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Family Income and Expenditure
in Four Urban Communities of the
Pacific Northwest, 1935-36

VOLUME I

Family Income

+

Prepared by

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PREFACE

The present bulletin, dealing with four communities in the Pacific Northwest, is the second of a series of reports on annual incomes and expenditures of urban families in the United States. The first report, "Family Income in Chicago, 1935-36," was released in March 1939 (Bull. 642, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C.).

These studies are based on data secured from a survey conducted in 1936 by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in 32 cities, varying in size and representing different sections of the country. The Urban Series of the Study of Consumer Purchases is paralleled by a survey of small-city, village, and farm families conducted by the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Both surveys, which together constitute the Study of Consumer Purchases, were administered under a grant of funds from the Works Progress Administration. The National Resources Committee and the Central Statistical Board both cooperated in the Nation-wide study. The plans for the project were developed and the administration was coordinated by a technical committee composed of representatives of the following agencies: National Resources Committee, Hildegard Kneeland, chairman; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Faith M. Williams; Bureau of Home Economics, Day Monroe; Works Progress Administration, Milton Forster; and Central Statistical Board, Samuel J. Dennis. The general purpose of the investigation was to throw light on the patterns of consumption prevailing among families of different income levels, occupations, and family types. The information will be presented in a number of special studies dealing with the economic distribution of families in the different communities, and with the consumption of commodities and services.

This report on the Pacific Northwest cities deals with the distribution of the families according to income, occupation, and family composition, as an aid in ascertaining their economic structure and their buying capacity. It serves as a necessary background for the succeeding volume, which indicates how the families apportion their expenditures among the various goods and services. The need for such information bearing on buying capacity, expenditure patterns, and consumer preferences has been partially met in recent years by specialized studies intended to satisfy specific requirements of business units or public agencies which have sponsored them. A number of surveys of income and expenditures have also been undertaken by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, with particular refer-

ence to wage earners and low-salaried clerical families. But such isolated studies, each made with a different purpose in mind, have not presented any comprehensive outline of American consumption, with all of its important implications for the more rational operation of the economic system.

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

The Bureau of Labor Statistics wishes to acknowledge the assistance received from interested individuals and civic bodies, both within and outside the Government, in addition to the agencies mentioned above. Particular acknowledgment is due to two groups whose collaboration must be recognized as having made 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 Walter Durham and Brown Dyer, associate regional supervisors in the Pacific Northwest cities, Verna Mae Feuerhelm, who served as check editor, and the following persons who served as supervisors in the various cities: A. C. Hopkins, Portland; Willard McClure, Aberdeen-Hoquiam; P. M. Hutton, Bellingham; Ward S. Bowman, Everett.

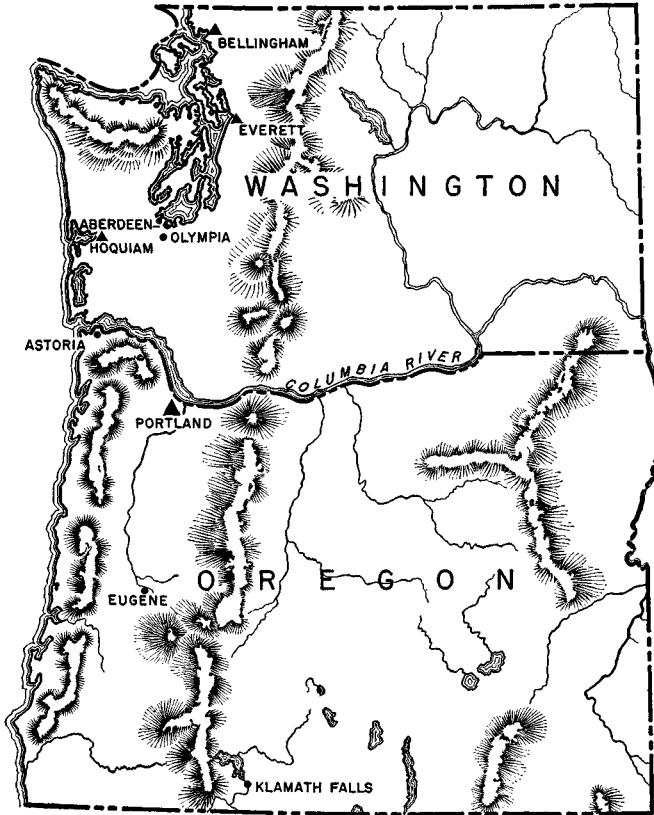
Acknowledgment is also made to Frances W. Valentine, Jessie R. Wood, Jr., and William Loudon, who were in charge of computation and tables; Joseph A. Smith in charge of machine tabulation; Dorothy McCamman, who served as chief check editor; Marie Bloch, Ethel Cauman, and Lenore Epstein, who were in charge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

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

ISADOR LUBIN,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

MARCH 1939.

