\$3,499	2,920	26.3	34.0	12.1	10.5	4.6	5.2	7.3
\$3,500-\$3,999	3,356	24.6	33.5	12.7	11.5	5.0	5.7	7.0
\$4,000-\$4,999	3,755	23.5	33.4	13.4	11.1	5.3	5.9	7.4
\$5,000-\$7,499	4,959	21.3	31.8	12.4	12.5	6.9	7.3	7.8
\$7,500 and over	7,530	19.7	31.0	11.7	7.7	10.1	11.7	8.1

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: WHITE FAMILIES								
Income class	Average total value of family living	Food	Home maintenance	Clothing and personal care	Transportation	Medical care	Contributions and personal taxes	Other items
\$250-\$499	\$609	40.6	37.6	10.0	2.5	4.1	0.8	4.4
\$500-\$749	721	41.2	35.1	10.0	1.9	4.9	1.2	5.7
\$750-\$999	943	37.2	34.2	9.9	5.6	4.6	1.8	6.7
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,163	34.2	34.9	11.0	5.9	4.7	2.2	7.1
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,383	33.1	35.3	11.0	6.9	4.8	2.7	6.2
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,622	32.7	34.7	11.2	7.1	4.6	3.1	6.6
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,850	29.7	34.7	11.0	9.7	4.8	3.2	6.9
\$2,000-\$2,249	2,073	28.7	34.0	12.0	9.7	4.5	4.2	6.9
\$2,250-\$2,499	2,167	27.3	34.3	11.7	9.4	5.1	4.8	7.4
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,541	25.4	35.8	12.0	10.8	3.6	5.1	7.3
\$3,000-\$3,499	2,819	24.5	35.0	12.2	11.5	4.1	5.0	7.7
\$3,500-\$3,999	3,148	22.8	35.4	11.9	10.8	4.9	7.2	7.0
\$4,000-\$4,999	3,725	22.7	34.2	11.7	11.7	4.0	7.7	8.0
\$5,000 and over	5,342	19.1	35.3	12.8	9.8	3.8	11.0	8.2

ATLANTA: NEGRO FAMILIES								
Income class	Average total value of family living	Food	Home maintenance	Clothing and personal care	Transportation	Medical care	Contributions and personal taxes	Other items
Under \$250	\$338	39.0	45.9	4.7	1.2	5.6	0.6	3.0
\$250-\$499	479	41.1	38.2	7.9	1.9	4.0	1.9	5.0
\$500-\$749	675	38.5	33.1	10.8	4.0	5.3	2.5	5.8
\$750-\$999	894	34.8	31.1	13.2	5.9	5.6	3.5	5.9
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,139	32.4	31.0	14.0	7.9	4.9	3.7	6.1
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,326	28.5	31.7	14.9	8.7	5.3	4.5	6.4
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,552	28.1	30.8	15.5	9.1	5.7	3.4	7.4
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,665	26.2	30.7	15.5	11.2	5.6	3.8	7.0
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,845	27.9	31.8	13.2	10.9	4.1	4.9	7.2
\$2,250-\$2,499	1,960	26.2	32.9	13.7	8.9	4.2	5.2	8.9
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,033	24.8	32.3	16.9	6.6	5.8	5.7	7.9
\$3,000-\$3,499	2,474	23.0	31.2	17.5	10.8	4.2	5.1	8.2
\$3,500-\$3,999	2,876	19.8	23.9	16.9	18.2	9.2	2.6	9.4
\$4,000 and over	3,914	19.4	26.4	17.2	16.0	2.7	7.1	11.2

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: NEGRO FAMILIES								
Income class	Average total value of family living	Food	Home maintenance	Clothing and personal care	Transportation	Medical care	Contributions and personal taxes	Other items
Under \$250	\$274	44.9	44.2	5.1	0	2.9	0.7	2.2
\$250-\$499	409	41.1	37.1	9.8	5	5.4	1.9	4.2
\$500-\$749	613	37.9	31.0	12.9	2.9	6.5	2.9	5.9
\$750-\$999	841	35.6	29.7	14.6	2.7	6.2	4.4	6.8
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,092	32.2	31.0	14.3	5.4	6.0	4.4	6.7
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,410	30.2	25.7	15.4	9.0	6.6	3.7	9.4
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,518	27.7	28.4	13.4	12.2	5.7	6.9	5.7
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,606	31.4	32.4	13.3	5.5	5.5	3.4	8.5
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,659	28.7	27.8	13.4	7.8	5.5	9.2	7.6
\$2,250-\$2,499	2,105	22.3	32.3	13.0	13.2	4.7	7.1	7.4
\$2,500 and over	2,133	27.2	32.2	18.2	3.7	7.6	5.9	5.2

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for definition of money value of current family living.² See table 1, footnotes 3-7, for definition of categories included in the money value of current family living.

distribution given in table 2 shows expenditures for the major categories as a percentage of total expenditures for current living and makes clear the changes in emphasis that follow changes in income status.

At the lower income levels, food, most urgent of the essentials of living, absorbed a larger proportion of total expenditures than any other category.¹³ Food and home maintenance (housing, household operation, and furnishings and equipment combined) accounted for more than three-fourths of total expenditures among white families with incomes under \$750 and among Negroes below the \$500 level. The urgency of these items resulted in very small allowances at such levels for other goods and services. With increases in income the amounts spent for food and home maintenance also increased, but other family wants gained a more important position, relatively, so that the proportion of total outlay going for food and home maintenance declined. Even in the highest income classes, however, these two categories accounted for half, or almost half, of aggregate expenditures.

Expenditures for clothing and personal care generally took the third largest share of total expenditures. Unlike the food and home maintenance categories, this group increased in relative importance in the total expenditure pattern as well as in absolute amount as income rose. This rise in relative importance of clothing and personal care was quite moderate among white families, but among Negroes such expenditures increased greatly as a proportion of total outlay between the lower and upper ends of the income scale.

Although the ownership of an automobile cannot be regarded as essential for families living in urban communities, at least half of the families above the \$1,500 income level in both racial groups were car owners and among white families at least one in eight reported ownership even at the bottom of the income scale. Thus, transportation expenditures are predominantly expenditures for purchase and operation of automobiles at almost all income levels above the lowest. The rapid growth within a generation in automobile expenditures to rank among the major categories in the family budget probably represents a more striking change in spending habits than has ever before occurred in an equal period of time.

At virtually all income levels in these Southeastern cities outlay for medical care averaged between 4 and 6 percent of aggregate expenditures, with no consistent tendency toward either increase or decrease in relative importance over the income range. Average amounts spent rose in successive income classes, although rather irregularly. There were very wide variations in the amounts spent

¹³ Except among Atlanta Negro families with incomes under \$250. In this group, expenditures for home maintenance exceeded those for food.

among families in the same income class, with some families reporting no outlay, and a few reporting medical bills of several hundred dollars.

The category designated as contributions and personal taxes in the present study differs in character somewhat from other groups of expenditure items. Insofar as gifts made to persons outside the economic family are balanced by gifts received, such expenditures constitute a part of direct family consumption. Sums spent for items such as money contributions toward the support of individuals or institutions, and personal taxes, represent aspects of family spending that are less directly related to goods and services consumed than are most other expenditures. Nevertheless, for taxes and contributions to religious organizations, at least, the families making such expenditures receive returns in a variety of forms that constitute important elements in their pattern of living.

Expenditures for contributions and personal taxes were more elastic than those for any of the other categories of consumption, rising, for white families, from 1 percent of total expenditures at the lowest income level studied to 11 percent of that total at the top of the income scale. At most income levels donations to church and other religious organizations were the largest item, particularly among Negro families. The taxes included in this category were quite small at all but the highest income levels studied, since they comprise only income, personal property, and poll taxes.¹⁴

Expenditures for recreation, tobacco, reading, education, and miscellaneous items have been grouped in tables 1, 2, and 3 under the heading "other items." Among these, recreation was the largest at most income levels. Outlay for goods and services included in recreation increased not only in average amounts but as a proportion of the total. Admissions to motion pictures were generally the largest single item in this category. Tobacco accounted for between 1 and 3 percent of expenditures for current living at all income levels, with a slight tendency toward decline in relative importance in the upper part of the income scale. Expenditures for reading, comprising chiefly newspapers, were small, amounting to only about 1 percent of total expenditures throughout the income range. Expenditures for education were even smaller than those for reading except in the upper part of the income scale, and accounted for less than 2 percent of aggregate outlay save among Negro families with incomes above \$1,250.

In present-day urban communities average family expenditures in money are (table 3) very similar to average total family expenditures (i. e., value of current living) presented in table 2. The value of housing obtained without money expense in the report year was generally the largest nonmoney item in family living, although at some income

¹⁴ See glossary, appendix B, for a statement of the expenditure categories in which other taxes were entered.

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

ATLANTA: WHITE FAMILIES

Income class	Average total money expenditures ¹	Percentage of money expenditures						Other items ⁵
		Food	Home maintenance ²	Clothing and personal care	Transportation ³	Medical care	Contributions and personal taxes ⁴	
\$500-\$749	\$666	45.5	33.6	9.4	2.4	1.8	1.4	5.9
\$750-\$999	978	37.6	33.7	11.1	4.6	4.1	2.2	6.7
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,179	32.9	33.8	12.5	8.9	3.0	2.4	6.5
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,381	32.4	32.7	12.2	8.4	4.6	3.2	6.5
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,581	31.1	32.5	11.9	9.1	4.9	2.8	7.7
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,836	29.9	32.1	12.2	10.4	4.8	3.8	6.8
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,997	29.4	30.2	12.7	11.4	5.3	3.7	7.3
\$2,250-\$2,499	2,217	27.6	30.5	13.3	11.6	5.5	4.3	7.2
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,387	28.7	29.1	13.3	10.5	6.8	4.9	6.7
\$3,000-\$3,499	2,797	26.9	31.6	12.6	10.9	4.8	5.5	7.7
\$3,500-\$3,999	3,170	25.3	30.4	13.4	12.2	5.3	6.0	7.4
\$4,000-\$4,999	3,567	23.7	30.5	14.2	11.8	5.7	6.3	7.8
\$5,000-\$7,499	4,649	22.0	28.2	13.2	13.3	7.3	7.8	8.2
\$7,500 and over	6,922	20.9	25.4	12.8	8.4	11.0	12.7	8.8

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: WHITE FAMILIES

\$250-\$499	\$561	39.7	36.6	10.9	2.7	4.4	0.9	4.8
\$500-\$749	670	40.2	34.4	10.8	2.0	5.3	1.3	6.0
\$750-\$999	891	36.8	33.0	10.5	6.0	4.8	1.9	7.0
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,117	34.3	33.7	11.4	6.2	4.9	2.2	7.3
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,306	33.2	33.4	11.6	7.4	5.1	2.9	6.4
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,525	33.3	32.0	11.9	7.5	4.9	3.3	7.1
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,767	30.3	32.4	11.5	10.1	5.1	3.4	7.2
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,972	29.5	31.2	12.6	10.2	4.8	4.4	7.3
\$2,250-\$2,499	2,047	28.4	31.0	12.4	10.0	5.3	5.1	7.8
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,387	26.4	32.2	12.8	11.6	3.8	5.5	7.7
\$3,000-\$3,499	2,643	25.8	31.0	13.1	12.2	4.3	5.3	8.3
\$3,500-\$3,999	2,967	23.8	31.9	12.5	11.6	5.2	7.6	7.4
\$4,000-\$4,999	3,500	23.2	31.0	12.5	12.4	4.2	8.2	8.5
\$5,000 and over	4,952	20.1	30.7	13.9	10.5	4.1	11.9	8.8

ATLANTA: NEGRO FAMILIES

Under \$250	\$279	36.2	45.6	5.7	1.4	6.8	0.7	3.6
\$250-\$499	420	36.8	39.8	9.0	2.1	4.5	2.1	5.7
\$500-\$749	631	36.2	33.4	11.5	4.3	5.7	2.7	6.2
\$750-\$999	812	32.0	30.4	14.6	6.5	6.2	3.8	6.8
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,018	29.8	29.3	15.6	8.9	5.5	4.1	6.8
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,206	27.5	28.7	16.3	9.6	6.8	5.0	7.1
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,434	28.6	27.0	16.9	9.8	6.1	3.6	8.0
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,617	25.6	29.9	15.9	11.6	5.8	3.9	7.3
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,716	29.5	27.1	14.2	11.7	4.4	5.3	7.8
\$2,250-\$2,499	1,823	27.6	28.3	14.7	9.6	4.5	5.6	9.7
\$2,500-\$2,999	1,856	26.7	26.3	18.5	7.3	6.4	6.2	8.6
\$3,000-\$3,499	2,358	23.9	28.1	18.4	11.2	4.4	5.3	8.7
\$3,500-\$3,999	2,731	18.0	22.6	17.8	19.1	9.7	2.8	10.0
\$4,000 and over	3,597	19.6	21.4	18.7	17.4	2.9	7.8	12.2

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: NEGRO FAMILIES

Under \$250	\$214	38.2	47.5	6.5	0.2	3.7	0.9	3.0
\$250-\$499	376	40.1	36.1	10.6	7	5.8	2.1	4.6
\$500-\$749	580	37.8	29.3	13.6	3.1	6.9	3.1	6.2
\$750-\$999	783	35.0	27.7	15.7	3.0	6.6	4.7	7.3
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,001	33.2	26.6	15.6	5.9	6.6	4.8	7.3
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,270	30.2	20.9	17.1	10.0	7.3	4.1	10.4
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,418	28.8	24.2	14.4	13.0	6.1	7.4	6.1
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,623	31.1	33.1	13.1	5.4	5.3	3.4	8.6
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,554	29.9	23.7	14.3	8.3	5.8	9.8	8.2
\$2,250-\$2,499	1,876	24.4	24.7	14.6	14.8	5.2	8.0	8.3
\$2,500 and over	2,050	27.4	30.4	18.9	3.8	7.9	6.1	5.5

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for the definition of expenditures used in this study.² Includes expenditures for housing, household operation, and furnishings and equipment.³ Includes expenditures for automobile purchase and operation, and other transportation.⁴ Excludes sales taxes, which were included in the expense for the items to which they applied; automobile taxes, which were included in automobile operation expense; taxes on owned homes, included in housing expense; and taxes on other real property, which were deducted from the gross income from such property.⁵ Includes expenditures for recreation, tobacco, reading, education, and other items.

levels, particularly among the Negroes, the value of free food was also substantial. Hence, only these two categories represented larger proportions of the total current expenditures than of total money expenditures in any part of the income range. The difference between money expenditures for consumption goods and the total money value of goods consumed average above \$200 among Atlanta white families with incomes of \$4,000 and over, but less than \$20 among those with incomes under \$1,000.

The ensuing report will attempt to indicate in greater detail the answers to questions toward which the investigation was directed. For example: At succeeding income levels, which categories of expenditure increase most regularly and which most irregularly? How do these changes in expenditures vary as between smaller and larger, or younger and older families? Between wage-earner and professional groups? At what income level do families enter the market or withdraw therefrom, for particular kinds of goods and services? Which are relatively urgent items in the family budget, which assume the behavior of luxuries? It is hoped that consideration given to questions like these may have a bearing on such problems as the establishment of wage levels; the development of family budgets; estimates of national consumption; the relative taxability of successive income strata; the effectiveness of current marketing programs; and, in the large, the problem of keeping production in balance with consumption.

Chapter II

The Family Balance Sheet

The balance sheet for families studied in the Southeast communities may be presented by comparing money income with money expenditures for current living. Such a balance sheet, calculated for groups at successive income levels, measures the changing relationship between income and consumption along the income scale, and brings to light the prevalence among low income groups of deficit financing and, in the upper income groups, of surpluses that account for substantial proportions of income.

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

WHITE FAMILIES				
Income class	Atlanta		Middle-sized cities	
	Money income	Money expenditures for family living	Money income	Money expenditures for family living
\$250-\$499	(2)	(2)	\$421	\$561
\$500-\$749	\$640	\$666	607	670
\$750-\$999	883	978	861	891
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,107	1,179	1,094	1,117
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,355	1,381	1,302	1,306
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,559	1,581	1,538	1,525
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,811	1,836	1,798	1,767
\$2,000-\$2,249	2,043	1,997	2,044	1,972
\$2,250-\$2,499	2,306	2,217	2,259	2,047
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,604	2,387	2,596	2,387
\$3,000-\$3,499	3,115	2,797	3,069	2,643
\$3,500-\$3,999	3,545	3,170	3,565	2,967
\$4,000-\$4,999	4,300	3,567	4,186	3,500
\$5,000-\$7,499	5,636	4,649	³ 7,083	³ 4,952
\$7,500 and over	10,875	6,922	(2)	(2)

NEGRO FAMILIES				
Under \$250	\$177	\$279	\$178	\$214
\$250-\$499	378	420	370	376
\$500-\$749	623	631	591	580
\$750-\$999	835	812	817	783
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,064	1,018	1,040	1,001
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,289	1,206	1,288	1,270
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,559	1,454	1,528	1,418
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,866	1,617	1,910	1,623
\$2,000-\$2,249	2,018	1,716	2,053	1,654
\$2,250-\$2,499	2,237	1,823	2,155	1,876
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,534	1,856	⁴ 3,087	⁴ 2,050
\$3,000-\$3,499	3,207	2,358	(4)	(4)
\$3,500-\$3,999	3,784	2,781	(4)	(4)
\$4,000 and over	5,130	3,597	(4)	(4)

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

² No expenditure schedules taken for families at this income level.

³ Data for families with incomes of \$5,000 and over were combined.

⁴ Data for families with incomes of \$2,500 and over were combined.

Among Negro families spending exceeded income only below the \$750 level in Atlanta and the \$500 level in Mobile-Columbia. Among white families, however, average money expenditures exceeded average money income in each income class up to \$2,000 in Atlanta, and \$1,500 in the middle-sized cities. To make up the difference, which was quite substantial at the lowest levels, particularly among white families, savings were depleted, money was borrowed, or goods were bought on credit. In the income groups whose average income exceeded average expenditures, this favorable balance grew rapidly with income, amounting to nearly \$4,000, or over one-third of money income, for Atlanta white families in the highest income group covered. (See table 4.)

Current income and family resources.—Over an extended period of time, most families may be expected to strike a balance between their incomes and their expenditures plus savings. This does not mean, however, that in any given year a family will match current expenditures with current income. Older families may be living on the capital as well as the income of past accumulations. A young head of family may assume obligations for durable goods, such as furniture, that cannot be met out of his income for the year. Families of business and professional workers may maintain a fairly constant level of living in spite of year to year variations in income, with the result that deficits are incurred in some years and surpluses are achieved in others. A large emergency expense for medical care may make it necessary to retrench on savings or go into debt. Ordinarily, families in the lower part of the income scale will not be in a position to buy a gas range or an electric refrigerator for cash, and often not out of available savings. Hence, in any particular year, it is to be expected that part of the families will increase their liabilities in order to improve their level of living, while others are keeping well within their incomes, and perhaps reducing their obligations on the previous year's commitments.

It should be noted in this connection that the year covered by the Study of Consumer Purchases (1935-36) was not a "normal" one for a substantial proportion of the families. Incomes of many of them had not regained predepression levels, even though business conditions generally were improving and employment increasing. It is quite probable that some families, after restricted buying for several years, were beginning to incur obligations beyond current incomes, predicated upon the hope of steady employment and future increases in income. Thus, the net deficit for a family or a group of families in the period of the Study may not reflect a chronic tendency to live beyond income, but rather an optimistic outlook in 1935-36 regarding future income. Some evidence on this point is supplied by the data on net installment obligations for Atlanta families, presented in

chapter VIII, which show that the average amounts due on installment purchases at the end of the year were greater than those with which the year began.

Had the Study of Consumer Purchases been conducted at another stage in the business cycle, the surplus and deficit record would perhaps have been different in some important respects. At some later date family balance sheets may be studied for a number of successive years, to determine the regularity with which families balance net increases in assets against net increases in liabilities. Meanwhile, an examination of the surpluses and deficits for the year 1935-36 shows that, in the Southeast, as in other regions studied, there were occasional families with strikingly unbalanced budgets for the year. These cases are apt to distort the averages for the group, but such instances of random fluctuations in the sample do not as a rule obscure the general relationships indicated by the data.

Surplus and deficit by income levels.—The figures presented in table 4 on money income and expenditures for current living represent averages for the entire group of families in the specified income classes. At each income level, however, there were some families that showed a net surplus for the year, and, among the white families, some that reported a deficit. (See table 5.)¹ In most income groups there were likewise a few families that came out even for the year, and reported neither surplus nor deficit.

Among the white families fewer than half of all those with incomes below \$1,000 in Atlanta and \$750 in the middle-sized cities reported a surplus for the year. At the other end of the income scale, approximately 90 percent of those with incomes of \$4,000 and over in Atlanta, and \$3,000 or more in Mobile-Columbia, kept money expenditures below money income. Among those families at the lower part of the income scale that showed a surplus, the average amount per family was less than \$100 up to the \$1,250 income level. Such averages increased rather steadily with income, however, reaching \$500 at the \$3,000 income level in both Atlanta and the middle-sized cities, and well over \$1,000 for the few families at the top of the income scale.

¹ The average surpluses and deficits shown in table 5 are compiled from detailed reports of changes in assets and changes in liabilities. These detailed reports were treated as part of the record of money disbursements and money receipts to determine whether the total reported money disbursements balanced with the total reported money receipts. As used in the present study, the term "disbursements" includes money expenditures for current living and amounts spent to increase assets or decrease liabilities, while receipts include money income and funds used for family living which were obtained through decreasing assets or increasing liabilities. A schedule was accepted if money receipts and money disbursements agreed within 5.5 percent. It follows from this method that the difference between average money income and average money expenditures shown in table 4 will not agree precisely with the average surplus or deficit for all families shown in the last column of table 5. (See discussion of balancing difference in glossary.)

At most income levels in each city unit, among both the white and Negro families, the net balancing difference was negative, by amounts that rarely exceeded \$20 in any income class. No attempt was made to force a balance. It would have been impossible to account precisely for these minor discrepancies without unduly prolonging the field interviews. They may have resulted from incorrect estimates of income, expenditures, savings, or deficits. In any event the average differences were too small to be significant.

TABLE 5.—Average net surplus and deficit

ATLANTA: WHITE FAMILIES

Income class	Families having surplus ¹		Families having deficit ¹		Average net surplus or deficit (—)	
	Percentage	Average amount	Percentage	Average amount	Amount ²	Percentage of money income
\$500-\$749.....	62	\$40	38	\$118	—\$20	³ 3
\$750-\$999.....	41	76	58	192	—81	³ 9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	51	84	45	225	—58	³ 5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	52	113	47	173	—23	³ 2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	56	142	42	217	—11	³ 1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	63	165	37	230		(*)
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	65	241	34	281	60	³ 3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	60	363	40	295	102	³ 4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	75	381	24	278	221	³ 8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	82	502	18	402	336	³ 11
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	78	636	22	465	399	³ 11
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	90	835	10	398	714	³ 17
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	90	1,257	10	1,750	968	³ 17
\$7,500 and over.....	96	4,157	4	1,405	3,923	³ 36

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: WHITE FAMILIES

\$250-\$499.....	15	\$27	72	\$190	—\$132	³ 31
\$500-\$749.....	42	38	51	125	—48	³ 8
\$750-\$999.....	57	55	36	126	—14	³ 2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	59	80	34	187	—16	³ 1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	61	120	35	197	5	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	62	156	33	230	22	³ 1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	66	190	32	285	35	³ 2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	68	239	27	281	86	³ 4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	82	321	18	261	213	³ 9
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	76	391	22	379	214	³ 8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	94	505	6	333	452	³ 15
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	89	692	9	172	600	³ 17
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	81	994	19	453	716	³ 17
\$5,000 and over.....	90	2,512	10	1,191	2,144	³ 30

ATLANTA: NEGRO FAMILIES

Under \$250.....	29	\$10	67	\$148	—\$97	³ 55
\$250-\$499.....	50	20	41	102	—32	³ 8
\$500-\$749.....	63	32	32	69	2	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	69	71	29	77	27	³ 3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	81	98	19	105	59	³ 6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	85	127	15	142	87	³ 7
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	76	255	17	321	140	³ 9
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	84	378	16	333	267	³ 14
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	86	383	14	189	301	³ 15
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	90	476	10	80	420	³ 19
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	94	756	6	339	695	³ 27
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	100	810	—	—	810	³ 25
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	100	1,008	—	—	1,008	³ 27
\$4,000 and over.....	100	1,509	—	—	1,509	³ 29

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: NEGRO FAMILIES

Under \$250.....	27	\$11	57	\$65	—\$34	³ —19
\$250-\$499.....	49	18	24	59	—5	³ —1
\$500-\$749.....	60	40	23	52	12	³ 2
\$750-\$999.....	78	67	14	162	30	³ 4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	79	88	20	138	39	³ 4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	72	148	24	381	16	³ 1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	86	254	14	664	123	³ 5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	93	328	7	577	264	³ 14
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	100	470	—	—	470	³ 23
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	81	359	19	63	279	³ 13
\$2,500 and over.....	100	1,109	—	—	1,109	³ 36

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

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

³ Deficit.

* Less than 1 percent.

For the families that incurred a deficit, on the other hand, the average amount per family was well over \$100 in every income group. This figure also increased with income, although less consistently than did surpluses. At the top of the income scale average deficits among white families going "into the red" were over \$1,000.

When these surpluses and deficits are combined to give a net figure for all families at each income level at the lower end of the income scale, the more numerous and more sizable deficits outweigh the surpluses. The net figure is thus an average deficit for all white families with incomes under \$2,000 in Atlanta, and under \$1,250 in the middle-sized cities.

Among Negro families, as suggested by the figures in table 4, a relatively large percentage reported surpluses, even in the low income groups. Among those receiving less than \$250, over one-fourth managed to keep current money expenditures below current money income, while above the \$1,000 level in Atlanta at least four out of five ended the year with a surplus, and above \$3,000 every Atlanta Negro family studied had a margin of money income over money expenditures. As in the case of white families, average surpluses rose rapidly with income, while average deficits of the comparatively small number that did not make ends meet also rose along the income scale, although much less regularly than surpluses.

Intercity differences in balance-sheet records.—As between Atlanta and the middle-sized cities, families in the latter communities quite consistently had smaller average outlays for current living than did families in the same income groups in Atlanta, and thus came out at the end of the year with smaller deficits or larger surpluses. This relationship held for both white and Negro families, and appeared to rest chiefly on the fact that a greater percentage succeeded in achieving surpluses in Mobile-Columbia than in Atlanta, rather than that surpluses among families making savings were larger in the smaller cities.

Racial differences in balance-sheet records.—Even more striking than intercity differences in the relation between income and expenditures in the Southeast were the differences between white and Negro families. In Atlanta the current money expenditures of Negro families usually averaged from \$100 to \$500 below those of white families at the same income level, and the disparity increased along the income scale.

A similar showing was made in the middle-sized cities. In fact, the average expenditures of Negro families at the upper income levels in both urban units were usually less than those of white families at the next lower income level. It is therefore not surprising that, as already noted, Negro families kept expenditures within income at lower levels than did white families, and showed average net surpluses considerably lower in the income scale. Furthermore, even at the

levels at which both racial groups had average net surpluses, those of white families were smaller by \$100 or more than those of the Negroes. Atlanta Negro families had average surpluses larger by \$80 to \$400 than those of the white families in Mobile-Columbia. Both in the percentage of families reporting a surplus and in the average size of surplus of such families Negroes outranked white families in the same income class.

Explanations for these racial differences are not difficult to find. At the lower economic levels Negro families are much less likely than whites to have reserves on which they can draw; and more restricted opportunities to obtain credit. The fact that the difference between the expenditure patterns of the whites and Negroes persists in the upper income levels suggests that the more restricted opportunities of the Negroes for future increases in income (see vol. I of this report) have resulted in a definite difference in the attitude toward savings of the two groups. Apparently Negro families are less likely than white families to expand consumption to keep pace with increased income. The data presented here suggest that, once "necessity" outlays are taken care of, Negro families show less tendency to increase their luxury expenditures, and hence they tend to accumulate more rapidly increasing surpluses.

*Surplus and deficit among occupational groups.*²—Occupational differences in the relation between income and expenditures were not well-defined in the Southeastern communities studied. The smaller number of families in the individual occupational groups resulted in averages that sometimes varied widely from one income class to another and failed to show consistent relationships over the income range or in the different communities. There was, however, some tendency for wage-earner families to have smaller total expenditures and hence larger surpluses (or smaller deficits) than did other occupational groups. (See table 6.) This difference was less marked in the case of Atlanta white families, among which independent business and professional families were about as successful as wage-earner families in making ends meet. In Atlanta the salaried professional families and in Columbia-Mobile all business and professional groups tended to be at the other extreme, reporting the largest average deficits, or the smallest average surpluses.³

² Occupational classification is not equally detailed as between Atlanta and the middle-sized cities, nor as between white and Negro families. Among Atlanta white families, five occupational groups are distinguished as follows: Wage earner; clerical; independent business and professional; salaried business; salaried professional. Among Negro families in Atlanta and white families in the middle-sized cities, these five groups are reduced to four by combining salaried business and professional families. Negro families in the middle-sized cities are classified only into the wage-earner and the "other occupations" group.

³ When balance-sheet data are analyzed after eliminating differences in family-type composition of the several occupational groups, differences in average surpluses large enough to be significant are apparent only in the case of Columbia-Mobile families.

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

Income class	Atlanta					Middle-sized cities				
	Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried		Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried	
				Business	Professional				Business	Professional
\$500-\$749.....	-\$21	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-\$47	-\$61	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$750-\$999.....	-92	-\$57	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	-67	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	-38	-89	(1)	(1)	(1)	-26	4	-\$26	(1)	-\$6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	-3	-61	-\$4	-\$8	-\$61	33	3	-135	4	19
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	-61	31	106	60	-142	81	1	-62	1	-40
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	10	-21	23	67	-87	141	-20	54	14	-54
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	152	13	-70	59	61	98	139	57	24	-4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	82	74	272	51	174	240	222	308	10	136
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	363	180	161	188	211	(1)	(1)	187	1	225
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	(1)	(1)	414	366	143	(1)	(1)	501	1	437
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	(1)	(1)	385	332	608	(1)	(1)	688	1	559
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	(1)	(1)	797	692	685	(1)	(1)	813	1	679
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	(1)	(1)	1,073	875	1,083	(1)	(1)	(2)	1	(2)

NEGRO FAMILIES ³										
Under \$250.....	-\$98	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-\$33	(1)	(1)	(1)	-\$54
\$250-\$499.....	-30	-\$50	-\$67	8	\$14	-5	(1)	(1)	(1)	-10
\$500-\$749.....	2	-9	-2	8	8	12	(1)	(1)	(1)	10
\$750-\$999.....	32	33	-30	-20	-20	29	(1)	(1)	(1)	34
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	86	15	55	-26	-26	48	(1)	(1)	(1)	6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	101	60	-10	54	94	94	(1)	(1)	(1)	-212
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	(1)	208	249	-20	-20	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	(1)	44	424	340	340	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	(1)	387	342	144	144	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

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

² Comparable data not available.

³ In Atlanta all Negro families in salaried business and professional occupations were classified together; in the middle-sized cities all Negro families other than wage-earner were classified together.

*Surplus and deficit among family type groups.*⁴—The size and composition of a family appeared to have much more influence on its net surplus and deficit for the year than did its occupational classification. Among the white families in both Atlanta and the middle-sized cities, the two-person families showed average net surpluses at lower income levels than did the larger families, and these surpluses tended to be greater all the way up the income scale. (See table 7.) While this fairly describes the relationships that obtain among Atlanta families with incomes of \$1,500 or more, at lower income levels the husband-and-wife families tended to have larger deficits than other types of white families. There is a wide age range in these two-person families. The younger husband-and-wife families, starting life in business or one of the professions, frequently were found to be borrowing in anticipation of future increases in income; while some of the older husband-and-wife families, finding themselves in the year of the survey with lower incomes than those to which they were accustomed, were able to meet the deficit in the year's current expenditures by drawing on savings.

⁴ Expenditure schedules were collected from white families and from Columbia-Mobile Negro families of the first five types given on p. 2. These were combined for tabulation into three groups representing families of type I, those of types II and III combined, and those of types IV and V combined. For Negro families in Atlanta, schedules were collected and tabulated separately for each of the seven types.

On the whole, white families with three to six members, at least three of them 16 or over (types IV and V), tended to have the largest average deficits and the smallest surpluses, the families with one or two children under 16 (types II and III) falling in-between these and the two-person families. This accords with expectations, since the larger the family the more difficult it is to fill all family needs on a

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

ATLANTA: WHITE FAMILIES								
Income class	Family type ¹			Income class	Family type ¹			
	I	II and III	IV and V		I	II and III	IV and V	
\$750-\$999	-\$97	-\$35	-\$130	\$2,250-\$2,499	\$201	-\$6	\$114	
\$1,000-\$1,249	-103	-37	-36	\$2,500-\$2,999	348	224	140	
\$1,250-\$1,499	-34	-14	-28	\$3,000-\$3,499	397	404	243	
\$1,500-\$1,749	-9	-34	12	\$3,500-\$3,999	402	385	409	
\$1,750-\$1,999	66	-32	-25	\$4,000-\$4,999	1,032	854	482	
\$2,000-\$2,249	193	40	-14	\$5,000-\$7,499	1,372	914	845	

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: WHITE FAMILIES								
\$500-\$749	-\$13	-\$25	-\$109	\$2,000-\$2,249	\$200	\$48	\$53	
\$750-\$999	22	-21	-28	\$2,250-\$2,499	199	274	177	
\$1,000-\$1,249	22	-14	-54	\$2,500-\$2,999	390	237	115	
\$1,250-\$1,499	86	-43	-4	\$3,000-\$3,499	502	434	440	
\$1,500-\$1,749	6	29	26	\$3,500-\$3,999	1,058	398	508	
\$1,750-\$1,999	96	-31	54	\$4,000-\$4,999	926	1,026	498	

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: NEGRO FAMILIES								
\$250-\$499	\$5	-\$11	-\$16	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$5	\$67	\$52	
\$500-\$749	27	-10	10	\$1,250-\$1,499	11	95	-16	
\$750-\$999	29	36	26	\$1,500-\$2,249	251	412	229	

ATLANTA: NEGRO FAMILIES								
Income class	Family type ¹							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	
\$250-\$499	-\$54	-\$15	-\$9	-\$25	-\$4	(*)	-\$38	
\$500-\$749	11	15	5	-19	4	-\$9	-16	
\$750-\$999	55	35	51	3	5	12	-4	
\$1,000-\$1,249	74	115	57	64	39	-4	-8	
\$1,250-\$1,499	82	103	35	116	91	44	26	
\$1,500-\$2,249	380	247	199	167	178	(†)	120	

¹ The 7 family types are distinguished on the basis of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

- I No other persons (families of 2).
- II 1 child under 16 (families of 3).
- III 2 children under 16 (families of 4).
- IV 1 person 16 or over and 1 or no other person, regardless of age (families of 3 or 4).
- V 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age (families of 5 or 6).
- VI 3 or 4 children under 16 (families of 5 or 6).
- VII 1 child under 16, and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age (families of 7 or 8).

*Less than \$1.

†Fewer than 3 cases.

given income. Thus, total money expenditures of the families studied generally varied directly with family size among both white and Negro families in the two city units.⁵

Among Negro families in the middle-sized cities, it was the families with children that made the best showing, with little difference between the two-person and the larger families. Among the Atlanta Negroes, also, where seven family types were included in the Study, families with one child were relatively the most successful in making ends meet, followed by the two-person families, with the largest families (type VII) at the other extreme.

The fact that data on expenditures were secured from Atlanta Negro families of seven or eight members (type VII) which were larger than any of the white families studied, makes it the more striking that Negro families of all types combined made a better showing with respect to surplus and deficit than did the white families covered at the same income levels. Even the larger Negro families with from five to eight members (types VI and VII) made a better showing in this respect than Atlanta or Mobile-Columbia white families with three to six members (types IV and V).

⁵ When differences in the occupational composition of families in the several family type groups are eliminated, the data for Atlanta white families indicate a clear correlation between size of family and size of surplus. In the middle-sized cities, while two-person families made the most favorable showing with respect to balance sheet accounts, those with one or two children under 16 had smaller surpluses than did the larger families.

Chapter III

Food

As in the other communities covered by the Study, food ¹ expenditures by families in the Southeastern cities included in the investigation were of outstanding importance among the categories of consumption. At all income levels studied for white families, and in all income groups except the lowest among Negro families, money expenditures for food exceeded those for any other individual category.²

White families uniformly spent more for food than Negro families at the same income level, even though in Atlanta the average size of Negro families studied was larger than the white. At the \$500 level in Atlanta, for example, white families spent an average of \$75 more during the year than did Negro families. From the \$750 to the \$2,500 level, the differences ranged between \$82 and \$135; thereafter, they increased rapidly, rising to over \$300 at the \$3,500 level. In Columbia-Mobile, the differences were generally smaller, although, with one exception, they amounted to \$50 or more.

In chapter II, attention was directed to the substantially larger total money expenditures of white families in comparison with Negro families at the same income level. The differences in food expenditures, however, were usually greater than differences in total expenditures for current living. Thus, Negro families generally devoted a smaller proportion of their total expenditures to food than did white families.

The relatively low food bills of Negro families reflect dietary habits distinctly different from those of white families. The food consumed by Negroes consists to a large degree of the simpler, less expensive foods, such as potatoes, greens, cereals, and the cheaper cuts of meat.³ Furthermore, Negroes spent relatively little for food away from home, even at the upper income levels. The factor of free food also explains a small part of the racial differences in money expenditures for food,

¹ The category food includes food prepared and eaten at home or carried in lunches to work or school, meals purchased and eaten away from home, candy, soft drinks and liquor, and all food and drink represented in the family's entertainment activities.

² When expenditures for household operation and furnishings and equipment are added to those for housing, and the sum treated as one category, home maintenance, food expenditures no longer ranked first except in the lower part of the income scale among white families and at scattered income levels among Negroes.

³ Edwards, Paul K.: *The Southern Urban Negro as a Consumer* (1932), pp. 56-58. See also U. S. Department of Agriculture Circular No. 507, *Diets of Families of Employed Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in Cities*, Washington, 1939.

TABLE 8.—Average expenditures for food

ATLANTA: WHITE FAMILIES

Income class	Average money expenditures for food				Average value per family of food obtained without money expense	Total value of food per meal per equivalent adult
	Per family			Per meal per equivalent adult		
	Total		Away from home			
	Amount	Percentage of total money expenditures ¹				
\$500-\$749	\$303	45.5	\$11	\$0.094	\$5	\$0.096
\$750-\$999	368	37.6	30	.113	8	.115
\$1,000-\$1,249	389	32.9	39	.124	22	.131
\$1,250-\$1,499	448	32.4	56	.135	13	.139
\$1,500-\$1,749	492	31.1	67	.144	10	.147
\$1,750-\$1,999	549	29.9	77	.158	14	.162
\$2,000-\$2,249	586	29.4	108	.164	6	.166
\$2,250-\$2,499	612	27.6	93	.181	19	.187
\$2,500-\$2,999	683	28.7	129	.186	23	.192
\$3,000-\$3,499	753	26.9	149	.180	15	.184
\$3,500-\$3,999	802	25.3	169	.197	25	.203
\$4,000-\$4,999	845	23.7	171	.201	42	.211
\$5,000-\$7,499	1,019	22.0	198	.212	36	.219
\$7,500 and over	1,446	20.9	302	.290	34	.297

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: WHITE FAMILIES

\$250-\$499	\$223	39.7	\$4	\$0.070	\$24	\$0.078
\$500-\$749	269	40.2	2	.086	28	.095
\$750-\$999	328	36.8	14	.096	23	.103
\$1,000-\$1,249	383	34.3	22	.120	15	.125
\$1,250-\$1,499	434	33.2	30	.126	23	.133
\$1,500-\$1,749	508	33.3	45	.145	22	.151
\$1,750-\$1,999	536	30.3	42	.147	13	.151
\$2,000-\$2,249	582	29.5	64	.153	13	.156
\$2,250-\$2,499	582	28.4	55	.151	11	.154
\$2,500-\$2,999	631	26.4	75	.151	14	.154
\$3,000-\$3,499	681	25.8	58	.164	10	.166
\$3,500-\$3,999	705	23.8	63	.166	14	.169
\$4,000-\$4,999	811	23.2	100	.174	35	.182
\$5,000 and over	996	20.1	98	.195	25	.200

ATLANTA: NEGRO FAMILIES

Under \$250	\$101	36.2		\$0.033	\$31	\$0.043
\$250-\$499	154	36.8	\$3	.053	43	.068
\$500-\$749	228	36.2	8	.071	32	.081
\$750-\$999	260	32.0	11	.078	51	.093
\$1,000-\$1,249	303	29.8	16	.087	66	.106
\$1,250-\$1,499	331	27.5	33	.092	47	.105
\$1,500-\$1,749	409	28.6	31	.099	27	.106
\$1,750-\$1,999	414	25.6	35	.132	21	.139
\$2,000-\$2,249	504	29.5	38	.129	10	.132
\$2,250-\$2,499	504	27.6	30	.124	10	.126
\$2,500-\$2,999	496	26.7	47	.132	9	.134
\$3,000-\$3,499	563	23.9	32	.159	5	.160
\$3,500-\$3,999	490	18.0	19	.165	8	.192
\$4,000 and over	704	19.6	129	.155	57	.168

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: NEGRO FAMILIES

Under \$250	\$82	38.2	\$1	\$0.028	\$41	\$0.042
\$250-\$499	151	40.1	1	.052	17	.058
\$500-\$749	219	37.8	6	.074	13	.078
\$750-\$999	274	35.0	10	.087	25	.095
\$1,000-\$1,249	333	33.2	19	.101	18	.106
\$1,250-\$1,499	384	30.2	58	.099	42	.110
\$1,500-\$1,749	409	28.8	32	.119	12	.122
\$1,750-\$1,999	504	31.1	42	.111		.111
\$2,000-\$2,249	465	29.9	17	.126	12	.129
\$2,250-\$2,499	457	24.4	41	.130	12	.133
\$2,500 and over	562	27.4	23	.155	19	.160

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

since, particularly in Atlanta, the money value of food obtained from home gardens or as gift or pay was in most comparable income classes larger among Negro families than among whites by amounts that ranged from \$10 to \$50. (See table 8.)

Native white families in Atlanta spent about \$300 a year, or \$25 a month for food at the income level \$500 to \$750, about \$45 a month at the median income interval (\$1,750 to \$2,000), and \$120 in the highest income group. While food expenditures increased almost fivefold over the income range, they absorbed a sharply decreasing proportion of total money expenditures, declining from over 45 percent of the total, at the lowest income level, to only 21 percent at the highest. (See table 8 and fig. 2.)

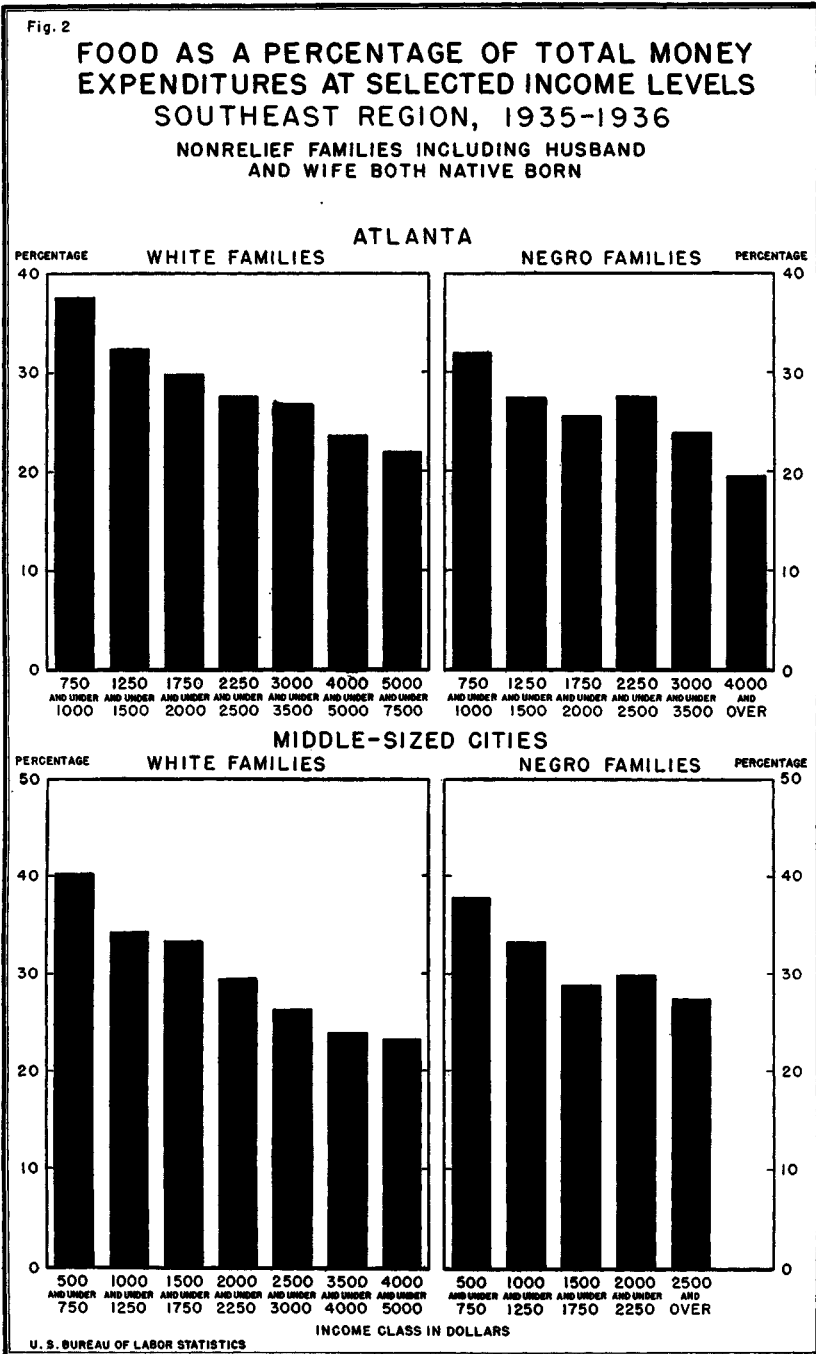
Similar tendencies prevailed among both the white families in Columbia and Mobile and the Negro families in the two urban units. Average food outlays by white families in Columbia-Mobile increased more than four times, from about \$19 a month for those with incomes of \$250 to \$500 to \$83 for those with incomes of \$5,000 and more. These expenditures represented 40 percent and 20 percent, respectively, of total money expenditures for current living.

In Atlanta and the middle-sized cities, Negro families at the lowest income levels studied (under \$250) spent approximately \$8 and \$7 per month, respectively, for food, or 36 and 38 percent of their total money expenditures. Through the \$2,000 income level, food outlays increased in amount, but declined in relation to total expenditures at succeeding income levels. In the income classes between \$2,000 and \$4,000, however, the food expenditures reported by Atlanta Negro families were relatively constant. Even among families with incomes of \$2,500 and more in Columbia and Mobile, monthly food expenditures amounted to less than \$47, and among Atlanta Negro families with incomes of \$4,000 and more, less than \$59.

*Money expenditures per meal per equivalent adult.*⁴—The rise over the income scale in the amount spent for food is reflected in data on money expenditures per person per meal. Atlanta white families spent less than 10 cents per meal at the lowest income level and between 11 and 16 cents from \$750 to \$2,250. Such expenditures were about 18 cents at the three levels from \$2,250 to \$3,500 and approximately 20 cents at the three succeeding income levels up to \$7,500. Families in the highest income class spent 29 cents per meal per equivalent adult.

A comparable increase in money expenditures per meal and similar terracing at the higher levels was observed among Columbia-Mobile white families. Average outlay was under 10 cents, however, for

⁴ Expenditures per meal per person were computed on the basis of total money expenditures for food (except for food eaten while traveling) divided by the number of equivalent adults who were members of the household. Persons who were in the household less than the full year and children whose food consumption was less than an adult's, were counted as fractions of an equivalent adult. For methods of computation and the fractions of standard food unit assigned to a given sex and age, see glossary, appendix B.



families with incomes below \$1,000, and did not exceed 20 cents at incomes over \$5,000.

The extremely low money expenditures for food of Negro families are strikingly portrayed in terms of their expenditures per meal. In both city units, the Negro families with incomes below \$250 reported an average money expense of only 3 cents, and a total of food consumed only a little over 4 cents. Average outlay per meal per person exceeded 10 cents beginning only at the \$1,500 level in the middle-sized cities and the \$1,750 level in Atlanta. At no income level did such expenditures average as much as 17 cents.⁵

Food away from home.—The changing character of food expenditures over the income range is shown in the proportion of the total accounted for by food consumed away from home.⁶ In Atlanta, for example, white families with incomes of \$500 to \$750 spent an average of less than \$1 monthly for food away from home, or about 4 percent of their total outlay for food. The amounts so spent rose rather rapidly in succeeding income classes, and averaged at least \$10 per month in every group receiving \$2,500 and over. At the top of the income scale, families devoted an average of \$25 per month to food away from home, an amount that equalled one-fifth of money expenditures for this category.

Among Negro families, however, no such uniform increase in expenditures for food away from home was registered. Moreover, with two exceptions, the average amounts so spent were never as much as \$4 per month. These data suggest that Southeastern Negro families, even in comparatively comfortable circumstances, have not developed the habit of frequently eating out.

Food obtained without money expense.—As already suggested, the extremely small money outlay for food among Negro families in the lowest income groups is explained in part by the fact that purchases of food were often supplemented by food obtained from home gardens or received as gift or pay. Among both racial groups average amounts of such food varied rather widely from one income class to another, without a consistent tendency toward either increase or decrease along the income scale. (See table 8.)

⁵ While these data on food expenditures per meal per equivalent adult for Negro families at the lowest income level appear to indicate a diet scarcely sufficient for survival, it has been found that Negro families in the Southeast generally make food selections that yield them a maximum for the money spent both in energy and in the necessary minerals. Consumption of cheap leafy vegetables or "greens" supplies calcium and iron and takes the place in part of the much more expensive milk and eggs. In the U. S. Department of Agriculture Circular No. 507, *Diets of Families of Employed Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in Cities*, it is shown that among the Southern Negro families at the lowest economic level covered in that study half spent between \$0.67 and \$1.32 per food-expenditure unit per week, but only 10 percent of the Southern white families at that level spent less than \$1.32 per food-expenditure unit per week.

It is possible, also, that the figures collected in the present study on the value of food obtained without money expense may represent some understatement for the Negroes, particularly in the matter of food received as gift or as part of pay.

⁶ The wide range of choice with respect to "eating out" or using meals as an auxiliary to entertainment affects the comparison of total food expenditures of families at different income levels, since the composition of the food bill thus varies considerably along the income scale.

Among white families food obtained without money expense rarely added as much as 10 percent to the total expenditures for food, but among Negroes, particularly in the low income groups, it often made a substantial contribution to family nutrition. Among Atlanta Negroes the value of free food averaged over 30 percent as much as money expenditures for food by families with incomes under \$250, and up to the \$1,500 level was at least 14 percent as great as food purchases. In Columbia-Mobile, the value of free food obtained by Negro families was half as much as money outlay for food at the lowest income level, but thereafter did not exceed 11 percent of that figure.

Intercity differences in food expenditures.—Among the white families, money expenditures for food were quite consistently higher in Atlanta than in the middle-sized cities. The differences were never more than \$100, however, nor even as much as \$50 up to the \$2,500 income level. The amounts spent for food away from home were without exception larger among Atlanta families, reflecting the facts both that eating out is more common in a large than a middle-sized city, and, at the upper income levels, that a large city offers more in the way of expensive restaurants and night clubs. It is probable, also, that business and professional men more frequently went home for lunch in Columbia and Mobile than in Atlanta. At every income level above \$1,000, the differences in outlays for food away from home were slightly greater than the differences in total money expenditures for food. Between \$500 and \$1,000, the differences were almost entirely offset by the large amounts of free food obtained in Columbia-Mobile. Thus, it seems evident that the larger money expenditures of Atlanta families for this category were not primarily attributable to higher food prices but to differences in amounts of free food obtained or in the outlay for food away from home.⁷

Although the value of food received without money expenditure was usually small among white families, those in the middle-sized cities tended to report the larger amounts up to the \$2,250 income level and the smaller amounts thereafter. It is likely that vegetable gardens are less common in a large city than in one of smaller size, which may account for the showing at the lower income levels.

Among Negro families, there were no consistent intercity differences in total food expenditures. This is somewhat surprising since the Negro families studied in Atlanta included those of seven or eight members (type VII), which generally reported the highest food expenditures. Among Negro families with incomes between \$250 and \$2,000 the value of food received without money expense was uni-

⁷ See Works Progress Administration bulletin, *Intercity Differences in Costs of Living in 59 Cities*, March 1935, which indicates that food costs in Atlanta were higher than those in Mobile, but enough lower than those in Columbia so that an average for Columbia and Mobile combined would approximate closely the level for Atlanta.

formly greater in Atlanta than in Columbia and Mobile. If these amounts are added to money expenditures for food, the average total value of food consumed was slightly higher for the Atlanta Negro families than for those in the middle-sized cities.

Money expenditures for food among occupational groups.—Among white families occupational differences in money expenditures for food were not large. Wage-earner families spent somewhat more than did those in other occupational groups in both city units. (See table 9.) In Atlanta salaried business families tended to spend the least for food, and in Columbia-Mobile, the salaried business and professional families, ranked lowest. In Atlanta, however, these differences appeared to be related more to family size than to occupation, since average expenditures per meal per person were closely similar in each occupational group.⁸ (See table 10.) In Columbia-Mobile, on the other hand, average outlay per meal per equivalent adult was consistently higher among wage-earner families than among other occupational groups, and relatively low among salaried business and professional families.

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

Income class	Atlanta					Middle-sized cities				
	Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried		Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried	
				Business	Professional				Business	Professional
\$500-\$749	\$303	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	\$270	\$263	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$750-\$999	377	\$349	(1)	(1)	(1)	322	346	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249	390	387	(1)	(1)	(1)	392	377	\$355	(1)	\$380
\$1,250-\$1,499	459	428	\$452	\$453	\$452	445	428	428	428	403
\$1,500-\$1,749	527	463	455	445	484	528	498	496	487	487
\$1,750-\$1,999	593	518	563	510	539	554	530	526	522	522
\$2,000-\$2,249	561	603	633	561	559	629	570	555	563	563
\$2,250-\$2,499	598	645	531	603	605	614	575	584	560	560
\$2,500-\$2,999	721	680	714	618	703	(1)	(1)	608	641	641
\$3,000-\$3,499	(1)	(1)	704	785	739	(1)	(1)	647	691	691
\$3,500-\$3,999	(1)	(1)	844	814	716	(1)	(1)	711	702	702
\$4,000-\$4,999	(1)	(1)	814	845	889	(1)	(1)	769	827	827
\$5,000-\$7,499	(1)	(1)	1,006	1,029	1,017	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)

NEGRO FAMILIES ¹							
Under \$250	\$101	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	\$82	\$84
\$250-\$499	154	\$196	\$152	\$95	152	142	142
\$500-\$749	228	235	221	223	221	192	192
\$750-\$999	260	265	277	245	275	260	260
\$1,000-\$1,249	301	331	302	304	341	302	302
\$1,250-\$1,499	329	319	363	345	372	419	419
\$1,500-\$1,749	(1)	410	428	391	(1)	(2)	(2)
\$1,750-\$1,999	(1)	460	439	339	(1)	(2)	(2)
\$2,000-\$2,249	(1)	504	541	482	(1)	(2)	(2)

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

² Comparable data not available.

³ In Atlanta all Negro families in salaried business and professional occupations were classified together; in the middle-sized cities all Negro families other than wage earner were classified together.

⁸ When the effect of the varying family type composition of the several occupational groups is eliminated, the average total food expenditures of wage-earner families appear to have been little above the general level, although salaried business families retained their low rank. (See appendix D.)

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

Income class	Atlanta					Middle-sized cities				
	Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried		Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried	
				Business	Professional				Business	Professional
\$500-\$749	\$0.094	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	\$0.087	\$0.081	(1)	(1)	
\$750-\$999	.116	\$0.108	(1)	(1)	(1)	.096	.097	(1)	(1)	
\$1,000-\$1,249	.127	.120	(1)	(1)	(1)	.120	.121	\$0.111	\$0.125	
\$1,250-\$1,499	.133	.139	\$0.134	\$0.128	\$0.140	.125	.124	.132	.126	
\$1,500-\$1,749	.150	.137	.141	.141	.149	.145	.148	.143	.136	
\$1,750-\$1,999	.164	.146	.164	.179	.158	.153	.146	.146	.138	
\$2,000-\$2,249	.163	.164	.158	.171	.181	.162	.149	.159	.147	
\$2,250-\$2,499	.169	.198	.152	.171	.186	.161	.139	.152	.155	
\$2,500-\$2,999	.192	.185	.175	.176	.210	(1)	(1)	.144	.154	
\$3,000-\$3,499	(1)	(1)	.174	.183	.181	(1)	(1)	.158	.166	
\$3,500-\$3,999	(1)	(1)	.198	.208	.166	(1)	(1)	.157	.171	
\$4,000-\$4,999	(1)	(1)	.189	.200	.220	(1)	(1)	.181	.171	
\$5,000-\$7,499	(1)	(1)	.213	.212	.212	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	

NEGRO FAMILIES ¹									
Under \$250	\$0.033	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	\$0.028		\$0.035	
\$250-\$499	.054	\$0.074	\$0.053	\$0.034	.052			.054	
\$500-\$749	.070	.077	.074	.076	.075			.064	
\$750-\$999	.077	.087	.080	.089	.087			.084	
\$1,000-\$1,249	.084	.093	.106	.111	.102			.098	
\$1,250-\$1,499	.088	.107	.113	.105	.090			.126	
\$1,500-\$1,749	(1)	.117	.096	.085	(1)			(2)	
\$1,750-\$1,999	(1)	.123	.163	.106	(1)			(2)	
\$2,000-\$2,249	(1)	.116	.156	.135	(1)			(2)	

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

² Comparable data not available.

³ In Atlanta all Negro families in salaried business and professional occupations were classified together; in the middle-sized cities all Negro families other than wage earner were classified together.

There were no clear-cut occupational differences among white families in either Atlanta or the middle-sized cities in the average amounts spent for food away from home.⁹

In the case of Negro families differences among the occupational groups in the average money expenditures for food in Atlanta were generally even smaller than were those among the white families in the same city. There was some tendency for clerical families to rank high at the income levels between \$250 and \$1,250, and families in the salaried group to rank low. At the income levels between \$1,500 and \$2,250, where only white-collar families were represented, the latter uniformly reported lower money expenditures than the former (table 9). Expenditures per meal per equivalent adult were generally smallest among wage-earner families, but no consistent differences appeared among the white-collar groups (table 10). Wage-earner and salaried families reported substantially larger amounts of food received without money expense than families in the clerical or self-employed group.¹⁰ When these values are added to money

⁹ See Tabular Summary, table 3.

¹⁰ See Tabular Summary, table 3.

expenditures for food, wage-earner families stand out as having the highest food consumption. It will be impossible to determine whether this larger consumption is related to the greater needs for energy-producing foods of men doing heavy manual labor, until further analysis of data on foods consumed have been completed.

Expenditures for food away from home were so small and varied so irregularly that no occupational pattern could be distinguished. Indeed, at one income level or another between \$250 and \$1,500, white families in each of the four occupational groups ranked both highest and lowest.¹¹

TABLE 11.—Average money expenditures for food per family, by family type
ATLANTA: WHITE FAMILIES

Income class	Family type			Income class	Family type		
	I	II and III	IV and V		I	II and III	IV and V
\$750-\$999	\$320	\$370	\$410	\$2,250-\$2,499	\$569	\$621	\$641
\$1,000-\$1,249	348	390	437	\$2,500-\$2,999	594	651	761
\$1,250-\$1,499	407	453	476	\$3,000-\$3,499	619	744	847
\$1,500-\$1,749	432	497	539	\$3,500-\$3,999	688	778	884
\$1,750-\$1,999	434	563	628	\$4,000-\$4,999	668	829	933
\$2,000-\$2,249	509	590	633	\$5,000-\$7,499	850	1,007	1,086

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: WHITE FAMILIES

\$500-\$749	\$249	\$261	\$300	\$2,000-\$2,249	\$466	\$557	\$665
\$750-\$999	293	326	356	\$2,250-\$2,499	508	558	635
\$1,000-\$1,249	339	387	419	\$2,500-\$2,999	469	631	704
\$1,250-\$1,499	369	447	469	\$3,000-\$3,499	550	669	758
\$1,500-\$1,749	421	513	566	\$3,500-\$3,999	493	736	791
\$1,750-\$1,999	457	523	598	\$4,000-\$4,999	628	798	891

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: NEGRO FAMILIES

\$250-\$499	\$146	\$154	\$157	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$304	\$328	\$358
\$500-\$749	220	220	218	\$1,250-\$1,499	336	356	409
\$750-\$999	258	267	293	\$1,500-\$2,249	409	390	526

ATLANTA: NEGRO FAMILIES

Income class	Family type ¹						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
\$250-\$499	\$141	\$166	\$152	\$149	\$158	\$171	\$232
\$500-\$749	201	235	229	235	229	265	282
\$750-\$999	239	230	270	236	346	322	307
\$1,000-\$1,249	268	297	362	285	355	359	356
\$1,250-\$1,499	257	347	406	339	393	395	419
\$1,500-\$2,249	360	456	452	429	504	(†)	516

¹ The 7 family types are distinguished on the basis of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

- I No other persons (families of 2).
- II 1 child under 16 (families of 3).
- III 2 children under 16 (families of 4).
- IV 1 person 16 or over and 1 or no other person, regardless of age (families of 3 or 4).
- V 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age (families of 5 or 6).
- VI 3 or 4 children under 16 (families of 5 or 6).
- VII 1 child under 16, and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age (families of 7 or 8).

† Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

¹¹ See Tabular Summary, table 3.

Among the Negro families in Columbia and Mobile, where only two occupational groups were distinguished, food expenditures for the two groups were about the same at the lowest income level. At the levels between \$250 and \$1,250 wage earners spent from \$6 to \$39 more than white-collar families. When the money value of free food is combined with money expenditures, it appears that the total value of food reported by wage-earner families was slightly larger than that reported by white-collar families at all levels up to \$1,250.¹²

Money expenditures for food among family type groups.—The importance of family size in influencing food expenditures may be seen from the remarkable consistency, among both whites and Negroes, with which the two-person families reported the lowest average money expenditures for food and the highest outlay per meal per equivalent adult, and the large families, the highest total expenditures and the lowest expenditures per meal per person. (See tables 11 and 12.)

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

ATLANTA: WHITE FAMILIES								
Income class	Family type ¹			Income class	Family type ¹			
	I	II and III	IV and V		I	II and III	IV and V	
\$750-\$999	\$0.148	\$0.108	\$0.090	\$2,250-\$2,499	\$0.250	\$0.164	\$0.138	
\$1,000-\$1,249	.156	.116	.098	\$2,500-\$2,999	.259	.170	.151	
\$1,250-\$1,499	.177	.130	.107	\$3,000-\$3,499	.219	.184	.152	
\$1,500-\$1,749	.183	.138	.118	\$3,500-\$3,999	.267	.181	.170	
\$1,750-\$1,999	.180	.158	.138	\$4,000-\$4,999	.270	.199	.172	
\$2,000-\$2,249	.220	.158	.133	\$5,000-\$7,499	.285	.212	.186	

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: WHITE FAMILIES								
Income class	Family type ¹			Income class	Family type ¹			
	I	II and III	IV and V		I	II and III	IV and V	
\$500-\$749	\$0.116	\$0.076	\$0.073	\$2,000-\$2,249	\$0.195	\$0.148	\$0.134	
\$750-\$999	.137	.092	.076	\$2,250-\$2,499	.208	.146	.127	
\$1,000-\$1,249	.152	.114	.097	\$2,500-\$2,999	.188	.152	.134	
\$1,250-\$1,499	.157	.122	.106	\$3,000-\$3,499	.189	.165	.150	
\$1,500-\$1,749	.181	.141	.123	\$3,500-\$3,999	.174	.173	.158	
\$1,750-\$1,999	.189	.136	.129	\$4,000-\$4,999	.210	.179	.157	

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: NEGRO FAMILIES								
Income class	Family type ¹			Income class	Family type ¹			
	I	II and III	IV and V		I	II and III	IV and V	
\$250-\$499	\$0.067	\$0.046	\$0.035	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$0.137	\$0.097	\$0.076	
\$500-\$749	.099	.065	.051	\$1,250-\$1,499	.165	.094	.083	
\$750-\$999	.117	.080	.064	\$1,500-\$2,249	.186	.106	.108	

See footnotes at end of table.

¹² See Tabular Summary, table 3.

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

ATLANTA: NEGRO FAMILIES

Income class	Family type ¹						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
\$250-\$499.....	\$0.065	\$0.071	\$0.039	\$0.042	\$0.029	\$0.034	\$0.032
\$500-\$749.....	.091	.076	.058	.064	.039	.054	.039
\$750-\$999.....	.107	.073	.065	.064	.061	.062	.041
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	.119	.096	.087	.075	.062	.073	.047
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	.115	.107	.104	.088	.071	.080	.053
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	.164	.143	.113	.107	.086	(†)	.073

¹ The 7 family types are distinguished on the basis of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

- I No other persons (families of 2).
- II 1 child under 16 (families of 3).
- III 2 children under 16 (families of 4).
- IV 1 person 16 or over and 1 or no other person, regardless of age (families of 3 or 4).
- V 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age (families of 5 or 6).
- VI 3 or 4 children under 16 (families of 5 or 6).
- VII 1 child under 16, and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age (families of 7 or 8).

†Fewer than 3 cases.

Among white families, expenditures for food away from home were in general greatest among families with three to six members, at least three of them over 16 (types IV and V), particularly at the income levels beginning with \$1,750.¹³ The showing was by no means so clear, however, as in respect to total food expenditures. In Atlanta, the two-person families ranked somewhat higher in such expenditures than those with children; but in Columbia-Mobile, where outlay for food away from home was generally lower than in Atlanta, the addition of one or two children appeared to have no effect on expenditures for eating out. Among the Negro families, expenditures for food away from home were so small and so irregular that no family type differences were apparent. In Atlanta, however, where families of seven or eight members (type VII), were studied, such families had the lowest average expenditures of this kind.

The inverse relationship between expenditures per meal per person at given income levels, and family size is well illustrated among the white families in Atlanta. An average expenditure per meal per person of more than 15 cents was reported by two-person families in this group at all income levels above \$1,000; by families of one or two children under 16 at all levels above \$1,750; and by the other families (types IV and V) only at the levels above \$2,500. The indicated relationship was probably due both to the fact that food costs per person are somewhat lower when food is purchased and prepared in relatively large quantities, and to the fact that larger families, particularly at the lower income levels, are likely to restrict their purchase to cheaper foods than those used by small families.

¹³ See Tabular Summary, table 3.

Although the showing was by no means clear, there is evidence that the larger families tended to obtain the greatest amount of food without money expenditure, probably because home ownership, and consequently the cultivation of vegetable gardens, was most common among those families. Among the white families, those containing only the husband and wife generally reported the least "free food." Among the Negroes, however, the money value of free food did not vary so closely with family size as it did in the case of white families. In Atlanta the two-person Negro families usually reported more free food than did those with one or two children. This may result in part from the fact that members of two-person families were more often employed as domestic servants than were members of families with children. Among the other family types, those with seven or eight members ranked high in reported value of free food, while those with at least three members over 16 in addition to husband and wife (types IV and V), together with the two-person families, came next, and the families with from one to four children under 16 were lowest.

Summary.—Food expenditures, while of predominant importance in the family budget, lost steadily as a percentage of total money expenditures in successively higher income classes. Thus, at the lowest economic levels studied, food took close to 40 percent of total money expenditures among both white and Negro families, but only a little more than half as great a proportion at the top of the income scale. Negro families spent substantially less than whites at corresponding income levels.

In accordance with expectations, family composition had a clear influence on expenditures for food in both racial groups, the amount varying quite directly with family size.

Chapter IV

Home Maintenance

Next to food, housing was the most important category in the budgets of families studied in the Southeastern cities included in the investigation. When housing expenditures are combined with those for household operation and for furnishings and equipment, to form a broader group (home maintenance), the average expenditures for the total exceeded those for food among white families above the \$1,000 income level in both city units, and among Negroes at almost all levels in Atlanta.

*Housing.*¹—The housing category differs somewhat from the others distinguished in the present study of urban families because of the fact that home owners and families occupying houses furnished to them as a gift or as a part of pay were sufficiently numerous at each income level to make the average money expenditures an inadequate representation of the housing obtained during the year. Accordingly, the data on housing expenditures presented here comprise all money outlays for the family home (including fuel, light, and refrigeration) and for lodging for family members away from home, together with the occupancy value of housing obtained without money expense.² As indicated in chapter I, such occupancy values were also included as a part of total family income, realized in the form of housing rather than cash.

¹ Caution must be exercised in making comparison of housing data presented in this chapter and those presented in vol. I, ch. VI. The discussion in vol. I, based on the short schedule used with the large random sample, was concerned solely with the family home, for which data were presented on rents paid by renting families and the rental values of houses occupied by their owners. The present chapter covers the occupancy value of all housing, regardless of tenure, and the expenditures for lodging away from home. In vol. I, money expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration were included only when they could not be separated from the rent figure; in this chapter, such expenditures are in all cases included. The imputed value of home ownership, as reported on the family schedule and presented in vol. I, was an estimated figure; the data in this chapter on nonmoney value of housing are calculated on the basis of actual money expenditures of home-owning families. In vol. I, the averages at any given income level, for all families and for families of specified occupational groups, include the large families (types VI, VII, VIII, and other), which did not furnish expenditure schedules; and the averages for all families and families of specified type groups include families with no gainfully employed members, likewise excluded from the expenditure sample.

² The net occupancy value of owned homes was computed by subtracting from the rental value of the dwelling for the period of occupancy all expenditures for mortgage interest, refinancing charges, taxes, repairs, and insurance. Permanent improvements and payments on the principal of the mortgage were considered investments, and not current expenditures for family living. Expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration were combined with those for housing because among renters the rent figure reported often included one or more of these items. (See Tabular Summary, table 4-A.)

TABLE 13.—Average expenditures for home maintenance

ATLANTA: WHITE FAMILIES

Income class	Average expenditure						Percentage of total expenditure					
	Home maintenance	Housing			Household operation ³	Furniture and equipment	Home maintenance	Housing			Household operation ³	Furniture and equipment
		Total	Money ¹	Nonmoney ²				Total	Money ¹	Nonmoney ²		
\$500-\$749	\$229	\$178	\$173	\$5	\$27	\$24	33.9	26.3	26.0	0.3	4.0	3.6
\$750-\$999	339	252	242	10	44	43	34.1	25.3	24.3	1.0	4.4	4.4
\$1,000-\$1,249	419	291	270	21	54	74	34.3	23.8	22.9	.9	4.4	6.1
\$1,250-\$1,499	477	339	313	26	75	63	33.6	23.9	22.7	1.2	5.3	4.4
\$1,500-\$1,749	562	378	330	48	100	84	34.3	23.1	20.9	2.2	6.1	5.1
\$1,750-\$1,999	639	435	384	51	133	71	33.6	22.9	20.2	2.7	7.0	3.7
\$2,000-\$2,249	669	445	380	65	132	92	32.4	21.6	18.5	3.1	6.4	4.4
\$2,250-\$2,499	748	508	437	71	164	76	32.5	22.1	19.8	2.3	7.1	3.3
\$2,500-\$2,999	802	529	420	109	193	80	31.9	21.1	16.7	4.4	7.6	3.2
\$3,000-\$3,499	993	635	527	108	266	92	34.0	21.7	18.8	2.9	9.1	3.2
\$3,500-\$3,999	1,127	736	575	161	293	98	33.5	22.0	18.1	3.9	8.6	2.9
\$4,000-\$4,999	1,262	799	623	176	367	96	33.4	21.1	17.5	3.6	9.8	2.5
\$5,000-\$7,499	1,580	920	646	274	520	140	31.8	18.5	13.0	5.5	10.5	2.8
\$7,500 and over	2,334	1,379	805	574	728	227	31.0	18.3	11.8	6.5	9.7	3.0

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: WHITE FAMILIES

\$250-\$499	\$229	\$195	\$171	\$24	\$23	\$11	37.6	32.0	30.5	1.5	3.8	1.8
\$500-\$749	253	201	178	23	29	23	35.1	27.9	26.7	1.2	4.0	3.2
\$750-\$999	323	257	228	29	41	25	34.2	27.2	25.5	1.7	4.4	2.6
\$1,000-\$1,249	406	296	265	31	62	48	34.9	25.5	23.8	1.7	5.3	4.1
\$1,250-\$1,499	489	335	281	54	81	73	35.3	24.1	21.6	2.5	5.9	5.3
\$1,500-\$1,749	563	394	319	75	101	68	34.7	24.3	20.9	3.4	6.2	4.2
\$1,750-\$1,999	642	434	364	70	137	71	34.7	23.5	20.6	2.9	7.4	3.8
\$2,000-\$2,249	705	472	384	88	154	79	34.0	22.8	19.4	3.4	7.4	3.8
\$2,250-\$2,499	743	498	389	109	172	73	34.3	23.0	18.9	4.1	7.9	3.4
\$2,500-\$2,999	910	612	472	140	226	72	35.8	24.1	19.8	4.3	8.9	2.8
\$3,000-\$3,499	988	630	464	166	278	80	35.0	22.3	17.5	4.8	9.9	2.8
\$3,500-\$3,999	1,113	695	528	167	325	93	35.4	22.1	17.8	4.3	10.3	3.0
\$4,000-\$4,999	1,275	802	612	190	365	108	34.2	21.5	17.5	4.0	9.8	2.9
\$5,000 and over	1,887	1,123	758	365	551	213	35.3	21.0	15.3	5.7	10.3	4.0

ATLANTA: NEGRO FAMILIES

Under \$250	\$155	\$137	\$109	\$28	\$8	\$10	45.9	40.5	32.2	8.3	2.4	3.0
\$250-\$499	183	163	147	16	11	9	38.2	34.0	30.7	3.3	2.3	1.9
\$500-\$749	223	187	175	12	18	18	33.1	27.7	25.9	1.8	2.7	2.7
\$750-\$999	278	221	190	31	25	32	31.1	24.7	21.3	3.4	2.8	3.6
\$1,000-\$1,249	353	274	219	55	33	46	31.0	24.1	19.2	4.9	2.9	4.0
\$1,250-\$1,499	420	305	232	73	58	57	31.7	23.0	17.5	5.5	4.4	4.3
\$1,500-\$1,749	479	350	259	91	79	50	30.8	22.5	16.7	5.8	5.1	3.2
\$1,750-\$1,999	511	401	374	27	77	33	30.7	24.1	22.5	1.6	4.6	2.0
\$2,000-\$2,249	585	445	326	119	100	40	31.8	24.2	17.7	6.5	5.4	2.2
\$2,250-\$2,499	645	464	337	127	94	87	32.9	23.7	17.2	6.5	4.8	4.4
\$2,500-\$2,999	657	464	296	168	119	74	32.3	22.8	14.6	8.2	5.9	3.6
\$3,000-\$3,499	772	484	373	111	214	74	31.2	19.6	15.1	4.5	8.6	3.0
\$3,500-\$3,999	685	470	405	65	184	31	23.9	16.4	14.1	2.3	6.4	1.1
\$4,000 and over	1,031	667	407	260	255	109	26.4	17.1	10.4	6.7	6.5	2.8

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: NEGRO FAMILIES

Under \$250	\$121	\$111	\$92	\$19	\$8	\$2	44.2	40.6	33.6	7.0	2.9	0.7
\$250-\$499	152	135	119	16	10	7	37.1	33.0	29.1	3.9	2.4	1.7
\$500-\$749	190	158	138	20	15	17	31.0	25.8	22.5	3.3	2.4	2.8
\$750-\$999	250	198	165	33	23	29	29.7	23.5	19.6	3.9	2.7	3.5
\$1,000-\$1,249	339	254	181	73	32	53	31.0	23.3	16.6	6.7	2.9	4.8
\$1,250-\$1,499	363	271	173	98	43	49	25.7	19.2	13.2	6.0	3.0	3.5
\$1,500-\$1,749	431	332	244	88	79	20	28.4	21.9	16.1	5.8	5.2	1.3
\$1,750-\$1,999	521	358	375	-17	39	124	32.4	22.3	23.3	-1.0	2.4	7.7
\$2,000-\$2,249	461	351	258	93	68	42	27.8	21.2	15.6	5.6	4.1	2.5
\$2,250-\$2,499	681	465	248	217	109	107	32.4	22.1	11.8	10.3	5.2	5.1
\$2,500 and over	1,686	430	366	64	148	108	32.2	20.2	17.5	2.7	6.9	5.1

¹ Includes all current money expenditures for the family home and the vacation home (mortgage interest, taxes, repairs, and insurance for owned homes, and rent for rented homes) and expenditures for lodging for the family members away from home, including room rent at school. Expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration are combined with expenditures for housing, since rent as paid by many families included one or more of these items. (See Tabular Summary, table 4A.)

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

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

Average expenditures for housing, like those for food, increased fairly steadily over the income range among both white and Negro families. (See table 13.) White families in Atlanta spent only \$178, or about \$15 a month, at the income level \$500 to \$750; those at the median income interval (\$1,750 to \$2,000) spent \$36 per month; and those with incomes of \$7,500 or more spent \$115 per month, or over seven times as much as those receiving \$500 to \$750. Increases in housing expenditures were neither so rapid nor quite so regular among Negro families. In Atlanta, Negro families with incomes below \$250 spent an average of about \$11 a month, while those with incomes of \$4,000 and more spent almost \$56.

Since these outlays increased more slowly than total expenditures, they absorbed a declining proportion of the total at succeeding income levels. Thus, among white families in Atlanta, housing took more than one-fourth of total expenditures of families with incomes of \$500 to \$750, whereas among families with incomes of \$7,500 and more, less than one-fifth went into housing. Similarly, in Columbia and Mobile, white families allocated only about two-thirds as large a proportion of total expenditures to housing at the top of the income scale as at the bottom. Among Negro families in both city units the decline in relative importance of the housing category was from 40 percent of total expenditures at the lowest income level studied to 20 percent or less in the highest income class studied in each city unit.³

White families rather consistently reported larger average housing expenditures than did Negroes at the same income level. While the differences were not very great in the lower part of the income range, they were large enough to be significant at most income levels. This racial difference was chiefly accounted for by differences in money expenditures for housing since for all but a few scattered income levels in both city units the value of housing obtained without money expense was at least as great among Negroes as among white families in the same income class.

A part of the difference in level of housing expenditures between white and Negro families is undoubtedly explained by differences in facilities obtained. Although there was little difference between the two racial groups in Atlanta in the number of persons per room, the percentage having a central furnace was consistently higher among white families than among Negroes at the same income level, while the percentage without running hot water, electric lights, and inside flush toilet was much greater among the Negroes. Up to the \$2,000 level in Atlanta 40 percent or more of the Negro families in Atlanta

³ Money expenditures for housing were consistently lower, up to the \$3,000 level, among white families in Atlanta than among those in Providence, Columbus, and Omaha. In the case of Negro families, likewise, those in Atlanta at almost every income level reported smaller average housing outlays than did those in Columbus.

reported that their dwellings were without any of these facilities. In this connection it should be recalled that all but 5 percent of the Negro families in Atlanta had incomes under \$1,500.⁴ Among white families, on the other hand, more than four out of five families above the \$500 level had at least these three minimum facilities. Similarly indicating a difference in facilities is the fact that a much smaller proportion of the Negro than of the white renting families reported that the rent paid included such items as electric refrigeration, light, heat, or garage.⁵

Among white families, housing expenditures were closely similar in Atlanta and the middle-sized cities for corresponding income groups, although, contrary to what might be expected, the averages for Columbia-Mobile tended to be slightly larger than those for Atlanta. With respect to money expenditures for housing considered separately, however, Atlanta families generally ranked higher than those in the middle-sized cities.⁶ Among Negro families the more usual relationships between city size and housing expenditures obtained, with respect both to dollar expenditures and total value of housing, Atlanta families generally reporting larger average amounts than those in the middle-sized cities.

TABLE 14.—Percentage of families reporting home ownership

Income class	White families		Negro families	
	Atlanta	Middle-sized cities	Atlanta	Middle-sized cities
Under \$250.....	(1)	(1)	11	9
\$250-\$499.....	(1)	6	12	12
\$500-\$749.....	4	9	10	18
\$750-\$999.....	9	14	22	31
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	18	21	32	48
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	18	28	55	48
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	26	42	54	55
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	27	34	66	79
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	33	41	68	100
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	35	47	82	81
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	40	49	70	4 82
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	43	50	85	(1)
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	51	61	80	(1)
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	59	55	1 90	(1)
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	66	1 81	(1)	-----
\$7,500 and over.....	88	(2)	(1)	-----

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

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

³ In Atlanta the Negro families with incomes of \$4,000 and over were combined.

⁴ In the middle-sized cities Negro families with incomes of \$2,500 and over were combined.

Home ownership and housing value.—Since the imputed income of home owners constituted the major portion of the nonmoney housing values, the magnitude of these values (as averaged for all families at

⁴ See vol. I, ch. I.

⁵ Based on tabulations to appear in a later bulletin.

⁶ The Works Progress Administration report *Intercity Differences in Costs of Living in 59 Cities*, March 1935, indicates substantially larger housing costs in Atlanta than in either Columbia or Mobile.

a given income level) depended largely on the proportion of families that owned their homes. Among both whites and Negroes in the two city units, the proportion of home owners increased rapidly in successive income classes. Below the \$1,000 level in Atlanta and the \$750 level in Columbia-Mobile less than 10 percent of the white families reported home ownership, while at least half were owners in the income groups above \$3,500 in Atlanta and \$3,000 in the middle-sized cities. Among Negro families home owners outnumbered renters in all income classes above \$1,250 in Atlanta and above \$1,500 in Columbia-Mobile. Even among families with incomes below \$500, about 10 percent owned their homes.

In general, home ownership was less common among white families at given incomes in the Southeast than among those in all other cities of comparable size except in New England. The proportion of Negro families reporting home ownership, however, was higher in Atlanta than in Columbus, Ohio, at all income levels between \$750 and \$2,500.

For home owners considered separately the average net money value of occupancy of homes owned by white families amounted to more than \$100 at virtually all income levels, and to more than \$600 for Atlanta families with incomes of \$7,500 and over.⁷ Except at the lower end of the income scale Negro owners reported smaller net values for occupancy than did white owners in the same income class. Among families in the upper part of the income range the difference was quite substantial, particularly in Atlanta.

Household operation.—This category included two main groups of items—household help, and supplies and services. Unlike expenditures for housing, those for household operation increased more rapidly than total expenditures, with the result that among the higher income groups they absorbed a substantially larger share of total expenditures than in the lower part of the income scale. (See table 13.) Thus, both in Atlanta and the middle-sized cities, and among families of both races, the proportion of total expenditures devoted to household operation more than doubled over the income range. White families in Atlanta, for example, with incomes of \$7,500 or over spent an average of more than \$60 per month for household operation, or over half as much as for housing, whereas those at the median interval (\$1,750 to \$2,000) averaged only about \$11 per month, or less than one-fourth as much as for housing, and those with incomes of \$500 to \$750, little more than \$2, barely one-sixth as much as for housing.⁸

⁷ The average value of imputed income received by home owners may be computed by dividing the average value of such income for all families by the percentage of families reporting home ownership. (See Tabular Summary, table 4-A.)

⁸ Comparison of the average outlays for household operation reported by white families in the Southeast and by families in other cities of comparable size included in the Study of Consumer Purchases indicates that expenditures of families in the Southeast were uniformly high, beginning at the \$750 level. This fact is in interesting contrast to the relatively low housing expenditures of Southeastern families.

TABLE 15.—Average money expenditures for household operation

ATLANTA: WHITE FAMILIES

Income class	Total	Paid household help		Other services and supplies	
		Amount	Families reporting		
			Percent-age		Average amount
\$500-\$749.....	\$27	\$7	8	\$88	\$20
\$750-\$999.....	44	6	20	30	38
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	54	7	17	41	47
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	75	12	27	44	63
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	100	28	30	93	72
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	133	47	49	96	86
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	132	51	51	100	81
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	164	60	52	115	104
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	193	83	80	104	110
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	266	146	86	170	120
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	293	160	81	198	133
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	367	215	88	244	152
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	520	342	99	345	178
\$7,500 and over.....	728	485	97	500	243

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: WHITE FAMILIES

\$250-\$499.....	\$23	\$1	9	\$11	\$22
\$500-\$749.....	29	5	16	31	24
\$750-\$999.....	41	8	28	28	33
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	62	14	32	44	48
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	81	27	40	68	54
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	101	33	51	65	68
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	137	56	66	85	81
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	154	64	63	102	90
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	172	72	64	112	100
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	226	104	73	142	122
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	278	153	91	168	125
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	325	190	94	202	135
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	365	214	96	223	151
\$5,000 and over.....	551	355	97	366	196

ATLANTA: NEGRO FAMILIES

Under \$250.....	\$8				\$8
\$250-\$499.....	11	(*)	1	\$1	11
\$500-\$749.....	18	(*)	4	10	18
\$750-\$999.....	25	(*)	2	10	25
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	33	\$1	3	33	32
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	58	1	3	33	57
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	79	12	13	92	67
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	77	6	9	67	71
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	100	17	27	63	83
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	94	9	17	53	85
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	119	18	24	75	101
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	214	79	46	172	135
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	134	68	40	170	116
\$4,000 and over.....	255	99	60	165	156

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: NEGRO FAMILIES

Under \$250.....	\$8	(*)	3	\$2	\$8
\$250-\$499.....	10				10
\$500-\$749.....	15	(*)	1	40	15
\$750-\$999.....	23	\$1	2	50	22
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	32	1	6	17	31
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	43	6	11	54	37
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	79	27	48	56	52
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	39	7	14	50	32
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	68	5	22	23	63
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	109	20	24	83	89
\$2,500 and over.....	148	69	64	108	79

*Less than \$1.

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Of the two constituents included under household operation, expenditures for paid household help were far more elastic than those for supplies and services. (See table 15.) Thus, among white families with incomes of less than \$3,000 in both Atlanta and the middle-sized cities, expenditures for household help were less than those for other items of household operation, such as telephone, laundry, and miscellaneous items like stationery. Among families with incomes above \$3,000, however, expenditures for paid household help were much larger than those for other household operation. The outlay for household help was consistently smaller among Negro than among white families at the same income level.

Much of the increase over the income scale in the expenditures for household help was attributable to the increasing proportion of families reporting such help. Among white families in the two city units, fewer than one in ten reported household help at the lowest income levels studied, but more than four out of five at the income levels above \$3,000 had such help and almost every family with an income of \$5,000 or more had expenditures for domestic service. Among Negro families, by contrast, more than one-half reported payments for household help only at the highest income levels studied.

Preliminary examination of the detailed data on expenditures for household operation indicates that laundry expense was of major importance, with telephone costs running second. At the lowest income levels, families spent more for laundry supplies for washing at home than for laundry sent out. At higher income levels, however, this relationship was reversed, since the average expense for laundry supplies varied little with income, while that for laundry sent out increased rapidly even among Negro families. Average outlays for telephone service also rose rapidly at succeeding income levels.⁹

Expenditures for household operation reported by white families were usually lower in Atlanta than in the middle-sized cities, whereas among Negro families the reverse situation obtained. The larger expenditures by white families in the middle-sized cities was due to the higher proportion of families employing household help, and hence the larger average outlays for that item. When the expenditures of families employing help are compared, there were no significant differences in amounts so spent. Moreover, there were no intercity differences in expenditures for household supplies and services other than help.

Racial differences in expenditures for household operation were much greater with respect to paid household help than with respect to such relatively standardized items as telephone, laundry, and the like. Taking all household operation expenditures together, however, white families in each city unit uniformly spent more than Negro families with the same income.

⁹ Based on tabulations appearing in a later bulletin.

Furnishings and equipment.—The character of expenditures for furnishings and equipment is very different from that of the categories previously discussed. Included in this category is a wide variety of items such as kitchenware, glass, china, linens, furniture, and other durable items such as refrigerators. At any given income level, the majority of families spent relatively small sums on routine items that must be replaced frequently, while occasional families made large purchases of durable equipment. As a result of the character of this category of consumption, the range of expenditures for families within a given income class is much wider than appears in average expenditures at successive income levels, and these averages do not, therefore, necessarily represent the level of spending for the majority of the families studied.

Average expenditures for this category were under \$100 up to the \$3,500 level. There was a tendency for amounts spent to increase with income, particularly among the Negro families. The rise was not regular, however. In the middle-sized cities, for example, the average expenditures of white families in the income group between \$1,250 and \$3,500 varied irregularly from \$68 to \$80.

There was no consistent tendency for white families to devote an increasing share of their total expenditures to furnishings and equipment. The proportion of the total so spent generally ranged between 2 and 6 percent. In the case of Negro families the proportion varied somewhat more widely over the income scale, but increased fairly consistently in the income groups below \$1,500 in Atlanta and below \$1,250 in the middle-sized cities.

Expenditures for furnishings and equipment, though erratic in their behavior, tended to run higher in Atlanta than in the smaller cities throughout the income range in the case of white families, and below the \$1,750 level in the case of Negro families.

Although in Atlanta the Negro families reported almost uniformly smaller average amounts spent on furnishings and equipment than white families, the reverse was often the case in the middle-sized cities.

Expenditures for home maintenance.—When expenditures for housing, household operation, and furnishings and equipment are considered together, they amount to something over \$200 among native white families even at the income level of \$250 to \$500 in the Southeastern communities, rising steadily to more than \$2,300 for Atlanta families with incomes of \$7,500 and more. Among the Negro families with incomes below \$250, this important group of expenditures amounted to \$155 in Atlanta and a little over \$120 in the smaller cities. As among white families, there was a fairly steady, although less rapid, increase at successive income levels, the average amount reaching

\$1,031 among that very small proportion of Atlanta Negro families with incomes of \$4,000 and more.

In spite of the effect of the housing category on the figures for home maintenance, among white families there was practically no decline over the income range in the proportion of total expenditures devoted to home maintenance. There was, however, a fairly substantial decline among the Negroes. Such outlays amounted to more than 30 percent of total expenditures for current living among white families at all income levels in both Atlanta and the middle-sized cities. Among Atlanta Negro families home maintenance absorbed between 31 and 33 percent of total expenditures in the income range between \$500 and \$3,500, but less than 30 percent above that level. In the middle-sized cities there was no regular decline in the relative importance of the home maintenance category above the \$1,000 level, although the proportion of total expenditures allocated to this group fell below 30 percent in several income groups.

When expenditures for total home maintenance are taken as a group, Atlanta families had larger expenditures than did those in the middle-sized cities among both white and Negro families. The slightly larger expenditures for housing and furnishings and equipment by Atlanta families outweighed the higher outlays of the families in the smaller cities for household help.

While neither income nor city size exerted a substantial and consistent influence on the proportion of total expenditures going for home maintenance, white families consistently spent more for total home maintenance than Negro families at comparable income levels, in both Atlanta and Mobile-Columbia. In Atlanta, the differences between the two racial groups in expenditures for home maintenance were about the same as the differences in outlays for food, expenditures by Negroes generally ranging from about 70 to 90 percent of expenditures by white families for both categories. In the middle-sized cities, however, the differences between white and Negro families were substantially larger in respect to home maintenance than they were with respect to food. Food expenditures reported by Negro families were generally 80 to 90 percent as large as those of white families; their home maintenance outlays, on the other hand, with one exception, never amounted to more than 75 percent of the expenditures of white families.

Racial differences in the relationship between money expenditures for food and home maintenance are worth noting. Among white families in both city units, food expenditures exceeded expenditures for home maintenance at the income levels below \$1,000, were roughly equal to the latter at succeeding levels up to \$1,750, and then dropped consistently below home-maintenance expenditures. Among the Negro families, on the other hand, expenditures for home maintenance

exceeded those for food at the lowest and highest income levels studied in each city unit, but throughout the middle income ranges, food expenditures were generally the higher.

Housing expenditures among occupational groups.—There were some rather clear differences among the occupational groups studied in the Southeast in the level of expenditures for housing. Among white families, those in wage-earner occupations consistently reported smaller housing values than did other occupational groups. (See table 16.) Differences among the other groups were considerably less clear. In both city units, however, families in the salaried business and professional groups tended to have the largest expenditures for housing.

The proportion of home owners among wage-earner families was higher than for any occupational group except the self-employed.¹⁰ This fact suggests that average equities in homes owned by wage earners were lower than for other groups, either because of larger mortgages or because they owned smaller, or less expensively built houses. Among the other groups, families of self-employed workers tended to rank high in value of housing in the middle-sized cities, but in Atlanta salaried workers ranked as high as or higher than self-employed groups.

For Negro families occupational differences in money expenditures for housing and in housing value were not well-defined. In Atlanta clerical families more often ranked higher in money outlay for this category than did the other groups, but in the middle-sized cities wage-earner families spent more than white-collar groups. In total money value of housing, Negro wage earners tended to rank relatively low in both city units, and in Atlanta salaried business and professional families were generally highest.¹¹ On the whole, the data for Negro families indicate that occupation was without much influence on the level of housing expenditures.

Expenditures for household operation and furnishings among occupational groups.—Among the white families studied, those in the wage-earner group ranked low not only in housing expenditures but also in outlay for household operation.¹² Families in independent business and professional groups, on the other hand, spent the most for such items in both Atlanta and Columbia-Mobile.¹³ This showing was particularly clear with respect to paid help in the middle-sized cities, and with respect to other household operation expenses in Atlanta.¹⁴

¹⁰ See Tabular Summary, table 4-A. When housing data were examined for the several occupational groups with family type held constant, wage-earner families still ranked low in comparison with those in other occupations, both in money expenditures for housing and in money value of housing. (See appendix D.)

¹¹ See Tabular Summary, table 4-A.

¹² See Tabular Summary, table 5.

¹³ This occupational difference is maintained when the effect of differences in family type composition of the several occupational groups is eliminated. (See appendix D.)

¹⁴ See Tabular Summary, table 5.

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

Income class	Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried	
				Business	Professional
ATLANTA: WHITE FAMILIES					
\$750-\$999	\$247	\$261	(²)	(²)	(²)
\$1,000-\$1,249	281	303	(²)	(²)	(²)
\$1,250-\$1,499	319	355	\$372	\$380	\$387
\$1,500-\$1,749	345	392	432	438	431
\$1,750-\$1,999	414	446	434	423	497
\$2,000-\$2,249	393	465	482	490	477
\$2,250-\$2,499	497	508	508	527	530
\$2,500-\$2,999	475	533	600	546	526
\$3,000-\$3,499	(²)	(²)	707	587	661
\$3,500-\$3,999	(²)	(²)	769	736	696
\$4,000-\$4,999	(²)	(²)	883	769	794
\$5,000-\$7,499	(²)	(²)	975	899	830
MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: WHITE FAMILIES					
\$500-\$749	\$200	\$216	(²)	(²)	(²)
\$750-\$999	254	269	(²)	(²)	(²)
\$1,000-\$1,249	284	304	\$336	\$314	
\$1,250-\$1,499	306	362	383	337	
\$1,500-\$1,749	354	434	424	394	
\$1,750-\$1,999	391	458	443	460	
\$2,000-\$2,249	439	475	503	492	
\$2,250-\$2,499	483	495	518	512	
\$2,500-\$2,999	(²)	(²)	601	616	
\$3,000-\$3,499	(²)	(²)	601	639	
\$3,500-\$3,999	(²)	(²)	746	673	
\$4,000-\$4,999	(²)	(²)	795	803	
ATLANTA: NEGRO FAMILIES					
\$250-\$499	\$163	\$136	\$167	\$181	
\$500-\$749	188	181	189	232	
\$750-\$999	216	272	247	285	
\$1,000-\$1,249	270	310	293	288	
\$1,250-\$1,499	292	335	356	354	
\$1,500-\$1,749	(²)	319	362	370	
\$1,750-\$1,999	(²)	420	345	441	
\$2,000-\$2,249	(²)	377	555	488	
MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: NEGRO FAMILIES³					
Under \$250	\$113		\$111		
\$250-\$499	134		151		
\$500-\$749	155		187		
\$750-\$999	194		231		
\$1,000-\$1,249	250		269		
\$1,250-\$1,499	267		284		

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

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

³ In the middle-sized cities all Negro families in occupations other than wage earner were classified together.

In expenditures for furnishings and equipment occupational relationships were not very clear, probably because of the miscellaneous character of the category and the wide variations from year to year in the amount spent by individual families. In Atlanta, families of wage earners, which ranked low in outlay for housing and household operation, spent more for furnishings and equipment at given income levels than did any other group, while those in self-employed business and professional occupations spent less than the others.¹⁶

¹⁶ See Tabular Summary, table 2.

As in the case of housing, occupational differences among Negroes in the level of spending for household operation and furnishings were insignificant. In Atlanta, variations in expenditures for the former category were associated directly with variations in value of housing, the occupational group with the highest housing values—salaried business and professional—reporting the largest outlay for household operation, and the wage-earner families, the smallest. With respect to furnishings and equipment, on the other hand, the salaried group generally spent less than other families in the same income class, but there was little difference among the other occupations.

Expenditures for home maintenance among occupational groups.— Since, among white families, expenditures for housing and household operation both were relatively low for the wage-earner group, families in this occupational category ranked low also in total expenditures for home maintenance. (See table 17.) Families of salaried business and professional workers in both city units had relatively large expenditures for this combined category, chiefly because of their rank with respect to outlay for housing.

Among Negro families, the salaried business and professional group in Atlanta and the clerical group in Columbia-Mobile tended to report larger expenditures for home maintenance than other families in their respective communities. As already indicated, however, there is little clear evidence that occupation was a factor of any real significance in its effect on the pattern of spending of Negro families for the categories included in home maintenance.

Expenditures for home maintenance among family type groups.— Family size and composition had no pronounced influence on expenditures for categories included in home maintenance in either city unit. Such family type differences as were found, like occupational differences, were better defined among white families than among Negroes.

On the whole, the only consistent difference in housing among white families of varying composition was found in the proportion of home owners. In both city units the families with at least three members over 16 (types IV and V) reported home ownership with greater relative frequency than did other families.¹⁶ This difference corresponds with that found in communities surveyed in other regions, and suggests that the greater prevalence of home ownership among such families was associated with the fact that they are usually older than other families included in the Study. In general, two-person families ranked next in the proportion of owners, probably because this group includes elderly couples whose children are no longer at home, as well as young, recently married couples.

¹⁶ See Tabular Summary, table 4-A.

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

Income class	Atlanta					Middle-sized cities			
	Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried		Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried business and professional
				Business	Professional				
\$500-\$749.....	\$229	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	\$253	\$265	(2)	(2)
\$750-\$999.....	338	\$338	(2)	(2)	(2)	314	353	(2)	(2)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	391	457	(2)	(2)	(2)	401	391	\$454	\$431
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	450	504	\$504	\$508	\$505	440	532	575	489
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	548	558	579	622	627	479	637	613	579
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	620	647	624	614	734	562	687	658	688
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	628	679	701	715	712	647	703	766	750
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	745	729	747	805	790	712	712	762	805
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	720	795	937	823	827	(2)	(2)	908	909
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	(2)	(2)	1,022	954	1,060	(2)	(2)	982	989
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	(2)	(2)	1,207	1,111	1,073	(2)	(2)	1,161	1,092
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	(2)	(2)	1,336	1,206	1,306	(2)	(2)	1,244	1,286
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	(2)	(2)	1,676	1,541	1,437	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

NEGRO FAMILIES ⁴									
Under \$250.....	\$156	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	\$123		\$115	
\$250-\$499.....	183	\$166	\$197	\$197	151	186	164	224	
\$500-\$749.....	224	215	219	256	196	246	286	373	
\$750-\$999.....	272	324	316	343	330	362	367	(2)	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	349	378	388	352	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	407	455	459	469	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	(2)	407	493	534	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	(2)	535	429	572	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	(2)	514	676	644	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	

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

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

³ Comparable data not available.

⁴ In Atlanta all Negro families in salaried business and professional occupations were classified together; in the middle-sized cities all Negro families other than wage-earner were classified together.

In both city units expenditures for household operation were greatest among families with one or two children under 16, chiefly because such families reported more household help than did the others.¹⁷ Families with at least three members 16 or over tended to have the lowest expenditures for paid service and hence for household operation as a whole.

While there were no clearly defined differences among the family-type groups in average amounts spent for furnishings and equipment there was some indication in both city units that the older families, with at least three members 16 or over (types IV and V), spent less than the other groups.¹⁸

¹⁷ See Tabular Summary, table 5.

¹⁸ See Tabular Summary, table 2.

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

ATLANTA: WHITE FAMILIES

Income class	Family type ²			Income class	Family type ²		
	I	II and III	IV and V		I	II and III	IV and V
\$750-\$999.....	\$279	\$207	\$285	\$2,250-\$2,499.....	\$481	\$527	\$519
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	308	281	283	\$2,500-\$2,999.....	498	524	546
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	364	317	351	\$3,000-\$3,499.....	652	631	628
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	385	367	387	\$3,500-\$3,999.....	654	791	739
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	446	415	449	\$4,000-\$4,999.....	800	769	817
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	405	447	470	\$5,000-\$7,499.....	1,016	1,030	836

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: WHITE FAMILIES

\$500-\$749.....	\$204	\$174	\$227	\$2,000-\$2,249.....	\$482	\$477	\$463
\$750-\$999.....	238	257	271	\$2,250-\$2,499.....	519	500	489
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	310	273	315	\$2,500-\$2,999.....	657	594	607
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	341	326	342	\$3,000-\$3,499.....	655	631	616
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	386	387	409	\$3,500-\$3,999.....	683	713	689
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	458	430	425	\$4,000-\$4,999.....	829	786	797

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: NEGRO FAMILIES

\$250-\$499.....	\$131	\$132	\$144	\$1,000-\$1,249.....	\$269	\$231	\$253
\$500-\$749.....	152	146	173	\$1,250-\$1,499.....	259	247	285
\$750-\$999.....	182	206	208	\$1,500-\$2,249.....	381	338	350

ATLANTA: NEGRO FAMILIES

Income class	Family type ²						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
\$250-\$499.....	\$169	\$154	\$146	\$163	\$167	\$150	\$166
\$500-\$749.....	176	196	200	197	178	187	203
\$750-\$999.....	220	226	219	242	187	210	222
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	264	278	252	308	233	288	259
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	305	299	386	301	291	299	309
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	339	469	362	435	368	(†)	435

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

² The 7 family types are distinguished on the basis of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

- I No other persons (families of 2).
- II 1 child under 16 (families of 3).
- III 2 children under 16 (families of 4).
- IV 1 person 16 or over and 1 or no other person, regardless of age (families of 3 or 4).
- V 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or more, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age (families of 5 or 6).
- VI 3 or 4 children under 16 (families of 5 or 6).
- VII 1 child under 16, and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age (families of 7 or 8).

† Fewer than 3 cases.

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

ATLANTA: WHITE FAMILIES							
Income class	Family type ²			Income class	Family type ²		
	I	II-III	IV-V		I	II-III	IV-V
\$750-\$999.....	\$385	\$279	\$374	\$2,250-\$2,499.....	\$708	\$808	\$733
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	503	382	367	\$2,500-\$2,999.....	729	816	833
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	528	451	469	\$3,000-\$3,499.....	1,029	953	1,001
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	610	550	535	\$3,500-\$3,999.....	985	1,275	1,092
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	650	627	642	\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1,204	1,268	1,282
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	640	694	667	\$5,000-\$7,499.....	1,612	1,788	1,477

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: WHITE FAMILIES							
\$500-\$749.....	\$281	\$213	\$276	\$2,000-\$2,249.....	\$727	\$762	\$653
\$750-\$999.....	320	326	321	\$2,250-\$2,499.....	791	782	694
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	394	396	430	\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,000	921	858
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	507	503	460	\$3,000-\$3,499.....	1,069	938	985
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	604	566	532	\$3,500-\$3,999.....	1,080	1,182	1,083
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	679	691	580	\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1,258	1,263	1,287

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: NEGRO FAMILIES							
\$250-\$499.....	\$147	\$150	\$163	\$1,000-\$1,249.....	\$373	\$308	\$327
\$500-\$749.....	183	176	207	\$1,250-\$1,499.....	380	365	358
\$750-\$999.....	243	261	261	\$1,500-\$2,249.....	521	458	464

ATLANTA: NEGRO FAMILIES							
Income class	Family type ²						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
\$250-\$499.....	\$193	\$168	\$165	\$189	\$183	\$163	\$179
\$500-\$749.....	216	231	248	227	209	219	229
\$750-\$999.....	277	301	287	306	231	244	273
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	374	357	324	370	290	356	334
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	449	408	539	415	371	390	381
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	456	642	563	556	459	(†)	533

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

² The 7 family types are distinguished on the basis of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

- I No other persons (families of 2).
- II 1 child under 16 (families of 3).
- III 2 children under 16 (families of 4).
- IV 1 person 16 or over and 1 or no other person, regardless of age (families of 3 or 4).
- V 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or more, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age (families of 5 or 6).
- VI 3 or 4 children under 16 (families of 5 or 6).
- VII 1 child under 16, and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age (families of 7 or 8).

†Fewer than 3 cases.

Summary

Home maintenance expenditures increased with income, but decreased in relative importance over the income range. The decline in the percentage of income spent for this category was not as great, however, as in the percentage spent for food. Housing expenditures were responsible for the decline, since the proportion going to household operation was greater in the upper part of the income scale than in the lower, and the proportion going to furnishings and equipment remained relatively constant throughout the income range. The

proportion of home owners increased in successive income classes, but tended to be lower in the Southeastern cities studied than in those of similar size in most other regions.

On the whole, expenditures for home maintenance by Negro families followed patterns similar to those for whites, except that average amounts spent for each constituent category were substantially smaller among Negroes than among whites.

Among families of each race, within a city unit, occupation was more important than family type in influencing home maintenance expenditures. Among the white families, wage earners quite consistently had lower expenditures than families in other occupational groups. Among the white families, also, those with at least three members over 16 (types IV and V) tended to report the lowest expenditures. Among the Negroes, business and professional families in Atlanta and white-collar families in Columbia and Mobile ranked high. No family type pattern was evident, however, in that racial group.

Chapter V

Clothing and Personal Care

Clothing ¹ ranked next in importance to food and housing in the budgets of most groups of families studied in the Southeastern region, although its share of total money expenditures for current living was much less than that of either of the other basic essentials already discussed. Among white families with incomes under \$2,000, outlay for clothing took scarcely 10 percent of total money expenditures and was thus only about one-third as large as the amount spent for food, and about half of that for housing.

Expenditures for clothing not only increased with income, but, unlike those for food and housing, increased rapidly enough to account for a larger proportion of total money expenditures at the top of the income scale than at the bottom. The relative increase in outlay for clothing was not so great among white families in the Southeast as in other regions included in the investigation. The increase was more pronounced among Negro families, however. The proportion of total money expenditures so used approximately doubled over the income range in which Negro families were studied.

Clothing expenditures, which averaged about \$70 for white families with incomes under \$1,000, averaged to over \$180 for those at the median income interval in Atlanta (\$1,750 to \$2,000) and somewhat less for those in the middle-sized cities. (See table 20.) At higher incomes the increase continued, average expenditures being over \$350 for families with incomes of \$3,500 or more, and well over \$500 for the relatively few Atlanta families with incomes of \$5,000 and above. (See fig. 3.)

The small average money outlay for clothing at the low income levels indicates that at such levels the sums spent covered little more than absolute essentials, and that, especially among the Negroes, some of the purchases were probably second-hand garments. It is probable also that in the larger families the same garment often served two or more members in turn, and that gifts of new or partly worn clothing were received, particularly by families with children. At the upper income levels the amounts spent provided not only clothing essentials but an increasing proportion of articles purchased because of the desire for style and variety.

¹ Purchases of all wearing apparel, accessories and jewelry, and expenditures for cleaning and pressing and for materials and paid help used in home sewing were classified as expenditures for clothing.

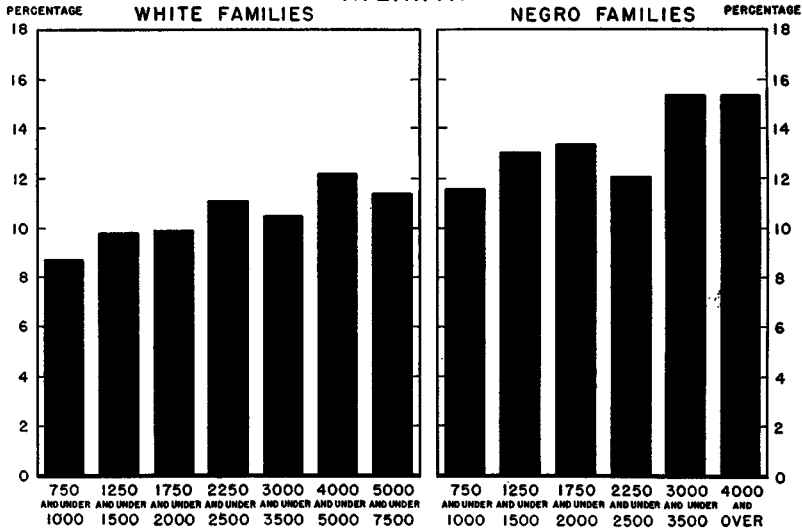
Fig. 3

CLOTHING AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MONEY EXPENDITURES AT SELECTED INCOME LEVELS
SOUTHEAST REGION, 1935-1936

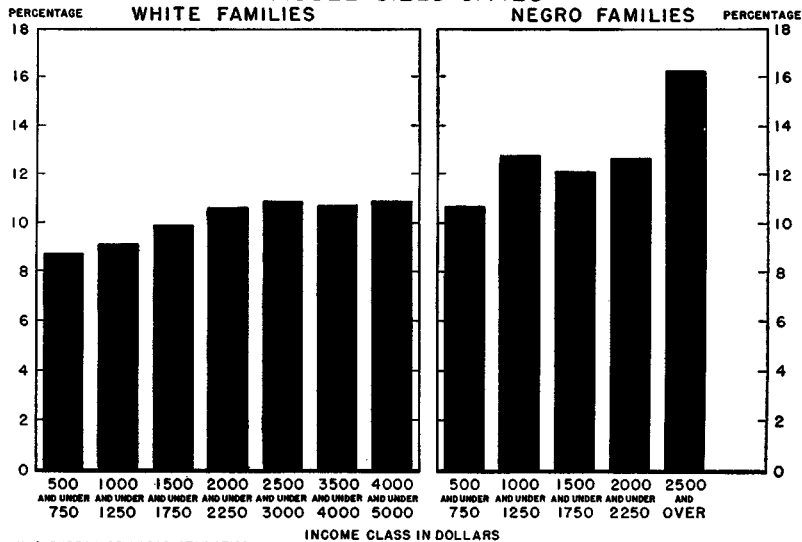
NONRELIEF FAMILIES INCLUDING HUSBAND AND WIFE BOTH NATIVE BORN

CLOTHING

ATLANTA



MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES



U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

TABLE 20.—Average money expenditures for clothing and personal care in 1 year, 1935-36

ATLANTA: WHITE FAMILIES

Income class	Amount			Percentage of total money expenditures ¹		
	Clothing and personal care combined	Clothing	Personal care	Clothing and personal care combined	Clothing	Personal care
\$500-\$749.....	\$63	\$47	\$16	9.4	7.0	2.4
\$750-\$999.....	109	85	24	11.1	8.7	2.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	148	118	30	12.5	10.0	2.5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	168	135	33	12.2	9.8	2.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	188	153	35	11.9	9.7	2.2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	225	182	43	12.2	9.9	2.3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	252	209	43	12.7	10.5	2.2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	293	245	48	13.3	11.1	2.2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	319	267	52	13.3	11.1	2.2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	353	293	60	12.6	10.5	2.1
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	425	351	74	13.4	11.1	2.3
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	509	436	73	14.2	12.2	2.0
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	614	530	84	13.2	11.4	1.8
\$7,500 and over.....	888	763	125	12.8	11.0	1.8

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: WHITE FAMILIES

\$250-\$499.....	\$61	\$50	\$11	10.9	8.9	2.0
\$500-\$749.....	72	58	14	10.8	8.7	2.1
\$750-\$999.....	93	72	21	10.5	8.1	2.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	128	102	26	11.4	9.1	2.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	152	123	29	11.6	9.4	2.2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	182	151	31	11.9	9.9	2.0
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	203	166	37	11.5	9.4	2.1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	249	209	40	12.6	10.6	2.0
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	253	212	41	12.4	10.4	2.0
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	306	261	45	12.8	10.9	1.9
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	345	298	47	13.1	11.3	1.8
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	374	319	55	12.5	10.7	1.8
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	436	380	56	12.5	10.9	1.6
\$5,000 and over.....	684	591	93	13.9	12.0	1.9

ATLANTA: NEGRO FAMILIES

Under \$250.....	\$16	\$10	\$6	5.7	3.6	2.1
\$250-\$499.....	38	27	11	9.0	6.4	2.6
\$500-\$749.....	73	55	18	11.5	8.7	2.8
\$750-\$999.....	118	94	24	14.6	11.6	3.0
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	159	126	33	15.6	12.4	3.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	197	158	39	16.3	13.1	3.2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	240	199	41	16.9	14.0	2.9
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	258	217	41	15.9	13.4	2.5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	244	201	43	14.2	11.7	2.5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	268	220	48	14.7	12.1	2.6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	343	290	53	18.5	15.6	2.9
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	434	364	70	18.4	15.4	3.0
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	485	429	56	17.8	15.7	2.1
\$4,000 and over.....	674	555	119	18.7	15.4	3.3

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: NEGRO FAMILIES

Under \$250.....	\$14	\$9	\$5	6.5	4.2	2.3
\$250-\$499.....	40	29	11	10.6	7.7	2.9
\$500-\$749.....	79	62	17	13.6	10.7	2.9
\$750-\$999.....	123	99	24	15.7	12.6	3.1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	156	128	28	15.6	12.8	2.8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	217	187	30	17.1	14.7	2.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	204	172	32	14.4	12.1	2.3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	213	169	44	13.1	10.4	2.7
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	222	197	25	14.3	12.7	1.6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	274	234	40	14.6	12.5	2.1
\$2,500 and over.....	388	334	54	18.9	16.3	2.6

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

Clothing expenditures of husbands and wives.—In both the urban units studied, the average clothing expenses of husbands equalled or exceeded those of wives among white families at the lower income levels.² In Atlanta this relationship was reversed at the \$2,000 level and above; in the middle-sized cities, only above the \$3,500 level. Among the Negro families, there was a clear tendency, particularly in Atlanta, for expenditures of wives to equal or exceed those of husbands throughout the income range.

Personal care.—Since expenditures for personal care (including barber-shop and beauty-parlor services, toilet articles, and preparations) are closely related to those for clothing, it seems appropriate to consider them here. On the whole, average amounts spent for personal care maintained a very constant relationship to total money expenditures, varying from about 2 or 3 percent of this total throughout the income range. (See table 20.) They averaged about one-fourth as large as clothing expenditures for families below the \$1,000 income level, but only about one-sixth as large for the families with incomes of \$5,000 or more.

Intercity differences in expenditures for clothing and personal care.—White families in Atlanta clearly spent more for both clothing and personal care than did the comparable families in the middle-sized cities (table 20). These differences were more marked in respect to outlays for clothing than for personal care, but differences in the combined expenditures were great enough at most income levels so that, although total money expenditures for current living were greater at most income levels in Atlanta than in Columbia-Mobile, a larger share of this total went for these categories in the former city than in the two latter.

Among the Negroes, intercity differences in clothing expenditures were less clearly marked, although, due to the larger families scheduled among Atlanta Negroes, greater differences than appeared among the white families might have been expected. Atlanta Negro families reported average expenditures for personal care that were generally equal to if not larger than those of families in the middle-sized cities. The share of total expenditures going for clothing and personal care combined was usually smaller in Atlanta than in the middle-sized cities at the lower income levels, and at least as large or larger at the upper income levels.

Among the white families, average clothing expenditures of husbands and wives, as well as total family expense, were generally greater in Atlanta than in the middle-sized cities. This was particularly marked in the case of the wives' expenditures. With reference to the Negro families, however, the intercity differences were very slight, with the expenditures of both husbands and wives tending to be less

² See Tabular Summary, table 6.

in Atlanta than in Columbia-Mobile. This was to be expected, in view of the larger average size of family in Atlanta, since clothing expenditures of husbands and wives are generally in inverse relationship to size of family.

Racial differences in expenditures for clothing and personal care.—The well-defined differences in expenditure patterns between white and Negro families, noted in the case of food and housing, appear also in clothing expenditures. While Negro families in these two city groups consistently spent less for food and housing than did white families at the same income level, they spent more than white families for clothing. At almost every comparable income level, the average clothing outlays of Negro families exceeded those of white families, in both Atlanta and the middle-sized cities. That the difference was not one merely of size of family is shown clearly by the fact that the same relationship appears in the average expenditures of husbands and wives. This was naturally more marked in the middle-sized cities than in Atlanta, since in the latter city the larger number of other family members among the Negroes reduced the average expenditures of husbands and wives. Even in Atlanta, however, average expenditures of Negro husbands were greater than those of husbands in the white families in half of the comparable income classes, and those of Negro wives were greater in two-thirds of the 12 income groups compared.

Racial differences in average clothing expenditures tended to be greater among the wives than the husbands, in both Atlanta and the middle-sized cities. Particularly in Atlanta, the average amounts spent for clothing by white and Negro husbands were more alike than were expenditures of husbands and wives in each racial group separately.³

Similar differences between white and Negro families were found in expenditures for personal care, although the size of such differences was naturally small. Hence, when clothing and personal care are combined, the racial difference noted above is still clearly apparent. The differential is summarized below by showing expenditures of Negro families for clothing and personal care as a percentage of those of white families at the same income level:

Income class	Atlanta	Middle-sized cities	Income class	Atlanta	Middle-sized cities
\$500-\$749	116	110	\$1,750-\$1,999	115	105
\$750-\$999	108	132	\$2,000-\$2,249	95	89
\$1,000-\$1,249	107	122	\$2,250-\$2,499	91	108
\$1,250-\$1,499	117	143	\$2,500-\$2,999	109	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749	128	112	\$3,000-\$3,999	123	-----

Expenditures for clothing and personal care among occupational groups.—Occupational classification appears to have exercised little

³ See Tabular Summary, table 6.

influence on the level of spending for clothing or personal care for the family as a whole. (See table 21.) Among white families in the middle-sized cities, however, wage-earner families had the lowest average outlay for clothing, and salaried workers, the highest. Among the Negro families, on the other hand, those in the wage-earner group tended to have relatively larger expenditures for clothing and personal

TABLE 21.—Average money expenditures for clothing and personal care, by occupational group, in 1 year, 1935-36

ATLANTA: WHITE FAMILIES

Income class	Clothing					Personal care				
	Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried		Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried	
				Business	Professional				Business	Professional
\$750-\$999.....	\$82	\$93	(1)	(1)	(1)	\$22	\$26	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	122	112	(1)	(1)	(1)	32	28	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	132	152	\$111	\$114	\$128	32	35	\$29	\$34	\$30
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	169	148	105	128	146	36	35	34	34	35
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	185	183	183	174	177	43	43	39	40	49
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	202	214	193	217	224	40	45	44	45	50
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	253	251	210	244	228	41	56	43	48	44
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	257	270	267	265	280	49	51	52	56	59
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	(1)	(1)	254	313	299	(1)	(1)	57	61	66
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	(1)	(1)	364	349	343	(1)	(1)	65	80	66
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	(1)	(1)	416	446	422	(1)	(1)	71	73	75
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	(1)	(1)	523	551	445	(1)	(1)	88	84	79

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: WHITE FAMILIES

\$500-\$749.....	\$59	\$53	(1)	(1)	(1)	\$14	\$14	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$750-\$999.....	72	74	(1)	(1)	(1)	20	22	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	101	94	\$102	\$137	25	30	\$25	\$26	\$26	\$26
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	122	118	138	136	28	29	29	28	28	28
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	151	153	150	151	30	32	32	32	32	32
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	140	178	160	194	33	39	31	40	40	40
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	197	211	177	231	37	42	33	46	46	46
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	188	243	195	203	41	44	43	35	35	35
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	(1)	(1)	252	264	(1)	(1)	47	45	45	45
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	(1)	(1)	314	292	(1)	(1)	46	48	48	48
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	(1)	(1)	305	326	(1)	(1)	53	56	56	56
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	(1)	(1)	347	393	(1)	(1)	53	57	57	57

ATLANTA: NEGRO FAMILIES

\$250-\$499.....	\$28	\$23	\$21	\$19	\$11	\$12	\$11	\$7
\$500-\$749.....	56	66	47	51	18	18	16	18
\$750-\$999.....	94	88	99	91	23	30	24	23
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	132	102	81	127	33	33	21	38
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	163	172	123	127	40	39	37	34
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	(1)	181	188	225	(1)	40	42	41
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	(1)	227	240	181	(1)	50	35	38
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	(1)	249	123	171	(1)	40	35	53

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: NEGRO FAMILIES²

Under \$250.....	\$9	\$4	\$6	\$2
\$250-\$499.....	30	24	11	10
\$500-\$749.....	62	65	16	19
\$750-\$999.....	100	88	24	21
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	130	123	29	25
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	193	167	32	22

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

² In the middle-sized cities all Negro families other than wage earners were classified together.

care, particularly in the middle-sized cities, than did families in white-collar occupations. This difference may be due to a larger proportion of wives working outside the home in the wage-earner group. Other studies have shown that women gainfully employed in wage-earner or clerical occupations spend more for clothing than do women of the same age who are not so employed.⁴

TABLE 22.—Average money expenditures of husbands and wives for clothing, by occupational group, in 1 year, 1935-36

Income class	Husbands					Wives				
	Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried		Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried	
				Business	Professional				Business	Professional
\$750-\$999	\$30	\$41	(1)	(1)	(1)	\$31	\$33	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249	50	43	(1)	(1)	(1)	42	38	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,250-\$1,499	44	53	\$42	\$44	\$48	45	62	\$35	\$38	\$44
\$1,500-\$1,749	62	51	40	54	57	57	59	33	46	48
\$1,750-\$1,999	64	66	58	67	67	58	70	74	64	68
\$2,000-\$2,249	63	70	59	81	82	61	79	54	84	94
\$2,250-\$2,499	78	81	81	100	78	94	107	73	82	89
\$2,500-\$2,999	73	86	90	93	93	80	104	94	93	103
\$3,000-\$3,499	(1)	(1)	81	100	95	(1)	(1)	101	114	122
\$3,500-\$3,999	(1)	(1)	121	125	101	(1)	(1)	127	139	116
\$4,000-\$4,999	(1)	(1)	125	129	117	(1)	(1)	166	158	127
\$5,000-\$7,499	(1)	(1)	150	155	134	(1)	(1)	226	208	157

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: WHITE FAMILIES										
\$500-\$749	\$22	\$21	(1)	(1)	\$22	\$16	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$750-\$999	25	26	(1)	(1)	23	24	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,249	33	35	\$37	\$50	36	36	\$37	\$56		
\$1,250-\$1,499	36	44	47	52	40	35	50	49		
\$1,500-\$1,749	49	61	52	59	46	48	56	54		
\$1,750-\$1,999	48	66	56	66	45	64	61	68		
\$2,000-\$2,249	62	79	60	78	60	74	63	91		
\$2,250-\$2,499	51	80	64	68	60	72	70	72		
\$2,500-\$2,999	(1)	(1)	76	98	(1)	(1)	86	80		
\$3,000-\$3,499	(1)	(1)	95	107	(1)	(1)	115	94		
\$3,500-\$3,999	(1)	(1)	93	104	(1)	(1)	112	122		
\$4,000-\$4,999	(1)	(1)	114	114	(1)	(1)	111	119		

ATLANTA: NEGRO FAMILIES										
\$250-\$499	\$10	\$8	\$8	\$10	\$10	\$11	\$8	\$4		
\$500-\$749	19	28	16	17	21	24	18	19		
\$750-\$999	30	29	32	27	35	34	33	40		
\$1,000-\$1,249	36	26	18	55	41	40	44	49		
\$1,250-\$1,499	50	59	36	51	57	75	25	48		
\$1,500-\$1,749	(1)	46	50	77	(1)	60	71	53		
\$1,750-\$1,999	(1)	88	69	52	(1)	75	110	68		
\$2,000-\$2,249	(1)	65	45	58	(1)	74	32	57		

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: NEGRO FAMILIES ¹										
Under \$250	\$3		\$2		\$4		\$2			
\$250-\$499	10		10		11		10			
\$500-\$749	22		22		24		27			
\$750-\$999	35		27		35		32			
\$1,000-\$1,249	43		44		43		51			
\$1,250-\$1,499	51		47		56		56			

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

² In the middle-sized cities all Negro families other than wage earners were classified together.

⁴ See U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bull. No. 640, Money Disbursements of Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in Twelve Cities of the South, Washington, 1939.

When clothing expenditures of husbands and wives in families of the several occupational groups are examined there appears a tendency in Atlanta for husbands and wives in families in the self-employed groups to spend slightly less than those in other occupations. This difference, although small, appeared in the data for both racial groups. (See table 22.)

Expenditures for clothing and personal care among family type groups.—As would be expected, the composition of a family had much more effect upon expenditures for clothing than did occupational classification. There was clearly a direct relationship between family composition and average expenditures for both clothing and personal care, however, both among the white and the Negro families. In Atlanta, where seven family types were included among the Negroes covered in the Study, the greater cost of clothing an adult than a child is reflected in the high average expenditures by families of five or six persons with a majority of adult members, as contrasted with those of families at the same income level with five or six members but with at least three under 16.¹ Average expenditures for personal care were remarkably similar among Negro families of different composition in both Atlanta and the middle-sized cities.

In spite of the fact that the larger and older families spent more for clothing than the smaller and younger ones at the same income level, it appears that an expenditure which would have supplied each family member with clothes comparable to those worn by individuals in the smaller families would usually have required sacrifices of other goods which were regarded as essential by the larger families.

Data from families of varying composition show a very close inverse relationship between family size and the average clothing expenditures of husbands and wives. (See table 24.) The husbands and wives in two-person families almost invariably had the highest expenditures, followed by those in families containing one or two children; the expenditures of husbands and wives in families with three to six members, at least three of them over 16, were lowest. This was equally true at all income levels among the white families in both Atlanta and the middle-sized cities, and the Negro families in the smaller cities. Among the more numerous family types studied for Atlanta Negroes, the average outlays of husbands and wives were always greatest in the families of husband and wife only, followed by those with one or two children under 16. Families with seven or eight members (type VII) and those with five or six, at least three over 16 (type V), usually reported the smallest clothing expenditures for husbands and wives.

¹ The direct relationship between size of family composition and amount spent for clothing is evident also when average expenditures are compared for the several family type groups with each occupational group given equal weight. (See appendix D.)

TABLE 23.—Average money expenditures for clothing and personal care, by family type, in 1 year, 1935-36

ATLANTA: WHITE FAMILIES

Income class	Family type ¹					
	Clothing			Personal care		
	I	II and III	IV and V	I	II and III	IV and V
\$750-\$999	\$90	\$80	\$89	\$23	\$24	\$23
\$1,000-\$1,249	96	132	124	32	29	28
\$1,250-\$1,499	126	135	142	28	33	36
\$1,500-\$1,749	144	156	156	34	37	35
\$1,750-\$1,999	144	189	206	41	43	45
\$2,000-\$2,249	183	217	220	39	42	47
\$2,250-\$2,499	247	226	259	45	52	50
\$2,500-\$2,999	247	291	263	53	52	52
\$3,000-\$3,499	239	318	309	60	65	58
\$3,500-\$3,999	351	312	382	77	64	79
\$4,000-\$4,999	403	394	477	71	64	80
\$5,000-\$7,499	500	488	559	85	86	84

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: WHITE FAMILIES

\$500-\$749	\$70	\$49	\$59	\$12	\$14	\$15
\$750-\$999	61	72	80	16	21	23
\$1,000-\$1,249	89	102	115	27	28	24
\$1,250-\$1,499	92	125	144	26	30	30
\$1,500-\$1,749	154	143	158	31	30	32
\$1,750-\$1,999	142	173	176	33	39	37
\$2,000-\$2,249	205	202	215	41	40	41
\$2,250-\$2,499	182	208	229	35	37	46
\$2,500-\$2,999	223	226	308	40	43	50
\$3,000-\$3,499	245	304	319	42	53	46
\$3,500-\$3,999	246	308	364	55	50	58
\$4,000-\$4,999	296	324	438	52	51	59

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: NEGRO FAMILIES

\$250-\$499	\$27	\$26	\$37	\$9	\$11	\$13
\$500-\$749	52	70	67	16	18	17
\$750-\$999	89	98	108	22	23	25
\$1,000-\$1,249	121	116	139	28	29	28
\$1,250-\$1,499	124	159	216	30	31	29
\$1,500-\$2,249	170	152	204	36	26	38

ATLANTA: NEGRO FAMILIES

Income class	Family type ¹						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
	Clothing						
\$250-\$499	\$25	\$28	\$35	\$25	\$31	\$20	\$36
\$500-\$749	55	54	48	63	50	64	42
\$750-\$999	83	80	97	99	114	91	119
\$1,000-\$1,249	115	126	125	123	136	119	166
\$1,250-\$1,499	146	154	126	158	191	134	186
\$1,500-\$2,249	199	142	223	198	254	(†)	237
Personal care							
\$250-\$499	\$11	\$11	\$14	\$11	\$10	\$10	\$15
\$500-\$749	20	16	17	17	18	19	16
\$750-\$999	24	25	24	23	21	24	25
\$1,000-\$1,249	32	27	24	32	40	33	37
\$1,250-\$1,499	42	38	52	40	36	30	32
\$1,500-\$2,249	34	40	37	45	47	(†)	47

¹ The 7 family types are distinguished on the basis of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

- I No other persons (families of 2).
- II 1 child under 16 (families of 3).
- III 2 children under 16 (families of 4).
- IV 1 person 16 or over and 1 or no other person, regardless of age (families of 3 or 4).
- V 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age (families of 5 or 6).
- VI 3 or 4 children under 16 (families of 5 or 6).
- VII 1 child under 16, and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age (families of 7 or 8).

† Fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 24.—Average money expenditures of husbands and wives for clothing, by family type, in 1 year, 1935-36

ATLANTA: WHITE FAMILIES

Income class	Family type ¹					
	Husbands			Wives		
	I	II and III	IV and V	I	II and III	IV and V
\$750-\$999.....	\$44	\$30	\$28	\$45	\$29	\$24
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	48	55	32	47	43	27
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	50	52	38	75	47	30
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	73	59	37	70	56	38
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	72	72	52	70	71	55
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	79	79	52	102	75	50
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	108	82	61	139	79	74
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	107	104	60	138	110	59
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	107	110	73	132	133	82
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	152	108	110	199	122	103
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	170	142	97	233	163	116
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	210	159	126	290	217	177

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: WHITE FAMILIES

Income class	I	II and III	IV and V	I	II and III	IV and V
\$500-\$749.....	\$36	\$19	\$12	\$34	\$18	\$13
\$750-\$999.....	32	26	19	28	25	16
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	36	39	30	52	36	26
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	46	46	32	46	42	34
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	79	54	40	73	50	31
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	70	67	44	71	65	44
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	91	76	60	114	74	50
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	90	76	50	86	83	49
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	121	99	72	102	78	76
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	118	126	79	124	104	81
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	117	105	89	129	133	104
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	139	129	97	157	116	102

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: NEGRO FAMILIES

Income class	I	II and III	IV and V	I	II and III	IV and V
\$250-\$499.....	\$13	\$9	\$8	\$14	\$8	\$11
\$500-\$749.....	23	24	19	28	26	16
\$750-\$999.....	40	39	26	43	34	26
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	59	41	32	61	44	34
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	51	59	46	73	56	52
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	88	66	52	82	56	45

ATLANTA: NEGRO FAMILIES

HUSBANDS

Income class	Family type ¹						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
\$250-\$499.....	\$12	\$11	\$12	\$7	\$5	\$4	\$5
\$500-\$749.....	26	19	11	17	11	18	8
\$750-\$999.....	35	30	32	25	31	24	18
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	44	39	39	32	22	33	27
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	64	41	24	51	37	33	31
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	91	50	82	47	58	(†)	52

WIVES

Income class	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
\$250-\$499.....	\$13	\$9	\$10	\$7	\$6	\$5	\$4
\$500-\$749.....	28	21	16	20	9	17	8
\$750-\$999.....	46	29	29	38	25	27	14
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	60	52	37	35	25	34	24
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	82	64	52	44	40	44	29
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	106	62	80	61	45	(†)	46

¹ The 7 family types are distinguished on the basis of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

- I No other persons (families of 2).
- II 1 child under 16 (families of 3).
- III 2 children under 16 (families of 4).
- IV 1 person 16 or over and 1 or no other person, regardless of age (families of 3 or 4).
- V 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or more, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age (families of 5 or 6).
- VI 3 or 4 children under 16 (families of 5 or 6).
- VII 1 child under 16, and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age (families of 7 or 8).

† Fewer than 3 cases.

SUMMARY

Average expenditures for clothing increased somewhat more rapidly than total money expenditures for current living among white families and considerably more rapidly among the Negroes. Negro families spent more for clothing than did white families at the same income level. Outlay for clothing and personal care combined was generally larger in Atlanta than in the middle-sized cities. While there was little difference among the occupational groups in average expenditures for clothing, the outlay for this category varied directly with family composition, although not in proportion to the number of members to be clothed. Accordingly, clothing expenditures of husbands and wives tended to vary inversely with size of family. In the lower part of the income range, the average amount spent for clothing by wives was generally about the same as that for husbands, but at the upper income levels the outlay for wives usually exceeded that for husbands.

Chapter VI

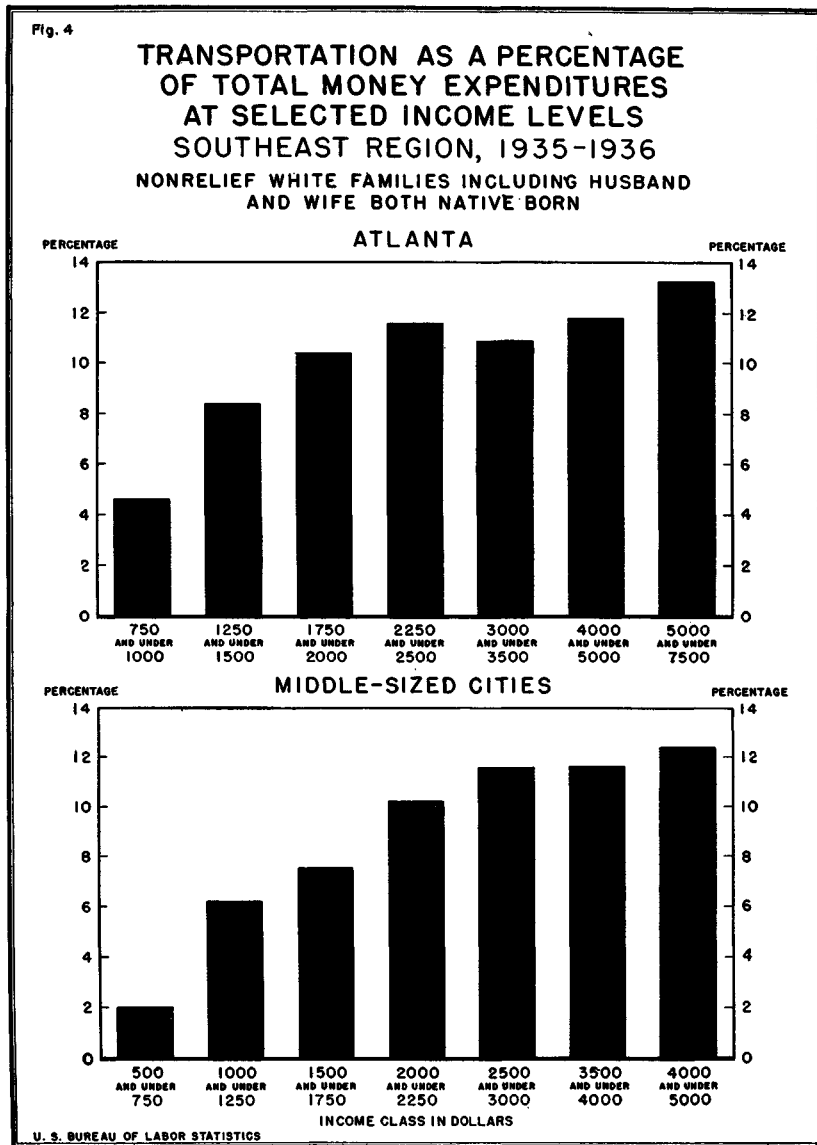
Transportation

The importance of the transportation category among families studied in the Southeast appears clearly from its position in relation to other expenditure items. In average outlay it is, of course, substantially less important than food and shelter, and, except among white families at the upper income levels, less important than clothing. There is, however, no mistaking the readiness of the families studied to increase expenditures for transportation as rapidly as income will permit. Atlanta white families with incomes of \$500 to \$1,000, for example, spent scarcely one-tenth as much for transportation as for food or home maintenance, while those with incomes of \$5,000 and more spent about one-half as much for transportation as for either of these two essentials. On the other hand, Atlanta Negro families with incomes below \$500 spent only about one-twentieth as much for all transportation as for food or home maintenance; those with incomes of \$3,000 and more about three-quarters as much.

The comparatively large place given to transportation in the family budget has one outstanding explanation, the automobile. Among white families, at virtually all income levels except the lowest, two-thirds or more of the total outlay for transportation took that form. Thus, among white families at least, transportation in this study represents predominantly the family automobile, and the ramifications of automobile use in all spheres of family activity, social and recreational as well as more purely utilitarian, mean that the expenditures presented here are only in part outlays for transportation to and from work, or school or shopping centers.

Expenditures for transportation increased more rapidly over the income range than did those for any of the categories so far discussed, and while they were much smaller than clothing expenditures at the bottom of the income scale, they rose more rapidly, so that white families with incomes of \$1,750 or more spent at least as much, on the average, for transportation as for clothing. Among Negro families, whose clothing expenditures were relatively high, average transportation outlays were generally lower than clothing expenditures at all but one or two of the highest income levels. (See table 25.)

Among white families the increase in relative importance of expenditures for transportation was largely concentrated in the lower



portion of the income scale. Above the \$2,000 level in both Atlanta and the middle-sized cities, such expenditures showed comparatively little increase as a proportion of total money outlay for current living. Among Negro families, however, they varied widely from one income level to another, but in general assumed considerably greater importance in the upper part of the income range than in the lower part. (See fig. 4.)

For purposes of this study, the category of transportation included three main items: expense for automobiles purchased (gross price less trade-in allowance on old cars), automobile operation, and other transportation, local and interurban. Transportation expense chargeable to business was deducted from family expense in this field.¹ All other transportation was included, however, from daily trips to and from office and school to holiday trips by automobile, train, or boat.

Automobile purchase.—Expenditures for automobile purchase, like those for many of the durable items of furnishings and equipment, are irregular in occurrence and vary considerably with general economic conditions. In consequence, although the proportion of families purchasing cars increased at successive income levels in the Southeastern cities studied, the rise was by no means regular. At the lower levels, fewer than 1 in 10 families purchased cars, and only at the highest levels did more than 3 in 10 report purchase.

The average expenditures of all families for automobile purchase increased rapidly with income, although less rapidly than operation expenditures at the lower levels.²

Automobile ownership and operation.—Expenditures for automobile operation were the largest element in transportation expenditures at almost every income level. The increase in average outlay for automobile operation at succeeding income levels was far more rapid than the increase in the total money expenditures for current living. Thus, the proportion of each dollar spent that was devoted to automobile operation mounted from less than 1 percent for Atlanta white families with incomes of \$500 to \$750, for example, to over 5 percent for those with incomes of \$2,000 and over. Above that level the relative increase was quite small.

Much of the rapid growth in average expenditures for automobile operation at successive income levels was accounted for by the increasing proportion of families owning and operating automobiles. In Atlanta, only 1 in 6 of the white families with incomes of \$500 to \$750 owned automobiles, whereas approximately 3 in every 4 of those at the \$2,000 to \$2,250 level, and more than 9 in every 10 of those with incomes of \$5,000 and over reported automobile ownership. (See Tabular Summary, table 8.) In Mobile-Columbia the proportion of

¹ See glossary, appendix B.

² See Tabular Summary, table 8.

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

ATLANTA: WHITE FAMILIES

Income class	Average expense for transportation					Families reporting car operation ¹	
	Total		Auto- mobile pur- chase	Auto- mobile opera- tion	Other	Percent- age	Average opera- tion ex- pense
	Amount	Percentage of total money ex- penditures ²					
\$500-\$749	\$16	2.4	\$4	\$2	\$10	16	\$12
\$750-\$999	45	4.6	7	17	21	31	55
\$1,000-\$1,249	105	8.9	38	46	21	49	94
\$1,250-\$1,499	116	8.4	35	48	33	47	102
\$1,500-\$1,749	145	9.1	52	62	31	59	105
\$1,750-\$1,999	192	10.4	70	85	37	64	133
\$2,000-\$2,249	228	11.4	85	112	31	78	144
\$2,250-\$2,499	257	11.6	111	115	31	75	153
\$2,500-\$2,999	250	10.5	74	137	39	87	157
\$3,000-\$3,499	306	10.9	117	155	34	78	199
\$3,500-\$3,999	385	12.2	161	184	40	88	209
\$4,000-\$4,999	421	11.8	178	196	47	87	225
\$5,000-\$7,499	622	13.3	289	304	29	92	330
\$7,500 and over	583	8.4	117	377	89	92	410

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: WHITE FAMILIES

\$250-\$499	\$15	2.7	\$2	\$4	\$9	12	\$33
\$500-\$749	14	2.0	3	7	4	12	58
\$750-\$999	53	6.0	21	25	7	39	64
\$1,000-\$1,249	69	6.2	10	45	14	47	96
\$1,250-\$1,499	96	7.4	23	59	14	63	94
\$1,500-\$1,749	115	7.5	32	68	15	61	111
\$1,750-\$1,999	179	10.1	66	98	15	74	132
\$2,000-\$2,249	200	10.2	86	92	22	73	126
\$2,250-\$2,499	204	10.0	77	106	21	79	134
\$2,500-\$2,999	274	11.6	119	130	25	81	160
\$3,000-\$3,499	322	12.2	161	147	24	87	169
\$3,500-\$3,999	342	11.6	154	168	20	97	173
\$4,000-\$4,999	435	12.4	211	191	33	93	205
\$5,000 and over	521	10.5	264	235	22	96	245

ATLANTA: NEGRO FAMILIES

Under \$250	\$4	1.4			\$4		
\$250-\$499	9	2.1		\$1	8		\$25
\$500-\$749	27	4.3	\$3	4	20	4	44
\$750-\$999	53	6.5	7	12	34	17	71
\$1,000-\$1,249	90	8.9	19	28	43	34	82
\$1,250-\$1,499	116	9.6	30	35	51	32	109
\$1,500-\$1,749	142	9.8	23	81	38	66	123
\$1,750-\$1,999	187	11.6	93	44	50	45	98
\$2,000-\$2,249	202	11.7	91	78	33	55	142
\$2,250-\$2,499	174	9.6	45	76	53	45	169
\$2,500-\$2,999	134	7.3	20	83	31	63	132
\$3,000-\$3,499	266	11.2	145	53	68	62	85
\$3,500-\$3,999	524	19.1	244	238	42	80	298
\$4,000 and over	625	17.4	337	247	41	90	274

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: NEGRO FAMILIES

Under \$250	(*)	(*)			(*)		
\$250-\$499	\$2	0.7		\$1	2		\$50
\$500-\$749	18	3.1	(*)	7	6	12	58
\$750-\$999	23	3.0	(*)	12	11	14	86
\$1,000-\$1,249	59	5.9	13	29	17	27	107
\$1,250-\$1,499	127	10.0	70	36	21	34	106
\$1,500-\$1,749	185	13.0	82	49	13	81	111
\$1,750-\$1,999	88	5.4	25	49	14	43	114
\$2,000-\$2,249	130	8.3		106	24	78	136
\$2,250-\$2,499	277	14.8	144	124	9	87	143
\$2,500 and over	78	3.8		58	20	64	91

¹ Any family which reported expense for automobile operation was tabulated as an operating family. See glossary, appendix B.

² See glossary, appendix B, for the definition of expenditures used in this study.

*Less than \$1.

car owners was almost 8 times as large among the white families in the income classes above \$3,500 as in the \$250 to \$500 group. Among white families, moreover, at least half in all income classes over \$1,500 in Atlanta, and over \$1,250 in Mobile-Columbia, were automobile owners. At no income level did fewer than one-ninth of the white families own automobiles.

Among Negro families automobile ownership was generally somewhat less prevalent than among whites at the same income level, but in both racial groups owners generally outnumbered nonowners among families with incomes of \$1,500 and over. Among Atlanta Negro families with incomes of \$4,000 and over, 9 out of every 10 reported automobile ownership.

A considerable portion of the increase in expenditures for automobile operation, particularly at the upper income levels, was due to the higher operation costs reported by operating families. The average automobile operation expenditures of operating families increased steadily at succeeding income levels, from less than \$100 among both white and Negro families in Atlanta with incomes under \$1,250, to more than \$200 at the levels above \$3,500 and more than \$400 among white families with incomes of \$7,500 and over. Similar increases occurred in Mobile-Columbia, although they were less marked in the case of the Negro families.

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

Other transportation.—In contrast to expenditures for automobile purchase and operation, average expenditures for other transportation increased slowly over the income range both in Atlanta and in Columbia-Mobile. While average outlay for other transportation was greater at the lowest income levels than were expenditures for automobile purchase and operation combined, it constituted less than 10 percent of total transportation expense among Atlanta white families with incomes of \$5,000 and over. Such expenditures, consisting chiefly of local bus and trolley fares, showed no consistent increase in average amount above the \$1,500 level in Atlanta and the \$2,000 level in Columbia-Mobile.

Intercity differences in transportation expenditures.—Expenditures for transportation were generally higher in Atlanta than in Columbia and Mobile, among both white and Negro families. Because of the wide variation from one income class to another in the average amounts spent for this category, particularly among the Negroes, the size of intercity differences also varied considerably. On the whole,

families in Atlanta allocated to transportation a slightly higher proportion of their total money expenditures than did families in the smaller cities.

In the lower part of the income range this difference appeared most consistently in transportation other than by automobile. For this category Atlanta families spent substantially more than did families in Columbia-Mobile at virtually all income levels. This relationship between city size and expenditures for transportation other than automobile is apparently related to distances between home and work, and home and stores within the metropolitan area. It has been found characteristic in all the regions covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Study of Consumer Purchases.³

Differences between Atlanta and the middle-sized cities in expenditures for automobile operation were not well-marked, either in terms of averages based on all families, or in terms of those based on families operating cars. Among white families, average outlay on either basis tended to be higher in Atlanta than in Columbia-Mobile in income groups above \$2,000.

Racial differences in transportation expenditures.—On the whole, white families reported larger outlays for transportation than did Negroes at the same income level. Thus, transportation, along with food and home maintenance, represents a category of consumption for which white families in the Southeast spend more than Negroes.

The greater expenditures by white families is explained by differences between the racial groups in frequency of automobile ownership, and hence in expenditures for operation of cars. In Atlanta, average automobile operation expenses were greater for white than for Negro families at virtually all income levels for which comparisons are possible, while in the smaller cities the former ranked ahead of the latter in the income range between \$250 and \$2,000. Among operating families, however, expenses for car operation tended to be a little higher among the Negroes than among white families, which suggests that the former may have driven older cars, less economical to operate, or that they may have used their cars more extensively.

Although Negro families as a whole spent less for automobile purchase and operation than did white families, they spent more for transportation other than by automobile. The difference was particularly marked in Atlanta where such outlay was relatively large. In consequence, Negro families in that city spent more for other transportation than for automobile operation at all income levels up to \$1,500, while this was true of white families only up to the \$1,000 level.

³ In the Southeast this difference rested partly on the fact that local streetcar and bus fares were somewhat lower in the middle-sized cities than in Atlanta.

Expenditures for transportation among occupational and family type groups.—Occupational differences in transportation expenditures were small in the Southeastern cities studied. (See table 26.) Among white families in neither city unit were there consistent differences in total outlay for transportation or in the level of spending for automobile purchase and operation, although in Atlanta, car ownership tended to be least frequent among clerical and salaried professional families at given income levels.⁴ This difference was accounted for by the higher average outlays for transportation other than automobile by these two occupational groups.⁵ Among car-operating families, however, those in clerical and salaried professional occupations in Atlanta tended to report relatively large expenditures for automobile operation. (See table 27.)

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

Income class	Atlanta					Middle-sized cities				
	Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried		Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried	
				Business	Professional				Business	Professional
\$500-\$749.....	\$16	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	\$15	\$13	(1)	(1)	
\$750-\$999.....	48	\$38	(1)	(1)	(1)	52	56	(1)	(1)	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	98	115	(1)	(1)	(1)	63	87	\$66	\$61	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	135	98	\$82	\$84	\$92	93	94	125	92	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	147	156	97	106	196	113	92	134	169	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	158	230	178	192	144	134	206	181	196	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	219	212	310	286	191	223	192	253	162	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	265	236	301	282	218	167	251	166	193	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	228	253	250	261	271	(1)	(1)	302	264	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	(1)	(1)	266	298	382	(1)	(1)	337	318	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	(1)	(1)	404	353	454	(1)	(1)	296	362	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	(1)	(1)	406	443	351	(1)	(1)	369	461	
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	(1)	(1)	564	683	505	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	

NEGRO FAMILIES ³						
Under \$250.....	\$4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(*)	—
\$250-\$499.....	8	\$14	\$11	\$11	\$1	\$6
\$500-\$749.....	26	25	34	37	17	29
\$750-\$999.....	53	33	83	51	20	43
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	85	140	72	158	43	116
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	112	148	122	141	48	360
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	(1)	144	139	144	(1)	(2)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	(1)	314	77	169	(1)	(2)
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	(1)	150	102	339	(1)	(2)

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

² Comparable data not available.

³ In Atlanta all Negro families in salaried business and professional occupations were classified together; in the middle-sized cities all Negro families other than wage earner were classified together.

*Less than \$1.

Among Negro families in both Atlanta and the smaller communities automobile ownership and operation expenditures each showed

⁴ See Tabular Summary, table 8.

⁵ See Tabular Summary, table 2. The occupational difference in expenditures for transportation other than by automobile remain significant when the effect of the varying family type composition of the occupational groups is eliminated. (See appendix D.)

some relation to family occupation. Business and professional families in Atlanta ranked above wage-earner and clerical families, while in the middle-sized cities those in the white-collar group ranked above wage-earner families.

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

Income class	Atlanta					Middle-sized cities				
	Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried		Wage earner	Clerical	Independent, business and professional	Salaried	
				Business	Professional				Business	Professional
\$500-\$749	\$19	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	\$67	\$29	(1)	(1)	
\$750-\$999	67	\$34	(1)	(1)	(1)	60	74	(1)	(1)	
\$1,000-\$1,249	100	83	(1)	(1)	(1)	87	123	\$92	\$84	
\$1,250-\$1,499	102	105	\$80	\$92	\$128	92	76	100	92	
\$1,500-\$1,749	108	103	80	100	131	117	94	116	123	
\$1,750-\$1,999	122	144	121	137	138	116	143	124	136	
\$2,000-\$2,249	120	159	174	146	142	107	124	135	152	
\$2,250-\$2,499	172	142	146	153	129	123	122	138	160	
\$2,500-\$2,999	164	183	163	165	189	(1)	(1)	201	143	
\$3,000-\$3,499	(1)	(1)	227	163	234	(1)	(1)	193	162	
\$3,500-\$3,999	(1)	(1)	234	200	222	(1)	(1)	170	175	
\$4,000-\$4,999	(1)	(1)	240	222	226	(1)	(1)	219	200	
\$5,000-\$7,499	(1)	(1)	260	396	263	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	

NEGRO FAMILIES³

\$250-\$499	\$10		\$33	\$33	\$20	\$50
\$500-\$749	38	\$43	55	57	58	83
\$750-\$999	71	125	89	29	75	83
\$1,000-\$1,249	83	108	71	88	91	127
\$1,250-\$1,499	97	116	142	166	100	110
\$1,500-\$1,749	(1)	161	129	96	(1)	(2)
\$1,750-\$1,999	(1)	82	56	132	(1)	(2)
\$2,000-\$2,249	(1)	120	168	154	(1)	(2)

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

² Comparable data not available.

³ In Atlanta, Negro families in salaried business and professional occupations were classified together; in the middle-sized cities all families other than wage earner were classified together.

Family composition apparently had as little influence on the level of spending for transportation as did occupational classification. (See table 28.) Among white families the proportion of car owners showed no consistent variation from one family type to another, but among Negroes the small families reported a higher percentage of car ownership and their average expenditures for car operation were higher than those of larger families. Among operating families average expenditures for operation were not consistently different for the several groups, although there was a slight tendency, except among Atlanta white families, for the larger families to spend less than the small. (See table 29.) Other transportation expenses were in general highest among the families with at least three members 16 or over (types IV and V) for both whites and Negroes in the two city units.⁶

⁶ This family type difference was particularly clear among Atlanta white families where family type comparisons were made with occupation held constant.

Summary

Chiefly because of the outstanding importance of automobiles in present-day American living patterns, transportation now ranks among the large categories of consumption. Average expenditures of families studied in the Southeast increased rapidly at successive income levels, particularly in the lower part of the income range, and accounted for an increasing proportion of total money expenditures for current living.

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

ATLANTA: WHITE FAMILIES

Income class	Family type ¹			Income class	Family type ¹		
	I	II and III	IV and V		I	II and III	IV and V
\$750-\$999	\$44	\$47	\$42	\$2,250-\$2,499	\$211	\$290	\$263
\$1,000-\$1,249	140	98	72	\$2,500-\$2,999	228	241	270
\$1,250-\$1,499	85	133	117	\$3,000-\$3,499	389	259	288
\$1,500-\$1,749	161	150	127	\$3,500-\$3,999	419	381	369
\$1,750-\$1,999	245	176	163	\$4,000-\$4,999	538	423	368
\$2,000-\$2,249	227	217	237	\$5,000-\$7,499	612	569	647

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: WHITE FAMILIES

\$500-\$749	\$14	\$5	\$25	\$2,000-\$2,249	\$216	\$203	\$187
\$750-\$999	62	57	41	\$2,250-\$2,499	214	180	215
\$1,000-\$1,249	88	65	57	\$2,500-\$2,999	251	279	281
\$1,250-\$1,499	103	96	95	\$3,000-\$3,499	309	400	266
\$1,500-\$1,749	138	119	97	\$3,500-\$3,999	320	414	301
\$1,750-\$1,999	181	211	148	\$4,000-\$4,999	423	324	488

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: NEGRO FAMILIES

\$250-\$499	\$1	\$4	\$2	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$87	\$56	\$38
\$500-\$749	25	16	11	\$1,250-\$1,499	277	136	83
\$750-\$999	28	18	22	\$1,500-\$2,249	110	201	92

ATLANTA: NEGRO FAMILIES

Income class	Family type ¹						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
\$250-\$499	\$10	\$5	\$10	\$8	\$4	\$11	\$13
\$500-\$749	32	26	27	23	26	22	12
\$750-\$999	58	67	37	60	32	28	55
\$1,000-\$1,249	112	73	58	69	126	155	41
\$1,250-\$1,499	143	102	69	101	107	199	75
\$1,500-\$2,249	185	202	241	187	92	(†)	239

¹ The 7 family types are distinguished on the basis of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

- I No other persons (families of 2).
- II 1 child under 16 (families of 3).
- III 2 children under 16 (families of 4).
- IV 1 person 16 or over and 1 or no other person, regardless of age (families of 3 or 4).
- V 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or more, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age (families of 5 or 6).
- VI 3 or 4 children under 16 (families of 5 or 6).
- VII 1 child under 16, and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age (families of 7 or 8).

† Fewer than 3 cases.

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

ATLANTA: WHITE FAMILIES

Income class	Family type ¹			Income class	Family type ¹		
	I	II and III	IV and V		I	II and III	IV and V
\$750-\$999.....	\$62	\$39	\$100	\$2,250-\$2,499.....	\$143	\$150	\$163
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	124	91	60	\$2,500-\$2,999.....	168	184	172
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	85	106	108	\$3,000-\$3,499.....	223	191	184
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	112	106	96	\$3,500-\$3,999.....	233	194	208
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	153	125	110	\$4,000-\$4,999.....	223	262	207
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	148	127	155	\$5,000-\$7,499.....	285	316	351

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: WHITE FAMILIES

\$500-\$749.....	\$64	\$60	\$53	\$2,000-\$2,249.....	\$157	\$133	\$109
\$750-\$999.....	50	67	72	\$2,250-\$2,499.....	138	148	123
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	107	98	80	\$2,500-\$2,999.....	144	166	160
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	107	90	86	\$3,000-\$3,499.....	195	153	167
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	105	120	104	\$3,500-\$3,999.....	167	173	176
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	111	149	136	\$4,000-\$4,999.....	204	179	216

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: NEGRO FAMILIES

\$250-\$499.....	\$20	\$40	-----	\$1,000-\$1,249.....	\$125	\$100	\$83
\$500-\$749.....	60	62	\$55	\$1,250-\$1,499.....	121	93	100
\$750-\$999.....	113	85	50	\$1,500-\$2,249.....	115	166	84

ATLANTA: NEGRO FAMILIES

Income class	Family type ¹						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
\$250-\$499.....	\$11	\$20	-----	-----	-----	\$60	-----
\$500-\$749.....	38	50	\$100	\$54	\$25	100	-----
\$750-\$999.....	72	80	39	67	-----	27	\$77
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	98	100	74	44	93	84	83
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	98	107	70	135	156	95	75
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	111	158	167	122	71	(†)	112

¹ The 7 family types are distinguished on the basis of the number and age of members other than husband and wife, as follows:

- I No other persons (families of 2).
- II 1 child under 16 (families of 3).
- III 2 children under 16 (families of 4).
- IV 1 person 16 or over and 1 or no other person, regardless of age (families of 3 or 4).
- V 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or more, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age (families of 5 or 6).
- VI 3 or 4 children under 16 (families of 5 or 6).
- VII 1 child under 16, and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age (families of 7 or 8).

† Fewer than 3 cases.

The proportion of car-owning families was higher among white families in the middle-sized cities than in Atlanta; among the Negroes, however, city size appeared to be unrelated to frequency of car ownership. In general, a larger proportion of white than of Negro families reported ownership. Automobile operation expenditures, for the most part, bore the same relationship as car ownership to city size and race.

Other transportation expenses were rather uniformly high in Atlanta

as compared with the middle-sized cities, and also among Negro families as compared with whites.

Neither a family's composition nor its occupational classification bore a consistent relationship to frequency of car ownership or the expenditures for automobile operation. Average outlays for other transportation tended to run higher for the large than the small families, but had no direct relationship to the occupational group in which a family was classified.

Chapter VII

Minor Categories of Expenditure

When families have taken care of their food, shelter, clothing, and transportation requirements, there still remain goods and services such as medical care, recreation, reading, education, tobacco, and other miscellaneous items to be provided. In the lower income groups, among families studied in the Southeast, the pressure of the major expenditures was so great that only about 10 to 15 cents out of every dollar spent was available for these goods and services. (See table 30.) In the upper income groups, on the other hand, about 25 cents out of every dollar was devoted to these categories.

It should be noted that there is no clear division on the basis of the urgency or elasticity of demand between the major categories of expenditure discussed in previous chapters and the minor categories to be considered in this chapter. At all income levels, but notably in the upper part of the income range, the food budgets of most families included, in addition to a subsistence or even a nutritionally adequate diet, expenditures for entertaining and for candy, liquor, and the like. At the higher income levels there is an element of conspicuous consumption also in expenditures for home maintenance and for clothing and personal care. Although some expenditures for transportation are an essential part of most family budgets, an automobile is rarely indispensable, particularly in a city with adequate transportation facilities.

Expenditures for medical care, on the other hand, although in the group of minor expenditures, are in only small measure a matter of free consumer choice. Even at the low income levels, families are frequently called on to make very substantial expenditures for medical care. Moreover, emergency expenditures of this type often necessitate subsequent reductions in the so-called major expenditures of the family affected. Contributions to community welfare and to religious organizations also represent expenditures which low income families may feel obliged to incur. The taxes (poll, income, and personal-property taxes) included in this section are, however, largely borne by families with incomes over \$2,500.

TABLE 30.—Average money expenditures for the minor categories

ATLANTA: WHITE FAMILIES

Income class	Total		Medical care	Recreation	Tobacco	Reading	Education	Contributions and personal taxes ¹	Other
	Amount	Percentage of total money expenditures ¹							
\$500-\$749.....	\$60	9.1	\$12	\$16	\$12	\$8	\$1	\$9	\$2
\$750-\$999.....	127	13.0	40	23	25	11	2	22	4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	139	11.9	35	26	27	12	2	28	9
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	198	14.3	64	32	36	13	4	44	5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	242	15.4	77	47	44	15	6	44	9
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	282	15.4	89	47	41	18	9	69	9
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	327	16.3	105	52	48	20	17	74	13
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	378	17.0	123	64	49	20	19	95	18
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	442	18.4	163	67	44	22	17	117	12
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	500	18.0	135	92	55	27	27	153	11
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	592	18.7	168	116	53	30	19	190	16
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	706	19.8	202	126	61	35	36	225	29
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	1,088	23.3	340	187	72	39	59	362	29
\$7,500 and over.....	2,245	32.5	758	269	89	53	92	878	106

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: WHITE FAMILIES

\$250-\$499.....	\$57	10.1	\$25	\$7	\$12	\$5	\$2	\$5	\$1
\$500-\$749.....	85	12.6	35	11	17	7	2	9	4
\$750-\$999.....	123	13.7	43	24	22	9	4	17	4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	162	14.4	55	27	28	11	9	25	7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	189	14.4	66	33	29	13	7	38	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	232	15.3	75	43	33	13	12	50	6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	277	15.7	90	49	45	16	12	60	5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	324	16.5	94	57	41	18	23	86	5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	374	18.2	109	66	48	18	20	105	8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	406	17.0	91	75	44	22	40	130	4
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	473	17.9	114	100	57	26	20	141	15
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	600	20.2	153	102	52	29	31	226	7
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	733	20.9	147	143	67	30	49	287	10
\$5,000 and over.....	1,229	24.8	205	242	60	36	76	586	24

ATLANTA: NEGRO FAMILIES

Under \$250.....	\$31	11.1	\$19	\$3	\$4	\$2	(*)	\$2	\$1
\$250-\$499.....	52	12.3	19	5	10	5	\$1	9	3
\$500-\$749.....	92	14.6	36	11	15	8	2	17	3
\$750-\$999.....	134	16.5	50	16	19	10	4	31	4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	168	16.4	56	25	27	12	5	42	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	215	17.9	70	32	25	13	11	60	4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	255	17.7	88	29	20	19	13	52	34
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	274	17.0	94	39	13	21	30	63	14
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	300	17.5	76	54	20	19	32	91	8
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	359	19.8	82	69	31	21	47	102	7
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	394	21.2	118	45	24	28	59	116	4
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	434	18.4	105	85	46	42	19	125	12
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	612	22.5	266	59	62	37	-----	76	112
\$4,000 and over.....	823	22.9	105	169	26	45	195	279	4

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: NEGRO FAMILIES

Under \$250.....	\$16	7.6	\$8	\$1	\$3	\$1	\$1	\$2	(*)
\$250-\$499.....	47	12.5	22	9	9	4	2	8	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	94	16.2	40	11	17	5	2	18	\$1
\$750-\$999.....	146	18.6	52	15	17	8	7	37	10
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	187	18.7	66	26	27	11	7	48	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	277	21.8	93	36	27	13	35	52	21
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	277	19.6	86	26	21	11	27	105	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	280	17.3	88	43	22	16	55	55	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	369	23.8	91	42	20	17	46	152	1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	404	21.5	98	50	43	19	31	150	13
\$2,500 and over.....	400	19.5	162	36	48	22	-----	125	7

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

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

³ Less than \$1.

The total amount devoted to these so-called minor categories of expenditure thus depended largely upon personal tastes and the individual family situation during the year for which expenditures were reported. It is quite normal for families to differ from the community pattern with respect to amounts spent on any of these groups of items. For that reason, average expenditures for them are less representative of the individual family in any given year than are the amounts spent on a more stable and recurrent category such as food or housing. Particularly with reference to the data for families of a given type or occupational group, it must be borne in mind that, more often than not, the averages reflect the presence of some families that reported no expenditure during the year for the specific category, and of others that reported substantial outlays.

Medical care.—The average amounts spent for medical care, like those for all categories previously discussed, increased with considerable regularity over the income scale. Except among Atlanta white families, however, they showed no consistent tendency to absorb either an increasing or a decreasing proportion of total expenditures at succeeding income levels. White families in Atlanta, at the income levels below \$2,000, devoted less than 5 percent of the total to medical care, and at all but one of the succeeding levels, more than 5 percent.¹

Although data from other sources indicate that families at the lower income levels tend to have more illness than families at the upper levels,² medical-care expenses of white families did not average more than \$50 per year until the \$1,250 level was reached in Atlanta, and the \$1,000 level in the middle-sized cities (see table 30). Average outlays amounted to more than \$50 among Negro families with incomes of \$750 and over, that is, at their median income interval or higher.

In the present study it seemed impracticable to ask families for estimates of the value of the free medical care received, and such services cannot, therefore, be related to money outlay for medical care. There can be little doubt, however, that the small expenditures at the lower income levels do not represent the full value of medical attention received. Certainly many families made use of clinics that provided care without charge or at merely nominal fees.

Up to the \$1,500 income level, white families in Atlanta made somewhat smaller average outlays for medical care than did white families in the middle-sized city unit, whereas, above the \$2,000 level, the former spent more than the latter. Among the Negroes, however, at

¹ See Tabular Summary, table 2.

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

all but two comparable income levels from \$250 to \$2,500, families in Atlanta had the smaller expenditures. This suggests that the low income families were afforded more public health and clinic services in Atlanta than in the smaller cities.

Since the distribution of the medical care expenditures of white families was similar in the two city units, the figures for Atlanta may be taken as illustrative (see table 31). Expenditures for the general physician were most important at almost all income levels up to \$7,500; they increased steadily in amount, but accounted for about one-third of the medical bill at most income levels. Medicine and drugs took the next largest share of medical expenses, up to the \$3,500 income level, but declined rapidly in relation to total expenditures for medical care at successive income levels. By contrast, dentists took an irregularly increasing share of the total—a share that exceeded that of medicine and drugs above the \$3,500 level. Average expenditures for oculists were very low, never exceeding 2 percent of all medical care expenses. The outlays for eyeglasses declined as a proportion of the total with increases in income, but at most levels were at least three times as great as expenditures for oculists. This fact suggests frequent resort to examination offered as a free service by optical dealers with the purchase of glasses. Expenditures for other specialists increased in relative size with increases in income, but were not usually substantial except at the highest levels. Likewise, expenditures for nursing, examination, and other unspecified services increased as a proportion of the total. As would be expected, hospital expenses varied irregularly, in accordance with family needs rather than income. Health and accident insurance took between 4 and 8 percent of total expenditures for medical care, with no tendency toward relative increase or decrease over the income range.

Up to the \$2,000 level in Atlanta and from the \$500 to the \$1,750 level in the middle-sized cities, Negro families spent more than white families for medical care. (See table 30.) At succeeding levels (except the \$3,500 level in Atlanta), Negro families spent less. A comparison of the figures for white and Negro families in Atlanta indicates that the differences in average total medical care expenditures were mainly attributable to the very high outlays of Negro families for health and accident insurance—outlays that averaged more than one-half of the total medical bill up to the \$1,500 level in Atlanta, and the \$1,000 level in the smaller cities. If expenditures for medical care, exclusive of insurance payments, are compared for the two racial groups, it is seen that white families generally had considerably higher expenditures than did Negroes.

TABLE 31.—Distribution of money expenditures of Atlanta families for medical care ¹

WHITE FAMILIES

Income class	Average total amount	Percentage of money expenditures for medical care								
		Physician	Dentist	Oculist	Other specialists	Hospitalization	Medicine and drugs	Eye-glasses	Health and accident insurance ²	Other ³
\$500-\$749.....	\$12	25	10	2			46	8	8	1
\$750-\$999.....	40	39	14	2	(*)	7	23	8	3	4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	35	32	13	1	3	7	27	7	8	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	64	36	16	2	6	8	16	5	5	6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	77	36	11	2	4	8	19	7	5	8
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	89	34	15	2	8	10	18	3	6	4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	105	36	15	1	9	6	17	4	6	6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	123	32	13	1	8	6	14	4	4	18
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	163	35	14	1	6	11	16	4	6	7
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	135	36	16	1	9	4	18	3	8	5
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	163	20	16	1	11	23	14	4	4	7
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	202	28	28	2	6	5	13	4	8	6
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	340	33	23	1	10	8	8	3	5	9
\$7,500 and over.....	758	17	9	(*)	13	20	7	3	4	27

NEGRO FAMILIES

Under \$250.....	\$19	34	(*)		(*)		15		51	
\$250-\$499.....	19	15	4	1	(*)		13	2	65	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	36	15	4	(*)	(*)		11	1	68	1
\$750-\$999.....	50	15	3	(*)	(*)	1	13	1	66	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	56	14	10	(*)	(*)		12	1	63	(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	70	13	6	(*)	1		13	3	63	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	88	30	5				17	1	47	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	94	37	2		5	1	23	2	29	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	76	25	12	(*)		1	19	3	38	3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	82	36	3	1			21	2	36	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	118	32	6	1	2	8	7	8	34	2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	105	20	18		15		13	3	27	4
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	266	39	26	1	4		9	3	18	
\$4,000 and over.....	105	7	32	1	5	5	11	6	30	3

¹ Summary of data published in Bull. 648, vol. V.² Excludes automobile-accident insurance.³ Includes nursing care, examinations and tests, clinic visits, and medical appliances.

* Less than 1 percent.

A majority of the Negro families at almost every income level reported health or accident insurance policies, whereas at only a few comparable levels did as many as one-third of the white families report such policies. Among the former, health and accident insurance payments averaged \$25 or more at all income levels above \$500 in Atlanta and, with one exception, above \$750 in the middle-sized cities, while among the whites in both city units they averaged less than \$8 at all levels up to \$2,500.³ These figures may reflect largely the common practice among Negroes of joining fraternal lodges which offer health as well as burial insurance.

In other respects, also, the distribution of medical expenditures differed for the two racial groups. Average insurance payments by Negro families exceeded outlays for the physician at all but two income levels up to \$3,500. As among the white families, expendi-

³ Based on tabulations published in Bull. 648, vol. V.

tures by Negroes for dentists increased over the income scale, but they were in general relatively less important among the latter families than among the former. Outlays for medicine and drugs were rather large for both racial groups, but they usually absorbed a smaller share of the total among Negro families than among whites. It is noteworthy that Negro families reported practically no expenditures for oculists, other specialists, hospitalization, nursing, and similar services, except at the highest levels studied, although white families frequently made substantial outlays for such services. Finally, it is of interest that Negro families reported much smaller expenditures for eyeglasses than did white families. This difference is probably due, at least in part, to the fact that comparatively few Negroes follow occupations that impose a strain on the eyes.

For neither the white families nor the Negroes were there well-defined or consistent differences among occupational or family type groups in the level of expenditures for medical care.⁴ While there was a slight tendency for white families in salaried professional occupations in Atlanta to have relatively high medical care expenditures, in the middle-sized cities wage earners and salaried groups tended to rank above the others in average outlay for this category. Among family type groups, two-person families appeared to spend rather more than the others in Atlanta, but families with one or two children under 16 ranked high in Columbia-Mobile. Data for the Negroes showed differences even less conclusive than those noted for white families.

Recreation.—At most income levels expenditures for amusements and recreational equipment⁵ were next largest after medical care. Such expenditures tended to absorb a slowly increasing proportion of total money expenditures for current living at successive income levels.⁶ Atlanta white families with incomes under \$1,000 spent an average of less than 50 cents per week for recreation, while those in the highest income class studied averaged \$5 per week. A similar rise occurred in the middle-sized cities. Among Negro families expenditures for recreation also rose with income, but were less than \$1 per week per family in all income groups under \$2,000 in Atlanta, and in all groups studied in the middle-sized cities.

⁴ See Tabular Summary, table 2. Even when the effect of varying family type composition of the occupational groups was eliminated, no significant differences were found among the occupational groups, nor were any found among families of different composition when occupation was held constant. (See appendix D).

⁵ Includes admissions to motion pictures, theaters, concerts, spectator sports, lectures, and dances; games and sports; club dues; and recreational supplies and equipment.

⁶ See Tabular Summary, table 2.

Expenditures classified under this heading by no means represented the full amounts spent on leisure-time activities. Amounts spent for food and liquor used in entertaining guests have been considered food expenditures. Expenditures for owned and rented vacation homes as well as camping sites used while on vacation were considered under housing. The expense of cruises was allocated to food and transportation. Expenditures for automobile pleasure trips were included under automobile operation expense, and similarly, railroad and other fares for vacation trips were treated as transportation expense. Had such outlays been included under the category of recreation, it is probable that the increase in relation to total expenditures would have been much more marked.

The distribution of recreation expenditures among the constituent items was similar for families of the two races in both city units.⁷ Admissions to motion pictures were generally the largest single item, constituting about one-third of the total at all but the highest levels. Expenditures for other admissions were relatively small, usually absorbing about 9 percent of the total among white families and slightly more among Negroes. Expenditures for active rather than passive forms of recreation, as represented by outlays for fees and equipment necessary for participation in games and sports, increased in relative importance from approximately 5 to 15 percent of the recreation bill among white families in Atlanta. Among the Negroes, however, expenditures for games and sports were relatively less important, particularly at the upper income levels, and did not increase to any marked degree over the income range. All other recreation expenditures together constituted the largest share of the total.⁸ Among all groups the increase in the amount of these expenditures was in large part attributable to the growing outlays for club dues and entertaining. Among white families, expenditures for toys and pets were also of considerable importance at the higher levels.

Although the distribution of recreation expenditures did not differ significantly among the several groups of families studied, certain small though clear distinctions appeared in respect to the total. Among white families, those in the middle-sized cities generally had slightly higher recreation expenditures than did families in Atlanta. Among the Negroes, the reverse was generally true, perhaps because the recreational opportunities are relatively more limited for Negroes than for whites in smaller communities as compared with a large city such as Atlanta. The intercity differences found were so small, however, as to suggest that they may have been the result of chance factors.

⁷ See Tabular Summary, table 9.

⁸ This category includes expenditures for radios, musical and photographic equipment, toys, pets, entertaining, club dues, and the like.

Racial differences were somewhat greater and were consistent in both city units, with white families generally reporting the higher expenditures. In general, of course, leisure-time expenditures are strongly influenced by personal tastes. There are significant differences, however, in the number and type of recreational activities available to white and Negro families. White families have more recreational facilities of the luxury type to choose from than Negro families, and thus have more opportunity for large expenditures for certain kinds of amusements.

The occupational groups in which white families were classified bore no consistent relation to their expenditures for recreation. Among the Negro families in Atlanta, those in the wage-earner, and particularly the clerical, groups tended to spend more than business and professional families. In Columbia and Mobile, where only two occupational groups were distinguished, wage-earner families generally spent more for recreation than did families in the white-collar groups.

Among white families in both city units and Negro families in the middle-sized cities, those with one or two children generally had higher expenditures than the two-person families or those containing at least three members over 16.⁹ Among Negro families in Atlanta, where families of seven family types were studied, those with only two members stood out as having the smallest outlays for recreation. There were no clear differences, however, among the families ranging from three to eight members in size.¹⁰

Tobacco.—Although the amounts spent for tobacco, as for recreation, depend primarily on tastes and habits, average tobacco expenditures were relatively stable, in relation to total money expenditures, averaging between 1 and 3 percent of the total at almost all income levels, among families of both races in each city unit.¹¹ There was a slight tendency for the share of the total taken by tobacco to decline at the higher levels. (See table 30.)

The dollar expenditures for tobacco were similar in the two city units. Almost without exception, however, white families spent substantially more than Negro families. On the whole, this difference appears to rest as much on the quantity of tobacco used as on the prices paid. The average number of packages of cigarettes purchased was generally greater among whites than among Negroes at the same income level, but there was a tendency for the Negroes to purchase more cigars than did the whites.¹²

There were no consistent occupational differences among white

⁹ The high rank of families with children was found to be characteristic of white families when the effect of the varying occupational composition of the type groups was eliminated.

¹⁰ See Tabular Summary, table 2.

¹¹ See Tabular Summary, table 2.

¹² Based on tabulations published in Bull. 648, vol. VII.

families in expenditures for tobacco, although the data for Atlanta suggest some tendency for salaried professional families to have relatively small outlays.¹³ Among Negroes, wage earners generally spent somewhat more than other families. Family type differences were likewise insignificant among the white families. Among the Negroes, the husband-and-wife families generally had the highest expenditures. In Atlanta, where seven family types were studied, the families containing only children under 16 in addition to the parents (types II, III, and VI) ranked at the opposite extreme.

Reading.—Expenditures for reading were small among both white and Negro families. Average outlay by white families did not amount to as much as \$2 monthly until the \$3,000 income level was reached. Among Negro families it was below \$2 per month among all income groups studied in Columbia-Mobile, and among all groups below \$2,500 in Atlanta. These expenditures represented a relatively constant proportion of total money expenditures, about 1 percent at most income levels.¹⁴ Among virtually all groups newspapers accounted for the bulk of expenditures for reading.¹⁵

The average expenditures for reading among Negro families in Atlanta were about the same as those of white families at the income levels below \$1,500, but were greater than those of white families at succeeding levels. These differences probably rest in large part on the fact that public libraries are not as readily available to Negroes as to whites in the cities studied.¹⁶ Furthermore, it is likely that many Negro families purchase both general newspapers and the special newspaper published in Atlanta for Negroes. In the middle-sized cities Negro families reported expenditures for reading that were appreciably higher than those of white families only at the highest comparable income level, \$2,250 to \$2,500.

The relatively greater outlay for reading by Atlanta Negroes above the \$1,500 level, in comparison with that of whites, is apparent only among business and professional families. Wage earners in the two racial groups had about the same average expenditures, while among clerical families the whites tended to spend more than the Negroes.

Wage-earner families generally reported lower expenditures for reading than did other groups studied in the Southeast. Among the white families, the highest expenditures were reported by those in the salaried professional group in Atlanta and those in the independent business and professional classification in the smaller cities.¹⁷

¹³ The averages for families of each occupational group with family type held constant likewise fail to reveal significant differences in the level of spending for tobacco. (See appendix D.)

¹⁴ See Tabular Summary, table 2.

¹⁵ Based on tabulations published in Bull. 648, vol. VII.

¹⁶ In Atlanta, Negroes are excluded from the main public library and from all but one branch library.

¹⁷ See Tabular Summary, table 2. Although dollar differences in expenditures were small, wage-earner families still rank low, at least among white families, when the effect of family type differences among the occupational groups is eliminated. (See appendix D.)

Family type differences in expenditures for reading were not consistent enough to indicate that family composition had any significant effect on the level of outlay for this category.¹⁸

Education.—Direct outlays for formal education were generally even smaller than those for reading in the lower portion of the income scale but at higher levels the reverse was usually true. (See table 30.) Although education claimed an increasing proportion of total money expenditures as income increased, it never averaged as much as 2 percent of this total among white families nor, with one exception, as much as 4 percent among Negro families.¹⁹ The increase in expenditures for education as income increased was due in part to the greater frequency of families reporting this type of expenditures. In the lower income groups, fewer than half of the families reported expenditures for education; in the upper income levels, more than half showed some expenditure for this category. In the lower part of the income scale most of the amounts expended went for books and supplies used by children in the public schools, while at the highest income levels, tuition fees accounted for a large share of the expenditures for education.²⁰

Expenditures for room or board at school were included in housing and food, respectively, and not in education. Since such expenditures constituted an almost negligible proportion of either housing or food expenditures, it is probable that the educational facilities offered in these cities for whites and Negroes were utilized more frequently than were schools away from home.

Both white and Negro families in the middle-sized cities tended to spend more for education than those in Atlanta. This difference is the more striking in view of the fact that, among white families at least, a larger proportion reported outlays for education in Atlanta than in the smaller cities. Among families that had expenditures for education, families in the middle-sized cities reported larger average amounts than Atlanta families at every income level except one. It may be that much of the difference, at least at the lower income levels, is to be explained in terms of free text books provided in Atlanta schools. Expenditures for parochial schools may also be a factor of some importance, at least in Mobile, where there is a sizable Catholic population.

Racial differences in education expenditures were fairly consistent, with Negroes spending substantially more than white families at the same income level. Among the higher income groups, where the differences in average expenditures were greater, they are probably to be accounted for in considerable measure by the more common

¹⁸ See Tabular Summary, table 2.

¹⁹ See Tabular Summary, table 2. Public expenditures for education are not, of course, included in these figures.

²⁰ Based on tabulations published in Bull. 648, vol. VII.

tendency among Negro families to send their children to private educational institutions.

Family composition was a major factor in determining expenditures for education,²¹ but occupation bore no significant relationship to such expenditures. Two-person families, as would be expected, reported virtually no outlay for this category. Among Negro families in Atlanta, those with seven or eight members usually had the highest expenditures. Among white families, and among Negroes in the middle-sized cities, families containing at least one member over 16, in addition to the husband and wife, reported average outlays that were almost uniformly greater than those of families with one or two children under 16. This probably reflects the larger outlays for education necessary as children reach high school and college age.

Contributions and personal taxes.—Expenditures for contributions to individuals and institutions and personal taxes were among the most elastic categories of expenditure. Average outlay for this group of items increased much more rapidly than did total money expenditures for current living.²² Among white families in Atlanta, for example, they amounted to only \$9, or little over 1 percent of the total at the \$500 level; at the median income interval they averaged \$69, or almost 4 percent of the total, and at the highest level, \$878, close to 13 percent of all money expenditures. (See table 30.)

Donations to the church and other religious institutions were generally larger than any other type of outlays at both the low and the high income levels. This was particularly true among Negro families and among white families in the middle-sized cities. Outlays for the support of relatives were usually next largest; among white families in Atlanta they averaged approximately as large as donations to the church. (See table 32.) Gifts to persons outside the economic family were generally third in importance, followed by tax payments²³ and contributions to the community chest and welfare agencies.

When these expenditures are considered in combination, no clear intercity differences are apparent. Within each city unit, however, Negro families tended to spend more than white families, at least up to the \$2,500 income level. This was in part attributable to their larger church donations.

Occupational differences in average expenditures for contributions and personal taxes varied from one city unit to the other and from one racial group to the other, suggesting that particular family cir-

²¹ See Tabular Summary, table 2, and appendix D.

²² See Tabular Summary, table 2.

²³ Taxes included in this category comprise only income, poll, and personal-property taxes. Sales taxes were included in the expense for the items to which they applied; automobile taxes were included in automobile operation expense; taxes on owned homes were included with housing expense; and taxes on other real property were deducted from the gross income from such property.

cumstances influenced these outlays more than the occupation from which the family derived the major portion of its earnings.

TABLE 32.—Percentage distribution of money expenditures by Atlanta families for contributions and personal taxes ¹

ATLANTA: WHITE FAMILIES							
Income class	Average total amount	Percentage of contributions and taxes					
		Religious institutions	Support of relatives ²	Gifts to other persons ²	Community welfare	Personal taxes ²	All other
\$500-\$749.....	\$9	38	-----	11	4	46	1
\$750-\$999.....	22	19	40	17	4	18	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	28	25	30	21	4	20	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	44	29	32	19	4	14	2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	44	35	20	22	4	16	3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	69	30	30	23	4	11	2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	74	25	35	21	4	12	3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	95	30	29	23	5	10	3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	117	32	32	19	4	10	3
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	153	34	27	20	6	8	5
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	190	29	33	21	7	9	1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	225	32	25	25	6	9	3
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	362	22	35	18	8	16	1
\$7,500 and over.....	878	22	18	24	7	27	2

ATLANTA: NEGRO FAMILIES							
Income class	Average total amount	Religious institutions	Support of relatives ²	Gifts to other persons ²	Community welfare	Personal taxes ²	All other
Under \$250.....	\$2	43	-----	1	-----	56	-----
\$250-\$499.....	9	45	27	9	2	14	3
\$500-\$749.....	17	45	31	10	2	11	1
\$750-\$999.....	31	36	40	10	1	8	5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	42	39	38	13	2	6	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	60	33	43	12	2	8	2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	52	54	6	26	6	6	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	63	42	11	31	5	10	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	91	36	25	26	4	8	1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	102	28	31	22	5	14	(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	116	40	15	33	4	5	3
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	125	27	33	20	12	8	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	76	39	13	26	5	17	-----
\$4,000 and over.....	279	22	23	23	10	12	10

¹ Summary of data published in Bull. 648, vol. VII.

² Refers to persons outside the economic family.

* Amounts reported for taxes under this heading do not include sales taxes, which were included in the expense for the items to which they applied: automobile taxes, which were included in automobile operation expense; taxes on owned homes, included in housing expense; and taxes on other real property, which were deducted from gross income from such property.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Among white families, these expenditures were inversely related to family size.²⁴ Two-person families are naturally in a better position to assist persons outside the economic family than are larger families with the same income. Furthermore, at a given income level, income taxes of husband-and-wife families are generally highest, since they have only the minimum exemption. Families containing at least three members 16 or over (types IV and V) tended to have the smallest expenditures for this category. It should be noted, however, that there was generally less difference between the expenditures of families with one or two children under 16 and of those with at least three adults than between the expenditures of the former and of families containing only husband and wife.

²⁴ See Tabular Summary, table 2, and appendix D.

Among the Negroes, the smallest families consistently reported the largest outlay for contributions and personal taxes. In Columbia and Mobile, however, there were no consistent differences in the expenditures of families in the other type groups. In Atlanta, where seven family types were distinguished, the largest families (type VII) and those with five or six members, at least three of whom were over 16 (types IV and V), were at the opposite extreme from the two-person families.

Summary

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

When all expenditures for the minor categories are considered together, intercity differences are negligible among either white or Negro families. This reflects the balancing out of differences in respect to the constituent groups of items.

Negroes tended to spend more than whites at the same income level for education, contributions, and personal taxes. In the lower income groups they spent more than whites for medical care, and in the upper groups, more for reading. White families spent more than Negroes for recreation and tobacco.

There were few clear occupational differences in expenditures for the groups of items discussed in this chapter. Only in respect to reading, which was relatively unimportant in amount, was there a consistent occupational difference, wage-earner families ranking low among whites and Negroes in both city units. It is not surprising, therefore, to find no clear occupational patterning of expenditures for the minor categories as a group.

Family type differences in expenditures for the minor categories were somewhat clearer. Average expenditures for formal education were of course directly related to family composition. Outlays for contributions and personal taxes were in general inversely related to family size. When the average expenditures for all the minor categories are combined, however, the differences balance out and no clear pattern appears.

Chapter VIII

Surplus and Deficit Items

A summary of the relationship between income and expenditures of the families studied in the Southeast was presented in chapter II. It was found that at succeeding income levels an increasing proportion of families ended the year 1935-36 with a surplus and a decreasing proportion reported a negative balance between income and outgo. Consequently, there was a shift from large average net deficits for families as a group at the lower income levels to substantial net surpluses for families at the higher levels.

The nature of changes in assets and liabilities.—In the present chapter a more detailed analysis of surplus and deficit will be made for Atlanta families in order to show the relative importance at different income levels of negative and positive changes in family assets and liabilities, and the role played in these changes by the various constituent items.¹ It should be pointed out, however, that no attempt was made in the present study to determine the total assets of the families interviewed, or the sum of their liabilities. They were asked to report only as to increases or decreases that had taken place during the 12-month period covered by the schedule. Thus, all along the income range, both surplus and deficit items were likely to be reported by the same family, since there is a wide variety of transactions that involve changing either the form of resources and commitments, or the family's net assets.

The more common surplus items throughout the income scale were insurance premiums paid, investments, and increases in savings. The payment of an insurance premium, however, might involve a withdrawal of savings accumulated in previous years, or borrowing the money to avoid lapse of policy. Similarly, investments in securities or other business enterprise might represent merely a change in the form of an asset—from savings accounts to bonds or real estate, for example—or they might represent savings from the year's income. On the liability side there was equal possibility for change both in the form and amount of obligations. Old bills were paid off and new ones incurred. Many home-owning families paid something on the principal of the mortgage, but some families increased their mortgage

¹ In the following discussion, based on a summary of detailed data published in Bull. 648, vol. VIII, two types of surplus items and two types of deficit items are distinguished. Surplus items represent transactions that increase assets or decrease liabilities, while deficit items represent transactions that decrease assets or increase liabilities.

debts. As previously indicated, the net result of such changes was rarely an exact balance; most families had either a surplus or a deficit for the year.

Important surplus items.—The change from average net deficit to average net surplus among all the families at successive income levels, was chiefly the result of the growing amounts of those items which went to increase assets, chiefly insurance premiums, bank accounts, and various forms of investment. Throughout the income range, among both white and Negro families, increases in assets made greater contributions to surplus than did decreases in liabilities. (See table 33.)

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

Item	Income class															
	Under \$250	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$749	\$750-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,749	\$1,750-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,249	\$2,250-\$2,499	\$2,500-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,499	\$3,500-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$7,499	\$7,500 and over
All surplus items ¹	(*)	(*)	64	80	85	129	212	233	291	394	432	697	845	1,010	1,474	4,312
Increases in assets.....	(*)	(*)	35	62	60	98	172	179	219	298	303	598	740	806	1,243	3,961
Bank accounts.....	(*)	(*)	1	11	8	17	24	29	59	96	93	137	252	270	344	1,673
Investments.....	(*)	(*)	3	3	3	25	73	48	66	85	74	243	221	239	392	1,109
Insurance.....	(*)	(*)	34	45	46	54	67	95	87	113	129	191	251	271	459	1,075
Other.....	(*)	(*)	—	3	3	—	2	8	7	7	4	7	27	16	48	104
Decreases in liabilities.....	(*)	(*)	29	18	25	31	40	54	72	96	129	99	105	204	231	351
Mortgage payments.....	(*)	(*)	20	4	7	14	19	26	42	50	54	70	84	155	153	208
Loans due.....	(*)	(*)	—	1	6	5	7	8	11	10	18	5	(*)	7	22	122
Balances due.....	(*)	(*)	9	11	12	11	14	20	18	36	56	24	21	40	53	20
Other.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1	—	—	2	3	1

ATLANTA: NEGRO FAMILIES

All surplus items ¹	14	21	32	80	116	147	365	475	461	602	877	1,017	1,271	1,643	—	—
Increases in assets.....	14	19	26	57	87	96	266	360	373	451	683	869	1,170	1,467	—	—
Bank accounts.....	—	(*)	3	10	19	28	61	192	98	202	324	301	930	3 686	—	—
Investments.....	—	—	(*)	10	8	2	113	84	140	117	194	244	15	3 361	—	—
Insurance.....	14	18	22	36	51	63	83	83	135	128	158	324	225	3 405	—	—
Other.....	—	1	1	1	9	3	9	1	(*)	4	7	—	—	3 15	—	—
Decreases in liabilities.....	—	2	6	23	29	51	99	115	88	151	194	148	101	3 176	—	—
Mortgage payments.....	—	(*)	1	13	17	30	76	92	57	96	78	—	116	3 136	—	—
Loans due.....	—	—	1	(*)	2	6	12	4	8	16	38	—	—	(*)	—	—
Balances due.....	—	1	3	8	10	14	11	18	23	38	78	32	101	3 40	—	—
Other.....	—	1	1	2	(*)	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	—

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

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

³ Includes all families with incomes of \$4,000 and more.