CITIES IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST COVERED BY THE STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES



SURVEYED BY
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
▲ LARGE CITIES
■ MIDDLE SIZED CITIES
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS
● SMALL CITIES

U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

*Bulletin No. 649 (Vol. I) of the
United States Bureau of Labor Statistics*

**Family Income in Four Urban Communities of the
Pacific Northwest, 1935-36**

Chapter I

Introduction

The communities of Portland, Aberdeen-Hoquiam, Bellingham, and Everett, which form the subject of the present volume, constitute the Pacific Northwest group of urban units surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Nation-wide Study of Consumer Purchases, which included both urban and rural families, covered 2 metropolitan communities; 6 large cities averaging 300,000 inhabitants (of which Portland is one); 14 middle-sized cities of 30,000 to 75,000 population (of which Aberdeen-Hoquiam, Bellingham, and Everett are examples); 29 smaller cities of from 8,000 to 20,000 persons; 140 villages; and 77 farm counties.¹

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

In the case of Portland, income information was obtained from a random sample equivalent to 40 percent of the population. In the

¹ A list of all communities covered by both the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Home Economics in the Study of Consumer Purchases and a description of the techniques employed in the conduct of the investigation will be found in appendix A and appendix C.

three middle-sized communities the survey included all the resident families.²

Character of cities surveyed in the Pacific Northwest.—The Pacific Northwest communities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics are all located on good harbors, with lumber products forming the chief manufactures as well as the typical cargo by land and water. So far as income-producing opportunities are concerned, Portland has the advantage of being sufficiently large to possess a basic local market for the staple finished consumer goods and urban services that are relatively independent of cyclical and seasonal changes. The three smaller communities are limited to a less diversified range of income-producing activities. This is true not only because of their size, but also because of their nearness to Seattle and Portland, which overshadow them as manufacturing and distribution centers. The condition of the lumbering industry is a key to the economic well-being of the three middle-sized cities.

Portland, Oreg., containing some 87,000 families, is primarily a commercial center, although the manufacturing of lumber products, foods, and woolen goods also engages a large portion of the population. It is a converging point of rail and water freight, is favorably located with regard to the extensive agricultural area farther east and south, and is, in addition, the financial center and only large city in the State of Oregon. The livelihood of the people of Portland, like that of the rest of the Pacific Northwest population, is dependent, either directly or indirectly, upon the basic industries of the region—forestry and agriculture. Persons engaged in other types of endeavor are for the most part supplying the needs of consumers who live in the Pacific Northwest.

² The addresses of families selected for interview were drawn from the address list of the 1935 city directories of the four Pacific Northwest cities. (See appendix A, "Sampling procedure in four cities of the Pacific Northwest.") All white families interviewed which contained a husband and wife, both of whom were born in the United States, who had been married at least 1 year, and who maintained housekeeping quarters, were asked to give the information on income and related items listed on the family schedule. (See appendix A for eligibility requirements.) In addition, a small random sample of all of the remaining families, i. e., foreign born, those not containing husband and wife (including 1-person households), and other color groups, was also asked to give the income information. (See appendix A for discussion of the Comprehensive Sample, p. 269.) In order to compute the estimates of income for the community as a whole, it was necessary to weight the income data of this small sample to take account of the different sampling ratio from that used for native white families containing both husband and wife. In the present report, therefore, the distributions for all nativities combined represent estimated figures, but, as is indicated in the sampling discussion in the appendix, there is reason to feel that these estimates are fairly close to the true distribution.

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

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

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

More than three-fourths of the families of Portland are native white. The census reports indicate that the foreign born white population is of northern European origin. It represents a well established part of the community with modes of living almost indistinguishable from those of the native white. Other racial groups, including Negroes and Orientals together, comprise slightly more than 1 percent of all families.