* Less than \$1.

Moreover, increases in assets rose rapidly with income, while decreases in liabilities showed no consistent upward trend over the income range. The following figures for white and Negro families at selected income intervals in Atlanta illustrate the relationship between the two categories, as a percentage of money income:

Income class	White families		Negro families	
	Increase in assets	Decrease in liabilities	Increase in assets	Decrease in liabilities
Under \$250.....	(1)	(1)	8	----- 1
\$500-\$749.....	5	4	4	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	5	2	8	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	11	3	17	6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	13	4	20	7
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	21	3	31	3
\$7,500 and over.....	36	3	(1)	(1)

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

In general, Negro families showed considerably larger increases in assets than did white families at comparable income levels. Nevertheless, the relationship between the factors making up the surpluses was closely similar for white and Negro families in both city units.

Insurance premiums were of major importance in the accumulation of assets.² Among white families, they generally exceeded increases in investments or bank accounts up to the \$3,000 level, and among Negroes, to the \$1,500 level. Moreover, they were almost always greater than the total for decreases in liabilities.

The general importance of insurance premium payments is illustrated by the figures in table 34, showing such payments for Atlanta families as a percentage of both their money income and their total surplus for the year. Among white families, insurance payments amounted to 4 or 5 percent of money income up to the \$3,000 level, and thereafter increased from 6 to 10 percent, while, as a proportion of total surplus, they declined from more than one-half among families with incomes under \$1,250 to one-quarter at the highest levels. Insurance payments of Negro families were less directly related to money income, ranging rather irregularly from 4 to 10 percent. At the income levels under \$750, they constituted practically the only surplus items reported, but at succeeding levels generally accounted for a smaller proportion of all amounts spent for surplus items than among white families, although the actual sums paid in insurance premiums tended to run higher among Negro than among white families.

² In a study among Federal employees conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics shortly before the inauguration of this investigation, the schedule provided for information on the type of insurance represented by the premiums reported. Informants were so infrequently able to supply such facts that the question was omitted from the present schedule. It is, therefore, impossible to estimate how much of the amount paid in life insurance premiums represents savings, and how much represents merely insurance protection for the year.

Increases in bank accounts and money on hand were generally second in importance; although at the higher income levels, among white families in Atlanta, they were not consistently greater than increases in investments. Average increases in bank accounts of Atlanta white families exceeded \$900, at all levels above \$2,250, rising rapidly to \$1,675 in the highest income group. Increases in investments,³ rather surprisingly, exceeded bank account increases among families with incomes between \$1,250 and \$2,250; thereafter, they were sometimes lower and sometimes higher than the latter, but amounted to an average of more than \$200 beginning at the \$3,000 level. Among white families in the middle-sized cities, the reported increases in bank accounts tended to be larger, those in investments, smaller, than among Atlanta white families.

TABLE 34.—Average insurance premiums paid by Atlanta families, as a percentage of money income and of all surplus items

Income class (White families)	Percentage of money income	Percentage of all sur- plus items ¹	Income class (Negro families)	Percentage of money income	Percentage of all sur- plus items ¹
\$500-\$749	5	53	Under \$250	8	100
\$750-\$999	5	56	\$250-\$499	5	86
\$1,000-\$1,249	4	54	\$500-\$749	4	69
\$1,250-\$1,499	4	42	\$750-\$999	4	45
\$1,500-\$1,749	4	32	\$1,000-\$1,249	5	44
\$1,750-\$1,999	5	41	\$1,250-\$1,499	5	43
\$2,000-\$2,249	4	30	\$1,500-\$1,749	5	23
\$2,250-\$2,499	5	29	\$1,750-\$1,999	4	17
\$2,500-\$2,999	5	30	\$2,000-\$2,249	7	29
\$3,000-\$3,499	6	27	\$2,250-\$2,499	6	21
\$3,500-\$3,999	7	30	\$2,500-\$2,999	6	18
\$4,000-\$4,999	6	27	\$3,000-\$3,499	10	32
\$5,000-\$7,499	8	31	\$3,500-\$3,999	6	19
\$7,500 and over	10	25	\$4,000 and over	8	25

¹ Surplus items consist of the sum of increases in assets and decreases in liabilities.

Negro families in Atlanta showed increases in investments that exceeded an average of \$100 at all but two levels above \$1,500, whereas in the smaller cities they reported increases in this category at only four scattered levels, the average amounts never exceeding \$34. Increases in bank accounts generally amounted to more than \$100 among Negro families with incomes of \$1,500 and more in Columbia and Mobile, and in Atlanta, beginning at the next higher income level. In general, increases in bank accounts were larger than increases in investments among Negro families.

As has been pointed out, decreases in liabilities were considerably less important than increases in assets. Reductions in mortgages were generally the largest item, except among white families with incomes below \$2,000 in Columbia and Mobile, among which amounts paid on bills and installment accounts exceeded payments on mortgages. Among other families, the latter items were generally second

³ This item took no account of changes in the market value of securities or real estate held; the amounts reported represented the outlays for new investments.

to mortgages in importance. Repayments of loans were a negligible factor.

Important deficit items.—Among deficit items reported by families studied in the Southeast, increases in liabilities were considerably more important than decreases in assets at nearly all income levels among both white and Negro families. In this respect the Southeastern communities studied differ from most other communities covered, since, in the other communities, decreases in assets were generally greater than increases in liabilities, particularly in the upper part of the income range.

With few exceptions, decreases in bank accounts constituted the major portion of the decreases in assets. (See table 35.) Reductions in assets due to the surrender or settlement of insurance policies or the disposal of investments were significant only at scattered points in the income scale.

On the liability side, bills due (charge and installment accounts and other bills) tended to be most important, and frequently exceeded bank withdrawals in amount. New or increased loans and unpaid rents (the latter included under "other" increases in liabilities) were relatively substantial at the lower income levels. New mortgages and increases in mortgages were reported only at the middle income ranges, and rarely averaged as much as \$100 per family.

Installment purchases.—The situation with respect to increases in liabilities during the year 1935-36 is well illustrated by the figures reported by Atlanta families on installment accounts, which are included in table 34 under "Balances due". If the figures on increase and decrease in amounts due on installment purchases at each income level are compared, it will be seen that, almost without exception, the proportion of both white and Negro families that reported an increase was greater than the proportion that reduced their obligations. (See table 36.) Moreover, at all but three or four income levels among each group of families, the average amounts of increase exceeded the decreases.

The tendencies revealed by these figures are very clear. For the most part, the proportion of families reporting a net increase in the balance due on installment purchases was at least two or three times as great as the proportion reporting decreases. With few exceptions the average increases reported were substantially greater than the decreases. It is interesting to note that the increases shown for families in the Southeast ran noticeably above those of families in other cities covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Study of Consumer Purchases.

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

ATLANTA: WHITE FAMILIES

Item	Income class															
	Under \$250	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$749	\$750-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,749	\$1,750-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,249	\$2,250-\$2,499	\$2,500-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,499	\$3,500-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$7,499	\$7,500 and over
All deficit items ¹	Dol. (2)	Dol. (2)	Dol. 84	Dol. 161	Dol. 143	Dol. 152	Dol. 223	Dol. 235	Dol. 231	Dol. 292	Dol. 211	Dol. 361	Dol. 446	Dol. 296	Dol. 506	Dol. 389
Decreases in assets	(2)	(2)	24	84	42	45	52	101	45	153	54	113	165	51	181	57
Bank accounts	(2)	(2)	3	67	37	29	24	77	41	135	46	75	134	24	149	47
Investments	(2)	(2)	---	1	3	15	2	13	3	5	3	22	---	13	8	10
Insurance	(2)	(2)	21	16	1	1	24	10	1	13	3	7	31	14	15	(*)
Other	(2)	(2)	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	2	9	---	---	9	---
Increases in liabilities	(2)	(2)	60	77	101	107	171	134	186	139	157	248	281	245	325	332
Mortgages payable	(2)	(2)	---	---	(*)	19	57	13	38	26	34	111	166	129	11	---
Loans due	(2)	(2)	25	26	27	18	20	39	60	55	56	54	49	38	133	305
Balances due	(2)	(2)	34	48	72	70	90	82	86	57	66	83	64	76	181	27
Other	(2)	(2)	1	3	2	(*)	4	(*)	2	1	1	(*)	2	2	---	---

ATLANTA: NEGRO FAMILIES

All deficit items ¹	Dol. 111	Dol. 53	Dol. 30	Dol. 53	Dol. 57	Dol. 60	Dol. 225	Dol. 208	Dol. 160	Dol. 182	Dol. 182	Dol. 207	Dol. 263	Dol. 134	Dol.	Dol.
Decreases in assets	54	23	11	11	18	19	99	27	17	32	11	103	100	5	---	---
Bank accounts	54	18	6	6	12	16	27	22	6	16	11	4	---	5	---	---
Investments	---	(*)	1	1	1	---	5	11	---	---	---	---	---	(3)	---	---
Insurance	---	5	5	4	5	3	72	---	---	16	---	---	99	100	(3)	---
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	(3)	---	---
Increases in liabilities	57	30	19	42	39	41	126	181	143	150	171	104	163	129	---	---
Mortgages payable	---	1	3	12	5	3	76	78	67	98	131	---	---	(3)	---	---
Loans	17	6	1	5	2	3	4	---	9	2	---	---	---	(3)	---	---
Balances due	19	11	12	22	31	32	42	99	66	50	35	104	163	129	---	---
Other	21	12	3	3	1	3	4	4	1	---	5	---	---	(3)	---	---

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

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

³ Includes all families with incomes of \$4,000 and more.

* Less than \$1.

TABLE 36.—Increases and decreases in amounts due on installment purchases among Atlanta families

WHITE FAMILIES

Income class	Families reporting decreases		Families reporting increases	
	Percentage	Average amount	Percentage	Average amount
\$500-\$749.....	13	\$69	39	\$56
\$750-\$999.....	21	52	24	112
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	15	60	43	130
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	13	69	45	107
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	19	63	39	169
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	16	106	39	159
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	13	108	43	158
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	18	178	26	181
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	26	185	27	152
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	11	173	22	282
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	13	138	24	196
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	13	215	17	388
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	12	375	21	352
\$7,500 and over.....	3	233	8	338

NEGRO FAMILIES

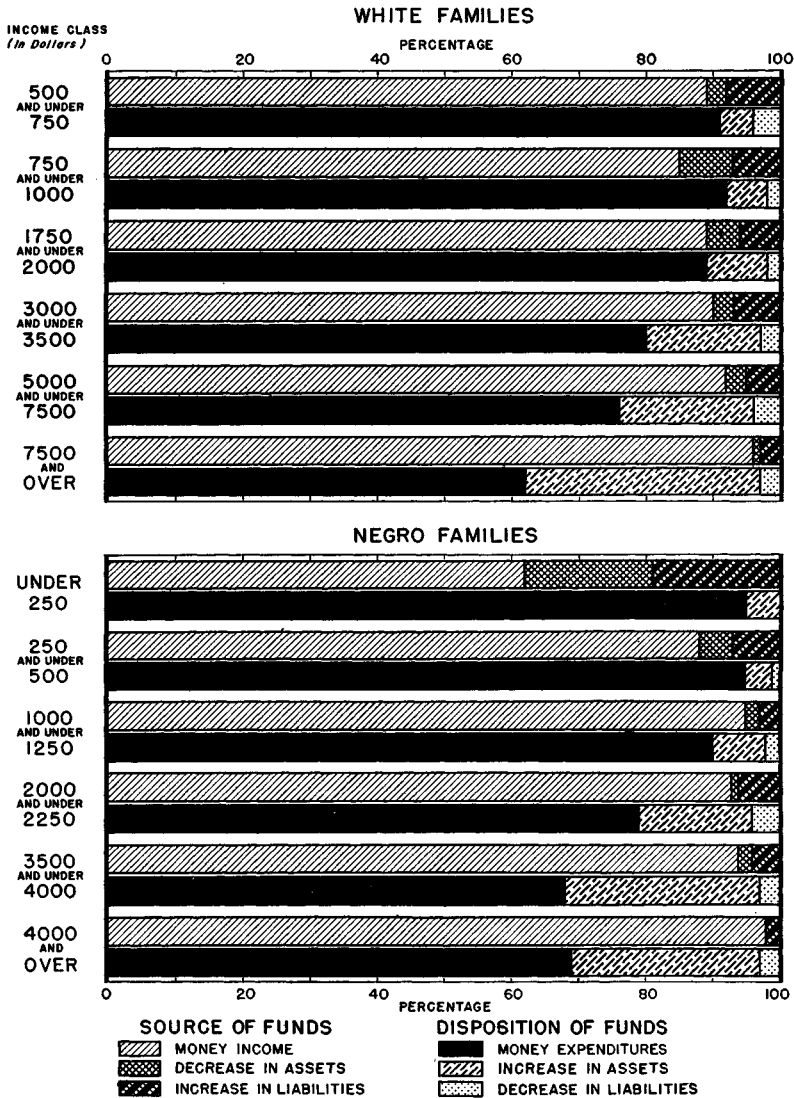
Under \$250.....			17	\$41
\$250-\$499.....			13	46
\$500-\$749.....	6	\$17	23	35
\$750-\$999.....	8	38	26	62
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	14	57	31	77
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	12	75	33	61
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	8	100	26	100
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	10	90	22	355
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	19	89	29	214
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	18	67	20	200
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	30	123	11	182
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	22	354	23	391
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	15	215	40	358
\$4,000 and over.....	20	200	30	430

Sources and disposition of funds used.—The foregoing discussion has indicated three types of sources from which families obtained funds, and also three channels through which such funds were disbursed. Thus, the funds used came from current money income, from accumulations of previous years, and from credit secured during the year of the survey. Disbursements, on the other hand, comprised expenditures for consumer goods and services, increases in assets, and decreases in obligations incurred before the year began. The relation of these constituents to their totals gives a good picture of the year's financial results for the families studied.

In figure 5 for families at selected income levels, total funds used by Atlanta families are distributed by source and disposition. Among white families at the lowest income level (\$500 to \$750) money income provided 89 percent of the funds disbursed during the year while increases in liabilities furnished 8 percent and decreases in assets 3 percent. Money expenditures for current living, on the other hand, accounted for 91 percent of the total funds used, and thus exceeded money income by a small margin. The remaining 9 percent of disbursements was divided almost equally between increases in assets and decreases in liabilities.

Fig. 5.

**SOURCE AND DISPOSITION OF FUNDS
USED FOR FAMILY LIVING IN ONE YEAR
AT SELECTED INCOME LEVELS
ATLANTA, 1935-1936**
NONRELIEF FAMILIES INCLUDING HUSBAND
AND WIFE BOTH NATIVE BORN



At the income level \$1,750 to \$2,000, Atlanta white families as a group obtained the same percentage (89) of the funds spent from money income as were obtained by the group receiving \$500 to \$750, but at this higher level expenditures for current living were approximately balanced by money income. Almost four-fifths of the disbursements other than current expenditures were devoted to an increase in assets.

Among families receiving \$7,500 and over, 96 percent of the family funds for the year came from income, but only 62 percent of such funds were used for current living. At this level more than one-third of all funds disbursed was used to increase family assets, and the remainder (3 percent) to reduce liabilities.

As indicated in chapter II, Atlanta Negro families were more successful than whites at the same income level in keeping expenditures within income. Thus, although the group with incomes under \$250 obtained from money income only 62 percent of funds used, the families receiving \$1,000 to \$1,250 reported that 95 percent of total disbursements were supplied out of money income, and only 90 percent of these disbursements were spent for current living. In the group receiving \$4,000 and over, 98 percent of funds used came from income, but less than 70 percent went for current family living.

Among both white and Negro families, disbursements other than for current family living were predominantly for increases in assets. At every income level represented in figure 5, increases in assets among Negro families were at least four times as great as decreases in liabilities. Among white families the former were four times as great as the latter beginning with the \$1,750 to \$2,000 level.

Thus, figure 5 shows, in another manner, the fact brought out in chapter II, that over the income range there is a steady shift from heavy deficit financing at the lower end of the income scale to substantial savings at the upper end.

Chapter IX

Summary

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

Variation of expenditures among families with similar incomes.— Throughout the income range there was wide variation among families in the amounts spent for current living. Among white families, the range was relatively about as great at one end of the income scale as at the other, but among Negroes it was relatively greater in the low income groups than in the high. Among white families with incomes of \$750 to \$1,000, expenditures for current living ranged from less than \$700 to more than \$1,600. (See table 37.) The highest total expenditures reported at any given income level were from two to four times as great as the lowest among both white and Negro families, although there was a tendency for the range to be relatively smaller among the latter.

The proportion of families reporting expenditures that fell within the income interval in which they were classified was generally greatest in the lower part of the income scale. More than half of the white families with incomes between \$500 and \$1,750 reported expenditures within their income interval, and more than one-third at all levels between \$500 and \$2,000. (See table 37.) Among Negro families, which were concentrated much lower in the income scale, half or more at the levels up to \$1,250 reported total expenditures within their income interval.

At the lower income levels, the bulk of the families that reported expenditures outside the limits of their income interval had expenditures above those limits. At succeeding levels, the proportion with expenditures below these limits increased steadily, while the proportion with higher expenditures declined rapidly.

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

The share of food, shelter, and clothing in family expenditures.—It has already been noted that after the three basic essentials, food, shelter, and clothing have been provided, families in the lower part of the income range have comparatively little remaining to cover all the other goods and services included in family living. Hence, the varying proportions of total consumption accounted for by these categories, and by those that may be considered “luxuries,” provide an indication of the kind of living secured at different economic levels.²

Among white families in the Southeastern cities studied, these three essentials accounted for more than half of total expenditures of all income groups except the highest in Atlanta (\$7,500 and over), and more than three-fifths of the total of all families below the \$2,500 level. (See table 38.) Among Negroes, at least half of total expenditures were so used in all income groups studied, and more than three-fourths, among families receiving less than \$500. At succeeding income levels, therefore, steadily increasing proportions of total expenditures were available for other consumption purposes.

The decline over the income scale in the share of the total going to the three essentials was much more striking in terms of income than in terms of expenditures. Among white families with incomes under \$750, food, housing, and clothing accounted for more than 80 percent of income; but among families with incomes of \$5,000 and over this proportion was less than half as great.

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

² It should be pointed out that in the higher income groups expenditures for these three essentials include elements of comfort or display, as well as the satisfaction of the basic needs. Thus, it is not possible to make a clear distinction between “necessities” and “luxuries,” quite apart from the question as to whether any given group of items belongs in one classification or the other. For present purposes, however, the three largest categories representing goods which no family can do without will be designated as necessities, while three others, automobiles, household help, and recreation, will be classified as luxuries, since they can generally be eliminated from the budget if circumstances require it.

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

Income class	Food, housing, and clothing			Automobiles, recreation, and household help		
	Amount	Percentage of total expenditures	Percentage of total income (adjusted)	Amount	Percentage of total expenditures	Percentage of total income (adjusted)
\$500-\$749.....	\$533	78.8	82.0	\$29	4.3	4.5
\$750-\$999.....	713	71.6	79.1	53	5.3	5.9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	820	67.1	71.3	117	9.6	10.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	935	65.8	67.1	127	8.9	9.1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,033	63.0	63.9	189	11.5	11.7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,180	62.1	62.9	249	13.1	13.3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,246	60.2	58.9	300	14.5	14.2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1,384	60.0	57.8	350	15.2	14.6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,503	59.6	54.9	361	14.3	13.2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	1,696	57.9	52.4	510	17.5	15.8
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	1,914	57.0	51.3	621	18.5	16.6
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	2,122	56.1	47.0	715	18.9	15.8
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	2,505	50.5	42.1	1,122	22.6	18.9
\$7,500 and over.....	3,622	48.1	31.5	1,248	16.6	10.9

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: WHITE FAMILIES

\$250-\$499.....	\$492	80.8	104.9	\$14	2.3	3.0
\$500-\$749.....	556	77.1	84.5	26	3.6	4.0
\$750-\$999.....	680	72.1	74.3	78	8.3	8.6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	796	68.4	69.8	96	8.3	8.4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	914	66.1	66.3	142	10.3	10.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,075	66.3	65.7	176	10.9	10.8
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,149	62.1	61.1	269	14.5	14.3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,276	61.6	59.5	299	14.4	13.9
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1,303	60.1	54.8	321	14.8	13.5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,518	59.8	55.2	428	16.9	15.6
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	1,619	57.6	50.0	551	19.6	17.0
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	1,733	55.1	46.3	614	19.5	16.4
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	2,028	54.4	46.0	759	20.4	17.2
\$5,000 and over.....	2,735	51.2	36.6	1,096	20.5	14.7

ATLANTA: NEGRO FAMILIES

Under \$250.....	\$279	82.5	118.2	\$3	0.9	1.3
\$250-\$499.....	387	80.8	88.6	6	1.3	1.4
\$500-\$749.....	502	74.4	75.3	18	2.7	2.7
\$750-\$999.....	626	70.0	68.3	35	3.9	3.8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	769	67.5	64.9	73	6.4	6.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	841	63.4	59.7	98	7.4	7.0
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	985	63.5	58.7	145	9.3	8.6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,053	63.2	55.0	182	10.9	9.5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,160	62.9	54.0	240	13.0	11.2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1,198	61.1	50.5	199	10.2	8.4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,259	61.9	46.4	166	8.2	6.1
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	1,416	57.2	42.6	362	14.6	10.9
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	1,469	51.1	37.4	609	21.2	15.5
\$4,000 and over.....	1,983	50.7	36.4	852	21.8	15.6

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: NEGRO FAMILIES

Under \$250.....	\$243	88.7	102.1	\$1	0.4	0.4
\$250-\$499.....	332	81.2	82.4	3	.7	.7
\$500-\$749.....	452	73.7	72.4	23	3.8	3.7
\$750-\$999.....	596	70.9	68.1	28	3.3	3.2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	733	67.1	64.8	69	6.3	6.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	884	62.7	61.9	148	10.5	10.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	925	60.9	56.8	225	14.8	13.8
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,031	64.2	54.5	124	7.7	6.6
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,025	61.8	47.5	153	9.2	7.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1,168	55.5	49.0	338	16.1	14.2
\$2,500 and over.....	1,344	63.0	42.4	163	7.8	5.7

Expenditures for recreation, automobile, and household help.—In contrast to the large but declining share of the total absorbed by food, housing, and clothing combined, expenditures for automobiles (purchase and operation), recreation, and household help, combined, rose rapidly as a percentage of the total in successive income classes. Expenditures for these goods and services increased much more rapidly than total expenditures and more rapidly even than total income. Up to the \$1,500 level in Atlanta and the \$1,250 level in the middle-sized cities, they generally accounted for less than one-tenth of total expenditures. Among white families they absorbed one-seventh or more of the total, beginning at the \$2,000 level in Atlanta and the \$1,750 level in the smaller city unit. Thus, among Atlanta white families, the proportion of total expenditures accounted for by automobiles, recreation, and household help was four times as great at the top as at the bottom of the income scale in Atlanta and nine times as great in the middle-sized cities. Among Negro families the share going to these goods increased much less regularly, and dropped off sharply at the highest income level studied in each community.

Families in Atlanta spent more than those in the middle-sized cities for the three necessities and less for luxury goods, both in dollar amounts and as a proportion of total expenditures. The direct relationship between city size and necessity outlays was characteristic of the three constituent categories in respect to actual expenditures, but true only of clothing in respect to the ratio of these expenditures to the total. In the case of the luxury goods and services, the inverse relationship was attributable to differences in payments for household help and also, among white families, to differences in expenditures for recreation.

Relative changes in expenditures.—The foregoing chapters have shown differences among the categories in the rate at which expenditures for the several categories of goods and services increase, as successively larger incomes make possible greater latitude in consumer's choices.

It is possible to obtain a rough measure of the elasticity of various types of expenditures over a given income range by computing the percentage increases in average outlay between the lower and upper ends of that range. Elasticity varies in different parts of the income scale, and is also greater or less depending on the length of the range selected for the comparison, since average expenditures for each category increase in successive income classes.

When average expenditures are compared for Atlanta white families over a range that begins with the groups receiving \$500 to \$1,250 and ends with those receiving \$5,000 and over, the following per-

centage increases in expenditures are obtained for the individual categories, arranged in order from the smallest relative increase to the greatest:

	<i>Percentage increase</i>
Transportation other than by automobile.....	147
Food ¹	213
Furnishings and equipment.....	213
Tobacco.....	235
Personal care.....	284
Reading.....	291
Housing ²	315
Clothing.....	552
Recreation.....	822
Automobile purchase.....	1, 080
Automobile operation.....	1, 107
Household operation.....	1, 196
Medical care.....	1, 356
Contributions and personal taxes.....	2, 255
Education.....	3, 350

¹ Includes the money value of food received without money expense.

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

Over this range, which represents a 700-percent increase in total income,³ total expenditures rose 455 percent, while the increase in outlay for the individual categories varied from 147 percent for transportation other than automobile to 3,350 percent for education. Among the more important categories of consumption, food was the least elastic, with an increase in average outlay of 213 percent, and household operation was the most elastic, with average outlay rising nearly 1,200 percent.

The manner in which income elasticity in expenditures varied for Atlanta families in different parts of the income scale is indicated by the lists appearing below, which represent the individual categories arranged according to the percentage increase in average expenditures over the income ranges from \$500-\$749 to \$1,000-\$1,249 and from \$3,000-\$3,499 to \$5,000-\$7,499. The first involves an increase in average income of about 75 percent and an increase in average total expenditures for current living of 80 percent. In the aggregate, the families in these first two groups "went into the red" during the year, the families at the higher income level having a slightly larger average deficit than those at lowest levels. The range between the two upper groups represents an increase in income of slightly over 80 percent, a rise in current expenditures of 70 percent, and an increase in net savings of over 200 percent.

³ Money income increased 672 percent over this range.

\$500-\$749 to \$1,000-\$1,249	Percentage increase	\$3,000-\$3,499 to \$5,000-\$7,499	Percentage increase
Food ¹	33	Tobacco.....	31
Reading.....	50	Food ¹	37
Recreation.....	63	Personal care.....	40
Housing ²	64	Reading.....	44
Total expenditures.....	80	Housing ²	45
Personal care.....	88	Furnishings and equipment.....	52
Education.....	100	Total expenditures.....	70
Household operation.....	100	Clothing.....	81
Transportation other than automobile.....	110	Household operation.....	95
Tobacco.....	125	Automobile operation.....	96
Clothing.....	151	Recreation.....	103
Medical care.....	192	Education.....	119
Furnishings and equipment.....	208	Contributions and personal taxes.....	137
Contributions and personal taxes.....	211	Automobile purchase.....	147
Automobile purchase.....	850	Medical care.....	152
Automobile operation.....	2,200		

¹ Includes the value of food received without money expense.

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

The most striking difference in elasticity in the lower income range and the upper is found in the case of automobile purchase and operation. Comparatively few families in the lowest income class (\$500 to \$750) owned cars, so that average outlay for automobile operation rose 2,200 percent between that group and the one receiving \$1,000 to \$1,250. Between the two groups in the upper part of the income scale, on the other hand, expenditures for automobile operation rose less than 100 percent, a rise somewhat greater than that in income, but very moderate in comparison with the extraordinary growth in outlay for this category over the income range below the median. Average expenditures for automobile purchase increased 850 percent between the two groups at the lower end of the income scale, but increased less than 150 percent in the range between the group with incomes of \$3,000 to \$3,500 and that receiving \$5,000 to \$7,500.⁴

Elasticity in expenditures for furnishings and equipment, contributions and personal taxes, tobacco, clothing, and personal care was also greater in the lower part of the income scale than in the upper part. Only in the case of recreation was elasticity in expenditures appreciably greater at the top of the income scale. Elasticity in expenditures for food, for household operation, and for medical care was similar at both income levels.

On the whole, as already indicated by the data in ch. II, expenditures for family living showed considerably less elasticity among Negro families than among whites. In the case of recreation and education, however, and to a lesser extent in the case of food, average expenditures rose more rapidly between the income class \$500 to \$750 and \$1,000 to \$1,250 among Negro families than among whites. Over this income range average income of the Negro as well as the white families increased approximately 75 percent, while average expendi-

⁴ Average expenditures for transportation other than automobile were slightly lower at the \$5,000 to \$7,500 level than at the \$3,000 to \$3,500 level in Atlanta.

tures increased 81 percent among white families and only 69 percent among Negroes.

The growth with income in average expenditures by white families in Atlanta for the main categories is shown in figures 6 and 7. These figures indicate both the level of outlay and the relative increase in different parts of the income scale.⁵ The relatively small increases for both food and housing noted in chapters III and IV are emphasized in figure 6. Among the other categories a number show relative increases that are closely similar. All categories of current expenditure showed a clear tendency toward relatively slower increase at the higher economic levels, although this is least marked with respect to contributions and personal taxes. The flattening of the curves in the upper part of the income scale reflects the growing importance of various forms of savings with increases in income.

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

Among white families with incomes under \$1,000, in both Atlanta and the middle-sized cities, food and home maintenance together absorbed more than three-fourths of total income,⁶ clothing and personal care about one-tenth, leaving less than one-seventh for all other categories including medical care, transportation, contributions and personal taxes, recreation, reading, and other miscellaneous items. It is not surprising, therefore, that these families were unable to supply all of their current needs out of income, but reported fairly substantial deficits.

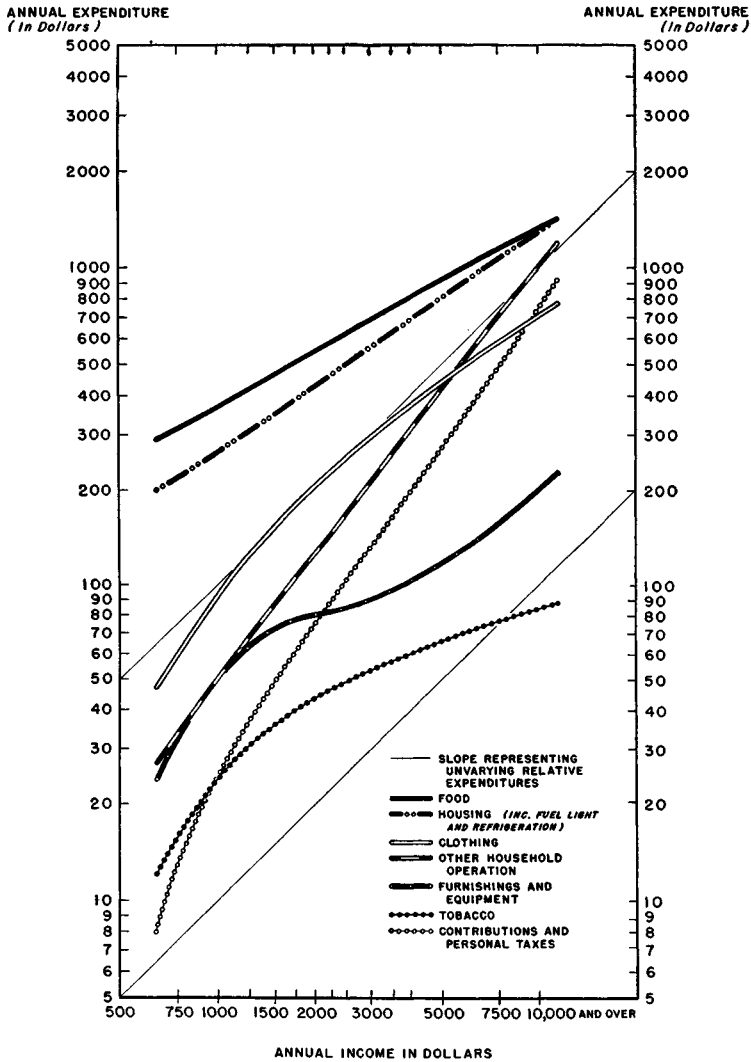
In succeeding income groups food and home maintenance took steadily decreasing proportions of total income. This relative decline was balanced in part by decreasing deficits, or, at the higher levels, by increasing surpluses, and in part by relative increases in amounts spent for the smaller categories, such as transportation, clothing, recreation, and contributions and personal taxes. The income group receiving \$5,000 and over reported average savings that accounted for nearly one-fourth of total income, while expenditures for food and

⁵ Average expenditures were smoothed and plotted on double logarithmic paper.

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

Fig. 6

**RELATIVE CHANGES IN SPECIFIED CATEGORIES
OF EXPENDITURE WITH CHANGES IN INCOME
ATLANTA, 1935-1936**
NONRELIEF WHITE FAMILIES INCLUDING HUSBAND
AND WIFE BOTH NATIVE BORN

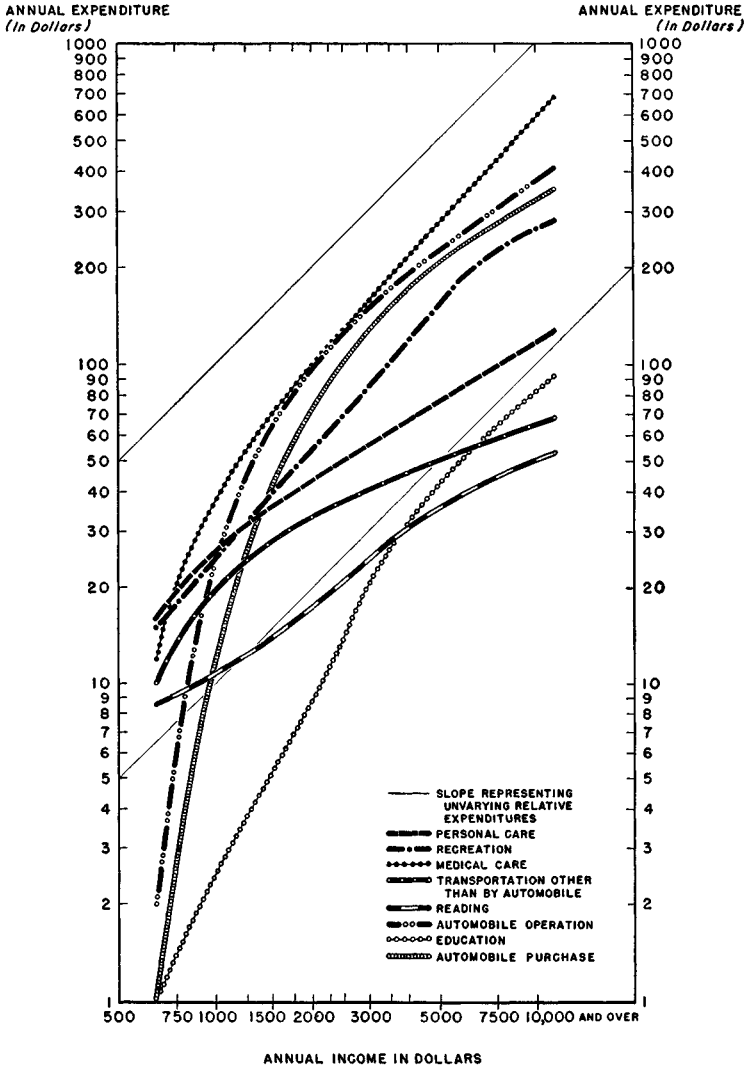


The slopes of the lines show the percent increase in expenditure corresponding to the percent increase in income. A slope greater than that of a 45 degree line represents a gain in the specified kind of expenditure relatively greater than the gain in income; a slope less than that of a 45 degree line represents a gain relatively smaller.

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Fig. 7

**RELATIVE CHANGES IN SPECIFIED CATEGORIES
OF EXPENDITURE WITH CHANGES IN INCOME**
ATLANTA, 1935-1936
**NONRELIEF WHITE FAMILIES INCLUDING HUSBAND
AND WIFE BOTH NATIVE BORN**



The slopes of the lines show the percent increase in expenditure corresponding to the percent increase in income. A slope greater than that of a 45 degree line represents a gain in the specified kind of expenditure relatively greater than the gain in income; a slope less than that of a 45 degree line represents a gain relatively smaller.

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home maintenance took less than 40 percent of that total, or only about half the proportion reported at the lowest level.

TABLE 39.—Percentage distribution of adjusted family income ¹

ATLANTA: WHITE FAMILIES									
Income class	Total adjusted income	Total	Food	Home maintenance	Clothing and personal care	Transportation	Medical care	Contributions and personal taxes	Other
\$500-\$999	\$814	108.8	43.3	37.0	11.4	4.3	3.7	2.2	6.9
\$1,000-\$1,999	1,544	102.2	31.8	34.7	12.0	9.3	4.5	3.1	6.8
\$2,000-\$2,999	2,430	94.9	26.6	30.5	11.9	10.1	5.4	4.0	6.4
\$3,000-\$4,999	3,799	87.7	21.7	29.5	11.2	9.7	4.4	4.9	6.3
\$5,000 and over	7,616	76.3	15.5	23.7	9.2	8.0	6.1	6.8	6.0

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: WHITE FAMILIES									
Income class	Total adjusted income	Total	Food	Home maintenance	Clothing and personal care	Transportation	Medical care	Contributions and personal taxes	Other
\$250-\$999	\$788	106.3	41.0	36.9	10.5	4.7	5.0	1.6	6.6
\$1,000-\$1,999	1,506	99.7	32.1	34.8	11.0	7.5	4.7	2.9	6.7
\$2,000-\$2,999	2,369	93.4	25.5	32.3	11.1	9.2	4.2	4.4	6.7
\$3,000 and over	4,914	78.7	16.9	27.6	9.7	8.4	3.2	6.7	6.2

ATLANTA: NEGRO FAMILIES									
Income class	Total adjusted income	Total	Food	Home maintenance	Clothing and personal care	Transportation	Medical care	Contributions and personal taxes	Other
Under \$250	\$406	112.6	46.1	43.8	8.6	2.0	4.7	2.0	5.4
\$500-\$999	777	99.2	36.3	31.8	11.9	5.0	5.4	3.0	5.8
\$1,000-\$1,999	1,319	94.5	28.7	29.5	13.6	8.0	4.9	3.7	6.1
\$2,000 and over	2,860	78.3	19.1	24.0	12.1	8.6	3.5	4.2	6.8

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES: NEGRO FAMILIES									
Income class	Total adjusted income	Total	Food	Home maintenance	Clothing and personal care	Transportation	Medical care	Contributions and personal taxes	Other
Under \$500	\$368	103.3	43.0	39.4	9.2	0.5	5.2	1.9	4.1
\$500-\$999	705	97.3	35.9	29.7	13.2	2.8	6.2	3.4	6.1
\$1,000-\$1,999	1,255	96.2	30.1	28.4	14.0	6.5	5.9	4.1	7.2
\$2,000 and over	2,000	78.6	20.0	24.4	11.4	7.2	4.4	5.8	5.4

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

There was little difference to be observed between Atlanta and the middle-sized cities in the apportionment of income in these broad income intervals, or in the shift over the income range in family spending patterns. Families in the middle-sized cities generally kept expenditures to a slightly lower level and hence had somewhat smaller deficits or larger surpluses than the corresponding groups in Atlanta, but the relative importance of the various consumption categories was closely similar in the two city units.

The shift over the income range in the pattern of spending by Negro families followed lines that were broadly similar to those for white families, although savings bulked larger among Negroes for all comparable groups, as did expenditures for clothing.

TABULAR SUMMARY

The data presented in the following tables summarize, by major groups, the expenditures of native white and Negro families living in Atlanta, Ga., and a middle-sized city tabulation unit comprising Columbia, S. C., and Mobile, Ala. The data on expenditures, presented separately for white and Negro families, were obtained only from nonrelief families containing husband and wife, both native born. Not all families meeting these requirements were scheduled, but the number of eligible families in the different income, occupational, and family-type groups is given in column 2 of all tables in order to show their relative frequency in the community. (See statement in section on sampling, appendix A, regarding the "eligible" sample.)

Data presented for "All families" and for families of each type, include the different occupational groups at the following income levels:

Occupational group	Atlanta		2 middle-sized cities	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
Wage earner.....	\$500-\$2,999	Under \$250- \$1,499	\$250-\$2,499	Under \$250- \$1,499
Clerical.....	\$750-\$2,999	\$250 and over	\$500-\$2,499	} Under \$250 and over.
Business and professional.....	\$1,250 and over	\$250 and over	\$1,000 and over	

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

Due to the small number of cases at the upper income levels among the Negro families, data for the clerical, business, and professional groups in Atlanta were combined for incomes of \$2,250 and over. For the family type groups, data were combined for Atlanta families with incomes between \$1,500 and \$2,250, and for those with incomes of \$2,250 and over. For Mobile-Columbia, data on the Negro family type groups were combined for families with incomes between \$1,500 and \$2,250 and for those with incomes of \$2,250 and over.

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net income			Average money expenditure for family living ⁴	Average net surplus or deficit (-) ⁵	Average net balancing difference ⁶
	Eligible ¹	Reporting expenditures	Total	Money ²	Non-money from housing ³			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>All families</i>								
\$500-\$749	608	26	\$644	\$640	\$4	\$666	-\$20	-\$6
\$750-\$999	1,154	70	890	883	7	978	-81	-14
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,392	85	1,126	1,107	19	1,179	-58	-14
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,512	159	1,379	1,355	24	1,381	-23	-3
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,836	162	1,605	1,559	46	1,581	-11	-11
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,924	176	1,861	1,811	50	1,836	-2	-23
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,636	161	2,107	2,043	64	1,997	60	-14
\$2,250-\$2,499	1,408	151	2,376	2,306	70	2,217	102	-13
\$2,500-\$2,999	1,818	192	2,712	2,604	108	2,387	221	-4
\$3,000-\$3,499	538	96	3,222	3,115	107	2,797	336	-18
\$3,500-\$3,999	492	84	3,705	3,545	160	3,170	399	-24
\$4,000-\$4,999	466	103	4,474	4,300	174	3,567	714	19
\$5,000-\$7,499	426	74	5,908	5,636	272	4,649	968	19
\$7,500 and over	184	49	11,448	10,875	573	6,922	3,923	30
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>								
\$500-\$749	608	26	644	640	4	667	-21	-6
\$750-\$999	814	41	886	879	7	988	-92	-17
\$1,000-\$1,249	846	46	1,127	1,114	13	1,163	-38	-11
\$1,250-\$1,499	786	47	1,380	1,350	30	1,349	-3	4
\$1,500-\$1,749	850	35	1,608	1,559	49	1,635	-61	-15
\$1,750-\$1,999	670	45	1,868	1,829	39	1,839	10	-20
\$2,000-\$2,249	562	33	2,109	2,020	89	1,873	152	-5
\$2,250-\$2,499	356	30	2,372	2,237	135	2,186	82	-31
\$2,500-\$2,999	392	38	2,693	2,582	111	2,234	363	-15
<i>Clerical</i>								
\$750-\$999	340	29	899	894	5	958	-57	-7
\$1,000-\$1,249	546	39	1,125	1,097	28	1,205	-89	-19
\$1,250-\$1,499	458	30	1,384	1,372	12	1,447	-61	-14
\$1,500-\$1,749	630	43	1,604	1,562	42	1,533	31	-2
\$1,750-\$1,999	790	36	1,858	1,807	51	1,856	-21	-28
\$2,000-\$2,249	724	36	2,095	2,068	27	2,073	13	-18
\$2,250-\$2,499	610	34	2,381	2,338	43	2,260	74	4
\$2,500-\$2,999	746	33	2,696	2,592	104	2,402	180	10
<i>Independent business and professional</i>								
\$1,250-\$1,499	130	33	1,370	1,344	26	1,348	-4	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749	178	29	1,596	1,532	64	1,428	106	-2
\$1,750-\$1,999	196	37	1,854	1,783	71	1,779	23	-19
\$2,000-\$2,249	138	26	2,111	1,969	142	2,056	-70	-17
\$2,250-\$2,499	154	27	2,381	2,301	80	2,028	272	1
\$2,500-\$2,999	208	45	2,780	2,637	143	2,484	161	-8
\$3,000-\$3,499	154	32	3,194	2,983	211	2,574	414	-5
\$3,500-\$3,999	122	35	3,704	3,517	187	3,158	385	-26
\$4,000-\$4,999	104	43	4,472	4,176	296	3,407	797	-28
\$5,000-\$7,499	156	33	5,739	5,400	339	4,322	1,073	5
\$7,500 and over	78	24	11,349	10,850	499	6,594	4,219	37

See p. 145 for notes on this table.

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net income			Average money expenditure for family living (7)	Average net surplus or deficit (-) (8)	Average net balancing difference (9)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Money (5)	Non-money from housing (6)			
<i>Salaried business</i>								
\$1,250-\$1,499	54	28	\$1,369	\$1,363	\$6	\$1,377	-\$8	-\$6
\$1,500-\$1,749	94	26	1,606	1,568	38	1,528	60	-20
\$1,750-\$1,999	156	32	1,848	1,804	44	1,748	67	-11
\$2,000-\$2,249	126	33	2,142	2,066	76	2,027	59	-20
\$2,250-\$2,499	186	31	2,362	2,329	33	2,321	51	-43
\$2,500-\$2,999	332	39	2,712	2,598	114	2,429	188	-19
\$3,000-\$3,499	275	31	3,230	3,184	46	2,842	366	-24
\$3,500-\$3,999	274	26	3,696	3,555	141	3,236	332	-13
\$4,000-\$4,999	202	30	4,473	4,339	134	3,604	692	43
\$5,000-\$7,499	226	22	6,078	5,880	248	4,926	875	29
\$7,500 and over	82	13	12,281	11,673	608	7,675	3,995	3
<i>Salaried professional</i>								
\$1,250-\$1,499	54	21	1,362	1,311	51	1,382	-61	-10
\$1,500-\$1,749	84	29	1,607	1,594	13	1,775	-142	-39
\$1,750-\$1,999	112	26	1,872	1,799	73	1,907	-87	-21
\$2,000-\$2,249	86	33	2,130	2,058	72	1,985	61	2
\$2,250-\$2,499	102	29	2,381	2,320	61	2,162	174	-16
\$2,500-\$2,999	140	37	2,749	2,697	52	2,493	211	-7
\$3,000-\$3,499	106	33	3,244	3,128	116	3,007	143	-22
\$3,500-\$3,999	96	21	3,735	3,553	182	3,000	608	-55
\$4,000-\$4,999	70	30	4,481	4,323	158	3,649	685	-11
\$5,000-\$7,499	44	19	5,634	5,477	157	4,386	1,083	8
\$7,500 and over	24	12	8,925	8,229	696	5,421	2,711	97
<i>Family type: Type I</i>								
\$500-\$749	172	7	658	644	14	709	-50	-15
\$750-\$999	320	15	906	894	12	1,000	-97	-9
\$1,000-\$1,249	450	19	1,149	1,125	24	1,238	-103	-10
\$1,250-\$1,499	390	34	1,370	1,336	34	1,362	-34	8
\$1,500-\$1,749	536	33	1,603	1,565	38	1,579	-9	-5
\$1,750-\$1,999	540	37	1,875	1,811	64	1,765	66	-20
\$2,000-\$2,249	444	31	2,120	2,065	55	1,874	193	-2
\$2,250-\$2,499	434	27	2,378	2,328	50	2,143	201	-16
\$2,500-\$2,999	494	40	2,710	2,631	79	2,263	348	20
\$3,000-\$3,499	144	18	3,194	3,096	98	2,701	397	-2
\$3,500-\$3,999	118	14	3,674	3,576	98	3,202	402	-28
\$4,000-\$4,999	98	17	4,575	4,450	125	3,405	1,032	13
\$5,000-\$7,499	86	16	6,077	5,733	344	4,350	1,372	11
\$7,500 and over	48	10	13,862	13,059	803	7,513	5,475	71
<i>Types II and III</i>								
\$500-\$749	238	9	637	637	-----	619	20	-2
\$750-\$999	470	32	876	875	1	924	-35	-14
\$1,000-\$1,249	580	34	1,115	1,109	6	1,166	-37	-20
\$1,250-\$1,499	640	75	1,377	1,364	13	1,387	-14	-9
\$1,500-\$1,749	692	59	1,589	1,561	28	1,605	-34	-10
\$1,750-\$1,999	720	68	1,855	1,835	20	1,886	-32	-19
\$2,000-\$2,249	540	73	2,106	2,052	54	2,026	40	-14
\$2,250-\$2,499	458	58	2,373	2,335	38	2,361	-6	-20
\$2,500-\$2,999	530	80	2,673	2,568	105	2,362	224	-18
\$3,000-\$3,499	172	31	3,245	3,164	81	2,799	404	-39
\$3,500-\$3,999	162	41	3,723	3,532	191	3,171	385	-24
\$4,000-\$4,999	146	37	4,508	4,346	162	3,492	854	(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499	104	25	5,893	5,549	344	4,670	914	-35
\$7,500 and over	36	18	11,995	11,513	482	6,492	4,900	121

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

ATLANTA, GA.

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net income			Average money expenditure for family living (7)	Average net surplus or deficit (-) (8)	Average net balancing difference (9)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Money (5)	Non-money from housing (6)			
<i>Types IV and V</i>								
\$500-\$749.....	198	10	\$641	\$641	-----	\$687	-\$43	-\$3
\$750-\$999.....	364	23	894	884	\$10	1,032	-130	-18
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	362	32	1,115	1,082	33	1,127	-36	-9
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	482	50	1,390	1,360	30	1,391	-28	-3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	608	70	1,626	1,552	74	1,557	12	-17
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	664	71	1,856	1,786	70	1,840	-25	-29
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	652	57	2,098	2,019	79	2,054	-14	-21
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	516	66	2,379	2,262	117	2,153	114	-5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	794	72	2,733	2,612	121	2,481	140	-9
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	222	47	3,223	3,090	133	2,860	243	-13
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	212	29	3,709	3,539	170	3,152	409	-22
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	222	49	4,407	4,204	203	3,687	482	35
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	236	33	5,852	5,639	213	4,749	845	45
\$7,500 and over.....	100	21	10,092	9,596	496	6,794	2,825	-23

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net surplus or deficit (-) (4)	Percentage of families having ² —		Average amount for families having ² —	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		Surplus (5)	Deficit (6)	Surplus (7)	Deficit (8)
<i>All families</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	608	26	-\$20	62	38	\$40	\$118
\$750-\$999.....	1,154	70	-81	41	58	76	192
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,392	85	-58	51	45	84	225
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,512	159	-23	52	47	113	173
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,836	162	-11	56	42	142	217
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,924	176	-2	63	37	165	290
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,636	161	60	65	34	241	281
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1,408	151	102	60	40	363	295
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,818	192	221	75	24	381	278
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	538	96	336	82	18	502	402
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	492	84	399	78	22	636	465
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	466	103	714	90	10	835	398
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	426	74	968	90	10	1,257	1,750
\$7,500 and over.....	184	49	3,923	96	4	4,157	1,405
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	608	26	-21	62	38	40	120
\$750-\$999.....	814	41	-92	39	61	82	203
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	846	46	-38	53	42	89	202
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	786	47	-3	55	45	94	123
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	850	35	-61	32	48	114	249
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	670	45	10	60	40	154	203
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	562	33	152	61	39	373	192
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	356	30	82	65	35	351	417
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	392	38	363	87	10	428	102
<i>Clerical</i>							
\$750-\$999.....	340	29	-87	45	52	62	164
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	546	39	-89	49	49	75	257
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	458	30	-61	43	57	155	226
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	630	43	31	62	38	136	139
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	790	36	-21	67	33	167	404
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	724	36	13	71	29	165	357
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	610	34	74	54	46	361	263
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	746	33	180	72	28	356	276
<i>Independent business and professional</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	130	33	-4	66	34	133	273
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	178	29	106	62	25	271	248
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	196	37	23	66	34	207	328
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	138	26	-70	60	40	184	447
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	154	27	272	73	27	443	199
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	208	45	161	70	27	399	443
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	154	32	414	85	15	561	423
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	122	35	385	82	18	605	626
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	104	43	797	89	11	972	575
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	156	33	1,073	96	4	1,150	651
\$7,500 and over.....	78	24	4,219	93	7	4,599	603
<i>Salaried business</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	84	28	-8	63	33	89	195
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	94	26	60	74	22	137	186
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	156	32	67	72	28	148	138
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	126	33	59	61	39	211	179
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	186	31	51	53	47	350	292
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	332	39	188	72	28	362	249
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	278	31	366	85	15	594	500
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	274	28	332	74	26	594	424
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	292	30	692	90	10	804	307
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	226	22	875	85	15	1,378	1,373
\$7,500 and over.....	82	13	3,995	98	2	4,186	3,792

See p. 145 for notes on this table.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net surplus or deficit (-) (4)	Percentage of families having —		Average amount for families having—	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		Surplus (5)	Deficit (6)	Surplus (7)	Deficit (8)
<i>Salaried professional</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499	54	21	-\$61	26	65	\$104	\$135
\$1,500-\$1,749	84	29	-142	32	68	172	289
\$1,750-\$1,999	112	26	-87	42	54	154	279
\$2,000-\$2,249	86	33	61	60	34	258	273
\$2,250-\$2,499	102	29	174	75	25	304	223
\$2,500-\$2,999	140	37	211	77	23	366	300
\$3,000-\$3,499	106	33	143	69	31	331	272
\$3,500-\$3,999	96	21	608	86	14	778	403
\$4,000-\$4,999	70	30	685	94	6	763	431
\$5,000-\$7,499	44	19	1,083	100		1,083	
\$7,500 and over	24	12	2,711	100		2,711	
<i>Family type: Type I</i>							
\$500-\$749	172	7	-50	57	43	38	168
\$750-\$999	320	15	-97	50	50	98	291
\$1,000-\$1,249	450	19	-103	43	51	91	280
\$1,250-\$1,499	390	34	-34	55	45	157	271
\$1,500-\$1,749	536	33	-9	57	40	197	305
\$1,750-\$1,999	540	37	66	79	21	191	403
\$2,000-\$2,249	444	31	193	74	25	342	235
\$2,250-\$2,499	434	27	201	65	35	494	348
\$2,500-\$2,999	494	40	348	86	11	428	196
\$2,500-\$2,999	144	18	397	85	15	491	125
\$3,000-\$3,499							
\$3,500-\$3,999	118	14	402	74	26	703	473
\$4,000-\$4,999	98	17	1,082	89	11	1,195	259
\$5,000-\$7,499	86	16	1,372	100		1,372	
\$7,500 and over	48	10	5,475	100		5,475	
<i>Types II and III</i>							
\$500-\$749	238	9	20	67	33	46	33
\$750-\$999	470	32	-35	40	57	59	103
\$1,000-\$1,249	580	34	-37	59	41	75	196
\$1,250-\$1,499	640	75	-14	47	52	87	106
\$1,500-\$1,749	692	59	-34	51	48	111	189
\$1,750-\$1,999	720	68	-32	46	53	171	208
\$2,000-\$2,249	540	73	40	66	34	209	282
\$2,250-\$2,499	458	58	-6	50	50	298	306
\$2,500-\$2,999	530	80	224	78	22	356	231
\$3,000-\$3,499	172	31	404	84	16	569	463
\$3,500-\$3,999	162	41	385	78	22	637	535
\$4,000-\$4,999	146	37	854	90	10	970	167
\$5,000-\$7,499	104	25	914	94	6	1,024	662
\$7,500 and over	36	18	4,900	94	6	5,411	3,714
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
\$500-\$749	198	10	-43	60	40	35	160
\$750-\$999	364	23	-130	33	67	69	229
\$1,000-\$1,249	362	32	-36	51	43	93	193
\$1,250-\$1,499	482	50	-28	56	44	105	200
\$1,500-\$1,749	608	70	12	62	37	122	170
\$1,750-\$1,999	664	71	-25	69	31	135	381
\$2,000-\$2,249	652	57	-14	59	41	185	300
\$2,250-\$2,499	516	66	114	66	34	297	236
\$2,500-\$2,999	794	72	140	67	32	360	317
\$3,000-\$3,499	222	47	243	78	22	456	498
\$3,500-\$3,999	212	29	409	81	19	601	394
\$4,000-\$4,999	222	49	482	91	9	592	633
\$5,000-\$7,499	236	33	845	86	14	1,318	1,965
\$7,500 and over	100	21	2,825	94	6	3,036	603

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average number of persons per family (4)	Total (5)	Food (6)	Housing ² (7)	Household operation		Furnishings and equipment (10)	Clothing (11)	Automobile ³ (12)	Other transportation (13)	Personal care (14)	Medical care (15)	Recreation ⁴ (16)	Tobacco (17)	Reading (18)	Formal education (19)	Contributions and personal taxes ⁵ (20)	Other items (21)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)					Fuel, light, and refrigeration (8)	Other (9)												
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
<i>All families</i>																				
\$500-\$749.....	608	26	3.3	666	303	105	68	27	24	47	6	10	16	12	16	12	8	1	9	2
\$750-\$999.....	1,154	70	3.4	978	368	158	84	44	43	85	24	21	24	40	23	25	11	2	22	4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,392	85	3.2	1,179	389	185	85	54	74	118	84	21	30	35	26	27	12	2	28	9
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,512	159	3.4	1,381	448	215	98	75	63	135	83	33	33	64	32	36	13	4	44	5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,836	162	3.3	1,581	492	229	101	100	84	153	114	31	35	77	47	44	15	6	44	9
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,924	176	3.3	1,836	549	278	106	133	71	182	155	37	43	89	47	41	18	9	69	9
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,636	161	3.5	1,997	586	270	110	132	92	209	197	31	43	105	52	48	18	17	74	13
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1,408	151	3.3	2,217	612	322	115	164	76	245	226	31	48	123	64	49	20	9	95	18
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,818	192	3.5	2,387	683	295	125	193	80	267	211	39	52	163	67	44	22	17	117	12
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	538	96	3.5	2,797	753	392	135	266	92	293	272	34	60	135	92	55	27	27	153	11
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	492	84	3.6	3,170	802	434	141	293	98	351	345	40	74	168	116	53	30	19	190	16
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	466	103	3.7	3,597	845	465	158	367	96	436	374	47	73	202	126	61	35	36	225	21
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	426	74	3.7	4,649	1,019	462	184	520	140	530	593	29	84	340	187	72	39	59	362	29
\$7,500 and over.....	184	49	3.7	6,922	1,446	576	229	728	227	763	494	89	125	758	269	89	53	92	878	106
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
<i>All families</i>																				
\$500-\$749.....	608	26	3.3	100.0	45.5	15.8	10.2	4.0	3.6	7.0	0.9	1.5	2.4	1.8	2.4	1.8	1.2	0.2	1.4	0.3
\$750-\$999.....	1,154	70	3.4	100.0	37.6	16.2	8.6	4.5	4.4	8.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.1	2.4	2.6	1.1	.2	2.2	.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,392	85	3.2	100.0	32.9	15.7	7.2	4.6	6.3	10.0	7.1	1.8	2.5	3.0	2.2	2.3	1.0	.2	2.4	.8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,512	159	3.4	100.0	32.4	15.6	7.1	5.4	4.6	9.8	6.0	2.4	2.4	4.6	2.3	2.6	.9	.3	3.2	.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,836	162	3.3	100.0	31.1	14.5	6.4	6.3	5.3	9.7	7.1	2.0	2.2	4.9	3.0	2.8	.9	.4	2.8	.6

\$1,750-\$1,999	1,924	176	3.3	100.0	29.9	15.2	5.8	7.2	3.9	9.9	8.4	2.0	2.3	4.8	2.6	2.2	1.0	.5	3.8	.5
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,636	161	3.5	100.0	29.4	13.5	5.5	6.6	4.6	10.5	9.8	1.6	2.2	5.3	2.6	2.4	.9	.8	3.7	.6
\$2,250-\$2,499	1,408	151	3.3	100.0	27.6	14.5	5.2	7.4	3.4	11.1	10.2	1.4	2.2	5.5	2.9	2.2	.9	.4	4.3	.5
\$2,500-\$2,999	1,818	192	3.5	100.0	28.7	12.4	5.2	8.1	3.4	11.1	8.9	1.6	2.2	6.8	2.8	1.8	.9	.7	4.9	.6
\$3,000-\$3,499	538	96	3.5	100.0	26.9	14.0	4.8	9.5	3.3	10.5	9.7	1.2	2.1	4.8	3.3	2.0	1.0	1.0	5.5	.4
\$3,500-\$3,999	492	84	3.6	100.0	25.3	13.7	4.4	9.2	3.1	11.1	10.9	1.3	2.3	5.3	3.7	1.7	.9	.6	6.0	.5
\$4,000-\$4,999	466	103	3.7	100.0	23.7	13.1	4.4	10.3	2.7	12.2	10.5	1.3	2.0	5.7	3.5	1.7	1.0	1.0	6.3	.6
\$5,000-\$7,499	426	74	3.7	100.0	22.0	10.0	4.0	11.2	3.0	11.4	12.7	.6	1.8	7.3	4.0	1.5	.8	1.3	7.8	.6
\$7,500 and over	184	49	3.7	100.0	20.9	8.3	3.3	10.5	3.3	11.0	7.1	1.3	1.8	11.0	3.9	1.3	.8	1.3	12.7	1.5
				Average money expenditure in dollars																
<i>Occupational group:</i>																				
<i>Wage earner</i>																				
\$500-\$749	608	26	3.3	667	303	105	68	27	24	47	6	10	16	12	16	12	8	1	10	2
\$750-\$999	814	41	3.4	988	377	154	83	41	50	82	28	20	22	46	21	23	10	2	24	5
\$1,000-\$1,249	846	46	3.2	1,163	390	182	85	51	59	122	79	19	32	36	28	27	12	2	30	9
\$1,250-\$1,499	786	47	3.5	1,349	459	187	100	67	64	132	104	31	32	45	32	34	12	5	39	6
\$1,500-\$1,749	850	35	3.5	1,635	527	196	99	94	109	169	119	28	36	79	55	50	14	4	43	13
\$1,750-\$1,999	670	45	3.4	1,839	593	252	121	118	88	185	129	29	43	83	44	48	22	6	67	11
\$2,000-\$2,249	562	33	3.5	1,873	561	193	109	119	116	202	197	22	40	102	58	58	16	16	59	5
\$2,250-\$2,499	356	30	3.5	2,186	598	241	120	144	104	253	245	20	41	191	56	37	19	11	90	16
\$2,500-\$2,999	392	38	3.7	2,234	721	245	117	170	75	257	192	36	49	131	68	44	18	16	86	9
				Percentage of total money expenditures																
<i>Wage earner</i>																				
\$500-\$749	608	26	3.3	100.0	45.6	15.7	10.2	4.0	3.6	7.0	0.9	1.5	2.4	1.8	2.4	1.8	1.2	0.1	1.5	0.3
\$750-\$999	814	41	3.4	100.0	38.3	15.6	8.4	4.1	5.1	8.3	2.8	2.0	2.2	4.7	2.1	2.3	1.0	.2	2.4	.5
\$1,000-\$1,249	846	46	3.2	100.0	33.5	15.6	7.3	4.4	5.1	10.5	6.8	1.6	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.3	1.0	.2	2.6	.8
\$1,250-\$1,499	786	47	3.5	100.0	34.0	13.9	7.4	5.0	4.7	9.8	7.7	2.3	2.4	3.3	2.4	2.5	.9	.4	2.9	.4
\$1,500-\$1,749	850	35	3.5	100.0	32.2	12.0	6.1	5.7	6.7	10.3	7.3	1.7	2.2	4.8	3.4	3.1	.9	.2	2.6	.8
\$1,750-\$1,999	670	45	3.4	100.0	32.2	13.7	6.6	6.4	4.8	10.1	7.1	1.6	2.3	4.5	2.4	2.6	1.2	.3	3.6	.6
\$2,000-\$2,249	562	33	3.5	100.0	30.0	10.3	5.8	6.4	6.2	10.8	10.4	1.2	2.1	5.4	3.1	3.1	.9	.9	3.1	.7
\$2,250-\$2,499	356	30	3.5	100.0	27.3	11.0	5.5	6.6	4.8	11.6	11.2	.9	1.9	8.7	2.6	1.7	.9	.5	4.1	.3
\$2,500-\$2,999	392	38	3.7	100.0	32.3	10.9	5.2	7.6	3.4	11.5	8.6	1.6	2.2	5.9	3.0	2.0	.8	.7	3.9	.4

See p. 145 for notes on this table.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average number of persons per family (4)	Total (5)	Food (6)	Housing (7)	Household operation		Furnishings and equipment (10)	Clothing (11)	Auto-mobile (12)	Other transportation (13)	Personal care (14)	Medical care (15)	Recreation (16)	Tobacco (17)	Reading (18)	Formal education (19)	Contributions and personal taxes (20)	Other items (21)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)					Fuel, light, and refrigeration (8)	Other (9)												
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
<i>Clerical</i>																				
\$750-\$999.....	340	29	3.3	958	349	168	85	52	25	93	16	22	26	28	28	31	12	2	15	3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	546	39	3.3	1,205	387	188	85	59	95	112	90	25	28	35	23	29	13	2	26	8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	458	30	3.2	1,447	428	249	93	78	71	152	59	39	35	92	33	43	15	3	53	4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	630	43	3.3	1,533	463	243	105	97	69	148	122	34	35	64	44	41	14	7	41	6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	790	36	3.3	1,856	518	299	95	138	63	183	186	44	43	94	52	34	16	10	73	8
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	724	36	3.5	2,073	603	351	106	130	84	214	174	38	45	111	47	41	20	21	85	23
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	610	34	3.2	2,260	645	353	111	172	49	251	200	36	56	105	71	57	20	8	98	28
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	746	33	3.5	2,402	680	299	128	177	85	270	206	47	51	155	64	42	23	19	135	21
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
<i>Clerical</i>																				
\$750-\$999.....	340	29	3.3	100.0	36.6	17.5	8.9	5.4	2.6	9.7	1.6	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.2	1.3	0.2	1.9	0.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	546	39	3.3	100.0	32.1	15.6	7.0	4.9	7.9	9.3	7.4	2.1	2.3	2.9	1.9	2.4	1.1	.2	2.2	.7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	458	30	3.2	100.0	29.6	17.2	6.4	5.4	4.9	10.5	4.1	2.7	2.4	6.3	2.3	3.0	1.0	.2	3.7	.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	630	43	3.3	100.0	30.2	15.9	6.8	6.3	4.5	9.6	8.0	2.2	2.3	4.2	2.9	2.7	.9	.4	2.7	.4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	790	36	3.3	100.0	27.9	16.1	5.1	7.4	3.4	9.9	10.1	2.4	2.3	5.1	2.8	1.8	.9	.5	3.9	.4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	724	36	3.5	100.0	29.1	16.0	5.1	6.3	4.1	10.3	8.3	1.8	2.2	5.3	2.3	2.0	1.0	1.0	4.1	1.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	610	34	3.2	100.0	28.6	15.6	4.9	7.6	2.2	11.1	8.9	1.6	2.5	4.6	3.1	2.5	.9	.4	4.3	1.2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	746	33	3.5	100.0	28.3	12.4	5.4	7.2	3.6	11.2	8.6	2.0	2.1	6.5	2.7	1.7	.9	.8	5.7	.9

Independent business and professional

\$1,250-\$1,499	130	33	3.3
\$1,500-\$1,749	178	29	3.1
\$1,750-\$1,999	196	37	3.4
\$2,000-\$2,249	138	26	3.6
\$2,250-\$2,499	154	27	3.5
\$2,500-\$2,999	208	45	3.6
\$3,000-\$3,499	154	32	3.6
\$3,500-\$3,999	122	35	3.5
\$4,000-\$4,999	104	43	3.6
\$5,000-\$7,499	156	33	3.7
\$7,500 and over	78	24	4.0

Independent business and professional

\$1,250-\$1,499	130	33	3.3
\$1,500-\$1,749	178	29	3.1
\$1,750-\$1,999	196	37	3.4
\$2,000-\$2,249	138	26	3.6
\$2,250-\$2,499	154	27	3.5
\$2,500-\$2,999	208	45	3.6
\$3,000-\$3,499	154	32	3.6
\$3,500-\$3,999	122	35	3.5
\$4,000-\$4,999	104	43	3.6
\$5,000-\$7,499	156	33	3.7
\$7,500 and over	78	24	4.0

Salaried business

\$1,250-\$1,499	84	28	3.5
\$1,500-\$1,749	94	26	3.1
\$1,750-\$1,999	156	32	3.2
\$2,000-\$2,249	126	33	3.3
\$2,250-\$2,499	186	31	3.5
\$2,500-\$2,999	332	39	3.3
\$3,000-\$3,499	278	31	3.4
\$3,500-\$3,999	274	28	3.6
\$4,000-\$4,999	292	30	3.6
\$5,000-\$7,499	226	22	3.6
\$7,500 and over	82	13	3.5

Average money expenditure in dollars

1,348	452	233	111	99	33	111	62	20	29	56	34	30	14	3	54	7
1,428	455	264	102	116	31	105	58	39	34	88	26	43	16	6	42	3
1,779	563	253	108	130	60	183	144	34	39	78	42	43	16	4	70	12
2,056	633	212	127	160	59	193	280	30	44	121	62	46	18	10	57	4
2,028	531	299	126	188	51	210	278	23	43	68	47	54	20	4	85	1
2,484	714	322	133	266	71	267	224	26	52	138	59	50	22	22	111	7
2,574	704	343	151	259	56	254	239	27	57	138	68	60	27	22	160	9
3,158	844	422	158	315	123	364	370	34	65	95	103	34	29	17	182	3
3,407	814	408	176	410	92	416	373	33	71	151	108	67	35	27	210	16
4,322	1,006	454	179	544	157	523	533	31	88	161	199	66	37	41	292	11
6,594	1,389	596	241	770	257	769	581	66	111	352	256	99	51	126	808	122

Percentage of total money expenditures

100.0	33.7	17.3	8.2	7.3	2.4	8.2	4.6	1.5	2.2	4.2	2.5	2.2	1.0	0.2	4.0	0.5
100.0	32.0	18.5	7.1	8.1	2.2	7.4	4.0	2.7	2.4	6.2	1.8	3.0	1.1	.4	2.9	.2
100.0	31.6	14.2	6.1	7.3	3.4	10.3	8.1	1.9	2.2	4.4	2.4	2.4	.9	.2	3.9	.7
100.0	30.8	10.3	6.2	7.8	2.9	9.4	13.6	1.4	2.1	5.9	3.0	2.2	.9	.5	2.8	.2
100.0	26.2	14.7	6.2	9.3	2.5	10.4	13.7	1.1	2.1	3.4	2.3	2.7	1.0	.2	4.2	(*)
100.0	28.7	13.0	5.4	10.7	2.8	10.7	9.0	1.0	2.1	5.6	2.4	2.0	.9	.9	4.5	.3
100.0	27.4	13.3	5.9	10.1	2.2	9.9	9.3	1.0	2.2	5.4	2.6	2.3	1.0	.9	6.2	.3
100.0	26.7	13.4	5.0	10.0	3.9	11.5	11.7	1.1	2.0	3.0	3.3	1.1	.9	.5	5.8	.1
100.0	23.8	12.0	5.2	12.0	2.7	12.2	10.9	1.0	2.1	4.4	3.2	2.0	1.0	.8	6.2	.5
100.0	23.4	10.5	4.1	12.6	3.6	12.1	12.3	.7	2.0	3.7	4.6	1.5	.9	.9	6.8	.3
100.0	21.1	9.0	3.6	11.7	3.9	11.7	8.8	1.0	1.7	5.3	3.9	1.5	.8	1.9	12.3	1.8

Average money expenditure in dollars

1,377	453	265	107	85	43	114	48	36	34	75	30	36	14	3	31	3
1,528	445	294	104	123	61	128	67	39	34	71	35	35	18	12	60	2
1,748	510	292	87	140	51	174	166	26	40	82	46	39	15	9	65	6
2,027	561	300	113	152	73	217	258	28	45	69	50	49	18	6	83	5
2,321	603	352	110	159	119	244	256	26	48	103	72	52	22	11	104	10
2,429	618	304	126	201	76	265	231	30	56	243	74	51	21	9	121	3
2,842	785	412	128	264	108	313	258	40	61	126	86	64	26	21	155	10
3,236	814	458	136	292	83	349	310	43	80	191	130	65	33	17	211	24
3,604	845	451	152	348	89	446	397	46	73	216	130	60	33	36	227	25
4,926	1,029	489	190	506	136	551	658	25	84	480	181	78	38	75	392	44
7,675	1,603	590	221	724	211	767	456	109	152	1,292	288	95	55	63	948	101

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

ATLANTA, GA.

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average number of persons per family (4)	Total (5)	Food (6)	Housing (7)	Household operation		Furnishings and equipment (10)	Clothing (11)	Auto mobile (12)	Other transportation (13)	Personal care (14)	Medical care (15)	Recreation (16)	Tobacco (17)	Reading (18)	Formal education (19)	Contributions and personal taxes (20)	Other items (21)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)					Fuel, light, and refrigeration (8)	Other (9)												
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
<i>Salaried business</i>																				
\$1,250-\$1,499	84	28	3.5	100.0	32.9	19.3	7.8	6.2	3.1	8.3	3.4	2.6	2.5	5.4	2.2	2.6	1.0	0.2	2.3	0.2
\$1,500-\$1,749	94	26	3.1	100.0	29.2	19.2	6.8	8.0	4.0	8.4	4.4	2.6	2.2	4.6	2.3	2.3	1.2	.8	3.9	.1
\$1,750-\$1,999	156	32	3.2	100.0	29.3	16.7	5.0	8.0	2.9	10.0	9.4	1.5	2.3	4.7	2.6	2.2	.9	.5	3.7	.3
\$2,000-\$2,249	126	33	3.3	100.0	27.6	14.7	5.8	7.5	3.6	10.7	12.7	1.4	2.2	3.4	2.5	2.4	.9	.3	4.1	.2
\$2,250-\$2,499	186	31	3.5	100.0	26.1	16.5	4.7	6.9	5.1	10.5	11.0	1.1	2.1	4.4	3.1	2.2	.9	.5	4.5	.4
\$2,500-\$2,999	332	39	3.3	100.0	25.5	12.5	5.2	8.3	3.1	10.9	9.5	1.2	2.3	10.0	3.0	2.1	.9	.4	5.0	.1
\$3,000-\$3,499	278	31	3.4	100.0	27.7	14.5	4.5	9.3	3.6	11.0	9.1	1.4	2.1	4.4	3.0	1.9	.9	.7	5.5	.4
\$3,500-\$3,999	274	28	3.6	100.0	25.2	14.2	4.2	9.0	2.6	10.8	9.6	1.3	2.5	5.9	4.0	2.0	1.0	.5	6.5	.7
\$4,000-\$4,999	292	30	3.6	100.0	23.4	13.3	4.2	9.6	2.5	12.4	11.1	1.3	2.0	6.0	3.6	1.7	.9	1.0	6.3	.7
\$5,000-\$7,499	226	22	3.6	100.0	20.9	9.3	3.8	10.3	2.8	11.2	13.4	.5	1.7	9.7	3.7	1.6	.8	1.5	7.9	.9
\$7,500 and over	82	13	3.5	100.0	20.9	7.7	2.9	9.4	2.7	10.0	5.9	1.4	2.0	16.9	3.8	1.2	.7	.8	12.4	1.3
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
<i>Salaried professional</i>																				
\$1,250-\$1,499	54	21	3.2	1,382	452	254	81	74	44	128	56	36	30	93	27	32	15	14	42	4
\$1,500-\$1,749	84	29	3.3	1,775	484	319	96	108	98	146	176	20	35	131	51	31	18	11	57	4
\$1,750-\$1,999	112	26	3.3	1,907	539	312	111	186	51	177	90	54	49	130	41	39	16	39	64	9
\$2,000-\$2,249	86	33	3.1	1,995	559	295	109	154	81	224	156	35	50	108	50	41	21	20	85	7
\$2,250-\$2,499	102	29	3.2	2,162	605	351	117	158	102	228	164	54	44	112	58	33	24	11	98	3

\$2,500-\$2,999	140	37	3.4	2,493	703	350	123	215	86	280	231	40	59	131	77	36	25	18	110	9
\$3,000-\$3,499	106	33	3.6	3,007	739	411	132	282	117	299	356	26	66	152	144	47	31	48	139	18
\$3,500-\$3,999	96	21	3.6	3,000	716	380	132	269	108	343	416	38	66	197	91	43	24	28	138	11
\$4,000-\$4,999	70	30	3.8	3,649	889	479	155	379	133	422	281	70	75	222	141	57	42	49	245	10
\$5,000-\$7,499	44	19	3.8	4,386	1,017	501	171	505	102	445	464	41	79	256	181	66	52	33	453	15
\$7,500 and over	24	12	3.6	5,421	1,093	467	214	606	186	730	339	97	80	249	241	36	59	88	863	73

Salaried professional

Percentage of total money expenditures																				
\$1,250-\$1,499	54	21	3.2	100.0	32.7	18.4	5.9	5.3	3.2	9.3	4.1	2.6	2.2	6.7	1.9	2.3	1.1	1.0	3.0	0.3
\$1,500-\$1,749	84	29	3.3	100.0	27.3	18.0	5.4	6.1	5.0	8.2	9.9	1.1	2.0	7.4	2.9	1.7	1.0	.6	3.2	.2
\$1,750-\$1,999	112	26	3.3	100.0	28.3	16.4	5.8	9.8	2.7	9.3	4.7	2.8	2.6	6.8	2.1	2.0	.8	2.0	3.4	.5
\$2,000-\$2,249	86	33	3.1	100.0	28.0	14.8	5.5	7.7	4.1	11.2	7.8	1.8	2.5	5.4	2.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	4.3	.4
\$2,250-\$2,499	102	29	3.2	100.0	28.1	16.3	5.4	7.3	4.7	10.5	7.6	2.5	2.0	5.3	2.7	1.5	1.1	.5	4.5	.1
\$2,500-\$2,999	140	37	3.4	100.0	28.3	14.1	4.9	8.6	3.4	11.2	9.2	1.6	2.4	5.3	3.1	1.4	1.0	.7	4.4	.4
\$3,000-\$3,499	106	33	3.6	100.0	24.5	13.7	4.4	9.4	3.9	9.9	11.9	.9	2.2	5.0	4.8	1.6	1.0	1.6	4.6	.6
\$3,500-\$3,999	96	21	3.6	100.0	23.8	12.7	4.4	9.0	3.6	11.4	13.9	1.3	2.2	6.6	3.0	1.4	.8	.9	4.6	.4
\$4,000-\$4,999	70	30	3.8	100.0	24.4	13.1	4.2	10.4	3.6	11.6	7.7	1.9	2.0	6.1	3.9	1.6	1.2	1.3	6.7	.3
\$5,000-\$7,499	44	19	3.8	100.0	23.3	11.5	3.9	11.5	2.3	10.1	10.6	.9	1.8	5.8	4.1	1.5	1.2	.9	10.3	.3
\$7,500 and over	24	12	3.6	100.0	20.2	8.6	3.9	11.2	3.4	13.5	6.3	1.8	1.5	4.6	4.4	.7	1.1	1.6	15.9	1.3

Family type: Type I

Average money expenditure in dollars																				
\$500-\$749	172	7	2.0	709	306	113	72	44	24	49	1	18	18	19	7	11	9		13	5
\$750-\$999	320	15	2.0	1,000	320	191	73	49	57	90	20	24	23	51	31	31	12		22	6
\$1,000-\$1,249	450	19	2.0	1,238	343	205	78	70	125	96	122	18	32	35	15	36	12	(*)	39	7
\$1,250-\$1,499	390	34	2.0	1,362	407	242	86	90	74	126	49	36	28	74	24	34	15	(*)	75	2
\$1,500-\$1,749	536	33	2.0	1,579	432	262	84	112	113	144	132	29	34	78	50	50	14	(*)	39	6
\$1,750-\$1,999	540	37	2.0	1,765	434	300	81	129	75	144	218	27	41	117	39	39	17	6	91	7
\$2,000-\$2,249	444	31	2.0	1,874	509	275	74	128	107	183	194	33	39	104	38	46	17	1	118	8
\$2,250-\$2,499	434	27	2.0	2,143	569	352	78	150	77	247	185	26	45	152	68	50	20		113	11
\$2,500-\$2,999	494	40	2.0	2,263	594	318	101	164	67	247	186	42	53	204	63	42	26	5	149	2
\$3,000-\$3,499	144	18	2.0	2,701	619	432	121	287	90	239	373	16	60	110	72	60	28		191	3
\$3,500-\$3,999	118	14	2.0	3,202	688	458	98	221	110	351	378	41	77	233	86	77	26	4	346	8
\$4,000-\$4,999	98	17	2.0	3,405	668	549	125	333	71	493	488	50	71	208	120	74	36		193	16
\$5,000-\$7,499	86	16	2.0	4,350	850	526	144	519	77	508	571	41	85	268	182	58	50	3	467	9
\$7,500 and over	48	10	2.0	7,513	1,366	461	231	644	156	627	340	153	145	1,576	196	64	50	1	1,475	30

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

ATLANTA, GA.

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average number of persons per family (4)	Total (5)	Food (6)	Housing (7)	Household operation		Furnishings and equipment (10)	Clothing (11)	Auto-mobile (12)	Other transportation (13)	Personal care (14)	Medical care (15)	Recreation (16)	Tobacco (17)	Reading (18)	Formal education (19)	Contributions and personal taxes (20)	Other items (21)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)					Fuel, light, and refrigeration (8)	Other (9)												
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
<i>Type I</i>																				
\$500-\$749	172	7	2.0	100.0	43.2	15.9	10.2	6.2	3.4	6.9	0.1	2.5	2.5	2.7	1.0	1.6	1.3		1.8	0.7
\$750-\$999	320	15	2.0	100.0	32.0	19.1	7.3	4.9	5.7	9.0	2.0	2.4	2.3	5.1	3.1	3.1	1.2		2.2	.6
\$1,000-\$1,249	450	19	2.0	100.0	28.1	16.5	6.3	5.6	10.1	7.8	9.9	1.4	2.6	2.8	1.2	2.9	1.0	(*)	3.2	.6
\$1,250-\$1,499	390	34	2.0	100.0	29.9	17.8	6.3	6.6	5.4	9.3	3.6	2.6	2.1	5.4	1.8	2.5	1.1	(*)	5.5	.1
\$1,500-\$1,749	536	33	2.0	100.0	27.3	16.6	5.3	7.1	7.2	9.1	8.3	1.8	2.2	4.9	3.2	3.2	.9		2.5	.4
\$1,750-\$1,999	540	37	2.0	100.0	24.6	17.0	4.6	7.3	4.3	8.2	12.3	1.5	2.3	6.6	2.2	2.2	1.0	0.3	5.2	.4
\$2,000-\$2,249	444	31	2.0	100.0	27.2	14.7	4.0	6.8	5.7	9.8	10.3	1.8	2.1	5.6	2.0	2.4	.9	(*)	6.3	.4
\$2,250-\$2,499	434	27	2.0	100.0	26.6	16.5	3.6	7.0	3.6	11.5	8.6	1.2	2.1	7.1	3.2	2.3	.9		5.3	.5
\$2,500-\$2,999	494	40	2.0	100.0	26.2	14.1	4.5	7.2	3.0	10.9	8.2	1.9	2.3	9.0	2.8	1.9	1.1	.2	6.6	.1
\$3,000-\$3,499	144	18	2.0	100.0	22.9	16.0	4.5	10.7	3.3	8.8	13.8	.6	2.2	4.1	2.7	2.2	1.0		7.1	.1
\$3,500-\$3,999	118	14	2.0	100.0	21.5	14.3	3.1	6.9	3.4	11.0	11.8	1.3	2.4	7.3	2.7	2.4	.8	.1	10.8	.5
\$4,000-\$4,999	98	17	2.0	100.0	19.6	16.1	3.7	9.8	2.1	11.8	14.3	1.5	2.1	6.1	3.5	2.2	1.0		5.7	.5
\$5,000-\$7,499	86	16	2.0	100.0	19.5	12.1	3.3	11.9	1.8	11.5	13.2	.9	2.0	6.2	4.2	1.3	1.1	.1	10.7	.2
\$7,500 and over	48	10	2.0	100.0	18.2	6.1	3.1	8.6	2.1	8.3	4.6	2.0	1.9	21.0	2.6	.8	.7	(*)	19.6	.4
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
<i>Types II and III</i>																				
\$500-\$749	238	9	3.4	619	281	105	67	18	23	39	9	2	14	11	22	14	6	1	5	2
\$750-\$999	470	32	3.5	924	370	125	79	39	33	80	34	13	24	32	23	30	11	2	26	3
\$1,000-\$1,249	590	34	3.4	1,166	390	186	87	47	54	132	72	26	29	36	33	26	12	2	26	8
\$1,250-\$1,499	640	75	3.5	1,387	453	200	103	70	64	135	107	26	33	57	42	34	13	6	39	5
\$1,500-\$1,749	692	59	3.5	1,605	497	231	106	104	79	155	122	28	37	69	51	50	17	5	45	8
\$1,750-\$1,999	720	68	3.5	1,886	563	287	107	144	68	189	151	25	43	94	58	47	21	9	72	8
\$2,000-\$2,249	540	73	3.5	2,026	590	276	116	136	111	217	198	19	42	127	56	48	21	6	54	9

	\$2,250-\$2,499	458	58	3.5	2,361	621	365	122	190	91	226	259	31	52	132	69	49	22	15	102	15
	\$2,500-\$2,999	530	80	3.4	2,362	651	290	126	212	80	291	216	25	52	117	77	44	22	13	135	11
	\$3,000-\$3,499	172	31	3.4	2,799	744	433	116	242	80	318	229	30	65	157	132	58	27	20	139	9
125018-40-9	\$3,500-\$3,999	162	41	3.5	3,171	778	447	151	355	129	312	349	32	64	165	144	42	33	9	151	10
	\$4,000-\$4,999	146	37	3.5	3,492	829	449	157	393	106	394	393	30	64	184	97	55	35	39	252	15
	\$5,000-\$7,499	104	25	3.4	4,670	1,007	496	184	604	154	488	545	24	86	295	230	53	35	84	375	7
	\$7,500 and over	36	18	3.6	6,492	1,274	604	260	781	283	774	534	39	121	618	262	67	47	62	692	74
Percentage of total money expenditures																					
	\$500-\$749	238	9	3.4	100.0	45.3	17.0	10.8	2.9	3.7	6.3	1.5	0.3	2.3	1.8	3.5	2.3	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.3
	\$750-\$999	470	32	3.5	100.0	40.1	13.5	8.6	4.2	3.6	8.7	3.6	1.4	2.6	3.5	2.5	3.2	1.2	.2	2.8	.3
	\$1,000-\$1,249	580	34	3.4	100.0	33.5	16.0	7.5	4.0	4.6	11.3	6.2	2.2	2.5	3.1	2.8	2.2	1.0	.2	2.2	.7
	\$1,250-\$1,499	640	75	3.5	100.0	32.7	14.4	7.4	5.0	4.7	9.7	7.7	1.9	2.4	4.1	3.0	2.5	.9	.4	2.8	.4
	\$1,500-\$1,749	692	59	3.5	100.0	31.0	14.4	6.6	6.5	4.9	9.7	7.6	1.7	2.3	4.3	3.2	3.1	1.1	.3	2.8	.5
	\$1,750-\$1,999	720	68	3.5	100.0	29.9	15.3	5.7	7.6	3.6	10.0	8.0	1.3	2.3	5.0	3.1	2.5	1.1	.4	3.8	.4
	\$2,000-\$2,249	540	73	3.5	100.0	29.2	13.6	5.7	6.8	5.3	10.9	9.7	.9	2.0	6.2	2.8	2.5	1.0	.3	2.7	.4
	\$2,250-\$2,499	458	58	3.5	100.0	26.3	15.5	5.2	8.0	3.9	9.6	11.0	1.3	2.2	5.6	2.9	2.1	.9	.6	4.3	.6
	\$2,500-\$2,999	530	80	3.4	100.0	27.6	12.3	5.3	9.0	3.4	12.3	9.1	1.0	2.2	5.0	3.2	1.9	.9	.6	5.7	.5
	\$3,000-\$3,499	172	31	3.4	100.0	26.6	15.5	4.1	8.6	2.8	11.4	8.2	1.1	2.3	5.6	4.7	2.1	1.0	.7	5.0	.3
	\$3,500-\$3,999	162	41	3.5	100.0	24.6	14.1	4.8	11.2	4.1	9.8	11.0	1.0	2.0	5.2	4.5	1.3	1.0	.3	4.8	.3
	\$4,000-\$4,999	146	37	3.5	100.0	23.7	12.9	4.5	11.3	3.0	11.3	11.3	.8	1.8	5.3	2.8	1.6	1.0	1.1	7.2	.4
	\$5,000-\$7,499	104	25	3.4	100.0	21.6	10.7	3.9	13.0	3.3	10.5	11.7	.5	1.8	6.3	4.9	1.1	.7	1.8	8.1	.1
	\$7,500 and over	36	18	3.6	100.0	19.6	9.3	4.0	12.1	4.4	11.9	8.2	.6	1.9	9.5	4.0	1.0	.7	1.0	10.7	1.1
Average money expenditure in dollars																					
	\$500-\$749	198	10	4.3	687	326	97	66	24	26	56	8	12	16	6	16	11	8	3	11	1
	\$750-\$999	364	23	4.4	1,032	410	171	100	47	42	89	14	28	23	43	16	14	10	3	18	4
	\$1,000-\$1,249	362	32	4.5	1,127	437	157	92	44	40	124	53	19	28	34	29	22	12	5	19	12
	\$1,250-\$1,499	482	50	4.3	1,591	476	217	102	68	50	142	77	40	36	64	25	42	13	5	26	8
	\$1,500-\$1,749	608	70	4.4	1,557	539	199	112	84	64	156	39	38	35	84	40	33	13	12	46	13
	\$1,750-\$1,999	664	71	4.3	1,840	628	251	126	125	68	206	107	56	45	62	42	34	16	12	49	13
	\$2,000-\$2,249	652	57	4.4	2,054	633	261	128	131	66	220	197	40	47	89	59	48	18	37	60	20
	\$2,250-\$2,499	516	66	4.4	2,153	641	260	140	152	62	259	229	34	50	90	56	48	11	75	27	20
	\$2,500-\$2,999	794	72	4.5	2,481	761	283	140	199	88	224	246	46	52	167	62	46	19	26	85	27
	\$3,000-\$3,499	222	47	4.5	2,860	847	334	159	271	102	309	240	48	58	133	75	49	27	49	140	19
	\$3,500-\$3,999	212	29	4.5	3,152	884	410	157	285	68	382	324	45	79	135	112	49	31	35	130	26
	\$4,000-\$4,999	222	49	4.5	3,687	933	437	173	364	101	477	312	56	80	212	149	50	35	50	222	26
	\$5,000-\$7,499	236	33	4.4	4,749	1,086	422	199	483	158	559	620	27	84	386	171	87	36	68	318	45
	\$7,500 and over	100	21	4.6	6,794	1,546	622	216	749	241	825	554	76	117	415	306	109	57	148	658	155

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average number of persons per family (4)	Total (5)	Food (6)	Hous- ing (7)	Household operation		Furn- ishings and equip- ment (10)	Cloth- ing (11)	Auto- mobile (12)	Other trans- porta- tion (13)	Per- sonal care (14)	Medi- cal care (15)	Recre- ation (16)	To- bacco (17)	Read- ing (18)	Form- al edu- cation (19)	Con- trib- utions and per- sonal taxes (20)	Other items (21)
	Elig- ible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)					Fuel, light, and refrig- eration (8)	Other (9)												
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
<i>Types IV and V</i>																				
\$500-\$749.....	198	10	4.3	100.0	47.5	14.1	9.6	3.5	3.8	8.2	1.2	1.7	2.3	0.9	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.4	1.6	0.1
\$750-\$999.....	364	23	4.4	100.0	39.7	16.6	9.7	4.5	4.1	8.6	1.4	2.7	2.2	4.2	1.5	1.4	1.0	.3	1.7	.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	362	32	4.5	100.0	38.8	13.9	8.2	3.9	3.5	11.0	4.7	1.7	2.5	3.0	2.6	1.9	1.1	.4	1.7	1.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	482	50	4.3	100.0	34.2	15.6	7.3	4.9	3.6	10.2	5.5	2.9	2.6	4.6	1.8	3.0	.9	.4	1.9	.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	608	70	4.4	100.0	34.7	12.8	7.2	5.4	4.1	10.0	5.7	2.4	2.2	5.4	2.6	2.1	.8	.8	3.0	.6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	664	71	4.3	100.0	34.2	13.6	6.8	6.8	3.7	11.2	5.8	3.0	2.4	3.4	2.3	1.8	.9	.7	2.7	.7
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	652	57	4.4	100.0	30.9	12.7	6.2	6.4	3.2	10.7	9.6	1.9	2.3	4.3	2.9	2.3	.9	1.8	2.9	1.0
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	516	66	4.4	100.0	29.8	12.1	6.5	7.0	2.9	12.0	10.7	1.6	2.3	4.2	2.6	2.2	.9	.5	3.5	1.2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	794	72	4.5	100.0	30.7	11.4	5.6	8.0	3.5	10.6	9.1	1.9	2.1	6.7	2.5	1.9	.8	1.0	3.4	.7
\$3,500-\$3,499.....	222	47	4.5	100.0	29.6	11.7	5.6	9.5	3.6	10.8	8.4	1.7	2.0	4.6	2.6	1.7	.9	1.7	4.9	.8
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	212	29	4.5	100.0	28.1	13.0	5.0	9.0	2.2	12.1	10.2	1.4	2.5	4.3	3.6	1.6	1.0	1.1	4.1	.8
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	222	49	4.5	100.0	25.3	11.9	4.7	9.9	2.7	12.9	8.4	1.5	2.2	5.7	4.0	1.6	1.0	1.4	6.1	.7
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	236	33	4.4	100.0	22.9	8.9	4.2	10.2	3.3	11.8	13.0	1.6	1.8	8.1	3.6	1.8	.8	1.4	6.7	.9
\$7,500 and over.....	100	21	4.6	100.0	22.8	9.2	3.2	11.0	3.5	12.2	8.1	1.1	1.7	6.1	4.5	1.6	.8	2.2	9.7	2.3

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all family food (4)	Average expenditure for food purchased			Percentage of expenditure for food		Average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay (10)	Average money expenditure per meal per food expenditure unit ¹ (11)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		All (5)	At home (6)	Away from home ¹ (7)	At home (8)	Away from home (9)		
<i>All families</i>										
\$500-\$749.....	608	26	\$308	\$303	\$292	\$11	96.4	3.6	\$5	\$0.094
\$750-\$999.....	1,154	70	376	368	338	30	96.7	3.3	8	.113
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,392	85	411	389	350	39	91.8	8.2	22	.124
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,512	159	461	448	392	56	87.5	12.5	13	.135
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,836	162	502	492	425	67	86.4	13.6	10	.144
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,924	176	563	549	462	87	84.1	15.9	14	.158
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,636	161	592	586	478	108	81.6	18.4	6	.164
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1,408	151	631	612	519	93	84.8	15.2	19	.181
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,818	192	706	683	554	129	81.0	19.0	23	.186
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	538	96	768	753	604	149	80.2	19.8	15	.180
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	492	84	827	802	633	169	78.9	21.1	25	.197
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	466	103	887	845	674	171	79.8	20.2	42	.201
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	426	74	1,055	1,019	821	198	80.6	19.4	36	.212
\$7,500 and over.....	184	49	1,480	1,446	1,144	302	79.1	20.9	34	.290
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>										
\$500-\$749.....	608	26	308	303	292	11	96.4	3.6	5	.094
\$750-\$999.....	814	41	385	377	343	34	91.0	9.0	8	.116
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	846	46	407	390	347	43	89.0	11.0	17	.127
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	786	47	466	459	407	52	88.7	11.3	7	.133
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	850	35	535	527	450	77	85.4	14.6	8	.150
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	670	45	607	593	510	83	86.0	14.0	14	.164
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	562	33	567	561	464	97	82.7	17.3	6	.163
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	356	30	612	598	518	80	86.6	13.4	14	.169
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	392	38	727	721	585	136	81.1	18.9	6	.192
<i>Clerical</i>										
\$500-\$749.....	340	29	358	349	327	22	93.7	6.3	9	.108
\$750-\$999.....	546	39	417	387	354	33	91.5	8.5	30	.120
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	458	30	451	428	354	74	82.7	17.3	23	.139
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	630	43	474	463	405	58	87.5	12.5	11	.137
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	790	36	531	518	427	91	82.4	17.6	13	.146
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	724	36	604	603	487	116	81.0	19.0	1	.164
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	610	34	667	645	543	102	84.2	15.8	22	.198
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	746	33	717	680	546	134	80.0	20.0	37	.185
<i>Independent business and professional</i>										
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	130	33	467	452	422	30	93.4	6.6	15	.134
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	178	29	473	455	401	54	88.1	11.9	18	.141
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	196	37	577	563	470	93	83.5	16.5	14	.164
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	138	26	641	633	500	133	79.0	21.0	8	.158
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	154	27	550	531	474	57	89.3	10.7	19	.152
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	208	45	726	714	599	115	83.9	16.1	12	.175
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	154	32	711	704	583	121	82.8	17.2	7	.174
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	122	35	851	844	666	178	78.9	21.1	7	.198
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	104	43	828	814	637	177	78.2	21.8	14	.189
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	156	33	1,030	1,006	806	200	80.1	19.9	24	.213
\$7,500 and over.....	78	24	1,399	1,389	1,036	353	74.6	25.4	10	.237

See p. 145 for notes on this table.