The two cities of *Aberdeen and Hoquiam, Wash.*, lie side by side on Grays Harbor, an arm of the Pacific Ocean, about 16 miles from the ocean itself, and approximately 75 miles southwest of Seattle. They are situated at the base of the Olympic Peninsula which contains the greatest remaining stand of virgin timber in the United States. The business districts of these two communities are about 3 miles apart; but their borders merge without a break, and the two cities function as a unit. The inhabitants of Aberdeen use the facilities and services of Hoquiam as freely as those of their own city, and vice versa. The two cities actually represent a unified metropolitan area with about 34,000 inhabitants, and have been so treated in this survey. The community is dependent largely upon the lumber and allied industries, with agriculture and fisheries as secondary lines. The economic activities of the community may be judged from the plants and operations located there: Plywood concerns; pulp and paper mills; veneer plants; berry and lettuce crate, door, and furniture factories; miscellaneous small woodworking concerns; lumber yards; sawmills; shingle mills; bucket and keg factories; fruit, vegetable, and fish canneries; oyster beds; and cranberry bogs.

These cities do not serve as commercial centers for an extensive area, since the only populated area in the vicinity is the narrow valley along the Chehalis River, which furnishes cranberries, peas, and some dairy products for local consumption. The Aberdeen-Hoquiam area is somewhat more isolated than are Everett and Bellingham, since it lacks a main railroad line. The passenger traffic to Seattle and Portland is mainly by bus. While most of the heavy products are transported by boat or rail, trucks carry a large portion of the other commodities.

More than one-third of the 9,300 families in the combined cities are foreign born, predominantly of Finnish, Norwegian, Swedish, and Canadian (non-French) origin. Negro and Oriental families make up less than 1 percent of the total population.

Bellingham, Wash., is a city of some 8,500 families, located on Puget Sound. It is far enough removed from both Seattle and Vancouver to operate as a fairly complete economic center surrounded by an agricultural and lumbering hinterland. Although lumber and related industries engage a large part of the workers, agricultural and mining products also provide work for a significant element of the population in this city, as may be seen from the following business

enterprises: Lumber yards, shingle mills, marine outfitters, ship yards, salmon canneries, paper and pulp mills, sugar refinery, vegetable and fruit canneries, huge poultry concerns, powdered milk plants, mattress factory, cement mills, cement block and cement pipe factories, ornamental bronze and iron works, coal bunkers, and ice-machinery works.

The farming, dairying, and coal mining of the surrounding area all affect the industrial activity of Bellingham. In this city there are 19 concerns warehousing food, groceries, and beverages as contrasted with 3 in Everett and 4 in Aberdeen-Hoquiam. In addition, 10 wholesale houses deal in farm supplies and products. This middle-sized northern city is also the center of a vast recreational area comprising the attractions of Victoria and Vancouver on the north and west, and the Mount Baker-Mount Shuskin mountain resorts to the east. Aside from its industrial activities, Bellingham is also a cultural center in that the State Normal College is located there.

About three-tenths of the Bellingham families are foreign born. British-Canadians and Scandinavians are significantly represented, while Orientals and Negroes constitute less than 1 percent of all families in this community.

Everett, Wash., like Bellingham, is a city of approximately 8,500 families, located 25 miles north of Seattle on Puget Sound. It has developed as a lumber-mill town, but the pulp and paper industry is now assuming primary significance. Because of the close proximity to Seattle, the dominant distribution center of the Pacific Northwest, Everett's commercial activity is restricted. Devoted largely to the manufacture of lumber products, it supplies only minor miscellaneous services to smaller nearby towns. Two large lumber mills are located there, as well as several large pulp mills. The business enterprises of this city may be listed as follows: Lumber yards, paper and pulp mills, stove and iron works, furniture factories, salmon and oyster packing houses, poultry plants, milk, fruit, and vegetable canneries, brick and concrete product manufacturing concerns, railway junction, and freight yards.

In Everett, also a seaport and manufacturing center, we find a gateway to the East. West-bound traffic on one of the four northerly east-west transcontinental railroad lines reaches Everett first and turns southward for about 30 miles before arriving in Seattle. All north-south railroad traffic in the western part of the State passes through Everett. Much north- and east-bound traffic also passes through Everett.

The population of Everett is predominantly native white, the Negro and Oriental group comprising a negligible proportion of the family population. As in Bellingham, approximately three-tenths of the white families are foreign born, chiefly Canadian (not

French Canadian) or Scandinavian; but as later analysis will show, these foreign born do not differ materially from the native born in their income pattern.

It will be apparent from the map facing page 1 that these four Pacific Coast communities cannot be taken to represent cities in the Pacific Northwest States as a whole. The Cascade Mountains, located an average distance of approximately 50 miles east of Puget Sound, set off the "Inland Empire" to the east, which is more truly a part of the Western Plains and Mountain area. The characteristics of urban communities in this inland empire may perhaps better be gaged from a study of the West Central and Mountain communities, which are included in a later bulletin.³

³ Cities of the Mountain area included in the Study of Consumer Purchases, Urban Series, were: Butte, Mont., Billings, Mont., Denver, Colo., and Pueblo, Colo.

Chapter II

Family Income

The amount of family income as an index of purchasing power must be interpreted in the light of the local environment—the mode of living as affected by factors like the current level of prices, the regularity of the sources of income, and the composition of the families. Nevertheless, though allowance should be made for these underlying social factors, total family incomes ultimately set the boundaries within which the consumption pattern of the community emerges. The present chapter deals principally with the broad family income patterns of the total population and of the various nativity groups in the four cities of the Pacific Northwest which were surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics; succeeding chapters will be devoted to a more detailed analysis of family income among the different social groupings.

The analysis of income in terms of its distribution among families is very different from an analysis of the total national income, and the concept of income as used in the Study of Consumer Purchases is correspondingly different. The study was interested in that part of the national income which flows through family exchequers during the course of a year, and thus becomes available for the purchase of consumer goods and services and for family savings and investments. Its data refer to the years 1935–36, when many family incomes, whether drawn from wages, salaries, profits, or investments, were still abnormally low, despite the improvement over the 3 years immediately preceding, and when many families, unable to remain self-supporting, received assistance in the form of relief.¹

¹ Families were asked to furnish information for a 12-month period, either the calendar year 1935 or the 12 months ending on the last day of the month immediately preceding the date of interview. For exact information as to the report year selected by the families interviewed, see Tabular Summary, sec. B, table 19.

During this period the index of retail food costs in Portland (base 1923–25), which had declined from a high in 1929 of 105.0 to 67.7 in 1932, was gradually recovering, the index for 1935 being 77.2 and for 1936, 85.5. The average for the year of the survey amounted to 79.1 (Monthly Labor Review, September 1936, p. 758).

The index of living costs (base 1923–25) was also on its way up after a considerable decline in the early thirties. For Portland it stood at 78.8 in July 1935, and at 82.0 in July 1936, and averaged 80.0 for the year covered by the income schedule (Monthly Labor Review, December 1935, p. 1724; October 1936, p. 1070).

Employment and pay rolls showed an upward trend during this period, particularly in Portland; unpublished data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Employment Statistics, indicate for Portland a rise of 7.6 points in the index of employment and 15.9 points in the index of pay rolls between July 1935 and July 1936. In the smaller communities surveyed the pick-up developed in the course of the schedule year; but, even so, more than a fifth of the families surveyed in each community resorted to relief at some time during the schedule year.

Families were classified as having been on relief if they were granted direct relief at any time during the year by a public or private agency, or if any member of the family was employed during the year on a work-relief project (not including C. C. C., or payments from F. E. R. A. or N. Y. A. to a member of the family to enable him to complete his education). Earnings from work-relief projects were included with other income of the family; no attempt was made to ascertain the amount of direct relief, in cash or goods, received by the family during the year.

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

Average family incomes of the four Pacific Northwest communities in 1935-36 did not differ appreciably from the average of other northern cities of comparable size covered in this investigation.² This is true despite the fact that the percentage of those receiving relief at some time during the schedule year in the four cities was somewhat above the average for the 32 cities studied, and that the industrial and agricultural pursuits upon which the urban communities of this region depend were of a seasonal nature. On the other hand, as will be seen later, the Pacific Northwest communities are notable for the similarity between the income patterns of the native white and the foreign born groups. Moreover, the spread in average income between the most highly paid and lowest paid occupations is found to be less marked in this area than in the cities covered in the eastern part of the country.