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all family food (4)	Average expenditure for food purchased			Percentage of expenditure for food		Average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay (10)	Average money expenditure per meal per food expenditure unit (11)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		All (5)	At home (6)	Away from home (7)	At home (8)	Away from home (9)		
<i>Salaried business</i>										
\$1,250-\$1,499	84	28	\$465	\$453	\$410	\$43	90.5	9.5	\$12	\$0.128
\$1,500-\$1,749	94	26	458	445	367	78	82.5	17.5	8	.141
\$1,750-\$1,999	156	32	527	510	420	90	82.4	17.6	17	.179
\$2,000-\$2,249	126	33	578	561	488	73	87.0	13.0	17	.171
\$2,250-\$2,499	186	31	617	603	495	108	82.1	17.9	14	.171
\$2,500-\$2,999	332	39	636	618	510	108	82.5	17.5	18	.176
\$3,000-\$3,499	278	31	800	785	617	168	78.6	21.4	15	.183
\$3,500-\$3,999	274	28	849	814	630	184	77.4	22.6	35	.208
\$4,000-\$4,999	292	30	897	845	685	160	81.1	18.9	52	.200
\$5,000-\$7,499	226	22	1,074	1,029	831	198	80.8	19.2	45	.212
\$7,500 and over	82	13	1,660	1,603	1,332	271	83.1	16.9	67	.367
<i>Salaried professional</i>										
\$1,250-\$1,499	54	21	460	452	390	62	86.3	13.7	8	.140
\$1,500-\$1,749	84	29	495	484	434	50	89.7	10.3	11	.149
\$1,750-\$1,999	112	26	559	539	455	84	84.4	15.6	20	.158
\$2,000-\$2,249	86	33	587	559	444	115	79.4	20.6	23	.181
\$2,250-\$2,499	102	29	628	605	491	114	81.2	18.8	28	.186
\$2,500-\$2,999	140	37	715	703	545	158	77.5	22.5	12	.210
\$3,000-\$3,499	106	33	767	739	602	137	81.5	18.5	28	.181
\$3,500-\$3,999	96	21	733	716	599	117	83.7	16.3	17	.166
\$4,000-\$4,999	70	30	932	889	685	204	77.0	23.0	43	.220
\$5,000-\$7,499	44	19	1,055	1,017	826	191	81.2	18.8	38	.212
\$7,500 and over	21	12	1,130	1,093	855	238	78.2	21.8	37	.201
<i>Family type: Type I</i>										
\$500-\$749	172	7	316	306	291	15	95.1	4.9	10	.136
\$750-\$999	320	15	325	320	283	37	88.4	11.6	5	.148
\$1,000-\$1,249	450	19	366	348	287	61	82.5	17.5	18	.156
\$1,250-\$1,499	390	34	418	407	355	52	87.2	12.8	11	.177
\$1,500-\$1,749	536	33	436	432	344	88	79.6	20.4	4	.183
\$1,750-\$1,999	540	37	437	434	359	75	82.7	17.3	3	.180
\$2,000-\$2,249	444	31	513	509	351	158	69.0	31.0	4	.220
\$2,250-\$2,499	434	27	573	569	480	89	84.4	15.6	4	.250
\$2,500-\$2,999	404	40	599	594	440	154	74.1	25.9	5	.259
\$3,000-\$3,499	144	18	622	619	464	155	75.0	25.0	3	.219
\$3,500-\$3,999	118	14	728	688	466	222	67.7	32.3	40	.267
\$4,000-\$4,999	98	17	697	668	521	147	78.0	22.0	29	.270
\$5,000-\$7,499	86	16	887	850	680	170	80.0	20.0	37	.285
\$7,500 and over	48	10	1,377	1,366	1,243	123	91.0	9.0	11	.432

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all family food (4)	Average expenditure for food purchased			Percentage of expenditure for food		Average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay (10)	Average money expenditure per meal per food expenditure unit (11)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		All (5)	At home (6)	Away from home (7)	At home (8)	Away from home (9)		
<i>Types II and III</i>										
\$500-\$749.....	238	9	\$286	\$281	\$270	\$11	96.1	3.9	\$5	\$0.083
\$750-\$999.....	470	32	380	370	345	25	93.2	6.8	10	.108
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	580	34	413	390	361	29	92.6	7.4	23	.116
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	640	75	462	453	390	63	86.1	13.9	9	.130
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	692	59	506	497	444	53	89.3	10.7	9	.138
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	720	68	580	563	476	87	84.5	15.5	17	.158
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	540	73	597	590	506	84	85.8	14.2	6	.158
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	458	58	657	621	530	91	85.3	14.7	36	.164
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	530	80	667	651	547	104	83.7	16.3	16	.170
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	172	31	765	744	617	127	82.9	17.1	21	.184
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	162	41	798	778	654	124	84.1	15.9	20	.181
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	146	37	877	829	656	173	79.1	20.9	48	.199
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	104	25	1,029	1,007	824	183	81.8	18.2	22	.212
\$7,500 and over....	36	18	1,303	1,274	974	300	76.5	23.5	29	.226
<i>Types IV and V</i>										
\$500-\$749.....	198	10	328	326	321	5	98.5	1.5	2	.069
\$750-\$999.....	364	23	418	410	377	33	92.0	8.0	8	.090
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	362	32	465	437	409	28	93.6	6.4	28	.098
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	482	50	497	476	425	51	89.3	10.7	21	.107
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	608	70	556	539	474	65	88.0	12.0	17	.118
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	664	71	647	628	530	96	84.4	15.6	19	.138
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	652	57	640	633	541	92	85.5	14.5	7	.133
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	516	66	656	641	542	99	84.6	15.4	15	.138
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	794	72	799	761	630	131	82.8	17.2	38	.151
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	222	47	865	847	686	161	81.0	19.0	18	.152
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	212	29	904	884	709	175	80.2	19.8	20	.170
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	222	49	977	933	754	179	80.8	19.2	44	.172
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	236	33	1,129	1,086	872	214	80.3	19.7	43	.186
\$7,500 and over....	100	21	1,594	1,546	1,158	388	74.9	25.1	48	.245

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TABLE 4.—Housing: Average value of housing secured with and without money expenditure, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36
 [White nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native born]

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all housing plus fuel, light, and refrigeration (4)	Average expense for fuel, light, and refrigeration (5)	Average value of all housing (6)	Average value of housing secured ¹						Percentage of housing value secured without money expenditure ² (13)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)				With money expenditure			Without money expenditure			
						All housing (7)	Family home ² (8)	Other housing ³ (9)	Total (10)	Owned home ⁴ (11)	Rent as pay or gift (12)	
<i>All families</i>												
\$500-\$749.....	608	26	\$178	\$68	\$109	\$105	\$105	-----	\$4	\$4	-----	3.7
\$750-\$999.....	1,154	70	252	84	165	158	158	(*)	7	7	-----	4.2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,392	85	291	85	204	185	184	\$1	19	19	(*)	9.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,512	159	339	98	239	215	215	(*)	24	24	(*)	10.0
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,836	162	378	101	275	229	228	1	46	46	-----	16.7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,924	176	435	106	328	278	276	2	50	48	\$2	15.2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,636	161	445	110	334	270	267	3	64	63	1	19.2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1,408	151	508	115	392	322	320	2	70	69	1	17.9
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,818	192	529	125	403	295	290	5	108	96	12	26.8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	538	96	635	135	499	392	385	7	107	103	4	21.4
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	492	84	736	141	594	434	423	11	160	156	4	26.9
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	466	103	799	158	639	465	449	16	174	169	5	27.2
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	426	74	920	184	734	462	434	28	272	237	35	37.1
\$7,500 and over.....	184	49	1,380	229	1,150	576	505	71	574	554	20	49.9
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>												
\$500-\$749.....	608	26	178	68	109	105	105	-----	4	4	-----	3.7
\$750-\$999.....	814	41	247	83	161	154	154	-----	7	7	-----	4.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	846	46	281	85	195	182	182	(*)	13	13	(*)	6.7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	786	47	319	100	217	187	187	(*)	30	30	-----	13.8
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	850	35	345	99	245	196	195	1	49	49	-----	20.0
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	670	45	414	121	291	252	250	2	39	39	-----	13.4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	562	33	393	109	282	193	188	5	89	89	-----	31.6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	356	30	497	120	376	241	240	1	135	135	-----	35.9
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	392	38	475	117	356	245	242	3	111	111	-----	31.3
<i>Clerical</i>												
\$750-\$999.....	340	29	261	85	173	168	168	(*)	5	5	-----	2.9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	546	39	303	85	216	188	186	2	28	28	-----	13.0
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	458	30	355	93	261	249	248	1	12	12	-----	4.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	630	43	392	105	285	243	242	1	42	42	-----	14.7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	790	36	446	95	350	299	296	3	51	51	-----	14.6
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	724	36	465	106	358	331	331	-----	27	27	-----	10.5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	610	34	508	111	396	353	350	3	43	43	-----	10.9
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	746	33	535	129	403	299	293	6	104	88	16	23.1
<i>Independent business and professional</i>												
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	130	33	372	111	259	233	232	1	26	26	-----	10.0
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	178	29	432	102	328	264	264	-----	64	64	-----	19.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	196	37	434	108	324	253	252	1	71	70	1	21.9
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	138	26	482	127	354	212	207	5	142	142	-----	40.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	154	27	508	126	379	299	298	1	80	80	-----	21.1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	208	45	600	133	465	322	310	12	143	103	40	30.8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	154	32	707	151	584	345	331	12	211	211	-----	38.1
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	122	35	769	158	600	422	406	16	187	186	1	30.7
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	104	43	883	176	704	408	399	19	296	296	-----	42.0
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	156	33	975	179	793	454	425	29	339	339	-----	42.7
\$7,500 and over.....	78	24	1,337	241	1,095	596	493	103	499	499	-----	45.6

See p. 145 for notes on this table.

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all housing plus fuel, light, and refrigeration (4)	Average expense for fuel, light, and refrigeration (5)	Average value of all housing (6)	Average value of housing secured						Percentage of housing value secured without money expenditure (13)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)				With money expenditure			Without money expenditure			
						All housing (7)	Family home (8)	Other housing (9)	Total (10)	Owned home (11)	Rent as pay or gift (12)	
<i>Salaried business</i>												
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	84	28	\$380	\$107	\$271	\$265	\$264	\$1	\$6	\$6	-----	2.2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	94	26	438	104	332	332	293	1	38	38	-----	11.4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	156	32	423	87	336	292	290	2	44	44	-----	13.1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	126	33	490	113	376	300	298	2	76	76	-----	20.2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	186	31	527	110	415	382	380	2	33	32	\$1	7.9
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	332	39	546	126	418	304	303	1	114	108	6	27.3
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	278	31	587	128	458	412	408	4	46	46	-----	10.0
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	274	28	736	136	599	458	450	8	141	141	-----	23.5
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	292	30	769	152	615	481	467	14	134	134	-----	21.8
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	226	22	899	190	707	459	434	25	248	183	65	35.1
\$7,500 and over.....	82	13	1,419	221	1,198	590	550	40	608	579	29	50.8
<i>Salaried professional</i>												
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	54	21	387	81	305	254	253	1	51	49	2	16.7
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	84	29	432	96	332	319	317	2	13	13	-----	3.9
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	112	26	497	111	385	312	311	1	73	42	31	19.0
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	86	33	477	109	367	295	288	7	72	59	13	19.6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	102	29	530	117	412	351	349	2	61	45	16	14.8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	140	37	526	123	402	350	346	4	52	52	-----	12.9
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	106	33	661	132	527	411	404	7	116	97	19	22.0
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	96	21	696	132	562	380	366	14	162	164	18	32.4
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	70	30	794	155	637	479	461	18	158	122	36	24.8
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	44	19	830	171	658	501	463	38	157	157	-----	23.9
\$7,500 and over.....	24	12	1,378	214	1,163	467	389	78	696	642	54	59.8
<i>Family type: Type I</i>												
\$500-\$749.....	172	7	200	72	127	113	113	-----	14	14	-----	11.0
\$750-\$999.....	320	15	279	73	203	191	191	-----	12	12	-----	5.9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	450	19	308	78	226	205	205	-----	24	24	-----	10.5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	390	34	364	86	276	242	241	1	34	34	(*)	12.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	536	33	385	84	300	262	261	1	38	38	-----	12.7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	540	37	446	81	364	300	298	2	64	61	3	17.6
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	444	31	405	74	330	275	274	1	55	55	-----	16.7
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	434	27	481	78	402	352	351	1	50	50	-----	12.4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	494	40	498	101	397	318	314	4	79	68	11	19.9
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	144	18	652	121	530	432	419	13	98	98	-----	18.5
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	118	14	654	98	556	458	437	21	98	98	-----	17.6
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	98	17	800	125	674	549	540	9	125	125	-----	18.6
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	86	16	1,016	144	870	526	497	29	344	344	-----	39.6
\$7,500 and over.....	48	10	1,495	231	1,264	461	447	14	803	803	-----	63.5

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all housing plus fuel, light, and refrigeration (4)	Average expense for fuel, light, and refrigeration (5)	Average value of all housing (6)	Average value of housing secured						Percentage of housing value secured without money expenditure (13)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)				With money expenditure			Without money expenditure			
						All housing (7)	Family home (8)	Other housing (9)	Total (10)	Owned home (11)	Rent as pay or gift (12)	
<i>Types II and III</i>												
\$500-\$749	238	9	\$173	\$67	\$105	\$105	\$105	(*)	\$1	\$1		0.8
\$750-\$999	470	32	207	79	126	125	125	(*)	6	5	\$1	3.1
\$1,000-\$1,249	580	34	281	87	192	186	186	(*)	13	13		6.1
\$1,250-\$1,499	640	75	317	103	213	200	200	(*)	28	28		10.8
\$1,500-\$1,749	692	59	367	106	259	231	231	(*)				
\$1,750-\$1,999	720	68	415	107	307	287	287	(*)	20	20		6.5
\$2,000-\$2,249	540	73	447	116	330	276	275	\$1	54	54		20.5
\$2,250-\$2,499	458	58	527	122	403	365	363	2	38	37	1	9.4
\$2,500-\$2,999	530	80	524	126	395	290	286	4	105	87	18	24.9
\$3,000-\$3,499	172	31	631	116	514	433	424	9	81	81		15.8
\$3,500-\$3,999	162	41	791	151	638	447	439	8	191	191	(*)	29.9
\$4,000-\$4,999	146	37	769	157	611	449	437	12	162	151	11	26.5
\$5,000-\$7,499	104	25	1,030	184	843	499	480	19	344	202	142	40.8
\$7,500 and over	36	18	1,347	260	1,086	604	551	53	482	415	67	44.4
<i>Types IV and V</i>												
\$500-\$749	198	10	165	66	97	97	97					
\$750-\$999	364	23	285	100	181	171	171	(*)	10	10		5.5
\$1,000-\$1,249	362	32	283	92	190	157	154	3	33	33		17.4
\$1,250-\$1,499	482	50	351	102	247	217	217	(*)	30	30		12.1
\$1,500-\$1,749	608	70	387	112	273	199	197	2	74	74		27.1
\$1,750-\$1,999	664	71	449	126	321	251	246	5	70	67	3	21.8
\$2,000-\$2,249	652	57	470	128	340	261	256	5	79	78	1	23.2
\$2,250-\$2,499	516	66	519	140	377	260	256	4	117	114	3	31.0
\$2,500-\$2,999	794	72	546	140	404	283	277	6	121	118	3	30.0
\$3,000-\$3,499	222	47	628	159	467	334	333	1	133	124	9	28.5
\$3,500-\$3,999	212	29	739	157	580	410	402	8	170	162	8	29.3
\$4,000-\$4,999	222	49	817	173	640	437	417	20	203	199	4	31.7
\$5,000-\$7,499	236	33	836	199	635	422	391	31	213	213		33.5
\$7,500 and over	100	21	1,335	216	1,118	622	516	106	496	483	13	44.4

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

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of families ¹		Average expense for family home		Percentage of renters having specified facilities included in rent ²							Percentage with none of these facilities included in rent (15)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Owning (4)	Renting (5)	Home owners (6)	Renters (7)	Heat (8)	Furnishings (9)	Garage (10)	Light (11)	Water (12)	Mechanical refrigerator (13)	Refrigeration (14)	
<i>All families</i>														
\$500-\$749.....	608	26	4	96	\$141	\$104	10	5	26	15	57	5	5	25
\$750-\$999.....	1,154	70	9	90	128	165	4	45	13	46	4	4	19	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,392	85	18	82	139	190	10	47	12	60	6	6	13	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,512	159	18	79	160	227	22	6	52	8	53	9	2	20
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,836	161	26	72	151	256	26	8	70	10	47	15	6	12
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,924	176	27	72	190	310	37	10	72	2	53	20	6	12
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,636	161	33	64	161	312	30	2	71	10	50	9	3	8
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1,408	151	35	63	227	364	39	6	67	4	53	28	2	4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,818	192	40	57	184	372	33	5	78	6	42	21	10	2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	538	96	43	53	243	495	39	8	92	3	46	37	8	---
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	492	84	51	44	263	612	54	6	77	---	61	42	2	2
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	466	103	59	38	355	585	55	8	80	---	56	35	16	---
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	426	74	66	32	332	679	38	4	87	---	38	35	---	---
\$7,500 and over.....	184	49	88	9	497	847	39	---	61	---	39	---	---	39
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>														
\$500-\$749.....	608	26	4	96	141	104	---	5	26	15	57	5	5	25
\$750-\$999.....	814	41	11	87	142	163	8	---	46	11	46	4	---	17
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	846	46	10	80	123	188	12	---	47	7	62	8	6	11
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	786	47	19	77	124	208	14	3	49	6	53	9	---	24
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	850	35	25	75	119	216	16	9	60	14	43	9	4	18
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	670	45	29	69	206	267	8	---	71	---	29	4	4	22
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	562	33	49	48	126	235	10	5	85	10	52	5	5	5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	356	30	58	37	192	287	27	---	69	9	46	18	---	3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	392	38	49	46	192	295	35	8	72	18	63	24	14	6
<i>Clerical</i>														
\$750-\$999.....	340	29	3	97	68	170	14	12	43	17	45	4	4	23
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	546	39	29	71	168	195	8	---	47	19	56	4	8	16
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	458	30	14	86	177	258	36	13	51	13	58	10	3	16
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	630	43	24	69	154	276	32	8	82	8	44	20	8	7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	790	36	25	75	177	334	54	15	77	---	67	30	9	7
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	724	36	17	81	219	350	41	---	64	13	50	8	2	9
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	610	34	27	73	274	377	44	10	54	3	60	38	---	6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	746	33	36	64	154	387	28	4	76	---	35	19	7	---
<i>Independent business and professional</i>														
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	130	33	34	60	230	204	6	3	64	8	27	---	---	25
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	178	29	37	63	201	312	42	---	79	---	68	22	---	10
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	196	37	36	64	165	286	32	12	70	9	53	2	---	17
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	138	26	62	29	152	290	33	---	83	---	33	17	---	17
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	154	27	37	63	211	361	26	---	91	---	35	13	---	---
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	208	45	36	54	218	417	39	4	75	6	39	26	14	9
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	154	32	64	36	268	459	36	---	96	---	40	36	---	---
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	122	35	58	36	326	530	29	---	82	---	33	29	10	9
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	104	43	84	12	368	562	62	---	100	---	62	41	---	---
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	156	33	84	16	360	802	33	---	72	---	33	22	---	---
\$7,500 and over.....	78	24	100	---	503	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

See p. 146 for notes on this table.

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of families		Average expense for family home		Percentage of renters having specified facilities included in rent							Percentage with none of these facilities included in rent (15)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Owning (4)	Renting (5)	Home owners (6)	Renters (7)	Heat (8)	Furnishings (9)	Garage (10)	Light (11)	Water (12)	Mechanical refrigerator (13)	Refrigeration (14)	
<i>Salaried business</i>														
\$1,250-\$1,499	84	28		96		\$264	24		66	4	43	11	3	11
\$1,500-\$1,749	94	26	27	73	\$239	317	26	6	51	18	57	27	15	20
\$1,750-\$1,999	156	32	19	81	162	321	53	9	68	9	65	24	9	3
\$2,000-\$2,249	126	33	34	66	167	356	38		58		49	22	3	10
\$2,250-\$2,499	186	31	22	74	196	414	53	6	80		60	24	11	9
\$2,500-\$2,999	332	39	42	53	213	369	35	3	84	13	38	22	13	
\$3,000-\$3,499	278	31	30	66	174	500	42	10	90	5	46	37	13	
\$3,500-\$3,999	274	28	49	48	221	672	64	10	80		74	49		
\$4,000-\$4,999	292	30	54	46	366	577	57	9	75		57	35	22	
\$5,000-\$7,499	226	22	56	40	304	655	41	7	91		41	41		
\$7,500 and over	82	13	79	19	531	855	44		56		44			44
<i>Salaried professional</i>														
\$1,250-\$1,499	54	21	18	77	227	262	40	6	47	12	66	7	13	
\$1,500-\$1,749	84	29	13	87	175	338	47	8	83	10	67	25	10	
\$1,750-\$1,999	112	26	18	69	210	379	43	20	58		43	39		14
\$2,000-\$2,249	86	33	23	70	187	339	36	7	75	3	57	11	3	7
\$2,250-\$2,499	102	29	17	78	213	386	35	4	83		39	13	7	
\$2,500-\$2,999	140	37	28	70	209	398	35	15	83		51	18	8	6
\$3,000-\$3,499	106	33	46	41	333	529	35	15	95		56	38		
\$3,500-\$3,999	96	21	50	44	288	508	52		64		52	33		
\$4,000-\$4,999	70	30	44	47	284	657	39	10	84		46	28	5	
\$5,000-\$7,499	44	19	50	50	337	584	31		92		31	31		
\$7,500 and over	24	12	83	8	388	780			100					
<i>Family type: Type I</i>														
\$500-\$749	172	7	14	86	141	109		17	17	17	67	17	17	17
\$750-\$999	320	15	16	84	62	218	27	10	48	26	68	16	5	
\$1,000-\$1,249	450	19	15	85	122	208	20		35	5	67	15	12	10
\$1,250-\$1,499	390	34	26	73	172	266	34	8	37	14	57	16	1	25
\$1,500-\$1,749	536	33	19	73	151	295	61	16	78	10	67	35	10	
\$1,750-\$1,999	540	37	21	77	199	332	69	23	87	3	80	33	14	4
\$2,000-\$2,249	444	31	31	69	134	319	77		54	11	82	23	5	
\$2,250-\$2,499	434	27	30	70	246	396	74	3	49	6	91	63	4	
\$2,500-\$2,999	494	40	34	64	212	376	51	8	67	8	60	44	23	2
\$3,000-\$3,499	144	18	54	46	252	620	75		100		79	54		
\$3,500-\$3,999	118	14	29	67	150	576	93		55		93	65	7	
\$4,000-\$4,999	98	17	46	54	345	719	82		76		82	58	18	
\$5,000-\$7,499	86	16	46	54	344	613	100		65		100	100		
\$7,500 and over	48	10	96	4	463	780			100					

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of families		Average ex- pense for family home		Percentage of renters having specified facilities included in rent							Percentage with none of these facilities cluded in rent (15)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting ex- penditures (3)	Owning (4)	Renting (5)	Home owners (6)	Renters (7)	Heat (8)	Furnishings (9)	Garage (10)	Light (11)	Water (12)	Mechanical re- frigerator (13)	Refrigeration (14)	
<i>Types II and III</i>														
\$500-\$749	238	9		100		\$105			44	11	56			11
\$750-\$999	470	32	4	93	\$62	128	4	38	8	44				33
\$1,000-\$1,249	580	34	11	89	172	185	7	54	13	56	3	3		17
\$1,250-\$1,499	640	75	10	84	203	200	18	6	60	8	61	7	(*)	10
\$1,500-\$1,749	692	59	21	79	194	240	12		72	12	42	5	1	15
\$1,750-\$1,999	720	68	20	80	204	313	29	6	67	1	50	19	5	9
\$2,000-\$2,249	540	73	28	67	190	300	14	5	80	18	35	6	3	11
\$2,250-\$2,499	458	58	26	74	270	394	29	16	81	5	41	16	2	4
\$2,500-\$2,999	530	80	35	61	159	389	32	5	75	3	36	20	4	4
\$3,000-\$3,499	172	31	25	67	145	493	38	18	78	9	56	47	18	
\$3,500-\$3,999	162	41	64	35	313	678	42	17	94		62	42		6
\$4,000-\$4,999	146	37	50	46	320	544	46	4	98		47	35	13	
\$5,000-\$7,499	104	25	52	40	318	785	51	14	82		51	42		
\$7,500 and over	36	18	89	6	549	1,080			100					
<i>Types IV and V</i>														
\$500-\$749	198	10		100		97			10	20	50			50
\$750-\$999	364	23	8	92	169	172	3	3	54	9	27			15
\$1,000-\$1,249	362	32	32	68	132	178	4		50	19	56		4	8
\$1,250-\$1,499	482	50	21	78	135	236	19	4	51	4	33	5	5	33
\$1,500-\$1,749	608	70	36	64	120	241	8	9	60	9	34	11	8	21
\$1,750-\$1,999	664	71	39	59	175	286	17	1	65		30	8		25
\$2,000-\$2,249	652	57	39	56	163	316	9	1	77	1	40	1	1	11
\$2,250-\$2,499	516	66	47	48	184	302	15		71		28	4		10
\$2,500-\$2,999	794	72	46	51	183	354	18	4	90	8	34	4	5	2
\$3,000-\$3,499	222	47	50	46	296	384	8	6	98		8	13	6	
\$3,500-\$3,999	212	29	54	38	260	577	29		80		29	20		
\$4,000-\$4,999	222	49	71	27	374	530	46	17	66		48	19	17	
\$5,000-\$7,499	236	33	80	20	332	642			100					
\$7,500 and over	100	21	85	13	486	823	50		50		50			50

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

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and in- come class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for house- hold operation for—					Percentage of total household opera- tion expenditure		
	Eligi- ble (2)	Report ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	Total (4)	Fuel, light, and re- friger- ation ¹ (5)	Paid household help		Other items ² (8)	Fuel, light, and re- friger- ation ¹ (9)	Paid house- hold help (10)	Other items (11)
					Average amount (6)	Percent- age of families having (7)				
<i>All families</i>										
\$500-\$749	608	26	\$95	\$68	\$7	8	\$20	71.6	7.4	21.0
\$750-\$999	1,154	70	128	84	6	20	38	65.6	4.7	29.7
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,392	85	139	85	7	17	47	61.2	5.0	33.8
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,512	159	173	98	12	27	63	56.7	6.9	36.4
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,836	162	201	101	28	30	72	50.3	13.9	35.8
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,924	176	239	106	47	49	86	44.3	19.7	36.0
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,636	161	242	110	51	51	81	45.4	21.1	33.5
\$2,250-\$2,499	1,408	151	279	115	60	52	104	41.2	21.5	37.3
\$2,500-\$2,999	1,818	192	318	125	83	80	110	39.3	26.1	34.6
\$3,000-\$3,499	538	96	401	135	146	86	120	33.7	36.4	29.9
\$3,500-\$3,999	492	84	434	141	160	81	133	32.5	36.9	30.6
\$4,000-\$4,999	466	103	525	158	215	88	152	30.1	40.9	29.0
\$5,000-\$7,499	426	74	704	184	342	99	178	26.1	48.6	25.3
\$7,500 and over	184	49	957	229	485	97	243	23.9	50.7	25.4
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>										
\$500-\$749	608	26	95	68	7	8	20	71.6	7.4	21.0
\$750-\$999	814	41	124	93	6	20	35	67.0	4.8	28.2
\$1,000-\$1,249	846	46	136	85	6	14	45	62.5	4.4	33.1
\$1,250-\$1,499	786	47	167	100	8	17	59	59.9	4.8	35.3
\$1,500-\$1,749	850	35	193	99	32	30	62	51.3	16.6	32.1
\$1,750-\$1,999	670	45	239	121	38	42	80	50.6	15.9	33.5
\$2,000-\$2,249	562	33	228	109	39	49	80	47.8	17.1	35.1
\$2,250-\$2,499	356	30	264	120	44	38	100	45.4	16.7	37.9
\$2,500-\$2,999	392	38	287	117	76	67	94	40.8	26.5	32.7
<i>Clerical</i>										
\$750-\$999	340	29	137	85	7	20	45	62.1	5.1	32.8
\$1,000-\$1,249	546	39	144	85	8	21	51	59.0	5.6	35.4
\$1,250-\$1,499	458	30	171	93	13	40	65	54.4	7.6	38.0
\$1,500-\$1,749	630	43	202	105	20	24	77	52.0	9.9	38.1
\$1,750-\$1,999	790	36	233	95	52	53	86	40.8	22.3	36.9
\$2,000-\$2,249	724	36	236	106	58	51	72	44.9	24.6	30.5
\$2,250-\$2,499	610	34	283	111	70	64	102	39.2	24.7	36.1
\$2,500-\$2,999	746	33	305	128	67	81	110	42.0	22.0	36.0
<i>Independent business and professional</i>										
\$1,250-\$1,499	130	33	210	111	24	39	75	52.9	11.4	35.7
\$1,500-\$1,749	178	29	218	102	30	42	86	46.8	13.8	39.4
\$1,750-\$1,999	196	37	238	108	35	40	95	45.4	14.7	39.9
\$2,000-\$2,249	138	26	287	127	56	59	104	44.3	19.5	36.2
\$2,250-\$2,499	154	27	314	126	71	43	117	40.1	22.6	37.3
\$2,500-\$2,999	208	45	399	133	140	79	126	33.3	35.1	31.6
\$3,000-\$3,499	154	32	410	151	127	87	132	36.8	31.0	32.2
\$3,500-\$3,999	122	35	473	158	187	83	128	33.4	39.5	27.1
\$4,000-\$4,999	104	43	586	176	259	95	151	30.0	44.2	25.8
\$5,000-\$7,499	156	33	723	179	340	100	204	24.8	47.0	28.2
\$7,500 and over	78	24	1,011	241	517	93	253	23.8	51.2	25.0

See p. 146 for notes on this table.

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class	Number of families		Average money expenditure for household operation for—					Percentage of total household operation expenditure		
	Eligible	Reporting expenditures	Total	Fuel, light, and refrigeration	Paid household help		Other items	Fuel, light, and refrigeration	Paid household help	Other items
					Average amount	Percentage of families having				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>Salaried business</i>										
\$1,250-\$1,499	84	28	\$192	\$107	\$19	32	\$66	55.7	9.8	34.5
\$1,500-\$1,749	94	26	227	104	38	43	85	45.8	16.7	37.5
\$1,750-\$1,999	156	32	227	87	47	52	93	38.3	20.7	41.0
\$2,000-\$2,249	126	33	265	113	47	45	105	42.7	17.7	39.6
\$2,250-\$2,499	186	31	269	110	49	51	110	40.9	18.2	40.9
\$2,500-\$2,999	332	39	327	126	86	58	115	38.5	26.3	35.2
\$3,000-\$3,499	278	31	392	128	154	85	110	32.6	39.3	28.1
\$3,500-\$3,999	274	28	428	136	155	80	137	31.8	36.2	32.0
\$4,000-\$4,999	292	30	500	152	202	86	146	30.4	40.4	29.2
\$5,000-\$7,499	226	22	696	190	344	100	162	27.3	49.4	23.3
\$7,500 and over	82	13	945	221	477	100	247	23.4	50.5	26.1
<i>Salaried professional</i>										
\$1,250-\$1,499	54	21	155	81	12	21	62	52.3	8.0	39.7
\$1,500-\$1,749	84	29	204	96	22	29	86	47.0	10.8	42.2
\$1,750-\$1,999	112	26	297	111	83	78	103	37.4	27.9	34.7
\$2,000-\$2,249	86	33	263	109	66	62	88	41.4	25.1	33.5
\$2,250-\$2,499	102	29	275	117	58	49	100	42.5	21.1	36.4
\$2,500-\$2,999	140	37	338	123	98	61	117	36.4	29.0	34.6
\$3,000-\$3,499	106	33	414	132	153	90	129	31.9	37.0	31.1
\$3,500-\$3,999	96	21	401	132	143	79	126	32.9	35.7	31.4
\$4,000-\$4,999	70	30	534	155	204	89	175	29.0	38.2	32.8
\$5,000-\$7,499	44	19	676	171	340	94	165	25.3	50.3	24.4
\$7,500 and over	24	12	820	214	412	100	194	26.1	50.2	23.7
<i>Family type: Type I</i>										
\$500-\$749	172	7	116	72	22	14	22	62.0	19.0	19.0
\$750-\$999	320	15	122	73	9	32	40	59.8	7.4	32.8
\$1,000-\$1,249	450	19	148	78	12	29	58	52.7	8.1	39.2
\$1,250-\$1,499	390	34	176	86	13	36	77	48.9	7.4	43.7
\$1,500-\$1,749	536	33	196	84	29	23	83	42.8	14.8	42.4
\$1,750-\$1,999	540	37	210	81	44	46	85	38.6	20.9	40.5
\$2,000-\$2,249	444	31	202	74	48	52	80	36.6	23.8	39.6
\$2,250-\$2,499	434	27	228	78	47	51	103	34.2	20.6	45.2
\$2,500-\$2,999	494	40	265	101	50	70	114	38.1	18.9	43.0
\$3,000-\$3,499	144	18	408	121	171	94	116	29.7	41.9	28.4
\$3,500-\$3,999	118	14	319	98	74	57	147	30.7	23.2	46.1
\$4,000-\$4,999	98	17	458	125	176	69	157	27.3	38.4	34.3
\$5,000-\$7,499	86	16	663	144	344	100	175	21.7	51.9	26.4
\$7,500 and over	48	10	875	231	408	100	236	26.4	46.6	27.0

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

Occupational group, family type, and in- come class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for house- hold operation for—					Percentage of total household opera- tion expenditure		
	Eligi- ble (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	Total (4)	Fuel, light, and re- friger- ation (5)	Paid household help		Other items (8)	Fuel, light, and re- friger- ation (9)	Paid house- hold help (10)	Other items (11)
					Average amount (6)	Percent- age of families having (7)				
<i>Types II and III</i>										
\$500-\$749	238	9	\$85	\$67	\$3	11	\$15	78.8	3.5	17.7
\$750-\$999	470	32	118	79	6	19	33	66.9	5.1	28.0
\$1,000-\$1,249	580	34	134	87	3	9	44	65.0	2.2	32.8
\$1,250-\$1,499	640	75	173	103	16	30	54	59.5	9.3	31.2
\$1,500-\$1,749	692	59	210	106	34	35	70	50.5	16.2	33.3
\$1,750-\$1,999	720	68	251	107	53	53	91	42.6	21.1	36.3
\$2,000-\$2,249	540	73	252	116	53	58	83	46.0	21.0	33.0
\$2,250-\$2,499	458	58	312	122	86	60	104	39.1	27.6	33.3
\$2,500-\$2,999	530	80	338	126	103	72	109	37.3	30.5	32.2
\$3,000-\$3,499	172	31	358	116	129	90	113	32.4	36.0	31.6
\$3,500-\$3,999	162	41	506	151	229	92	126	29.8	45.3	24.9
\$4,000-\$4,999	146	37	550	157	241	93	152	28.6	43.8	27.6
\$5,000-\$7,499	104	25	788	184	424	100	180	23.4	53.8	22.8
\$7,500 and over	36	18	1,041	260	564	100	217	25.0	54.2	20.8
<i>Types IV and V</i>										
\$500-\$749	198	10	90	66	-----	-----	24	73.3	-----	26.7
\$750-\$999	364	23	147	100	4	11	43	68.0	2.7	29.3
\$1,000-\$1,249	362	32	136	92	5	15	39	67.6	3.7	28.7
\$1,250-\$1,499	482	50	170	102	5	14	63	60.0	2.9	37.1
\$1,500-\$1,749	608	70	196	112	19	30	65	57.1	9.7	33.2
\$1,750-\$1,999	664	71	251	126	43	48	82	50.2	17.1	32.7
\$2,000-\$2,249	652	57	259	128	51	45	80	49.4	19.7	30.9
\$2,250-\$2,499	516	66	292	140	47	47	105	47.9	16.1	36.0
\$2,500-\$2,999	794	72	339	140	90	73	109	41.3	26.5	32.2
\$3,000-\$3,499	222	47	430	159	143	79	128	37.0	33.2	29.8
\$3,500-\$3,999	212	29	442	157	156	85	129	35.5	35.3	29.2
\$4,000-\$4,999	222	49	537	173	215	94	149	32.2	40.0	27.8
\$5,000-\$7,499	236	33	682	199	305	99	178	29.2	44.7	26.1
\$7,500 and over	100	21	965	216	494	94	255	22.4	51.2	26.4

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for clothing ¹				Percentage of total fam- ily clothing expenditure		
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	All family mem- bers (4)	Hus- band (5)	Wife (6)	Other family mem- bers (7)	Hus- band (8)	Wife (9)	Other family mem- bers (10)
<i>All families</i>									
\$500-\$749.....	608	26	\$47	\$17	\$15	\$15	36.2	31.9	31.9
\$750-\$999.....	1,154	70	85	38	32	20	38.8	37.7	23.5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,392	85	118	47	40	31	39.8	33.9	26.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,512	159	135	47	49	39	34.8	36.3	28.9
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,836	162	153	56	54	43	36.6	35.3	28.1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,924	176	182	65	65	52	35.7	35.7	28.6
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,636	161	209	68	72	69	32.5	34.5	33.0
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1,408	151	245	82	96	67	33.5	39.2	27.3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,818	192	267	85	95	87	31.8	35.6	32.6
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	538	96	293	94	112	87	32.1	38.2	29.7
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	492	84	351	119	132	100	33.9	37.6	28.5
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	466	103	436	126	155	155	28.9	35.6	35.5
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	426	74	530	151	209	170	28.5	39.4	32.1
\$7,500 and over.....	184	49	763	251	283	229	32.9	37.1	30.0
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>									
\$500-\$749.....	608	26	47	17	15	15	36.2	31.9	31.9
\$750-\$999.....	814	41	82	30	31	21	36.6	37.8	25.6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	846	46	122	50	42	30	41.0	34.4	24.6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	786	47	132	44	45	43	33.3	34.1	32.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	850	35	169	62	57	50	36.7	33.7	29.6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	670	45	185	64	58	63	34.6	31.4	34.0
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	562	33	202	63	61	78	31.2	30.2	38.6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	356	30	253	78	94	81	30.8	37.2	32.0
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	392	38	257	73	80	104	28.4	31.1	40.5
<i>Clerical</i>									
\$750-\$999.....	340	29	93	41	33	19	44.1	35.5	20.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	546	39	112	43	38	31	38.4	33.9	27.7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	458	30	152	53	62	37	34.9	40.8	24.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	630	43	145	51	59	38	34.5	39.9	25.6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	790	36	183	66	70	47	36.1	38.3	25.6
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	724	36	214	70	79	65	32.7	36.9	30.4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	610	34	251	81	107	63	32.3	42.6	25.1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	746	33	270	86	104	80	31.9	38.5	29.6
<i>Independent business and professional</i>									
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	130	33	111	42	35	34	37.8	31.5	30.7
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	178	29	105	40	33	32	38.1	31.4	30.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	196	37	183	58	74	51	31.7	40.4	27.9
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	138	26	193	59	54	80	30.6	28.0	41.4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	154	27	210	81	73	56	38.6	34.8	26.6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	208	45	267	90	94	83	33.8	35.3	30.9
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	154	32	254	81	101	72	31.9	39.8	28.3
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	122	35	364	121	127	116	33.2	34.9	31.9
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	104	43	416	125	166	125	30.0	39.9	30.1
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	156	33	523	150	226	147	28.7	43.2	28.1
\$7,500 and over.....	78	24	769	217	302	250	28.2	39.3	32.5

See p. 146 for notes on this table.

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

Occupational group, family type, and in- come class	Number of families		Average money expenditure for clothing				Percentage of total fam- ily clothing expenditure		
	Eligible	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures	All family mem- bers	Hus- band	Wife	Other family mem- bers	Hus- band	Wife	Other family mem- bers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Salaried business</i>									
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	84	28	\$114	\$44	\$38	\$32	38.6	33.3	28.1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	94	26	128	54	46	28	42.2	35.9	21.9
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	156	32	174	67	64	43	38.5	36.8	24.7
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	126	33	217	81	84	52	37.3	38.7	24.0
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	186	31	244	100	82	62	41.0	33.6	25.4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	332	39	265	93	93	79	35.1	35.1	29.8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	278	31	313	100	114	99	31.9	36.4	31.7
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	274	28	349	125	139	85	35.8	39.8	24.4
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	292	30	446	129	158	159	28.9	35.4	35.7
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	226	22	551	155	208	188	28.1	37.7	34.2
\$7,500 and over.....	82	13	767	293	267	207	38.2	34.8	27.0
<i>Salaried professional</i>									
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	54	21	128	48	44	36	37.5	34.4	28.1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	84	29	146	57	48	41	39.0	32.9	28.1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	112	26	177	67	68	42	37.9	38.4	23.7
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	86	33	224	82	94	48	36.6	42.0	21.4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	102	29	228	78	89	61	34.2	39.0	26.8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	140	37	280	93	103	84	33.2	36.8	30.0
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	106	33	299	95	122	82	31.8	40.8	27.4
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	96	21	343	101	116	126	29.4	33.8	36.8
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	70	30	422	117	127	178	27.7	30.1	42.2
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	44	19	445	134	157	154	30.1	35.3	34.6
\$7,500 and over.....	24	12	730	222	279	229	30.4	38.2	31.4
<i>Family type; Type I³</i>									
\$500-\$749.....	172	7	49	24	24	1	49.0	49.0	2.0
\$750-\$999.....	320	15	90	44	45	1	48.9	50.0	1.1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	450	19	96	48	47	1	50.0	49.0	1.0
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	390	34	126	50	75	1	39.7	59.5	.8
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	536	33	144	73	70	1	50.7	48.6	.7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	540	37	144	72	70	2	50.0	48.6	1.4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	444	31	183	79	102	2	43.2	55.7	1.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	434	27	247	108	139	-----	43.7	56.3	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	494	40	247	107	138	2	43.3	55.9	.8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	144	18	239	107	132	-----	44.8	55.2	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	118	14	351	152	199	-----	43.3	56.7	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	98	17	403	170	233	-----	42.2	57.8	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	86	16	509	210	290	-----	42.0	58.0	-----
\$7,500 and over.....	48	10	625	308	311	6	49.3	49.8	.9

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for clothing				Percentage of total family clothing expenditure		
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	All family members (4)	Husband (5)	Wife (6)	Other family members (7)	Husband (8)	Wife (9)	Other family members (10)
<i>Types II and III</i>									
\$500-\$749.....	238	9	\$39	\$16	\$13	\$10	41.0	33.3	25.7
\$750-\$999.....	470	32	80	30	29	21	37.5	36.3	26.2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	580	34	132	55	43	34	41.7	32.6	25.7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	640	75	135	52	47	36	38.5	34.8	26.7
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	692	59	156	59	56	41	37.8	35.9	26.3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	720	68	189	72	71	46	38.1	37.6	24.3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	540	73	217	79	75	63	36.4	34.6	29.0
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	458	58	226	82	79	65	36.3	35.0	28.7
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	530	80	291	104	110	77	35.7	37.8	26.5
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	172	31	318	110	133	75	34.6	41.8	23.6
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	162	41	312	108	122	82	34.6	39.1	26.3
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	146	37	394	142	163	89	36.0	41.4	22.6
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	104	25	488	159	217	112	32.6	44.5	22.9
\$7,500 and over.....	36	18	774	245	356	173	31.7	46.0	22.3
<i>Type IV and V</i>									
\$500-\$749.....	198	10	56	13	10	33	23.2	17.9	58.9
\$750-\$999.....	364	23	89	28	24	37	31.5	27.0	41.5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	362	32	124	32	27	65	25.8	21.8	52.4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	482	50	142	38	30	74	26.8	21.1	52.1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	608	70	156	37	38	81	23.7	24.4	51.9
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	664	71	206	52	55	99	25.2	26.7	48.1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	652	57	220	52	50	118	23.6	22.7	53.7
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	516	66	259	61	74	124	23.6	28.6	47.8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	794	72	263	60	59	144	22.8	22.4	54.8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	222	47	309	73	82	154	23.6	26.5	49.9
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	212	29	382	110	103	169	28.8	27.0	44.2
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	222	49	477	97	116	264	20.3	24.3	55.4
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	236	33	559	126	177	256	22.5	31.7	45.8
\$7,500 and over.....	100	21	825	226	243	356	27.4	29.5	43.1

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for personal care			Percentage of total personal care expenditure	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Services ¹ (5)	Toilet articles and preparations (6)	Services ¹ (7)	Toilet articles and preparations (8)
<i>All families</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	608	26	\$16	\$7	\$9	43.8	56.2
\$750-\$999.....	1,154	70	24	9	15	37.5	62.5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,392	85	30	13	17	43.3	56.7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,512	159	33	14	19	42.4	57.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,836	162	35	14	21	40.0	60.0
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,924	176	43	19	24	44.2	55.8
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,636	161	43	18	25	43.2	56.8
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1,408	151	48	21	27	43.8	56.2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,818	192	52	23	29	44.2	55.8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	538	96	60	28	32	46.7	53.3
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	492	84	74	36	38	48.6	51.4
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	466	103	73	35	38	47.9	52.1
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	426	74	84	46	38	54.8	45.2
\$7,500 and over.....	184	49	125	68	57	54.4	45.6
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	608	26	16	7	9	43.8	56.2
\$750-\$999.....	814	41	22	8	14	36.4	63.6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	846	46	32	15	17	46.9	53.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	786	47	32	12	20	37.5	62.5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	850	35	36	14	22	38.9	61.1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	670	45	43	19	24	44.2	55.8
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	562	33	40	17	23	42.5	57.5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	356	30	41	17	24	41.5	58.5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	392	38	49	20	29	40.8	59.2
<i>Clerical</i>							
\$750-\$999.....	340	29	26	10	16	38.5	61.5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	546	39	28	12	16	42.9	57.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	458	30	35	16	19	45.7	54.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	630	43	35	14	21	40.0	60.0
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	790	36	43	19	24	44.2	55.8
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	724	36	45	19	26	42.2	57.8
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	610	34	56	25	31	44.6	55.4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	746	33	51	22	29	43.1	56.9
<i>Independent business and professional</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	130	33	29	12	17	41.4	58.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	178	29	34	14	20	41.2	58.8
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	196	37	39	16	23	41.0	59.0
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	138	26	44	20	24	45.5	54.5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	154	27	43	19	24	44.2	55.8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	208	45	52	24	28	46.2	53.8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	154	32	57	27	30	47.4	52.6
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	122	35	65	33	32	50.8	49.2
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	104	43	71	37	34	52.1	47.9
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	156	33	88	47	41	53.4	46.6
\$7,500 and over.....	78	24	111	59	52	53.2	46.8

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for items included.

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for personal care			Percentage of total personal care expenditure	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Services (5)	Toilet articles and preparations (6)	Services (7)	Toilet articles and preparations (8)
<i>Salaried business</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	84	28	\$34	\$14	\$20	41.2	58.8
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	94	26	34	14	20	41.2	58.8
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	156	32	40	18	22	45.0	55.0
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	126	33	45	17	28	37.8	62.2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	186	31	48	21	27	43.8	56.2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	332	39	56	27	29	48.2	51.8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	278	31	61	29	32	47.5	52.5
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	274	28	80	39	41	48.8	51.2
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	292	30	73	34	39	46.6	53.4
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	226	22	84	47	37	56.0	44.0
\$7,500 and over.....	82	13	152	87	65	57.2	42.8
<i>Salaried professional</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	54	21	30	12	18	40.0	60.0
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	84	29	35	14	21	40.0	60.0
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	112	26	49	22	27	44.9	55.1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	86	33	50	24	26	48.0	52.0
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	102	29	44	20	24	45.5	54.5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	140	37	59	29	30	49.2	50.8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	106	33	66	31	35	47.0	53.0
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	96	21	66	30	36	45.5	54.5
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	70	30	75	38	37	50.7	49.3
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	44	19	79	41	38	51.9	48.1
\$7,500 and over.....	24	12	80	31	49	38.8	61.2
<i>Family type: Type I</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	172	7	18	5	13	27.8	72.2
\$750-\$999.....	320	15	23	8	15	34.8	65.2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	450	19	32	16	16	50.0	50.0
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	390	34	28	12	16	42.9	57.1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	536	33	34	13	21	38.2	61.8
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	540	37	41	17	24	41.5	58.5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	444	31	39	18	21	46.2	53.8
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	434	27	45	19	26	42.2	57.8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	494	40	53	25	28	47.2	52.8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	144	18	60	27	33	45.0	55.0
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	118	14	77	38	39	49.4	50.6
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	98	17	71	33	38	46.5	53.5
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	86	16	85	47	38	55.3	44.7
\$7,500 and over.....	48	10	145	98	47	67.6	32.4
<i>Types II and III</i>							
\$500-\$749.....	238	9	14	7	7	50.0	50.0
\$750-\$999.....	470	32	24	10	14	41.7	58.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	580	34	29	13	16	44.8	55.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	640	75	33	13	20	39.4	60.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	692	59	37	16	21	43.2	56.8
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	720	68	43	19	24	44.2	55.8
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	540	73	42	18	24	42.9	57.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	458	58	52	23	29	44.2	55.8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	530	80	52	23	29	44.2	55.8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	172	31	65	32	33	49.2	50.8
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	162	41	64	31	33	48.4	51.6
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	146	37	64	33	31	51.6	48.4
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	104	25	86	47	39	54.7	45.3
\$7,500 and over.....	36	18	121	64	57	52.9	47.1

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for personal care			Percentage of total personal care expenditure	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Services (5)	Toilet articles and preparations (6)	Services (7)	Toilet articles and preparations (8)
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
\$500-\$749	198	10	\$16	\$8	\$8	50.0	50.0
\$750-\$999	364	23	23	8	15	34.8	65.2
\$1,000-\$1,249	362	32	28	11	17	39.3	60.7
\$1,250-\$1,499	482	50	36	14	22	38.9	61.1
\$1,500-\$1,749	608	70	35	15	20	42.9	57.1
\$1,750-\$1,999	664	71	45	21	24	46.7	53.3
\$2,000-\$2,249	652	57	47	19	28	40.4	59.6
\$2,250-\$2,499	516	66	50	22	28	44.9	55.1
\$2,500-\$2,999	794	72	52	22	30	42.3	57.7
\$3,000-\$3,499	222	47	58	27	31	46.6	53.4
\$3,500-\$3,999	212	29	79	37	42	46.8	53.2
\$4,000-\$4,999	222	49	80	38	42	47.5	52.5
\$5,000-\$7,499	236	33	84	46	38	54.8	45.2
\$7,500 and over	100	21	117	55	62	47.0	53.0

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

(White nonrelief families including husband and wife, both native born)

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of all families		Average money expenditure of all families		
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Owning automobiles (4)	Purchasing automobiles (5)	Operation and purchase (6)	Operation ¹ (7)	Purchase (net) ² (8)
<i>All families</i>							
\$500-\$749	608	26	16	8	\$6	\$2	\$4
\$750-\$999	1,154	70	29	8	24	17	7
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,392	85	48	17	84	46	38
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,512	159	45	16	83	48	35
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,836	162	56	21	114	62	52
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,924	176	64	18	155	85	70
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,636	161	77	26	197	112	85
\$2,250-\$2,499	1,408	151	75	28	226	115	111
\$2,500-\$2,999	1,818	192	87	21	211	137	74
\$3,000-\$3,499	538	96	78	28	272	155	117
\$3,500-\$3,999	492	84	88	33	345	184	161
\$4,000-\$4,999	466	103	81	29	374	196	178
\$5,000-\$7,499	426	74	92	45	593	304	289
\$7,500 and over	184	49	91	18	494	377	117
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>							
\$500-\$749	608	26	16	8	6	2	4
\$750-\$999	814	41	30	9	28	20	8
\$1,000-\$1,249	846	46	48	20	79	49	30
\$1,250-\$1,499	786	47	45	24	104	50	54
\$1,500-\$1,749	850	35	62	19	119	67	52
\$1,750-\$1,999	670	45	67	16	129	82	47
\$2,000-\$2,249	562	33	91	26	197	109	88
\$2,250-\$2,499	356	30	86	28	245	148	97
\$2,500-\$2,999	392	38	77	23	192	126	66
<i>Clerical</i>							
\$750-\$999	340	29	25	6	16	11	5
\$1,000-\$1,249	546	39	48	14	90	40	50
\$1,250-\$1,499	458	30	44	8	59	46	13
\$1,500-\$1,749	630	43	51	28	122	60	62
\$1,750-\$1,999	790	36	63	19	186	91	95
\$2,000-\$2,249	724	36	66	24	174	105	69
\$2,250-\$2,499	610	34	62	28	200	88	112
\$2,500-\$2,999	746	33	78	16	206	143	63
<i>Independent business and professional</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499	130	33	46	12	62	37	25
\$1,500-\$1,749	178	29	45	10	58	36	22
\$1,750-\$1,999	196	37	66	25	144	82	62
\$2,000-\$2,249	138	26	90	24	280	157	123
\$2,250-\$2,499	154	27	93	42	278	136	142
\$2,500-\$2,999	208	45	79	27	224	129	95
\$3,000-\$3,499	154	32	79	14	239	179	60
\$3,500-\$3,999	122	35	88	37	370	206	164
\$4,000-\$4,999	104	43	84	32	373	202	171
\$5,000-\$7,499	156	33	92	39	533	239	294
\$7,500 and over	78	24	90	23	581	429	152

See p. 146 for notes on this table.

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of all families		Average money expenditure of all families		
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Owning automobiles (4)	Purchasing automobiles (5)	Operation and purchase (6)	Operation (7)	Purchase (net) (8)
<i>Salaried business</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499	84	28	46	3	\$48	\$46	\$2
\$1,500-\$1,749	94	26	42	7	67	42	25
\$1,750-\$1,999	156	32	62	24	166	85	81
\$2,000-\$2,249	126	33	72	35	258	118	140
\$2,250-\$2,499	186	31	86	29	256	132	124
\$2,500-\$2,999	332	39	80	25	231	132	99
\$3,000-\$3,499	278	31	73	36	258	119	139
\$3,500-\$3,999	274	28	85	29	310	170	140
\$4,000-\$4,999	292	30	80	30	397	193	204
\$5,000-\$7,499	226	22	90	48	658	356	302
\$7,500 and over	82	13	98	16	456	361	95
<i>Salaried professional</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499	54	21	40	4	56	51	5
\$1,500-\$1,749	84	29	75	19	176	98	78
\$1,750-\$1,999	112	26	50	12	90	69	21
\$2,000-\$2,249	86	33	69	16	156	98	58
\$2,250-\$2,499	102	29	70	23	164	90	74
\$2,500-\$2,999	140	37	83	15	231	157	74
\$3,000-\$3,499	106	33	91	25	356	213	143
\$3,500-\$3,999	96	21	97	37	416	215	201
\$4,000-\$4,999	70	30	82	17	281	201	80
\$5,000-\$7,499	44	19	100	42	464	263	201
\$7,500 and over	24	12	75	8	339	264	75
<i>Family type: Type I</i>							
\$500-\$749	172	7	14	-----	1	1	-----
\$750-\$999	320	15	26	-----	20	20	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249	450	19	51	21	122	63	59
\$1,250-\$1,499	390	34	46	6	49	39	10
\$1,500-\$1,749	536	33	61	26	132	73	59
\$1,750-\$1,999	540	37	88	25	218	135	83
\$2,000-\$2,249	444	31	77	23	194	117	77
\$2,250-\$2,499	434	27	68	19	185	97	88
\$2,500-\$2,999	494	40	77	16	186	129	57
\$3,000-\$3,499	144	18	91	34	373	203	170
\$3,500-\$3,999	118	14	78	30	378	182	196
\$4,000-\$4,999	98	17	83	43	488	185	303
\$5,000-\$7,499	86	16	88	40	571	251	320
\$7,500 and over	48	10	96	4	340	261	79
<i>Types II and III</i>							
\$500-\$749	238	9	22	11	9	3	6
\$750-\$999	470	32	42	19	34	17	17
\$1,000-\$1,249	580	34	45	15	72	41	31
\$1,250-\$1,499	640	75	51	26	107	57	50
\$1,500-\$1,749	692	59	59	21	122	66	56
\$1,750-\$1,999	720	68	66	16	151	84	67
\$2,000-\$2,249	540	73	78	33	198	99	99
\$2,250-\$2,499	468	58	82	33	259	123	136
\$2,500-\$2,999	530	80	77	18	216	142	74
\$3,000-\$3,499	172	31	69	29	229	132	97
\$3,500-\$3,999	162	41	83	42	349	161	188
\$4,000-\$4,999	146	37	84	28	393	220	173
\$5,000-\$7,499	104	25	93	34	545	294	251
\$7,500 and over	36	18	89	28	534	334	200

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of all families		Average money expenditure of all families		
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	Owning auto- mobiles (4)	Purchas- ing auto- mobiles (5)	Operation and pur- chase (6)	Opera- tion (7)	Purchase (net) (8)
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
\$500-\$749	198	10	10	10	\$8	\$3	\$5
\$750-\$999	364	23	14	14	14	14	14
\$1,000-\$1,249	362	32	49	12	53	32	21
\$1,250-\$1,499	482	50	35	11	77	41	36
\$1,500-\$1,749	608	70	49	16	89	47	42
\$1,750-\$1,999	664	71	42	16	107	46	61
\$2,000-\$2,249	652	57	76	22	197	119	78
\$2,250-\$2,499	516	66	75	30	229	122	107
\$2,500-\$2,999	794	72	80	25	224	138	86
\$3,000-\$3,499	222	47	77	22	240	142	98
\$3,500-\$3,999	212	29	98	26	324	204	120
\$4,000-\$4,999	222	49	78	24	312	186	126
\$5,000-\$7,499	236	33	93	52	620	326	294
\$7,500 and over	100	21	90	21	554	449	105

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for recreation				
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	Total (4)	Paid admissions		Equip- ment for games and sports (7)	Other ¹ (8)
				Movies (5)	Other ¹ (6)		
<i>All families</i>							
\$500-\$749	608	26	\$16	\$5	(*)	\$1	\$10
\$750-\$999	1,154	70	23	8	\$2	1	12
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,392	85	26	8	2	1	15
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,512	159	32	11	3	2	16
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,836	162	47	18	4	3	22
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,924	176	47	16	5	4	22
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,636	161	52	20	3	6	23
\$2,250-\$2,499	1,408	151	64	22	6	10	26
\$2,500-\$2,999	1,818	192	67	26	7	6	28
\$3,000-\$3,499	538	96	92	32	8	9	43
\$3,500-\$3,999	492	84	116	31	12	22	51
\$4,000-\$4,999	466	103	126	37	9	14	66
\$5,000-\$7,499	426	74	187	42	16	28	101
\$7,500 and over	184	49	269	48	26	37	158
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>							
\$500-\$749	608	26	16	5	-----	1	10
\$750-\$999	814	41	21	7	1	1	12
\$1,000-\$1,249	846	46	28	10	2	1	15
\$1,250-\$1,499	786	47	32	11	3	2	16
\$1,500-\$1,749	850	35	55	18	4	4	29
\$1,750-\$1,999	670	45	44	15	4	6	19
\$2,000-\$2,249	562	33	58	18	2	11	27
\$2,250-\$2,499	356	30	56	22	4	3	27
\$2,500-\$2,999	392	38	68	27	6	3	32
<i>Clerical</i>							
\$750-\$999	340	29	28	12	4	1	11
\$1,000-\$1,249	546	39	23	5	2	1	15
\$1,250-\$1,499	458	30	33	12	3	1	17
\$1,500-\$1,749	630	43	44	18	6	3	17
\$1,750-\$1,999	790	36	52	16	6	3	27
\$2,000-\$2,249	724	36	47	21	4	4	18
\$2,250-\$2,499	610	34	71	24	6	15	26
\$2,500-\$2,999	746	33	64	26	7	7	24
<i>Independent business and professional</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499	130	33	34	14	2	5	13
\$1,500-\$1,749	178	29	26	14	2	1	9
\$1,750-\$1,999	196	37	42	16	3	3	20
\$2,000-\$2,249	138	26	62	22	5	3	32
\$2,250-\$2,499	154	27	47	17	5	4	21
\$2,500-\$2,999	208	45	59	27	7	5	20
\$3,000-\$3,499	154	32	68	27	4	8	29
\$3,500-\$3,999	122	35	103	33	13	20	37
\$4,000-\$4,999	104	43	108	35	9	19	45
\$5,000-\$7,499	156	33	199	41	18	31	109
\$7,500 and over	78	24	256	37	25	49	145

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for items included.

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

ATLANTA, GA.

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for recreation				
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	Total (4)	Paid admissions		Equip- ment for games and sports (7)	Other (8)
				Movies (5)	Other (6)		
<i>Salaried business</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499	84	28	\$30	\$12	\$2	\$2	\$14
\$1,500-\$1,749	94	26	35	14	4	4	13
\$1,750-\$1,999	156	32	46	20	5	3	18
\$2,000-\$2,249	126	33	50	19	3	7	21
\$2,250-\$2,499	186	31	72	24	8	10	30
\$2,500-\$2,999	332	39	74	26	9	6	33
\$3,000-\$3,499	278	31	86	34	11	9	32
\$3,500-\$3,999	274	28	130	28	11	29	62
\$4,000-\$4,999	292	30	130	37	7	13	73
\$5,000-\$7,499	226	22	181	45	16	26	94
\$7,500 and over	82	13	288	63	26	21	178
<i>Salaried professional</i>							
\$1,250-\$1,499	54	21	27	10	1	1	15
\$1,500-\$1,749	84	29	51	16	2	4	29
\$1,750-\$1,999	112	26	41	16	2	6	17
\$2,000-\$2,249	86	33	50	19	5	5	21
\$2,250-\$2,499	102	29	58	19	5	10	24
\$2,500-\$2,999	140	37	77	24	8	8	37
\$3,000-\$3,499	106	33	144	32	7	12	93
\$3,500-\$3,999	96	21	91	36	12	5	38
\$4,000-\$4,999	70	30	141	43	16	10	72
\$5,000-\$7,499	44	19	181	28	12	33	108
\$7,500 and over	24	12	241	33	25	50	133
<i>Family type: Type I</i>							
\$500-\$749	172	7	7	4	1		2
\$750-\$999	320	15	31	12	4		15
\$1,000-\$1,249	450	19	15	6	1		8
\$1,250-\$1,499	390	34	24	11	2	2	9
\$1,500-\$1,749	536	33	50	17	7	3	23
\$1,750-\$1,999	540	37	39	15	8	4	12
\$2,000-\$2,249	444	31	38	20	4	3	11
\$2,250-\$2,499	434	27	68	22	5	21	20
\$2,500-\$2,999	494	40	63	24	7	7	25
\$3,000-\$3,499	144	18	72	30	7	8	27
\$3,500-\$3,999	118	14	86	27	17	13	29
\$4,000-\$4,999	98	17	120	29	8	21	62
\$5,000-\$7,499	86	16	182	29	23	45	85
\$7,500 and over	48	10	196	42	24	7	123
<i>Types II and III</i>							
\$500-\$749	238	9	22	3		1	18
\$750-\$999	470	32	23	6	1	1	15
\$1,000-\$1,249	580	34	33	9	2	1	21
\$1,250-\$1,499	640	75	42	12	3	3	24
\$1,500-\$1,749	692	59	51	18	4	4	25
\$1,750-\$1,999	720	68	58	18	4	4	32
\$2,000-\$2,249	540	73	56	18	4	9	25
\$2,250-\$2,499	458	58	69	24	8	7	30
\$2,500-\$2,999	530	80	77	25	7	7	38
\$3,000-\$3,499	172	31	132	32	11	14	75
\$3,500-\$3,999	162	41	144	23	9	32	80
\$4,000-\$4,999	146	37	97	26	7	11	53
\$5,000-\$7,499	104	25	230	39	17	32	142
\$7,500 and over	36	18	262	35	29	82	116

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for recreation				
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	Total (4)	Paid admissions		Equip- ment for games and sports (7)	Other (8)
				Movies (5)	Other (6)		
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
\$500-\$749	198	10	\$16	\$8	-----	-----	\$8
\$750-\$999	364	23	16	8	-----	\$2	6
\$1,000-\$1,249	362	32	29	10	\$1	3	15
\$1,250-\$1,499	432	50	25	11	2	1	11
\$1,500-\$1,749	608	70	40	16	2	4	18
\$1,750-\$1,999	664	71	42	15	2	5	20
\$2,000-\$2,249	652	57	59	20	2	6	31
\$2,250-\$2,499	516	66	56	23	4	2	27
\$2,500-\$2,999	794	72	62	28	7	4	23
\$3,000-\$3,499	222	47	75	33	7	7	28
\$3,500-\$3,999	212	29	112	39	10	20	43
\$4,000-\$4,999	222	49	149	49	11	13	76
\$5,000-\$7,499	236	33	171	47	14	21	89
\$7,500 and over	100	21	306	56	25	35	190

Footnotes for Tables in Expenditure Tabular Summary

ATLANTA (WHITE)

TABLE 1

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for eligibility requirements.

² Money income is equal to the sum of money expenditure (column 7) plus net surplus or deficit (column 8) plus net balancing difference (column 9).

³ Nonmoney income from housing includes imputed income from owned family or vacation homes plus rent received as pay or gift (average amounts based on all families, whether or not they reported such non-money income).

⁴ Includes purchases on cash or credit basis. Does not include money disbursements resulting in an increase in family assets or a decrease in liabilities. (Examples of disbursements not treated as expenditures will be found in the glossary, appendix B.)

⁵ See glossary, appendix B, for definitions of surplus and deficit.

⁶ Represents the average net difference between reported money receipts and reported money disbursements. See glossary, appendix B. A maximum balancing difference within 5.5 percent was allowable on each schedule.

TABLE 1-A

¹ A surplus represents an increase in assets or a decrease in liabilities, or both; a deficit represents a decrease in assets or an increase in liabilities, or both.

² Some families reported neither surplus nor deficit for the year; therefore the sum of columns 5 and 6 does not always equal 100 percent.

³ Since the average amounts in these two columns are based on the number of families reporting surplus or deficit, respectively, they do not add to the average net surplus or deficit shown in column 4.

TABLE 2

¹ The averages in this table include money expenditure for goods and services purchased on either cash or credit basis. They do not include value of goods and services received without money expense. Averages are based on all families, whether or not they reported expenditures for the specified categories.

² Housing expenditures include the money expenses of home owners and rent contracted for by renting families for family homes and other housing. The value of fuel, light, and refrigeration is included when furnished by the landlord and included in the rental rate.

³ Includes all expenditures for operation and maintenance (see table 8), and the net purchase price (gross price less trade-in allowance) of automobiles bought during the schedule year. The proportion of automobile expense chargeable to business has been deducted. See glossary, appendix B.

⁴ Includes paid admissions, equipment and supplies for games, sports, and other recreation, club dues, and the like. Does not include expense for transportation, food, or lodging while on vacation.

⁵ Taxes include only poll, income, and personal property taxes. All other taxes, such as those on real estate, amusements and retail sales taxes, are included as a part of the expenditure for these items. Gifts do not include gifts from one member of the economic family to another.

TABLE 3

¹ Includes expenditures for board at school, which amounted to less than 5 percent of average food expense for all families. Among families in the business and professional categories, it amounted at most to an average of \$101, at the income level \$7,500 and over. For families of types IV and V, it amounted at most to \$127, at the income level \$7,500 and over.

² See glossary, appendix B, for method of deriving this figure.

TABLE 4

¹ Average amounts for renting families based on rental rate contracted for. Value of fuel, light, and refrigeration is included when furnished by the landlord and included in the rental rate. See table 4-A for percentage of families for whom these facilities were included as part of the rent.

² See table 4-A for separation of expense for owning and renting families.

³ Includes net money expenditure for owned or rented vacation homes, lodging while traveling or on vacation, and room at school.

⁴ See glossary, appendix B, for method of deriving this figure. Includes nonmoney income from owned vacation homes, which amounted at most to an average of less than \$1 for all families at any income level.

⁵ Percentages based on the average value of all housing (column 6).

TABLE 4-A

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

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

TABLE 5

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

² See glossary, appendix B, for items included.

TABLE 6

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

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

TABLE 7

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for items included.

TABLE 8

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

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

TABLE 9

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for items included.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net income			Average money expenditure for family living ⁴	Average net surplus or deficit (-) ⁵	Average net balancing difference ⁶
	Eligible ¹	Reporting expenditures	Total	Money ²	Non-money from housing ³			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>All families</i>								
Under \$250.....	182	24	\$191	\$177	\$14	\$280	-\$98	-\$5
\$250-\$499.....	980	134	390	378	12	420	-32	-10
\$500-\$749.....	1,926	194	634	623	11	631	2	-10
\$750-\$999.....	1,508	161	864	835	29	812	27	-4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	698	120	1,116	1,064	52	1,018	59	-13
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	376	99	1,360	1,289	71	1,206	87	-4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	62	26	1,648	1,559	89	1,434	140	-15
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	64	25	1,891	1,866	25	1,617	267	-18
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	56	22	2,136	2,018	118	1,716	301	1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	60	24	2,364	2,237	127	1,823	420	-6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	36	17	2,700	2,534	166	1,856	695	-17
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	26	9	3,316	3,207	109	2,358	810	39
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	10	5	3,845	3,784	61	2,731	1,008	45
\$4,000 and over.....	20	9	5,387	5,130	257	3,597	1,509	24
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>								
Under \$250.....	182	24	191	177	14	280	-98	-5
\$250-\$499.....	872	103	390	378	12	418	-30	-10
\$500-\$749.....	1,742	123	634	625	9	633	2	-10
\$750-\$999.....	1,342	99	862	836	26	807	32	-3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	590	73	1,118	1,071	47	1,018	66	-13
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	298	62	1,359	1,298	61	1,199	101	-2
<i>Clerical</i>								
\$250-\$499.....	10	5	407	452	-45	505	-50	-3
\$500-\$749.....	54	27	639	626	13	643	-9	-8
\$750-\$999.....	44	22	869	814	55	806	33	-25
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	46	23	1,141	1,076	65	1,071	15	-10
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	24	12	1,379	1,273	106	1,223	60	-10
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	20	9	1,599	1,536	63	1,322	208	6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	22	9	1,905	1,970	-65	1,981	44	-55
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	28	11	2,142	2,081	61	1,687	387	7
\$2,250 and over.....	66	28	2,788	2,682	106	1,964	714	4
<i>Independent business and professional</i>								
\$250-\$499.....	82	21	398	386	12	458	-67	-5
\$500-\$749.....	100	29	636	603	33	614	-2	-9
\$750-\$999.....	90	24	880	834	46	872	-30	-8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	40	13	1,078	990	88	949	55	-14
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	26	13	1,351	1,218	133	1,231	-10	-3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	20	7	1,697	1,567	130	1,348	249	-30
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	22	6	1,909	1,848	61	1,413	424	11
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	10	4	2,146	1,899	247	1,551	342	6
\$2,250 and over.....	24	10	3,883	3,680	203	2,297	1,323	60

See p. 188 for notes on this table.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net income			Average money expenditure for family living (7)	Average net surplus or deficit (-) (8)	Average net balancing difference (9)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Money (5)	Non-money from housing (6)			
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>								
\$250-\$499.....	16	5	\$353	\$271	\$82	\$263	\$14	-\$6
\$500-\$749.....	30	15	646	581	65	575	8	-2
\$750-\$999.....	32	16	876	826	50	852	-20	-6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	22	11	1,108	1,011	97	1,051	-26	-14
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	28	12	1,363	1,276	87	1,248	54	-26
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	22	10	1,651	1,573	78	1,617	-20	-24
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	20	10	1,858	1,773	85	1,441	340	-3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	18	7	2,122	1,088	134	1,854	144	-10
\$2,250 and over.....	62	26	3,133	2,968	165	2,452	527	-11
<i>Family type: Type I</i>								
Under \$250.....	88	9	178	154	24	252	-95	-3
\$250-\$499.....	422	34	377	362	15	423	-54	-7
\$500-\$749.....	678	62	630	612	18	609	11	-8
\$750-\$999.....	516	54	871	829	42	777	55	-3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	212	26	1,119	1,067	52	1,021	74	-28
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	118	25	1,345	1,281	64	1,216	82	-17
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	44	15	1,876	1,819	57	1,439	380	(*)
\$2,250 and over.....	28	11	3,330	3,227	103	2,030	1,193	4
<i>Type II</i>								
Under \$250.....	24	4	210	203	7	245	-33	-9
\$250-\$499.....	122	21	387	333	4	410	-15	-12
\$500-\$749.....	308	24	662	660	2	651	15	-6
\$750-\$999.....	164	16	849	841	8	817	35	-11
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	56	14	1,134	1,048	86	933	115	(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	22	11	1,369	1,291	78	1,193	103	-5
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	24	9	1,985	1,909	76	1,673	247	-11
\$2,250 and over.....	26	10	2,632	2,492	140	1,856	633	3
<i>Type III</i>								
Under \$250.....	6	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499.....	80	13	416	409	7	430	-9	-12
\$500-\$749.....	162	18	635	630	5	636	5	-11
\$750-\$999.....	76	16	881	880	1	825	51	4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	40	16	1,124	1,102	22	1,047	57	-2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	10	5	1,338	1,201	137	1,202	35	-36
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	14	6	2,030	1,932	98	1,730	199	3
\$2,250 and over.....	4	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
<i>Type IV</i>								
Under \$250.....	40	5	229	221	8	286	-57	-8
\$250-\$499.....	194	28	392	380	12	416	-25	-11
\$500-\$749.....	348	37	621	608	13	637	-19	-10
\$750-\$999.....	390	37	851	819	32	817	3	-1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	210	23	1,107	1,042	65	984	64	-6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	130	19	1,381	1,303	78	1,177	116	10
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	52	22	1,804	1,722	82	1,578	167	-23
\$2,250 and over.....	48	19	3,185	3,045	140	2,334	663	48

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

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

ATLANTA, GA.

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net income			Average money expenditure for family living (7)	Average net surplus or deficit (-) (8)	Average net balancing difference (9)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Money (5)	Non-money from housing (6)			
<i>Type V</i>								
Under \$250.....	4	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499.....	62	11	\$398	\$384	\$14	\$397	-\$4	-\$9
\$500-\$749.....	138	21	616	608	8	615	4	-11
\$750-\$999.....	178	14	900	884	16	876	5	3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	96	15	1,132	1,093	39	1,049	39	5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	40	12	1,355	1,311	44	1,225	91	-5
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	34	15	1,884	1,803	81	1,633	178	-8
\$2,250 and over.....	24	11	3,262	3,034	228	2,364	706	-36
<i>Type VI</i>								
Under \$250.....	14	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499.....	54	19	386	374	12	387	(*)	-13
\$500-\$749.....	170	21	648	648	(*)	667	-9	-10
\$750-\$999.....	80	11	833	796	37	794	12	-10
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	24	12	1,133	1,061	72	1,081	-4	-16
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	22	11	1,382	1,268	114	1,231	44	-7
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	2	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$2,250 and over.....	6	3	2,381	2,173	208	1,708	501	-36
<i>Type VII</i>								
Under \$250.....	6	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499.....	46	8	453	436	22	486	-38	-12
\$500-\$749.....	122	11	625	604	21	641	-16	-21
\$750-\$999.....	104	13	857	832	25	853	-4	-17
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	60	14	1,088	1,080	8	1,114	-8	-26
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	34	16	1,328	1,280	48	1,265	26	-11
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	12	5	1,838	1,756	82	1,670	120	-34
\$2,250 and over.....	16	8	3,002	2,921	81	2,572	370	-21

* Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.
 † Averages and percentages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net surplus or deficit (-) (4)	Percentage of families having ² —		Average amount for families having ³ —	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		Surplus (5)	Deficit (6)	Surplus (7)	Deficit (8)
<i>All families</i>							
Under \$250	182	24	-\$98	29	67	\$10	\$150
\$250-\$499	980	134	-32	50	41	20	102
\$500-\$749	1,926	194	2	63	26	32	69
\$750-\$999	1,508	161	27	69	29	71	77
\$1,000-\$1,249	698	120	59	81	19	98	105
\$1,250-\$1,499	376	99	87	85	15	127	142
\$1,500-\$1,749	62	26	140	76	17	255	321
\$1,750-\$1,999	64	25	267	84	16	378	333
\$2,000-\$2,249	56	22	301	86	14	383	189
\$2,250-\$2,499	60	24	420	90	10	476	80
\$2,500-\$2,999	36	17	695	94	6	756	339
\$3,000-\$3,499	26	9	810	100	-----	810	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999	10	5	1,008	100	-----	1,008	-----
\$4,000 and over	20	9	1,509	100	-----	1,509	-----
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>							
Under \$250	182	24	-98	29	67	10	150
\$250-\$499	872	103	-30	50	42	20	96
\$500-\$749	1,742	123	2	64	25	31	71
\$750-\$999	1,342	99	32	69	28	71	60
\$1,000-\$1,249	590	73	66	83	17	97	83
\$1,250-\$1,499	298	62	101	89	11	128	116
<i>Clerical</i>							
\$250-\$499	10	5	-50	60	20	15	295
\$500-\$749	54	27	-9	59	30	37	105
\$750-\$999	44	22	33	82	18	54	60
\$1,000-\$1,249	46	23	15	65	35	109	161
\$1,250-\$1,499	24	12	60	67	33	138	96
\$1,500-\$1,749	20	9	208	76	12	305	200
\$1,750-\$1,999	22	9	44	64	36	302	407
\$2,000-\$2,249	28	11	387	86	14	456	28
\$2,250 and over	66	28	714	94	6	764	54
<i>Independent business and professional</i>							
\$250-\$499	82	21	-67	50	47	16	159
\$500-\$749	100	29	-2	55	34	40	72
\$750-\$999	90	24	-30	58	39	77	194
\$1,000-\$1,249	40	13	55	83	17	103	186
\$1,250-\$1,499	26	13	-10	69	31	84	221
\$1,500-\$1,749	20	7	249	90	-----	277	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999	22	6	424	100	-----	424	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249	10	4	342	100	-----	342	-----
\$2,250 and more	24	10	1,323	100	-----	1,323	-----
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>							
\$250-\$499	16	5	14	62	-----	22	-----
\$500-\$749	30	15	8	53	33	51	57
\$750-\$999	32	16	-20	50	38	114	205
\$1,000-\$1,249	22	11	-26	54	46	112	191
\$1,250-\$1,499	28	12	54	79	21	139	257
\$1,500-\$1,749	22	10	-20	64	36	173	357
\$1,750-\$1,999	20	10	340	90	10	380	20
\$2,000-\$2,249	18	7	144	78	22	284	347
\$2,250 and over	62	26	527	94	6	580	236

See p. 188 for notes on this table.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net surplus or deficit (—) (4)	Percentage of families having—		Average amount for families having—	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		Surplus (5)	Deficit (6)	Surplus (7)	Deficit (8)
<i>Family type: Type I</i>							
Under \$250	88	9	—\$95	33	67	\$12	\$148
\$250-\$499	422	34	—54	51	45	18	141
\$500-\$749	678	62	11	57	29	37	34
\$750-\$999	516	54	55	77	22	85	51
\$1,000-\$1,249	212	26	74	77	23	130	113
\$1,250-\$1,499	118	25	82	83	17	145	218
\$1,500-\$2,249	44	15	380	82	18	516	235
\$2,250 and over	28	11	1,193	93	7	1,290	80
<i>Type II</i>							
Under \$250	24	4	—33		75		44
\$250-\$499	122	21	—15	35	33	23	69
\$500-\$749	308	24	15	68	24	34	33
\$750-\$999	164	16	35	57	33	88	45
\$1,000-\$1,249	56	14	115	93	7	133	127
\$1,250-\$1,499	22	11	103	91	9	132	187
\$1,500-\$2,249	24	9	247	92		270	
\$2,250 and over	26	10	633	92	8	698	136
<i>Type III</i>							
Under \$250	6	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499	80	13	—9	69	31	16	65
\$500-\$749	162	18	5	78	13	29	142
\$750-\$999	76	16	51	79	15	71	34
\$1,000-\$1,249	40	16	57	62	30	139	100
\$1,250-\$1,499	10	5	35	60	40	132	110
\$1,500-\$2,249	14	6	199	71	29	417	345
\$2,250 and over	4	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
<i>Type IV</i>							
Under \$250	40	5	—57	60	40	10	158
\$250-\$499	194	28	—25	43	47	19	70
\$500-\$749	348	37	—19	67	26	27	145
\$750-\$999	390	37	3	54	46	64	67
\$1,000-\$1,249	210	23	64	92	8	77	89
\$1,250-\$1,499	130	19	116	90	10	131	20
\$1,500-\$2,249	52	22	167	85	12	257	400
\$2,250 and over	48	19	663	96	4	693	35
<i>Type V</i>							
Under \$250	4	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499	62	11	—4	63	37	29	59
\$500-\$749	138	21	4	63	29	33	58
\$750-\$999	178	14	5	67	24	45	104
\$1,000-\$1,249	96	15	39	75	25	72	60
\$1,250-\$1,499	40	12	91	90	10	110	80
\$1,500-\$2,249	34	15	178	88	12	270	520
\$2,250 and over	24	11	706	100		706	

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

ATLANTA, GA.

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net surplus or deficit (—) (4)	Percentage of families having—		Average amount for families having—	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		Surplus (5)	Deficit (6)	Surplus (7)	Deficit (8)
<i>Type VI</i>							
Under \$250	14	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499	54	19	(*)	59	21	\$20	\$56
\$500-\$749	170	21	—39	54	28	26	82
\$750-\$999	80	11	12	79	21	47	118
\$1,000-\$1,249	24	12	—4	83	17	61	329
\$1,250-\$1,499	22	11	44	82	18	82	126
\$1,500-\$2,249	2	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$2,250 and over	6	3	501	100	—	501	—
<i>Type VII</i>							
Under \$250	6	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499	46	8	—38	50	50	32	108
\$500-\$749	122	11	—16	66	28	24	138
\$750-\$999	104	13	—4	87	13	53	388
\$1,000-\$1,249	60	14	—8	62	38	56	113
\$1,250-\$1,499	34	16	26	76	24	90	183
\$1,500-\$2,249	12	5	120	50	50	292	53
\$2,250 and over	16	8	370	88	12	471	338

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

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

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average number of persons per family (4)	Total (5)	Food (6)	Housing ² (7)	Household operation		Furnishings and equipment (10)	Clothing (11)	Automobiles ³ (12)	Other transportation (13)	Personal care (14)	Medical care (15)	Recreation ⁴ (16)	Tobacco (17)	Reading (18)	Formal education (19)	Contributions and personal taxes ⁵ (20)	Other items (21)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)					Fuel, light, and refrigeration (8)	Other (9)												
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
<i>All families</i>																				
Under \$250.....	182	24	3.0	280	101	78	32	8	10	10	-----	4	6	19	3	4	2	(*) 1	2	1
\$250-\$499.....	980	134	3.2	420	154	101	46	11	9	27	1	5	11	19	5	10	5	5	9	3
\$500-\$749.....	1,926	194	3.5	631	228	114	61	18	18	55	7	20	18	36	11	15	8	2	17	4
\$750-\$999.....	1,508	161	3.5	812	260	123	67	25	32	94	19	34	24	50	16	19	10	4	31	4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	698	120	3.7	1,018	303	140	79	33	46	126	47	43	33	56	25	27	12	5	42	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	376	99	3.7	1,206	331	141	91	58	57	158	65	51	39	70	32	25	13	11	60	4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	62	26	4.1	1,434	409	151	108	79	50	199	104	38	41	88	29	20	19	13	52	34
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	64	25	3.4	1,617	414	253	121	77	33	217	137	50	41	94	39	13	21	30	63	14
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	56	22	4.0	1,716	504	201	125	100	40	201	169	33	43	76	54	20	19	32	91	8
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	60	24	4.2	1,823	504	203	134	94	87	220	121	53	48	82	69	31	21	47	102	7
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	36	17	3.9	1,856	496	171	125	119	74	290	108	31	53	118	45	24	28	59	116	4
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	26	9	3.2	2,353	563	204	169	214	74	364	198	68	70	105	85	46	42	19	125	12
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	10	5	3.0	2,731	490	271	134	184	31	429	482	42	56	266	59	62	37	-----	76	112
\$4,000 and over.....	20	9	4.8	3,597	704	229	178	255	109	555	584	41	119	105	169	26	45	195	279	4

See p. 188 for notes on this table.

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

ATLANTA, GA.

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average number of persons per family (4)	Total (5)	Food (6)	Housing (7)	Household operation		Furnishings and equipment (10)	Clothing (11)	Auto-mobile (12)	Other transportation (13)	Personal care (14)	Medical care (15)	Recreation (16)	Tobacco (17)	Reading (18)	Formal education (19)	Contributions and personal taxes (20)	Other items (21)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)					Fuel, light, and refrigeration (8)	Other (9)												
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
<i>All families</i>																				
Under \$250.....	182	24	3.0	100.0	36.1	27.8	11.4	2.8	3.6	3.6	-----	1.4	2.1	6.8	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.4
\$250-\$499.....	980	134	3.2	100.0	36.8	24.1	11.0	2.6	2.1	6.4	0.2	1.9	2.6	4.5	1.2	2.4	1.2	.2	2.1	.7
\$500-\$749.....	1,926	194	3.5	100.0	36.2	18.1	9.7	2.8	2.8	8.7	1.1	3.2	2.8	5.7	1.7	2.4	1.3	.3	2.7	.5
\$750-\$999.....	1,508	161	3.5	100.0	32.0	15.1	8.3	3.1	3.9	11.6	2.3	4.2	3.0	6.2	2.0	2.3	1.2	.5	3.8	.5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	698	120	3.7	100.0	29.8	13.8	7.8	3.2	4.5	12.4	4.7	4.2	3.2	5.5	2.4	2.6	1.2	.5	4.1	.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	376	99	3.7	100.0	27.5	11.7	7.5	4.8	4.7	13.1	5.4	4.2	3.2	5.8	2.7	2.1	1.1	.9	5.0	.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	62	26	4.1	100.0	28.6	10.5	7.5	5.5	3.5	14.0	7.2	2.6	2.9	6.1	2.0	1.4	1.3	.9	3.6	2.4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	64	25	3.4	100.0	25.6	15.6	7.5	4.8	2.0	13.4	8.5	3.1	2.5	5.8	2.4	.8	1.3	1.9	3.9	.9
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	56	22	4.0	100.0	29.5	11.7	7.3	5.8	2.3	11.7	9.8	1.9	2.5	4.4	3.1	1.2	1.1	1.9	5.3	.5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	60	24	4.2	100.0	27.6	11.1	7.3	5.1	4.8	12.1	6.7	2.9	2.6	4.5	3.8	1.7	1.2	2.6	5.6	.4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	36	17	3.9	100.0	26.7	9.2	6.7	6.4	4.0	15.6	5.6	1.7	2.9	6.4	2.4	1.3	1.5	3.2	6.2	.2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	26	9	3.2	100.0	23.9	8.7	7.2	9.1	3.1	15.4	8.3	2.9	3.0	4.4	3.6	2.0	1.8	.8	5.3	.5
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	10	5	3.0	100.0	18.0	9.9	4.9	6.7	1.1	15.7	17.6	1.5	2.1	9.7	2.2	2.3	1.4	-----	2.8	4.1
\$4,000 and over.....	20	9	4.8	100.0	19.6	6.4	4.9	7.1	3.0	15.4	16.3	1.1	3.3	2.9	4.7	.7	1.3	5.4	7.8	.1
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>																				
Under \$250.....	182	24	3.0	290	101	78	32	8	10	10	-----	4	6	19	3	4	2	(*)	2	1
\$250-\$499.....	872	103	3.2	418	154	101	46	11	9	28	(*)	8	11	19	5	10	5	1	8	2
\$500-\$749.....	1,742	123	3.5	633	228	116	62	17	19	56	6	20	18	36	11	15	8	1	17	3
\$750-\$999.....	1,342	99	3.5	807	260	121	67	24	32	94	19	34	23	51	15	19	10	3	30	5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	590	73	3.7	1,018	301	143	77	30	49	132	39	46	33	55	25	28	12	5	42	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	298	62	3.7	1,199	329	141	88	55	60	163	57	55	40	65	32	27	12	11	60	4

			Percentage of total money expenditures																	
<i>Wage earner</i>																				
Under \$250.....	182	24	3.0	100.0	36.1	27.8	11.4	2.8	3.6	3.6	-----	1.4	2.1	6.8	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.4
\$250-\$499.....	872	103	3.2	100.0	36.8	24.2	11.0	2.6	2.2	6.7	0.1	1.9	2.6	4.5	1.2	2.4	1.2	.2	1.9	.5
\$500-\$749.....	1,742	123	3.5	100.0	36.0	18.3	9.8	2.7	3.0	8.8	1.0	3.1	2.8	5.7	1.7	2.4	1.3	.2	2.7	.5
\$750-\$999.....	1,342	99	3.5	100.0	32.2	15.0	8.3	3.0	4.0	11.6	2.4	4.2	2.9	6.3	1.8	2.4	1.2	.4	3.7	.6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	590	73	3.7	100.0	29.6	14.0	7.6	2.9	4.8	13.0	3.9	4.5	3.2	5.4	2.4	2.8	1.2	.5	4.1	.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	298	62	3.7	100.0	27.5	11.8	7.3	4.6	5.0	13.6	4.7	4.6	3.3	5.4	2.7	2.3	1.0	.9	5.0	.3
			Average money expenditure in dollars																	
<i>Clerical</i>																				
\$250-\$499.....	10	5	3.0	505	196	137	44	15	15	23	-----	14	12	14	4	8	8	1	14	-----
\$500-\$749.....	54	27	3.2	643	235	108	56	23	11	66	7	18	18	37	14	16	10	4	19	1
\$750-\$999.....	44	22	3.0	806	265	139	76	25	27	88	5	28	30	52	18	18	10	2	23	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	46	23	3.8	1,071	331	158	87	37	31	102	107	33	33	55	30	19	13	6	28	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	24	12	3.1	1,223	319	131	96	59	61	172	96	52	39	74	32	24	12	3	47	6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	20	9	3.4	1,322	410	146	106	56	32	181	107	37	40	54	33	25	12	18	61	4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	22	9	3.8	1,981	460	357	125	81	34	227	269	45	50	135	43	10	21	23	62	39
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	28	11	4.6	1,687	504	198	118	81	56	249	111	39	40	74	51	16	17	33	86	14
\$2,250 and over.....	66	28	4.0	1,964	546	201	136	122	71	282	125	53	48	109	44	45	23	44	107	8
			Percentage of total money expenditures																	
<i>Clerical</i>																				
\$250-\$499.....	10	5	3.0	100.0	38.7	27.1	8.7	3.0	3.0	4.5	-----	2.8	2.4	2.8	0.8	1.6	1.6	0.2	2.8	-----
\$500-\$749.....	54	27	3.2	100.0	36.5	16.8	8.7	3.6	1.7	10.3	1.1	2.8	2.8	5.7	2.2	2.5	1.6	.6	2.9	0.2
\$750-\$999.....	44	22	3.0	100.0	33.0	17.3	9.4	3.1	3.3	10.9	.6	3.5	3.7	6.5	2.2	2.2	1.2	.2	2.9	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	46	23	3.8	100.0	30.9	14.8	8.1	3.4	2.9	9.5	10.0	3.1	3.1	5.1	2.8	1.8	1.2	.6	2.6	.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	24	12	3.1	100.0	26.1	10.7	7.8	4.8	5.0	14.1	7.9	4.2	3.2	6.1	2.6	2.0	1.0	.2	3.8	.5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	20	9	3.4	100.0	31.0	11.1	8.0	4.2	2.4	13.7	8.1	2.8	3.0	4.1	2.5	1.9	.9	1.4	4.6	.3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	22	9	3.8	100.0	23.2	18.0	6.3	4.1	1.7	11.4	13.6	2.3	2.5	6.8	2.2	.5	1.1	1.2	3.1	2.0
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	28	11	4.6	100.0	29.9	11.7	7.0	4.8	3.3	14.8	6.6	2.3	2.4	4.4	3.0	.9	1.0	2.0	5.1	.8
\$2,250 and over.....	66	28	4.0	100.0	27.8	10.2	6.9	6.2	3.6	14.4	6.3	2.7	2.5	5.5	2.3	2.3	1.2	2.3	5.4	.4

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

ATLANTA, GA.

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average number of persons per family (4)	Total (5)	Food (6)	Housing (7)	Household operation		Furnishings and equipment (10)	Clothing (11)	Auto-mobile (12)	Other transportation (13)	Personal care (14)	Medical care (15)	Recreation (16)	Tobacco (17)	Reading (18)	Formal education (19)	Contributions and personal taxes (20)	Other items (21)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)					Fuel, light, and refrigeration (8)	Other (9)												
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
<i>Independent business and professional</i>																				
\$250-\$499.....	82	21	2.9	458	152	105	47	14	16	21	2	9	11	25	10	11	7	1	9	18
\$500-\$749.....	100	29	3.1	614	221	95	60	22	8	47	15	19	16	53	6	17	10	5	19	1
\$750-\$999.....	90	24	3.7	872	277	123	70	36	33	99	45	38	24	40	13	16	12	11	34	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	40	13	3.4	949	302	104	97	50	45	81	55	17	21	63	18	20	12	7	45	12
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	26	13	3.5	1,231	363	125	95	63	40	123	98	24	37	98	32	15	18	20	73	7
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	20	7	4.3	1,345	428	137	94	95	36	188	103	36	42	73	16	21	19	6	49	5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	22	6	3.0	1,413	439	180	102	66	18	240	18	59	35	103	33	16	22	16	66	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	10	4	3.2	1,551	541	162	141	118	3	123	67	35	35	109	51	27	20	50	69	-----
\$2,250 and over.....	24	10	3.5	2,297	463	227	146	181	67	295	387	26	55	93	96	19	26	49	155	12
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
<i>Independent business and professional</i>																				
\$250-\$499.....	82	21	2.9	100.0	33.2	22.9	10.3	3.0	3.5	4.6	0.4	2.0	2.4	5.5	2.2	2.4	1.5	0.2	2.0	3.9
\$500-\$749.....	100	29	3.1	100.0	36.0	15.5	9.8	3.6	1.3	7.6	2.4	3.1	2.6	8.6	1.0	2.8	1.6	.8	3.1	.2
\$750-\$999.....	90	24	3.7	100.0	31.8	14.1	8.0	4.1	3.8	11.3	5.1	4.4	2.8	4.6	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.3	3.9	.1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	40	13	3.4	100.0	31.9	11.0	10.2	5.3	4.7	8.5	5.8	1.8	2.2	6.6	1.9	2.1	1.3	.7	4.7	1.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	26	13	3.5	100.0	29.5	10.2	7.7	5.1	3.2	10.0	8.0	1.9	3.0	8.0	2.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	5.9	.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	20	7	4.3	100.0	31.8	10.2	7.0	7.0	2.7	13.9	7.6	2.7	3.1	5.4	1.2	1.6	1.4	.4	3.6	.4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	22	6	3.0	100.0	31.1	12.7	7.2	4.7	1.3	17.0	1.3	4.2	2.5	7.3	2.3	1.1	1.5	1.1	4.7	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	10	4	3.2	100.0	35.0	10.4	9.1	7.6	.2	7.9	4.3	2.3	2.3	7.0	3.3	1.7	1.3	3.2	4.4	-----
\$2,250 and over.....	24	10	3.5	100.0	20.2	9.9	6.4	7.9	2.9	12.8	16.9	1.1	2.4	4.0	4.2	.8	1.1	2.1	6.8	.5

Salaried business and professional

\$250-\$499	16	5	2.9
\$500-\$749	30	15	3.4
\$750-\$999	32	16	2.8
\$1,000-\$1,249	22	11	3.0
\$1,250-\$1,499	28	12	3.6
\$1,500-\$1,749	22	10	4.7
\$1,750-\$1,999	20	10	3.3
\$2,000-\$2,249	18	7	3.7
\$2,250 and over	62	26	4.2

Average money expenditure in dollars

263	95	55	30	14	2	19	4	7	7	13	(*)	1	4	1	11	-----
575	223	104	61	19	5	51	8	29	18	20	3	9	8	2	13	2
852	245	163	65	36	22	91	10	41	23	47	17	6	19	16	51	(*)
1,051	304	109	79	53	11	127	142	16	38	63	19	23	13	2	50	2
1,248	345	159	105	86	29	127	103	38	34	88	23	15	20	7	66	3
1,617	391	168	123	84	80	225	102	42	41	134	36	16	26	15	48	86
1,441	339	219	137	84	47	181	122	47	38	40	41	12	20	51	61	2
1,854	482	223	125	121	35	171	315	24	53	62	59	22	20	21	113	3
2,452	557	197	150	162	97	368	243	51	82	117	109	27	40	84	147	21

Salaried business and professional

\$250-\$499	16	5	2.9
\$500-\$749	30	15	3.4
\$750-\$999	32	16	2.8
\$1,000-\$1,249	22	11	3.0
\$1,250-\$1,499	28	12	3.6
\$1,500-\$1,749	22	10	4.7
\$1,750-\$1,999	20	10	3.3
\$2,000-\$2,249	18	7	3.7
\$2,250 and over	62	26	4.2

Percentage of total money expenditures

100.0	36.0	20.9	11.4	5.3	0.8	7.2	1.5	2.7	2.7	4.9	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.4	4.2	-----
100.0	38.8	18.1	10.6	3.3	.9	8.9	1.4	5.0	3.1	3.5	.5	1.6	1.4	.3	2.3	0.3
100.0	28.8	19.1	7.6	4.2	2.6	10.7	1.2	4.8	2.7	5.5	2.0	.7	2.2	1.9	6.0	(*)
100.0	29.0	10.4	7.5	5.0	1.0	12.1	13.5	1.5	3.6	6.0	1.8	2.2	1.2	.2	4.8	2
100.0	27.7	12.7	8.4	6.9	2.3	10.2	8.3	3.0	2.7	7.1	1.8	1.2	1.6	.6	5.3	2
100.0	24.3	10.4	7.6	5.2	4.9	13.9	6.3	2.6	2.5	8.3	2.2	1.0	1.6	.9	3.0	5.3
100.0	23.6	15.2	9.5	5.8	3.3	12.6	8.5	3.3	2.6	2.8	2.8	.8	1.4	3.5	4.2	1
100.0	26.0	12.3	6.7	6.5	1.9	9.2	17.0	1.3	2.9	3.3	3.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	6.1	2
100.0	22.7	8.0	6.2	6.6	3.9	15.0	9.9	2.1	3.4	4.8	4.4	1.1	1.6	3.4	6.0	9

Family type: Type I

Under \$250	88	9	2.0
\$250-\$499	422	34	2.0
\$500-\$749	678	62	2.0
\$750-\$999	516	54	2.0
\$1,000-\$1,249	212	26	2.0
\$1,250-\$1,499	118	25	2.0
\$1,500-\$2,249	44	15	2.0
\$2,250 and over	28	11	2.0

Average money expenditure in dollars

252	84	54	33	10	19	7	-----	5	5	25	1	5	2	-----	2	(*)
423	141	104	48	13	11	25	1	9	11	22	2	11	5	-----	14	6
609	201	100	56	20	20	55	8	24	20	46	8	16	9	(*)	25	1
777	239	115	61	27	30	83	21	37	24	43	9	22	11	-----	46	9
1,021	288	139	70	44	66	115	90	22	32	56	20	30	11	(*)	57	1
1,216	257	149	91	76	68	146	94	49	42	85	28	27	13	-----	89	2
1,439	360	171	110	69	48	199	150	35	34	112	28	18	19	5	79	2
2,030	477	238	149	207	87	280	176	33	52	86	61	51	34	-----	96	3

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

ATLANTA, GA.

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average number of persons per family (4)	Total (5)	Food (6)	Hous- ing (7)	Household operation		Furn- ishings and equip- ment (10)	Cloth- ing (11)	Auto- mobile (12)	Other trans- porta- tion (13)	Per- sonal care (14)	Medi- cal care (15)	Recre- ation (16)	To- bacco (17)	Read- ing (18)	For- mal edu- cation (19)	Con- tribu- tions and per- sonal taxes (20)	Other item (21)	
	Eligi- ble (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)					Fuel, light, and refrig- eration (8)	Other (9)													
Percentage of total money expenditures																					
<i>Type I</i>																					
Under \$250.....	88	9	2.0	100.0	33.2	23.9	11.9	3.8	7.2	2.6	-----	2.1	2.1	8.9	0.4	2.6	0.9	-----	0.4	(*)	
\$250-\$499.....	422	34	2.0	100.0	33.4	24.6	11.3	3.1	2.6	5.9	0.2	2.1	2.6	5.2	.5	2.6	1.2	-----	3.3	1.4	
\$500-\$749.....	678	62	2.0	100.0	33.0	16.4	9.2	3.3	3.3	9.0	1.3	3.9	3.3	7.5	1.3	2.6	1.5	0.1	4.1	.2	
\$750-\$999.....	516	54	2.0	100.0	30.7	14.8	7.8	3.5	3.9	10.7	2.7	4.8	3.1	5.5	1.2	2.8	1.4	-----	5.9	1.2	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	212	26	2.0	100.0	26.2	13.6	6.8	4.3	6.5	11.3	8.8	2.2	3.1	5.5	2.0	2.9	1.1	(*)	5.6	.1	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	118	25	2.0	100.0	21.1	12.3	7.5	6.2	5.6	12.0	7.8	4.0	3.4	7.0	2.3	2.2	1.1	-----	7.3	.2	
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	44	15	2.0	100.0	25.0	11.9	7.7	4.8	3.3	13.8	10.4	2.4	2.4	7.8	2.0	1.3	1.3	.3	5.5	.1	
\$2,250 and over.....	28	11	2.0	100.0	23.5	11.7	7.3	10.2	4.3	13.8	8.7	1.6	2.6	4.2	3.0	2.5	1.7	-----	4.7	.2	
Average money expenditure in dollars																					
<i>Type II</i>																					
Under \$250.....	24	4	3.0	245	104	64	28	5	1	15	-----	1	6	9	1	4	3	(*)	4	-----	
\$250-\$499.....	122	21	3.0	410	166	103	42	11	3	29	(*)	5	11	18	7	5	6	1	4	(*)	
\$500-\$749.....	308	24	3.0	651	235	128	66	18	17	54	11	15	16	38	13	15	9	1	13	2	
\$750-\$999.....	164	16	3.0	817	230	145	73	30	45	80	40	27	25	48	20	14	10	3	27	(*)	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	56	14	3.0	933	297	111	79	33	46	126	33	40	27	48	16	18	13	4	41	1	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	22	11	3.0	1,193	347	125	92	48	61	154	71	31	38	82	30	14	21	13	58	8	
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	24	9	3.0	1,673	456	257	134	131	42	142	171	31	40	87	57	18	17	16	68	6	
\$2,250 and over.....	26	10	3.0	1,856	445	190	125	110	79	178	326	35	36	88	42	29	20	8	138	7	

				Percentage of total money expenditures																	
Type II				100.0	42.5	26.1	11.4	2.0	0.4	6.1		0.4	2.5	3.7	0.4	1.6	1.2	0.1	1.6		
Under \$250-----	24	4	3.0	100.0	40.5	25.2	10.3	2.7	.7	6.6	0.1	1.2	2.7	4.4	1.7	1.2	1.5	.2	1.0	(*)	
\$250-\$499-----	122	21	3.0	100.0	36.1	19.7	10.1	2.8	2.6	8.3	1.7	2.3	2.4	5.8	2.0	2.3	1.4	.2	2.0	(*)	
\$500-\$749-----	308	24	3.0	100.0	28.2	17.7	8.9	3.7	5.5	9.8	4.9	3.3	3.1	5.9	2.4	1.7	1.2	.4	3.3	(*)	
\$750-\$999-----	164	16	3.0	100.0	32.0	11.9	8.5	3.5	4.9	13.5	3.5	4.3	2.9	5.1	1.7	1.9	1.4	.4	4.4	.1	
\$1,000-\$1,249-----	56	14	3.0	100.0	29.0	10.5	7.7	4.0	5.1	12.9	5.9	2.6	3.2	6.9	2.5	1.2	1.8	1.1	4.9	.7	
\$1,250-\$1,499-----	22	11	3.0	100.0	27.2	15.4	8.0	7.8	2.5	8.5	10.2	1.9	2.4	5.1	3.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	4.1	.4	
\$1,500-\$2,249-----	24	9	3.0	100.0	24.0	10.2	6.7	5.9	4.3	9.6	17.6	1.9	1.9	4.7	2.3	1.6	1.1	.4	7.4	.4	
\$2,250 and over-----	26	10	3.0																		
Type III				Average money expenditure in dollars																	
Under \$250-----	6	2	4.0	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	4
\$250-\$499-----	80	13	4.0	430	152	94	42	10	9	35		10	14	21	16	8	6	2	7	13	(*)
\$500-\$749-----	162	18	4.0	636	229	124	69	20	28	48	2	25	17	30	11	11	8	1	42	(*)	
\$750-\$999-----	76	16	4.0	825	270	139	77	20	18	97	14	23	24	60	15	13	9	4	39	(*)	
\$1,000-\$1,249-----	40	16	4.0	1,047	362	180	78	24	48	125	33	25	24	78	20	22	10	9	26	9	
\$1,250-\$1,499-----	10	5	4.0	1,202	406	125	119	76	77	126	42	27	52	44	25	12	15	21	106	17	
\$1,500-\$2,249-----	14	6	4.0	1,730	452	172	92	112	89	223	205	36	37	76	45	21	23	24	16	(*)	
\$2,250 and over-----	4	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
Type III				Percentage of total money expenditures																	
Under \$250-----	6	2	4.0	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	0.9
\$250-\$499-----	80	13	4.0	100.0	35.3	21.9	9.8	2.3	2.1	8.1		2.3	3.3	4.9	3.7	1.9	1.4	0.5	1.6	2.0	
\$500-\$749-----	162	18	4.0	100.0	36.1	19.5	10.8	3.1	4.4	7.5	0.4	3.9	2.7	4.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	.2	2.0	(*)	
\$750-\$999-----	76	16	4.0	100.0	32.8	16.8	9.3	2.4	2.2	11.8	1.6	2.8	2.9	7.3	1.8	1.6	1.1	.5	5.1	(*)	
\$1,000-\$1,249-----	40	16	4.0	100.0	34.6	14.3	7.4	2.3	4.6	11.9	3.2	2.4	2.3	7.4	1.9	2.1	1.0	.9	3.7	(*)	
\$1,250-\$1,499-----	10	5	4.0	100.0	33.9	10.4	9.9	6.3	6.4	10.5	3.5	2.2	4.3	3.7	2.1	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.2	.7	
\$1,500-\$2,249-----	14	6	4.0	100.0	26.1	9.9	5.3	6.5	5.2	12.9	11.9	2.1	2.1	4.4	2.6	1.2	1.3	1.4	6.1	1.0	
\$2,250 and over-----	4	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)

*Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.
 †Averages and percentages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average number of persons per family (4)	Total (5)	Food (6)	Hous- ing (7)	Household operation		Furnish- ings and equip- ment (10)	Cloth- ing (11)	Auto- mobile (12)	Other trans- porta- tion (13)	Per- sonal care (14)	Medi- cal care (15)	Recre- ation (16)	To- bacco (17)	Read- ing (18)	Formal edu- cation (19)	Con- tribu- tions and per- sonal taxes (20)	Other items (21)	
	Eligi- ble (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)					Fuel, light, and refrig- eration (8)	Other (9)													
Average money expenditure in dollars																					
<i>Type IV</i>																					
Under \$250.....	40	5	3.6	286	110	99	27	8	2	6	-----	5	6	9	9	4	-----	(*)	1	(*)	
\$250-\$499.....	194	28	3.4	416	149	104	44	11	15	25	-----	8	11	20	6	11	4	2	5	1	
\$500-\$749.....	348	37	3.4	637	235	120	63	15	15	63	9	14	17	29	11	16	7	2	14	7	
\$750-\$999.....	390	37	3.4	817	236	135	71	24	40	99	19	41	23	62	14	20	10	5	17	1	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	210	23	3.5	984	285	155	85	27	35	123	19	50	32	53	29	30	13	8	39	1	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	130	19	3.5	1,177	339	136	87	54	60	158	43	58	40	58	37	30	11	18	45	3	
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	52	22	3.8	1,578	429	230	121	84	37	198	143	39	45	55	34	18	22	35	66	17	
\$2,250 and over.....	48	19	3.6	2,334	504	189	147	145	98	371	202	62	74	131	103	36	35	46	160	31	
Percentage of total money expenditures																					
<i>Type IV</i>																					
Under \$250.....	40	5	3.6	100.0	38.5	34.6	9.4	2.8	0.7	2.1	-----	1.7	2.1	3.1	3.1	1.4	-----	0.1	0.3	0.1	
\$250-\$499.....	194	28	3.4	100.0	35.9	25.1	10.6	2.6	3.6	6.0	-----	1.9	2.6	4.8	1.4	2.6	1.0	.5	1.2	.2	
\$500-\$749.....	348	37	3.4	100.0	36.9	18.8	9.9	2.4	2.4	9.9	1.4	2.2	2.7	4.5	1.7	2.5	1.1	.3	2.2	1.1	
\$750-\$999.....	390	37	3.4	100.0	29.0	16.6	8.7	2.9	4.9	12.1	2.3	5.0	2.8	7.6	1.7	2.4	1.2	.6	2.1	.1	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	210	23	3.5	100.0	29.0	15.8	8.6	2.7	3.6	12.5	1.9	5.1	3.3	5.4	2.9	3.0	1.3	.8	4.0	.1	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	130	19	3.5	100.0	28.8	11.6	7.4	4.6	5.1	13.4	3.7	4.9	3.4	4.9	3.1	2.6	.9	1.5	3.8	.3	
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	52	22	3.8	100.0	27.2	14.6	7.7	5.3	2.3	12.5	9.4	2.5	2.8	3.5	2.2	1.1	1.4	2.2	4.2	1.1	
\$2,250 and over.....	48	19	3.6	100.0	21.6	8.1	6.3	6.2	4.2	15.9	8.6	2.7	3.2	5.6	4.4	1.6	1.5	2.0	6.8	1.3	

			Average money expenditure in dollars																		
<i>Type V</i>			(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	
Under \$250.....	4	2	5.5																		
\$250-\$499.....	62	11	5.4	397	158	92	48	10	6	31	4	10	15	10	7	2	1	3	(*)		
\$500-\$749.....	138	21	5.6	615	229	114	55	12	19	50	2	24	18	35	17	17	7	4	11	1	
\$750-\$999.....	178	14	5.3	876	346	109	60	18	26	114	32	21	55	31	21	10	4	20		9	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	96	15	5.4	1,049	355	115	78	28	29	136	30	96	40	45	22	26	11	5	33		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	40	12	5.2	1,225	393	160	82	47	33	191	44	63	36	51	25	24	17	16	39	4	
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	34	15	5.5	1,633	504	169	117	68	22	254	27	65	47	119	49	18	19	38	57	63	
\$2,250 and over.....	24	11	5.5	2,364	599	206	153	165	50	356	221	26	65	125	101	18	36	120	121	2	
			Percentage of total money expenditures																		
			(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
Under \$250.....	4	2	5.5																		
\$250-\$499.....	62	11	5.4	100.0	39.8	23.2	12.1	2.5	1.5	7.8		1.0	2.5	3.8	2.5	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.8	(*)	
\$500-\$749.....	138	21	5.6	100.0	37.2	18.5	8.9	2.0	3.1	8.1	0.3	3.9	2.9	5.7	2.8	2.8	1.1	.7	1.8	0.2	
\$750-\$999.....	178	14	5.3	100.0	39.5	12.4	6.8	2.1	3.0	13.0		3.7	2.4	6.3	3.5	2.4	1.1	.5	2.3	1.0	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	96	15	5.4	100.0	33.8	11.0	7.4	2.7	2.8	13.0	2.8	9.2	3.8	4.3	2.1	2.5	1.0	.5	3.1		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	40	12	5.2	100.0	32.1	13.1	6.7	3.8	2.7	15.6	3.6	5.1	2.9	4.2	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.3	3.2	.3	
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	34	15	5.5	100.0	30.8	10.3	7.2	4.2	1.3	15.5	1.7	4.0	2.9	7.3	3.0	1.1	1.2	2.3	3.5	3.7	
\$2,250 and over.....	24	11	5.5	100.0	25.3	8.7	6.5	7.0	2.1	15.1	9.3	1.1	2.7	5.3	4.3	.8	1.5	5.1	5.1	.1	
			Average money expenditure in dollars																		
			(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
Under \$250.....	14	1	5.0																		
\$250-\$499.....	54	19	5.2	387	171	88	44	10	3	20	3	8	10	9	3	7	4	2	5	(*)	
\$500-\$749.....	170	21	5.1	667	265	119	67	15	17	64	3	19	19	29	14	14	8	4	9	1	
\$750-\$999.....	80	11	5.3	794	322	97	71	19	15	91	3	25	24	46	17	10	10	3	40	1	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	24	12	5.2	1,081	359	121	89	31	37	119	136	19	33	46	29	20	10	6	24	2	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	22	11	5.1	1,231	395	85	98	49	42	134	183	16	30	38	45	12	14	5	84	1	
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	2	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	
\$2,250 and over.....	6	3	5.3	1,708	604	152	142	74	110	219		53	48	109	46	25	22	8	95	1	

*Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.
†Averages and percentages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average number of persons per family (4)	Total (5)	Food (6)	Housing (7)	Household operation		Furnishings and equipment (10)	Clothing (11)	Automobile (12)	Other transportation (13)	Personal care (14)	Medical care (15)	Recreation (16)	Tobacco (17)	Reading (18)	Formal education (19)	Contributions and personal taxes (20)	Other items (21)	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)					Fuel, light, and refrigeration (8)	Other (9)													
Percentage of total money expenditures																					
				(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	
Type VI																					
Under \$250.....	14	1	5.0	100.0	44.1	22.7	11.4	2.6	0.8	5.2	0.8	2.1	2.6	2.3	0.8	1.8	1.0	0.5	1.3	(3)	
\$250-\$499.....	54	19	5.2	100.0	39.9	18.0	10.1	2.2	2.5	9.6	.4	2.8	2.8	4.3	2.1	2.1	1.2	.6	1.3	0.1	
\$500-\$749.....	170	21	5.1	100.0	40.6	12.2	8.9	2.4	1.9	11.5	.4	3.1	3.0	5.8	2.1	1.3	1.3	.4	5.0	.1	
\$750-\$999.....	80	11	5.3	100.0	33.2	11.2	8.2	2.9	3.4	11.0	12.6	1.8	3.0	4.3	2.7	1.8	.9	.6	2.2	.2	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	24	12	5.2	100.0	32.1	6.9	8.0	4.0	3.4	10.9	14.9	1.3	2.4	3.1	3.6	1.0	1.1	.4	6.8	.1	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	22	11	5.1	100.0	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	2	1	(†)	100.0	35.3	8.9	8.3	4.3	6.4	12.8	-----	3.1	2.8	6.4	2.7	1.5	1.3	.5	5.6	.1	
\$2,250 and over.....	6	3	5.3	100.0																.1	
Average money expenditure in dollars																					
				(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
Type VII																					
Under \$250.....	6	1	7.0	486	232	91	46	9	4	36	-----	13	15	13	4	12	4	2	5	-----	
\$250-\$499.....	46	8	7.4	641	282	120	60	22	4	42	-----	12	16	22	14	16	8	5	7	11	
\$500-\$749.....	122	11	7.3	853	307	114	80	30	21	119	31	24	25	33	15	10	7	20	16	1	
\$750-\$999.....	104	13	7.4	1,114	356	163	85	26	49	166	12	29	37	74	40	23	10	16	22	6	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	60	14	7.3	1,265	419	159	98	36	36	186	9	66	32	101	26	19	11	12	39	16	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	34	16	7.6	1,670	516	218	135	75	23	237	207	32	47	37	43	9	13	40	34	4	
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	12	5	7.3	2,572	752	244	142	114	69	450	127	93	78	101	67	27	23	175	88	2	
\$2,250 and over.....	16	8	7.3																		

Type VII	Percentage of total money expenditures																		
	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)		
Under \$250.....	6	1	7.0	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)		
\$250-\$499.....	46	8	7.4	100.0	47.7	18.7	9.5	1.9	0.8	7.4	-----	2.7	3.1	2.7	0.8	2.5	0.8		
\$500-\$749.....	122	11	7.3	100.0	44.0	18.7	9.4	3.4	.6	6.6	-----	1.9	2.5	3.4	2.2	2.5	1.2		
\$750-\$999.....	104	13	7.4	100.0	36.0	13.4	9.4	3.5	2.5	13.9	-----	3.6	2.8	2.9	3.9	1.8	1.2		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	60	14	7.3	100.0	32.1	14.6	7.6	2.3	4.4	15.0	-----	1.0	2.6	3.3	6.6	3.6	2.1		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	34	16	7.6	100.0	33.2	12.6	7.7	2.8	2.8	14.7	-----	.7	5.2	2.5	8.0	2.1	1.5		
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	12	5	7.3	100.0	30.9	13.1	8.1	4.5	1.4	14.2	-----	12.4	1.9	2.8	2.2	2.6	.5		
\$2,250 and over.....	16	8	7.3	100.0	29.2	9.5	5.5	4.4	2.7	17.5	-----	5.0	3.6	3.0	3.9	2.6	1.1		
																		(†)	

																			1.7
																			1.9
																			.1
																			.5
																			1.3
																			.2
																			.9
																			3.4
																			2.0
																			3.1
																			1.0
																			0.4
																			.8
																			1.1
																			1.0
																			1.0

*Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.
†Averages and percentages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all family food (4)	Average expenditure for food purchased			Percentage of expenditure for food		Average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay (10)	Average money expenditure per meal per food expenditure unit ¹ (11)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		All (5)	At home (6)	Away from home ¹ (7)	At home (8)	Away from home (9)		
<i>All families</i>										
Under \$250.....	182	24	\$132	\$101	\$101	-----	100.0	-----	\$31	\$0.033
\$250-\$499.....	980	134	197	154	151	\$3	98.1	1.9	43	.053
\$500-\$749.....	1,926	194	260	228	220	8	96.5	3.5	32	.071
\$750-\$999.....	1,508	161	311	260	249	11	95.8	4.2	51	.078
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	698	120	369	303	287	16	94.7	5.3	66	.087
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	376	99	378	331	298	33	90.0	10.0	47	.092
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	62	26	436	409	378	31	92.4	7.6	27	.099
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	64	25	435	414	379	35	91.6	8.4	21	.132
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	56	22	514	504	466	38	92.5	7.5	10	.129
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	60	24	514	504	474	30	94.0	6.0	10	.124
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	36	17	505	496	449	47	90.5	9.5	9	.132
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	26	9	568	563	531	32	94.3	5.7	5	.159
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	10	5	570	490	471	19	96.1	3.9	80	.165
\$4,000 and over....	20	9	761	704	575	129	81.7	18.3	57	.155
<i>Occupational group:</i>										
<i>Wage earner</i>										
Under \$250.....	182	24	132	101	101	-----	100.0	-----	31	.033
\$250-\$499.....	872	103	200	154	152	2	98.7	1.3	46	.054
\$500-\$749.....	1,742	123	261	228	220	8	96.5	3.5	32	.070
\$750-\$999.....	1,342	99	313	260	250	10	96.2	3.8	53	.077
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	590	73	375	301	285	16	94.7	5.3	74	.084
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	298	62	380	329	293	36	89.1	10.9	51	.088
<i>Clerical</i>										
\$250-\$499.....	10	5	201	196	187	9	95.4	4.6	5	.074
\$500-\$749.....	54	27	250	235	231	4	98.3	1.7	15	.077
\$750-\$999.....	44	22	270	265	254	11	95.8	4.2	5	.087
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	46	23	365	331	309	22	93.4	6.6	34	.093
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	24	12	339	319	297	22	93.1	6.9	20	.107
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	20	9	418	410	387	23	94.4	5.6	8	.117
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	22	9	462	460	435	25	94.6	5.4	2	.123
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	28	11	516	504	472	32	93.7	6.3	12	.116
\$2,250 and over....	66	28	558	546	495	51	90.7	9.3	12	.143
<i>Independent business and professional</i>										
\$250-\$499.....	82	21	164	152	150	2	98.7	1.3	12	.053
\$500-\$749.....	100	29	238	221	215	6	97.3	2.7	17	.074
\$750-\$999.....	90	24	323	277	249	28	89.9	10.1	46	.080
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	40	13	318	302	301	1	99.7	.3	16	.106
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	26	13	380	363	333	30	91.7	8.3	17	.113
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	20	7	451	428	396	32	92.5	7.5	23	.096
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	22	6	459	439	373	66	85.0	15.0	20	.163
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	10	4	547	541	503	38	93.0	7.0	6	.156
\$2,250 and over....	24	10	496	463	429	34	92.7	7.3	33	.140

See p. 188 for notes on this table.

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all family food (4)	Average expenditure for food purchased			Percentage of expenditure for food		Average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay (10)	Average money expenditure per meal per food expenditure unit (11)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		All (5)	At home (6)	Away from home (7)	At home (8)	Away from home (9)		
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>										
\$250-\$499.....	16	5	\$161	\$95	\$94	\$1	98.9	1.1	\$66	\$0.034
\$500-\$749.....	30	15	253	223	214	9	96.0	4.0	30	.076
\$750-\$999.....	32	16	298	245	229	16	93.5	6.5	53	.089
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	22	11	328	304	276	28	90.8	9.2	24	.111
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	28	12	396	345	325	20	94.2	5.8	51	.105
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	22	10	438	391	354	37	90.5	9.5	47	.085
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	20	10	382	339	325	14	95.9	4.1	43	.106
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	18	7	491	482	436	46	90.5	9.5	9	.135
\$2,250 and over.....	62	26	580	557	512	45	91.9	8.1	23	.133
<i>Family type:</i>										
<i>Type I</i>										
Under \$250.....	88	9	113	84	84	-----	100.0	-----	29	.039
\$250-\$499.....	422	34	179	141	139	2	98.6	1.4	38	.065
\$500-\$749.....	678	62	237	201	194	7	96.5	3.5	36	.091
\$750-\$999.....	516	54	274	239	226	13	94.6	5.4	35	.107
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	212	26	370	268	255	13	95.1	4.9	102	.119
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	118	25	319	257	228	29	88.7	11.3	62	.115
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	44	15	371	360	324	36	90.0	10.0	11	.164
\$2,250 and over.....	28	11	513	477	452	25	94.8	5.2	36	.200
<i>Type II</i>										
Under \$250.....	24	4	117	104	104	-----	100.0	-----	13	.082
\$250-\$499.....	122	21	199	166	164	2	98.8	1.2	33	.071
\$500-\$749.....	308	24	247	235	225	10	95.7	4.3	12	.076
\$750-\$999.....	164	16	296	230	218	12	94.8	5.2	66	.073
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	56	14	337	297	289	8	97.3	2.7	40	.096
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	22	11	393	347	309	36	89.0	11.0	46	.107
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	24	9	472	456	427	29	93.6	6.4	16	.143
\$2,250 and over.....	26	10	459	445	410	35	92.1	7.9	14	.143
<i>Type III</i>										
Under \$250.....	6	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499.....	80	13	200	152	148	4	97.4	2.6	48	.039
\$500-\$749.....	162	18	258	229	219	10	95.6	4.4	29	.058
\$750-\$999.....	76	16	291	270	263	7	97.4	2.6	21	.065
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	40	16	371	362	335	27	92.5	7.5	9	.087
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	10	5	413	406	324	82	79.8	20.2	7	.104
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	14	6	466	452	445	7	98.5	1.5	14	.113
\$2,250 and over.....	4	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
<i>Type IV</i>										
Under \$250.....	40	5	135	110	110	-----	100.0	-----	25	.027
\$250-\$499.....	194	28	201	149	145	4	97.3	2.7	52	.042
\$500-\$749.....	348	37	268	235	228	7	97.0	3.0	35	.064
\$750-\$999.....	390	37	308	236	225	11	95.3	4.7	72	.064
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	210	23	345	285	269	16	94.4	5.6	60	.075
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	130	19	376	339	298	46	86.4	13.6	37	.088
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	52	22	446	429	394	35	91.8	8.2	17	.107
\$2,250 and over.....	48	19	524	504	464	40	92.1	7.9	20	.136

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all family food (4)	Average expenditure for food purchased			Percentage of expenditure for food		Average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay (10)	Average money expenditure per meal per food expenditure unit (11)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		All (5)	At home (6)	Away from home (7)	At home (8)	Away from home (9)		
<i>Type V</i>										
Under \$250.....	4	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499.....	62	11	\$226	\$158	\$154	\$4	97.5	2.5	\$68	\$0.029
\$500-\$749.....	138	21	275	229	227	2	99.1	0.9	46	.039
\$750-\$999.....	178	14	380	346	337	9	97.4	2.6	34	.061
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	96	15	404	355	329	26	92.7	7.3	49	.062
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	40	12	435	393	368	25	93.6	6.4	42	.071
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	34	15	534	504	450	54	89.3	10.7	30	.086
\$2,250 and over.....	24	11	624	599	552	47	92.2	7.8	25	.101
<i>Type VI</i>										
Under \$250.....	14	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499.....	54	19	262	171	170	1	99.4	.6	31	.034
\$500-\$749.....	170	21	290	265	256	9	96.6	3.4	25	.054
\$750-\$999.....	80	11	356	322	305	17	94.7	5.3	34	.062
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	24	12	398	359	341	18	95.0	5.0	39	.073
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	22	11	416	395	389	6	98.5	1.5	21	.080
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	2	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$2,250 and over.....	6	3	608	604	600	4	99.3	0.7	4	.110
<i>Type VII</i>										
Under \$250.....	6	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499.....	46	8	284	232	232	-----	100.0	-----	52	.032
\$500-\$749.....	122	11	327	282	273	9	96.8	3.2	45	.039
\$750-\$999.....	104	13	398	307	300	7	97.7	2.3	91	.041
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	60	14	417	356	345	11	96.9	3.1	61	.047
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	34	16	488	419	403	16	96.2	3.8	69	.053
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	12	5	572	516	502	14	97.3	2.7	56	.073
\$2,250 and over.....	16	8	756	752	610	142	81.1	18.9	4	.097

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

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all housing plus fuel, light, and refrigeration (4)	Average expense for fuel, light, and refrigeration (5)	Average value of all housing (6)	Average value of housing secured ¹						Percentage of housing value secured without money expenditure ² (13)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)				With money expenditure			Without money expenditure			
						All housing (7)	Family home ² (8)	Other housing ³ (9)	Total (10)	Owned home ⁴ (11)	Rent as pay or gift (12)	
<i>All families</i>												
Under \$250.....	182	24	\$138	\$32	\$92	\$78	\$78	-----	\$14	\$12	\$2	16.1
\$250-\$499.....	980	134	163	46	113	101	101	(*)	12	10	2	10.6
\$500-\$749.....	1,926	194	187	61	125	114	114	(*)	11	10	1	8.8
\$750-\$999.....	1,508	161	221	67	152	123	123	(*)	29	27	2	19.1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	698	120	274	79	192	140	140	(*)	52	47	5	27.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	376	99	305	91	212	141	140	\$1	71	69	2	33.5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	62	26	350	108	240	151	150	1	89	74	15	37.1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	64	25	401	121	278	253	252	1	25	11	14	9.0
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	56	22	445	125	319	201	200	1	118	107	11	37.0
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	60	24	464	134	330	203	200	3	127	127	-----	38.5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	36	17	464	125	337	171	167	4	166	126	40	49.3
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	26	9	484	169	313	204	195	9	109	109	-----	34.8
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	10	5	470	134	332	271	271	-----	61	61	-----	18.4
\$4,000 and over.....	20	9	667	178	486	229	219	10	257	257	-----	52.9
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>												
Under \$250.....	182	24	138	32	92	78	78	-----	14	12	2	16.1
\$250-\$499.....	872	103	163	46	113	101	101	(*)	12	10	2	10.6
\$500-\$749.....	1,742	123	188	62	125	116	116	-----	9	8	1	7.2
\$750-\$999.....	1,342	99	216	67	147	121	121	-----	26	25	1	17.7
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	590	73	270	77	190	143	143	-----	47	42	5	24.7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	298	62	292	88	202	141	139	2	61	61	(*)	30.2
<i>Clerical</i>												
\$250-\$499.....	10	5	136	44	92	137	137	-----	-45	-49	4	-48.9
\$500-\$749.....	54	27	181	56	121	108	108	-----	13	10	3	10.7
\$750-\$999.....	44	22	272	76	194	139	139	-----	55	55	-----	28.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	46	23	310	87	223	158	158	-----	65	65	-----	29.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	24	12	335	96	237	131	131	-----	106	106	-----	44.7
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	20	9	319	106	209	146	145	1	63	63	-----	30.1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	22	9	420	125	292	357	356	1	-65	-65	-----	-22.3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	28	11	377	118	259	198	198	-----	61	61	-----	23.6
\$2,250 and over.....	66	28	446	136	308	201	199	2	107	107	-----	34.7
<i>Independent business and professional</i>												
\$250-\$499.....	82	21	167	47	117	105	105	-----	12	12	-----	10.3
\$500-\$749.....	100	29	189	60	128	95	95	-----	33	31	2	25.8
\$750-\$999.....	90	24	247	70	169	123	123	(*)	46	46	-----	27.2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	40	13	293	97	192	104	104	-----	88	88	-----	45.8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	26	13	356	95	258	125	122	3	133	133	-----	51.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	20	7	362	94	267	137	137	(*)	130	130	-----	48.7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	22	6	345	102	241	180	180	-----	61	61	-----	25.3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	10	4	555	141	409	162	162	-----	247	247	-----	60.4
\$2,250 and over.....	24	10	580	146	430	227	217	10	203	203	-----	47.2

See p. 188 for notes on this table.

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

ATLANTA, GA.

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all housing plus fuel, light, and refrigeration (4)	Average expense for fuel, light, and refrigeration (5)	Average value of all housing (6)	Average value of housing secured						Percentage of housing value secured without money expenditure (13)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)				With money expenditure			Without money expenditure			
						All housing (7)	Family home (8)	Other housing (9)	Total (10)	Owned home (11)	Rent as pay or gift (12)	
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>												
\$250-\$499	16	5	\$181	\$30	\$137	\$55	\$55	-----	\$82	\$73	\$9	59.9
\$500-\$749	30	15	232	61	169	104	102	\$2	65	56	9	38.5
\$750-\$999	32	16	285	65	213	163	163	(*)	50	16	34	23.5
\$1,000-\$1,249	22	11	288	79	206	109	106	3	97	69	28	47.1
\$1,250-\$1,499	28	12	354	105	246	159	159	(*)	87	65	22	35.1
\$1,500-\$1,749	22	10	370	123	246	168	165	3	78	34	44	31.7
\$1,750-\$1,999	20	10	441	137	304	219	217	2	85	41	44	28.0
\$2,000-\$2,249	18	7	488	125	362	228	225	3	134	101	33	37.0
\$2,250 and over	62	26	513	150	362	197	192	5	165	142	23	45.6
<i>Family type:</i>												
<i>Type I</i>												
Under \$250	88	9	126	33	78	54	54	-----	24	24	-----	30.8
\$250-\$499	422	34	169	48	119	104	103	1	15	15	(*)	12.6
\$500-\$749	678	62	176	56	118	100	100	-----	18	14	4	15.3
\$750-\$999	516	54	220	61	157	115	115	(*)	42	39	3	28.7
\$1,000-\$1,249	212	26	284	70	191	139	139	(*)	52	36	16	27.2
\$1,250-\$1,499	118	25	305	91	213	149	144	5	64	64	-----	30.0
\$1,500-\$2,249	44	15	339	110	228	171	170	1	57	49	8	25.0
\$2,250 and over	28	11	491	149	341	238	238	-----	103	103	-----	30.2
<i>Type II</i>												
Under \$250	24	4	106	28	71	64	64	-----	7	-----	7	9.9
\$250-\$499	122	21	154	42	107	103	103	-----	4	3	1	3.7
\$500-\$749	308	24	196	66	130	128	128	(*)	2	1	1	1.6
\$750-\$999	164	16	226	73	153	145	145	(*)	8	8	-----	5.2
\$1,000-\$1,249	56	14	278	79	197	111	111	-----	86	86	-----	43.7
\$1,250-\$1,499	22	11	299	92	203	125	125	-----	78	78	-----	38.4
\$1,500-\$2,249	24	9	469	134	332	257	257	-----	75	75	-----	22.6
\$2,250 and over	26	10	457	125	330	190	183	7	140	140	-----	42.4
<i>Type III</i>												
Under \$250	6	2	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
\$250-\$499	80	13	146	42	101	94	94	-----	5	5	-----	6.9
\$500-\$749	162	18	200	69	129	124	124	-----	1	1	-----	3.9
\$750-\$999	76	16	219	77	140	139	139	-----	1	1	-----	.7
\$1,000-\$1,249	40	16	252	78	172	150	150	-----	22	22	-----	12.8
\$1,250-\$1,499	10	5	386	119	262	125	124	1	137	137	-----	52.3
\$1,500-\$2,249	14	6	362	92	270	172	168	4	98	55	43	36.3
\$2,250 and over	4	2	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
<i>Type IV</i>												
Under \$250	40	5	148	27	107	99	99	-----	8	-----	8	7.5
\$250-\$499	194	28	163	44	116	104	104	-----	12	12	-----	10.3
\$500-\$749	348	37	197	63	133	120	120	-----	13	13	-----	9.8
\$750-\$999	390	37	242	71	167	135	135	(*)	32	31	1	19.2
\$1,000-\$1,249	210	23	308	85	220	155	155	-----	65	64	1	29.5
\$1,250-\$1,499	130	19	301	87	214	136	136	-----	78	78	-----	36.4
\$1,500-\$2,249	52	22	435	121	312	230	229	1	82	79	3	26.3
\$2,250 and over	48	19	478	147	329	189	186	3	140	140	-----	42.6

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

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

ATLANTA, GA.

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all housing plus fuel, light, and refrigeration (4)	Average ex-pense for fuel, light, and refrig-eration (5)	Aver- age value of all hous- ing (6)	Average value of housing secured						Per- centage of hous- ing value secured without money ex-pen- diture (13)
	Eli- gible (2)	Re- port- ing ex- pend- itures (3)				With money ex- penditure			Without money expenditure			
						All hous- ing (7)	Fam- ily home (8)	Other hous- ing (9)	Total (10)	Owned home (11)	Rent as pay or gift (12)	
<i>Type V</i>												
Under \$250.....	4	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499.....	62	11	167	\$48	\$106	\$92	-----	\$14	\$7	\$7	-----	13.2
\$500-\$749.....	138	21	178	55	122	114	-----	8	8	-----	-----	6.6
\$750-\$999.....	178	14	187	60	125	109	-----	16	16	-----	-----	12.8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	96	15	233	78	154	115	-----	39	39	-----	-----	25.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	40	12	291	82	204	160	\$2	44	44	-----	-----	21.6
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	34	15	368	116	250	169	2	81	60	21	-----	32.4
\$2,250 and over.....	24	11	590	153	434	206	9	228	198	30	-----	52.5
<i>Type VI</i>												
Under \$250.....	14	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499.....	54	19	150	44	100	88	-----	12	6	6	-----	12.0
\$500-\$749.....	170	21	187	67	119	119	-----	(*)	(*)	-----	-----	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	80	11	210	71	134	97	-----	37	37	-----	-----	27.6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	24	12	288	89	198	121	-----	72	72	-----	-----	37.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	22	11	299	98	199	85	-----	114	84	30	-----	57.3
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	2	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	-----	(†)
\$2,250 and over.....	6	3	502	142	360	152	-----	208	208	-----	-----	57.8
<i>Type VII</i>												
Under \$250.....	6	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499.....	46	8	166	46	113	91	-----	22	20	2	-----	19.5
\$500-\$749.....	122	11	203	60	141	120	-----	21	21	-----	-----	14.9
\$750-\$999.....	104	13	222	80	139	114	-----	25	21	4	-----	18.0
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	60	14	259	85	171	163	-----	8	8	-----	-----	4.7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	34	16	309	98	207	159	-----	48	48	-----	-----	23.2
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	12	5	435	135	300	218	-----	82	32	50	-----	27.3
\$2,250 and over.....	16	8	468	142	325	244	-----	81	81	-----	-----	24.9

* Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.
† Averages and percentages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ATLANTA, GA.

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of families ¹		Average expense for family home		Percentage of renters having specified facilities included in rent ¹							Percentage with none of these facilities included in rent (15)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Owning (4)	Renting (5)	Home owners (6)	Renters (7)	Heat (8)	Furnishings (9)	Garage (10)	Light (11)	Water (12)	Mechanical refrigerator (13)	Refrigeration (14)	
<i>All families</i>														
Under \$250	182	24	11	82	\$18	\$84								5
\$250-\$499	980	134	12	85	54	109	1	2	6	1	94			5
\$500-\$749	1,926	194	10	89	52	122	1			2	86			12
\$750-\$999	1,508	161	22	75	86	136	2	(*)	8	(*)	85		(*)	14
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,698	120	32	64	98	170	4	(*)	2	4	68			22
\$1,250-\$1,499	376	99	55	44	105	180	1				54			46
\$1,500-\$1,749	62	26	54	37	120	200			18		45			55
\$1,750-\$1,999	64	25	66	28	272	211			33		67			
\$2,000-\$2,249	56	22	68	25	163	312	20	30	40	20	40			60
\$2,250-\$2,499	60	24	82	15	182	268			33		33			67
\$2,500-\$2,999	36	17	70	18	169	252								100
\$3,000-\$3,499	26	9	85	15	175	270					50			50
\$3,500-\$3,999	10	5	80	20	268	282					100			
\$4,000 and over	20	9	90	10	189	480								100
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>														
Under \$249	182	24	11	82	18	84								5
\$250-\$499	872	103	10	87	45	109	1	2	6	1	94			5
\$500-\$749	1,742	123	8	91	53	122	1		8	2	87			12
\$750-\$999	1,342	99	20	78	72	136	2		3		85			14
\$1,000-\$1,249	590	73	30	67	102	167	4		(*)	4	78			21
\$1,250-\$1,499	298	62	50	49	94	180			5		51			49
<i>Clerical</i>														
\$250-\$499	10	5		80		82					100			
\$500-\$749	54	27	15	82	104	114					79			21
\$750-\$999	44	22	32	68	92	162					93			7
\$1,000-\$1,249	46	23	48	52	131	182			8		75			17
\$1,250-\$1,499	24	12	83	17	126	158					100			
\$1,500-\$1,749	20	9	66	34	103	230								100
\$1,750-\$1,999	22	9	82	9	373	240					100			
\$2,000-\$2,249	28	11	64	29	155	280								100
\$2,250 and over	66	28	91	6	200	198								100
<i>Independent business and professional</i>														
\$250-\$499	82	21	28	72	90	114				8	92			8
\$500-\$749	100	29	28	71	35	125	3		15		74			15
\$750-\$999	90	24	47	50	110	119					81			19
\$1,000-\$1,249	40	13	57	43	50	172			11		44			56
\$1,250-\$1,499	26	13	62	38	83	187	20				80			40
\$1,500-\$1,749	20	7	60	30	102	134			33		100			
\$1,750-\$1,999	22	6	54	46	136	199			40		80			
\$2,000-\$2,249	10	4	100		161									
\$2,250 and over	24	10	100		203									

See p. 189 for notes on this table.

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

ATLANTA, GA.

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of families		Average expense for family home		Percentage of renters having specified facilities included in rent							Percentage with none of these facilities included in rent (15)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Owning (4)	Renting (5)	Home owners (6)	Renters (7)	Heat (8)	Furnishings (9)	Garage (10)	Light (11)	Water (12)	Mechanical refrigerator (13)	Refrigeration (14)	
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>														
\$250-\$499	16	5	38	50	\$24	\$92					100			
\$500-\$749	30	15	27	60	75	119					69			31
\$750-\$999	32	16	56	25	218	159	12	17	29	29	84		17	16
\$1,000-\$1,249	22	11	36	45	40	217		12	42	12	88			12
\$1,250-\$1,499	28	12	79	14	185	165					100			
\$1,500-\$1,749	22	10	36	45	176	222			20		40			60
\$1,750-\$1,999	20	10	60	30	252	220			33		67			
\$2,000-\$2,249	18	7	56	33	175	360	50	75	100	50	100			
\$2,250 and over	62	26	62	32	154	308			12		38			62
<i>Family type:</i>														
<i>Type I</i>														
Under \$250	88	9	22	78	18	65					100			
\$250-\$499	422	34	20	79	61	114			10	1	94			6
\$500-\$749	678	62	15	83	42	114	3		3	5	88			10
\$750-\$999	516	54	22	74	80	131	4		4	(*)	87			13
\$1,000-\$1,249	212	26	31	60	126	168	12	1	4	13	55			44
\$1,250-\$1,499	118	25	40	60	81	179	4		14		58			42
\$1,500-\$2,249	44	15	77	18	175	113					100			
\$2,250 and over	28	11	86	14	229	165					50			50
<i>Type II</i>														
Under \$250	24	4		75		76					100			
\$250-\$499	122	21	2	98	22	104		7	7		93			7
\$500-\$749	308	24	1	98	50	130	1				84			16
\$750-\$999	164	16	20	80	123	150			11		100			
\$1,000-\$1,249	56	14	45	55	53	158					100			
\$1,250-\$1,499	22	11	73	27	128	118					100			
\$1,500-\$2,249	24	9	50	50	202	282		20	60		60			20
\$2,250 and over	26	10	92	8	161	252								100
<i>Type III</i>														
Under \$250	6	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499	80	13		92		100	8	8		8	84			16
\$500-\$749	162	18	4	96	23	128			1		100			
\$750-\$999	76	16		88		139			8		77			15
\$1,000-\$1,249	40	16	38	62	150	151			10		90			
\$1,250-\$1,499	10	5	100		124									
\$1,500-\$2,249	14	6	43	28	108	300	50	25	50	50	100			
\$2,250 and over	4	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
<i>Type IV</i>														
Under \$250	40	5		80		94					80			20
\$250-\$499	194	28	8	92	45	110			4		96			
\$500-\$749	358	37	15	85	88	126			11		91			7
\$750-\$999	390	37	29	70	102	152		(*)	14	(*)	86		(*)	14
\$1,000-\$1,249	210	23	36	63	91	198			2		89			11
\$1,250-\$1,499	130	19	72	28	118	186					38			62
\$1,500-\$2,249	52	22	87	13	234	217			33		33			67
\$2,250 and over	48	19	74	26	167	238					20			80

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

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

ATLANTA, GA.

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of families		Average expense for family home		Percentage of renters having specified facilities included in rent							Percentage with none of these facilities included in rent (15)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Owning (4)	Renting (5)	Home owners (6)	Renters (7)	Heat (8)	Furnishings (9)	Garage (10)	Light (11)	Water (12)	Mechanical refrigerator (13)	Refrigeration (14)	
<i>Type V</i>														
Under \$250.....	4	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499.....	62	11	9	81	\$19	\$112					100			
\$500-\$749.....	138	21	6	94	35	119			8		80			12
\$750-\$999.....	178	14	15	85	51	117					74			26
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	96	15	29	71	54	139					86			14
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	40	12	30	70	96	184					64			36
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	34	15	35	47	91	212			29		14			57
\$2,250 and over.....	24	11	79	12	191	360			100		100			
<i>Type VI</i>														
Under \$250.....	14	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499.....	54	19	5	86	14	101					94			6
\$500-\$749.....	170	21		99		119					88			12
\$750-\$999.....	80	11	32	68	78	105					100			
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	24	12	42	58	82	149					71			29
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	22	11	54	27	76	134					75			25
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	2	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$2,250 and over.....	6	3	100		152									
<i>Type VII</i>														
Under \$250.....	6	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499.....	46	8	12	75	25	104					100			
\$500-\$749.....	122	11	14	86	60	130					50			50
\$750-\$999.....	104	13	26	72	80	129			13		62			25
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	60	14	9	83	8	171			4		79			21
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	34	16	53	47	134	198					50			50
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	12	5	17	67	108	280					33			67
\$2,250 and over.....	16	8	75	12	204	300								100

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

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for household operation				Percentage of total household operation expenditure			
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Fuel, light, and refrigeration ¹ (5)	Paid household help		Other items ² (8)	Fuel, light, and refrigeration ¹ (9)	Paid household help (10)	Other items (11)
					Average amount (6)	Percentage of families having (7)				
<i>All families</i>										
Under \$250.....	182	24	\$40	\$32			\$8	80.0		20.0
\$250-\$499.....	980	134	57	46	(*)		11	80.7	(*)	19.3
\$500-\$749.....	1,926	194	79	61	(*)		18	77.2	(*)	22.8
\$750-\$999.....	1,508	161	92	67	(*)		25	72.8	(*)	27.2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	698	120	112	79	\$1		32	70.5	0.9	28.6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	376	99	149	91	1	3	57	61.1	.7	38.2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	62	26	187	108	12	13	67	57.8	6.4	35.8
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	64	25	198	121	6	9	71	61.1	3.0	35.9
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	56	22	225	125	17	27	83	55.6	7.5	36.9
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	60	24	228	134	9	17	85	58.8	4.1	37.1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	36	17	244	125	18	24	101	51.2	7.4	41.4
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	26	9	323	169	79	46	135	44.1	20.6	35.3
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	10	5	318	134	68	40	116	42.1	21.4	36.5
\$4,000 and over.....	20	9	433	178	99	60	156	41.1	22.9	36.0
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>										
Under \$250.....	182	24	40	32			8	80.0		20.0
\$250-\$499.....	872	103	57	46	(*)	1	11	80.7	(*)	19.3
\$500-\$749.....	1,742	123	79	62	(*)	4	17	78.5	(*)	21.5
\$750-\$999.....	1,342	99	91	67	(*)	1	24	73.6	(*)	26.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	590	73	107	77	(*)	3	30	72.0	(*)	28.0
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	298	62	143	88	1	3	54	61.5	.7	37.8
<i>Clerical</i>										
\$250-\$499.....	10	5	59	44			15	74.6		25.4
\$500-\$749.....	54	27	79	56	3	11	20	70.9	3.8	25.3
\$750-\$999.....	44	22	101	76	1	9	24	75.2	1.0	23.8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	46	23	124	87	2	4	35	70.2	1.6	28.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	24	12	155	96			59	61.9		38.1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	20	9	162	106			56	65.4		34.6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	22	9	206	125	13	18	68	60.7	6.3	33.0
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	28	11	199	118	8	18	73	59.3	4.0	36.7
\$2,250 and over.....	66	28	258	136	33	18	89	52.7	12.8	34.5
<i>Independent business and professional</i>										
\$250-\$499.....	82	21	61	47			14	77.0		23.0
\$500-\$749.....	100	29	82	60			22	73.2		26.8
\$750-\$999.....	90	24	106	70			36	66.0		34.0
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	40	13	147	97			50	66.0		34.0
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	26	13	153	95	2	8	61	60.1	1.3	38.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	20	7	189	94	23	20	72	49.7	12.2	38.1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	22	6	168	102			66	60.7		39.3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	10	4	259	141	10	40	108	54.4	3.9	41.7
\$2,250 and over.....	24	10	327	146	66	33	115	44.6	20.2	35.2

See p. 189 for notes on this table.

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class	Number of families		Average money expenditure for household operation					Percentage of total household operation expenditure		
	Eligible	Reporting expenditures	Total	Fuel, light, and refrigeration	Paid household help		Other items	Fuel, light, and refrigeration	Paid household help	Other items
					Average amount	Percentage of families having				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>										
\$250-\$499	16	5	\$44	\$30			\$14	68.2		31.8
\$500-\$749	30	15	80	61			19	76.2		23.8
\$750-\$999	32	16	101	65	\$1	6	35	64.4	1.0	34.6
\$1,000-\$1,249	22	11	132	79			53	59.8		40.2
\$1,250-\$1,499	28	12	191	105	3	7	83	55.0	1.6	43.4
\$1,500-\$1,749	22	10	207	123	13	18	71	59.4	6.3	34.3
\$1,750-\$1,999	20	10	221	137	5	10	79	62.0	2.3	35.7
\$2,000-\$2,249	18	7	246	125	29	33	92	50.8	11.8	37.4
\$2,250 and over	62	26	312	150	36	43	126	48.1	11.5	40.4
<i>Family type: Type I</i>										
Under \$250	88	9	43	33			10	76.7		23.3
\$250-\$499	422	34	61	48			13	78.7		21.3
\$500-\$749	678	62	76	56	1	7	19	73.7	1.3	25.0
\$750-\$999	516	54	88	61	(*)	1	27	69.3	(*)	30.7
\$1,000-\$1,249	212	26	114	70	(*)	1	44	61.4	(*)	38.6
\$1,250-\$1,499	118	25	167	91	1	2	75	54.5	.6	44.9
\$1,500-\$2,249	44	15	179	110	6	9	63	61.5	3.3	35.2
\$2,250 and over	28	11	356	149	82	43	125	41.9	23.0	35.1
<i>Type II</i>										
Under \$250	24	4	33	28			5	84.8		15.2
\$250-\$499	122	21	53	42			11	79.2		20.8
\$500-\$749	308	24	84	66	(*)	7	18	78.6	(*)	21.4
\$750-\$999	164	16	103	73			30	70.9		29.1
\$1,000-\$1,249	56	14	112	79	2	9	31	70.5	1.8	27.7
\$1,250-\$1,499	22	11	140	92			48	65.7		34.3
\$1,500-\$2,249	24	9	265	134	39	50	92	50.6	14.7	34.7
\$2,250 and over	26	10	235	125	20	15	90	53.2	8.5	38.3
<i>Type III</i>										
Under \$250	6	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499	80	13	52	42			10	80.8		19.2
\$500-\$749	162	18	89	69	(*)	1	20	77.5	(*)	22.5
\$750-\$999	76	16	97	77	(*)	2	20	79.4	(*)	20.6
\$1,000-\$1,249	40	16	102	78			24	76.5		23.5
\$1,250-\$1,499	10	5	195	119			76	61.0		39.0
\$1,500-\$2,249	14	6	204	92	52	64	60	45.1	25.5	29.4
\$2,250 and over	4	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
<i>Type IV</i>										
Under \$250	40	5	35	27			8	77.1		22.9
\$250-\$499	194	28	55	44	(*)	4	11	80.0	(*)	20.0
\$500-\$749	348	37	78	63			15	80.8		19.2
\$750-\$999	390	37	95	71	1	5	23	74.7	1.1	24.2
\$1,000-\$1,249	210	23	112	85	1	6	26	75.9	.9	23.2
\$1,250-\$2,499	130	19	141	87			54	61.7		38.3
\$1,500-\$2,249	52	22	205	121	2	4	82	59.0	1.0	40.0
\$2,250 and over	48	19	292	147	36	39	109	50.3	12.3	37.4

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

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for household operation					Percentage of total household operation expenditure		
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Fuel, light, and refrigeration (5)	Paid household help		Other items (8)	Fuel, light, and refrigeration (9)	Paid household help (10)	Other items (11)
					Average amount (6)	Percentage of families having (7)				
<i>Type V</i>										
Under \$250.....	4	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499.....	62	11	\$58	\$48	-----	-----	\$10	82.8	-----	17.2
\$500-\$749.....	138	21	67	55	-----	-----	12	82.1	-----	17.9
\$750-\$999.....	178	14	78	60	-----	-----	18	76.9	-----	23.1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	96	15	106	78	-----	-----	28	73.6	-----	26.4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	40	12	129	82	\$9	15	38	63.6	7.0	29.4
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	34	15	185	117	-----	-----	68	63.2	-----	36.8
\$2,250 and over.....	24	11	318	153	48	33	117	48.1	15.1	36.8
<i>Type VI</i>										
Under \$250.....	14	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499.....	54	19	54	44	-----	-----	10	81.5	-----	18.5
\$500-\$749.....	170	21	82	67	-----	-----	15	81.7	-----	18.3
\$750-\$999.....	80	11	90	71	-----	-----	19	78.9	-----	21.1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	24	12	120	89	1	8	30	74.2	.8	25.0
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	22	11	147	98	-----	-----	49	66.7	-----	33.3
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	2	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$2,250 and over.....	6	3	216	142	-----	-----	74	65.7	-----	34.3
<i>Type VII</i>										
Under \$250.....	6	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499.....	46	8	55	46	-----	-----	9	83.6	-----	16.4
\$500-\$749.....	122	11	82	60	-----	-----	22	73.2	-----	26.8
\$750-\$999.....	104	13	110	80	-----	-----	30	72.7	-----	27.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	60	14	111	85	-----	-----	26	76.6	-----	23.4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	34	16	134	98	3	12	33	73.2	2.2	24.6
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	12	5	210	135	-----	-----	75	64.3	-----	35.7
\$2,250 and over.....	16	8	266	142	13	13	101	55.5	5.1	39.4

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

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and in- come class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for clothing ¹				Percentage of total family clothing expenditure		
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	All family mem- bers (4)	Hus- band (5)	Wife (6)	Other family mem- bers (7)	Hus- band (8)	Wife (9)	Other family mem- bers (10)
<i>All families</i>									
Under \$250.....	182	24	\$10	\$2	\$4	\$4	20.0	40.0	40.0
\$250-\$499.....	980	134	27	10	10	7	37.0	37.0	26.0
\$500-\$749.....	1,926	194	55	19	21	15	34.5	38.2	27.3
\$750-\$999.....	1,508	161	94	30	35	29	31.9	37.2	30.9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	698	120	126	35	42	49	27.8	33.3	38.9
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	376	99	158	49	56	53	31.0	35.4	33.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	62	26	199	58	61	80	29.1	30.7	40.2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	64	25	217	70	85	62	32.3	39.2	28.5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	56	22	201	60	61	80	29.9	30.3	39.8
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	60	24	220	58	72	90	26.4	32.7	40.9
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	36	17	290	75	88	127	25.9	30.3	43.8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	26	9	364	96	139	129	26.4	38.2	35.4
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	10	5	429	125	199	105	29.1	46.4	24.5
\$4,000 and over.....	20	9	555	129	153	273	23.2	27.6	49.2
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>									
Under \$250.....	182	24	10	2	4	4	20.0	40.0	40.0
\$250-\$499.....	872	103	28	10	10	8	35.7	35.7	28.6
\$500-\$749.....	1,742	123	56	19	21	16	33.9	37.5	28.6
\$750-\$999.....	1,342	99	94	30	35	29	31.9	37.2	30.9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	590	73	132	36	41	55	27.3	31.1	41.6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	298	62	163	50	57	56	30.7	35.0	34.3
<i>Clerical</i>									
\$250-\$499.....	10	5	23	8	11	4	34.8	47.8	17.4
\$500-\$749.....	54	27	66	28	24	14	42.4	36.4	21.2
\$750-\$999.....	44	22	88	29	34	25	33.0	38.6	28.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	46	23	102	26	40	36	25.5	39.2	35.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	24	12	172	59	75	38	34.3	43.6	22.1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	20	9	181	46	60	75	25.4	33.1	41.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	22	9	227	88	75	64	38.8	33.0	28.2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	28	11	249	65	74	110	26.1	29.7	44.2
\$2,250 and over.....	66	28	282	71	94	117	25.2	33.3	41.5
<i>Independent business and professional</i>									
\$250-\$499.....	82	21	21	8	8	5	38.1	38.1	23.8
\$500-\$749.....	100	29	47	16	18	13	34.0	38.3	27.7
\$750-\$999.....	90	24	99	32	33	34	32.3	33.3	34.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	40	13	81	18	44	19	22.2	54.3	23.5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	26	13	123	36	25	62	29.3	20.3	50.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	20	7	188	50	71	67	26.6	37.8	35.6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	22	6	240	69	110	61	28.8	45.8	25.4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	10	4	123	45	32	46	36.6	26.0	37.4
\$2,250 and over.....	24	10	295	83	98	114	28.1	33.2	38.7

See p. 189 for notes on this table.

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for clothing				Percentage of total fam- ily clothing expenditure		
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	All family mem- bers (4)	Hus- band (5)	Wife (6)	Other family mem- bers (7)	Hus- band (8)	Wife (9)	Other family mem- bers (10)
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>									
\$250-\$499.....	16	5	\$19	\$10	\$4	\$5	52.6	21.1	26.3
\$500-\$749.....	30	15	51	17	19	15	33.3	37.3	29.4
\$750-\$999.....	32	16	91	27	40	24	29.7	44.0	26.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	22	11	127	55	49	23	43.3	38.6	18.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	28	12	127	51	48	28	40.2	37.8	22.0
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	22	10	225	77	53	95	34.2	23.6	42.2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	20	10	181	52	68	61	28.7	37.6	33.7
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	18	7	171	58	57	56	33.9	33.3	32.8
\$2,250 and over.....	62	26	368	94	122	152	25.5	33.2	41.3
<i>Family type: Type I¹</i>									
Under \$250.....	88	9	7	2	5	-----	28.6	71.4	-----
\$250-\$499.....	422	34	25	12	13	-----	48.0	52.0	-----
\$500-\$749.....	678	62	55	26	28	1	47.3	50.9	1.8
\$750-\$999.....	516	54	83	35	46	2	42.2	55.4	2.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	212	26	115	44	60	11	38.3	52.2	9.5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	118	25	146	64	82	-----	43.8	56.2	-----
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	44	15	199	91	106	2	45.7	53.3	1.0
\$2,250 and over.....	28	11	280	116	164	-----	41.4	58.6	-----
<i>Type II</i>									
Under \$250.....	24	4	15	4	6	5	26.7	40.0	33.3
\$250-\$499.....	122	21	25	11	9	8	40.7	33.3	26.0
\$500-\$749.....	308	24	54	19	21	14	35.2	38.9	25.9
\$750-\$999.....	164	16	80	30	29	21	37.5	36.3	26.2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	56	14	126	39	52	35	31.0	41.3	27.7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	22	11	154	41	64	49	26.6	41.6	31.8
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	24	9	142	50	62	30	35.2	43.7	21.1
\$2,250 and over.....	26	10	178	64	73	41	36.0	41.0	23.0
<i>Type III</i>									
Under \$250.....	6	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499.....	80	13	35	12	10	13	34.3	28.6	37.1
\$500-\$749.....	162	18	48	11	16	21	22.9	33.3	43.8
\$750-\$999.....	76	16	97	32	29	36	33.0	29.9	37.1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	40	16	125	39	37	49	31.2	29.6	39.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	10	5	126	24	52	50	19.0	41.3	39.7
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	14	6	223	82	80	61	36.8	35.9	27.3
\$2,250 and over.....	4	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
<i>Type IV</i>									
Under \$250.....	40	5	6	1	1	4	16.7	16.7	66.6
\$250-\$499.....	194	28	25	7	7	11	28.0	28.0	44.0
\$500-\$749.....	348	37	63	17	20	26	27.0	31.7	41.3
\$750-\$999.....	390	37	99	25	38	36	25.3	38.4	36.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	210	23	123	32	35	56	26.0	28.5	45.5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	130	19	158	51	44	63	32.3	27.8	39.9
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	52	22	198	47	61	90	23.7	30.8	45.5
\$2,250 and over.....	48	19	371	93	123	155	25.1	33.1	41.8

See p. 189 for notes on this table.

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and in- come class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for clothing				Percentage of total fam- ily clothing expenditure		
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	All family mem- bers (4)	Hus- band (5)	Wife (6)	Other family mem- bers (7)	Hus- band (8)	Wife (9)	Other family mem- bers (10)
<i>Type V</i>									
Under \$250.....	4	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499.....	62	11	\$31	\$5	\$6	\$20	16.1	19.4	64.5
\$500-\$749.....	138	21	50	11	9	30	22.0	18.0	60.0
\$750-\$999.....	178	14	114	31	25	58	27.2	21.9	50.9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	96	15	136	22	25	89	16.2	18.4	65.4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	40	12	191	37	40	114	19.4	20.9	59.7
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	34	15	254	58	45	151	22.8	17.7	59.5
\$2,250 and over.....	24	11	356	66	76	214	18.5	21.4	60.1
<i>Type VI</i>									
Under \$250.....	14	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499.....	54	19	20	4	5	11	20.0	25.0	55.0
\$500-\$749.....	170	21	64	18	17	29	28.1	26.6	45.3
\$750-\$999.....	80	11	91	24	27	40	26.4	29.7	43.9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	24	12	119	33	34	52	27.7	28.6	43.7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	22	11	134	33	44	57	24.6	32.8	42.6
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	2	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$2,250 and over.....	6	3	219	58	72	89	26.5	32.9	40.6
<i>Type VII</i>									
Under \$250.....	6	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499.....	46	8	36	5	4	27	13.9	11.1	75.0
\$500-\$749.....	122	11	42	8	8	26	19.0	19.0	62.0
\$750-\$999.....	104	13	119	18	14	87	15.1	11.8	73.1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	60	14	166	27	24	115	16.3	14.5	69.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	34	16	186	31	29	126	16.7	15.6	67.7
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	12	5	237	52	46	139	21.9	19.4	58.7
\$2,250 and over.....	16	8	450	64	67	319	14.2	14.9	70.9

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

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for personal care			Percentage of total personal care expenditure	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Services ¹ (5)	Toilet articles and preparations (6)	Services ¹ (7)	Toilet articles and preparations (8)
<i>All families</i>							
Under \$250	182	24	\$6	\$2	\$4	38.3	66.7
\$250-\$499	990	134	11	5	6	45.5	54.5
\$500-\$749	1,926	194	18	8	10	44.4	55.6
\$750-\$999	1,508	161	24	11	13	45.8	54.2
\$1,000-\$1,249	698	120	33	15	18	45.5	54.5
\$1,250-\$1,499	376	99	39	18	21	46.2	53.8
\$1,500-\$1,749	62	26	41	21	20	51.2	48.8
\$1,750-\$1,999	64	25	41	17	24	41.5	58.5
\$2,000-\$2,249	56	22	43	17	26	39.5	60.5
\$2,250-\$2,499	60	24	48	20	28	41.7	58.3
\$2,500-\$2,999	36	17	53	21	32	39.6	60.4
\$3,000-\$3,499	26	9	70	37	33	52.9	47.1
\$3,500-\$3,999	10	5	56	25	31	44.6	55.4
\$4,000 and over	20	9	119	56	63	47.1	52.9
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>							
Under \$250	182	24	6	2	4	33.3	66.7
\$250-\$499	872	103	11	5	6	45.5	54.5
\$500-\$749	1,742	123	18	7	11	38.9	61.1
\$750-\$999	1,342	99	23	10	13	43.5	56.5
\$1,000-\$1,249	590	73	33	15	18	45.5	54.5
\$1,250-\$1,499	298	62	40	19	21	47.5	52.5
<i>Clerical</i>							
\$250-\$499	10	5	12	5	7	41.7	58.3
\$500-\$749	54	27	18	9	9	50.0	50.0
\$750-\$999	44	22	30	14	16	46.7	53.3
\$1,000-\$1,249	46	23	33	15	18	45.5	54.5
\$1,250-\$1,499	24	12	39	17	22	43.6	56.4
\$1,500-\$1,749	20	9	40	20	20	50.0	50.0
\$1,750-\$1,999	22	9	50	23	27	46.0	54.0
\$2,000-\$2,249	28	11	40	16	24	40.0	60.0
\$2,250 and over	66	28	48	21	27	43.7	56.3
<i>Independent business and professional</i>							
\$250-\$499	82	21	11	5	6	45.5	54.5
\$500-\$749	100	29	16	7	9	43.8	56.2
\$750-\$999	90	24	24	11	13	45.8	54.2
\$1,000-\$1,249	40	13	21	9	12	42.9	57.1
\$1,250-\$1,499	26	13	37	19	18	51.4	48.6
\$1,500-\$1,749	20	7	42	25	17	59.5	40.5
\$1,750-\$1,999	22	6	35	15	20	42.9	57.1
\$2,000-\$2,249	10	4	35	11	24	31.4	68.6
\$2,250 and over	24	10	55	27	28	49.1	50.9

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for items included.

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for personal care			Percentage of total personal care expenditure	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Services (5)	Toilet articles and preparations (6)	Services (7)	Toilet articles and preparations (8)
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>							
\$250-\$499	16	5	\$7	\$3	\$4	42.9	57.1
\$500-\$749	30	15	18	8	10	44.4	55.6
\$750-\$999	32	16	23	10	13	43.5	56.5
\$1,000-\$1,249	22	11	38	19	19	50.0	50.0
\$1,250-\$1,499	28	12	34	13	21	38.2	61.8
\$1,500-\$1,749	22	10	41	19	22	46.3	53.7
\$1,750-\$1,999	20	10	38	14	24	36.8	63.2
\$2,000-\$2,249	18	7	53	23	30	43.4	56.6
\$2,250 and over	62	26	82	36	46	43.9	56.1
<i>Family type: Type I</i>							
Under \$250	88	9	5	1	4	20.0	80.0
\$250-\$499	422	34	11	5	6	45.5	54.5
\$500-\$749	678	62	20	9	11	45.0	55.0
\$750-\$999	516	54	24	10	14	41.7	58.3
\$1,000-\$1,249	212	26	32	13	19	40.6	59.4
\$1,250-\$1,499	118	25	42	17	25	40.5	59.5
\$1,500-\$2,249	44	15	34	14	20	41.2	58.8
\$2,250 and over	28	11	52	23	29	44.2	55.8
<i>Type II</i>							
Under \$250	24	4	6	2	4	33.3	66.7
\$250-\$499	122	21	11	3	8	27.3	72.7
\$500-\$749	308	24	16	6	10	37.5	62.5
\$750-\$999	164	16	25	13	12	52.0	48.0
\$1,000-\$1,249	56	14	27	14	13	51.9	48.1
\$1,250-\$1,499	22	11	38	18	20	47.4	52.6
\$1,500-\$2,249	24	9	40	14	26	35.0	65.0
\$2,250 and over	26	10	36	14	22	38.9	61.1
<i>Type III</i>							
Under \$250	6	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499	80	13	14	7	7	50.0	50.0
\$500-\$749	162	18	17	7	10	41.2	58.8
\$750-\$999	76	16	24	11	13	45.8	54.2
\$1,000-\$1,249	40	16	24	10	14	41.7	58.3
\$1,250-\$1,499	10	5	52	27	25	51.9	48.1
\$1,500-\$2,249	14	6	37	18	19	48.6	51.4
\$2,250 and over	4	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
<i>Type IV</i>							
Under \$250	40	5	6	3	3	50.0	50.0
\$250-\$499	104	28	11	5	6	45.5	54.5
\$500-\$749	348	37	17	7	10	41.2	58.8
\$750-\$999	390	37	23	10	13	43.5	56.5
\$1,000-\$1,249	210	23	32	16	16	50.0	50.0
\$1,250-\$1,499	130	19	40	20	20	50.0	50.0
\$1,500-\$2,249	52	22	45	23	22	51.1	48.9
\$2,250 and over	48	19	74	37	37	50.0	50.0

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for personal care			Percentage of total personal care expenditure	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Services (5)	Toilet articles and preparations (6)	Services (7)	Toilet articles and preparations (8)
<i>Type V</i>							
Under \$250	4	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499	62	11	\$10	\$4	\$6	40.0	60.0
\$500-\$749	138	21	18	7	11	38.9	61.1
\$750-\$999	178	14	21	10	11	47.6	52.4
\$1,000-\$1,249	96	15	40	18	22	45.0	55.0
\$1,250-\$1,499	40	12	36	19	17	52.8	47.2
\$1,500-\$2,249	34	15	47	22	25	46.8	53.2
\$2,250 and over	24	11	65	27	38	41.5	58.5
<i>Type VI</i>							
Under \$250	14	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499	54	19	10	3	7	30.0	70.0
\$500-\$749	170	21	19	9	10	47.4	52.6
\$750-\$999	80	11	24	9	15	37.5	62.5
\$1,000-\$1,249	24	12	33	18	15	54.5	45.5
\$1,250-\$1,499	22	11	30	12	18	40.0	60.0
\$1,500-\$2,249	2	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$2,250 and over	6	3	48	27	21	56.2	43.8
<i>Type VII</i>							
Under \$250	6	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499	46	8	15	7	8	46.7	53.3
\$500-\$749	122	11	16	7	9	43.8	56.2
\$750-\$999	104	13	25	13	12	52.0	48.0
\$1,000-\$1,249	60	14	37	18	19	48.6	51.4
\$1,250-\$1,499	34	16	32	13	19	40.6	59.4
\$1,500-\$2,249	12	5	47	21	26	44.7	55.3
\$2,250 and over	16	8	78	22	56	28.2	71.8

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

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of all families		Average money expenditure of all families		
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Owning automobiles (4)	Purchasing automobiles (5)	Operation and purchase (6)	Operation ¹ (7)	Purchase (net) ² (8)
<i>All families</i>							
Under \$250.....	182	24	7				
\$250-\$499.....	960	134	4		\$1	\$1	
\$500-\$749.....	1,926	194	9	4	7	4	\$3
\$750-\$999.....	1,508	161	17	4	19	12	7
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	698	120	34	12	47	28	19
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	376	99	32	11	65	35	30
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	62	26	66	10	104	81	23
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	64	25	45	16	137	44	93
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	56	22	55	25	169	78	91
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	60	24	45	7	121	76	45
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	36	17	63	6	103	83	20
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	26	9	62	46	198	53	145
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	10	5	80	40	482	238	244
\$4,000 and over.....	20	9	90	50	584	247	337
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>							
Under \$250.....	182	24	7				
\$250-\$499.....	872	103	3		(*)	(*)	
\$500-\$749.....	1,742	123	9	4	6	3	3
\$750-\$999.....	1,342	99	17	4	19	12	7
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	590	73	29	11	39	24	15
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	298	62	31	11	57	30	27
<i>Clerical</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	10	5					
\$500-\$749.....	54	27	7	7	7	5	4
\$750-\$999.....	44	22	4		5	3	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	46	23	48	17	107	52	55
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	24	12	25	17	96	29	67
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	20	9	44	12	107	71	36
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	22	9	45	36	269	37	232
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	28	11	46	14	111	55	56
\$2,250 and over.....	66	28	51	15	125	79	46
<i>Independent business and professional</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	82	21	6		2	2	
\$500-\$749.....	100	29	22	2	15	12	3
\$750-\$999.....	90	24	19	10	45	17	28
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	40	13	68	5	55	48	7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	26	13	38	15	98	54	44
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	20	7	80		103	103	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	22	6	32		18	18	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	10	4	40		67	67	
\$2,250 and over.....	24	10	100	42	387	167	220
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	16	5	12		4	4	
\$500-\$749.....	30	15	13		8	8	
\$750-\$999.....	32	16	31	6	10	9	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	22	11	64	27	142	56	86
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	28	12	50	7	103	83	20
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	22	10	73	18	102	70	32
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	20	10	60	10	122	79	43
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	18	7	78	56	315	120	195
\$2,250 and over.....	62	26	54	19	243	113	130

See p. 189 for notes on this table.

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of all families		Average money expenditure of all families		
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Owning automobiles (4)	Purchasing automobiles (5)	Operation and purchase (6)	Operation (7)	Purchase (net) (8)
<i>Family type: Type I</i>							
Under \$250	88	9	11				
\$250-\$499	422	34	5		\$1	\$1	
\$500-\$749	678	62	8	5	8	3	\$5
\$750-\$999	516	54	18	4	21	13	8
\$1,000-\$1,249	212	26	60	60	90	59	31
\$1,250-\$1,499	118	25	42	14	94	41	53
\$1,500-\$2,249	44	15	57	18	150	63	87
\$2,250 and over	28	11	93	29	176	115	61
<i>Type II</i>							
Under \$250	24	4					
\$250-\$499	122	21	9		(*)	(*)	
\$500-\$749	308	24	16	8	11	8	3
\$750-\$999	164	16	46	9	40	37	3
\$1,000-\$1,249	56	14	20	4	33	20	13
\$1,250-\$1,499	22	11	54	9	71	58	13
\$1,500-\$2,249	24	9	67	17	171	106	65
\$2,250 and over	26	10	62	38	326	89	237
<i>Type III</i>							
Under \$250	6	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499	80	13					
\$500-\$749	162	18	1	1	2	1	1
\$750-\$999	76	16	18	12	14	7	7
\$1,000-\$1,249	40	16	35	5	33	26	7
\$1,250-\$1,499	10	5	60		42	42	
\$1,500-\$2,249	14	6	43	29	205	72	133
\$2,250 and over	4	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
<i>Type IV</i>							
Under \$250	40	5					
\$250-\$499	194	28					
\$500-\$749	348	37	13	4	9	7	2
\$750-\$999	390	37	12	5	19	8	11
\$1,000-\$1,249	210	23	25	7	19	11	8
\$1,250-\$1,499	130	19	20	8	43	27	16
\$1,500-\$2,249	52	22	63	20	148	77	71
\$2,250 and over	48	19	52	12	202	108	94
<i>Type V</i>							
Under \$250	4	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499	62	11					
\$500-\$749	138	21	8		2	2	
\$750-\$999	178	14					
\$1,000-\$1,249	96	15	15	8	30	14	16
\$1,250-\$1,499	40	12	25	5	44	39	5
\$1,500-\$2,249	34	15	38		27	27	
\$2,250 and over	24	11	79	17	220	138	82

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

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of all families		Average money expenditure of all families		
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Owning automobiles (4)	Purchasing automobiles (5)	Operation and purchase (6)	Operation (7)	Purchase (net) (8)
<i>Type VI</i>							
Under \$250.....	14	1	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
\$250-\$499.....	54	19	5	1	\$3	\$3	
\$500-\$749.....	170	21	1	1	3	1	\$2
\$750-\$999.....	80	11	11		3	3	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	24	12	50	33	136	42	94
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	22	11	64	45	183	61	122
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	2	1	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
\$2,250 and over.....	6	3					
<i>Type VII</i>							
Under \$250.....	6	1	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
\$250-\$499.....	46	8					
\$500-\$749.....	122	11	11				
\$750-\$999.....	104	13	13	4	31	10	21
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	60	14	12	9	12	10	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	34	16	12		9	9	
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	12	5	67	33	207	75	132
\$2,250 and over.....	16	8	25	12	127	81	46

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

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for recreation				
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	Total (4)	Paid admissions		Equip- ment for games and sports (7)	Other ¹ (8)
				Movies (5)	Other ¹ (6)		
<i>All families</i>							
Under \$250	182	24	\$3	\$1	-----	(*)	\$2
\$250-\$499	980	134	5	1	(*)	\$1	3
\$500-\$749	1,926	194	11	3	(*)	1	7
\$750-\$999	1,508	161	16	5	\$1	1	9
\$1,000-\$1,249	698	120	25	8	2	3	12
\$1,250-\$1,499	376	99	32	11	3	2	16
\$1,500-\$1,749	62	26	29	9	2	4	14
\$1,750-\$1,999	64	25	39	9	4	1	25
\$2,000-\$2,249	56	22	54	19	4	6	25
\$2,250-\$2,499	60	24	69	14	4	5	46
\$2,500-\$2,999	36	17	45	15	7	1	22
\$3,000-\$3,499	26	9	85	22	15	6	42
\$3,500-\$3,999	10	5	59	16	8	3	32
\$4,000 and over	20	9	169	48	22	11	88
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>							
Under \$250	182	24	3	1	-----	(*)	2
\$250-\$499	872	103	5	1	(*)	1	3
\$500-\$749	1,742	123	11	3	(*)	1	7
\$750-\$999	1,342	99	15	5	1	1	8
\$1,000-\$1,249	590	73	25	8	3	4	10
\$1,250-\$1,499	298	62	32	11	3	2	16
<i>Clerical</i>							
\$250-\$499	10	5	4	1	(*)	-----	3
\$500-\$749	54	27	14	6	(*)	-----	8
\$750-\$999	44	22	18	8	1	(*)	9
\$1,000-\$1,249	46	23	30	7	2	1	20
\$1,250-\$1,499	24	12	32	11	1	6	14
\$1,500-\$1,749	20	9	33	9	4	10	10
\$1,750-\$1,999	22	9	43	13	2	1	27
\$2,000-\$2,249	28	11	51	16	2	7	26
\$2,250 and over	66	28	44	15	5	1	23
<i>Independent business and professional</i>							
\$250-\$499	82	21	10	1	2	3	4
\$500-\$749	100	29	6	2	1	1	2
\$750-\$999	90	24	13	6	1	(*)	6
\$1,000-\$1,249	40	13	18	3	(*)	(*)	15
\$1,250-\$1,499	26	13	32	8	7	2	15
\$1,500-\$1,749	20	7	16	7	1	2	6
\$1,750-\$1,999	22	6	33	7	4	1	21
\$2,000-\$2,249	10	4	51	15	9	4	23
\$2,250 and over	24	10	96	21	10	5	60

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for items included.

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

ATLANTA, GA.

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for recreation				
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	Total (4)	Paid admissions		Equip- ment for games and sports (7)	Other (8)
				Movies (5)	Other (6)		
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>							
\$250-\$499	16	5	(*)	(*)			(*)
\$500-\$749	30	15	\$3	\$1	\$1	(*)	\$1
\$750-\$999	32	16	17	5	1	(*)	11
\$1,000-\$1,249	22	11	19	9	2	(*)	8
\$1,250-\$1,499	28	12	23	8	2	(*)	13
\$1,500-\$1,749	22	10	36	9	2	(*)	25
\$1,750-\$1,999	20	10	41	8	5	(*)	28
\$2,000-\$2,249	18	7	59	26	5	\$7	21
\$2,250 and over	62	26	109	25	14	10	60
<i>Family type: Type I</i>							
Under \$250	88	9	1	(*)			1
\$250-\$499	422	34	2	1			1
\$500-\$749	678	62	8	4	(*)	(*)	4
\$750-\$999	516	54	9	3	1	(*)	5
\$1,000-\$1,249	212	26	20	5	5	2	8
\$1,250-\$1,499	118	25	28	10	4	1	13
\$1,500-\$2,249	44	15	28	7	3	1	17
\$2,250 and over	28	11	61	18	9		34
<i>Type II</i>							
Under \$250	24	4	1			1	(*)
\$250-\$499	122	21	7	2	(*)	(*)	5
\$500-\$749	306	24	13	2	(*)	(*)	11
\$750-\$999	164	16	20	6	1	(*)	13
\$1,000-\$1,249	56	14	16	5	1	3	7
\$1,250-\$1,499	22	11	30	11	2	3	14
\$1,500-\$2,249	24	9	57	20	4	6	27
\$2,250 and over	26	10	42	8	5	3	26
<i>Type III</i>							
Under \$250	6	2	(*)				(*)
\$250-\$499	80	13	16	3	2	3	8
\$500-\$749	162	18	11	4	1	1	5
\$750-\$999	76	16	15	3	1	(*)	11
\$1,000-\$1,249	40	16	20	5	1	3	11
\$1,250-\$1,499	10	5	25	13	1	3	8
\$1,500-\$2,249	14	6	45	16	5	(*)	24
\$2,250 and over	4	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
<i>Type IV</i>							
Under \$250	40	5	9	(*)			9
\$250-\$499	194	28	6	2	1	2	1
\$500-\$749	348	37	11	4	(*)	1	4
\$750-\$999	390	37	14	5	1	(*)	2
\$1,000-\$1,249	210	23	29	9	1	6	13
\$1,250-\$1,499	130	19	37	11	4	3	19
\$1,500-\$2,249	52	22	34	9	4	4	17
\$2,250 and over	48	19	103	23	13	8	59

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

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

ATLANTA, GA.

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for recreation				
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	Total (4)	Paid admissions		Equip- ment for games and sports (7)	Other (8)
				Movies (5)	Other (6)		
<i>Type V</i>							
Under \$250.....	4	2	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499.....	62	11	\$10	\$1		(*)	\$9
\$500-\$749.....	138	21	17	4	\$1	\$3	9
\$750-\$999.....	178	14	31	12	1	1	17
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	96	15	22	9	2	4	7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	40	12	25	10	4	1	10
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	34	15	49	17	3	2	27
\$2,250 and over.....	24	11	101	24	10	2	65
<i>Type VI</i>							
Under \$250.....	14	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499.....	54	19	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
\$500-\$749.....	170	21	14	1	1	4	8
\$750-\$999.....	80	11	17	3	(*)	2	12
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	24	12	29	9	1	1	18
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	22	11	45	11	1	4	29
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	2	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$2,250 and over.....	6	3	46	15	3	4	24
<i>Type VII</i>							
Under \$250.....	6	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499.....	46	8	4	3	(*)		1
\$500-\$749.....	122	11	14	7	(*)	1	6
\$750-\$999.....	104	13	15	6	2	3	4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	60	14	40	15	(*)	1	24
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	34	16	26	7	1	5	13
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	12	5	43	8	1	10	24
\$2,250 and over.....	16	8	67	25	9	4	29

*Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.
†Averages and percentages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Footnotes for Tables in Expenditure Tabular Summary

ATLANTA (NEGRO)

TABLE 1

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for eligibility requirements, methods used in deriving weighted averages, and definitions of terms used in this and subsequent tables.

² Money income is equal to the sum of money expenditure (column 7) plus net surplus or deficit (column 8) plus net balancing difference (column 9).

³ Nonmoney income from housing includes imputed income from owned family or vacation homes plus rent received as pay or gift (average amounts based on all families, whether or not they reported such non-money income).

⁴ Includes purchase on cash or credit basis. Does not include money disbursements resulting in an increase in family assets or a decrease in liabilities. (Examples of disbursements not treated as expenditures will be found in the glossary, appendix B.)

⁵ See glossary, appendix B, for definitions of surplus and deficit.

⁶ Represents the average net difference between reported money receipts and reported money disbursements. See glossary, appendix B. A maximum balancing difference within 5.5 percent was allowable on each schedule.

TABLE 1-A

¹ A surplus represents an increase in assets or a decrease in liabilities, or both; a deficit represents a decrease in assets or an increase in liabilities, or both.

² Some families reported neither surplus nor deficit for the year; therefore the sum of columns 5 and 6 does not always equal 100 percent.

³ Since the average amounts in these 2 columns are based on the number of families reporting surplus or deficit, respectively, they do not add to the average net surplus or deficit shown in column 4.

TABLE 2

¹ The averages in this table include money expenditure for goods and services purchased on either cash or credit basis. They do not include value of goods and services received without money expense. Averages are based on all families, whether or not they reported expenditures for the specified categories.

² Housing expenditures include the money expense of home owners and rent contracted for by renting families for family homes and other housing. The value of fuel, light, and refrigeration is included when furnished by the landlord and included in the rental rate.

³ Includes all expenditures for operation and maintenance (see table 8), and the net purchase price (gross price less trade-in allowance) of automobiles bought during the schedule year. The proportion of automobile expense chargeable to business has been deducted. See glossary, appendix B.

⁴ Includes paid admissions, equipment and supplies for games, sports, and other recreation, club dues, and the like. Does not include expense for transportation, food, or lodging while on vacation.

⁵ Taxes include only poll, income, and personal property taxes. All other taxes, such as those on real estate, amusements and retail sales taxes, are included as a part of the expenditure for these items. Gifts do not include gifts from one member of the economic family to another.

TABLE 3

¹ Includes expenditures for board at school, which amounted to less than 5 percent of average food expense for all families. Among families in the business and professional categories, it amounted at most to an average of \$4, at the income levels \$1,250 to \$1,499 and \$1,750 to \$1,999. For families of type V, it amounted at most to \$3, at the income level \$1,250 to \$1,499.

² See glossary, appendix B, for method of deriving this figure.

TABLE 4

¹ Average amounts for renting families based on rental rate contracted for. Value of fuel, light, and refrigeration is included when furnished by the landlord and included in the rental rate. See table 4-A for percent of families for whom these facilities were included as part of the rest.

² See table 4-A for separation of expense for owning and renting families.

³ Includes net money expenditure for owned or rented vacation homes, lodging while traveling or on vacation, and room at school.

⁴ See glossary, appendix B, for method of deriving this figure. Includes nonmoney income from owned vacation homes, which amounted at most to an average of less than 1 dollar for all families.

⁵ Percentages based on the average value of all housing (column 6).

TABLE 4-A

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

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

TABLE 5

¹ Excludes value of fuel, light, and refrigeration furnished by the landlord and included in the rental rate. Fuel received without expense is not included in this average, but amounted to less than 5 percent of the money expense for fuel, light, and refrigeration for all families with incomes of \$500 and over.

² See glossary, appendix B, for items included.

TABLE 6

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

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

TABLE 7

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for items included.

TABLE 8

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

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

TABLE 9

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for items included.

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net income			Average money expenditure for family living ⁴	Average net surplus or deficit (-) ⁵	Average net balancing difference ⁶
	Eligible ¹	Reporting expenditures	Total	Money ²	Non-money from housing ³			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>All families</i>								
\$250-\$499.....	96	28	\$430	\$422	\$8	\$562	-\$132	-\$8
\$500-\$749.....	356	62	626	607	19	670	-48	-15
\$750-\$999.....	623	88	886	861	25	891	-14	-16
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	705	148	1,124	1,094	30	1,117	-16	-7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	579	151	1,354	1,302	52	1,306	5	-9
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	679	159	1,611	1,538	73	1,525	22	-9
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	652	163	1,867	1,798	69	1,767	35	-4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	447	139	2,131	2,044	87	1,972	86	-14
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	440	137	2,368	2,259	109	2,047	213	-1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	253	83	2,735	2,596	139	2,387	214	-5
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	222	68	3,234	3,069	165	2,643	452	-26
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	178	71	3,732	3,565	167	2,967	600	-2
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	178	61	4,375	4,186	189	3,500	716	-30
\$5,000 and over.....	261	48	7,446	7,083	363	4,952	2,144	-13
<i>Occupational group:</i>								
<i>Wage earner</i>								
\$250-\$499.....	96	28	430	422	8	562	-132	-8
\$500-\$749.....	315	41	626	606	20	668	-47	-15
\$750-\$999.....	470	47	884	859	25	873	3	-17
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	380	52	1,119	1,091	28	1,116	-26	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	271	43	1,349	1,292	57	1,262	33	-3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	271	44	1,607	1,529	78	1,453	81	-5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	216	40	1,850	1,777	73	1,633	141	3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	118	33	2,127	2,018	109	1,947	98	-27
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	113	34	2,342	2,194	148	1,963	240	-9
<i>Clerical</i>								
\$500-\$749.....	41	21	628	617	11	689	-61	-11
\$750-\$999.....	153	41	893	867	26	948	-67	-14
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	197	38	1,126	1,095	31	1,111	4	-20
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	203	43	1,358	1,316	42	1,324	3	-11
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	251	44	1,621	1,544	77	1,555	1	-12
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	255	38	1,881	1,818	63	1,842	-20	-4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	177	41	2,138	2,052	86	1,925	139	-12
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	151	35	2,375	2,288	87	2,067	222	-1
<i>Independent business and professional</i>								
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	70	27	1,125	1,094	31	1,132	-26	-12
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	57	35	1,372	1,289	83	1,440	-135	-16
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	56	27	1,604	1,508	96	1,582	-62	-12
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	66	38	1,869	1,758	111	1,716	54	-12
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	49	29	2,113	1,995	118	1,950	57	-12
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	55	23	2,372	2,211	161	1,932	308	-29
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	73	36	2,748	2,599	149	2,397	187	15
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	51	26	3,238	3,069	169	2,577	501	-9
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	56	26	3,717	3,517	200	2,865	688	-36
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	50	23	4,299	4,041	258	3,212	813	16
\$5,000 and over.....	125	26	8,144	7,742	402	5,127	2,668	-53

See p. 218 for notes on this table.