When all the families studied in these four Pacific Northwest cities are ranked according to income, the midpoint in the income distribution falls between \$1,000 and \$1,300.³ In Portland, the families

² See "Consumption habits of the American people," Monthly Labor Review, March 1938, pp. 608-621.

³ Family income, as the term is used in this study, includes the sums received by the family from the following sources:

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

2. *Money income other than earnings*, including dividends and interest received in cash from stocks and bonds; net rent (after the deduction of maintenance expenses) from real estate other than the home; profits actually received by the family from businesses owned but not operated by members of the family; receipts from pensions and annuities; money gifts for current use received from persons other than members of the economic family, along with miscellaneous items such as alimony and gambling gains and such amounts received from inheritances or the soldiers' bonus as were used for current expenditures. (See p. 283.)

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

were equally divided between those receiving more and those receiving less than \$1,273. The median in Aberdeen-Hoquiam was only slightly less than that of Portland (\$1,240), while in Everett and Bellingham the midpoint of the income distribution amounted to \$1,076 and \$1,021, respectively. Converted to a weekly basis, these figures mean that half the families in the scheduled cities reported less than \$25 a week for current expenditures during the year of the survey.

A cumulative distribution of the number of families receiving less than specified amounts of income in each city appears in table 1.

The income patterns in Portland and Aberdeen-Hoquiam are very similar, while the Bellingham distribution resembles that of Everett. In the former two cities, more than one-third of the families received less than \$1,000; the income groups under \$2,000 were represented by more than three-fourths of the families; while all but 7 percent of the families reported less than \$3,000. The general level of income was even lower in the other two cities. In Bellingham and Everett almost half the families obtained less than \$1,000 of current family income for the year; more than 84 percent had under \$2,000; and 95 percent reported receipts of less than \$3,000.

TABLE 1.—*Cumulative percentage distribution of families by income*

[All families, relief and nonrelief¹]

Income class	Portland	Aberdeen-Hoquiam	Bellingham	Everett
Under \$500.....	15.4	15.1	25.2	21.8
Under \$1,000.....	37.1	36.1	48.9	45.9
Under \$1,500.....	58.4	61.1	71.5	69.3
Under \$2,000.....	76.0	78.2	85.0	84.3
Under \$3,000.....	92.6	94.0	95.8	95.0
Under \$5,000.....	98.5	98.8	99.5	99.3

¹ Negroes and Orientals, which comprise less than 2 percent of all families, are not included in any estimates of total number of families.

A rough estimate of the total buying power of families in the four cities may be obtained by multiplying the income reported at each income level by the estimated frequency of the income class in the population of the city as a whole. Using this procedure, we find that approximately \$131,000,000 represents the aggregate income received by families in the city of Portland.⁴ The aggregate family incomes of the three Washington cities relative to their populations are in line with that of Portland. Bellingham and Everett, with less than one-tenth of the family population of Portland, received a total family income amounting to about 8 percent of that of the larger city. Aberdeen-Hoquiam, with slightly over one-tenth of Portland's family population, obtained an aggregate income of about 10

⁴ This is slightly less than $\frac{1}{10}$ the aggregate income shown for Chicago, Ill., while the estimated number of families in Portland is almost 11 percent of the number estimated for Chicago. (See Bull. 642: Family Income and Expenditure in Chicago, 1935-36, vol. I.)

percent of the size of that secured by families in the larger city. The estimated total family income of the four cities and the proportion of families in each income class are shown in table 2. Figure 1 presents graphically this distribution of families by income class.

TABLE 2.—Aggregate income and percentage distribution of families, by income

[All families, relief, and nonrelief]