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net income			Average money expenditure for family living (7)	Average net surplus or deficit (-) (8)	Average net balancing difference (9)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Money (5)	Non-money from housing (6)			
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>								
\$1,000-\$1,249	58	31	\$1,143	\$1,107	\$36	\$1,130	-\$6	-\$17
\$1,250-\$1,499	48	30	1,340	1,311	29	1,320	19	-28
\$1,500-\$1,749	101	44	1,604	1,568	36	1,614	-40	-6
\$1,750-\$1,999	115	47	1,865	1,813	52	1,881	-54	-14
\$2,000-\$2,249	103	36	2,134	2,084	50	2,092	-4	-4
\$2,250-\$2,499	121	45	2,382	2,306	76	2,152	136	18
\$2,500-\$2,999	180	47	2,730	2,595	135	2,383	225	-13
\$3,000-\$3,499	171	42	3,232	3,069	163	2,663	437	-31
\$3,500-\$3,999	122	45	3,740	3,587	153	3,014	559	14
\$4,000-\$4,999	128	38	4,404	4,243	161	3,612	679	-48
\$5,000 and over	136	22	6,805	6,477	328	4,791	1,663	23
<i>Family type: Type I</i>								
\$250-\$499	31	6	430	430	-----	512	-72	-10
\$500-\$749	100	14	660	633	27	665	-13	-19
\$750-\$999	125	15	867	842	25	835	22	-15
\$1,000-\$1,249	205	29	1,109	1,069	40	1,052	22	-5
\$1,250-\$1,499	153	35	1,342	1,291	51	1,207	86	-2
\$1,500-\$1,749	173	28	1,610	1,561	49	1,565	6	-10
\$1,750-\$1,999	165	33	1,877	1,800	77	1,704	96	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,249	106	30	2,129	2,040	89	1,847	200	-7
\$2,250-\$2,499	96	32	2,370	2,251	119	2,042	199	10
\$2,500-\$2,999	49	13	2,803	2,696	107	2,313	390	-7
\$3,000-\$3,499	49	20	3,242	3,038	204	2,528	502	8
\$3,500-\$3,999	41	14	3,791	3,527	264	2,486	1,058	-17
\$4,000-\$4,999	39	13	4,379	4,183	196	3,260	926	-3
\$5,000 and over	49	8	6,653	5,926	727	4,055	1,772	99
<i>Types II and III</i>								
\$250-\$499	34	12	425	425	-----	617	-188	-4
\$500-\$749	143	23	600	594	6	629	-25	-10
\$750-\$999	316	38	896	867	29	908	-21	-20
\$1,000-\$1,249	284	59	1,130	1,119	11	1,143	-14	-10
\$1,250-\$1,499	228	59	1,357	1,323	34	1,379	-43	-13
\$1,500-\$1,749	259	62	1,605	1,527	78	1,513	29	-15
\$1,750-\$1,999	226	62	1,856	1,795	61	1,840	-31	-14
\$2,000-\$2,249	146	46	2,130	2,060	70	2,024	48	-12
\$2,250-\$2,499	144	52	2,387	2,281	106	2,022	274	-15
\$2,500-\$2,999	95	31	2,689	2,588	101	2,351	237	(*)
\$3,000-\$3,499	78	22	3,228	3,147	81	2,780	434	-67
\$3,500-\$3,999	57	20	3,723	3,586	137	3,216	398	-28
\$4,000-\$4,999	42	21	4,411	4,297	114	3,292	1,026	-21
\$5,000 and over	64	21	7,500	7,236	264	5,146	2,022	68
<i>Types IV and V</i>								
\$250-\$499	31	10	433	409	24	550	-131	-10
\$500-\$749	113	25	626	600	26	726	-109	-17
\$750-\$999	182	35	882	862	20	900	-28	-10
\$1,000-\$1,249	216	60	1,130	1,085	45	1,146	-54	-7
\$1,250-\$1,499	198	57	1,359	1,286	73	1,300	-4	-10
\$1,500-\$1,749	247	69	1,619	1,535	84	1,510	26	-1
\$1,750-\$1,999	231	68	1,870	1,798	72	1,743	54	1
\$2,000-\$2,249	195	63	2,133	2,035	98	2,001	53	-19
\$2,250-\$2,499	200	53	2,354	2,247	107	2,067	177	3
\$2,500-\$2,999	109	39	2,744	2,558	186	2,450	115	-7
\$3,000-\$3,499	95	26	3,233	3,020	213	2,590	440	-10
\$3,500-\$3,999	80	37	3,709	3,570	139	3,037	508	25
\$4,000-\$4,999	97	27	4,358	4,139	219	3,686	498	-45
\$5,000 and over	148	19	7,686	7,400	286	5,165	2,321	-86

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

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net surplus or deficit (—) (4)	Percentage of families having ¹ —		Average amount for families having ² —	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		Surplus (5)	Deficit (6)	Surplus (7)	Deficit (8)
<i>All families</i>							
\$250-\$499	96	28	—\$132	15	72	\$27	\$190
\$500-\$749	356	62	—48	42	51	38	125
\$750-\$999	623	88	—14	57	36	55	126
\$1,000-\$1,249	705	148	—16	59	34	80	187
\$1,250-\$1,499	579	151	5	61	35	120	197
\$1,500-\$1,749	679	159	22	62	33	156	280
\$1,750-\$1,999	652	163	35	66	32	190	285
\$2,000-\$2,249	447	139	86	68	27	239	281
\$2,250-\$2,499	440	137	213	82	18	321	261
\$2,500-\$2,999	253	83	214	76	22	391	379
\$3,000-\$3,499	222	68	452	94	6	505	333
\$3,500-\$3,999	178	71	600	89	9	692	172
\$4,000-\$4,999	178	61	716	81	19	994	453
\$5,000 and over	261	48	2,144	90	10	2,512	1,191
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>							
\$250-\$499	96	28	—132	15	72	27	190
\$500-\$749	315	41	—47	41	53	39	119
\$750-\$999	470	47	3	63	30	55	107
\$1,000-\$1,249	380	52	—26	64	34	76	224
\$1,250-\$1,499	271	43	33	66	32	127	164
\$1,500-\$1,749	271	44	81	78	19	162	238
\$1,750-\$1,999	216	40	141	83	14	222	303
\$2,000-\$2,249	118	33	98	63	30	271	243
\$2,250-\$2,499	113	34	240	86	14	305	145
<i>Clerical</i>							
\$500-\$749	41	21	—61	48	39	31	196
\$750-\$999	153	41	—67	37	54	49	158
\$1,000-\$1,249	197	38	4	52	32	77	111
\$1,250-\$1,499	203	43	3	60	35	106	171
\$1,500-\$1,749	251	44	1	53	43	166	200
\$1,750-\$1,999	255	33	—20	56	41	166	275
\$2,000-\$2,249	177	41	139	76	21	237	204
\$2,250-\$2,499	151	35	222	84	16	300	178
<i>Independent business and professional</i>							
\$1,000-\$1,249	70	27	—26	56	39	90	198
\$1,250-\$1,499	57	35	—135	37	54	141	344
\$1,500-\$1,749	56	27	—62	63	33	136	448
\$1,750-\$1,999	66	38	54	62	33	213	238
\$2,000-\$2,249	49	29	57	63	34	232	281
\$2,250-\$2,499	55	23	308	96	4	341	475
\$2,500-\$2,999	73	36	187	73	24	380	371
\$3,000-\$3,499	51	26	501	96	4	529	216
\$3,500-\$3,999	56	26	688	84	13	830	92
\$4,000-\$4,999	50	23	813	80	20	1,088	285
\$5,000 and over	125	26	2,668	90	10	3,001	171

See p. 218 for notes on this table.

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net surplus or deficit (-) (4)	Percentage of families having—		Average amount for families having—	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		Surplus (5)	Deficit (6)	Surplus (7)	Deficit (8)
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>							
\$1,000-\$1,249	58	31	-\$6	53	34	\$90	\$160
\$1,250-\$1,499	48	30	19	65	25	116	226
\$1,500-\$1,749	101	44	-40	43	43	116	205
\$1,750-\$1,999	115	47	-54	56	41	130	310
\$2,000-\$2,249	103	36	-4	63	33	212	415
\$2,250-\$2,499	121	45	136	69	31	356	360
\$2,500-\$2,999	180	47	225	77	21	396	396
\$3,000-\$3,499	171	42	437	93	7	497	352
\$3,500-\$3,999	122	45	559	91	7	632	239
\$4,000-\$4,999	128	38	679	81	19	960	521
\$5,000 and over	136	22	1,663	91	9	2,068	2,245
<i>Family type: Type I</i>							
\$250-\$499	31	6	-72	17	50	48	160
\$500-\$749	100	14	-13	56	41	68	123
\$750-\$999	125	15	22	68	19	75	152
\$1,000-\$1,249	205	29	22	75	22	65	124
\$1,250-\$1,499	153	35	86	75	17	166	225
\$1,500-\$1,749	173	28	6	49	39	224	263
\$1,750-\$1,999	165	33	96	69	31	228	196
\$2,000-\$2,249	106	30	200	80	15	293	230
\$2,250-\$2,499	96	32	199	85	15	327	548
\$2,500-\$2,999	49	13	390	85	15	479	121
\$3,000-\$3,499	49	20	502	93	7	567	424
\$3,500-\$3,999	41	14	1,058	100	—	1,058	—
\$4,000-\$4,999	39	13	926	84	16	1,169	303
\$5,000 and over	49	8	1,772	100	—	1,772	—
<i>Type II and III</i>							
\$250-\$499	34	12	-188	8	83	24	228
\$500-\$749	143	23	-25	49	44	18	77
\$750-\$999	316	38	-21	58	40	48	122
\$1,000-\$1,249	284	59	-14	56	38	81	156
\$1,250-\$1,499	228	59	-43	48	48	104	192
\$1,500-\$1,749	259	62	29	60	36	185	227
\$1,750-\$1,999	226	62	-31	50	44	208	310
\$2,000-\$2,249	146	46	48	71	28	205	355
\$2,250-\$2,499	144	52	274	79	21	394	183
\$2,500-\$2,999	95	31	237	78	22	400	356
\$3,000-\$3,499	78	22	434	92	8	488	155
\$3,500-\$3,999	57	20	398	90	10	453	88
\$4,000-\$4,999	42	21	1,026	94	6	1,107	175
\$5,000 and over	64	21	2,022	95	6	2,154	431
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
\$250-\$499	31	10	-131	20	80	15	168
\$500-\$749	113	25	-109	21	69	24	164
\$750-\$999	182	35	-28	46	39	48	128
\$1,000-\$1,249	216	60	-54	48	40	98	254
\$1,250-\$1,499	198	57	-4	64	32	90	193
\$1,500-\$1,749	247	69	26	74	24	99	193
\$1,750-\$1,999	261	68	54	78	21	157	318
\$2,000-\$2,249	195	63	53	60	34	230	250
\$2,250-\$2,499	200	53	177	82	18	266	217
\$2,500-\$2,999	109	39	115	70	25	333	468
\$3,000-\$3,499	95	26	440	96	4	485	545
\$3,500-\$3,999	80	37	508	83	12	648	221
\$4,000-\$4,999	97	27	498	74	26	854	521
\$5,000 and over	148	19	2,321	85	15	2,975	1,301

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average number of persons per family (4)	Total (5)	Food (6)	Housing ² (7)	Household operation		Furnishings and equipment (10)	Clothing (11)	Automobiles (12)	Other transportation (13)	Personal care (14)	Medical care (15)	Recreation ⁴ (16)	Tobacco (17)	Reading (18)	Formal education (19)	Contributions and personal taxes ⁵ (20)	Other items (21)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)					Fuel, light, and refrigeration (8)	Other (9)												
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
<i>All families</i>																				
\$250-\$499.....	96	28	3.3	562	223	123	48	23	11	51	6	9	11	25	7	12	5	2	5	1
\$500-\$749.....	356	62	3.2	670	269	114	64	29	23	58	10	4	14	35	11	17	7	2	9	4
\$750-\$999.....	623	88	3.5	891	328	149	79	41	25	72	46	7	21	43	24	22	9	4	17	4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	705	148	3.2	1,117	383	175	90	62	48	102	55	14	26	55	27	28	11	9	25	7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	579	151	3.4	1,306	434	181	100	81	73	123	82	14	29	66	33	29	13	7	38	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	679	159	3.5	1,525	508	210	109	101	68	151	100	15	31	75	43	33	13	12	50	6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	652	163	3.5	1,767	536	245	119	137	71	166	164	15	37	90	49	45	16	12	60	5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	447	139	3.6	1,972	582	261	123	154	79	209	178	22	40	94	57	41	18	23	86	5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	440	137	3.6	2,047	582	259	130	172	73	212	183	21	41	109	66	48	18	20	105	8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	253	83	3.7	2,387	631	328	144	226	72	261	249	25	45	91	75	44	22	40	130	4
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	222	68	3.5	2,643	681	316	148	278	80	298	298	24	47	114	100	57	26	20	141	15
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	178	71	3.4	2,967	705	364	164	325	93	319	322	20	55	153	102	52	29	31	226	7
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	178	61	3.3	3,500	811	436	176	365	108	380	402	33	56	147	143	67	30	49	287	10
\$5,000 and over.....	261	48	3.8	4,952	996	545	213	551	213	591	499	22	93	205	242	60	36	76	586	24

All families			Percentage of total money expenditures																	
			100.0	39.6	21.9	8.5	4.1	2.0	9.1	1.1	1.6	2.0	4.4	1.2	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.2	
\$250-\$499	96	28	3.3	100.0	39.6	21.9	8.5	4.1	2.0	9.1	1.1	1.6	2.0	4.4	1.2	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.2
\$500-\$749	356	62	3.2	100.0	40.2	17.1	9.6	4.3	3.4	8.7	1.4	.6	2.1	5.3	1.6	2.5	1.0	.3	1.3	.6
\$750-\$999	623	88	3.5	100.0	36.8	16.7	8.9	4.6	2.8	8.1	5.2	.8	2.4	4.8	2.7	2.5	1.0	.4	1.9	.4
\$1,000-\$1,249	705	148	3.2	100.0	34.3	15.7	8.1	5.6	4.3	9.1	4.9	1.3	2.3	4.9	2.4	2.5	1.0	.8	2.2	.6
\$1,250-\$1,499	579	151	3.4	100.0	33.2	13.9	7.7	6.2	5.6	9.4	6.3	1.1	2.2	5.1	2.5	2.2	1.0	.5	2.9	.2
\$1,500-\$1,749	679	159	3.5	100.0	33.3	13.8	7.1	6.6	4.5	9.9	6.5	1.0	2.0	4.9	2.8	2.2	.9	.8	3.3	.4
\$1,750-\$1,999	652	163	3.5	100.0	30.3	13.9	6.7	7.8	4.0	9.4	9.3	.8	2.1	5.1	2.8	2.5	.9	.7	3.4	.3
\$2,000-\$2,249	447	139	3.6	100.0	29.5	13.2	6.2	7.8	4.0	10.6	9.1	1.1	2.0	4.8	2.9	2.1	.9	1.2	4.4	.2
\$2,250-\$2,499	440	137	3.6	100.0	28.4	12.6	6.4	8.4	3.6	10.4	9.0	1.0	2.0	5.3	3.2	2.3	.9	1.0	5.1	.4
\$2,500-\$2,999	253	83	3.7	100.0	26.4	13.7	6.0	9.5	3.0	10.9	10.5	1.1	1.9	3.8	3.1	1.8	.9	1.7	5.5	.2
\$3,000-\$3,499	222	68	3.5	100.0	25.8	11.9	5.6	10.5	3.0	11.3	11.3	.9	1.8	4.3	3.8	2.1	1.0	.8	5.3	.6
\$3,500-\$3,999	178	71	3.4	100.0	23.8	12.3	5.5	11.0	3.1	10.7	10.9	.7	1.8	5.2	3.4	1.8	1.0	1.0	7.6	.2
\$4,000-\$4,999	178	61	3.3	100.0	23.2	12.5	5.0	10.4	3.1	10.9	11.5	.9	1.6	4.2	4.1	1.9	.8	1.4	8.2	.3
\$5,000 and over	261	48	3.8	100.0	20.1	11.0	4.3	11.1	4.3	12.0	10.1	.4	1.9	4.1	4.9	1.2	.7	1.5	11.9	.5
Occupational group: Wage earner			Average money expenditure in dollars																	
			562	223	123	48	23	11	51	6	9	11	25	7	12	5	2	5	1	
\$250-\$499	96	28	3.3	562	223	123	48	23	11	51	6	9	11	25	7	12	5	2	5	1
\$500-\$749	315	41	3.2	668	270	111	64	29	24	59	11	4	14	35	10	17	6	2	8	4
\$750-\$999	470	47	3.4	873	322	146	79	39	21	72	45	7	20	39	26	21	9	4	17	6
\$1,000-\$1,249	380	52	3.3	1,116	392	167	88	57	60	101	49	14	25	56	30	27	10	10	20	10
\$1,250-\$1,499	271	43	3.4	1,282	445	147	100	69	65	122	77	16	28	70	40	29	12	7	33	2
\$1,500-\$1,749	271	44	3.7	1,453	528	167	106	77	48	151	98	15	30	82	37	27	12	12	57	6
\$1,750-\$1,999	216	40	3.6	1,633	554	207	109	102	69	140	119	15	33	111	46	44	14	9	56	5
\$2,000-\$2,249	118	33	3.7	1,947	629	206	123	131	77	197	199	24	37	102	45	35	17	23	94	8
\$2,250-\$2,499	113	34	3.8	1,963	614	211	124	132	97	188	148	19	41	100	86	57	19	27	88	12
Occupational group: Wage earner			Percentage of total money expenditures																	
			100.0	39.6	21.9	8.5	4.1	2.0	9.1	1.1	1.6	2.0	4.4	1.2	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.2	
\$250-\$499	96	28	3.3	100.0	39.6	21.9	8.5	4.1	2.0	9.1	1.1	1.6	2.0	4.4	1.2	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.2
\$500-\$749	315	41	3.2	100.0	40.6	16.6	9.6	4.3	3.6	8.8	1.6	.6	2.1	5.2	1.5	2.5	.9	.3	1.2	.6
\$750-\$999	470	47	3.4	100.0	36.9	16.7	9.0	4.5	2.4	8.2	5.2	.8	2.3	4.5	3.0	2.4	1.0	.5	1.9	.7
\$1,000-\$1,249	380	52	3.3	100.0	35.1	15.0	7.9	5.1	5.4	9.1	4.4	1.2	2.2	5.0	2.7	2.4	.9	.9	1.8	.9
\$1,250-\$1,499	271	43	3.4	100.0	35.3	11.6	7.9	5.5	5.1	9.7	6.1	1.3	2.2	5.5	3.2	2.3	.9	.6	2.6	.2
\$1,500-\$1,749	271	44	3.7	100.0	36.5	11.5	7.3	5.3	3.3	10.4	6.7	1.0	2.1	5.6	2.5	1.9	.8	.8	3.9	.4
\$1,750-\$1,999	216	40	3.6	100.0	34.0	12.7	6.7	6.2	4.2	8.6	7.3	.9	2.0	6.8	2.8	2.7	.8	.6	3.4	.3
\$2,000-\$2,249	118	33	3.7	100.0	32.3	10.6	6.3	6.7	4.0	10.1	10.3	1.2	1.9	5.2	2.3	1.8	.9	1.2	4.8	.4
\$2,250-\$2,499	113	34	3.8	100.0	31.3	10.7	6.3	6.7	4.9	9.6	7.5	1.0	2.1	5.1	4.4	2.9	1.0	1.4	4.5	.6

See p. 218 for notes on this table.

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average number of persons per family (4)	Total (5)	Food (6)	Housing (7)	Household operation		Furnishings and equipment (10)	Clothing (11)	Automobile (12)	Other transportation (13)	Personal care (14)	Medical care (15)	Recreation (16)	Tobacco (17)	Reading (18)	Formal education (19)	Contributions and personal taxes (20)	Other items (21)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)					Fuel, light, and refrigeration (8)	Other (9)												
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
<i>Clerical</i>																				
\$500-\$749.....	41	21	3.4	689	263	140	62	30	19	53	7	6	14	30	21	18	8	4	14	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	153	41	3.7	948	346	156	81	46	38	74	49	7	22	55	19	24	10	5	15	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	197	38	3.2	1,111	377	180	92	60	27	94	70	17	30	60	23	31	10	8	31	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	203	43	3.3	1,324	428	215	104	88	82	118	81	13	29	52	24	24	13	7	43	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	251	44	3.3	1,555	498	242	114	117	86	153	79	13	32	64	42	37	13	14	46	5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	255	38	3.4	1,842	530	271	124	153	76	178	192	14	39	77	47	46	17	10	61	7
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	177	41	3.6	1,925	570	265	124	151	77	211	170	22	42	61	61	44	17	25	82	3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	151	35	3.6	2,067	575	275	132	171	46	243	227	24	44	97	59	44	17	25	86	2
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
<i>Clerical</i>																				
\$500-\$749.....	41	21	3.4	100.0	38.2	20.3	9.0	4.4	2.7	7.7	1.0	0.9	2.0	4.4	3.0	2.6	1.2	0.6	2.0	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	153	41	3.7	100.0	36.5	16.5	8.5	4.9	4.0	7.8	5.2	.7	2.3	5.8	2.0	2.5	1.1	.5	1.6	0.1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	197	38	3.2	100.0	33.9	16.2	8.3	5.4	2.4	8.5	6.3	1.5	2.7	5.4	2.1	2.8	.9	.7	2.8	.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	203	43	3.3	100.0	32.4	16.3	7.9	6.6	6.2	8.9	6.1	1.0	2.2	3.9	1.8	1.8	1.0	.5	3.2	.2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	251	44	3.3	100.0	32.1	15.6	7.3	7.5	5.5	9.8	5.1	.8	2.1	4.1	2.7	2.4	.8	.9	3.0	.3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	255	38	3.4	100.0	28.8	14.7	6.7	8.3	4.1	9.7	10.4	.8	2.1	4.2	2.6	2.5	.9	.5	3.3	.4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	177	41	3.6	100.0	29.6	13.8	6.4	7.8	4.0	11.0	8.8	1.1	2.2	3.2	3.2	2.3	.9	1.3	4.2	.2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	151	35	3.6	100.0	27.8	13.3	6.4	8.3	2.2	11.8	11.0	1.2	2.1	4.7	2.8	2.1	.8	1.2	4.2	.1

Independent business and professional

\$1,000-\$1,249	70	27
\$1,250-\$1,499	57	35
\$1,500-\$1,749	56	27
\$1,750-\$1,999	66	38
\$2,000-\$2,249	49	29
\$2,250-\$2,499	55	23
\$2,500-\$2,999	73	36
\$3,000-\$3,499	51	26
\$3,500-\$3,999	56	26
\$4,000-\$4,999	50	23
\$5,000 and over	125	26

Independent business and professional

\$1,000-\$1,249	70	27
\$1,250-\$1,499	57	35
\$1,500-\$1,749	56	27
\$1,750-\$1,999	66	38
\$2,000-\$2,249	49	29
\$2,250-\$2,499	55	23
\$2,500-\$2,999	73	36
\$3,000-\$3,499	51	26
\$3,500-\$3,999	56	26
\$4,000-\$4,999	50	23
\$5,000 and over	125	26

Salaried business and professional

\$1,000-\$1,249	58	31
\$1,250-\$1,499	48	30
\$1,500-\$1,749	101	44
\$1,750-\$1,999	115	47
\$2,000-\$2,249	103	36
\$2,250-\$2,499	121	45
\$2,500-\$2,999	180	47
\$3,000-\$3,499	171	42
\$3,500-\$3,999	122	45
\$4,000-\$4,999	128	38
\$5,000 and over	136	22

Average money expenditure in dollars

1,132	355	207	93	82	36	102	53	13	25	50	21	25	14	9	36	11
1,440	428	195	103	106	86	138	117	8	29	90	38	42	15	4	38	3
1,582	496	216	111	119	70	150	113	21	32	75	63	36	13	14	48	5
1,716	526	210	121	159	56	160	162	19	31	81	50	42	16	14	68	1
1,950	555	260	124	193	70	177	239	14	33	58	57	37	20	13	98	2
1,932	584	234	122	207	37	195	144	22	43	82	55	47	18	15	114	13
2,397	608	308	139	203	105	252	276	26	47	99	88	48	21	39	135	3
2,577	647	288	143	309	72	314	307	30	46	111	84	54	25	18	121	8
2,865	711	376	170	340	75	305	288	8	53	101	86	62	24	33	225	8
3,212	769	362	173	371	78	347	347	22	53	140	114	70	28	42	279	17
5,127	1,034	608	239	594	254	603	485	18	85	168	224	58	30	131	578	18

Percentage of total money expenditures

100.0	31.4	18.3	8.2	7.2	3.2	9.0	4.7	1.1	2.2	4.4	1.9	2.2	1.2	0.8	3.2	1.0
100.0	29.8	13.5	7.2	7.4	6.0	9.6	8.1	.6	2.0	6.2	2.6	2.9	1.0	.3	2.6	.2
100.0	31.4	13.7	7.0	7.5	4.4	9.5	7.2	1.3	2.0	4.7	4.0	2.3	.8	.9	3.0	.3
100.0	30.7	12.2	7.1	9.3	3.3	9.3	9.5	1.1	1.8	4.7	2.9	2.4	.9	.8	4.0	(*)
100.0	28.5	13.3	6.3	9.9	3.6	9.1	12.3	.7	1.7	3.0	2.9	1.9	1.0	.7	5.0	.1
100.0	30.4	12.1	6.3	10.7	1.9	10.1	7.5	1.1	2.2	4.2	2.8	2.4	.9	.8	5.9	.7
100.0	25.4	12.8	5.8	8.5	4.4	10.5	11.5	1.1	2.0	4.1	3.7	2.0	.9	1.6	5.6	.1
100.0	25.1	11.2	5.5	12.0	2.8	12.2	11.9	1.2	1.8	4.3	3.2	2.1	1.0	.7	4.7	.3
100.0	24.8	13.1	5.9	11.9	2.6	10.6	10.0	.3	1.9	3.5	3.0	2.2	.8	1.2	7.9	.3
100.0	23.9	11.3	5.4	11.6	2.4	10.8	10.8	.7	1.6	4.4	3.5	2.2	.9	1.3	8.7	.5
100.0	20.1	11.8	4.7	11.6	4.9	11.8	9.4	.4	1.6	3.3	4.4	1.1	.6	2.6	11.3	.4

Average money expenditure in dollars

1,130	380	184	93	75	42	137	51	10	26	41	23	26	10	4	27	1
1,320	403	219	86	83	69	136	76	16	28	70	29	36	14	9	41	5
1,614	487	247	108	113	72	151	151	18	32	83	48	35	14	6	41	8
1,881	522	283	124	154	74	194	183	13	40	82	60	44	15	24	63	6
2,092	563	321	121	170	88	231	139	23	46	158	62	43	19	23	78	7
2,152	560	298	138	194	99	203	174	19	35	146	62	45	18	10	142	9
2,383	641	336	145	235	58	264	239	25	45	87	70	43	23	40	128	4
2,663	691	325	150	268	82	292	296	22	48	115	105	58	26	21	147	17
3,014	702	359	161	318	101	326	336	26	56	177	110	47	32	30	226	7
3,612	827	464	177	363	120	393	423	38	57	149	155	66	30	52	290	8
4,791	960	488	189	512	175	579	512	26	99	238	259	63	41	25	595	30

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

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average number of persons per family (4)	Total (5)	Food (6)	Housing (7)	Household operation		Furnishings and equipment (10)	Clothing (11)	Auto-mobile (12)	Other transportation (13)	Personal care (14)	Medical care (15)	Recreation (16)	Tobacco (17)	Reading (18)	Formal education (19)	Contributions and personal taxes (20)	Other items (21)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)					Fuel, light, and refrigeration (8)	Other (9)												
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>				100.0	33.7	16.3	8.2	6.6	3.7	12.1	4.5	0.9	2.3	3.6	2.0	2.3	0.9	0.4	2.4	0.1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	58	31	3.1	100.0	33.7	16.3	8.2	6.6	3.7	12.1	4.5	0.9	2.3	3.6	2.0	2.3	0.9	0.4	2.4	0.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	48	30	3.2	100.0	30.5	16.6	6.5	6.3	5.2	10.3	5.8	1.2	2.1	5.3	2.2	2.7	1.1	.7	3.1	.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	101	44	3.4	100.0	30.2	15.3	6.7	7.0	4.5	9.3	9.3	1.1	2.0	5.1	3.0	2.2	.9	.4	2.5	.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	115	47	3.5	100.0	27.8	15.0	6.6	8.2	3.9	10.3	9.8	.7	2.1	4.4	3.2	2.3	.8	.8	3.3	.3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	103	36	3.6	100.0	26.9	15.4	5.8	8.1	4.2	11.0	6.6	1.1	2.2	7.6	3.0	2.1	.9	1.1	3.7	.3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	121	45	3.5	100.0	26.0	13.9	6.4	9.0	4.6	9.4	8.1	.9	1.6	6.8	2.9	2.1	.8	.5	6.6	.4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	180	47	3.7	100.0	26.9	14.1	6.1	9.9	2.4	11.1	10.0	1.0	1.9	3.6	2.9	1.8	1.0	1.7	5.4	.2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	171	42	3.5	100.0	26.0	12.2	5.6	10.1	3.1	11.0	11.1	.8	1.8	4.3	3.9	2.2	1.0	.8	5.5	.6
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	122	45	3.3	100.0	23.3	11.9	5.3	10.6	3.4	10.8	11.1	.9	1.8	5.9	3.6	1.6	1.1	1.0	7.5	.2
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	128	38	3.2	100.0	23.0	12.9	4.9	10.0	3.3	10.9	11.7	1.1	1.6	4.1	4.3	1.8	.8	1.4	8.0	.2
\$5,000 and over.....	136	22	3.7	100.0	20.0	10.2	3.9	10.7	3.7	12.1	10.7	.5	2.1	5.0	5.4	1.3	.9	.5	12.4	.6
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
<i>Family type: Type I</i>				512	217	98	53	16	7	35	17	14	9	27	1	11	3	-----	4	(*)
\$250-\$499.....	31	6	2.0	512	217	98	53	16	7	35	17	14	9	27	1	11	3	-----	4	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	100	14	2.0	665	249	112	59	31	46	70	10	4	12	19	11	21	7	-----	9	5
\$750-\$999.....	125	15	2.0	835	293	137	73	40	62	61	48	14	16	37	17	12	11	-----	30	4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	205	29	2.0	1,052	339	184	86	63	21	89	76	12	27	59	25	24	10	-----	27	10
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	153	35	2.0	1,207	369	187	100	72	94	92	91	12	26	43	25	30	14	(*)	49	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	173	28	2.0	1,565	421	237	96	105	113	154	132	6	31	108	57	32	11	-----	52	10
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	165	33	2.0	1,704	457	263	117	159	62	142	177	4	33	101	42	52	17	-----	78	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	106	30	2.0	1,847	466	276	117	160	85	205	191	25	41	66	56	45	18	-----	95	1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	96	32	2.0	2,042	508	276	124	196	76	182	200	14	35	133	58	46	20	1	155	18
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	49	13	2.0	2,313	469	413	137	239	104	223	236	15	40	143	57	40	18	-----	177	2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	49	20	2.0	2,528	550	305	145	328	86	245	283	26	42	125	111	64	22	-----	190	6
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	41	14	2.0	2,486	493	283	136	297	100	246	316	4	55	103	91	58	27	-----	275	2
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	39	13	2.0	3,260	628	474	157	341	88	296	413	10	52	108	168	84	33	-----	406	2
\$5,000 and over.....	49	8	2.0	4,055	735	425	259	571	177	394	533	15	55	60	110	54	31	-----	634	2

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Type I

\$250-\$499	31	6
\$500-\$749	100	14
\$750-\$999	125	15
\$1,000-\$1,249	205	29
\$1,250-\$1,499	153	35
\$1,500-\$1,749	173	28
\$1,750-\$1,999	165	33
\$2,000-\$2,249	106	30
\$2,250-\$2,499	96	32
\$2,500-\$2,999	49	13
\$3,000-\$3,499	49	20
\$3,500-\$3,999	41	14
\$4,000-\$4,999	39	13
\$5,000 and over	49	8

Percentage of total money expenditures

100.0	42.4	19.1	10.3	3.1	1.4	6.8	3.3	2.7	1.8	5.3	0.2	2.1	0.6	0.8	0.1
100.0	37.4	16.8	8.9	4.7	6.9	10.5	1.6	.6	1.8	2.8	1.6	3.2	1.0	1.4	.8
100.0	35.1	16.4	8.8	4.8	5.1	7.3	5.7	1.7	1.9	4.4	2.0	1.4	1.3	3.6	.5
100.0	32.2	17.5	8.2	6.0	2.0	8.5	7.2	1.1	2.6	5.6	2.4	2.3	.9	2.6	.9
100.0	30.6	15.5	8.3	6.0	7.7	7.6	7.5	1.0	2.2	3.6	2.1	2.5	1.2	4.0	.2
100.0	26.9	15.2	6.1	6.7	7.2	9.9	8.5	.4	2.0	6.9	3.6	2.0	.7	3.3	.6
100.0	26.9	15.4	6.9	9.3	3.6	8.3	10.4	.2	1.9	5.9	2.5	3.1	1.0	4.6	(*)
100.0	25.3	14.9	6.3	8.7	4.6	11.1	10.3	1.4	2.2	3.6	3.0	2.4	1.0	5.1	.1
100.0	24.9	13.5	6.1	9.6	3.7	8.9	9.8	.7	1.7	6.5	2.8	2.3	1.0	7.6	.9
100.0	20.3	17.9	5.9	10.3	4.5	9.6	10.2	.6	1.7	6.2	2.5	1.7	.8	7.7	.1
100.0	21.8	12.1	5.7	13.0	3.4	9.7	11.2	1.0	1.7	4.9	4.4	2.5	.9	7.5	.2
100.0	19.8	11.4	5.5	11.9	4.0	9.9	12.7	.2	2.2	4.1	3.7	2.3	1.1	11.1	.1
100.0	19.3	14.5	4.8	10.5	2.7	9.1	12.7	.3	1.6	3.3	5.1	2.6	1.0	12.4	.1
100.0	18.1	10.5	6.4	14.1	4.4	9.7	13.1	.4	1.4	1.5	2.7	1.3	.8	15.6	(*)

Types II and III

\$250-\$499	34	12
\$500-\$749	143	23
\$750-\$999	316	38
\$1,000-\$1,249	284	59
\$1,250-\$1,499	228	59
\$1,500-\$1,749	259	62
\$1,750-\$1,999	226	62
\$2,000-\$2,249	146	46
\$2,250-\$2,499	144	52
\$2,500-\$2,999	95	31
\$3,000-\$3,499	78	22
\$3,500-\$3,999	57	20
\$4,000-\$4,999	42	21
\$5,000 and over	64	21

Average money expenditure in dollars

617	234	131	55	28	14	66	5	15	31	9	17	7	2	3	(*)
629	261	106	61	24	15	49	2	14	48	10	17	6	3	9	1
908	326	146	79	45	24	72	51	21	52	29	26	10	4	13	4
1,143	387	170	90	64	59	102	49	16	28	61	34	32	11	14	2
1,379	447	191	100	98	79	125	80	16	30	84	40	30	14	34	2
1,513	513	196	112	111	68	143	104	15	30	57	41	34	14	50	6
1,840	523	243	124	171	90	173	201	10	39	73	55	41	16	10	9
2,024	557	279	127	182	103	202	182	21	40	120	56	38	18	9	5
2,022	558	264	130	194	88	208	162	18	37	103	76	43	8	111	4
2,351	631	343	149	256	71	226	258	21	43	66	84	53	25	9	3
2,780	669	395	154	264	43	304	384	16	53	133	101	51	29	17	30
3,216	736	406	170	367	102	308	391	23	50	234	108	63	27	12	4
3,202	798	505	167	349	128	324	294	30	51	143	140	66	28	27	12
5,146	983	505	188	533	140	538	565	13	84	262	353	71	46	43	49

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

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average number of persons per family (4)	Total (5)	Food (6)	Housing (7)	Household operation		Furnishings and equipment (10)	Clothing (11)	Auto- mobile (12)	Other trans- portation (13)	Personal care (14)	Medical care (15)	Recreation (16)	To- bacco (17)	Reading (18)	Formal edu- cation (19)	Con- tributions and personal taxes (20)	Other items (21)
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)					Fuel, light, and refrig- eration (8)	Other (9)												
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
<i>Types II and III</i>																				
\$250-\$499.....	34	12	3.5	100.0	38.0	21.2	8.9	4.5	2.3	10.7	0.8	0.8	2.4	5.0	1.5	2.8	1.1	0.3	0.5	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	143	23	3.4	100.0	41.5	16.9	9.7	3.8	2.4	7.8	0.5	0.3	2.2	7.6	1.6	2.7	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.2
\$750-\$999.....	316	38	3.5	100.0	35.9	16.1	8.7	5.0	2.6	8.0	0.6	0.7	2.3	5.7	3.2	2.9	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	284	59	3.4	100.0	33.8	14.9	7.9	5.6	5.2	8.9	4.3	1.4	2.4	5.3	3.0	2.8	1.0	1.2	2.1	0.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	228	59	3.5	100.0	32.4	13.9	7.3	7.1	5.7	9.1	5.7	1.2	2.2	6.1	2.9	2.2	1.0	0.6	2.5	0.1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	259	62	3.5	100.0	33.9	13.0	7.4	7.3	4.5	9.5	6.8	1.0	2.0	3.8	2.7	2.2	0.9	0.7	3.9	0.4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	226	62	3.5	100.0	28.4	13.2	6.7	9.3	4.9	9.4	11.0	0.5	2.1	4.0	3.0	2.2	0.9	0.5	3.4	0.5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	146	46	3.5	100.0	27.6	13.8	6.3	9.0	5.1	10.0	8.9	1.0	2.0	5.9	2.8	1.9	0.9	0.4	4.2	0.2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	144	52	3.5	100.0	27.6	13.0	6.4	9.6	4.4	10.3	8.0	0.9	1.8	5.1	3.8	2.1	0.9	0.4	5.5	0.2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	95	31	3.6	100.0	26.8	14.6	6.3	10.9	3.0	9.6	11.0	0.9	1.8	2.8	3.6	2.3	1.1	0.4	4.8	0.1
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	78	22	3.4	100.0	24.1	14.2	5.6	9.5	1.5	11.0	13.8	0.6	1.9	4.8	3.6	1.8	1.0	0.6	4.9	1.1
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	57	20	3.5	100.0	22.9	12.6	5.3	11.4	3.2	9.6	12.1	0.7	1.6	7.3	3.3	2.0	0.8	0.4	6.7	1.1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	42	21	2.9	100.0	24.3	15.3	5.1	10.6	3.9	9.8	9.0	0.9	1.5	4.3	4.5	2.0	0.9	0.8	6.7	1.4
\$5,000 and over.....	64	21	3.4	100.0	19.1	9.8	3.7	10.4	2.7	10.5	10.9	0.3	1.6	5.1	6.8	1.4	0.9	0.8	15.0	1.0
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
<i>Types IV and V</i>																				
\$250-\$499.....	31	10	4.4	550	219	141	35	26	12	47	3	8	9	16	11	8	4	2	6	3
\$500-\$749.....	113	25	4.0	726	300	124	71	35	14	59	18	7	15	32	13	13	7	3	8	7
\$750-\$999.....	182	35	4.5	900	356	161	83	34	16	80	36	5	23	32	21	21	7	7	13	5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	216	60	4.2	1,146	419	175	93	58	57	115	43	14	24	46	19	27	11	11	24	10
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	198	57	4.3	1,300	469	166	102	67	51	144	80	15	30	62	31	28	11	9	33	2

\$1,500-\$1,749	247	69	4.5	1,510	566	207	116	87	36	158	76	21	32	71	34	31	12	22	38	3
\$1,750-\$1,999	261	68	4.4	1,743	598	237	115	94	61	176	123	25	37	97	47	43	15	22	47	6
\$2,000-\$2,249	195	63	4.5	2,001	665	242	122	132	58	215	167	20	41	88	58	40	17	46	82	8
\$2,250-\$2,499	200	53	4.5	2,067	635	248	133	145	60	229	188	27	46	103	63	53	16	38	77	6
\$2,500-\$2,999	109	39	4.7	2,450	704	276	142	193	58	308	248	33	50	89	76	38	22	84	124	5
\$3,000-\$3,499	95	26	4.4	2,590	758	258	144	263	106	319	236	30	46	94	94	57	25	34	119	7
\$3,500-\$3,999	80	37	4.1	3,037	791	376	174	310	84	364	275	26	58	121	104	42	32	60	208	12
\$4,000-\$4,999	97	27	4.0	3,686	891	390	187	382	108	438	444	44	59	164	131	60	29	78	268	13
\$5,000 and over	148	19	4.5	5,165	1,087	601	208	552	257	679	460	29	109	227	238	58	34	115	490	21
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
<i>Types IV and V</i>																				
\$250-\$499	31	10	4.4	100.0	39.9	25.6	6.4	4.7	2.2	8.5	0.5	1.5	1.6	2.9	2.0	1.5	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.5
\$500-\$749	113	25	4.0	100.0	41.3	17.0	9.8	4.8	1.9	8.1	2.5	1.0	2.1	4.4	1.8	1.8	1.0	.4	1.1	1.0
\$750-\$999	182	35	4.5	100.0	39.6	17.9	9.2	3.8	1.8	8.9	4.0	.5	2.6	3.6	2.3	2.3	.8	.8	1.4	.5
\$1,000-\$1,249	216	60	4.2	100.0	36.6	15.3	8.1	5.1	5.0	10.0	3.7	1.2	2.1	4.0	1.6	2.3	1.0	1.0	2.1	.9
\$1,250-\$1,499	198	57	4.3	100.0	36.1	12.8	7.8	5.2	3.9	11.1	6.2	1.1	2.3	4.8	2.4	2.1	.8	.7	2.5	.2
\$1,500-\$1,749	247	69	4.5	100.0	37.5	13.7	7.7	5.8	2.4	10.5	5.0	1.4	2.1	4.7	2.3	2.0	.8	1.4	2.5	.2
\$1,750-\$1,999	261	68	4.4	100.0	34.3	13.6	6.6	5.4	3.5	10.1	7.1	1.4	2.1	5.5	2.7	2.5	.9	1.3	2.7	.3
\$2,000-\$2,249	195	63	4.5	100.0	33.3	12.1	6.1	6.6	2.9	10.8	8.3	1.0	2.0	4.4	2.9	2.0	.8	2.3	4.1	.4
\$2,250-\$2,499	200	53	4.5	100.0	30.8	12.0	6.4	7.0	2.9	11.1	9.1	1.3	2.2	5.0	3.0	2.6	.8	1.8	3.7	.3
\$2,500-\$2,999	109	39	4.7	100.0	28.7	11.3	5.8	7.9	2.4	12.6	10.1	1.3	2.0	3.6	3.1	1.6	.9	3.4	5.1	.2
\$3,000-\$3,499	95	26	4.4	100.0	29.3	10.0	5.5	10.2	4.1	12.3	9.1	1.1	1.8	3.6	3.6	2.2	1.0	1.3	4.6	.3
\$3,500-\$3,999	80	37	4.1	100.0	26.0	12.4	5.7	10.2	2.8	12.0	9.1	.8	1.9	4.0	3.4	1.4	1.1	2.0	6.8	.4
\$4,000-\$4,999	97	27	4.0	100.0	24.2	10.6	5.1	10.4	2.9	11.9	12.0	1.2	1.6	4.4	3.5	1.6	.8	2.1	7.3	.4
\$5,000 and over	148	19	4.5	100.0	21.1	11.6	4.0	10.7	5.0	13.1	8.9	.6	2.1	4.4	4.6	1.1	.7	2.2	9.5	.4

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

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 3.—Food: Average value of all family food, money expenditure for food at home and away from home, average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay, and money expense per meal per food expenditure unit, by occupation, family type, and income, in 1 year, 1935-36¹

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all family food (4)	Average expenditure for food purchased			Percentage of expenditure for food		Average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay (10)	Average money expenditure per meal per food expenditure unit ² (11)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		All (5)	At home (6)	Away from home ² (7)	At home (8)	Away from home (9)		
<i>All families</i>										
\$250-\$499	96	28	\$247	\$223	\$219	\$4	98.2	1.8	\$24	\$0.070
\$500-\$749	356	62	297	269	267	2	99.3	.7	28	.086
\$750-\$999	623	88	351	328	314	14	95.7	4.3	23	.096
\$1,000-\$1,249	705	148	398	383	361	22	94.2	5.8	15	.120
\$1,250-\$1,499	579	151	457	434	404	30	93.1	6.9	23	.126
\$1,500-\$1,749	679	159	530	508	463	45	91.1	8.9	22	.145
\$1,750-\$1,999	652	163	549	536	494	42	92.2	7.8	13	.147
\$2,000-\$2,249	447	139	595	582	518	64	89.0	11.0	13	.153
\$2,250-\$2,499	440	137	593	582	527	55	90.6	9.4	11	.151
\$2,500-\$2,999	253	83	645	631	556	75	88.1	11.9	14	.151
\$3,000-\$3,499	222	68	691	681	623	58	91.5	8.5	10	.164
\$3,500-\$3,999	178	71	719	705	642	63	91.1	8.9	14	.166
\$4,000-\$4,999	178	61	846	811	711	100	87.7	12.3	35	.174
\$5,000 and over	261	48	1,021	996	898	98	90.2	9.8	25	.195
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>										
\$250-\$499	96	28	247	223	219	4	98.2	1.8	24	.070
\$500-\$749	315	41	299	270	268	2	99.3	.7	29	.087
\$750-\$999	470	47	347	322	309	13	96.0	4.0	25	.096
\$1,000-\$1,249	380	52	414	392	364	28	92.9	7.1	22	.120
\$1,250-\$1,499	271	43	478	445	411	34	92.4	7.6	33	.125
\$1,500-\$1,749	271	44	556	528	491	37	93.0	7.0	28	.145
\$1,750-\$1,999	216	40	566	554	518	36	93.5	6.5	12	.153
\$2,000-\$2,249	118	33	642	629	572	57	90.9	9.1	13	.162
\$2,250-\$2,499	113	34	624	614	544	70	88.6	11.4	10	.161
<i>Clerical</i>										
\$500-\$749	41	21	279	263	258	5	98.1	1.9	16	.081
\$750-\$999	153	41	360	346	327	19	94.5	5.5	14	.097
\$1,000-\$1,249	197	38	382	377	363	14	96.3	3.7	5	.121
\$1,250-\$1,499	203	43	439	428	402	26	93.9	6.1	11	.124
\$1,500-\$1,749	251	44	511	498	451	47	90.6	9.4	13	.148
\$1,750-\$1,999	255	38	541	530	485	45	91.5	8.5	11	.146
\$2,000-\$2,249	177	41	577	570	498	72	87.4	12.6	7	.149
\$2,250-\$2,499	151	35	578	575	519	56	90.3	9.7	3	.139
<i>Independent business and professional</i>										
\$1,000-\$1,249	70	27	363	355	339	16	95.5	4.5	8	.111
\$1,250-\$1,499	57	35	441	428	398	30	93.0	7.0	13	.132
\$1,500-\$1,749	56	27	501	496	443	53	89.3	10.7	5	.143
\$1,750-\$1,999	66	38	534	526	471	55	89.5	10.5	8	.146
\$2,000-\$2,249	49	29	568	555	491	64	88.5	11.5	13	.159
\$2,250-\$2,499	55	23	589	584	527	57	91.4	8.6	5	.152
\$2,500-\$2,999	73	36	619	608	540	68	88.8	11.2	11	.144
\$3,000-\$3,499	51	26	660	647	600	47	92.7	7.3	13	.158
\$3,500-\$3,999	56	26	741	711	677	34	95.2	4.8	30	.157
\$4,000-\$4,999	50	23	775	769	680	89	88.4	11.6	6	.181
\$5,000 and over	125	26	1,064	1,034	940	94	90.9	9.1	30	.193

See p. 218 for notes on this table.

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all family food (4)	Average expenditure for food purchased			Percentage of expenditure for food		Average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay (10)	Average money expenditure per meal per food expenditure unit (11)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		All (5)	At home (6)	Away from home (7)	At home (8)	Away from home (9)		
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>										
\$1,000-\$1,249	58	31	\$390	\$380	\$362	\$18	95.3	4.7	\$10	\$0.125
\$1,250-\$1,499	48	30	430	403	373	30	92.5	7.5	27	.126
\$1,500-\$1,749	101	44	523	487	431	56	88.5	11.5	36	.136
\$1,750-\$1,999	115	47	544	522	486	36	93.1	6.9	22	.138
\$2,000-\$2,249	103	36	588	563	503	60	89.3	10.7	25	.147
\$2,250-\$2,499	121	45	584	560	523	37	93.4	6.6	24	.155
\$2,500-\$2,999	180	47	656	641	563	78	87.8	12.2	15	.154
\$3,000-\$3,499	171	42	700	691	630	61	91.2	8.8	9	.166
\$3,500-\$3,999	122	45	708	702	625	77	89.0	11.0	6	.171
\$4,000-\$4,999	128	38	873	827	723	104	87.4	12.6	46	.171
\$5,000 and over	136	22	979	960	859	101	89.5	10.5	19	.197
<i>Family type: Type I</i>										
\$250-\$499	31	6	224	217	217	(*)	100.0	.1	7	.096
\$500-\$749	100	14	267	249	247	2	99.2	.8	18	.116
\$750-\$999	125	15	318	293	272	21	92.8	7.2	25	.137
\$1,000-\$1,249	205	29	350	339	321	18	94.7	5.3	11	.152
\$1,250-\$1,499	153	35	380	369	342	27	92.7	7.3	11	.157
\$1,500-\$1,749	173	28	452	421	372	49	88.4	11.6	31	.181
\$1,750-\$1,999	165	33	458	457	419	38	91.7	8.3	1	.189
\$2,000-\$2,249	106	30	483	466	381	85	81.8	18.2	17	.195
\$2,250-\$2,499	96	32	522	508	458	50	89.7	10.3	14	.208
\$2,500-\$2,999	49	13	476	469	398	71	84.9	15.1	7	.188
\$3,000-\$3,499	49	20	555	550	507	43	92.2	7.8	5	.189
\$3,500-\$3,999	41	14	493	493	446	47	90.5	9.5	4	.174
\$4,000-\$4,999	39	13	632	628	564	64	89.8	10.2	4	.210
\$5,000 and over	49	8	771	735	701	34	95.4	4.6	36	.233
<i>Types II and III</i>										
\$250-\$499	34	12	251	234	227	7	97.0	3.0	17	.066
\$500-\$749	143	23	299	261	260	1	99.6	.4	38	.076
\$750-\$999	316	38	348	326	312	14	95.7	4.3	22	.092
\$1,000-\$1,249	284	59	390	387	364	23	94.1	5.9	13	.114
\$1,250-\$1,499	228	59	474	447	415	32	92.8	7.2	27	.122
\$1,500-\$1,749	259	62	530	513	467	46	91.0	9.0	17	.141
\$1,750-\$1,999	226	62	532	523	493	30	94.3	5.7	9	.136
\$2,000-\$2,249	146	46	564	557	512	45	91.9	8.1	7	.148
\$2,250-\$2,499	144	52	576	558	514	44	92.1	7.9	18	.146
\$2,500-\$2,999	95	31	645	631	557	74	88.3	11.7	14	.152
\$3,000-\$3,499	78	22	676	669	623	46	93.1	6.9	7	.165
\$3,500-\$3,999	57	20	751	736	682	54	92.7	7.3	15	.173
\$4,000-\$4,999	42	21	823	798	711	87	89.1	10.9	25	.179
\$5,000 and over	64	21	1,008	983	873	110	88.8	11.2	25	.216
<i>Types IV and V</i>										
\$250-\$499	31	10	268	219	213	6	97.3	2.7	49	.049
\$500-\$749	113	25	326	300	295	5	98.3	1.7	26	.073
\$750-\$999	182	35	377	356	346	10	97.2	2.8	21	.076
\$1,000-\$1,249	216	60	439	419	395	24	94.3	5.7	20	.097
\$1,250-\$1,499	198	57	496	469	439	30	93.6	6.4	27	.106
\$1,500-\$1,749	247	69	587	566	524	42	92.6	7.4	21	.123
\$1,750-\$1,999	261	68	622	598	544	54	91.0	9.0	24	.129
\$2,000-\$2,249	195	63	681	665	597	68	89.8	10.2	16	.134
\$2,250-\$2,499	200	53	639	635	570	65	89.8	10.2	4	.127
\$2,500-\$2,999	109	39	720	704	626	78	88.9	11.1	16	.134
\$3,000-\$3,499	95	26	773	758	683	75	90.1	9.9	15	.150
\$3,500-\$3,999	80	37	811	791	713	78	90.1	9.9	20	.158
\$4,000-\$4,999	97	27	942	891	771	120	86.5	13.5	51	.157
\$5,000 and over	148	19	1,107	1,087	973	114	89.5	10.5	20	.174

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

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all housing plus fuel, light, and refrigeration (4)	Average expense for fuel, light, and refrigeration (5)	Average value of all housing (6)	Average value of housing secured ¹						Percentage of housing value secured without money expenditure ² (13)	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)				With money expenditure			Without money expenditure				
						All housing (7)	Family home ³ (8)	Other housing ³ (9)	Total (10)	Owned home ⁴ (11)	Rent as pay or gift (12)		
<i>All families</i>													
\$250-\$499	96	28	\$195	\$48	\$131	\$123	\$123	-----	\$8	\$8	-----	6.1	
\$500-\$749	356	62	201	64	133	114	114	-----	19	10	\$9	14.3	
\$750-\$999	623	88	287	79	174	149	149	-----	25	17	8	14.4	
\$1,000-\$1,249	705	148	296	90	205	175	174	-----	\$1	30	29	1	14.6
\$1,250-\$1,499	579	151	334	100	232	181	178	-----	3	52	46	6	22.0
\$1,500-\$1,749	679	159	394	109	283	210	210	(*)	73	73	-----	25.8	
\$1,750-\$1,999	652	163	434	119	314	245	245	(*)	69	68	-----	22.0	
\$2,000-\$2,249	447	139	472	123	348	261	259	2	87	84	3	25.0	
\$2,250-\$2,499	440	137	498	130	368	259	257	2	109	99	10	29.6	
\$2,500-\$2,999	253	83	612	144	467	328	317	11	139	127	12	29.8	
\$3,000-\$3,499	222	68	630	148	481	316	312	4	165	135	30	34.3	
\$3,500-\$3,999	178	71	695	164	531	364	355	9	167	152	15	31.4	
\$4,000-\$4,999	178	61	802	176	625	436	413	23	189	163	26	30.2	
\$5,000 and over	261	48	1,123	213	908	545	503	42	363	363	-----	40.0	
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>													
\$250-\$499	96	28	195	48	131	123	123	-----	8	8	-----	6.1	
\$500-\$749	315	41	200	64	131	111	111	-----	20	10	10	15.2	
\$750-\$999	470	47	254	79	171	146	146	-----	25	17	8	14.6	
\$1,000-\$1,249	380	52	284	88	195	167	165	2	28	28	-----	14.4	
\$1,250-\$1,499	271	43	306	100	204	147	141	6	56	45	11	27.9	
\$1,500-\$1,749	271	44	354	106	245	167	167	(*)	78	78	-----	31.8	
\$1,750-\$1,999	216	40	391	109	280	207	207	-----	73	73	-----	26.1	
\$2,000-\$2,249	118	33	439	123	315	206	204	2	109	109	-----	34.6	
\$2,250-\$2,499	113	34	483	124	359	211	211	(*)	148	127	21	41.2	
<i>Clerical</i>													
\$500-\$749	41	21	216	62	151	140	140	-----	11	11	-----	7.3	
\$750-\$999	153	41	269	81	182	156	156	-----	26	17	9	14.4	
\$1,000-\$1,249	197	38	304	92	211	180	180	-----	31	31	-----	14.7	
\$1,250-\$1,499	203	43	362	104	257	215	215	(*)	42	42	-----	16.3	
\$1,500-\$1,749	251	44	434	114	319	242	241	1	77	77	-----	24.1	
\$1,750-\$1,999	255	38	458	124	334	271	271	(*)	63	63	-----	18.9	
\$2,000-\$2,249	177	41	475	124	351	265	262	3	86	86	-----	24.5	
\$2,250-\$2,499	151	35	495	132	362	275	273	2	87	83	4	24.0	
<i>Independent business and professional</i>													
\$1,000-\$1,249	70	27	336	93	238	207	205	2	31	31	-----	13.0	
\$1,250-\$1,499	57	35	383	103	278	195	195	(*)	83	83	-----	29.9	
\$1,500-\$1,749	56	27	424	111	312	216	214	2	96	96	-----	30.8	
\$1,750-\$1,999	66	38	443	121	321	210	210	(*)	111	105	6	34.6	
\$2,000-\$2,249	49	29	503	124	378	260	258	2	118	118	-----	31.2	
\$2,250-\$2,499	55	23	518	122	395	234	232	2	161	161	-----	40.8	
\$2,500-\$2,999	73	36	600	139	457	308	302	6	149	149	-----	32.6	
\$3,000-\$3,499	51	26	601	143	457	288	287	1	169	169	-----	37.0	
\$3,500-\$3,999	56	26	746	170	576	376	365	11	200	200	-----	34.7	
\$4,000-\$4,999	50	23	795	173	620	362	335	27	258	258	-----	41.6	
\$5,000 and over	125	26	1,252	239	1,010	608	544	64	402	402	-----	39.8	

See p. 218 for notes on this table.

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

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all housing plus fuel, light, and refrigeration (4)	Average expense for fuel, light, and refrigeration (5)	Average value of all housing (6)	Average value of housing secured						Percentage of housing value secured without money expenditure (13)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)				With money expenditure			Without money expenditure			
						All housing (7)	Family home (8)	Other housing (9)	Total (10)	Owned home (11)	Rent as pay or gift (12)	
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>												
\$1,000-\$1,249	58	31	\$314	\$93	\$220	\$184	\$183	\$1	\$36	\$31	\$5	16.4
\$1,250-\$1,499	48	30	337	86	248	219	215	4	29	15	14	11.7
\$1,500-\$1,749	101	44	394	108	283	247	247	(*)	36	36	-----	12.7
\$1,750-\$1,999	115	47	460	124	335	283	281	2	52	49	3	15.5
\$2,000-\$2,249	103	36	492	121	371	321	317	4	50	38	12	13.5
\$2,250-\$2,499	121	45	512	138	374	298	294	4	76	65	11	20.3
\$2,500-\$2,999	180	47	616	145	471	336	324	12	135	119	16	28.7
\$3,000-\$3,499	171	42	639	150	488	325	320	5	163	124	39	35.4
\$3,500-\$3,999	122	45	673	161	512	350	351	8	153	131	22	29.9
\$4,000-\$4,999	128	38	803	177	625	464	444	20	161	126	35	25.8
\$5,000 and over	136	22	1,006	189	816	488	465	23	328	328	-----	40.2
<i>Family type: Type I</i>												
\$250-\$499	31	6	172	53	98	98	98	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$500-\$749	100	14	204	59	139	112	112	-----	27	12	15	19.4
\$750-\$999	125	15	238	73	162	137	137	-----	25	19	6	15.4
\$1,000-\$1,249	205	29	310	86	224	184	184	-----	40	40	-----	17.9
\$1,250-\$1,499	153	35	341	100	238	187	187	(*)	51	50	1	21.4
\$1,500-\$1,749	173	28	386	96	286	237	236	1	49	49	-----	17.1
\$1,750-\$1,999	165	33	458	117	340	263	263	(*)	77	77	-----	22.6
\$2,000-\$2,249	106	30	482	117	365	276	273	3	89	77	12	24.4
\$2,250-\$2,499	96	32	519	124	395	276	274	2	119	119	-----	30.1
\$2,500-\$2,999	49	13	657	137	520	413	407	6	107	107	-----	20.6
\$3,000-\$3,499	49	20	655	145	509	305	297	8	204	164	40	40.1
\$3,500-\$3,999	41	14	683	136	547	283	281	2	264	264	-----	48.3
\$4,000-\$4,999	39	13	829	157	670	474	472	2	196	196	-----	29.3
\$5,000 and over	49	8	1,411	259	1,152	425	386	39	727	727	-----	63.1
<i>Types II and III</i>												
\$250-\$499	34	12	192	55	131	131	131	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$500-\$749	143	23	174	61	112	106	106	-----	6	-----	6	5.4
\$750-\$999	316	38	257	79	175	146	146	-----	29	15	14	16.6
\$1,000-\$1,249	284	59	273	90	181	170	170	-----	11	10	1	6.1
\$1,250-\$1,499	228	59	326	100	225	191	184	7	34	28	6	15.1
\$1,500-\$1,749	259	62	387	112	274	196	195	1	78	78	-----	28.5
\$1,750-\$1,999	226	62	430	124	304	243	243	(*)	61	58	3	20.1
\$2,000-\$2,249	146	46	477	127	349	279	277	2	70	70	-----	20.1
\$2,250-\$2,499	144	52	500	130	370	264	263	1	106	91	15	28.6
\$2,500-\$2,999	95	31	594	149	444	343	342	1	101	82	19	22.8
\$3,000-\$3,499	78	22	631	154	476	395	394	1	81	81	-----	17.0
\$3,500-\$3,999	57	20	713	170	543	406	398	8	137	114	23	25.2
\$4,000-\$4,999	42	21	786	167	619	505	483	22	114	114	-----	18.4
\$5,000 and over	64	21	958	188	769	505	490	15	264	264	-----	34.3
<i>Types IV and V</i>												
\$250-\$499	31	10	223	35	165	141	141	-----	24	24	-----	14.5
\$500-\$749	113	25	227	71	150	124	124	-----	26	20	6	17.3
\$750-\$999	182	35	271	83	181	161	161	-----	20	20	-----	11.0
\$1,000-\$1,249	216	60	315	93	220	175	172	3	45	45	-----	20.5
\$1,250-\$1,499	198	57	342	102	239	166	165	1	73	62	11	30.5
\$1,500-\$1,749	247	69	409	116	291	207	207	(*)	84	84	-----	28.9
\$1,750-\$1,999	261	68	425	115	309	237	236	1	72	72	(*)	23.3
\$2,000-\$2,249	195	63	463	122	340	242	238	4	98	98	-----	28.8
\$2,250-\$2,499	200	53	489	133	355	248	246	2	107	95	12	30.2
\$2,500-\$2,999	109	39	607	142	462	276	255	21	186	176	10	40.3
\$3,000-\$3,499	95	26	616	144	471	258	253	5	213	164	49	45.2
\$3,500-\$3,999	80	37	689	174	515	376	364	12	139	123	16	27.0
\$4,000-\$4,999	97	27	797	187	609	390	359	31	219	172	47	36.0
\$5,000 and over	143	19	1,098	208	887	601	546	55	286	286	-----	32.2

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

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of families ¹		Average expense for family home		Percentage of renters having specified facilities included in rent ²							Percentage with none of these facilities included in rent (15)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Owning (4)	Renting (5)	Home owners (6)	Renters (7)	Heat (8)	Furnishings (9)	Garage (10)	Light (11)	Water (12)	Mechanical refrigerator (13)	Refrigeration (14)	
<i>All families</i>														
\$250-\$499	96	28	6	90	\$74	\$133			12	15	59	3	3	30
\$500-\$749	356	62	9	86	88	123		2	33	8	46	6	5	35
\$750-\$999	623	88	14	83	65	164			45	3	38	1	1	37
\$1,000-\$1,249	705	148	21	79	130	184		3	56	4	40		1	23
\$1,250-\$1,499	579	151	28	67	121	210	2	3	74	8	35	1	2	12
\$1,500-\$1,749	679	159	42	56	153	257		4	73	2	35			12
\$1,750-\$1,999	652	163	34	65	177	276	1	1	74	3	29	1		15
\$2,000-\$2,249	447	139	41	58	195	300	5	6	80	8	30		3	8
\$2,250-\$2,499	440	137	47	51	176	348	2	4	83		28	4	2	12
\$2,500-\$2,999	253	83	49	45	252	403	12	18	92	10	38	16	5	6
\$3,000-\$3,499	222	68	50	42	223	423	10	4	81		23	1	1	13
\$3,500-\$3,999	178	71	61	38	301	479	12	3	81		35	4		7
\$4,000-\$4,999	178	61	55	42	359	501	20	11	90		35	14	6	7
\$5,000 and over	261	48	81	19	472	643	18		94		40	18	6	
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>														
\$250-\$499	96	28	6	90	74	133			12	15	59	3	3	30
\$500-\$749	315	41	8	86	69	122		2	32	7	46	7	5	34
\$750-\$999	470	47	14	83	68	162			44	3	39			38
\$1,000-\$1,249	380	52	19	81	125	169			46	2	42			29
\$1,250-\$1,499	271	43	28	64	82	180			80	9	36			11
\$1,500-\$1,749	271	44	50	50	122	214			76		49			8
\$1,750-\$1,999	216	40	39	61	148	229			53	8	38			9
\$2,000-\$2,249	118	33	59	41	172	247			73		32			4
\$2,250-\$2,499	113	34	63	32	184	305			57		24			27
<i>Clerical</i>														
\$500-\$749	41	21	18	82	159	136			40	18	54		7	35
\$750-\$999	153	41	14	84	56	171			50	3	35	3	3	35
\$1,000-\$1,249	197	38	26	74	117	199		9	63	8	39		4	19
\$1,250-\$1,499	203	43	28	72	150	241	2	2	70	6	32	2	2	13
\$1,500-\$1,749	251	44	38	59	160	298		10	69	5	26			15
\$1,750-\$1,999	255	38	28	72	175	305			67		23			21
\$2,000-\$2,249	177	41	38	62	196	306	4	8	76	12	37			12
\$2,250-\$2,499	151	35	33	65	167	338	6	10	96		27	10	6	4
<i>Independent business and professional</i>														
\$1,000-\$1,249	70	27	21	79	194	206			75	4	34			11
\$1,250-\$1,499	57	35	45	55	148	244			61	4	39		5	5
\$1,500-\$1,749	56	27	59	41	203	224			88		30			12
\$1,750-\$1,999	66	38	45	55	167	238	6	6	79	6	14	5		21
\$2,000-\$2,249	49	29	50	50	186	315			88		22			6
\$2,250-\$2,499	55	23	75	25	197	320			84		34			16
\$2,500-\$2,999	73	36	68	32	258	369	17		91		41	9		
\$3,000-\$3,499	51	26	66	34	213	443	15		85		21	8	8	
\$3,500-\$3,999	56	26	78	22	323	560	45		55		54			
\$4,000-\$4,999	50	23	82	18	339	299			100		25			
\$5,000 and over	125	26	95	5	550	600			100					

See p. 219 for notes on this table.

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of families		Average ex- pense for family home		Percentage of renters having specified facilities included in rent							Percentage with none of these facilities in- cluded in rent (15)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting ex- penditures (3)	Owning (4)	Renting (5)	Home owners (6)	Renters (7)	Heat (8)	Furnishings (9)	Garage (10)	Light (11)	Water (12)	Mechanical re- frigerator (13)	Refrigeration (14)	
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>														
\$1,000-\$1,249	58	31	15	85	\$116	\$197			81		34			9
\$1,250-\$1,499	48	30	10	83	190	233	16	21	70	20	38	6	9	11
\$1,500-\$1,749	101	44	24	74	174	270			70		28			16
\$1,750-\$1,999	115	47	30	65	260	307	5	4	74		31	4		12
\$2,000-\$2,249	103	36	20	73	241	331	10	10	90	10	22		10	6
\$2,250-\$2,499	121	45	35	62	202	354			88		30			9
\$2,500-\$2,999	180	47	41	50	249	409	11	22	93	12	37	17	6	7
\$3,000-\$3,499	171	42	46	45	228	429	9	5	80		23			15
\$3,500-\$3,999	122	45	53	45	299	449		4	90		29	5		10
\$4,000-\$4,999	128	38	45	52	368	550	24	13	87		37	17	3	8
\$5,000 and over	136	22	68	32	380	650	21		93		46	21	7	
<i>Family type: Type I</i>														
\$250-\$499	31	6		100		98			17	17	67			17
\$500-\$749	100	14	16	71	101	135			34	15	34	15	15	49
\$750-\$999	125	15	23	77	85	151			54	13	50			17
\$1,000-\$1,249	205	29	24	76	121	204		5	72		42			10
\$1,250-\$1,499	153	35	32	61	125	227	3	2	89	4	35	2	2	
\$1,500-\$1,749	173	28	34	60	157	290		8	82	8	48			6
\$1,750-\$1,999	165	33	29	71	209	277	5	2	58	2	29			30
\$2,000-\$2,249	106	30	37	63	230	295	12	12	79	19	35		6	
\$2,250-\$2,499	96	32	51	49	196	342	8	8	100		42	8	8	
\$2,500-\$2,999	49	13	48	52	319	475	40	40	100	20	60	60	20	
\$3,000-\$3,499	49	20	66	28	275	437	4	22	74		31			
\$3,500-\$3,999	41	14	84	9	254	420			100					
\$4,000-\$4,999	39	13	64	36	379	611	52		100		74	26	26	
\$5,000 and over	49	8	84	16	339	576	100		100		100	100		
<i>Types II and III</i>														
\$250-\$499	34	12		100		131			17	17	50	8	8	33
\$500-\$749	143	23		95		112		5	33	7	54	5	2	30
\$750-\$999	316	38	13	82	85	164			43	1	41	1	1	44
\$1,000-\$1,249	284	59	11	89	88	175		2	53	9	43		2	26
\$1,250-\$1,499	228	59	17	80	131	202	1	2	74	10	32		1	13
\$1,500-\$1,749	259	62	41	58	138	238		4	76		23			15
\$1,750-\$1,999	226	62	32	66	174	274		2	80	7	29			9
\$2,000-\$2,249	146	46	29	65	165	329	3	3	80	3	31		3	14
\$2,250-\$2,499	144	52	38	58	178	343			84		22			10
\$2,500-\$2,999	95	31	35	52	298	393	3	14	86	7	29			14
\$3,000-\$3,499	78	22	39	55	252	429	14		74		26	3	3	23
\$3,500-\$3,999	57	20	41	54	323	524	25	7	68		45			7
\$4,000-\$4,999	42	21	48	52	384	573	24	24	88		36	24		
\$5,000 and over	64	21	74	26	436	666	20		80		20	20	20	
<i>Types IV and V</i>														
\$250-\$499	31	10	20	70	74	173				12	62			38
\$500-\$749	113	25	14	86	79	129			32	4	47			28
\$750-\$999	182	35	11	89	44	172			44		23			37
\$1,000-\$1,249	216	60	32	68	161	176			45		31			30
\$1,250-\$1,499	198	57	39	59	112	214	4	5	62	10	40	3	4	19
\$1,500-\$1,749	247	69	50	50	160	254			62		41			14
\$1,750-\$1,999	261	68	38	61	166	278			80		30	1		11
\$2,000-\$2,249	195	63	51	49	200	276		4	80	4	27			9
\$2,250-\$2,499	200	53	51	46	168	356		4	71		24	4		21
\$2,500-\$2,999	109	39	62	36	202	363	4	8	96	8	33	4		
\$3,000-\$3,499	95	26	52	39	181	419	8		92		16			8
\$3,500-\$3,999	80	37	62	41	318	438			92		29	8		
\$4,000-\$4,999	97	27	56	41	343	397			7	86	14			14
\$5,000 and over	143	19	83	17	527	645			100		38			

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and in- come class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for household operation				Percentage of total household opera- tion expenditure			
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	Total (4)	Fuel, light, and re- friger- ation ¹ (5)	Paid household help		Other items ² (8)	Fuel, light, and re- friger- ation ¹ (9)	Paid house- hold help (10)	Other items (11)
					Average amount (6)	Percent- age of families having (7)				
<i>All families</i>										
\$250-\$499	96	28	\$71	\$48	\$1	9	\$22	67.6	1.4	31.0
\$500-\$749	356	62	93	64	5	16	24	68.8	5.4	25.8
\$750-\$999	623	88	120	79	8	28	33	65.8	6.7	27.5
\$1,000-\$1,249	705	148	152	90	14	32	48	59.2	9.2	31.6
\$1,250-\$1,499	579	151	181	100	27	40	54	55.2	15.1	29.7
\$1,500-\$1,749	679	159	210	109	33	51	68	51.9	15.7	32.4
\$1,750-\$1,999	652	163	256	119	56	66	81	46.5	21.9	31.6
\$2,000-\$2,249	447	139	277	123	64	63	90	44.4	23.1	32.5
\$2,250-\$2,499	440	137	302	130	72	64	100	43.1	23.8	33.1
\$2,500-\$2,999	253	83	370	144	104	73	122	38.9	28.1	33.0
\$3,000-\$3,499	222	68	426	148	153	91	125	34.7	35.9	29.4
\$3,500-\$3,999	178	71	489	164	190	94	135	33.5	38.9	27.6
\$4,000-\$4,999	178	61	541	176	214	96	151	32.5	39.6	27.9
\$5,000 and over	261	48	764	213	355	97	196	27.9	46.5	25.6
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>										
\$250-\$499	96	28	71	48	1	9	22	67.6	1.4	31.0
\$500-\$749	315	41	93	64	5	15	24	68.8	5.4	25.8
\$750-\$999	470	47	118	79	8	26	31	66.9	6.8	26.3
\$1,000-\$1,249	380	52	145	88	11	27	46	60.7	7.6	31.7
\$1,250-\$1,499	271	43	169	100	21	33	48	59.2	12.4	28.4
\$1,500-\$1,749	271	44	183	106	20	36	57	57.9	10.9	31.2
\$1,750-\$1,999	216	40	211	109	43	59	59	51.6	20.4	28.0
\$2,000-\$2,249	118	33	254	123	58	66	73	48.4	22.8	28.8
\$2,250-\$2,499	113	34	256	124	33	36	99	48.4	12.9	38.7
<i>Clerical</i>										
\$500-\$749	41	21	92	62	4	23	26	67.4	4.3	28.3
\$750-\$999	153	41	127	81	10	33	36	63.8	7.9	28.3
\$1,000-\$1,249	197	38	152	92	14	36	46	60.5	9.2	30.3
\$1,250-\$1,499	203	43	192	104	33	45	55	54.2	17.2	28.6
\$1,500-\$1,749	251	44	231	114	39	63	78	49.4	16.9	33.7
\$1,750-\$1,999	255	38	277	124	59	70	94	44.8	21.3	33.9
\$2,000-\$2,249	177	41	275	124	60	59	91	45.1	21.8	33.1
\$2,250-\$2,499	151	35	308	132	68	62	103	43.6	22.4	34.0
<i>Independent business and professional</i>										
\$1,000-\$1,249	70	27	175	93	31	49	51	53.2	17.7	29.1
\$1,250-\$1,499	87	35	209	103	35	44	71	49.3	16.8	33.9
\$1,500-\$1,749	56	27	230	111	37	64	32	48.3	16.1	35.6
\$1,750-\$1,999	66	38	280	121	70	68	59	43.2	25.0	31.8
\$2,000-\$2,249	49	29	317	124	96	82	97	39.1	30.3	30.6
\$2,250-\$2,499	55	22	329	122	111	83	96	37.1	38.7	29.2
\$2,500-\$2,999	73	36	342	139	89	68	114	40.7	26.0	33.3
\$3,000-\$3,499	51	26	452	143	184	95	125	31.6	40.7	27.7
\$3,500-\$3,999	56	26	510	170	201	95	139	33.3	39.4	27.3
\$4,000-\$4,999	50	22	544	173	225	100	146	31.8	41.4	26.8
\$5,000 and over	125	26	833	239	388	95	206	28.7	46.6	24.7

See p. 219 for notes on this table.

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for household operation					Percentage of total household operation expenditure		
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Fuel, light, and refrigeration (5)	Paid household help		Other items (8)	Fuel, light, and refrigeration (9)	Paid household help (10)	Other items (11)
					Average amount (6)	Percentage of families having (7)				
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>										
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	58	31	\$168	\$93	\$15	26	\$60	55.4	8.9	35.7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	48	30	169	86	28	52	55	50.9	16.6	32.5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	101	44	221	108	46	58	67	49.1	20.9	30.0
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	115	47	278	124	67	68	87	44.6	24.1	31.3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	103	36	291	121	64	55	106	41.6	22.0	36.4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	121	45	332	138	97	85	97	41.6	29.2	29.2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	180	47	380	145	111	75	124	38.1	29.1	32.8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	171	42	418	150	144	90	124	35.9	34.4	29.7
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	122	45	479	161	185	93	133	33.6	38.6	27.8
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	128	38	540	177	209	95	154	32.8	38.7	28.5
\$5,000 and over.....	136	22	701	189	324	100	188	27.0	46.2	26.8
<i>Family type: Type I</i>										
\$250-\$499.....	31	6	69	53	6	16	16	76.8	6.7	23.2
\$500-\$749.....	100	14	90	59	8	26	25	65.5	7.1	27.8
\$750-\$999.....	125	15	113	73	8	22	32	64.6	8.1	28.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	205	29	149	86	12	26	51	57.7	10.2	34.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	153	35	172	100	18	41	54	58.1	11.4	31.7
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	173	28	201	96	23	47	82	47.8	25.0	40.8
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	165	33	276	117	69	73	90	42.4	22.0	32.6
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	106	30	277	117	61	62	99	42.2	26.2	35.8
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	96	32	320	124	84	82	112	38.8	26.0	35.0
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	49	13	376	137	97	70	142	36.3	26.0	37.7
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	49	20	473	145	200	100	128	30.6	42.3	27.1
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	41	14	433	136	170	100	127	31.4	39.3	29.3
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	39	13	498	157	227	100	114	31.5	45.6	22.9
\$5,000 and over.....	49	8	830	259	424	100	147	31.2	51.1	17.7
<i>Types II and III</i>										
\$250-\$499.....	34	12	83	55	2	17	26	66.3	2.4	31.3
\$500-\$749.....	143	23	85	61	1	7	23	71.8	1.2	27.0
\$750-\$999.....	316	38	124	79	12	37	33	63.7	9.7	26.6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	284	59	154	90	18	43	46	58.4	11.7	29.9
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	228	59	198	100	42	56	56	50.5	21.2	28.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	259	62	223	112	48	69	63	50.2	21.5	28.3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	226	62	295	124	78	77	93	42.1	26.4	31.5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	146	46	309	127	82	68	100	41.1	26.5	32.4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	144	52	324	130	104	78	90	40.1	32.1	27.8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	95	31	405	149	142	82	114	36.8	35.1	28.1
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	78	22	418	154	148	100	116	36.8	35.4	27.8
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	57	20	537	170	231	100	136	31.7	43.0	25.3
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	42	21	516	167	198	94	151	32.4	38.4	29.2
\$5,000 and over.....	64	21	721	188	359	100	174	26.1	49.8	24.1
<i>Types IV and V</i>										
\$250-\$499.....	31	10	61	35	3	10	23	57.4	4.9	37.7
\$500-\$749.....	113	25	106	71	9	29	26	67.0	8.5	24.5
\$750-\$999.....	182	35	117	83	2	13	32	70.9	1.7	30.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	216	60	151	93	12	26	46	61.6	7.9	27.5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	198	57	169	102	18	22	49	60.4	10.6	29.0
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	247	69	203	116	23	36	64	57.2	11.3	31.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	261	68	209	115	29	52	65	55.0	13.9	31.1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	195	63	264	122	53	59	79	48.0	20.9	31.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	200	53	278	133	44	46	101	47.9	15.8	36.3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	109	39	335	142	74	67	119	42.4	22.1	35.5
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	95	26	407	144	134	80	129	35.4	32.9	31.7
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	80	37	484	174	171	86	139	36.0	35.3	28.7
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	97	27	569	187	215	96	167	32.9	37.8	29.3
\$5,000 and over.....	148	19	760	208	329	96	223	27.3	43.4	29.3

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and in- come class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for clothing ¹				Percentage of total family clothing expenditure		
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	All family mem- bers (4)	Hus- band (5)	Wife (6)	Other family mem- bers (7)	Hus- band (8)	Wife (9)	Other family mem- bers (10)
<i>All families</i>									
\$250-\$499.....	96	28	\$51	\$18	\$17	\$16	35.3	33.3	31.4
\$500-\$749.....	356	62	58	21	21	16	36.2	36.2	27.6
\$750-\$999.....	623	88	72	25	23	24	34.7	32.0	33.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	705	148	102	36	38	28	35.3	37.3	27.4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	579	151	123	41	40	42	33.3	32.5	34.2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	679	159	151	55	49	47	36.4	32.5	31.1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	652	163	166	59	58	49	35.6	34.9	29.5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	447	139	209	72	73	64	34.5	34.9	30.6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	440	137	212	67	68	77	31.6	32.1	36.3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	253	83	261	92	82	87	35.3	31.4	33.3
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	222	68	298	104	99	95	34.9	33.2	31.9
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	178	71	319	101	119	99	31.7	37.3	31.0
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	178	61	380	114	117	149	30.0	30.8	39.2
\$5,000 and over.....	261	48	591	146	228	217	24.7	38.6	36.7
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>									
\$250-\$499.....	96	28	51	18	17	16	35.3	33.3	31.4
\$500-\$749.....	315	41	59	22	22	15	37.3	37.3	25.4
\$750-\$999.....	470	47	72	25	23	24	34.7	31.9	33.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	380	52	101	33	30	32	32.7	35.6	31.7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	271	43	122	36	40	46	29.5	32.8	37.7
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	271	44	151	49	46	56	32.5	30.5	37.0
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	216	40	140	48	45	47	34.3	32.1	33.6
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	118	33	197	62	60	75	31.5	30.5	38.0
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	113	34	188	51	60	77	27.1	31.9	41.0
<i>Clerical</i>									
\$500-\$749.....	41	21	53	21	16	16	39.6	30.2	30.2
\$750-\$999.....	153	41	74	26	24	24	35.2	32.4	32.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	197	38	94	35	36	23	37.2	38.3	24.5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	203	43	118	44	35	39	37.3	29.7	33.0
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	251	44	153	61	48	44	39.9	31.4	28.7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	255	38	178	66	64	48	37.1	36.0	26.9
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	177	41	211	79	74	58	37.4	35.1	27.5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	151	35	243	80	72	91	32.9	29.6	37.5
<i>Independent business and professional</i>									
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	70	27	102	37	37	28	36.3	36.3	27.4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	57	35	138	47	50	41	34.1	36.2	29.7
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	56	27	150	52	56	42	34.7	37.3	28.0
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	66	38	160	56	61	43	35.0	38.1	26.9
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	49	29	177	60	63	54	33.9	35.6	30.5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	55	23	195	64	70	61	32.8	35.9	31.3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	73	36	252	76	86	90	30.2	34.1	35.7
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	51	26	314	95	115	104	30.3	36.6	33.1
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	56	26	305	93	112	100	30.5	36.7	32.8
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	50	23	347	114	111	122	32.9	32.0	35.1
\$5,000 and over.....	125	26	603	144	226	233	23.9	37.5	38.6

See p. 219 for notes on this table.

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

Occupational group, family type, and in- come class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for clothing				Percentage of total fam- ily clothing expenditure		
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	All family mem- bers (4)	Hus- band (5)	Wife (6)	Other family mem- bers (7)	Hus- band (8)	Wife (9)	Other family mem- bers (10)
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>									
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	58	31	\$137	\$50	\$56	\$31	36.5	40.9	22.6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	48	30	136	52	49	35	38.2	36.0	25.8
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	101	44	151	59	54	38	39.1	35.8	25.1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	115	47	194	66	68	60	34.0	35.1	30.9
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	103	36	231	78	91	62	33.8	39.4	26.8
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	121	45	203	68	72	63	33.5	35.5	31.0
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	180	47	264	98	80	86	37.1	30.3	32.6
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	171	42	292	107	94	91	36.6	32.2	31.2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	122	45	326	104	122	100	31.9	37.4	30.7
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	128	38	393	114	119	160	29.0	30.3	40.7
\$5,000 and over.....	136	22	579	148	230	201	25.6	39.7	34.7
<i>Family type: Type I²</i>									
\$250-\$499.....	31	6	35	18	17	-----	51.4	48.6	-----
\$500-\$749.....	100	14	70	36	34	-----	51.4	48.6	-----
\$750-\$999.....	125	15	61	32	28	1	52.5	45.9	1.6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	205	29	89	36	52	1	40.4	58.4	1.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	153	35	92	46	46	-----	50.0	50.0	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	173	28	154	79	73	2	51.3	47.4	1.3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	165	33	142	70	71	1	49.3	50.0	.7
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	106	30	205	91	114	-----	44.4	55.6	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	96	32	182	90	86	6	49.5	47.3	3.2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	49	13	223	121	102	-----	54.3	45.7	-----
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	49	20	245	118	124	3	48.2	50.6	1.2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	41	14	246	117	129	-----	47.6	52.4	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	39	13	296	139	157	-----	47.0	53.0	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	49	8	394	159	234	1	40.4	59.4	2.0
<i>Types II and III</i>									
\$250-\$499.....	34	12	66	22	26	18	33.3	39.4	27.3
\$500-\$749.....	143	23	49	19	18	12	38.8	36.7	24.5
\$750-\$999.....	316	38	72	26	25	21	36.1	34.7	29.2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	284	59	102	39	36	27	38.2	35.3	26.5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	228	59	125	46	42	37	36.8	33.6	29.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	259	62	143	54	50	39	37.8	35.0	27.2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	226	62	173	67	65	41	38.7	37.6	23.7
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	146	46	202	76	74	52	37.6	36.6	25.8
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	144	52	208	76	83	49	36.5	39.9	23.6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	95	31	226	99	78	49	43.8	34.5	21.7
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	78	22	304	126	104	74	41.4	34.2	24.4
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	57	20	308	105	133	70	34.1	43.2	22.7
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	42	21	324	129	116	79	39.8	35.8	24.4
\$5,000 and over.....	64	21	538	179	243	116	33.3	45.2	21.5
<i>Types IV and V</i>									
\$250-\$499.....	31	10	47	14	8	25	29.8	17.0	53.2
\$500-\$749.....	113	25	59	12	13	34	20.3	22.0	57.7
\$750-\$999.....	182	35	89	19	16	45	23.8	20.0	56.2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	216	60	115	30	26	59	26.1	22.6	51.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	198	57	144	32	34	78	22.2	23.6	54.2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	247	69	158	40	31	87	25.3	19.6	55.1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	261	68	176	44	44	88	25.0	25.0	50.0
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	195	63	215	60	50	105	27.9	23.3	48.8
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	200	53	229	50	49	130	21.8	21.4	56.8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	109	39	308	72	76	160	23.4	24.7	51.9
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	95	26	319	79	81	159	24.8	25.4	49.8
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	80	37	364	89	104	171	24.5	28.6	46.9
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	97	27	438	97	102	239	22.1	23.3	54.6
\$5,000 and over.....	148	19	679	127	219	333	18.7	32.3	49.0

See p. 219 for notes on this table.

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for personal care			Percentage of total personal care expenditure	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Services ¹ (5)	Toilet articles and preparations (6)	Services ¹ (7)	Toilet articles and preparations (8)
<i>All families</i>							
\$250-\$499	96	28	\$11	\$5	\$6	45.5	54.5
\$500-\$749	356	62	14	6	8	42.9	57.1
\$750-\$999	623	88	21	9	12	42.9	57.1
\$1,000-\$1,249	705	148	26	12	14	46.2	53.8
\$1,250-\$1,499	579	151	29	12	17	41.4	58.6
\$1,500-\$1,749	679	159	31	14	17	45.2	54.8
\$1,750-\$1,999	652	163	37	16	21	43.2	56.8
\$2,000-\$2,249	447	139	40	19	21	47.5	52.5
\$2,250-\$2,499	440	137	41	19	22	46.3	53.7
\$2,500-\$2,999	253	83	45	22	23	48.9	51.1
\$3,000-\$3,499	222	68	47	22	25	45.8	54.2
\$3,500-\$3,999	178	71	55	25	30	45.5	54.5
\$4,000-\$4,999	178	61	56	29	27	51.8	48.2
\$5,000 and over	261	48	98	46	47	49.5	50.5
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>							
\$250-\$499	96	28	11	5	6	45.5	54.5
\$500-\$749	315	41	14	6	8	42.9	57.1
\$750-\$999	470	47	20	9	11	45.0	55.0
\$1,000-\$1,249	380	52	25	12	13	48.0	52.0
\$1,250-\$1,499	271	43	28	12	16	42.9	57.1
\$1,500-\$1,749	271	44	30	13	17	43.3	56.7
\$1,750-\$1,999	216	40	33	13	20	39.4	60.6
\$2,000-\$2,249	118	33	37	17	20	45.9	54.1
\$2,250-\$2,499	113	34	41	19	22	46.3	53.7
<i>Clerical</i>							
\$500-\$749	41	21	14	6	8	42.9	57.1
\$750-\$999	153	41	22	10	12	45.5	54.5
\$1,000-\$1,249	197	38	30	14	16	46.7	53.3
\$1,250-\$1,499	203	43	29	12	17	41.4	58.6
\$1,500-\$1,749	251	44	32	15	17	46.9	53.1
\$1,750-\$1,999	255	38	39	17	22	43.6	56.4
\$2,000-\$2,249	177	41	42	20	22	47.6	52.4
\$2,250-\$2,499	151	35	44	19	25	43.2	56.8
<i>Independent business and professional</i>							
\$1,000-\$1,249	70	27	25	10	15	40.0	60.0
\$1,250-\$1,499	57	35	29	13	16	44.8	55.2
\$1,500-\$1,749	56	27	32	14	18	43.8	56.2
\$1,750-\$1,999	66	38	31	13	18	41.9	58.1
\$2,000-\$2,499	49	29	33	13	20	39.4	60.6
\$2,250-\$2,499	55	23	43	22	21	51.2	48.8
\$2,500-\$2,999	73	36	47	25	22	53.2	46.8
\$3,000-\$3,499	51	26	46	22	24	47.8	52.2
\$3,500-\$3,999	56	26	53	25	28	47.2	52.8
\$4,000-\$4,999	50	23	53	28	25	52.8	47.2
\$5,000 and over	125	26	85	50	35	58.8	41.2

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for items included.

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for personal care			Percentage of total personal care expenditure	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Services (5)	Toilet articles and preparations (6)	Services (7)	Toilet articles and preparations (8)
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>							
\$1,000-\$1,249	58	31	\$26	\$11	\$15	42.3	57.7
\$1,250-\$1,499	48	30	28	13	15	46.4	53.6
\$1,500-\$1,749	101	44	32	15	17	46.9	53.1
\$1,750-\$1,999	115	47	40	18	22	45.0	55.0
\$2,000-\$2,249	103	36	46	24	22	52.2	47.8
\$2,250-\$2,499	121	45	35	17	18	48.6	51.4
\$2,500-\$2,999	180	47	45	21	24	46.7	53.3
\$3,000-\$3,499	171	42	48	22	26	45.8	54.2
\$3,500-\$3,999	122	45	56	25	31	44.6	55.4
\$4,000-\$4,999	128	38	57	29	28	50.9	49.1
\$5,000 and over	136	22	99	41	58	41.4	58.6
<i>Family type: Type I</i>							
\$250-\$499	31	6	9	3	6	33.3	66.7
\$500-\$749	100	14	12	4	8	33.3	66.7
\$750-\$999	125	15	16	5	11	31.2	68.8
\$1,000-\$1,249	205	29	27	11	16	40.7	59.3
\$1,250-\$1,499	153	35	26	11	15	42.3	57.7
\$1,500-\$1,749	173	28	31	12	19	38.7	61.3
\$1,750-\$1,999	165	33	33	14	19	42.4	57.6
\$2,000-\$2,249	106	30	41	20	21	48.8	51.2
\$2,250-\$2,499	96	32	35	15	20	42.9	57.1
\$2,500-\$2,999	49	13	40	19	21	47.5	52.5
\$3,000-\$3,499	49	20	42	18	24	42.9	57.1
\$3,500-\$3,999	41	14	55	27	28	49.1	50.9
\$4,000-\$4,999	39	13	52	28	24	53.8	46.2
\$5,000 and over	49	8	55	23	32	41.8	58.2
<i>Types II and III</i>							
\$250-\$499	34	12	15	7	8	46.7	53.3
\$500-\$749	143	23	14	7	7	50.0	50.0
\$750-\$999	316	38	21	10	11	47.6	52.4
\$1,000-\$1,249	284	59	28	14	14	50.0	50.0
\$1,250-\$1,499	228	59	30	13	17	43.3	56.7
\$1,500-\$1,749	259	62	30	14	16	46.7	53.3
\$1,750-\$1,999	226	62	39	18	21	46.2	53.8
\$2,000-\$2,249	146	46	40	19	21	47.5	52.5
\$2,250-\$2,499	144	52	37	18	19	48.6	51.4
\$2,500-\$2,999	95	31	43	20	23	46.5	53.5
\$3,000-\$3,499	78	22	53	24	29	45.3	54.7
\$3,500-\$3,999	57	20	50	23	27	46.0	54.0
\$4,000-\$4,999	42	21	51	24	27	47.1	52.9
\$5,000 and over	64	21	84	48	36	57.1	42.9
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
\$250-\$499	31	10	9	5	4	55.6	44.4
\$500-\$749	113	25	15	6	9	40.0	60.0
\$750-\$999	182	35	23	10	13	43.5	56.5
\$1,000-\$1,249	216	60	24	11	13	45.8	54.2
\$1,250-\$1,499	198	57	30	13	17	43.3	56.7
\$1,500-\$1,749	247	69	32	14	18	43.8	56.2
\$1,750-\$1,999	261	68	37	15	22	40.5	59.5
\$2,000-\$2,249	195	63	41	19	22	46.3	53.7
\$2,250-\$2,499	200	53	46	21	25	45.7	54.3
\$2,500-\$2,999	109	39	50	25	25	50.0	50.0
\$3,000-\$3,499	95	26	46	22	24	47.8	52.2
\$3,500-\$3,999	80	37	58	26	32	44.8	55.2
\$4,000-\$4,999	97	27	59	31	28	52.5	47.5
\$5,000 and over	148	19	109	52	57	47.7	52.3

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of all families		Average money expenditure of all families		
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Owning automobiles (4)	Purchasing automobiles (5)	Operation and purchase (6)	Operation ¹ (7)	Purchase (net) ² (8)
<i>All families</i>							
\$250-\$499	96	28	12	5	\$6	\$4	\$2
\$500-\$749	356	62	11	2	10	7	3
\$750-\$999	623	88	40	14	46	25	21
\$1,000-\$1,249	705	148	48	8	55	45	10
\$1,250-\$1,499	579	151	64	12	82	59	23
\$1,500-\$1,749	679	159	63	12	100	68	32
\$1,750-\$1,999	652	163	74	20	164	98	66
\$2,000-\$2,249	447	139	74	25	178	92	86
\$2,250-\$2,499	440	137	78	20	183	106	77
\$2,500-\$2,999	253	83	83	24	249	130	119
\$3,000-\$3,499	222	68	89	37	298	147	151
\$3,500-\$3,999	178	71	95	36	322	168	154
\$4,000-\$4,999	178	61	92	38	402	191	211
\$5,000 and over	261	48	97	48	499	235	264
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>							
\$250-\$499	96	28	12	5	6	4	2
\$500-\$749	315	41	10	2	11	8	3
\$750-\$999	470	47	44	16	45	27	18
\$1,000-\$1,249	380	52	46	6	49	40	9
\$1,250-\$1,499	271	43	66	10	77	62	15
\$1,500-\$1,749	271	44	66	10	98	77	21
\$1,750-\$1,999	216	40	63	18	119	73	46
\$2,000-\$2,249	118	33	70	34	199	75	124
\$2,250-\$2,499	113	34	69	21	148	85	63
<i>Clerical</i>							
\$500-\$749	41	21	19	4	7	4	3
\$750-\$999	153	41	29	10	49	20	29
\$1,000-\$1,249	197	38	44	12	70	54	16
\$1,250-\$1,499	203	43	58	14	81	52	29
\$1,500-\$1,749	251	44	54	11	79	48	31
\$1,750-\$1,999	255	38	81	17	192	116	76
\$2,000-\$2,249	177	41	79	22	170	94	76
\$2,250-\$2,499	151	35	81	23	227	105	122
<i>Independent business and professional</i>							
\$1,000-\$1,249	70	27	56	12	53	45	8
\$1,250-\$1,499	57	35	78	14	117	76	41
\$1,500-\$1,749	56	27	75	13	113	85	28
\$1,750-\$1,999	66	38	70	26	162	87	75
\$2,000-\$2,249	49	29	96	31	239	126	113
\$2,250-\$2,499	55	23	78	12	144	102	42
\$2,500-\$2,999	73	36	86	24	276	173	105
\$3,000-\$3,499	51	26	90	29	307	174	133
\$3,500-\$3,999	56	26	100	38	288	170	118
\$4,000-\$4,999	50	23	84	32	347	188	159
\$5,000 and over	125	26	95	48	485	238	247

See p. 219 for notes on this table.

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of all families		Average money expenditure of all families		
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Owning automobiles (4)	Purchasing automobiles (5)	Operation and purchase (6)	Operation (7)	Purchase (net) (8)
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>							
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	58	31	58	2	\$51	\$49	\$2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	48	30	59	7	76	55	21
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	101	44	68	20	151	80	71
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	115	47	82	27	183	112	71
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	103	36	60	18	139	91	48
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	121	45	81	17	174	130	44
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	180	47	82	25	239	113	126
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	171	42	89	40	296	139	157
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	122	45	93	35	336	166	170
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	128	38	96	41	423	192	231
\$5,000 and over.....	136	22	100	47	512	233	279
<i>Family type: Type I</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	31	6	17	17	17	10	7
\$500-\$749.....	100	14	14	2	10	9	1
\$750-\$999.....	125	15	32	19	48	16	32
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	205	29	61	10	76	65	11
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	153	35	68	7	91	74	17
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	173	28	80	19	132	84	48
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	165	33	88	24	177	98	79
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	106	30	66	23	191	96	95
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	96	32	95	20	200	128	72
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	49	13	68	21	236	98	138
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	49	20	87	25	283	170	113
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	41	14	100	41	316	167	149
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	39	13	94	26	413	192	221
\$5,000 and over.....	49	8	100	53	533	191	342
<i>Types II and III</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	34	12	5	16	3	3	22
\$500-\$749.....	143	23	43	6	51	29	8
\$750-\$999.....	316	38	42	12	49	41	8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	284	59	63	10	80	57	23
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	228	59	66	10	104	77	27
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	259	62	78	23	201	116	85
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	226	62	70	24	182	93	89
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	146	46	64	16	162	105	57
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	144	52	91	31	258	143	115
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	95	31	94	60	384	135	249
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	78	22	85	45	391	156	235
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	57	20	82	27	294	152	142
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	42	21	100	48	565	248	317
\$5,000 and over.....	64	21	43	5	18	10	8
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
\$250-\$499.....	31	10	20	5	3	3	10
\$500-\$749.....	113	25	16	8	36	26	10
\$750-\$999.....	182	35	41	8	43	32	11
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	216	60	60	15	80	51	29
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	198	57	46	9	76	47	29
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	247	69	61	16	123	83	40
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	261	68	82	27	167	88	79
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	195	63	79	22	188	96	92
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	200	53	83	20	248	133	115
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	109	39	86	25	236	144	92
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	95	26	100	28	275	176	99
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	80	37	96	48	444	207	237
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	97	27	96	46	460	245	215
\$5,000 and over.....	148	19	96	46	460	245	215

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for recreation				
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	Total (4)	Paid admissions		Equip- ment for games and sports (7)	Other ¹ (8)
				Movies (5)	Other ¹ (6)		
<i>All families</i>							
\$250-\$499	96	28	\$7	\$2	(*)	\$1	\$4
\$500-\$749	356	62	11	3	(*)		8
\$750-\$999	623	88	24	6			15
\$1,000-\$1,249	705	148	27	10	\$1	2	13
\$1,250-\$1,499	579	151	33	13	3	4	13
\$1,500-\$1,749	679	159	43	15	2	7	19
\$1,750-\$1,999	652	163	49	18	4	7	20
\$2,000-\$2,249	447	139	57	22	4	7	24
\$2,250-\$2,499	440	137	66	20	6	11	29
\$2,500-\$2,999	253	83	75	27	6	9	33
\$3,000-\$3,499	222	68	100	27	7	28	38
\$3,500-\$3,999	178	71	102	27	12	21	42
\$4,000-\$4,999	178	61	143	30	13	20	80
\$5,000 and over	261	48	242	41	24	60	117
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>							
\$250-\$499	96	28	7	2	(*)	1	4
\$500-\$749	315	41	10	3	(*)		7
\$750-\$999	470	47	26	5		3	17
\$1,000-\$1,249	380	52	30	11	2	2	15
\$1,250-\$1,499	271	43	40	14	3	6	17
\$1,500-\$1,749	271	44	37	14	3	10	10
\$1,750-\$1,999	216	40	46	18	3	6	19
\$2,000-\$2,249	118	33	45	20	6	8	11
\$2,250-\$2,499	113	34	86	21	4	13	48
<i>Clerical</i>							
\$500-\$749	41	21	21	6	(*)	3	12
\$750-\$999	153	41	19	9		1	8
\$1,000-\$1,249	197	38	23	8		2	12
\$1,250-\$1,499	203	43	24	11	2	2	9
\$1,500-\$1,749	251	44	42	18	2	5	17
\$1,750-\$1,999	255	38	47	17	5	8	17
\$2,000-\$2,249	177	41	61	25	4	6	26
\$2,250-\$2,499	151	35	59	21	5	9	24
<i>Independent business and professional</i>							
\$1,000-\$1,249	70	27	21	11	1	2	7
\$1,250-\$1,499	57	35	38	18	2	3	15
\$1,500-\$1,749	56	27	63	10	3	1	49
\$1,750-\$1,999	66	38	50	20	4	5	21
\$2,000-\$2,249	49	29	57	17	2	8	30
\$2,250-\$2,499	55	23	55	17	7	12	19
\$2,500-\$2,999	73	36	88	32	8	12	36
\$3,000-\$3,499	51	26	84	24	8	25	27
\$3,500-\$3,999	56	26	86	27	16	16	27
\$4,000-\$4,999	50	23	114	32	14	24	44
\$5,000 and over	125	26	224	51	25	52	96

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for items included.

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

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for recreation				
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Paid admissions		Equipment for games and sports (7)	Other (8)
				Movies (5)	Other (6)		
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>							
\$1,000-\$1,249	58	31	\$23	\$10	\$3	\$1	\$9
\$1,250-\$1,499	48	30	29	12	2	2	13
\$1,500-\$1,749	101	44	48	12	3	8	25
\$1,750-\$1,999	115	47	60	17	5	9	29
\$2,000-\$2,249	103	36	62	22	4	7	29
\$2,250-\$2,499	121	45	62	19	8	11	24
\$2,500-\$2,999	180	47	70	25	6	8	31
\$3,000-\$3,499	171	42	105	28	7	30	40
\$3,500-\$3,999	122	45	110	27	11	24	48
\$4,000-\$4,999	128	38	155	30	13	18	94
\$5,000 and over	136	22	259	32	24	68	135
<i>Family type: Type I</i>							
\$250-\$499	31	6	1	1			
\$500-\$749	100	14	11	3	(*)		8
\$750-\$999	125	15	17	5	1	(*)	11
\$1,000-\$1,249	205	29	25	8	1	2	14
\$1,250-\$1,499	153	35	25	14	3	4	4
\$1,500-\$1,749	173	28	57	17	2	7	31
\$1,750-\$1,999	165	33	42	14	5	9	14
\$2,000-\$2,249	106	30	56	20	5	7	24
\$2,250-\$2,499	96	32	58	20	10	9	19
\$2,500-\$2,999	49	13	57	25	3	4	25
\$3,000-\$3,499	49	20	111	24	6	47	34
\$3,500-\$3,999	41	14	91	20	12	16	43
\$4,000-\$4,999	39	13	168	28	14	36	90
\$5,000 and over	49	8	110	28	23	4	55
<i>Types II and III</i>							
\$250-\$499	34	12	9	3	(*)	(*)	6
\$500-\$749	143	23	10	3	(*)	(*)	7
\$750-\$999	316	38	29	6	1	2	20
\$1,000-\$1,249	284	59	34	14	2	3	15
\$1,250-\$1,499	228	59	40	12	3	3	22
\$1,500-\$1,749	259	62	41	13	3	7	18
\$1,750-\$1,999	226	62	55	20	4	8	23
\$2,000-\$2,249	146	46	56	20	4	7	25
\$2,250-\$2,499	144	52	76	18	6	15	37
\$2,500-\$2,999	95	31	84	21	7	13	43
\$3,000-\$3,499	78	22	101	28	8	24	41
\$3,500-\$3,999	67	20	108	27	13	16	52
\$4,000-\$4,999	42	21	149	25	13	27	84
\$5,000 and over	64	21	353	32	17	95	209
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
\$250-\$499	31	10	11	1	(*)	3	7
\$500-\$749	113	25	13	3	(*)	1	9
\$750-\$999	182	35	21	6	1	4	10
\$1,000-\$1,249	216	60	19	8	1	1	9
\$1,250-\$1,499	198	57	31	13	3	4	11
\$1,500-\$1,749	247	69	34	15	2	7	10
\$1,750-\$1,999	261	68	47	18	4	5	20
\$2,000-\$2,249	195	63	58	25	5	6	22
\$2,250-\$2,499	200	53	63	21	4	9	29
\$2,500-\$2,999	109	39	76	32	8	8	28
\$3,000-\$3,499	95	26	94	28	7	22	37
\$3,500-\$3,999	80	37	104	30	12	28	34
\$4,000-\$4,999	97	27	131	33	13	10	75
\$5,000 and over	148	19	238	50	28	64	96

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

Footnotes for Tables in Expenditure Tabular Summary

COLUMBIA AND MOBILE (WHITE)

TABLE 1

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for eligibility requirements.

² Money income is equal to the sum of money expenditure (column 7) plus net surplus or deficit (column 8) plus net balancing difference (column 9).

³ Nonmoney income from housing includes imputed income from owned family or vacation homes plus rent received as pay or gift (average amounts based on all families, whether or not they reported such non-money income).

⁴ Includes purchases on cash or credit basis. Does not include money disbursements resulting in an increase in family assets or a decrease in liabilities. (Examples of disbursements not treated as expenditures will be found in the glossary, appendix 3.)

⁵ See glossary, appendix B, for definitions of surplus and deficit.

⁶ Represents the average net difference between reported money receipts and reported money disbursements. See glossary, appendix B. A maximum balancing difference within 5.5 percent was allowable on each schedule.

TABLE 1-A

¹ A surplus represents an increase in assets or a decrease in liabilities, or both; a deficit represents a decrease in assets or an increase in liabilities, or both.

² Some families reported neither surplus nor deficit for the year; therefore the sum of columns 5 and 6 does not always equal 100 percent.

³ Since the average amounts in these two columns are based on the number of families reporting surplus or deficit, respectively, they do not add to the average net surplus or deficit shown in column 4 for all families.

TABLE 2

¹ The averages in this table include money expenditure for goods and services purchased on either cash or credit basis. They do not include value of goods and services received without money expense. Averages are based on all families, whether or not they reported expenditures for the specified categories.

² Housing expenditures include the money expense of home owners and rent contracted for by renting families, for family homes and other housing. The value of fuel, light, and refrigeration is included when furnished by the landlord and included in the rental rate.

³ Includes all expenditures for operation and maintenance (see table 8), and the net purchase price (gross price less trade-in allowance) of automobiles bought during the schedule year. The proportion of automobile expense chargeable to business has been deducted. See glossary, appendix B.

⁴ Includes paid admissions, equipment and supplies for games, sports, and other recreation, club dues, and the like. Does not include expense for transportation, food, or lodging while on vacation.

⁵ Taxes include only poll, income, and personal property taxes. All other taxes, such as those on real estate, amusements, and retail sales taxes, are included as a part of the expenditure for these items. Gifts do not include gifts from one member of the economic family to another.

TABLE 3

¹ Includes expenditures for board at school, which amounted to less than 5 percent of average food expense for all families. Among families in the business and professional categories, it amounted at most to an average of \$46, at the income level \$5,000 and over. For families of types IV and V, it amounted at most to \$39, at the level \$4,000 and over.

² See glossary, appendix B, for method of deriving this figure.

TABLE 4

¹ Includes housing expenditure for both owners and renters. Average amounts for renting families based on rental rate contracted for. Value of fuel, light, and refrigeration is included when furnished by the landlord and included in the rental rate. See table 4-A for percentage of families for whom these facilities were included as part of the rent.

² See table 4-A for separation of expense for owning and renting families.

³ Includes net money expenditure for owned or rented vacation homes, lodging while traveling or on vacation, and room at school.

⁴ See glossary, appendix B, for method of deriving this figure. Includes nonmoney income from owned vacation homes, which amounted at most to an average of less than \$1 for all families at any income level.

⁵ Percentages based on the average value of all housing (column 6).

TABLE 4-A

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

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

TABLE 5

¹ Excludes value of fuel, light, and refrigeration furnished by the landlord and included in the rental rate. Fuel received without money expense is not included in this average, but amounted to less than 5 percent of money expense for fuel, light, and refrigeration for all families with incomes of \$1,000 or over.

² See glossary, appendix B, for items included.

TABLE 6

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

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

TABLE 7

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for items included.

TABLE 8

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

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

TABLE 9

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for items included.

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net income			Average money expenditure for family living ⁴	Average net surplus or deficit (-) ⁵	Average net balancing difference ⁶
	Eligible ¹	Reporting expenditures	Total	Money ²	Non-money from housing ³			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>All families</i>								
Under \$250.....	280	29	\$192	\$178	\$14	\$214	-\$34	-\$2
\$250-\$499.....	1,041	140	384	370	14	376	-5	-1
\$500-\$749.....	1,095	140	608	591	17	580	12	-1
\$750-\$999.....	518	122	849	817	32	783	30	4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	218	96	1,111	1,040	71	1,001	39	(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	75	39	1,383	1,288	95	1,270	16	2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	14	12	1,613	1,528	85	1,418	123	-13
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	14	10	1,893	1,910	-17	1,623	264	23
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	17	11	2,146	2,053	93	1,554	470	29
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	20	16	2,364	2,155	209	1,876	279	(*)
\$2,500 and over.....	11	5	3,150	3,087	63	2,050	1,109	-72
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>								
Under \$250.....	263	23	196	180	16	215	-33	-2
\$250-\$499.....	973	88	385	372	13	378	-5	-1
\$500-\$749.....	1,016	92	607	593	14	581	12	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	468	77	847	822	25	787	29	6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	174	67	1,108	1,047	61	1,000	45	-1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	56	28	1,377	1,304	73	1,203	94	7
<i>Clerical, business and professional</i>								
Under \$250.....	17	6	142	140	2	198	-54	-4
\$250-\$499.....	68	52	371	338	33	354	-10	-6
\$500-\$749.....	79	48	617	568	49	560	10	-2
\$750-\$999.....	50	45	862	765	97	740	34	-9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	44	29	1,122	1,013	109	1,005	6	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	19	11	1,400	1,241	159	1,466	-212	-13
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	14	12	1,613	1,528	85	1,418	123	-13
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	14	10	1,893	1,910	-17	1,623	264	23
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	17	11	2,146	2,053	93	1,554	470	29
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	20	16	2,364	2,155	209	1,876	279	(*)
\$2,500 and over.....	11	5	3,150	3,087	63	2,050	1,109	-72
<i>Family type: Type I</i>								
Under \$250.....	151	13	174	156	18	193	-36	-1
\$250-\$499.....	457	48	382	366	16	361	5	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	451	52	616	606	10	580	27	-1
\$750-\$999.....	183	31	832	801	31	762	29	10
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	75	26	1,115	1,037	78	1,033	5	-1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	12	7	1,380	1,301	79	1,272	11	18
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	7	7	1,911	1,797	114	1,549	251	-3
\$2,250 and over.....	6	4	2,482	2,239	243	1,779	484	-24

See p. 241 for notes on this table.

*Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are shown.

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net income			Average money expenditure for family living (7)	Average net surplus or deficit (-) (8)	Average net balancing difference (9)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Money (5)	Non-money from housing (6)			
<i>Types II and III</i>								
Under \$250	77	10	\$223	\$205	\$18	\$217	-\$10	-\$2
\$250-\$499	339	51	374	365	9	379	-11	-3
\$500-\$749	292	44	593	581	12	591	-10	(*)
\$750-\$999	130	38	837	806	31	765	36	5
\$1,000-\$1,249	44	32	1,090	1,017	73	945	67	5
\$1,250-\$1,499	19	13	1,384	1,309	75	1,223	95	-9
\$1,500-\$2,249	16	12	1,843	1,753	90	1,344	412	-3
\$2,250 and over	6	5	2,347	2,160	187	1,879	240	41
<i>Types IV and V</i>								
Under \$250	52	6	198	198	-----	269	-68	-3
\$250-\$499	245	41	401	383	18	399	-16	(*)
\$500-\$749	352	44	609	580	29	570	10	(*)
\$750-\$999	205	53	871	837	34	812	26	-1
\$1,000-\$1,249	99	38	1,117	1,052	65	1,002	52	-2
\$1,250-\$1,499	44	19	1,383	1,276	107	1,290	-16	2
\$1,500-\$2,249	22	14	1,941	1,927	14	1,666	229	32
\$2,250 and over	19	12	2,787	2,667	120	2,007	707	-47

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

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net surplus or deficit (-) (4)	Percentage of families having ² —		Average amount for families having ³ —	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		Surplus (5)	Deficit (6)	Surplus (7)	Deficit (8)
<i>All families</i>							
Under \$250.....	280	29	-\$34	27	57	\$11	\$65
\$250-\$499.....	1,041	140	-5	49	24	18	59
\$500-\$749.....	1,095	140	12	60	23	40	52
\$750-\$999.....	518	122	30	78	14	67	162
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	218	96	39	79	20	83	138
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	75	39	16	72	24	148	381
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	14	12	123	86	14	254	664
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	14	10	264	93	7	328	577
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	17	11	470	100	-----	470	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	20	16	279	81	19	359	63
\$2,500 and over.....	11	5	1,109	100	-----	1,109	-----
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>							
Under \$250.....	263	23	-33	29	55	10	65
\$250-\$499.....	973	88	-5	50	23	20	66
\$500-\$749.....	1,016	92	12	60	23	40	52
\$750-\$999.....	468	77	29	77	14	65	150
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	174	67	48	83	17	84	121
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	56	28	94	76	19	141	72
<i>Clerical, business and professional</i>							
Under \$250.....	17	6	-54	-----	85	-----	64
\$250-\$499.....	68	52	-10	32	38	16	39
\$500-\$749.....	79	48	10	68	23	40	74
\$750-\$999.....	50	45	34	82	9	73	277
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	44	29	6	67	29	87	181
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	19	11	-212	58	36	177	872
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	14	12	123	86	14	254	664
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	14	10	264	93	7	328	577
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	17	11	470	100	-----	470	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	20	16	279	81	19	359	63
\$2,500 and over.....	11	5	1,109	100	-----	1,109	-----
<i>Family type: Type I</i>							
Under \$250.....	151	13	-36	23	53	13	74
\$250-\$499.....	457	48	5	52	12	21	52
\$500-\$749.....	451	52	27	65	16	56	58
\$750-\$999.....	183	31	29	86	6	71	525
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	75	26	5	71	26	63	152
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	12	7	11	72	28	197	471
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	7	7	251	100	-----	251	-----
\$2,250 and over.....	6	4	484	78	22	627	18
<i>Types II and III</i>							
Under \$250.....	77	10	-10	42	47	10	30
\$250-\$499.....	339	51	-11	54	33	15	58
\$500-\$749.....	292	44	-10	52	30	29	83
\$750-\$999.....	130	38	36	74	15	60	61
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	44	32	67	87	13	108	213
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	19	13	95	79	15	171	270
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	16	12	412	94	6	478	576
\$2,250 and over.....	6	5	240	80	20	303	10

See p. 241 for notes on this table.

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average net surplus or deficit (—) (4)	Percentage of families having—		Average amount for families having—	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		Surplus (5)	Deficit (6)	Surplus (7)	Deficit (8)
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
Under \$250.....	52	6	—\$68	17	83	\$6	\$83
\$250-\$499.....	245	41	—16	37	35	22	69
\$500-\$749.....	352	44	10	62	26	26	23
\$750-\$999.....	205	53	26	73	20	65	108
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	99	38	52	82	18	84	95
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	44	19	—16	68	26	123	380
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	22	14	229	91	9	319	667
\$2,250 and over.....	19	12	707	93	7	768	168

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average number of persons per family (4)	Total (5)	Food (6)	Housing ³ (7)	Household operation		Furniture and equipment (10)	Clothing (11)	Automobile ³ (12)	Other transportation (13)	Personal care (14)	Medical care (15)	Recreation ⁴ (16)	Tobacco (17)	Reading (18)	Formal education (19)	Contributions and personal taxes ⁵ (20)	Other items (21)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)					Fuel, light, and refrigeration (8)	Other (9)												
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
<i>All families</i>																				
Under \$250.....	280	29	2.8	214	82	72	20	8	2	9	-----	(*)	5	8	1	3	1	1	2	(*)
\$250-\$499.....	1,041	140	3.0	376	151	80	39	10	7	29	1	1	11	22	2	9	4	2	8	
\$500-\$749.....	1,095	140	3.1	580	219	88	50	15	17	62	12	6	17	40	11	17	5	2	18	1
\$750-\$999.....	518	122	3.3	783	274	101	64	23	29	99	12	11	24	52	15	17	8	7	37	10
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	218	96	3.4	1,001	333	102	79	32	53	128	42	17	28	66	26	27	11	7	48	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	75	39	3.8	1,270	384	95	78	43	49	187	106	21	30	93	36	27	13	35	52	21
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	14	12	3.2	1,418	409	130	114	79	20	172	172	13	32	86	26	21	11	27	105	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	14	10	4.1	1,623	504	265	110	39	124	169	74	14	44	88	43	22	16	55	55	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	17	11	3.8	1,554	465	143	115	68	42	197	106	24	25	91	42	20	17	46	152	1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	20	16	3.5	1,876	457	133	115	109	107	234	268	9	40	98	50	43	19	31	150	13
\$2,500 and over.....	11	5	3.9	2,050	562	243	123	148	108	334	58	20	54	162	36	48	22	-----	125	7
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
<i>All families</i>																				
Under \$250.....	280	29	2.8	100.0	38.2	33.6	9.3	3.7	0.9	4.2	-----	0.2	2.3	3.7	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.1
\$250-\$499.....	1,041	140	3.0	100.0	40.1	21.2	10.4	2.6	1.9	7.7	0.4	.3	2.9	5.8	.5	2.4	1.1	.5	2.1	.1
\$500-\$749.....	1,095	140	3.1	100.0	37.8	15.2	8.6	2.6	2.9	10.7	2.1	1.0	2.9	6.9	1.9	2.9	.9	.3	3.1	.2
\$750-\$999.....	518	122	3.3	100.0	35.0	12.9	8.2	2.9	3.7	12.6	1.6	1.4	3.1	6.6	1.9	2.2	1.0	.9	4.7	1.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	218	96	3.4	100.0	33.2	10.2	7.9	3.2	5.3	12.8	4.2	1.7	2.8	6.6	2.6	2.7	1.1	.7	4.8	.2

\$1,250-\$1,499	75	39	3.8	100.0	30.2	7.5	6.1	3.4	3.9	14.7	8.3	1.7	2.4	7.3	2.8	2.1	1.0	2.8	4.1	1.7
\$1,500-\$1,749	14	12	3.2	100.0	28.8	9.2	8.0	5.6	1.4	12.1	12.1	.9	2.3	6.1	1.8	1.5	.8	1.9	7.4	.1
\$1,750-\$1,999	14	10	4.1	100.0	31.1	16.3	6.8	2.4	7.6	10.4	4.5	.9	2.7	5.3	2.7	1.4	1.0	3.4	3.4	.1
\$2,000-\$2,249	17	11	3.8	100.0	29.9	9.2	7.4	4.4	2.7	12.7	6.8	1.5	1.6	5.8	2.7	1.3	1.1	3.0	9.8	.1
\$2,250-\$2,499	20	16	3.5	100.0	24.4	7.1	6.1	5.8	5.7	12.5	14.3	.5	2.1	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.0	1.6	8.0	.7
\$2,500 and over	11	5	3.9	100.0	27.4	11.9	6.0	7.2	5.3	16.3	2.8	1.0	2.6	7.9	1.8	2.3	1.1	6.1	3	.3

*Occupational group:
Wage earner*

Average money expenditure in dollars																				
Under \$250	263	23	2.9	215	82	72	21	8	2	9	(*)	6	8	1	3	1	1	1	(*)	
\$250-\$499	973	88	3.0	378	152	80	39	10	7	30	(*)	1	11	22	2	9	4	2	8	1
\$500-\$749	1,016	92	3.1	581	221	88	50	14	17	62	12	5	16	39	12	17	5	2	19	2
\$750-\$999	468	77	3.3	787	275	104	64	22	30	100	9	11	24	51	15	18	8	7	37	12
\$1,000-\$1,249	174	67	3.5	1,000	341	107	81	29	51	130	27	16	29	68	27	27	9	7	48	3
\$1,250-\$1,499	56	28	4.0	1,203	372	110	81	33	62	193	26	22	32	103	36	27	11	33	46	16

Wage earner

Percentage of total money expenditures																				
Under \$250	263	23	2.9	100.0	38.0	33.3	9.7	3.7	0.9	4.2		0.2	2.8	3.7	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1
\$250-\$499	973	88	3.0	100.0	40.2	21.2	10.3	2.6	1.8	7.9	0.2	.3	2.9	5.8	.5	2.4	1.0	.5	2.1	.3
\$500-\$749	1,016	92	3.1	100.0	38.0	15.1	8.6	2.4	2.9	10.7	2.1	.9	2.8	6.7	2.1	2.9	.9	.3	3.3	.3
\$750-\$999	468	77	3.3	100.0	35.0	13.2	8.1	2.9	3.8	12.7	1.1	1.4	3.0	6.5	1.9	2.3	1.0	.9	4.7	1.5
\$1,000-\$1,249	174	67	3.5	100.0	34.1	10.7	8.1	2.9	5.1	13.0	2.7	1.6	2.9	6.8	2.7	2.7	.9	.7	4.8	.3
\$1,250-\$1,499	56	28	4.0	100.0	31.0	9.1	6.7	2.7	5.2	16.1	2.2	1.8	2.7	8.6	3.0	2.2	.9	2.7	3.8	1.3

*Clerical, business,
and professional*

Average money expenditure in dollars																				
Under \$250	17	6	2.2	198	84	80	12	4	(*)	4			2	8	(*)	2	1	(*)	1	(*)
\$250-\$499	68	52	2.6	354	142	79	36	11	2	24	3	3	10	22	3	7	5	1	6	(*)
\$500-\$749	79	48	3.1	580	192	81	52	24	13	65	21	8	19	42	6	10	8	2	15	2
\$750-\$999	50	45	3.4	740	269	68	64	29	26	88	33	10	21	55	13	13	11	8	32	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249	44	29	3.0	1,005	302	83	72	44	60	123	95	21	25	56	22	27	16	9	49	1
\$1,250-\$1,499	19	11	3.3	1,466	419	53	71	73	10	167	342	18	22	60	35	28	21	40	68	39
\$1,500-\$1,749	14	12	3.2	1,418	409	130	114	79	20	172	172	13	32	86	26	21	11	27	105	1
\$1,750-\$1,999	14	10	4.1	1,623	504	265	110	39	124	169	74	14	44	88	43	22	16	55	55	1
\$2,000-\$2,249	17	11	3.8	1,654	465	143	115	68	42	197	106	24	25	91	42	20	17	46	152	1
\$2,250-\$2,499	20	16	3.5	1,876	457	133	115	109	107	234	298	9	40	98	50	43	19	31	150	13
\$2,500 and over	11	5	3.9	2,050	562	243	123	148	108	334	58	20	54	162	36	48	22	125	7	

See p. 241 for notes on this table.
*Average amounts of less than \$1 and percentages of less than 0.1 are not shown.

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average number of persons per family (4)	Total (5)	Food (6)	Hous- ing (7)	Household operation		Fur- niture and equip- ment (10)	Cloth- ing (11)	Auto- mobile (12)	Other trans- porta- tion (13)	Per- sonal care (14)	Medi- cal care (15)	Recre- ation (16)	To- bacco (17)	Read- ing (18)	Form- al edu- cation (19)	Con- tribu- tions and per- sonal taxes (20)	Other items (21)
	Eligi- ble (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)					Fuel, light, and refrig- eration (8)	Other (9)												
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
<i>Clerical, business, and professional</i>																				
Under \$250.....	17	6	2.2	100.0	42.3	40.3	6.1	2.0	0.2	2.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	4.0	(*)	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.5	(*)
\$250-\$499.....	68	52	2.6	100.0	40.1	22.3	10.2	3.1	0.3	6.8	1.4	2.8	2.8	6.2	1.1	2.0	1.4	0.3	1.7	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	79	48	3.1	100.0	34.3	14.5	9.3	4.3	2.3	11.6	3.8	1.4	3.4	7.5	1.1	1.8	1.4	0.3	2.7	0.3
\$750-\$999.....	50	45	3.4	100.0	36.4	9.2	8.6	3.9	3.5	11.9	4.4	1.4	2.8	7.4	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.1	4.3	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	44	29	3.0	100.0	29.9	8.2	7.2	4.4	6.0	12.2	9.5	2.1	2.5	5.6	2.2	2.7	1.6	0.9	4.9	.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	19	11	3.3	100.0	28.6	3.6	4.8	5.0	0.7	11.4	23.4	1.2	1.5	4.1	2.4	1.9	1.4	2.7	4.6	2.7
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	14	12	3.2	100.0	28.8	9.2	8.0	5.6	1.4	12.1	12.1	0.9	2.3	6.1	1.8	1.5	0.8	1.9	7.4	.1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	14	10	4.1	100.0	31.1	16.3	6.8	2.4	7.6	10.4	4.5	0.9	2.7	5.3	2.7	1.4	1.0	3.4	3.4	.1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	17	11	3.8	100.0	29.9	9.2	7.4	4.4	2.7	12.7	6.8	1.5	1.6	5.8	2.7	1.3	1.1	3.0	9.8	.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	20	16	3.5	100.0	24.4	7.1	6.1	5.8	5.7	12.5	14.3	0.5	2.1	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.0	1.6	8.0	.7
\$2,500 and over.....	11	5	3.9	100.0	27.4	11.9	6.0	7.2	5.3	16.3	2.8	1.0	2.6	7.9	1.8	2.3	1.1	-----	6.1	.3
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
<i>Family type: Type I</i>																				
Under \$250.....	151	13	2.0	193	67	75	19	6	(*)	9	-----	1	5	7	1	1	1	-----	1	(*)
\$250-\$499.....	487	48	2.0	361	146	78	41	10	6	27	(*)	1	9	21	2	11	-----	9	(*)	
\$500-\$749.....	451	52	2.0	580	220	99	50	16	15	52	18	7	16	45	7	15	5	-----	23	2
\$750-\$999.....	183	31	2.0	762	258	85	66	25	36	89	17	11	22	58	11	20	7	(*)	51	6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	75	26	2.0	1,033	304	110	78	33	71	121	73	14	28	68	32	28	11	-----	58	4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	12	7	2.0	1,272	336	97	82	56	65	124	261	16	30	89	19	47	13	-----	37	-----
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	7	7	2.0	1,549	409	148	119	99	42	170	82	28	36	112	65	43	16	-----	178	2
\$2,250 and over.....	6	4	2.0	1,779	513	63	74	78	84	192	288	13	41	90	50	61	19	-----	213	-----

			Percentage of total money expenditures																		
<i>Type I</i>			100.0	34.7	38.9	9.9	3.1	(*)	3.6	-----	0.5	2.6	4.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-----	1.0	0.1		
Under \$250-----	151	13	2.0	100.0	40.4	20.2	11.3	2.8	1.7	7.5	(*)	.3	2.5	5.8	.6	3.0	1.4	-----	2.5	(*)	
\$250-\$499-----	457	48	2.0	100.0	37.9	15.3	8.6	2.8	2.6	8.9	3.1	1.2	2.8	7.8	1.2	2.6	.9	-----	4.0	.3	
\$500-\$749-----	451	52	2.0	100.0	33.9	11.2	8.7	3.3	4.7	11.7	2.2	1.4	2.9	7.6	1.4	2.6	.9	(*)	-----	6.7	.8
\$750-\$999-----	183	31	2.0	100.0	29.4	10.6	7.5	3.2	6.9	11.7	7.1	1.4	2.7	6.6	3.1	2.7	1.1	-----	5.6	.4	
\$1,000-\$1,249-----	75	26	2.0	100.0	26.4	7.6	6.4	4.4	5.1	9.7	20.6	1.3	2.4	7.0	1.5	3.7	1.0	-----	2.9	-----	
\$1,250-\$1,499-----	12	7	2.0	100.0	26.4	9.6	7.7	6.4	2.7	11.0	5.3	1.8	2.3	7.2	4.2	2.8	1.0	-----	11.5	1	
\$1,500-\$2,249-----	7	7	2.0	100.0	28.8	3.5	4.1	4.4	4.7	10.8	16.2	.7	2.3	5.1	2.9	3.4	1.1	-----	12.0	-----	
\$2,250 and over-----	6	4	2.0																		
			Average money expenditure in dollars																		
<i>Types II and III</i>			217	95	60	25	9	1	7	-----	1	4	6	(*)	6	(*)	1	2	(*)		
Under \$250-----	77	10	3.5	379	154	82	37	11	7	26	3	1	11	23	3	8	4	2	6	1	
\$250-\$499-----	339	51	3.4	591	220	83	49	12	18	70	11	5	18	39	19	21	6	4	16	5	
\$500-\$749-----	292	44	3.3	765	267	111	64	22	33	98	12	6	23	48	21	17	10	5	23	3	
\$750-\$999-----	130	38	3.4	945	328	88	68	33	44	116	41	15	29	62	23	24	13	7	51	5	
\$1,000-\$1,249-----	44	32	3.3	1,223	356	101	70	52	66	159	113	23	31	85	40	20	13	7	67	20	
\$1,250-\$1,499-----	19	13	3.5	1,344	390	131	117	51	69	152	187	14	26	57	34	12	14	7	82	1	
\$1,500-\$2,249-----	16	12	3.4	1,879	385	132	136	112	226	275	301	2	39	56	61	31	20	7	96	-----	
\$2,250 and over-----	6	5	3.2																		
			Percentage of total money expenditures																		
<i>Types II and III</i>			100.0	43.8	27.6	11.5	4.1	0.5	3.2	-----	0.5	1.8	2.8	(*)	2.8	(*)	0.5	0.9	(*)		
Under \$250-----	77	10	3.5	100.0	40.6	21.6	9.8	2.9	1.8	6.9	0.8	.3	2.9	6.1	0.8	2.1	1.0	.5	1.6	0.3	
\$250-\$499-----	339	51	3.4	100.0	37.2	14.0	8.3	2.0	3.1	11.8	1.9	.8	3.1	6.6	3.2	3.6	1.0	.7	2.7	(*)	
\$500-\$749-----	292	44	3.3	100.0	34.9	14.5	8.4	2.9	4.3	12.8	1.5	.8	3.0	6.3	2.7	2.2	1.3	.7	3.0	.7	
\$750-\$999-----	130	38	3.4	100.0	34.7	9.3	7.2	3.5	4.6	12.3	4.4	1.6	3.1	6.6	2.4	2.5	1.4	.7	5.4	.3	
\$1,000-\$1,249-----	44	32	3.3	100.0	29.1	8.3	5.7	4.2	5.4	13.0	9.2	1.9	2.5	7.0	3.3	1.6	1.1	.6	5.5	1.6	
\$1,250-\$1,499-----	19	13	3.5	100.0	29.0	9.8	8.7	3.8	5.1	11.3	13.9	1.1	1.9	4.3	2.5	.9	1.0	.5	6.1	.1	
\$1,500-\$2,249-----	16	12	3.4	100.0	20.5	7.0	7.2	6.0	12.0	14.6	16.1	.1	2.1	3.0	3.2	1.6	1.1	.4	5.1	-----	
\$2,250 and over-----	6	5	3.2																		

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

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average number of persons per family (4)	Total (5)	Food (6)	Housing (7)	Household operation		Furniture and equipment (10)	Clothing (11)	Automobile (12)	Other transportation (13)	Personal care (14)	Medical care (15)	Recreation (16)	Tobacco (17)	Reading (18)	Formal education (19)	Contributions and personal taxes (20)	Other items (21)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)					Fuel, light, and refrigeration (8)	Other (9)												
Average money expenditure in dollars																				
<i>Types IV and V</i>																				
Under \$250.....	52	6	4.2	269	107	82	18	12	8	11	-----	(*)	10	10	1	4	2	3	1	-----
\$250-\$499.....	245	41	4.3	399	157	88	36	11	8	37	-----	2	13	23	2	7	4	3	8	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	352	44	4.2	570	218	90	50	17	17	67	6	5	17	33	10	14	6	4	14	2
\$750-\$999.....	205	53	4.4	812	293	109	64	21	21	108	8	14	25	47	15	15	8	15	32	17
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	99	38	4.5	1,002	358	102	85	31	43	139	18	20	28	65	22	28	10	12	40	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	44	19	4.4	1,290	409	92	82	36	37	216	61	22	29	97	39	24	13	56	49	28
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	22	14	4.5	1,686	526	220	109	58	61	204	76	16	38	105	30	20	16	83	102	2
\$2,250 and over.....	19	12	4.4	2,007	523	219	127	139	77	293	129	17	48	150	38	45	21	30	133	18
Percentage of total money expenditures																				
<i>Types IV and V</i>																				
Under \$250.....	52	6	4.2	100.0	39.7	30.5	6.7	4.5	3.0	4.1	-----	(*)	3.7	3.7	0.4	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.4	-----
\$250-\$499.....	245	41	4.3	100.0	39.3	22.0	9.0	2.8	2.0	9.3	-----	0.5	3.2	5.8	.5	1.8	1.0	.8	2.0	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	352	44	4.2	100.0	38.2	15.8	8.8	3.0	3.0	11.8	1.0	.9	3.0	5.8	1.8	2.4	1.0	.7	2.4	0.4
\$750-\$999.....	205	53	4.4	100.0	36.1	13.4	7.9	2.6	2.6	13.3	1.0	1.7	3.1	5.8	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.8	4.0	2.1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	99	38	4.5	100.0	35.7	10.2	8.5	3.1	4.3	13.8	1.8	2.0	2.8	6.5	2.2	2.8	1.0	1.2	4.0	.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	44	19	4.4	100.0	31.7	7.1	6.4	2.8	2.9	16.7	4.7	1.7	2.3	7.5	3.0	1.9	1.0	4.3	3.8	2.2
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	22	14	4.5	100.0	31.6	13.2	6.5	3.5	3.7	12.2	4.5	1.0	2.3	6.3	1.8	1.2	1.0	5.0	6.1	.1
\$2,250 and over.....	19	12	4.4	100.0	28.1	10.9	6.3	6.9	3.8	14.6	6.4	.9	2.4	7.5	1.9	2.2	1.1	1.5	6.6	.9

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

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all family food (4)	Average expenditure for food purchased			Percentage of expenditure for food		Average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay (10)	Average money expenditure per meal per food expenditure unit ¹ (11)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		All (5)	At home (6)	Away from home ¹ (7)	At home (8)	Away from home (9)		
<i>All families</i>										
Under \$250.....	280	29	\$123	\$82	\$81	\$1	98.8	1.2	\$41	\$0.028
\$250-\$499.....	1,041	140	168	151	150	1	99.3	.7	17	.052
\$500-\$749.....	1,095	140	232	219	213	6	97.3	2.7	13	.074
\$750-\$999.....	518	122	299	274	264	10	96.3	3.7	25	.087
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	218	96	351	333	314	19	94.3	5.7	18	.101
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	75	39	426	384	326	58	84.9	15.1	42	.099
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	14	12	421	409	377	32	92.2	7.8	12	.119
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	14	10	504	504	462	42	91.7	8.3	-----	.111
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	17	11	477	465	448	17	96.3	3.7	-----	.126
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	20	16	469	457	416	41	91.0	9.0	12	.130
\$2,500 and over.....	11	5	581	562	539	23	95.9	4.1	19	.155
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>										
Under \$250.....	263	23	123	82	82	(*)	99.6	.4	41	.028
\$250-\$499.....	973	88	169	152	151	1	99.3	.7	17	.052
\$500-\$749.....	1,016	92	233	221	215	6	97.3	2.7	12	.075
\$750-\$999.....	468	77	301	275	266	9	96.7	3.3	26	.087
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	174	67	359	341	323	18	94.7	5.3	18	.102
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	56	28	417	372	331	41	89.0	11.0	45	.090
<i>Clerical, business and professional</i>										
Under \$250.....	17	6	118	84	80	4	95.2	4.8	34	.035
\$250-\$499.....	68	52	156	142	141	1	99.3	.7	14	.054
\$500-\$749.....	79	48	215	192	185	7	96.4	3.6	23	.064
\$750-\$999.....	50	45	280	269	248	21	92.2	7.8	11	.084
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	44	29	322	302	280	22	92.7	7.3	20	.098
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	19	11	454	419	310	109	74.0	28.0	35	.126
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	14	12	421	409	377	32	92.2	7.8	12	.119
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	14	10	504	504	462	42	91.7	8.3	-----	.111
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	17	11	477	465	448	17	96.3	3.7	12	.126
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	20	16	469	457	416	41	91.0	9.0	12	.130
\$2,500 and over.....	11	5	581	562	539	23	95.9	4.1	19	.155
<i>Family type: Type I</i>										
Under \$250.....	151	13	113	67	67	-----	100.0	-----	46	.031
\$250-\$499.....	457	48	154	146	144	2	98.6	1.4	8	.067
\$500-\$749.....	451	52	234	220	212	8	96.4	3.6	14	.099
\$750-\$999.....	183	31	276	258	249	9	96.5	3.5	18	.117
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	75	26	330	304	280	24	92.1	7.9	26	.137
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	12	7	358	336	304	32	90.5	9.5	25	.165
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	7	7	412	409	392	17	95.8	4.2	3	.186
\$2,250 and over.....	6	4	531	513	499	14	97.3	2.7	18	.240

See p. 241 for notes on this table.

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

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all family food (4)	Average expenditure for food purchased			Percentage of expenditure for food		Average value of food home-produced or received as gift or pay (10)	Average money expenditure per meal per food expenditure unit (11)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)		All (5)	At home (6)	Away from home (7)	At home (8)	Away from home (9)		
<i>Types II and III</i>										
Under \$250.....	77	10	\$123	\$95	\$94	\$1	98.9	1.1	\$28	\$0.028
\$250-\$499.....	339	51	169	154	153	1	99.4	.6	15	.046
\$500-\$749.....	292	44	231	220	215	5	97.7	2.3	11	.065
\$750-\$999.....	130	38	292	267	254	13	95.1	4.9	25	.080
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	44	32	346	328	305	23	93.0	7.0	18	.097
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	19	13	406	356	315	41	88.5	11.5	50	.094
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	16	12	393	390	385	5	98.7	1.3	3	.106
\$2,250 and over.....	6	5	421	385	375	10	97.4	2.6	36	.116
<i>Types IV and V</i>										
Under \$250.....	52	6	150	107	105	2	98.1	1.9	43	.023
\$250-\$499.....	245	41	194	157	157	-----	100.0	-----	37	.035
\$500-\$749.....	352	44	232	218	213	5	97.7	2.3	14	.051
\$750-\$999.....	205	53	324	293	284	9	97.0	3.0	31	.064
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	99	38	371	358	346	12	96.7	3.3	13	.076
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	44	19	454	409	336	73	82.2	17.8	45	.083
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	22	14	540	526	475	51	90.3	9.7	14	.108
\$2,250 and over.....	19	12	529	523	473	50	90.4	9.6	6	.114

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all housing plus fuel, light, and refrigeration (4)	Average expense for fuel, light, and refrigeration (5)	Average value of all housing (6)	Average value of housing secured ¹						Percentage of housing value secured without money expenditure ² (13)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)				With money expenditure			Without money expenditure			
						All housing (7)	Family home ² (8)	Other housing ³ (9)	Total (10)	Owned home ⁴ (11)	Rent as pay or gift (12)	
<i>All families</i>												
Under \$250.....	280	29	\$111	\$20	\$86	\$72	\$72	-----	\$14	\$9	\$5	16.3
\$250-\$499.....	1,041	140	135	39	94	80	80	-----	14	13	1	14.9
\$500-\$749.....	1,095	140	158	50	105	88	88	-----	17	17	-----	16.2
\$750-\$999.....	518	122	198	64	133	101	100	\$1	32	32	(*)	24.1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	218	96	254	79	173	102	101	1	71	60	11	41.0
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	75	39	271	78	190	95	89	6	95	64	31	50.0
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	14	12	332	114	215	130	127	3	85	67	18	39.6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	14	10	358	110	248	265	258	7	-17	-17	-----	-6.8
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	17	11	351	115	236	143	140	3	93	93	-----	39.4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	20	16	465	115	342	133	123	10	209	179	30	61.1
\$2,500 and over.....	11	5	430	123	306	243	240	3	63	-2	65	20.6
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>												
Under \$250.....	263	23	113	21	88	72	72	-----	16	10	6	18.2
\$250-\$499.....	373	88	134	39	93	80	80	-----	13	12	1	14.0
\$500-\$749.....	1,016	92	155	50	102	88	88	-----	14	14	-----	13.7
\$750-\$999.....	468	77	194	64	129	104	103	1	25	25	-----	19.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	174	67	250	81	168	107	106	1	61	60	1	36.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	56	28	267	81	183	110	104	6	73	73	-----	39.9
<i>Clerical, business, and professional</i>												
Under \$250.....	17	6	111	12	82	80	80	-----	2	-----	2	2.4
\$250-\$499.....	68	52	151	36	112	79	79	-----	33	30	3	29.5
\$500-\$749.....	79	48	187	52	130	81	81	-----	49	49	-----	37.7
\$750-\$999.....	50	45	231	64	165	68	65	3	97	92	5	58.8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	44	29	269	72	192	83	79	4	109	58	51	56.8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	19	11	284	71	212	53	46	7	159	39	120	75.0
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	14	12	332	114	215	130	127	3	85	67	18	39.6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	14	10	358	110	248	265	258	7	-17	-17	-----	-6.8
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	17	11	351	115	236	143	140	3	93	93	-----	39.4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	20	16	465	115	342	133	123	10	209	179	30	61.1
\$2,500 and over.....	11	5	430	123	306	243	240	3	63	-2	65	20.6
<i>Family type: Type I</i>												
Under \$250.....	151	13	118	19	93	75	75	-----	18	13	5	19.4
\$250-\$499.....	457	48	131	41	89	73	73	-----	16	14	2	18.0
\$500-\$749.....	451	52	152	50	99	89	89	-----	10	10	-----	10.1
\$750-\$999.....	183	31	182	66	116	85	84	1	31	30	1	26.7
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	75	26	269	78	188	110	109	1	78	58	20	41.5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	12	7	259	82	176	97	97	-----	79	54	25	44.9
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	7	7	381	119	262	148	148	-----	114	114	-----	43.5
\$2,250 and over.....	6	4	380	74	306	63	59	4	243	123	120	79.4

See p. 241 for notes on this table.

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

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average value of all housing plus fuel, light, and refrigeration (4)	Average expense for fuel, light, and refrigeration (5)	Average value of all housing (6)	Average value of housing secured						Percentage of housing value secured without money expenditure (13)
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)				With money expenditure			Without money expenditure			
						All housing (7)	Family home (8)	Other housing (9)	Total (10)	Owned home (11)	Rent as pay or gift (12)	
<i>Types II and III</i>												
Under \$250.....	77	10	\$108	\$25	\$78	\$60	\$60	-----	\$18	\$8	\$10	23.1
\$250-\$499.....	339	51	132	37	91	82	82	-----	9	9	(*)	9.9
\$500-\$749.....	292	44	146	49	95	83	83	-----	12	12	-----	12.6
\$750-\$999.....	130	38	206	64	142	111	111	(*)	31	31	-----	21.8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	44	32	231	68	161	88	86	\$2	73	64	9	45.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	19	13	247	70	176	101	101	(*)	75	49	26	42.6
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	16	12	338	117	221	131	131	-----	90	78	12	40.7
\$2,250 and over.....	6	5	457	136	319	132	132	-----	187	187	-----	58.6
<i>Types IV and V</i>												
Under \$250.....	52	6	102	18	82	82	82	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$250-\$499.....	245	41	144	36	106	88	88	-----	18	18	-----	17.0
\$500-\$749.....	352	44	173	50	119	90	90	-----	29	29	-----	24.4
\$750-\$999.....	205	53	209	64	143	109	107	2	34	34	-----	23.8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	99	38	253	85	167	102	101	1	65	59	6	38.9
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	44	19	285	82	199	92	82	10	107	73	34	53.8
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	22	14	345	109	234	220	210	10	14	11	3	6.0
\$2,250 and over.....	19	12	475	127	339	219	209	10	120	88	32	35.4

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

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of families ¹		Average money expense for family home		Percentage of renters having specified facilities included in rent ²						Percentage with none of these facilities included in rent (15)	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Owning (4)	Renting (5)	Home owners (6)	Renters (7)	Heat (8)	Furnishings (9)	Garage (10)	Light (11)	Water (12)	Mechanical refrigerator (13)		Refrigeration (14)
<i>All families</i>														
Under \$250	280	29	9	90	\$35	\$77			7		82			10
\$250-\$499	1,041	140	12	88	32	86		(*)	1	(*)	85	(*)	(*)	15
\$500-\$749	1,095	140	18	82	39	99	(*)	(*)	4	1	83	(*)	(*)	16
\$750-\$999	518	122	31	67	78	111	4		6		63		1	34
\$1,000-\$1,249	218	96	48	49	85	121	4	3	11	6	75		1	24
\$1,250-\$1,499	75	39	48	47	67	122		9	36	8	52		4	24
\$1,500-\$1,749	14	12	55	33	141	152	17	25	42		42			17
\$1,750-\$1,999	14	10	79	21	246	204					67			33
\$2,000-\$2,249	17	11	100		140									
\$2,250-\$2,499	20	16	81	12	103	312	30	30	60	30	30		30	40
\$2,500 and over	11	5	82		294									
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>														
Under \$250	263	23	10	90	35	76			8		82			10
\$250-\$499	973	88	11	89	31	86					86			14
\$500-\$749	1,016	92	17	83	39	98			4	1	84			15
\$750-\$999	468	77	26	71	84	111	5		6		64		1	34
\$1,000-\$1,249	174	67	47	51	87	124			9		78			22
\$1,250-\$1,499	56	28	55	45	70	150			24		53			24
<i>Clerical, business, and professional</i>														
Under \$250	17	6		85		94					86			14
\$250-\$499	68	52	26	73	37	95		3	11	3	71	3	3	24
\$500-\$749	79	48	40	60	38	110	4	4	14	4	63	4	4	34
\$750-\$999	50	45	72	25	53	110			14		59			32
\$1,000-\$1,249	44	29	48	40	81	106	22	16	22	35	59		8	35
\$1,250-\$1,499	19	11	27	52	55	67		26	62	24	50		12	24
\$1,500-\$1,749	14	12	55	33	141	152	17	25	42		42			17
\$1,750-\$1,999	14	10	79	21	246	204					67			33
\$2,000-\$2,249	17	11	100		140									
\$2,250-\$2,499	20	16		12	103	312	30	30	60	30	30		30	40
\$2,500 and over	11	5	82		294									
<i>Family type: Type I</i>														
Under \$250	151	13	11	87	30	82			13		85			1
\$250-\$499	457	48	10	90	31	78			1	(*)	84	(*)	(*)	16
\$500-\$749	451	52	17	83	52	96			4		77			22
\$750-\$999	183	31	24	69	57	99	8		1		51			49
\$1,000-\$1,249	75	26	31	64	90	127	7	7	14	10	79		3	21
\$1,250-\$1,499	12	7	43	43	69	154		21	79		21			
\$1,500-\$2,249	7	7	100		148									
\$2,250 and over	6	4	67		88									

See p. 241 for notes on this table.

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

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of families		Average money expense for family home		Percentage of renters having specified facilities included in rent							
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Owning (4)	Renting (5)	Home owners (6)	Renters (7)	Heat (8)	Furnishings (9)	Garage (10)	Light (11)	Water (12)	Mechanical refrigerator (13)	Refrigeration (14)	Percentage with none of these facilities included in rent (15)
<i>Types II and III</i>														
Under \$250	77	10	10	90	\$47	\$82					76			24
\$250-\$499	339	51	8	91	16	89		(*)	1		91			9
\$500-\$749	292	44	13	87	25	92			7	3	86			11
\$750-\$999	130	38	25	75	67	125			14		67		4	23
\$1,000-\$1,249	44	32	52	41	75	101	6		8	12	72			22
\$1,250-\$1,499	19	13	39	61	89	108		13	52	13	63		13	12
\$1,500-\$2,249	16	12	60	29	125	186		50	50		58			17
\$2,250 and over	6	5	80	20	60	420								100
<i>Types IV and V</i>														
Under \$250	52	6		100		82					83			17
\$250-\$499	245	41	19	81	41	100					78			22
\$500-\$749	352	44	25	75	35	108	1	1	1	1	89	1	1	11
\$750-\$999	205	53	40	60	99	113	4		4		72			28
\$1,000-\$1,249	99	38	58	40	87	123			10		72			28
\$1,250-\$1,499	44	19	53	42	60	118			8	8	58			42
\$1,500-\$2,249	22	14	86	14	205	136	33		33		33			33
\$2,250 and over	19	12	87	6	225	240	50	50	100	50	50		50	

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

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class	Number of families		Average money expenditure for household operation					Percentage of total household operation expenditure		
	Eligible	Reporting expenditures	Total	Fuel, light, and refrigeration ¹	Paid household help		Other items ²	Fuel, light, and refrigeration ¹	Paid household help	Other items
					Average amount	Percentage of families having				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>All families</i>										
Under \$250	280	29	\$28	\$20	(*)	3	\$8	71.4	(*)	28.6
\$250-\$499	1,041	140	49	39			10	79.6		20.4
\$500-\$749	1,095	140	65	50	(*)	1	15	76.9	(*)	23.1
\$750-\$999	518	122	87	64	\$1	2	22	73.6	1.1	25.3
\$1,000-\$1,249	218	96	111	79	1	6	31	71.2	.9	27.9
\$1,250-\$1,499	75	39	121	78	6	11	37	64.5	4.9	30.6
\$1,500-\$1,749	14	12	193	114	27	48	52	59.1	14.0	26.9
\$1,750-\$1,999	14	10	149	110	7	14	32	73.8	4.7	21.5
\$2,000-\$2,249	17	11	183	115	5	22	63	62.8	2.8	34.4
\$2,250-\$2,499	20	16	224	115	20	24	89	51.3	9.0	39.7
\$2,500 and over	11	5	271	123	69	64	79	45.4	25.5	29.1
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>										
Under \$250	263	23	29	21	(*)	3	8	72.4	(*)	27.6
\$250-\$499	973	88	49	39			10	79.6		20.4
\$500-\$749	1,016	92	64	50	(*)	1	14	78.1	(*)	21.9
\$750-\$999	468	77	86	64	(*)	2	22	74.4	(*)	25.6
\$1,000-\$1,249	174	67	110	81	(*)	4	29	73.6	(*)	26.4
\$1,250-\$1,499	56	28	114	81	1	4	32	71.0	.9	28.1
<i>Clerical, business, and professional</i>										
Under \$250	17	6	16	12			4	75.0		25.0
\$250-\$499	68	52	47	36			11	75.0		25.0
\$500-\$749	79	48	76	52	1	4	23	68.4	1.3	30.3
\$750-\$999	50	45	98	64	1	4	28	68.8	1.1	30.1
\$1,000-\$1,249	44	29	116	72	6	14	38	62.1	5.2	32.7
\$1,250-\$1,499	19	11	144	71	22	31	51	49.3	15.3	35.4
\$1,500-\$1,749	14	12	193	114	27	48	52	59.1	14.0	26.9
\$1,750-\$1,999	14	10	149	110	7	14	32	73.8	4.7	21.5
\$2,000-\$2,249	17	11	183	115	5	22	63	62.8	2.8	34.4
\$2,250-\$2,499	20	16	224	115	20	24	89	51.3	9.0	39.7
\$2,500 and over	11	5	271	123	69	64	79	45.4	25.5	29.1
<i>Family type: Type I</i>										
Under \$250	151	13	25	19			6	76.0		24.0
\$250-\$499	457	48	51	41			10	80.4		19.6
\$500-\$749	451	52	66	50	(*)	(*)	16	75.8	(*)	24.2
\$750-\$999	183	31	91	66	(*)	(*)	25	72.5	(*)	27.5
\$1,000-\$1,249	75	26	111	78	1	10	32	70.3	.9	28.8
\$1,250-\$1,499	12	7	138	82	9	28	47	59.4	6.5	34.1
\$1,500-\$2,249	7	7	217	119	28	71	71	54.8	12.5	32.7
\$2,250 and over	6	4	162	74			78	48.7		51.3

See p. 242 for notes on this table.

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

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

Occupational group, family type, and in- come class	Number of families		Average money expenditure for house- hold operation					Percentage of total household opera- tion expenditure		
	Eligi- ble	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures	Total	Fuel, light, and re- friger- ation	Paid household help		Other items	Fuel, light, and re- friger- ation	Paid house- hold help	Other items
					Average amount	Percent- age of families having				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>Types II and III</i>										
Under \$250.....	77	10	\$34	\$25	(*)	10	\$9	73.5	(*)	26.5
\$250-\$499.....	339	51	48	37	-----	-----	11	77.1	-----	22.9
\$500-\$749.....	292	44	61	49	-----	-----	12	78.7	-----	21.3
\$750-\$999.....	130	38	86	64	\$2	4	20	74.4	2.3	23.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	44	32	101	68	3	5	30	67.3	3.0	29.7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	19	13	122	70	16	13	36	57.4	13.1	29.5
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	16	12	168	117	10	23	41	69.7	5.9	24.4
\$2,250 and over.....	6	5	248	136	36	40	76	54.8	14.5	30.7
<i>Types IV and V</i>										
Under \$250.....	52	6	30	18	-----	-----	12	60.0	-----	40.0
\$250-\$499.....	245	41	47	36	-----	-----	11	76.6	-----	23.4
\$500-\$749.....	352	44	67	50	1	4	16	74.6	1.5	23.9
\$750-\$999.....	205	53	85	64	(*)	3	21	74.1	(*)	25.9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	99	38	116	85	1	3	30	73.3	.9	25.8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	44	19	118	82	1	5	35	69.5	.8	29.7
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	22	14	167	109	9	17	49	65.3	5.4	29.3
\$2,250 and over.....	19	12	266	127	50	34	89	47.7	18.8	33.5

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

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

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

Occupational group, family type and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for clothing ¹				Percentage of total family clothing expenditure		
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	All family members (4)	Husband (5)	Wife (6)	Other family members (7)	Husband (8)	Wife (9)	Other family members (10)
<i>All families</i>									
Under \$250.....	280	29	\$9	\$3	\$3	\$3	33.3	33.3	33.4
\$250-\$499.....	1,041	140	29	10	11	8	34.5	37.9	27.6
\$500-\$749.....	1,095	140	62	22	24	16	35.5	38.7	25.8
\$750-\$999.....	518	122	99	34	34	31	34.3	34.3	31.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	218	96	128	43	45	40	33.6	35.2	31.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	75	39	187	50	58	79	26.7	31.0	42.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	14	12	172	58	59	55	33.7	34.3	32.0
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	14	10	169	61	53	55	36.1	31.4	32.5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	17	11	197	68	52	77	34.5	26.4	39.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	20	16	234	82	86	66	35.0	36.8	28.2
\$2,500 and over.....	11	5	334	98	120	116	29.3	35.9	34.8
<i>Occupational group:</i>									
<i>Wage earner</i>									
Under \$250.....	263	23	9	3	4	2	33.3	44.4	22.3
\$250-\$499.....	973	88	30	10	11	9	33.3	36.7	30.0
\$500-\$749.....	1,016	92	62	22	24	16	35.5	38.7	25.8
\$750-\$999.....	468	77	100	35	35	30	35.0	35.0	30.0
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	174	67	130	43	43	44	33.1	33.1	33.8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	56	28	193	51	56	86	26.4	29.0	44.6
<i>Clerical, business, and professional</i>									
Under \$250.....	17	6	4	2	2	-----	50.0	50.0	-----
\$250-\$499.....	68	52	24	10	10	4	41.7	41.7	16.6
\$500-\$749.....	79	48	65	22	27	16	33.8	41.5	24.7
\$750-\$999.....	50	45	88	27	32	29	30.7	36.4	32.9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	44	29	123	44	51	28	35.8	41.5	22.7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	19	11	167	47	56	64	28.1	33.5	38.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	14	12	172	58	59	55	33.7	34.3	32.0
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	14	10	169	61	53	55	36.1	31.4	32.5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	17	11	197	68	52	77	34.5	26.4	39.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	20	16	234	82	86	66	35.0	36.8	28.2
\$2,500 and over.....	11	5	334	98	120	116	29.3	35.9	34.8
<i>Family type: Type I²</i>									
Under \$250.....	151	13	9	4	5	-----	44.4	55.6	-----
\$250-\$499.....	457	48	27	13	14	-----	48.1	51.9	-----
\$500-\$749.....	451	52	52	23	28	1	44.2	53.8	2.0
\$750-\$999.....	183	31	89	40	43	6	44.9	48.3	6.8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	75	26	121	59	61	1	48.8	50.4	.8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	12	7	124	51	73	-----	41.1	58.9	-----
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	7	7	170	88	82	-----	51.8	48.2	-----
\$2,250 and over.....	6	4	192	99	93	-----	51.6	48.4	-----
<i>Types II and III</i>									
Under \$250.....	77	10	7	2	1	4	28.6	14.3	57.1
\$250-\$499.....	339	51	26	9	8	9	34.6	30.8	34.6
\$500-\$749.....	292	44	70	24	26	20	34.3	37.1	28.6
\$750-\$999.....	130	38	98	39	34	25	39.8	34.7	25.5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	44	32	116	41	44	31	35.3	37.9	26.8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	19	13	159	59	56	44	37.1	35.2	27.7
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	16	12	152	66	66	30	43.4	36.8	19.8
\$2,250 and over.....	6	5	275	105	118	52	38.2	42.9	18.9
<i>Types IV and V</i>									
Under \$250.....	52	6	11	2	3	6	18.2	27.3	54.5
\$250-\$499.....	245	41	37	8	11	18	21.6	29.7	48.7
\$500-\$749.....	352	44	67	19	16	32	28.4	23.9	47.7
\$750-\$999.....	205	53	108	28	28	56	24.1	24.1	51.8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	99	38	139	32	34	73	23.0	24.5	52.5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	44	19	216	46	52	118	21.3	24.1	54.6
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	22	14	204	52	45	107	25.5	22.1	52.4
\$2,250 and over.....	19	12	293	79	94	120	27.0	32.1	40.9

See p. 242 for notes on this table.

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for personal care			Percentage of total personal care expenditure for—	
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Total (4)	Services ¹ (5)	Toilet articles and preparations (6)	Services ¹ (7)	Toilet articles and preparations (8)
<i>All families</i>							
Under \$250.....	280	29	\$5	\$3	\$2	60.0	40.0
\$250-\$499.....	1,041	140	11	5	6	45.5	54.5
\$500-\$749.....	1,095	140	17	8	9	47.1	52.9
\$750-\$999.....	518	122	24	12	12	50.0	50.0
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	218	96	28	14	14	50.0	50.0
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	75	39	30	14	16	46.7	53.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	14	12	32	12	20	37.5	62.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	14	10	44	24	20	54.5	45.5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	17	11	25	9	16	36.0	64.0
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	20	16	40	17	23	42.5	57.5
\$2,500 and over.....	11	5	54	25	29	46.2	53.8
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>							
Under \$250.....	263	23	6	3	3	50.0	50.0
\$250-\$499.....	973	88	11	5	6	45.5	54.5
\$500-\$749.....	1,016	92	16	7	9	43.8	56.2
\$750-\$999.....	468	77	24	12	12	50.0	50.0
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	174	67	29	15	14	51.7	48.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	56	28	32	15	17	46.9	53.1
<i>Clerical, business, and professional</i>							
Under \$250.....	17	6	2	1	1	50.0	50.0
\$250-\$499.....	68	52	10	5	5	50.0	50.0
\$500-\$749.....	79	48	19	9	10	47.4	52.6
\$750-\$999.....	50	45	21	8	13	38.1	61.9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	44	29	25	11	14	44.0	56.0
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	19	11	22	10	12	45.5	54.5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	14	12	32	12	20	37.5	62.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	14	10	44	24	20	54.5	45.5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	17	11	25	9	16	36.0	64.0
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	20	16	40	17	23	42.5	57.5
\$2,500 and over.....	11	5	54	25	29	46.2	53.8
<i>Family type: Type I</i>							
Under \$250.....	1 1	13	5	3	2	60.0	40.0
\$250-\$499.....	457	48	9	4	5	44.4	55.6
\$500-\$749.....	451	52	16	7	9	43.8	56.2
\$750-\$999.....	183	31	22	11	11	50.0	50.0
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	75	26	28	13	15	46.4	53.6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	12	7	30	13	17	43.3	56.7
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	7	7	36	15	21	41.7	58.3
\$2,250 and over.....	6	4	41	14	27	34.1	65.9
<i>Types II and III</i>							
Under \$250.....	77	10	4	2	2	50.0	50.0
\$250-\$499.....	339	51	11	5	6	45.5	54.5
\$500-\$749.....	292	44	18	8	10	44.4	55.6
\$750-\$999.....	130	38	23	10	13	43.5	56.5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	44	32	29	14	15	48.3	51.7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	19	13	31	14	17	45.2	54.8
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	16	12	26	12	14	46.2	53.8
\$2,250 and over.....	6	5	39	18	21	46.1	53.9
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
Under \$250.....	52	6	10	4	6	40.0	60.0
\$250-\$499.....	245	41	13	6	7	46.2	53.8
\$500-\$749.....	352	44	17	8	9	47.1	52.9
\$750-\$999.....	205	53	25	12	13	48.0	52.0
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	99	38	28	15	13	53.6	46.4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	44	19	29	15	14	51.7	48.3
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	22	14	38	16	22	42.1	57.9
\$2,250 and over.....	19	12	48	22	26	45.8	54.2

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for items included.

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Percentage of all families		Average money expenditure of all families		
	Eligible (2)	Reporting expenditures (3)	Owning automobiles (4)	Purchasing automobiles (5)	Operation and purchase (6)	Operation ¹ (7)	Purchase (net) ² (8)
<i>All families</i>							
Under \$250.....	280	29	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$250-\$499.....	1,041	140	3	1	\$1	\$1	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	1,095	140	12	3	12	7	\$5
\$750-\$999.....	518	122	14	2	12	12	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	218	96	27	7	42	29	13
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	75	39	34	13	106	36	70
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	14	12	81	19	172	90	82
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	14	10	43	7	74	49	25
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	17	11	78	-----	106	106	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	20	16	87	38	268	124	144
\$2,500 and over.....	11	5	64	-----	58	58	-----
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>							
Under \$250.....	263	23	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$250-\$499.....	973	88	3	1	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	1,016	82	12	3	12	7	5
\$750-\$999.....	468	77	12	1	9	9	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	174	67	22	5	27	20	7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	56	28	26	-----	26	26	-----
<i>Clerical, business, and professional</i>							
Under \$250.....	17	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$250-\$499.....	68	52	10	2	3	3	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	79	45	20	4	21	15	6
\$750-\$999.....	50	45	36	5	33	30	3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	44	29	48	13	95	61	34
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	19	11	58	51	342	64	278
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	14	12	81	19	172	90	82
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	14	10	43	7	74	49	25
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	17	11	78	-----	106	106	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	20	16	87	38	268	124	144
\$2,500 and over.....	11	5	64	-----	58	58	-----
<i>Family type: Type I</i>							
Under \$250.....	151	13	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$250-\$499.....	457	48	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	451	52	10	6	18	6	12
\$750-\$999.....	183	31	15	-----	17	17	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	75	26	36	12	73	45	28
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	12	7	71	42	261	86	175
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	7	7	71	-----	82	82	-----
\$2,250 and over.....	6	4	77	44	288	105	183
<i>Types II and III</i>							
Under \$250.....	77	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$250-\$499.....	339	51	8	2	3	2	1
\$500-\$749.....	292	44	16	3	11	10	1
\$750-\$999.....	130	38	10	1	12	11	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	44	32	31	7	41	31	10
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	19	13	28	13	113	26	87
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	16	12	77	17	187	128	59
\$2,250 and over.....	6	5	100	40	301	161	140
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
Under \$250.....	52	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$250-\$499.....	245	41	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$500-\$749.....	352	44	12	-----	6	6	-----
\$750-\$999.....	205	53	16	3	8	7	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	99	38	18	3	18	15	3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	44	19	26	5	61	26	35
\$1,500-\$2,249.....	22	14	61	5	76	51	25
\$2,250 and over.....	19	12	73	13	129	80	49

See p. 242 for notes on this table.

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

SOUTHEAST, 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

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

Occupational group, family type, and income class (1)	Number of families		Average money expenditure for recreation				
	Eligible (2)	Report- ing ex- pendi- tures (3)	Total (4)	Paid admissions		Equip- ment for games and sports (7)	Other ¹ (8)
				Movies (5)	Other ¹ (6)		
<i>All families</i>							
Under \$250	280	29	\$1	(*)	(*)	-----	\$1
\$250-\$499	1,041	140	2	\$1	(*)	-----	1
\$500-\$749	1,095	140	11	3	\$1	(*)	7
\$750-\$999	518	122	15	5	1	\$1	8
\$1,000-\$1,249	218	96	26	8	2	3	13
\$1,250-\$1,499	75	39	36	10	3	3	20
\$1,500-\$1,749	14	12	26	10	2	(*)	14
\$1,750-\$1,999	14	10	43	15	2	7	19
\$2,000-\$2,249	17	11	42	9	4	(*)	29
\$2,250-\$2,499	20	16	50	18	2	4	26
\$2,500 and over	11	5	36	18	1	-----	17
<i>Occupational group: Wage earner</i>							
Under \$250	263	23	1	(*)	(*)	-----	1
\$250-\$499	973	88	2	1	(*)	-----	1
\$500-\$749	1,016	92	12	3	1	1	7
\$750-\$999	468	77	15	5	1	1	8
\$1,000-\$1,249	174	67	27	8	2	2	15
\$1,250-\$1,499	56	28	36	11	3	1	21
<i>Clerical, business, and professional</i>							
Under \$250	17	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	-----	1
\$250-\$499	68	52	3	1	(*)	1	1
\$500-\$749	79	48	6	4	1	(*)	1
\$750-\$999	50	45	13	5	1	1	6
\$1,000-\$1,249	44	29	22	6	2	3	11
\$1,250-\$1,499	19	11	35	7	1	9	18
\$1,500-\$1,749	14	12	26	10	2	(*)	14
\$1,750-\$1,999	14	10	43	15	2	7	19
\$2,000-\$2,249	17	11	42	10	3	(*)	29
\$2,250-\$2,499	20	16	50	18	3	4	25
\$2,500 and over	11	5	36	18	1	-----	17
<i>Family type: Type I</i>							
Under \$250	151	13	1	-----	(*)	-----	1
\$250-\$499	457	48	2	2	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$500-\$749	451	52	7	2	1	(*)	4
\$750-\$999	183	31	11	3	(*)	(*)	8
\$1,000-\$1,249	75	26	32	8	1	2	21
\$1,250-\$1,499	12	7	19	4	2	(*)	13
\$1,500-\$2,249	7	7	65	12	2	(*)	51
\$2,250 and over	6	4	50	20	2	-----	28
<i>Types II and III</i>							
Under \$250	77	10	(*)	(*)	-----	-----	-----
\$250-\$499	339	51	3	2	(*)	(*)	1
\$500-\$749	292	44	19	4	1	1	13
\$750-\$999	130	38	21	5	1	2	13
\$1,000-\$1,249	44	32	23	7	1	1	14
\$1,250-\$1,499	19	13	40	12	4	1	23
\$1,500-\$2,249	16	12	34	10	2	2	20
\$2,250 and over	6	5	61	20	5	8	28
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
Under \$250	52	6	1	1	(*)	-----	-----
\$250-\$499	245	41	2	1	(*)	(*)	1
\$500-\$749	352	44	10	3	1	(*)	6
\$750-\$999	205	53	15	7	1	2	5
\$1,000-\$1,249	99	38	22	8	2	4	8
\$1,250-\$1,499	44	19	39	11	3	4	21
\$1,500-\$2,249	22	14	30	12	3	2	13
\$2,250 and over	19	12	38	17	1	1	19

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for items included.

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

Footnotes for Tables in Expenditure Tabular Summary

COLUMBIA AND MOBILE (NEGRO)

TABLE 1

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

TABLE 1-A

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

TABLE 2

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

TABLE 3

- ¹ Includes expenditures for board at school, which amounted to less than 5 percent of average food expense for all families except those with incomes of \$1,250 to \$1,999 and those at the income level \$2,250 to \$2,499. Among families in the clerical, business, and professional categories, it amounted at most to an average of \$74, at the income level \$1,250 to \$1,499. For any group of 3 or more families of types IV and V, it amounted at most to \$51, at the income level \$1,250 to \$1,499.
- ² See glossary, appendix B, for method of deriving this figure.

TABLE 4

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

TABLE 4-A

- ¹ These two percentages do not always add to 100, since families that both owned and rented during the year, or received rent as gift or pay, are not included in columns 4 through 7.
- ² Percentages based on renting families reporting these facilities included in rent at the end of the schedule year.

TABLE 5

¹ Excludes value of fuel, light, and refrigeration furnished by the landlord and included in the rental rate. Fuel received without expense is not included in this average, but amounted to less than 5 percent of the money expense for fuel, light, and refrigeration for families with incomes of \$750 and over, except those with incomes of \$2,250 to \$2,499.

² See glossary, appendix B, for items included.

TABLE 6

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

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

TABLE 7

¹ See glossary, appendix D, for items included.

TABLE 8

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

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

TABLE 9

¹ See glossary, appendix B, for items included.

Appendix A

Sampling Procedure in Cities of the Southeastern Region

The Controlled Sample

Several considerations prompted the decision to employ a relatively unique sampling procedure in the Study of Consumer Purchases. The Study aimed to describe expenditure patterns of families of different size and composition regardless of their numerical importance in the community as a whole. It was necessary therefore to restrict the number of schedules obtained from the more numerous elements of the population and to secure a disproportionate number from the rarer groups. These controls facilitate the type of analysis which "holds other things equal" while the effect of a given factor is investigated. When an equal number of cases is secured for families of given type, occupation, and income, it is much easier to study changes in expenditure patterns with increase in income, holding occupation and family type relatively constant. In addition, since the collection of statistics on family expenditures is very time-consuming and requires great skill, it was necessary to limit the number of schedules secured to a minimum which would yield reliable generalizations. The present study attempted to throw light on the expenditure patterns of all classes of the population—high income groups as well as low, families deriving their incomes primarily from business and professional occupations as well as the clerical and wage-earner groups.

Still another consideration was the desire to provide results which would be comparable from one city to another and in different regions of the country, minimizing or controlling the differences in racial, nativity, or occupational composition of the population in each place. From the point of view of comparability with future studies, furthermore, the restriction of the Study to an American-born population was deemed advisable since the control of immigration is resulting in a progressively larger proportion of native-born individuals in this country.

A "controlled sample" accompanied by a random sample seemed to meet all of these requirements.¹ Appendix A of volume I pre-

¹ The use of a "controlled sample" was proposed in "A Suggested Plan for an Inquiry into the Economic and Social Well-Being of the American People," prepared by a special committee of the Social Science Research Council in September 1929. The circumstances under which the present study was conducted made possible a large preliminary random sample and thus permitted the selection of families for the expenditure survey by income, occupation, and family type.

sented a detailed description of the sampling procedure used in the study of a random sample of families in five Southeastern cities. The present discussion will be concerned primarily with the controlled sample in the cities of Atlanta, Ga., Columbia, S. C., and Mobile, Ala.²

Both the collection and tabulation plans of the Study provided that data on expenditures secured from families in Columbia and Mobile were to be combined to yield a pattern of expenditure for families in middle-sized cities of the Southeastern region which could be compared with the expenditures of families in the large city studied in this region. It was recognized that there would be an insufficient number of families in any one middle-sized city to provide a large enough sample for tabulation by the controls desired, but together the middle-sized cities would have a large enough population to yield the desired quota of families of the type to be studied.

General collection procedure.—Before turning to the method by which the sample was controlled, a brief description of the general sampling and collection procedure of the Study is presented.

The information of the Consumer Purchases Study was secured through interviews of families by field agents who recorded the information given by family members upon schedule forms shown on page 259.³ The addresses of families to be interviewed were obtained by a random sampling of the addresses listed in the 1935 city directory for Atlanta and Columbia and the 1936 city directory for Mobile. The first field agent assigned to each family obtained the "record card" information (which related primarily to nativity and number of persons in the family) and if the family proved to contain husband and wife, both native born, who had been married at least a year, a "family schedule" (covering data on family membership composition, occupation, and income) was obtained in the same interview.⁴ The random sample in Atlanta, where an 80-percent coverage was taken, yielded 48,434 families, of which 35,246 were eligible for the family schedule information. The combined family population of Mobile

² The cities for which income data were described in vol. I included Gastonia, N. C., and Albany, Ga., in addition to the three cities named. Expenditure data for Gastonia and Albany will be published by the Bureau of Home Economics.

³ An investigation of family income and consumption by means of schedules filled after the end of the report year is confronted with questions concerning the degree of accuracy with which families may be expected to remember details of expenditures made over a period of 12 months. It is admittedly impossible to obtain by the schedule method precise records of expenditures for each item included in family living. It is believed, however, that accuracy sufficient for the purposes of generalization can be achieved. One means toward this end followed by the Study of Consumer Purchases was the use of highly detailed schedule forms which served to remind families of the wide variety of items for which they might have incurred expenditures during the year. Such schedules, filled through painstaking interviews, provided data that in the great majority of cases undoubtedly represented closely the spending patterns of the families interviewed.

⁴ In the cities of the Southeastern region, native Negro families as well as native white families were included as eligible. In addition to the regular sample, a smaller sample consisting of foreign-born families and of incomplete native white and Negro families was asked to give the family schedule data.

and Columbia, as determined by a 100-percent random sample in each city, was approximately 27,100; of these families, 17,177 met the eligibility requirements for the family schedule interview.

When the family schedule was returned to the office, it was edited for completeness and consistency. The total family income was computed and codes for the income, occupation, and family type were placed on the card. If the family proved to belong to the group from which expenditure information was desired (on the basis of the controls described below), a different field agent was assigned to secure such data. The second agent explained to the family the purpose and plan of the expenditure study and then proceeded to obtain the details called for on the "expenditure schedule." (See schedule form, p. 259). In the course of this second interview the field agent also reviewed with the family selected items reported on the family schedule. Each family selected for the controlled sample was asked not only for the expenditure schedule information, but also for the detailed check list data. (Check list forms and check list data will be presented in later bulletins.) In Atlanta, 1,588 expenditure schedules were obtained from native white families and 869 from Negro families. A total of 1,407 white families and 620 Negro families supplied the information on expenditures in Columbia-Mobile. Of the families giving expenditure data in these 3 cities, 3,678 families also gave detailed food check lists and 3,754 reported the furnishings and equipment check list detail—over half of each of these two types of check lists were provided by Atlanta's families. In addition, information on the clothing check list was supplied for 10,217 family members in this controlled sample—one-half of these check lists were taken in Atlanta.

When the expenditure schedules and check lists were returned to the office, a careful editing and arithmetic check of the entries took place. The repeated and careful editing of each schedule for reasonableness and internal consistency was of vital importance to the quality of the schedules obtained. This process helped not only to identify schedules that were wholly or partly fictitious, but also to correct errors arising from unintentional mistakes on the part of the family or the interviewer. The complexity of the schedule and the interdependence of many sections made intelligent editing at once vitally necessary and unusually effective for attaining reasonable accuracy in the results.

Every expenditure schedule had to meet certain requirements before it was acceptable for tabulation. The more important of these were:

- (1) That the schedule meet certain standards with respect to completeness. Schedules were considered sufficiently complete for tabulation if the total expenses of all major groups of items were reported. Thus, because of the limitation of time and funds toward

the close of the field work, schedules were considered acceptable even though the expenditure for every specific item was not recorded. In general, however, relatively few schedules contained unknown expense items since section totals were usually secured by addition of the expenses for specific items.

(2) That the information given appeared to be reliable. None of the standards for acceptability of expenditure schedules was so construed as to permit the acceptance for tabulation of a schedule which was considered unreliable by either the field agent or the supervisor. A schedule with many unexplained omissions and inconsistencies was withheld from tabulation on the grounds of unreliability, even though, strictly speaking, it fell within the definition of an acceptable schedule.

(3) That the discrepancy between receipts and disbursements did not exceed 5.5 percent. This is referred to as the "balancing difference" and is described in the glossary.

(4) That additional information secured during the expenditure interview did not make the family "ineligible" for an expenditure schedule according to the eligibility requirements shown below.

Schedules which were unacceptable for tabulation were returned to the agent or to a check interviewer who attempted to secure the missing information from the family, or, in the case of too large a balancing difference, an effort was made to determine whether the income or the expenditure data, or both, were in error.

A random sample of no less than 1 out of every 5 of the first expenditure schedules submitted by each agent was checked with the family by a member of the supervisory staff. Later a larger or smaller proportion was checked as conditions warranted, but never less than 1 in 20 schedules was "check interviewed," and fictitious schedules or serious errors were thus caught. The early results of rechecking determined, in the case of each agent, whether his work should be more or less intensively checked thereafter, or whether he should be dismissed. On the whole, the percentage of agents guilty of deliberate falsification was very small.

Controls or eligibility requirements.—Only families having specified characteristics were asked to give information on their expenditures. The characteristics of the families treated as eligible for the controlled sample in the Southeastern region were as follows:

1. *Nativity and color.*—White families or Negro families in which both the husband and wife were born in continental United States or Alaska.

2. *Family composition.*—Families in which the husband and wife had been married at least a year and families in which both husband and wife were dependent on a common income for at least 27 weeks of the schedule year. Families of types I to V as defined in the glossary, page 266, except for the intensified Negro sample in Atlanta

where families of types VI and VII were also eligible. Except for Negro families in Atlanta, data secured from family type II were tabulated and analyzed with data from type III; similarly, data for types IV and V were pooled in the computation of averages and percentages.

3. *Nonrelief status*.—Families not having received relief during the schedule year.

4. *Living arrangements*.—Families maintaining housekeeping quarters for at least 9 months during the schedule year.

5. *Roomers and boarders*.—Families not having roomers or boarders, or families having not more than the equivalent of one roomer and/or boarder for the year. (Sons and daughters or other relatives with separate incomes, from whom it was impossible to obtain complete information on expenditures, were treated as boarders or as guests, depending on whether they paid the family for room and board.)

6. *Guests*.—Families with not more than the equivalent of one guest for half a year (26 guest weeks). (If guests lived with the family for 27 weeks or more the family was not asked to give the expenditure data.)

7. *Occupational group*.—Six occupational groups. Families were classified in the occupational group from which the major part of their earnings was secured. In the collection and tabulation of the data on expenditures, however, no distinction was made between independent professional and independent business groups in the Atlanta native white sample. In the Negro sample in Atlanta and the native white sample in Columbia-Mobile, the salaried business group was not separated from the salaried professional group; also the independent professional group was not separated from the independent business families. The four business and professional groups were not separated from the clerical group in the Negro sample of Columbia-Mobile. (See table 1, and glossary, p. 266.)

8. *Income class*.—In Atlanta, native white families having incomes from \$500 to over \$7,500, and native Negro families having incomes from under \$250 to over \$4,000. In Columbia-Mobile, native white families having incomes from \$250 to over \$5,000, and native Negro families having incomes from under \$250 to over \$3,500. The income classes eligible varied with the different occupational groups.

Since families in the business and professional categories were relatively infrequent at the lower income levels and since the same was true of wage-earner and clerical families at the upper levels, it seemed inadvisable to attempt to secure data from the same income classes for each occupational group. Not only would it have been very time-consuming and expensive to locate the infrequent occupational groups at the extremes of the income scale, but expenditure

data secured from such families would not have been representative of any large group. Among the white families, therefore, in the income level under \$1,250 in Atlanta and under \$1,000 in Columbia-Mobile, the expenditure study was limited to families in the wage-earner and clerical groups. At the higher income brackets of \$2,500 and over, the wage-earner and clerical groups were relatively infrequent. Families of business and professional persons, on the other hand, predominated at the highest income levels in the white group, so it was from such occupational groups that the expenditure patterns of relatively high income families were secured. Among the Negro families, expenditure data for families having incomes under \$250 were secured in Atlanta from only the wage-earner group, while at the income brackets of \$1,500 and over the Study excluded families of wage earners.

The classification of families on the basis of the three controls of income class, occupational group, and family type constitutes what has been referred to in this manuscript as a "cell." Since the number of cases to be secured in each cell was limited to six,⁵ it was of paramount importance to obtain randomness in the selection of families for these "cells." Great care was therefore taken to guard against the introduction of a bias. Even the first small random sample would have yielded all the desired cases for the most frequent population groups. If the cells drawn from the modal population group had been filled from the first sample, they would have been much more homogeneous with respect to the period covered by the data than cells which represent the less frequent population groups, and any greater variability within the latter cells might have been attributed to income, occupation, or family type while it might actually have been due to price changes occurring while the Study was in progress. This possible bias was minimized by the provision that not more than 50 percent of the cases in cells representing the most frequent population groups were to be chosen from any one of the series of random samples secured in the family income survey and that all expenditure schedules which were discarded later because income and expenditures did not balance should be replaced by cases drawn from recent samples. It is recognized, however, that these provisions did not entirely eliminate the bias introduced by the time element.

An effort was made to obtain six families of each occupational group or combination of groups in most cells. The number of families called for by plans which were formulated prior to the field work is shown in table 1. Insofar as practicable, the collection staff attempted to

⁵ Except for the intensified sample of Negro families in Atlanta where an attempt was made to secure 10 expenditure schedules in certain cells.

secure the number of schedules shown in this plan. In the course of the survey, it was observed that the original plans tended to eliminate too many of the lower income wage-earner and clerical families, so the eligibility requirements were altered so as to include such families. The number of expenditure schedules obtained and used in the tabulations varies somewhat from the number shown in the plans. (See table 1.) The discrepancies may be attributed to several factors—the most important of which was the fact that families of specified types at certain income levels were not sufficiently numerous to yield the desired number of schedules. Furthermore, not all families from which expenditure data were desired contributed the information. Some had moved out of the city, others could not be found at home, while still others were unable or unwilling to give the detailed information requested. Of the schedules which were secured, a number had to be discarded because of inconsistency, incompleteness, or unreliability of the data shown.

Another obstacle to an exact control of the number of schedules in each cell resulted from shifts in the cell classification of families after the detailed interview on expenditure data. The income class in which the family was classified on the basis of the relatively short family schedule interview did not always correspond with the income class in which the family fell on the basis of the interview for expenditures. The shifts arose partly from the fact that the methods of computing income differed slightly for the two schedules, and partly

TABLE 1.—Number of schedules desired and number obtained in controlled sample
[Nonrelief complete families]

Income class	Atlanta: Native white sample									
	Wage earner		Clerical		Salaried				Independent professional and business	
	De-sired ¹	Ob-tained	De-sired ¹	Ob-tained	Professional		Business		De-sired ¹	Ob-tained
					De-sired ¹	Ob-tained	De-sired ¹	Ob-tained		
Under \$250										
\$250-\$499										
\$500-\$749		26								
\$750-\$999	30	41		29						
\$1,000-\$1,249	30	46	30	39						
\$1,250-\$1,499	30	47	30	30	30	21	30	28	30	33
\$1,500-\$1,749	30	35	30	43	30	29	30	26	30	29
\$1,750-\$1,999	30	45	30	36	30	26	30	32	30	37
\$2,000-\$2,249	30	33	30	36	30	33	30	33	30	26
\$2,250-\$2,499	30	30	30	34	30	29	30	31	30	27
\$2,500-\$2,999	30	38	30	32	30	37	30	39	30	45
\$3,000-\$3,499					30	33	30	31	30	32
\$3,500-\$3,999					15	21	15	28	30	35
\$4,000-\$4,999					15	30	15	30	30	43
\$5,000-\$7,499					15	19	15	22	30	33
\$7,500 and over					15	12	15	13	30	24

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Number of schedules desired and number obtained in controlled sample—
Continued

[Nonrelief complete families]

Income class	Columbia-Mobile: Native white sample									
	Wage earner		Clerical		Professional and business					
					Salaried		Independent			
	De-sired ¹	Ob-tained	De-sired ²	Ob-tained	De-sired ²	Ob-tained	De-sired ²	Ob-tained	De-sired ²	Ob-tained
Under \$250.....										
\$250-\$499.....	30	28								
\$500-\$749.....	30	41	30	21						
\$750-\$999.....	30	47	30	41						
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	30	52	30	38	30	31	30	27		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	30	43	30	43	30	30	30	35		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	30	44	30	44	30	44	30	27		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	30	40	30	38	30	47	30	38		
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	30	33	30	41	30	36	30	29		
\$2,250-\$2,499.....		34		35	30	45	30	23		
\$2,500-\$2,999.....					30	47	30	36		
\$3,000-\$3,499.....					30	42	30	26		
\$3,500-\$3,999.....					30	45	30	26		
\$4,000-\$4,999.....					30	38	30	23		
\$5,000 and over.....					30	22	30	26		

Income class	Atlanta: Native Negro sample						Columbia-Mobile: Native Negro sample					
	Wage earner		Clerical		Professional and business				Wage earner		Professional, business, and clerical	
					Salaried		Independent					
	De-sired ¹	Ob-tained	De-sired ²	Ob-tained	De-sired ³	Ob-tained	De-sired ³	Ob-tained	De-sired ⁴	Ob-tained	De-sired ⁴	Ob-tained
Under \$250.....		24			(⁵)		(⁵)	21	30	23	(⁶)	6
\$250-\$499.....	70	103		5	(⁵)	5	(⁵)	29	30	88	(⁶)	52
\$500-\$749.....	70	123	70	27	(⁵)	15	(⁵)	29	30	92	(⁶)	48
\$750-\$999.....	70	99	70	22	(⁵)	16	(⁵)	24	60	77	(⁶)	45
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	70	73	35	23	(⁵)	11	(⁵)	13	60	67	(⁶)	29
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	70	62	35	12	(⁵)	12	(⁵)	13	30	28	(⁶)	11
\$1,500-\$1,749.....				9	(⁵)	10	(⁵)	7			(⁶)	12
\$1,750-\$1,999.....				9	(⁵)	10	(⁵)	6			(⁶)	10
\$2,000-\$2,249.....				11	(⁵)	7	(⁵)	4			(⁶)	11
\$2,250-\$2,499.....				16	(⁵)	7	(⁵)	1			(⁶)	16
\$2,500-\$2,999.....				6	(⁵)	10	(⁵)	1			(⁶)	2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....				2	(⁵)	4	(⁵)	3			(⁶)	2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....				2	(⁵)	2	(⁵)	1			(⁶)	1
\$4,000 and over.....				2	(⁵)	3	(⁵)	4			(⁶)	

¹ Equally distributed among 5 family types. See p. 266 for description of types.² Equally divided between the 2 cities and distributed among 5 family types. See p. 266 for description of types.³ Equally distributed among 7 family types. See p. 266 for description of types.⁴ Equally distributed among 5 family types. See p. 266 for description of types.⁵ 140 cases.⁶ 180 cases.

from the fact that sources of income which the family had forgotten to mention to the agent obtaining the family schedule data occasionally came to light in the course of the long interview in connection with the discussion of expenditures.⁶

⁶ Because of the extensive coverage of the family income survey, it was necessary to keep the time of the family schedule interview as short as possible. On that account information on the expenses of an owned home other than interest payments was not obtained from the families covered in the large random sample. Therefore, in estimating nonmoney income from home ownership for the income report, it was necessary to

Altogether 17 percent of the Columbia-Mobile families giving expenditure data and 18 percent of the Atlanta Negroes⁷ fell into a different income class when classified according to the method used and information obtained in the long interview as compared with the short interview. In general, the shifts were compensating. A little more than half of the shifts in Columbia-Mobile were to higher income classes, while correspondingly slightly less than half were to lower income brackets. Almost two-thirds of the shifts in the Atlanta Negro sample, however, were to higher income classes. Approximately seven-tenths of the shifts in cell for Columbia-Mobile and for Atlanta Negro schedules involved changes of only one income interval—to the next higher or lower income class.

Changes in the family type classification also resulted from the longer interview—largely because of differences in the definition of the economic family. Whereas all related persons living under the same roof, or eating at least two meals daily with the family, whose income could be ascertained were included in coding the family type for purposes of the family schedule tabulation, only persons dependent on a common family fund whose expenditures could also be ascertained were regarded as members of the economic family in the controlled sample. The discrepancies in the codes resulting from these differences, however, were negligible; less than 1 percent of all Columbia-Mobile families from which expenditure data were secured and less than 2 percent of the Atlanta Negro families were classified in a different family type by the two procedures.

The shifts in occupational code resulting from the longer interview also were relatively infrequent—1 percent or less of all Columbia-Mobile families and Atlanta Negro families in the controlled sample were classified differently on the basis of the long and short interviews.

Aside from the effect of discrepancies arising from different definitions of the economic family, the longer interview brought to light

resort to a table of estimated average expenses at given rental values. During the expenditure interview, however, figures were obtained on expenses such as taxes, repairs, special assessments, and insurance; and thus a revised figure on the nonmoney income from owned home was computed by subtracting the actual rather than the estimated expenses.

Similarly, for families having boarders the income figure on the family schedule included the estimated net income from boarders after deductions had been made for the cost of food; these deductions varied with the amount of the payment for board and were estimated on the basis of data secured in the Bureau of Labor Statistics study of the money disbursements of wage earners and clerical workers. At the time of the expenditure schedule interview, detailed information was obtained on the food expenditures of the family, from which it was possible to compute more accurately the money expense for boarders' food, and thus to gage more correctly the net income from boarders.

No attempt was made at the time of the family schedule interview to determine nonmoney income from an owned vacation home. This figure was obtained, however, from information secured during the expenditure interview, and is included in the income figure by which families in the controlled sample were classified.

Furthermore, rent received as a gift is not included in the income figure of the family schedule, but it was taken into account in deriving the income classification of families giving expenditure data.

⁷ No data on shifts in cell are available for the Atlanta white sample.

additional facts concerning the net earnings of various family members. Detailed information on automobile expenditure, for example, occasionally revealed a different and more accurate figure for occupational expenses than that which had been deducted when reporting the net earnings of family members in the family schedule interview.

The above discussion of changes in cell code has been presented primarily to give the reader some insight into the type of problems involved in obtaining equal numbers of cases in each cell in the controlled sample.⁸ Since the final classification of families into family type, income, and occupational group was prepared during the final office edit of an expenditure schedule, it was inevitable that changes would tend to increase the number of schedules in some cells and decrease others.

Weighting the controlled sample.—Having limited the number of schedules obtained from families in different income, occupational, or family type groups, it is obviously impossible to treat the results as though they comprised a random sample and constituted a proportional cross section of each of the elements of the population. It is not valid, for example, to add together the expenditures of an equal number of wage earners, clerical, and business and professional workers at the \$1,250 to \$1,500 income level and assume that the resulting figure represents the expenditures of families as a whole in this income bracket. Such an assumption would be justifiable only if (a) the expenditures of the different occupational groups were identical within an income class or if (b) the random sample contained an equal number of families in each occupational group at the given income class. Since one of the purposes of the present study was to discover whatever variations there may be in the expenditure patterns of families in different occupational groups, the first assumption was obviously precluded. As for the second assumption, the random sample analyses have revealed great differences in the proportions of families in the various occupational groups, so simple summation of the expenditures of the several groups will not yield an accurate picture of family disbursements. Family types or income brackets also should not be combined without first taking into account the number of cases in the random sample of eligible families.

All expenditure averages and percentages of families reporting specified expenditures shown in the Tabular Summary and text tables are weighted by the frequency of eligible families in the con-

⁸ In the middle-sized cities a further obstacle to obtaining the exact number of schedules desired in each cell arose from the fact that schedules from the two rather widely separated cities were used to fill each cell. Since the collection of schedules was being carried on simultaneously, unavoidable duplication resulted because some assignments in each city yielded schedules at the same time.

stituent groups.⁹ Thus, the figures for each occupational group at each income level were derived by weighting or multiplying the averages for the constituent family type groups by the number of eligible cases in each. Similarly the averages for each family type have been weighted by the frequency of the different occupational groups in given family types. Furthermore, the averages for each income bracket have been built up by weighting the occupational averages which in turn have been weighted by the family type averages. If the reader is interested in further combinations of data by income level, he should multiply the averages shown for such income levels by the number of eligible families in each. The weights for each income class are shown in column 5 of tables 2a-d. These tables also enable the reader to compare the eligible sample of native complete families with the random sample of all native complete families.