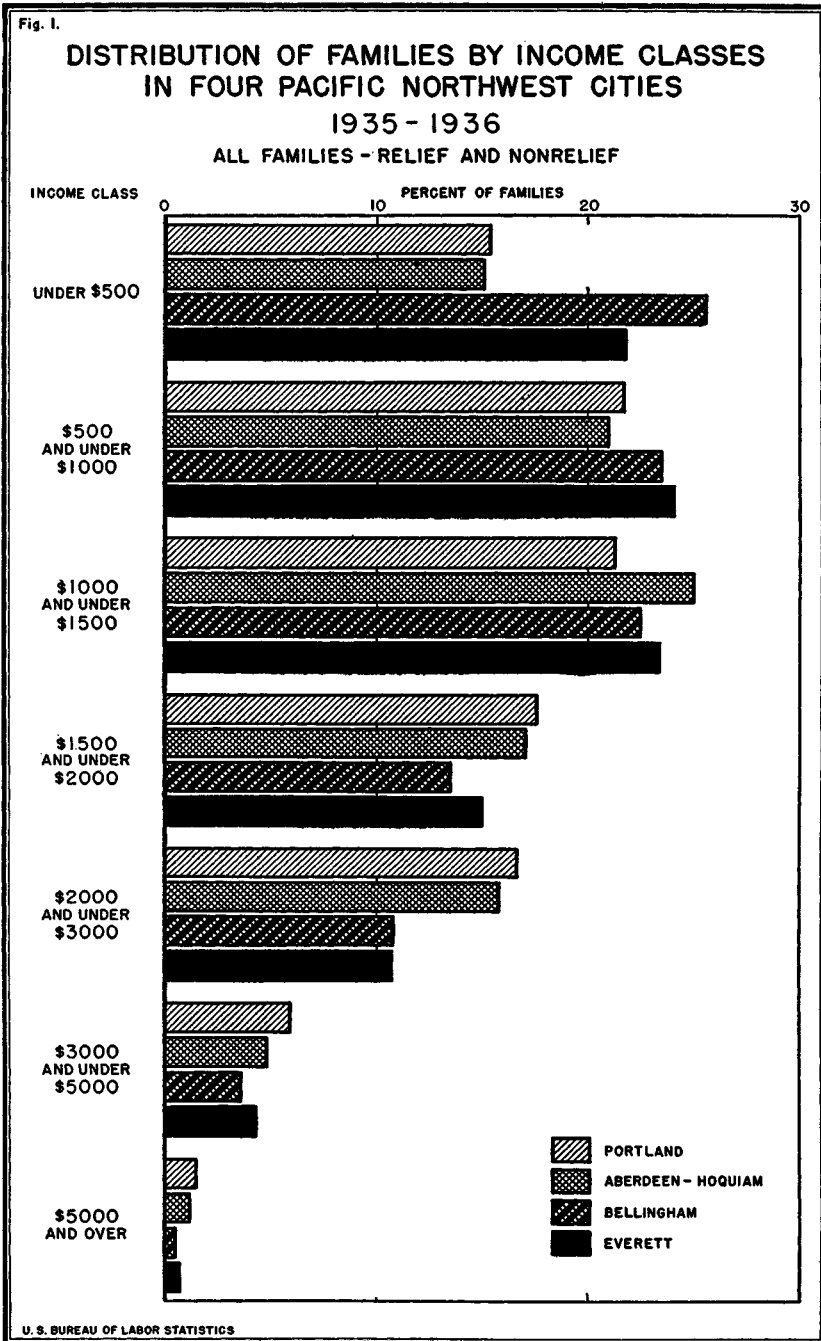
Income class	Portland	Aberdeen-Hoquiam	Bellingham	Everett
Estimated aggregate family income.....	\$131, 133, 000	\$13, 294, 000	\$10, 147, 000	\$10, 529, 000
All families.....	Percent 100. 0	Percent 100. 0	Percent 100. 0	Percent 100. 0
Under \$500.....	15. 4	15. 1	25. 2	21. 8
\$500-\$999.....	21. 7	21. 0	23. 7	24. 1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	21. 3	25. 0	22. 6	23. 4
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	17. 6	17. 1	13. 5	15. 0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	16. 6	15. 8	10. 8	10. 7
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	5. 9	4. 8	3. 7	4. 3
\$5,000 and over.....	1. 5	1. 2	. 5	. 7

This distribution, coupled with that shown in the footnote below, suggests the extent to which family purchasing power is concentrated among the upper income groups.⁵ In Portland the lowest third of the family population had 13 percent of the family buying power, while almost half of the family income was in the hands of the top fourth of the population. The distribution in Aberdeen-Hoquiam is very similar to that of Portland—the upper fifth of the population (\$2,000 and above) drew 44 percent of the income available to families, while the lowest third of the families (under \$1,000) received 14 percent of the income. In the other two cities, the families with incomes under \$1,000 constituted nearly one-half of the total but had less than 20 percent of the aggregate income, while the income classes of \$2,000 and above, representing the top sixth of the population, received substantially more than one-third of the total income.

⁵ A rough estimate of the distribution of the aggregate family income in each community at different income levels, appears as follows:

Income class	Portland	Aberdeen-Hoquiam	Bellingham	Everett
Percentage.....	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Under \$1,000.....	13	14	20	19
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	38	42	43	44
\$2,000 and over.....	49	44	37	37

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



These distributions of "family disbursement income" must be understood to represent not all the income allocable to families in these communities, but only that part of their income reported as available for family spending. As noted in footnote 5, that portion of the total income reported by the families in the top income brackets is particularly subject in any field survey to an underestimation.

The above income distribution does not include an estimate of the amount received from direct relief in cash or kind. It does, however, include wages received from work relief. The proportion of families obtaining public assistance (either in the form of direct relief or of work relief) at any time during the year varied considerably from city to city. Everett, for example, gave aid at some time during the year to more than one in every four families, while Portland, with the lowest percentage of relief, had less than one in six families on the relief rolls. The proportions having received relief at some time during the year were as follows:⁶

	<i>Percent</i>
Portland.....	15. 5
Aberdeen-Hoquiam.....	22. 6
Bellingham.....	23. 4
Everett.....	27. 6

The majority of these families receiving some relief secured less than \$500 for the year, even when allowance is made for their nonrelief income. Our estimates show that one in four of Bellingham's families, more than one in five in Everett, and one in seven of the families in Aberdeen-Hoquiam and Portland had incomes of less than \$500 for the year, and the bulk of these families were in the relief group.⁷ Even up to \$1,000, between one-third and one-half of the families in the four cities received public aid. Data secured during the expenditure schedule interview indicate that most of the families with incomes under \$500, not receiving relief, either drew upon savings or other accumulated resources, or incurred debts to cover their living expenses.

The two income groups of \$500 to \$1,000 and \$1,000 to \$1,500 together accounted for about half of the families in the four cities. The families in these two income classes were almost equal in number. The income groups above \$1,500 were less well represented in Bellingham and Everett than in Portland and Aberdeen-Hoquiam. In the income classes of \$2,000 and over, particularly, the latter two cities showed a substantially lower percentage than the former. Roughly, 1 in 25 of Bellingham's families, 1 in 20 of Everett's families, 1 in 17 in Aberdeen-Hoquiam, and 1 in 14 of Portland's families received \$3,000 or more during the year. Although Portland led the four

⁶ The data at hand cannot reveal to what extent the need for relief was actually greater in the small cities with their less diversified industries, and to what extent the differences in the proportion on relief were due to the varying qualifications required for obtaining relief as between one city and another.

⁷ Since direct relief is omitted in the family income reported in this survey, the number of families classified in the lowest income bracket is slightly greater than would be the case if it were included.

cities in the proportion of families in the highest income bracket, the difference is even greater than that shown in the tables, due to the fact that the Portland sample is limited to the city proper and does not include suburbs such as the Oswego Lake district, in which high income groups reside although their places of work are located in Portland.

The preceding income discussion relates to the composite distribution for each community, in which native white and foreign born families as well as all occupational groups and family types are combined.⁸ The extent to which these various groups differ in their income patterns will be discussed in this and succeeding chapters.

Incomes of native and foreign born white families.—Since one of the purposes of this income analysis is to ascertain the relative economic position of the native white families selected for the expenditure study, the analysis of the income distribution of the different nativity groups is essential. According to the 1930 census, families in which the heads were native born comprised from two-thirds to three-fourths of all families in the cities of the Pacific Northwest. Portland contained the largest native white population, or 74.3 percent of all families, while Aberdeen-Hoquiam had the smallest native white population, or 62.8 percent. The percentage of native white families in Everett and Bellingham was 64.7 and 69.6, respectively. Except for 1 or 2 percent of colored families, the remainder were families in which heads (either male or female) were born outside of the United States.

While the native and foreign groups differed to some extent in their income patterns, the contrast between the two groups is less marked than in cities covered in this study in other sections of the United States. In three of the cities—Portland, Bellingham, and Everett—the median family income of foreign families was approximately \$100 less than that of the native families (see medians below).