TABLE 2a.—Income distribution of families in Atlanta, Ga., showing relation of controlled sample of white families to random samples ¹

Income class	All families, ² relief and non-relief	All native white families, relief and nonrelief	Native white complete families			
			All		Eligible for controlled sample, ³ nonrelief	Controlled sample, ⁴ nonrelief
			Relief and nonrelief	Nonrelief		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Under \$250.....	6,812	1,928	782	145		
\$250-\$499.....	10,326	3,299	1,877	595		
\$500-\$749.....	9,125	4,425	2,726	1,666	608	26
\$750-\$999.....	6,941	3,996	2,850	2,229	1,154	70
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	5,827	4,251	3,066	2,714	1,392	85
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	4,405	3,368	2,657	2,485	1,512	159
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	4,343	3,632	3,039	2,901	1,836	162
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3,600	3,304	2,988	2,940	1,924	176
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	3,272	2,949	2,514	2,475	1,636	161
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2,894	2,672	2,158	2,133	1,408	151
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	3,424	3,163	2,808	2,790	1,818	191
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	2,227	2,057	1,820	1,813	538	96
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	1,649	1,553	1,356	1,347	492	84
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1,498	1,388	1,191	1,191	466	103
\$5,000 and over.....	1,389	1,205	1,087	1,087	610	123
Total.....	67,732	43,190	32,919	28,511		

¹ Figures in columns 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 represent the estimated number in a 100-percent coverage of the city.
² Estimated from samples. Includes all complete and incomplete native, foreign white, and Negro families. (See vol. I, Tabular Summary, sec. A.)
³ These figures are the weights for the controlled sample. Due to cell shifts (see discussion, p. 249) the number of eligible families used in weighting differs slightly from the number of eligible families obtained on the basis of the family schedule interview. (For occupational groups and family types, see p. 246.)
⁴ Unweighted count of the number of expenditure schedules secured. (For occupational groups and family types, see p. 246.)

⁵ Shifts in cells presented some difficulty in preparing the basic tabulations, namely, expenditure schedules appeared in cells for which no weights were available since no eligible case had been classified in these cells in the tabulation of the random sample. It was decided to give cells in which no random sample schedules were secured but in which expenditure schedules appeared a weight equivalent to the number of expenditure schedules appearing in the tabulations. These arbitrary weights would tend to make the number of families in the city appear greater than was actually found but counterbalancing these added weights was the fact that a number of cells which contained eligible cases in the random sample had no expenditure schedules, and thus were not utilized.

TABLE 2b.—Income distribution of families in Atlanta, Ga., showing relation of controlled sample of Negro families to random samples¹

Income class	All families, ² relief and nonrelief	All Negro families, relief and nonrelief	Negro complete families			
			All		Eligible for controlled sample, ³ nonrelief	Controlled sample, ⁴ nonrelief
			Relief and nonrelief	Nonrelief		
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Under \$250.....	6, 812	4, 842	1, 074	298	182	24
\$250-\$499.....	10, 326	6, 985	3, 493	1, 336	980	134
\$500-\$749.....	9, 125	4, 489	3, 156	2, 470	1, 926	194
\$750-\$999.....	6, 941	2, 818	2, 222	1, 974	1, 508	161
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	5, 827	1, 365	1, 043	923	698	120
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	4, 405	783	553	499	376	99
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	4, 343	415	323	289	62	26
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3, 600	169	169	149	64	25
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	3, 272	154	154	147	56	22
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2, 894	95	95	86	60	24
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	3, 424	92	92	88	36	17
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	2, 227	43	43	43	26	9
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	1, 649	11	11	11	10	5
\$4,000 and over.....	2, 887	41	41	41	20	9
Total.....	67, 732	22, 302	12, 469	8, 354

¹ Figures in columns 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 represent the estimated number in a 100-percent coverage of the city.
² Estimated from samples. Includes all complete and incomplete native, foreign white, and Negro families. (See vol. I, Tabular Summary, sec. A.)

³ These figures are the weights for the controlled sample. Due to cell shifts (see discussion, p. 249) the number of eligible families used in weighting differs slightly from the number of eligible families obtained on the basis of the family schedule interview. (For occupational groups and family types, see p. 246.)

⁴ Unweighted count of the number of expenditure schedules secured. (For occupational groups and family types, see p. 246.)

TABLE 2c.—Income distribution of families in middle-sized cities¹ of the Southeastern region, showing relation of controlled sample of white families to random samples

Income class	All families, ² relief and nonrelief	All native white families, relief and nonrelief	Native white complete families			
			All		Eligible for controlled sample, ³ nonrelief	Controlled sample, ⁴ nonrelief
			Relief and nonrelief	Nonrelief		
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Under \$250.....	3, 286	557	171	61
\$250-\$499.....	5, 552	1, 299	642	307	96	28
\$500-\$749.....	3, 841	1, 599	956	699	356	62
\$750-\$999.....	2, 570	1, 537	1, 268	1, 144	623	89
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1, 957	1, 462	1, 158	1, 100	705	148
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1, 525	1, 277	955	913	579	151
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1, 625	1, 380	1, 041	1, 016	679	159
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1, 437	1, 321	999	977	652	163
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	983	904	719	708	447	139
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	814	730	662	655	440	137
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1, 048	981	886	883	253	83
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	829	796	609	607	222	68
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	464	424	390	387	178	71
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	544	484	400	397	178	61
\$5,000 and over.....	646	579	443	443	261	48
Total.....	27, 121	15, 330	11, 309	10, 297

¹ Mobile, Ala., and Columbia, S. C.

² Estimated from samples. Includes all complete and incomplete native, foreign white, and Negro families. (See vol. I, Tabular Summary, sec. A.)

³ These figures are the weights for the controlled sample. Due to cell shifts (see discussion, p. 249) the number of eligible families used in weighting differs slightly from the number of eligible families obtained on the basis of the family schedule interview. (For occupational groups and family types, see p. 246.)

⁴ Unweighted count of the number of expenditure schedules secured. (For occupational groups and family types, see p. 246.)

TABLE 2d.—*Income distribution of families in middle-sized cities¹ of the Southeastern region, showing relation of controlled sample of Negro families to random samples*

Income class	All families, ² relief and nonrelief	All Negro families, relief and nonrelief	Negro complete familie			
			All		Eligible for controlled sample, ³ nonrelief	Controlled sample, ⁴ nonrelief
			Relief and nonrelief	Nonrelief		
Under \$250.....	3, 286	2, 682	720	402	280	29
\$250-\$499.....	5, 552	4, 182	2, 380	1, 480	1, 041	140
\$500-\$749.....	3, 841	2, 163	1, 743	1, 606	1, 095	140
\$750-\$999.....	2, 570	962	805	779	518	122
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1, 957	440	361	339	218	96
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1, 525	161	135	137	75	39
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1, 625	111	85	83	14	12
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1, 437	68	55	53	14	10
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	983	47	47	47	17	11
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	814	44	44	44	20	16
\$2,500 and over.....	3, 531	36	36	35	11	5
Total.....	27, 121	10, 896	6, 411	5, 005	-----	-----

¹ Mobile, Ala., and Columbia, S. C.

² Estimated from samples. Includes all complete and incomplete native, foreign white, and Negro families. (See vol. I, Tabular Summary, sec. A.)

³ These figures are the weights for the controlled sample. Due to cell shifts (see discussion, p. 249) the number of eligible families used in weighting differs slightly from the number of eligible families obtained on the basis of the family schedule interview. (For occupational groups and family types, see p. 246.)

⁴ Unweighted count of the number of expenditure schedules secured. (For occupational groups and family types, see p. 246.)

While it is possible to make an estimate of the total consumption of families in these Southeastern cities by income levels from the expenditure data and the income distribution shown in column 1 of table 2, such an estimate presupposes that expenditures of foreign families, incomplete families, and families securing relief are like those of the nonrelief native complete families surveyed in this study. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is making a comparison of the expenditures of families with native and foreign-born homemakers in the wage-earner and clerical groups having comparable incomes and family composition. Preliminary results do not indicate significant differences in expenditures for groups of items by the two nativity groups. As yet, no data are available on the comparison of expenditures of the incomplete and complete families.

Appendix B
Schedule Form and Glossary

Facsimile of Expenditure Schedule

B. L. S. 988

CONFIDENTIAL
The information requested in this schedule is strictly confidential. Giving it to others, it will not be seen by any except sworn agents of the cooperating agencies and will not be available for taxation purposes.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
 IN COOPERATION WITH
 NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
 WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 WASHINGTON

Code No.

Schedule No.

City

C. T. or E. D.

Agent

Date of interview, 1936

I. YEAR COVERED BY SCHEDULE

12 months beginning, 1935
 and ending, 193

**STUDY OF
 CONSUMER PURCHASES**
 A Federal Works Project
 EXPENDITURE SCHEDULE—URBAN

II. COMPOSITION OF ECONOMIC FAMILY					V. HOUSING EXPENSE (during schedule year)		
A	B	C	D		A	B	C
MEMBERS OF FAMILY	Sex	Age	Number of weeks—		RENTED HOME (excluding vacation home)	Present home	Other home
			At home	Away	1. Number of months occupied.....	\$.....	\$.....
1. Husband.....	M				2. Monthly rental rate.....		
2. Wife.....	F				3. Rental concessions.....		
3.					4. TOTAL rent.....		
4.					5. Repairs paid for by family.....		
5.					6. TOTAL expense (4+5).....		
6.					OWNED HOME (excluding vacation home)	Present home	Other home
7.					Number of months:		
8.					7. Owned.....		
					8. Occupied as owner.....		
					9. Structural additions to home during year.....	\$.....	\$.....
					10. Paid on principal of mortgage during year.....		
					EXPENSE FOR MONTHS OWNED		
					11. Interest on mortgage.....	\$.....	\$.....
					12. Refinancing charges.....		
					13. Taxes payable in schedule year, except back taxes.....		
					14. Special assessments.....		
					15. Repairs and replacements.....		
					16. Insurance, fire, tornado.....		
					17. Other.....		
					18. TOTAL for months owned (11-17).....		
					19. TOTAL for months occupied as owner.....		
					20. TOTAL for family's home (6+19).....		
					VACATION HOME		Expenses for year
					21. Vacation home owned: Net expense for months occupied.....	\$.....	
					22. Vacation home rented: Rent and repairs for months occupied.....		
					23. Lodging while travelling or on vacation.....		
					24. TOTAL 21-23.....		
					MONEY VALUE OF HOUSING RECEIVED (without direct money payments)		Value
					25. Rental value of housing received as gift or pay.....		
					26. Net money value of occupancy of family's owned home.....		
					27. Net money value of occupancy of owned vacation home.....		

III. RESIDENCE

In city during schedule year months

IV. LIVING QUARTERS OCCUPIED (at end of schedule year)

1. Type of living quarters
2. Total number of rooms (excluding bathrooms)
3. Total number of persons occupying these rooms (including family, roomers, paid help, and others)

4. If family is now renting, does rent include:

- | | |
|--|---|
| Yes No
a. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Garage.
b. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Furnishings.
c. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Heat.
d. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Water. | Yes No
e. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Light.
f. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Refrigerator (mechanical).
g. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Refrigeration. |
|--|---|

HOUSING FACILITIES

5. Water supply:
 - a. In living quarters.
 - b. Indoors, other.
 - c. Outdoors.
6. Running water:
 - a. Hot or cold.
 - b. Cold only.
 - c. None.
7. Location of toilets:
 - a. In living quarters.
 - b. Indoors, other.
 - c. Outdoors.
8. Number of toilets:
 - a. Flush
 - b. Other
9. Heating (check principal method):
 - a. Central, steam or water.
 - b. Central, air.
 - c. Stoves (not kitchen).
 - d. Kitchen stove only.
 - e. Fireplace.
 - f. None.
10. Lighting:
 - a. Electricity.
 - b. Gas.
 - c. Kerosene.
 - d. Other.
11. Cooking fuel:
 - a. Gas.
 - b. Electricity.
 - c. Wood or coal.
 - d. Kerosene or gasoline.
 - e. Other.

(1)

16-3320

VI. HOUSEHOLD OPERATION

A FUEL, LIGHT, and REFRIGERATION	B Unit	C Price	Latest season		Earlier Seasons						Total expense for year (for office use)		
			Months		Months		Months		Months			Months	
			Quantity	Expense	Quantity	Expense	Quantity	Expense	Quantity	Expense		Quantity	Expense
1. Coal: Bit. <input type="checkbox"/> Anth. <input type="checkbox"/>			\$.	\$.		\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	
2. Coke <input type="checkbox"/> Briqts. <input type="checkbox"/>													
3. Fuel oil.....													
4. Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Kindling <input type="checkbox"/>													
5. Kerosene <input type="checkbox"/> Gasoline <input type="checkbox"/>													
6. Electricity.....			xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx		
7. Gas.....			xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx		
8. Ice.....													
9. TOTAL (1-8).....			xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx		

10. Value of fuel gathered by family or received free, \$.....

VII. MEDICAL CARE

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	A	B	O
PAID HOUSEHOLD HELP	Wks.	Lives		Employed		Expense per week		Expense for year	Check if any free	Expense for year	
		In	Out	F. T.	P. T.	No. meals	Dollars				
11. Cook or general worker.....								\$.....			\$.....
12. Cleaning man or woman.....											
13. Laundress.....											
14.....											
15.....											
16. Aprons, uniforms, and gifts to paid help.....											
17. TOTAL (11-16).....											

1. Physician: office visits at \$.....		\$.....
2. Physician: home calls at \$.....		
3. Dentist.....		
4. Oculist.....		
5. Other specialist (specify).....		
6. Clinic visits: Number at \$.....		
7. Hospital room or bed: days at \$.....		
8. Private nurse: In hosp. days at \$.....		
9. Private nurse: At home days at \$.....		
10. Visiting nurse: visits at \$.....		
11. Examinations and tests (not included above).....		
12. Medicines and drugs.....		
13. Eye glasses.....		
14. Medical appliances and supplies.....		
15. Health and accident insurance.....		
16. Other.....		
17. TOTAL (1-16).....		

A	B
OTHER HOUSEHOLD EXPENSE	Expense for year
18. Water rent.....	\$.....
19. Telephone: Number mos.; per mo. \$.....	
20. Laundry sent out: Number wks.; amt. \$.....	
21. Specify service.....	
22. Laundry soap and other cleaning supplies.....	
23. Stationery, postage, telegrams.....	
24. Moving, express, freight, etc.....	
25. Other.....	
26. TOTAL (18-25).....	
27. TOTAL household operation (9+17+26).....	

A	B	C	D	E
Lived—	Husband		Wife	
	No. years	State	No. years	State
1. On a farm or in open country.....				
2. In village of less than 2,500.....				
3. In city of 2,500 to 10,000.....				
4. In city of 10,000 or more.....				

IX. RECREATION						XIII. EDUCATION				
A	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	E
	Adults		Children		Expense for year	School attended during schedule year	Members attending		Expense for year	
	Num- ber	Price	Num- ber	Price			Public	Private	Tuition and fees	Books and sup- plies
Paid admissions to—										
1. Movies: Winter.....		\$		\$	\$	1. Nursery school, kindergarten.....			\$	\$
2. Spring.....						2. Elementary school.....				
3. Summer.....						3. High or preparatory school.....				
4. Fall.....						4. Business or technical school.....				
5. Plays, pageants, concerts, lectures, forums.....						5. College, graduate, or profes- sional school.....				
6. Ball games, other spectator sports.....						A B C				
7. Dances, circuses, fairs.....						Expense for year	Previous education			
GAMES AND SPORTS						6. Total, tuition (1-5D).....	\$	Highest grade com- pleted by:		
8. Equipment, supplies, fees, licenses (enter year's expense for each item):						7. Total, books and sup- plies (1-5E).....		13. Husband.....		
Hunting, \$.....; Fishing, \$.....;						8. Special lessons.....		14. Wife.....		
Camping, \$.....; Trapping (sport), \$.....;						9. Other (excluding board and rent).....		15. Son or daughter over 16 years with most schooling:		
Hiking, \$.....; Riding, \$.....;						10. TOTAL (6-9).....		a. Sex.....		
Baseball, \$.....; Tennis, \$.....; Golf, \$.....;						11. Board at school or col- lege.....		b. Age.....		
Bicycles, \$.....; Skates, sleds, skis, \$.....;						12. Room rent at school or college.....		c. Member of economic family? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Billiards and bowling, \$.....; Boats, \$.....;						XIII. OCCUPATIONAL EXPENSE				
Cards, chess, other games, \$.....; Other, \$.....						(not reported as business expense or as deduction from gross income)				
9. Total (all items 8).....						Expense for year				
OTHER RECREATION						1. Union dues, fees.....				\$
10. Radio: Purchase.....						2. Business and professional association dues.....				
11. Batteries, tubes, repairs.....						3. Technical books and journals.....				
12. Musical instruments (specify).....						4. Supplies and equipment.....				
13. Sheet music, phonograph records.....						5. Other.....				
14. Cameras, films, photo supplies.....						6. TOTAL (1-5).....				
15. Children's toys, play equipment.....						XIV. PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND				
16. Pets (purchase and care).....						1. Was husband's occupation same during schedule year as in 1929? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
17. Entertaining in and out of home.....						2. If not, his occupation in 1929 was.....				
18. Dues to social and recreational clubs.....						XV. GIFTS, COMMUNITY WELFARE, AND TAXES				
19. Other (specify).....						Expense for year				
20. TOTAL (1-19).....						1. Gifts (Christmas, birthday, other) to persons not members of economic family (not charity).....				\$
X. TOBACCO						2. Contributions to support relatives not members of economic family.....				
Expense for year						3. Donations to other individuals.....				
1. Cigarettes: Packages per week..... @ \$.....						4. Community chest and other welfare agencies.....				
2. Cigars: Number per week..... @ \$.....						5. Church, Sunday school, missions.....				
3. Tobacco: All other.....						6. Taxes: Poll, income, personal property (payable in schedule year, except back taxes).....				
4. Smokers' supplies.....						7. Other.....				
5. TOTAL (1-4).....						8. TOTAL (1-7).....				
XI. READING						Expense for year				
Expense for year						1. Newspapers: Daily.....	\$			
Expense for year						2. Weekly.....				
Expense for year						3. Magazines (subscriptions and single copies).....				
Expense for year						4. Books (not school books) bought during year: Number.....				
Expense for year						5. Book rentals and library fees, public and rental libraries.....				
Expense for year						6. Books borrowed from public and rental libraries: Number.....	x x x x			
Expense for year						7. TOTAL (1-6).....				

XVI. USUAL FOOD EXPENSE DURING EACH SEASON OF SCHEDULE YEAR											
A		Latest season of year		Earlier seasons							
FOOD AT HOME		Months		Months		Months		Months		Months	
		Per week	Per month	Per week	Per month	Per week	Per month	Per week	Per month	Per week	Per month
Food expense at—											
1.	Grocery or general store (excluding soap, matches, etc.)	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
2.	Meat and fish market.....										
3.	Dairy.....										
4.	Vegetable and fruit market or wagon.....										
5.	Bakery.....										
Additional expense for food at home											
6.	Ice cream, candy.....										
7.	Soft drinks, beer, etc.....										
8.	Other food at home.....										
9.	TOTAL for week or month (1-8).....										
10.	TOTAL for season.....										
FOOD AWAY FROM HOME (Excluding meals while away at school, and meals carried from home)		Per week	Per month	Per week	Per month	Per week	Per month	Per week	Per month	Per week	Per month
Expense for—											
11.	Meals at work.....										
12.	Lunches at school.....										
13.	Meals while travelling or on vacation.....										
OTHER MEALS AWAY—											
14.	Breakfasts.....										
15.	Lunches.....										
16.	Dinners.....										
17.	Ice cream, candy.....										
18.	Soft drinks, beer, etc.....										
19.	TOTAL for week or month.....										
20.	TOTAL for season.....										
TOTAL FOOD EXPENSE DURING SCHEDULE YEAR						FOOD RAISED AT HOME OR RECEIVED AS GIFT OR PAY DURING SCHEDULE YEAR					
21. Food at home (item 10).....		\$.....		24. Raised for family's own use.....		\$.....					
22. Food away from home (item 20).....		\$.....		25. Received as gift or pay.....		\$.....					
23. TOTAL.....		\$.....		26. TOTAL.....		\$.....					

XVII. AUTOMOBILES (owned at any time during year)					
1. How many months during year did you own: a 1 automobile, mos.; b 2 automobiles, mos.; c 3 automobiles, mos.; no automobiles, mos.					
AUTOMOBILES OWNED AT END OF SCHEDULE YEAR					
A	B	C	D	E	
Year bought	New	Used	Make	Price	
2. 19.....				\$.....	
3. 19.....					
4. 19.....					
5. Gross price of car bought during year \$.....				x x x x	
6. Trade-in allowance for used car, \$.....				x x x x	
7. Net price of car bought (5 minus 6).....					
8. Month purchased..... Terms: Cash <input type="checkbox"/> Installment <input type="checkbox"/>					
9. Total number of miles driven during year (all owned cars)..... miles.					
10. Average miles per gallon of gasoline, miles.					
GASOLINE					
A	B	C			
Season	Number of gallons	Expense			
11. Latest.....		\$.....			
12.					
13.					
14.					
15.					
16. TOTAL FOR YEAR (11-15).....					
A		B			
		Expense for year			
17. Oil: Number of quarts.....		\$.....			
18. Tires, tubes: Purchase.....					
19. Repairs, replacements, service.....					
20. Garage rent, parking.....					
21. Licenses, including registration fee.....					
22. Fines, damages paid to others.....					
23. Automobile insurance (all types).....					
24. Tolls (bridge, ferry, tunnel).....					
25. Accessories (including automobile radio).....					
26. Other (including association dues).....					
27. TOTAL (7, 16, and 17-26).....					
28. Proportion of automobile expense chargeable to business.....		x x x x			
XVIII. CLOTHING EXPENSE					
(Make no entry if check list is used)				Expense for year	
1. Wife.....				\$.....	
2. Husband.....					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9. TOTAL.....					
XIX. OTHER TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION					
LOCAL—TO WORK, SCHOOL, STORES, ETC.				Expense for year	
1. Bus, trolley, taxi, train, ferry boat, rent of automobile.....				\$.....	
OTHER TRAVEL (Excluding business travel)					
2. Railroad (including Pullman).....					
3. Interurban bus.....					
4. Other (specify vehicle).....					
PURCHASE AND UPKEEP DURING YEAR					
5. Of motorcycle.....					
6. Of boat, airplane, other vehicle.....					
7. TOTAL (1-6).....					
8. Proportion of motorcycle <input type="checkbox"/> or other vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> expense chargeable to business.....				x x x x	
XX. PERSONAL CARE					
A			B		
SERVICES			Expense for year		
1. Wife: Haircut (usual price,), shampoo, waves, manicures, facials, other.....			\$.....		
2. Husband: Haircut (usual price,), shaves, shampoos, other.....					
3. Children under 16: Haircuts (usual price,), other.....					
4. Other members of family: Haircut (usual price,), other.....					
TOILET ARTICLES AND PREPARATIONS					
5. Toilet soaps: cakes at.....					
6. Tooth paste and powder, mouth wash, etc.....					
7. Shaving soap and cream.....					
8. Cold cream, powder, rouge, nail polish, perfume.....					
9. Brushes, etc., combs, razors, files.....					
10. Other toilet articles and preparations.....					
11. TOTAL (1-10).....					
XXI. EQUIPMENT OWNED BY FAMILY					
A		B	C	D	E
KIND OF EQUIPMENT		Owned at end of schedule year		If purchased in schedule year	
		Yes	No	Price	Season purchased
1. Piano.....				x x x x	
2. Phonograph.....				x x x x	
3. Radio.....				x x x x	
4. Refrigerator, electric.....				\$.....	
5. Other mechanical refrigerator.....					
6. Ice box.....					
7. Pressure cooker.....					
8. Washing machine, power.....					
9. Washing machine, other.....					
10. Ironing machine.....					
11. Vacuum cleaner.....					
12. Sewing machine, electric.....					
13. Other sewing machine.....					
XXII. FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT					
(Make no entry if check list is used)					
Purchased in schedule year not included in items 4-13, section XXI. Total expense for year, \$.....					

(5)

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XXIII. OTHER FAMILY EXPENSE

	Expense for year		Expense for year
1. Interest on debts incurred for family living other than mortgage on owned home.....	\$.....	5. Loss, other than business loss.....	\$.....
2. Did family have checking account at any time during schedule year? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		6. Funeral, cemetery.....	
3. Bank service charges, safe deposit box.....		7. Other.....	
4. Legal expense (not business).....		8. TOTAL (1-7).....	

XXIV. CHANGES IN FAMILY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DURING SCHEDULE YEAR 1935 to 1936...
(Excluding changes due to increases or decreases in the value of property which has not changed hands)

CHANGES IN PROPERTY OWNED BY FAMILY AND AMOUNTS DUE FAMILY			CHANGES IN DEBTS OWED BY FAMILY		
A	B		D	E	
Money, stocks, real estate, other assets	Changes in assets during schedule year		Liabilities	Changes in liabilities during schedule year	
	Net amount of increase	Net amount of decrease		Net amount of increase	Net amount of decrease
1. Money in savings accounts.....	\$.....	\$.....	21. Mortgages on owned home.....	\$.....	\$.....
2. In checking accounts.....			22. Mortgages on other real estate.....		
3. On hand.....			23. Notes due to banks, insurance companies, small loan companies.....		
4. Investments in business.....			24. Notes due to individuals.....		
5. Real estate: Purchased.....		x x x x x x x	25. Back rents (due before schedule year).....	x x x x x x x	
6. Sold.....	x x x x x x x		26. Rents due in schedule year, unpaid.....		x x x x x x x
7. Stocks and bonds: Purchased.....		x x x x x x x	27. Back taxes (due before schedule year).....	x x x x x x x	
8. Sold.....	x x x x x x x		28. Taxes due in schedule year, unpaid.....		x x x x x x x
9. Other property: Purchased.....		x x x x x x x	29. Charge accounts due.....		
10. Sold.....	x x x x x x x		30. Other bills due.....		
11. Improvements on owned home.....		x x x x x x x	31. Payments on installment purchases made prior to schedule year (specify goods purchased):		
12. Improvements on other real estate.....		x x x x x x x	(a).....	x x x x x x x	
13. Insurance premiums paid (life, endowment, annuity).....		x x x x x x x	(b).....	x x x x x x x	
14. Frequency of payment.....			(c).....	x x x x x x x	
15. Insurance policies surrendered.....	x x x x x x x		32. Balance due on installment purchases made in schedule year (specify goods purchased):		
16. Insurance policies settled.....	x x x x x x x		(a).....		x x x x x x x
17. Loans made by family to others during schedule year (balance not repaid).....		x x x x x x x	(b).....		x x x x x x x
18. Repayments to family on loans made before schedule year.....	x x x x x x x		(c).....		x x x x x x x
19. All other (specify).....			33. All other (specify).....		
20. TOTAL (1-19).....			34. TOTAL (21-33).....		

Classifications and Definitions of Terms Used in Text and Tabular Summary

The following glossary of terms is limited to those classifications and definitions needing explanation for the interpretation of the tabular and textual material on the summary of expenditures. Later publications, presenting more detailed data in particular fields of consumption, will contain further definitions. Items appearing on the expenditure schedule and on the expenditure summary which are not discussed in the present volume are omitted from the glossary.

Any system of classifying goods and services necessarily has certain limitations and may not meet the needs of all groups or agencies which utilize the data. The classification adopted for the Study of Consumer Purchases is in substance one that has been found useful in other studies and which thus has the advantage of yielding comparable data. Since the uses to which specific goods may be put by consumers vary considerably from family to family and even within the family circle, depending upon a multiplicity of factors, the decision to classify commodities in one category rather than another were necessarily arbitrary. The classifications determined upon have, however, been applied consistently throughout the tabulations.

The expenditures of each family during the report year have been classified under 16 major groups of goods and services, as presented in table 2 of the Tabular Summary. This classification has been used over a period of years in similar studies of family living by such agencies as the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor and the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture.

Specific definitions of terms should be prefaced by the explanation that, whenever a sales tax was in force in a particular community during the period covered by the Study, the estimated total amount of sales tax paid for each taxable item appearing on the schedule was added to the total expense for the item.

Family.—For purposes of the Study of Consumer Purchases, an economic family was defined as a group of persons belonging to the same household and dependent upon a common income.¹ Expenditure data were secured only from families including both a husband and a wife.

¹ For more detailed definition, see vol. I of this bulletin, glossary.

Family type.—Families were classified, according to the number and age of members, in one of seven types, as follows:²

Type

- I No other persons (families of two).
- II One child under 16 (families of three).
- III Two children under 16 (families of four).
- IV One person 16 or over and one or no other person, regardless of age (families of three or four).
- V One child under 16, one person 16 or over, and one or two others, regardless of age (families of five or six).
- VI Three or four children under 16 (families of five or six).
- VII One child under 16, and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age (families of seven or eight).

The above family types are based upon the equivalent number of persons under 16 years of age and the equivalent number 16 years or over in the economic family during the year. By the use of a conversion table the number of weeks of membership of persons in the economic family for only a portion of the schedule year is expressed in terms of equivalent members. If the economic family contained, in addition to the married couple, only one person who was a member for 26 weeks or less, he was not regarded as an equivalent member; had he been in the family for 27 weeks he would have been classified as one equivalent member. If two persons, both of whom were under 16 years, were members of the economic family for a total of from 27 weeks through 78 weeks, together they counted as one equivalent member; had they been members for a total of from 79 through 130 weeks, they would have been counted as two equivalent members. The same method of computation applied to persons 16 and over. If, however, the family contained one person 16 years of age or over and one child under 16 years, each for less than 27 weeks, neither would be counted as a member of the economic family, although the period of membership for the two together equalled more than 26 weeks.

Occupational group.—Families were also classified in one of seven groups: Wage earner, clerical, independent business, independent professional, salaried business, salaried professional, and families with no gainfully employed members.³ In general, the wage-earner classification included all types of skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled manual jobs which are usually paid by the hour, day, or week, rather than on a monthly or annual salary basis. In the clerical classification were grouped store clerks and salesmen working for others, as well as office workers. Professional, semiprofessional, and technical workers were included in the independent professional group when employed on

² See pictogram of family types, p. 3 above.

³ The occupational categories are based upon the Works Progress Administration's Manual of Work Division Procedure, sec. 2. "Occupational classification" (June 1935); and "Index of occupations," Circ. No. 2A (September 1935).

their own account, and in the salaried professional group when they were employed by others on a salary basis. Persons classified in the independent business group were entrepreneurs owning and operating businesses of any type. Also classified in the independent business category were families which derived the major portion of their earned income from roomers and boarders. The salaried business category consisted mainly of salaried managers and officials; chief officers of corporations drawing salaries, as well as minor executives, were thus classified in the salaried business group, even though some owned controlling interest in the business. The seventh category consisted of families that had no earnings from an occupation, whether due to retirement, receipt of a pension, unemployment, or other causes.

The occupational classification of a family was determined by the occupational group from which it derived the major portion of its earnings during the report year, whether that portion was contributed by one or more family members.⁴

Income.—The total income by which the family was classified included money income (derived from earnings and other sources such as interest, dividends, pensions, etc.), and in addition, non-money income from housing (for owners, the difference between rental value of the home and current expense for interest, repairs, mortgages, and the like; for renters, the value of rent, received as a gift or pay).

To arrive at the figure for earnings from gainful occupations of family members (wages, salaries, profits, and other withdrawals from business for family use, tips, commissions, and bonuses), occupational expenses were deducted. Similarly, the figures for earned income not attributable to individual members (i. e., income from family enterprises such as the keeping of roomers and boarders or casual work in the home) represented net rather than gross income from such sources. Items classified as nonearned money income were: Interest and dividends; rents from property; pensions, annuities and benefits; gifts in cash, etc.⁵

Adjusted family income, presented in chapters I and IX, consists of total income plus the value of food and fuel obtained without money expense.

Expenditures.—Money expenditures include all money expenses incurred during the report year for current family living, whether or not the full amount was paid during the year.⁶ Balances remaining unpaid at the end of the year were handled as increases in liabilities. Total expenditures include money expenditures and the value of

⁴ For more detailed statement, see vol. I of this bulletin, glossary.

⁵ This was not true in the case of a few items such as fire insurance premiums on owned homes and contributions to the Community Chest. For these items only the amounts paid during the year were classed as expenditures.

⁶ For more detailed statement of the components of income as used in the study, see vol. I, glossary.

food and fuel obtained without money expense. Total expenditures are thus synonymous with "money value of current family living" defined below.

Value of family living.—The money value of current family living consisted of money expenditures for current living, and the value of housing, food, and fuel obtained without direct money expense. The value of housing included the imputed net income from owned family and vacation homes and the rental value of housing received as gift or pay. (See below under nonmoney income from housing.)

Surplus or deficit.—The difference between the family's total money income for the year and its total money expenditure was, if a positive sum, a surplus, or, if a negative sum, a deficit. This surplus or deficit was accounted for by one or more of a series of changes in assets and liabilities, described below.

Receipts.—The term receipts has been used to designate current money income plus funds made available through liquidation of assets or through credit.

Disbursements.—The term disbursements has been used to designate money expenditures for current family living plus money used to decrease debts incurred before the beginning of the report year or to increase assets.

Balancing difference.—Due to the difficulty experienced by families, few of which kept detailed records, in accounting in toto for receipts and disbursements, a margin of tolerance was set up for discrepancies between the two. If the difference amounted to less than 5.5 percent of receipts or disbursements, whichever was larger, the schedule was tabulated, this amount being carried as a balancing difference. If the discrepancy was 5.5 or larger, the schedule was discarded. In cases where disbursements exceeded receipts, as accounted for by the family, the balancing difference was negative; if receipts exceeded disbursements, the difference was positive.

FOOD

Included here were all family expenses for food, together with expenditure for such items as ice cream, candy, soft drinks, beer, and alcoholic beverages. Cod-liver and haliver oil were also considered food.

Nonfood articles which may be bought in grocery stores, such as cleaning supplies, matches, soap, tobacco, and food for pets were excluded from this category.

Food at home.—A distinction was made between food purchased to be prepared at home and food purchased and eaten away from home. In the former category was included the cost of any food prepared at home but eaten away from home, such as home-prepared lunches for work, school, or picnics. Cost of articles such as coffee, milk, or

other food, bought at work or school to supplement the home prepared lunches, was classified with expense for food away from home.

Food purchased to be prepared in a vacation home occupied by the family was classified as expense for food at home.

The amount spent for food served to boarders was derived through use of the average expense per meal per equivalent adult (explained below), and was deducted from total expense for food at home, so that the figures shown in table 2, column 6, and table 3 of the Tabular Summary represent net family expense.

Food away from home.—Included here was expense for meals at work and at school (except for food carried from home), including board at school, meals while traveling or on vacation (except for food prepared in a vacation home), meals purchased on a business trip for which there was no reimbursement by an employer, other meals eaten out, and ice cream and candy, soft drinks, and alcoholic beverages consumed away from home.

Expense for food away from home necessarily included in many cases some expense for service and entertainment as well as food costs proper.

Value of food home-produced or received as a gift or pay.—A value was placed on all food which was raised for family consumption or given to the family as a gift or in lieu of cash payment for services. All such food was evaluated at the retail prices prevailing in the community. No deductions from the evaluation of home-produced food were made for the cost of seeds and implements or for the value or cost of labor.

The money value of food received as gift or pay represents the net value of all food received free plus the value of food received as pay during the year by members of the family. If members of the family received a substantial number of free meals as guests in excess of the number of meals furnished to guests (not counting house guests, since they were treated as members of the household, though not of the economic family, for the period of their stay), the value of meals so received in excess of those furnished was tabulated.

An evaluation was made of meals which were furnished to members of the family without charge by the employer or paid for from expense accounts. Examples of such instances are salesmen reimbursed for meals taken while traveling, students working for their board at school, or waiters who received meals as part of their pay.

Likewise, if the owner of a store or an employee occasionally brought home food which he received from his place of business without payment, such food was evaluated at local retail prices and included in the total value of food received without direct money expense. However, if the store proprietor charged himself for food which he brought home regularly for family consumption, the retail

value of such food was added to his money earnings and the goods were entered as purchases in the subsection for food at home.

Average expenditure per meal per equivalent adult.—In recognition of the variations in quantity, and thus in expense, of food consumption among persons of different ages, the following scale of relative demand for various persons served from the family food supply was adopted:⁷

<i>Person</i>	<i>Relative food expense</i>
20 years of age and over.....	1. 0
13 to 19 years.....	1. 1
6 to 12 years.....	. 9
Under 6 years.....	. 6

These relatives were applied whether the person was a member of the economic family or a boarder, guest, or domestic servant. The relative factor applied to nurses for the sick was 0.9. The term equivalent adult is used in the text as representing one food expenditure unit.

It was assumed that 21 meals per week were eaten by each member of the economic family during that portion of the report year spent at home. For other members of the household (boarders, house guests, household help, and nurses) the actual number of meals eaten was ascertained. The average expense per meal per equivalent person was derived by dividing the total family food expense (after subtraction of expense for food eaten while traveling or on vacation) by the total number of equivalent person meals.

In order to determine the expense for meals served to boarders the average expense per meal per food expenditure unit was multiplied by the total number of meals served to boarders; the resulting sum was deducted from the total family expense for food at home.

HOME MAINTENANCE

Housing expense.—Each family reported expense incurred during the report year, for family home and other housing. Average amounts for renting families are based on the rental rate contracted for, minus any concessions granted by the landlord, and plus any repairs paid by the tenant. Housing expense for renting families included fuel, light, and/or refrigeration when one or more of these items was included in the rental rate. For owning families, all expense incurred for repairs, interest, insurance, and the like was included. Because of the fact that fuel, light, and refrigeration were included in the rent paid by many renting families, all tables in the text of the report that show housing expense include fuel, light, and refrigeration with housing. In tables 2, 4, and 4-A of the Tabular Summary, however, housing expense does not include fuel, light, and refrigeration.

⁷ This scale of food relatives was developed from data secured from the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture, which furnished information on standard food allowances, based on actual food expense records, differentiated by age, sex, and activity.

No attempt was made to apportion and deduct from family expense an amount for space rented to roomers. Since, however, expenditure data were not taken from families having the equivalent of more than one lodger throughout the year, the value of such space was not an important item to the families.

Housing expense incurred during the report year and not paid by the end of the year was included here and also carried as an increase in liabilities.

Family home.—Average expense, as shown in table 4, column 8, includes only expense for living quarters occupied by the family group, whether such quarters were rented or owned.

Other housing.—Included in housing expense as shown in table 2, but shown separately in table 4, column 9, is expense for vacation home, lodging while traveling, and room at school.

Expenses for a vacation home, whether owned or rented, were of the same type as for a family home. If a family owned a vacation home and rented it out during any part of the schedule year, the total rent received was subtracted from total expense incurred for the home and only the net amount was tabulated. If the rent received exceeded expenses for the year, no net expense was incurred and the positive balance was included as a part of the family's income.

Excluded from expense for lodging while traveling was the amount paid by a family member while traveling on business or while working out of town. These amounts were considered occupational expense and were deducted from gross earnings in arriving at family income.

Housing received without direct money expenditure.—See below under nonmoney income from housing.

Expenditures for rented homes and owned homes.—For the purpose of comparing the housing expenses of home owners and renters (table 4-A, columns 6 and 7) a family was classified as renting only if it rented during the entire year (and received no rent as gift or pay), and as owning only if it occupied an owned home during the entire year. Expense for renters includes only expense for dwelling quarters occupied by the entire family group. The number of months of occupancy of the rented home was multiplied by the monthly rental rate to obtain the total amount of rent paid. From this sum was deducted the value of any rental concessions received by the family. Concessions were distinguished from rent as pay or gift and defined as occupancy given free by the landlord for a limited time as an inducement to the family to rent the living quarters. To the total rent paid was added the value of repairs or improvements paid for by the tenant, if the landlord did not reimburse the family. Rental expenses incurred but not paid during the schedule year were included here, and also carried as an increase in family liabilities.

Housing expense for owned home for the year included interest on

the mortgage, refinancing charges, taxes payable, expense for repairs and replacements, special assessments, and premiums for fire, tornado, or earthquake insurance on the home. For all these items except insurance, the expense figure refers to amounts incurred during the schedule year, whether or not they were entirely paid before the end of the year. Balances remaining unpaid were carried as increases in liabilities. In the case of insurance premiums, no attempt was made to prorate payments for previous or coming years as an allocation of expense for the schedule year. Structural additions and other permanent improvements to the home were not classed as current expenditures for housing but as increases in assets. (See below, assets and liabilities.)

If the home owned and occupied by the family was a two-family or multiple-family house, only that portion of the expense which applied to the living quarters of the owner's family was included as expense of owned home. The basis for this allocation was the comparative monthly rental values of the dwelling units under consideration. The remaining expense was deducted from gross rents, to derive a net figure which was added to the family's income.

Facilities included in rent.—Families that were renting their homes at the end of the schedule year were asked to state which of a specified list of housing facilities were furnished by the landlord and covered by the rental rate for the living quarters. These data are presented in table 4-A of the Tabular Summary.

Facilities were not considered to have been included in the rent if the family paid separate amounts for their use, over and above the rental for the living quarters themselves.

Nonmoney income from housing.—An attempt was made to evaluate all housing received without direct expense, whether in the form of rent as pay or gift, or of imputed income from an owned family home or an owned vacation home. Average amounts of such value are shown in table 4, columns 10-12, Tabular Summary.

If a family received any rent as part of wages or salary, as in the case of a minister, a resident manager, or a janitor, the estimated monthly rental value was multiplied by the number of months such premises were occupied, and the resulting amount was included as a part of the family's income. If a family occupied rent free during any part of the schedule year, a home that was owned by a relative or friend, the rental value was estimated for the period, and from it was subtracted any housing expense incurred by the family in connection with such occupancy. The net figure was then added to the family's income. Housing furnished to individual family members while away from home, whether as gift or in return for services, was not included in nonmoney income from housing, which relates solely to housing that served as the family home.

Much more important, on the average, than rent as pay or gift, was imputed income from owned home. If a family during any part of the schedule year occupied a home owned by a member of the family the rental value of this home was estimated (in relation to rental rates on equivalent quarters) for the period of occupancy. From this sum were deducted all expenses incurred for the home, for interest on a mortgage, repairs, taxes, special assessments, and premiums for insurance, during the period of occupancy. The remaining amount was considered as imputed income from housing, and included as a nonmoney part of the family's total income. If the expenses were greater than the estimated rental value, the family was considered to have had a negative income from housing. The net effect was to place many home owners in a higher-income class (\$250 intervals) than if they had been classified on the basis of money incomes alone.

Fuel gathered by the family or received as gift was valued at local retail prices.

Household operation.—Household operation expenses included amounts incurred or paid for heating and cooking fuels, light, and refrigeration, for paid household help, and for other household items such as water rent, telephone, laundry, and cleaning supplies. The expense for operating both family and vacation homes which were occupied by the family was included in the total operation expense.

If certain expenses for operation, such as fuel, light, or water rent, were paid by the family for a period when the home was rented to some other family, such expenses were excluded from the scheduled family's total household operation expense and were deducted from the gross rents received in computing net income from rent.

The average expense for fuel, light, and refrigeration, as shown in table 2, column 8; table 4, column 5; and table 5, column 5, of the Tabular Summary is an understatement of expense for this category since, in the case of renters, one or more of these items was sometimes included in the rent, and covered by the rental rate.

Paid household help.—Included in this subsection was the expense for the employment of household help, both full and part time, by the family during the year.

Nursemaids were classified as household help, but the fees charged by nurses caring for the sick were grouped with medical care. Expense for the employment of seamstresses for the duration of a specific job to make or repair clothing for the family, or to sew household linens or make slip covers was included with expense for clothing and furnishings, respectively. The cost of employing a laundress was included in this subsection only if the laundry work was done on the family's premises.

Besides the cash wages paid by the family to servants, the total expense for household help included carfare for which the servants were reimbursed by the family, and the amounts spent by the family during the year to outfit their servants, as well as amounts given in tips and presents to doormen, elevator men, and delivery boys not directly employed by the family. The money value of gifts which did not represent a direct money expense to the family was not included in the expense of household help. Meals furnished to servants by the family were considered a part of family food expense rather than part of the wages paid.

Other items of household operation expense.—Grouped in this subsection were expenditures for such items of household operation as water rent, telephone, laundry sent out, laundry soap and other cleaning supplies, stationery and postage, telegrams, moving charges, express and freight fees, household disinfectants and insecticides, wood and metal polishes, paper products for household use, and fees for garbage and ash removal.

Furnishings and equipment.—Classified as furnishings and equipment were kitchen, cleaning, and laundry equipment, furniture, glassware and china, silverware, household textiles, floor coverings, luggage, and gardening equipment. Included in this grouping also were articles of household equipment such as mechanical refrigerators, ice boxes, pressure cookers, washing and ironing machines, vacuum cleaners, and sewing machines.

Yard goods for the making of household linens, draperies, and slip covers, as well as the cost of paid help for sewing these articles were likewise combined with expense for furnishings. Premiums paid for fire and theft insurance on furnishings, expense for repairs, the cleaning of furnishings and equipment, and fees for renting furniture were also incorporated in this group of expenditures. Premiums paid during the year for insurance on furnishings were included in the total regardless of the duration of the insurance which the premium covered.

The recorded prices of furniture and equipment included charges for financing articles bought on an installment plan. If, in the purchase of any of these items, a used article of the same kind was traded in, the amount recorded was the net price, that is, the gross price minus the trade-in allowance.

CLOTHING

Besides those articles ordinarily regarded as clothing, the following items were also so classified: Accessories such as gloves, handkerchiefs, purses, umbrellas, jewelery, ties and collars, belts, garters, and suspenders; yard goods, yarns, and findings for clothing made at home, the cost of paid help for the making of clothing, dry-cleaning and pressing of clothing; repair of shoes and charges for shoeshines; fees for renting

articles of clothing; flowers for personal wear; premiums paid for insurance on clothing and jewelry. These items of expense were allocated to the individual members for whom the expense was incurred.

Articles of clothing purchased for wear at work and special clothing bought for participation in sports were included with clothing.

PERSONAL CARE

Toilet articles and preparations.—Under “toilet articles and preparations” were included the following items: Toilet soaps, dentifrices, shaving soaps and creams, facial and hand creams and lotions, powders, rouge and lipsticks, perfumes, and equipment for personal care such as brushes and combs, razors, files, scissors, curling irons, hair dryers, powder puffs, and sanitary supplies.

Personal services.—The following items were classified as services: Haircuts, shampoos, shaves, all types of waves, manicures, facials, eyebrow trims, dyeing and dressing of hair, Turkish baths.

Tips to barbers and beauty operators were combined with the charge for the service.

TRANSPORTATION

Automobile expense.—Data on automobile expense refers to automobiles driven by the family which were used either partly or wholly for family purposes. Expense for operation of automobiles used entirely for business purposes was not regarded as a family expense, but was included with other deductible expenses in arriving at net earnings of the family.

“Family” use of a car was defined as operation of the car for such purposes as transportation to and from work, school, theater, and shopping centers, as well as for vacation travel and driving for pleasure. The use of the family car in pursuit of one’s gainful occupation was defined as business use of an automobile. The most common example of this is the use of the family car by a physician or a salesman for making professional or business calls.

The procedure used by the agent in obtaining information on automobile expense was to ask for the total annual expense for each item specified on the schedule. If the family used its automobile partly for family and partly for business purposes, the agent then asked the family to estimate the proportion of the use which was chargeable to business. This was expressed as a percentage, and represented the proportion of business use over the period of the entire schedule year.

The family was asked to base its estimate of the proportion of automobile used applicable to business on the mileage and the amount of time during which the car was so used.

The complement of this proportion, representing the expense applicable to family use, was then applied to each item of operating expense, as well as to the net purchase price of a car bought during the year.

Since further refinement of the data was not feasible, the same percentage was applied to each item of expense; no account was taken of internal variations in business use as between different items, as the family was asked to report the over-all percentage.

The amount of the total operating expenses which was chargeable to business was regarded as an occupational expense deductible from gross earnings. Likewise, the proportion of the net purchase price of an automobile bought during the schedule year which was chargeable to business (in the same proportion as the operating expense) was regarded as an investment of the family funds in business and was so classified in the section showing assets and liabilities, unless this amount had been excluded from the total income originally reported on the family schedule. However, the total amount still owing on such a car at the end of the year was recorded as a debt in the section on assets and liabilities, without distinction between family and business proportions.

Included in the gross purchase price of a car were financing charges other than for insurance when the car was purchased on the installment plan. The net price of a car bought during the year was derived by subtracting from the gross contract price the amount allowed on the trade-in of another car.

The expense for operation included the following items: gasoline, oil, tires and tubes, repairs and service, garage rent, parking fees, licenses including registration fees, fines and damages paid, automobile insurance, tolls, accessories for the car, and association dues.

In addition to the cost of operating a car owned by the family, operation expenditures included the amount paid or shared by a family member for operating a car owned by someone not a member of the economic family.

The percentage of families owning automobiles, shown on table 8, column 4, of the Tabular Summary, includes all families reporting ownership for one or more months during the schedule year. This percentage included families which purchased either new or used cars or both during the year, as well as families which had purchased cars prior to the schedule year.

The percentage of families operating automobiles, shown in text table 25, was determined by the number of families reporting any operating expenditures. Hence, a family which shared the cost of operating a car owned by someone not a member of the economic family was classified as an operator. Furthermore, since fees for drivers' licenses were included as operating expense, a family which neither owned a car nor shared actual operating expense might be classified as an operator. On the other hand, if a family owned a car but incurred no operation expense during the year (not even storage nor license fees), the family was not classified as an operator. These

factors account for the difference in the percentage of families operating automobiles as shown in text table 25 and in the percentage of families owning automobiles shown in Tabular Summary, table 8.

Other travel and transportation.—The cost of transportation other than by automobile was designated as “other travel and transportation.” As in the case of automobile expense, travel for business purposes was excluded from the record of family expenditures. Daily travel to and from work was regarded as a family expense.

Besides the cost of transportation on public vehicles, there was combined under this heading the amount spent for the purchase and operation of vehicles other than automobiles, such as a motorcycle, boat, or airplane. If, however, these vehicles were maintained primarily for recreational purposes, the expense was classified as an expenditure for recreation.

MEDICAL CARE

Data on expenditures for medical care include all expense incurred for the care of members of the economic family during the schedule year.

The total medical care bill covered fees of physicians, dentists, oculists, and other specialists, cost of hospitalization and nurses' fees, fees for medical examinations and tests, cost of medicines, drugs, and medical appliances and supplies, and health or infirmary fees paid at college. Included also was the amount paid out for premiums on insurance which provided benefits in case of sickness or accident, as well as the cost of subscribing to cooperative “hospital plans” and membership dues to group health associations. When accident or sick benefits were included in a life insurance policy, the proportion of the total premiums which applied to health insurance was ascertained and grouped with medical care expense. A similar procedure was followed with respect to dues to fraternal organizations if dues covered the cost of health and accident insurance. Amounts which employers of family members deducted from wages or salaries for accident or health insurance were included with medical care expense. In these instances, the amount deducted was now added to wages if such amounts had originally been excluded in determining the income of the family.

Benefits received during the year from health and accident insurance were included with current money income and the expense for the illness was recorded as an expense for medical care.

RECREATION

Expenditures for recreation covered admission fees to commercial entertainments, the cost of supplies and equipment for participating in games and sports, and expense for miscellaneous entertainment items.

Paid admissions to movies, plays, concerts, lectures, ball games and other spectator sports, dances, and circuses were included in the expense for recreation. The expense for commercial entertainment covered the amounts spent by the family for paid admissions for their guests, but food and refreshments bought for guests was classified as food expense.

Included in the recreation category was the cost of equipment, supplies, fees, and licenses necessary for participation in games and sports such as hunting, tennis, golf, the various winter sports, bicycling, billiards and bowling, card and other table games. Expense for lodging while on vacation was classified as housing, rather than as recreation expense. In the case of summer camps, when no allocation of the total expense could be made by the family, one-fourth of the total was classified with recreation expense. The cost of food on vacation trips was classified with other food expense. Expense for sport uniforms or sport clothes was classified with other clothing expense. Expenditures for a vacation cruise were divided among food, lodging, and travel, and were not classified as recreation expense.

The third subdivision of recreation expense covered expenditures for such items as the purchase and repair of radios (not automobile), of musical instruments, care of pets, the cost of children's and play equipment; and dues to social and recreational clubs were also defined as expense for recreation.

TOBACCO

Besides the outlay for cigars, cigarettes, and other tobacco, total tobacco expenditures included the amount spent for smoking supplies such as pipes, pipe cleaners and racks, cigarette holders, tobacco pouches, and ash trays. Smoking stands, however, were grouped with furniture.

READING

Expenditures for reading consisted of outlay for general reading matter such as newspapers and magazines, and the purchase and rental of books.

The cost of books and journals which family members purchased for use in their occupational pursuits was deducted from their earnings and thus was treated as an occupational expense. Books and journals purchased for use at schools attended by members of the family were combined with expense for education. Picture books for very young children who were members of the economic family were considered toys and incorporated with expense for recreation.

EDUCATION

The total expenditures for education consisted of tuition fees and cost of books and supplies for all formal educational pursuits, whether

for initial training, for recreational purposes, or for improving one's occupational qualifications. The cost of room and board at school or college was included under housing and food expense, respectively.

Included in the total expense for education was the cost of lessons in music and art, bridge, games and sports, dancing, knitting and sewing, tuition for religious education that was separate from church dues, and fees for correspondence courses. The supplies for special lessons, however, were not as a rule combined with education expense, but were entered in more appropriate sections of the schedule. For instance, supplies for music lessons, such as sheet music and instruments, were grouped with recreation expense. The same is true of supplies for bridge lessons and of special equipment for lessons in various types of sports. Special clothing for dancing was classified as clothing expense, as were supplies for knitting and sewing lessons.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND PERSONAL TAXES

Expenditures for gifts which were recorded in this section of the schedule were restricted to gifts and donations made by family members to persons outside the economic family and to organizations. Presents bought by one family member for another were classified in appropriate sections of the schedule.

Gifts to household help and other servants were combined with expense for paid help, while the amount of tips given to persons performing a personal service, such as waitresses, hairdressers, and the like, was added to the expense for the service in question.

Classified in this category were expenditures for presents for special occasions to persons outside the economic family, contributions to the support of relatives not members of the family, charitable donations to individuals and to community chests and other welfare agencies, donations to church and religious organizations, and contributions to political parties, alumni associations, and the like.

Contributions to the support of relatives usually covered such items as cash given to relatives for current living expenses, bills paid (not incurred) for nonmembers of the family for such items as medical care, or for funeral expenses assumed by the family. Amounts paid in premiums for the insurance of persons who were not members of the economic family were also included in gifts made by the family, regardless of the beneficiary of the policy. The purchase price of gifts of property, such as real estate or stocks and bonds, was included with the total expense for gifts if the property was purchased during the schedule year.

Poll, income, and personal property taxes which fall due within the schedule year were incorporated in the total for this section. If the taxes remained unpaid at the end of the year they were also

entered as an increase in family liabilities. Excluded from the taxes entered here were real property taxes and personal property taxes on automobiles. Sales and other excise taxes were added to the price of each item of expense rather than recorded as a lump sum, and amusement taxes were included with recreation expense.

OTHER ITEMS OF FAMILY EXPENSE

Miscellaneous items of family expenditure which were not readily classifiable with other major groups of consumer goods and services were combined under this heading.

This included expenditures for such items as interest on debts incurred for family living (other than mortgage on an owned home), fees for legal advice on family problems as opposed to business matters, family losses, cost of funerals for members of the economic family, together with the purchase price and upkeep of a cemetery lot.

Classified as family loss was the amount of money lost through theft or accident, personal loans made during the year which were written off at some time during the year as uncollectible, rent paid for a dwelling after the family had moved from it, or before the family had moved into it, and the amount of installments paid during the year on articles which were repossessed through failure to meet further payments.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The difference between the family's total money income for the year and its total expenditures was accounted for, apart from the balancing difference, by one or more of a series of changes in assets and liabilities. Assets include all property owned by the family and amounts due to the family; liabilities include all amounts owed by the family.

Among assets, as discussed in chapter IX of the text above, were bank accounts (including checking accounts, savings accounts, and money on hand), investments (including real estate, securities, investments of family funds in business), insurance (premiums paid or policies settled or surrendered), and such items as improvements on owned home or other real estate, loans made to others, and that portion of the soldiers' bonus or of a cash gift or inheritance received during the schedule year which was not spent for current living.

Among liabilities were amounts payable on mortgages on the family home or other real estate, loans due to banks, small-loan companies, insurance companies, or individuals, bills due (including charge accounts and other bills and balances due on installment purchases), and other items such as rents and taxes due.

The record was restricted to money changes, that is, changes in assets and liabilities resulting from purchase and sale of property, and

other money transactions. Changes in assets due to the increase or decrease in market value of real estate, securities, or other personal property were disregarded unless such property was sold.

The record was restricted to the disposition of family funds; business funds were excluded from the analysis.

No attempt was made to determine the total assets or the total liabilities of the families. Rather, they were asked to report only as to increases and decreases that had taken place during the scheduled year. For instance, instead of recording as a liability the total amount which the family owed on installment purchase contracts, only the amount by which such obligations at the end of the year was greater or less than the sum owed at the beginning of the year was ascertained.

In determining the amount of net surplus or of net deficit attributable to each family, four separate totals were obtained. These were: net amount of increase in assets, net amount of decrease in assets, net amount of increase in liabilities, and net amount of decrease in liabilities.

The sum of the total increase in assets plus the total decrease in debt, represents the disposition of funds not used for current expenditures during the schedule year. The sum of the total decrease in assets and the total increase in debt represents funds which were made available to the family for current spending but which were not considered current income.

The difference between these two sums gave the net change in all assets and obligations over the year's period. A positive result denoted a net surplus or an excess of assets over debts, while a negative figure denoted a net deficit, or excess of liabilities over assets.

Appendix C

Communities and Racial Groups Surveyed by the Study of Consumer Purchases

The cities covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in reports on family expenditures in the Study of Consumer Purchases are as follows:

Region	Metropolitan and large cities	Middle-sized cities	Small cities
Northeast.....	New York, N. Y. ^{1 2} Providence, R. I.....	Haverhill, Mass..... New Britain, Conn.....	Greenfield, Mass. Wallingford, Conn. Westbrook, Maine. Willimantic, Conn.
Southeast.....	Atlanta, Ga. ²	Columbia, S. C. ² Mobile, Ala. ²	
East Central.....	Chicago, Ill. ¹ Columbus, Ohio. ²	Muncie, Ind..... New Castle, Pa. Springfield, Ill.	Beaver Falls, Pa. Connellsville, Pa. Logansport, Ind. Mattoon, Ill. Peru, Ind. Billings, Mont.
West Central-Rocky Mountain.....	Omaha, Nebr.-Council Bluffs, Iowa. Denver, Colo.	Dubuque, Iowa..... Springfield, Mo. Butte, Mont. Pueblo, Colo.	
Pacific Northwest.....	Portland, Oreg.....	Aberdeen-Hoquiam, Wash. Bellingham, Wash. Everett, Wash.	

¹ The metropolitan centers of Chicago and New York have been treated separately from the other large cities.

² Information obtained from both white and Negro families.

Communities covered by the Bureau of Home Economics in reports on family expenditures in the Study of Consumer Purchases, are as follows:

Region	Small cities	Villages	Farm counties
New England.....		6 in Vermont..... 8 in Massachusetts.	2 in Vermont.
Central.....	Mount Vernon, Ohio..... New Philadelphia, Ohio. Beaver Dam, Wis. Lincoln, Ill. Boone, Iowa. Moberly, Mo. Columbia, Mo.	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.....	Billings, Mont..... Butte, Mont. Dodge City, Kans. Greeley, Colo. Logan, Utah. Provo, Utah.	6 in Kansas..... 9 in North Dakota. 4 in Colorado. 1 in Montana. 2 in South Dakota.	4 in 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.....	Albany, Ga..... Gastonia, N. C. Griffin, Ga. Sumter, S. C.	8 in Georgia..... 7 in South Carolina. 8 in North Carolina. 10 in Mississippi.	2 in North Carolina. 2 in Mississippi. 2 in South Carolina. 7 in Georgia. 2 in North Carolina. 4 in South Carolina. 1 in Georgia. 2 in Mississippi.
White families only.....			
Negro families only.....		1 in Mississippi.	

An investigation of the income and money disbursements of families of wage earners and clerical workers was undertaken by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the fall of 1934 for the purpose of revising the cost of living index published currently by the Bureau. The data from that investigation cover 1 year within the period 1934-36 and include details on income, family composition, expenditures for principal categories and for detailed items of consumption for a total sample of 14,668 families of employed wage earners and lower salaried clerical workers in 42 cities, all with population over 50,000. Data on quantities of food, clothing and furnishings, and equipment purchased; on types of medical care received; and on changes in assets and liabilities are also included. A summary of these findings is presented in United States Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 638.

The individual cities for which data are available and the bulletins in which the detailed data appear are as follows:

North Atlantic Region, New York City (B. L. S. Bull. 637, Vol. I): White and Negro families.

North Atlantic Region, Eleven Cities (B. L. S. Bull. 637, Vol. II):

Boston, Mass.	Pittsburgh, Pa. (white and Negro families).
Buffalo, N. Y.	Portland, Maine.
Johnstown, Pa.	Rochester, N. Y.
Lancaster, Pa.	Scranton, Pa.
Manchester, N. H.	Springfield, Mass.
Philadelphia, Pa. (white and Negro families).	

East North Central Region, (B. L. S. Bull. 636):

Cincinnati, Ohio (white and Negro families).	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Indianapolis, Ind. (white and Negro families).
Columbus, Ohio.	Lansing, Mich.
Detroit, Mich.	Milwaukee, Wis.

West North Central and Mountain Region (B. L. S. Bull. 641):

Denver, Colo.	Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.
Kansas City, Mo. and Kansas City, Kans. (white and Negro families).	St. Louis, Mo. (white and Negro families).
	Salt Lake City, Utah.

Southern Region (B. L. S. Bull. 640):

Baltimore, Md. (white and Negro families).	Memphis, Tenn. (white and Negro families).
Birmingham, Ala. (white and Negro families).	Mobile, Ala. (white and Negro families).
Dallas, Tex.	New Orleans, La. (white and Negro families).
Houston, Tex. (white other than Mexican and Mexican families).	Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va. (white

Southern Region (B. L. S. Bull. 640)—Continued.

Jackson, Miss. (white and Negro families).

Jacksonville, Fla.

Louisville, Ky. (white and Negro families).

and Negro families).

Richmond, Va. (white and Negro families).

Pacific Region (B. L. S. Bull. 639):

Los Angeles, Calif. (white other than Mexican and Mexican families).

Sacramento, Calif.

San Diego, Calif.

San Francisco, Calif.

Seattle, Wash.

Appendix D

Analysis of Expenditures by Families of Given Type, Occupational Group, and Income: Rank Test Method and Results ¹

One of the purposes of the present study is to discover whatever differences there may be in the expenditure patterns of families of different composition that belong to the same income and occupational group, and likewise differences in the expenditure patterns of families in different occupational groups but of the same composition and the same income class. The determination of such differences is complicated both by the extreme variability of the expenditures of families of the same composition, occupational group, and income class in any one year, and by the small number of schedules which it was possible to secure for one cell within the time and funds available for the present study. Emergencies of various sorts, differences in debts carried over from the previous year or in accumulated reserves and in personal tastes result in very wide differences in expenditures among families with identical incomes, with children of the same age, and with fathers of the same occupational status. In any extensive investigation of family expenditures, the classification of families must allow for a range of income within each cell, a range in the ages of the children, and the grouping of occupations, thus increasing the possibility of variation.

An examination of the average expenditures of families of a given type, occupational group, and income class emphasizes the need for developing some method of summarizing the differences and of testing their significance.

The method used in this report is based on a chi-square test developed by Milton Friedman and reported in the *Journal of the American Statistical Association* for December 1937. For a description of the application of this method to this problem, see *Bulletin 642*, volume II, appendix D.

Application of the Method.

Rank tests were made of the average expenditures of native white families for each of the major groups of expenditures by family type and by occupation, the results of which are summarized in tables 3 and 4.

¹ Prepared by A. C. Rosander.

The family-type tests were based upon three family-type groups— I, II and III, IV and V—the ranks being based upon the sums of the occupational averages within each income class and each family-type group. The occupational tests were based on five occupational groups for Atlanta, and four of the middle-sized city unit, the ranks being based upon the sums of the averages of the three family-type groups within each income class and each occupational group.

The number of Negro families in the white-collar occupations was so small that family-type or occupational tests on the expenditures of these families were not justified.

Certain combinations of items made throughout the study were followed in making the tests. Housing expense includes the cost of fuel, light, and refrigeration. Housing value is housing expense plus free rent and imputed value of owned home. Automobile expense includes both that of purchase and that of operation.

Tables 3 and 4 present for each test, for each item, the deviations of the sums of ranks from the average sum expected. A negative value means that the sum of ranks for a given family type or occupation, the summation extending over all income classes used, is less than the average sum expected; a positive value means the sum of ranks is more than the average sum expected.

The value, P_k , gives the probability of getting by chance a value of k larger than the one obtained. If this probability is 0.05 or less, we have grounds for rejecting the hypothesis that the average expenditures for that specific item came from the same expenditure universe. We show three levels of probability as follows:

- 0.05+ means a value of P greater than 0.05.
- 0.05— means a value of P between 0.05 and 0.01.
- 0.01— means one less than 0.01.

A test of significance is much more effective in rejecting a hypothesis than in proving one, and this, together with the limitations of the rank test, should caution the reader against making any sweeping generalizations from the test results. At best they suggest hypotheses for further and more refined testing.

TABLE 3.—Summary of family type and occupation mean rank tests

ATLANTA: WHITE FAMILIES
INCOME RANGE \$1,250-\$3,000

Item	Family-type tests (all occupations combined), family-type deviations ¹					Occupation tests (family types I, II-III, IV-V combined), occupational deviations ²						
	I	II-III	IV-V	k	P _k	Salaried professional	Salaried business	Independent professional and business	Clerical	Wage earner	k	P _k
Food.....	-6	0	6	72	0.01-	4	-9	4	-2	3	126	0.05+
Clothing.....	-6	1	5	62	.01-	4.5	-3	-7	6.5	-1	121.5	.05-
Housing expense ³	-2	2	0	8	.05+	6	6	-2	2	-11	190	.05-
Housing value ⁴	-2	-2	4	24	.05+	5	5	4	-2	-12	214	.01-
Household operation.....	-2	5	-3	38	.05-	2	-2	-2	-1.5	-11.5	223.5	.01-
Furnishings.....	3	1	-4	26	.05+	-1	-3	-2	2	11	216	.01-
Auto, total.....	-1	2	-1	6	.05+	-3	2	3	-3	1	32	.05+
Other transportation.....	-1	-5	6	62	.01-	6	5	-4.5	7	-8	169.5	.05-
Personal care.....	-4	0	4	32	.05+	4	1	6	5	-4	94	.05+
Medical care.....	4	-2	-3	24	.05+	6	-2.5	-1.5	1	-3	54.5	.05+
Recreation.....	-2	4	-3	24	.05+	-1	0	-2	1	2	10	.05+
Tobacco.....	-1	2	-1	6	.05+	-10	3	2	0	5	138	.05+
Reading.....	1	4	-5	42	.05-	8.5	-1	-1.5	-5	-7.5	130	.05-
Education.....	-6	0	6	72	.01-	9	-3.5	-4	-5	-1	110.5	.05+
Gifts and taxes.....	4	0	-4	32	.05+	-1	3	-1	5	-6	72	.05+
Changes in assets and liabilities.....	6	-1	-5	62	.01-	-3	1	2	-3	3	32	.05+
Total.....	-5	4	1	42	.05-	5	0	-4	4	-5	82	.05+

¹ Deviations from average sum of ranks (12).

² Deviations from average sum of ranks (18).

³ Includes housing plus fuel, light, and refrigeration.

⁴ Includes housing expense plus imputed income from owned home and rent received as pay or gift.

TABLE 4.—Summary of family type and occupation mean rank tests

MOBILE-COLUMBIA: WHITE FAMILIES
INCOME RANGE \$1,000-\$2,500

Item	Family-type tests (all occupations combined), family-type deviations ¹					Occupation tests (family types I, II-III, IV-V combined), occupational deviations ²						
	I	II-III	IV-V	k	P _k	Salaried professional and business	Independent professional and business	Clerical	Wage earner	k	P _k	
Food.....	-6	0	6	72	0.01-	-4	-1	-4	9	114	0.01-	
Clothing.....	-4	-3	6	56	.01-	6	-1	2	-7	90	.05-	
Housing expense ³	1	1	0	2	.05+	5	1	4	-6	134	.01-	
Housing value ⁴	2	3	1	14	.05+	2	6	1	-6	122	.01-	
Household operation.....	1	1	-6	62	.01-	0	0	-1	-8	146	.01-	
Furnishings.....	0	0	-4	32	.05+	1	-3	0	0	14	.05+	
Auto, total.....	-4	-1	-3	26	.05+	1.5	3	1	-4.5	31.5	.05+	
Other transportation.....	-3	2	2	14	.05+	5	1	0	-1.5	5.5	.05+	
Personal care.....	-3	2	1	14	.05+	1	-1	5.5	-4.5	51.5	.05+	
Medical care.....	0	0	0	0	.05+	3	3	-4	4	50	.05+	
Recreation.....	-2	2	-2	24	.05+	1	5	-1.5	0	3.5	.05+	
Tobacco.....	1	0	-1	2	.05+	2.5	0	1.5	-4	24.5	.05+	
Reading.....	0	0	-2	5	.05+	5	5	-1.5	-6.5	78.5	.05-	
Education.....	-6	1	5	62	.01-	0	0	2	-2	8	.05+	
Gifts and taxes.....	6	-1	-5	62	.01-	-2	0	0	-3	38	.05+	
Changes in assets and liabilities.....	4	-4	0	32	.05+	-3	-3	1	5	44	.05+	
Total.....	-3	2	1	14	.05+	6	2	-2	-6	80	.05-	

¹ Deviations from average sum of ranks (12).

² Deviations from average sum of ranks (15).

³ Includes fuel, light and refrigeration.

⁴ Includes housing expense plus imputed income and rent as gift or pay.

Appendix E

Variability in Family Expenditures

The wide variation shown in chapter IX in total expenditures among families with similar incomes is paralleled by even wider relative variations in the outlay for individual categories, since families with the same total expenditures may still differ greatly in the apportionment of the total among the constituent elements in family living. Accordingly, it is important to give consideration to such variations, both because they provide a basis for judging the significance of the averages obtained, and because they offer interesting evidence to students of consumption on questions concerned with the relative diversity or standardization in consumption patterns among families similar in certain established respects.

The time limitations imposed upon the preparation of this report have made it impossible to calculate measures of dispersion about the averages which it presents. The following table presents the range from the mean for four cells, two from the white, and two from the Negro group, as a simple method of illustrating the extent of the variation.

In view of the physiological limitations imposed on the demand for food it accords with expectations to find that expenditures for food generally show less relative variation among families within the same income, occupational, and family-type group than do those for any other category. Thus, for example, among Atlanta white families with one child under 16 that were classified in salaried business occupations, and in the income group \$2,500 to \$3,000, expenditures for food by the family reporting the lowest outlay were only about 25 percent below the average for the group, while the family that spent the most reported outlay about 40 percent above the average. (See table 6.)

Expenditures for housing and clothing also were relatively less variable than many other groups of items, and expenditures for personal care likewise showed relatively little dispersion.

It is interesting to note the number of categories for which expenditures ranged from nothing to many times the mean, particularly among Negro families, for which detailed data were available only at the very low income levels.

In general, the mean for a particular category was closer to the minimum than to the maximum expenditure, indicating that most

families made moderate expenditures while a few had very large outlays for the category during the particular year. This was especially true, it should be noted, of such goods and services as furnishings and equipment, automobiles, and medical care.

The range from a relatively large deficit to a large surplus was very striking. The point made in chapter VIII concerning the wide variation among individual families in the balance of income and expenditures is thus emphasized, since these figures represent the net result of transactions with respect to specific asset and liability items.

TABLE 5.—Mean expenditure of Atlanta families in selected groups and range of expenditures for individual families

Classification: Income..... Occupational group..... Family type..... Number of families: Renters..... Owners.....	White families						Negro families					
	\$2,500-\$2,999 Salaried business II			\$1,750-\$1,999 Wage earner V			\$1,250-\$1,499 Salaried business I			\$750-\$999 Wage earner VII		
	6 2			8 4			2 5			9 1		
Category	Mean	Range from mean		Mean	Range from mean		Mean	Range from mean		Mean	Range from mean	
		Below	Above		Below	Above		Below	Above		Below	Above
Total money income.....	\$2,696	\$196	\$258	\$1,781	\$176	\$130	\$1,270	\$191	\$153	\$846	\$102	\$129
Total money expense.....	2,423	510	582	1,803	288	405	1,190	375	723	827	212	185
Food: Total.....	610	164	284	717	236	406	279	142	115	302	119	78
Away from home.....	147	147	315	94	62	21	21	21	104	5	5	42
Clothing: Total.....	307	71	118	237	116	225	102	47	98	126	79	234
Husband.....	129	62	83	51	36	83	48	43	52	20	16	55
Wife.....	117	68	36	46	41	39	53	32	60	14	9	16
Housing ¹	414	114	126	265	85	161	261	165	219	132	60	48
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	100	74	83	142	34	44	94	57	36	80	42	57
Household operation.....	257	194	232	87	47	50	91	84	109	28	21	47
Furnishings and equipment.....	90	78	193	83	83	204	29	28	108	21	21	39
Automobile operation and purchase.....	264	264	784	26	26	100	171	171	170	3	3	25
Other transportation.....	30	30	65	35	35	54	20	18	26	26	26	28
Personal care.....	55	28	27	42	16	20	25	13	25	26	15	24
Medical care.....	127	103	226	65	53	140	88	62	231	34	33	36
Recreation.....	76	44	39	43	40	70	18	18	48	15	15	51
Tobacco.....	47	47	62	28	28	50	17	17	34	11	11	12
Reading.....	17	7	10	16	6	20	20	10	14	6	6	4
Education.....	2	1	4	8	8	42	74	52	130	13	13	71
Contributions and personal taxes.....	91	62	167	41	28	70	74	52	130	16	15	33
Other.....	4	4	16	11	11	59	2	2	7	1	1	6
Net surplus or deficit.....	+321	-335	+439	(*)	-287	+224	+87	-597	+285	+34	-110	+134

¹ Includes imputed income from owned homes and the value of rent received as pay or gift.
*Less than \$1.

Appendix F

Family Type Composition of Occupational Groups and Occupational Composition of Family Type Groups

The interdependence of occupational and family type groups made it desirable to analyze at given income levels the expenditures of families of given composition holding occupational group constant and, similarly, expenditures of families of different occupational classification holding family type constant. (See appendix D.) Since, however, the data (weighted averages) presented in the text and Tabular Summary for family type groups by income and for occupational groups by income reflect such interdependence, the following tables are presented in order to indicate the relative importance along the income scale of the several occupational groups within each family type and of the several family type groups within each occupational category.

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TABLE 6.—*Distribution of eligible families of specified occupational groups according to family type, by income*

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

Income class	All types	Family types			Income class	All types	Family types		
		I	II and III	IV and V			I	II and III	IV and V
<i>Wage earner</i>				<i>Independent business and professional—Contd.</i>					
\$500-\$749	100.0	28	39	33	\$4,000-\$4,999	100.0	21	31	48
\$750-\$999	100.0	25	43	32	\$5,000-\$7,499	100.0	23	28	49
\$1,000-\$1,249	100.0	32	42	26	\$7,500 and over	100.0	13	28	59
\$1,250-\$1,499	100.0	23	43	34	<i>Salaried business</i>				
\$1,500-\$1,749	100.0	26	34	40	\$1,250-\$1,499	100.0	19	48	33
\$1,750-\$1,999	100.0	23	36	41	\$1,500-\$1,749	100.0	36	41	23
\$2,000-\$2,249	100.0	25	32	43	\$1,750-\$1,999	100.0	29	50	21
\$2,250-\$2,499	100.0	29	21	50	\$2,000-\$2,249	100.0	33	30	37
\$2,500-\$2,999	100.0	25	13	62	\$2,250-\$2,499	100.0	25	44	31
<i>Clerical</i>				<i>Salaried professional</i>					
\$750-\$999	100.0	34	35	31	\$2,500-\$2,999	100.0	34	33	33
\$1,000-\$1,249	100.0	33	42	25	\$3,000-\$3,499	100.0	26	36	38
\$1,250-\$1,499	100.0	29	42	29	\$3,500-\$3,999	100.0	23	34	43
\$1,500-\$1,749	100.0	29	43	28	\$4,000-\$4,999	100.0	23	30	47
\$1,750-\$1,999	100.0	32	37	31	\$5,000-\$7,499	100.0	19	21	60
\$2,000-\$2,249	100.0	28	35	37	\$7,500 and over	100.0	39	12	49
\$2,250-\$2,499	100.0	34	35	31	<i>Salaried professional</i>				
\$2,500-\$2,999	100.0	26	33	41	\$1,250-\$1,499	100.0	26	52	22
<i>Independent business and professional</i>				<i>Salaried professional</i>					
\$1,250-\$1,499	100.0	37	29	34	\$1,500-\$1,749	100.0	31	43	26
\$1,500-\$1,749	100.0	40	32	28	\$1,750-\$1,999	100.0	27	41	32
\$1,750-\$1,999	100.0	28	31	41	\$2,000-\$2,249	100.0	37	40	23
\$2,000-\$2,249	100.0	20	23	57	\$2,250-\$2,499	100.0	32	37	31
\$2,250-\$2,499	100.0	29	32	39	\$2,500-\$2,999	100.0	26	41	33
\$2,500-\$2,999	100.0	27	31	42	\$3,000-\$3,499	100.0	28	28	44
\$3,000-\$3,499	100.0	27	27	46	\$3,500-\$3,999	100.0	23	31	46
\$3,500-\$3,999	100.0	26	33	41	\$4,000-\$4,999	100.0	14	37	49
					\$5,000-\$7,499	100.0	18	27	55
					\$7,500 and over	100.0	25	17	58

SOUTHEAST: 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 6.—*Distribution of eligible families of specified occupational groups according to family type, by income—Continued*

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

Income class	All types	Family type			Income class	All types	Family type		
		I	II and III	IV and V			I	II and III	IV and V
<i>Wage earner</i>				<i>Independent business and professional—Continued</i>					
\$250-\$499	100.0	32	36	32	\$1,500-\$1,749	100.0	32	25	43
\$500-\$749	100.0	28	41	31	\$1,750-\$1,999	100.0	29	27	44
\$750-\$999	100.0	21	51	28	\$2,000-\$2,499	100.0	33	24	43
\$1,000-\$1,249	100.0	27	42	31	\$2,250-\$2,499	100.0	24	38	38
\$1,250-\$1,499	100.0	25	38	37	\$2,500-\$2,999	100.0	18	27	55
\$1,500-\$1,749	100.0	20	39	41	\$3,000-\$3,499	100.0	20	33	47
\$1,750-\$1,999	100.0	25	30	45	\$3,500-\$3,999	100.0	27	32	41
\$2,000-\$2,249	100.0	20	26	54	\$4,000-\$4,999	100.0	30	20	50
\$2,250-\$2,499	100.0	18	21	61	\$5,000 and over	100.0	20	22	58
<i>Clerical</i>				<i>Salaried business and professional</i>					
\$500-\$749	100.0	27	32	41	\$1,000-\$1,249	100.0	36	36	28
\$750-\$999	100.0	18	49	33	\$1,250-\$1,499	100.0	31	38	31
\$1,000-\$1,249	100.0	29	42	29	\$1,500-\$1,749	100.0	29	41	30
\$1,250-\$1,499	100.0	26	42	32	\$1,750-\$1,999	100.0	17	49	34
\$1,500-\$1,749	100.0	28	40	32	\$2,000-\$2,499	100.0	20	48	32
\$1,750-\$1,999	100.0	29	34	37	\$2,250-\$2,499	100.0	22	43	35
\$2,000-\$2,249	100.0	25	31	44	\$2,500-\$2,999	100.0	20	42	38
\$2,250-\$2,499	100.0	24	31	45	\$3,000-\$3,499	100.0	23	36	41
<i>Independent business and professional</i>				<i>Independent business and professional</i>					
\$1,000-\$1,249	100.0	33	30	37	\$3,500-\$3,999	100.0	21	32	47
\$1,250-\$1,499	100.0	30	38	32	\$4,000-\$4,999	100.0	19	25	56
					\$5,000 and over	100.0	18	26	56

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

Income class	All types	Family type						
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
<i>Wage earner</i>								
Under \$250	100.0	49	18	8	22	2	8	3
\$250-\$499	100.0	43	12	8	20	7	5	5
\$500-\$749	100.0	35	16	8	18	7	9	7
\$750-\$999	100.0	34	10	5	26	12	6	7
\$1,000-\$1,249	100.0	29	8	4	32	15	8	9
\$1,250-\$1,499	100.0	28	7	2	37	11	5	10
<i>Clerical</i>								
\$250-\$499	100.0	40	40				20	
\$500-\$749	100.0	37	15	15	15	11	7	
\$750-\$999	100.0	36	14	4	36	5	5	
\$1,000-\$1,249	100.0	26	8	22	17	9	9	9
\$1,250-\$1,499	100.0	42			33	8	17	
\$1,500-\$1,749	100.0	20	10		60	10		
\$1,750-\$1,999	100.0	27	9	9	28	18		9
\$2,000-\$2,249	100.0	21	7	22		29	7	14
\$2,250-\$2,499	100.0	11	22		22	6	17	22
\$2,500-\$2,999	100.0	33	17		50			
\$3,000-\$3,499	100.0	60			40			
\$3,500-\$3,999	100.0	50			50			
\$4,000 and over	100.0							100
<i>Independent business and professional</i>								
\$250-\$499	100.0	51	12	7	20	5	5	
\$500-\$749	100.0	46	6	8	24	8	4	4
\$750-\$999	100.0	31	13	11	18	18	2	9
\$1,000-\$1,249	100.0	35	15	15	25			10
\$1,250-\$1,499	100.0	38			31	23	8	

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TABLE 6.—Distribution of eligible families of specified occupational groups according to family type, by income—Continued

Income class	All types	Family type						
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
<i>Independent business and professional—Continued</i>								
\$1,500—\$1,749	100.0	10	10		50	30		
\$1,750—\$1,999	100.0	73				27		
\$2,000—\$2,249	100.0	20	40		40			
\$2,250—\$2,499	100.0	100						
\$2,500—\$2,999	100.0		100					
\$3,000—\$3,499	100.0	25	50		25			
\$3,500—\$3,999	100.0				100			
\$4,000 and over	100.0	25				75		
<i>Salaried business and professional</i>								
\$250—\$499	100.0	38	25		25		12	
\$500—\$749	100.0	33	27		13	20	7	
\$750—\$999	100.0	50	13		31			6
\$1,000—\$1,249	100.0	64			18	18		
\$1,250—\$1,499	100.0	50	7	7	14		7	15
\$1,500—\$1,749	100.0	9		9	37	18		27
\$1,750—\$1,999	100.0	30	20		40	10		
\$2,000—\$2,249	100.0		45	22	22	11		
\$2,250—\$2,499	100.0		40		30	30		
\$2,500—\$2,999	100.0			9	36	46		9
\$3,000—\$3,499	100.0		25		50			25
\$3,500—\$3,999	100.0	50			50			
\$4,000 and over	100.0	25		25	50			

SOUTHEAST: 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

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

Income class	All types	Family types			Income class	All types	Family types		
		I	II and III	IV and V			I	II and III	IV and V
<i>Wage earner</i>				<i>Clerical, business, and professional—Continued</i>					
Under \$250	100.0	52	28	20	\$750—\$999	100.0	32	24	44
\$250—\$499	100.0	43	33	24	\$1,000—\$1,249	100.0	43	27	30
\$500—\$749	100.0	42	27	31	\$1,250—\$1,499	100.0	26	26	48
\$750—\$999	100.0	36	25	39	\$1,500—\$1,749	100.0	21	36	43
\$1,000—\$1,249	100.0	32	18	50	\$1,750—\$1,999	100.0		57	43
\$1,250—\$1,499	100.0	12	25	63	\$2,000—\$2,249	100.0	23	18	59
<i>Clerical, business, and professional</i>				\$2,250—\$2,499	100.0	20	30	50	
Under \$250	100.0	76	24		\$2,500—\$2,999	100.0	40		60
\$250—\$499	100.0	56	25	19	\$3,000—\$3,499	100.0			100
\$500—\$749	100.0	37	23	40	\$3,500 and over	100.0			100

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TABLE 7.—Distribution of eligible families of specified types according to occupational group, by income

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

Income class	All occupations	Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried business	Salaried professional
<i>Family type I</i>						
\$500-\$749	100.0	100				
\$750-\$999	100.0	64	36			
\$1,000-\$1,249	100.0	60	40			
\$1,250-\$1,499	100.0	46	34	12	4	4
\$1,500-\$1,749	100.0	42	34	13	6	5
\$1,750-\$1,999	100.0	29	47	10	9	5
\$2,000-\$2,249	100.0	31	46	6	10	7
\$2,250-\$2,499	100.0	24	48	10	11	7
\$2,500-\$2,999	100.0	20	39	11	23	7
\$3,000-\$3,499	100.0			29	50	21
\$3,500-\$3,999	100.0			27	54	19
\$4,000-\$4,999	100.0			23	67	10
\$5,000-\$7,499	100.0			42	49	9
\$7,500 and over	100.0			21	67	12
<i>Family types II and III</i>						
\$500-\$749	100.0	100				
\$750-\$999	100.0	74	26			
\$1,000-\$1,249	100.0	61	39			
\$1,250-\$1,499	100.0	54	30	6	6	4
\$1,500-\$1,749	100.0	42	40	8	5	5
\$1,750-\$1,999	100.0	34	41	8	11	6
\$2,000-\$2,249	100.0	34	47	6	7	6
\$2,250-\$2,499	100.0	16	47	11	18	8
\$2,500-\$2,999	100.0	10	46	12	21	11
\$3,000-\$3,499	100.0			24	58	18
\$3,500-\$3,999	100.0			25	57	18
\$4,000-\$4,999	100.0			22	60	18
\$5,000-\$7,499	100.0			42	46	12
\$7,500 and over	100.0			61	28	11
<i>Family types IV and V</i>						
\$500-\$749	100.0	100				
\$750-\$999	100.0	71	29			
\$1,000-\$1,249	100.0	62	38			
\$1,250-\$1,499	100.0	55	28	9	6	2
\$1,500-\$1,749	100.0	55	29	8	4	4
\$1,750-\$1,999	100.0	41	37	12	5	5
\$2,000-\$2,249	100.0	37	41	12	7	3
\$2,250-\$2,499	100.0	35	36	12	11	6
\$2,500-\$2,999	100.0	31	38	11	14	6
\$3,000-\$3,499	100.0			31	48	21
\$3,500-\$3,999	100.0			23	56	21
\$4,000-\$4,999	100.0			23	62	15
\$5,000-\$7,499	100.0			32	58	10
\$7,500 and over	100.0			46	40	14

SOUTHEAST: 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 7.—Distribution of eligible families of specified types according to occupational group, by income—Continued

Income class	All occupations	Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried business and professional
<i>Family type I</i>					
\$250-\$499	100.0	100			
\$500-\$749	100.0	89	11		
\$750-\$999	100.0	78	22		
\$1,000-\$1,249	100.0	51	28	11	10
\$1,250-\$1,499	100.0	44	35	11	10
\$1,500-\$1,749	100.0	32	41	10	17
\$1,750-\$1,999	100.0	32	44	12	12
\$2,000-\$2,249	100.0	23	42	15	20
\$2,250-\$2,499	100.0	21	37	14	28
\$2,500-\$2,999	100.0			27	73
\$3,000-\$3,499	100.0			20	80
\$3,500-\$3,999	100.0			37	63
\$4,000-\$4,999	100.0			38	62
\$5,000 and over	100.0			51	49
<i>Family types II and III</i>					
\$250-\$499	100.0	100			
\$500-\$749	100.0	91	9		
\$750-\$999	100.0	76	24		
\$1,000-\$1,249	100.0	56	30	7	7
\$1,250-\$1,499	100.0	45	37	10	8
\$1,500-\$1,749	100.0	40	39	5	16
\$1,750-\$1,999	100.0	29	38	8	25
\$2,000-\$2,249	100.0	20	38	8	34
\$2,250-\$2,499	100.0	17	33	14	36
\$2,500-\$2,999	100.0			21	79
\$3,000-\$3,499	100.0			22	78
\$3,500-\$3,999	100.0			32	68
\$4,000-\$4,999	100.0			24	76
\$5,000 and over	100.0			44	56
<i>Family types IV and V</i>					
\$250-\$499	100.0	100			
\$500-\$749	100.0	85	15		
\$750-\$999	100.0	73	27		
\$1,000-\$1,249	100.0	54	26	12	8
\$1,250-\$1,499	100.0	50	33	9	8
\$1,500-\$1,749	100.0	45	33	10	12
\$1,750-\$1,999	100.0	38	36	11	15
\$2,000-\$2,249	100.0	33	39	11	17
\$2,250-\$2,499	100.0	35	34	10	21
\$2,500-\$2,999	100.0			37	63
\$3,000-\$3,499	100.0			25	75
\$3,500-\$3,999	100.0			29	71
\$4,000-\$4,999	100.0			26	74
\$5,000 and over	100.0			49	51

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TABLE 7.—Distribution of eligible families of specified types according to occupational group, by income—Continued

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

Income class	All occupations	Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried business and professional
<i>Family type I</i>					
Under \$250	100.0	100			
\$250-\$499	100.0	88	1	10	1
\$500-\$749	100.0	89	3	7	1
\$750-\$999	100.0	88	3	6	3
\$1,000-\$1,249	100.0	81	5	7	7
\$1,250-\$1,499	100.0	71	9	8	12
\$1,500-\$1,749	100.0		50	25	25
\$1,750-\$1,999	100.0		22	57	21
\$2,000-\$2,249	100.0		75	25	
\$2,250-\$2,499	100.0		50	50	
\$2,500-\$2,999	100.0		100		
\$3,000-\$3,499	100.0		75	25	
\$3,500-\$3,999	100.0		50		50
\$4,000 and over	100.0			50	50
<i>Family type II</i>					
Under \$250	100.0	100			
\$250-\$499	100.0	86	3	8	3
\$500-\$749	100.0	93	2	2	3
\$750-\$999	100.0	87	4	7	2
\$1,000-\$1,249	100.0	82	7	11	
\$1,250-\$1,499	100.0	91			9
\$1,500-\$1,749	100.0		50	50	
\$1,750-\$1,999	100.0		33		67
\$2,000-\$2,249	100.0		14	29	57
\$2,250-\$2,499	100.0		50		50
\$2,500-\$2,999	100.0		50	50	
\$3,000-\$3,499	100.0			67	33
\$3,500-\$3,999					
\$4,000 and over					
<i>Family type III</i>					
Under \$250	100.0	100			
\$250-\$499	100.0	92		8	
\$500-\$749	100.0	90	5	5	
\$750-\$999	100.0	84	3	13	
\$1,000-\$1,249	100.0	60	25	15	
\$1,250-\$1,499	100.0	80			20
\$1,500-\$1,749	100.0				100
\$1,750-\$1,999	100.0		100		
\$2,000-\$2,249	100.0		60		40
\$2,250-\$2,499					
\$2,500-\$2,999	100.0				100
\$3,000-\$3,499					
\$3,500-\$3,999					
\$4,000 and over	100.0				100
<i>Family type IV</i>					
Under \$250	100.0	100			
\$250-\$499	100.0	90		8	2
\$500-\$749	100.0	90	2	7	1
\$750-\$999	100.0	90	4	4	2
\$1,000-\$1,249	100.0	89	4	5	2
\$1,250-\$1,499	100.0	85	6	6	3
\$1,500-\$1,749	100.0		40	33	27
\$1,750-\$1,999	100.0		43		57
\$2,000-\$2,249	100.0			50	50
\$2,250-\$2,499	100.0		57		43
\$2,500-\$2,999	100.0		43		57
\$3,000-\$3,499	100.0		40	20	40
\$3,500-\$3,999	100.0		34	33	33
\$4,000 and over	100.0				100

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TABLE 7.—Distribution of eligible families of specified types according to occupational group, by income—Continued

Income class	All occupations	Wage earner	Clerical	Independent business and professional	Salaried business and professional
<i>Family type V</i>					
Under \$250	100.0	100			
\$250-\$499	100.0	94		6	
\$500-\$749	100.0	86	4	6	4
\$750-\$999	100.0	90	1	9	
\$1,000-\$1,249	100.0	92	4		4
\$1,250-\$1,499	100.0	80	5	15	
\$1,500-\$1,749	100.0		17	50	33
\$1,750-\$1,999	100.0		33	50	17
\$2,000-\$2,249	100.0		80		20
\$2,250-\$2,499	100.0		25		75
\$2,500-\$2,999	100.0				100
\$3,000-\$3,499					
\$3,500-\$3,999					
\$4,000 and over	100.0			100	
<i>Family type VI</i>					
Under \$250	100.0	100			
\$250-\$499	100.0	85	4	7	4
\$500-\$749	100.0	94	3	2	1
\$750-\$999	100.0	95	3	2	
\$1,000-\$1,249	100.0	83	17		
\$1,250-\$1,499	100.0	64	18	9	9
\$1,500-\$1,749					
\$1,750-\$1,999					
\$2,000-\$2,249	100.0		100		
\$2,250-\$2,499	100.0		100		
\$2,500-\$2,999					
\$3,000-\$3,499					
\$3,500-\$3,999					
\$4,000 and over					
<i>Family type VII</i>					
Under \$250	100.0	100			
\$250-\$499	100.0	100			
\$500-\$749	100.0	97		3	
\$750-\$999	100.0	90		8	2
\$1,000-\$1,249	100.0	87	7	6	
\$1,250-\$1,499	100.0	88			12
\$1,500-\$1,749	100.0				100
\$1,750-\$1,999	100.0		100		
\$2,000-\$2,249	100.0		100		
\$2,250-\$2,499	100.0		100		
\$2,500-\$2,999	100.0				100
\$3,000-\$3,499	100.0				100
\$3,500-\$3,999					
\$4,000 and over	100.0		100		

SOUTHEAST: 2 MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES

TABLE 7.—Distribution of eligible families of specified types according to occupational group, by income—Continued

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

Income class	All occupations	Wage earner	Clerical, business, and professional	Income class	All occupations	Wage earner	Clerical, business, and professional
<i>Family type I</i>				<i>Family types II and III—Continued</i>			
Under \$250	100.0	91	9	\$1,750—\$1,999	100.0	-----	100
\$250—\$499	100.0	91	9	\$2,000—\$2,249	100.0	-----	100
\$500—\$749	100.0	94	6	\$2,250—\$2,499	100.0	-----	100
\$750—\$999	100.0	91	9	\$2,500—\$2,999	-----	-----	-----
\$1,000—\$1,249	100.0	75	25	\$3,000—\$3,499	-----	-----	-----
\$1,250—\$1,499	100.0	58	42	\$3,500 and over	-----	-----	-----
\$1,500—\$1,749	100.0	-----	100	<i>Family types IV and V</i>			
\$1,750—\$1,999	-----	-----	100	Under \$250	100.0	100	-----
\$2,000—\$2,249	100.0	-----	100	\$250—\$499	100.0	95	5
\$2,250—\$2,499	100.0	-----	100	\$500—\$749	100.0	91	9
\$2,500—\$2,999	-----	-----	-----	\$750—\$999	100.0	89	11
\$3,000—\$3,499	100.0	-----	100	\$1,000—\$1,249	100.0	87	13
\$3,500 and over	-----	-----	-----	\$1,250—\$1,499	100.0	80	20
<i>Family types II and III</i>				\$1,500—\$1,749	100.0	-----	100
Under \$250	100.0	95	5	\$1,750—\$1,999	100.0	-----	100
\$250—\$499	100.0	95	5	\$2,000—\$2,249	100.0	-----	100
\$500—\$749	100.0	94	6	\$2,250—\$2,499	100.0	-----	100
\$750—\$999	100.0	91	9	\$2,500—\$2,999	-----	-----	-----
\$1,000—\$1,249	100.0	73	27	\$3,000—\$3,499	100.0	-----	100
\$1,250—\$1,499	100.0	74	26	\$3,500 and over	100.0	-----	100
\$1,500—\$1,749	100.0	-----	100				