Median income

Portland		Aberdeen-Hoquiam		Bellingham		Everett	
Native white	Foreign white	Native white	Foreign white	Native white	Foreign white	Native white	Foreign white
\$1,318	\$1,174	\$1,224	\$1,276	\$1,063	\$925	\$1,095	\$1,042

As later analyses will show, the lower income level of the foreign born group is explained largely by the greater prevalence of wage-earner occupations among the foreign as compared with the native group. In Aberdeen-Hoquiam, where the median income of the for-

⁸ Included in this estimate are one-person families, maintaining separate households; families containing both a husband and a wife; and families without a married pair.

ern families (mainly Finnish and Scandinavian) was approximately \$50 higher than that of the native, the relatively large number of earners per family among the foreign group brought up the income of such families to a level higher than that of the native families. In terms of per capita income, however, the native white families in Aberdeen-Hoquiam were probably more favorably situated economically than the foreign, since there were fewer persons per family among the native group (see ch. IV, Family Income by Family Composition).

A slightly greater proportion of native white families received some relief during the year than did the foreign families in each of the cities, as may be seen below.

Percentage of families receiving relief at some time during the year

	Portland	Aberdeen-Hoquiam	Bellingham	Everett
Native white.....	16.2	23.5	23.7	28.9
Foreign born white.....	13.4	21.0	22.8	25.1

As later analysis will show, the higher relief ratio among the native than among the foreign white families may be attributed to the greater incidence of incomplete families without adult earners and, therefore, with higher dependency rates, in the native group. The variability between cities is much greater, however, than between the two nativity groups.

Small differences in the proportion of families at given income levels are to be noted when comparing the two nativity groups in the four cities. In Portland, the foreign born had proportionately more families with low incomes and fewer with high incomes as compared with the native. The differences were most pronounced at the income extremes—14.5 percent of the native and 18 percent of the foreign families were found with incomes under \$500, and 8.4 percent of the native group and 4.6 percent of the foreign families occurred in the top bracket of \$3,000 or more. In Bellingham and in Everett, the differences between the incomes of the nativity groups were less pronounced than in Portland, except that in Bellingham almost 30 percent of the foreign families received incomes below \$500, while 23 percent of the native born Bellingham families were included in this low income group.

In Aberdeen-Hoquiam, the most highly industrialized of the cities studied, where the median income of foreign white families was slightly higher than that of native white families, the foreign families appeared to be comparatively well represented in the income brackets above \$2,000. Families with incomes this large comprised approximately one-fourth of the foreign families, while less than one-fifth of the native families received incomes in excess of \$2,000. That the higher family incomes of the foreign born did not represent higher individual

earnings, but were attributable to the presence of large multiple-earner families among the foreign born, will be made apparent in later chapters of the bulletin. Such differences in income as have been pointed out were also correlated with occupational and age differences in the two nativity groups.⁹

TABLE 3.—Percentage distribution by income of families of specified nativity

Income class	Portland		Aberdeen-Hoquiam		Bellingham		Everett	
	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	14.5	18.0	14.6	15.7	23.3	29.7	22.4	20.6
\$500-\$999.....	21.1	23.4	22.2	19.1	23.4	24.2	22.5	27.1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	20.9	22.2	26.0	23.3	22.8	22.1	23.5	23.1
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	18.2	16.1	17.6	16.2	14.5	11.3	15.6	14.1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	16.9	15.7	14.6	18.1	11.5	9.2	11.2	10.1
\$3,000 and over..	8.4	4.6	5.0	7.6	4.5	3.5	4.8	5.0

Since the relation between occupation and income will be discussed in chapter III, it may be sufficient to note that the proportion of families deriving income from wage-earner occupations was lower among the native white families in each of the cities than among the foreign born white. In Portland, the largest of the cities, this difference was most marked. Of its native white families, 43 percent were classified in wage-earner occupations, as compared with 51 percent of the foreign born families.¹⁰ There were, on the other hand, a high proportion of native as compared with foreign white families whose earnings were derived from the somewhat more remunerative professional and salaried business occupations. In each of the Pacific Northwest cities surveyed, from 77 to 88 percent of the foreign born families derived their principal income from wage-earning occupations or independent business, or were without any occupation; while from 63 to 79 percent of the native group concentrated in these three groups.

Complete and incomplete families.—Were it not for certain major differences in family composition of the two nativity groups, the median income of the native white group would exceed that of the foreign born by greater amounts than were actually found in the three cities, and would probably equal that of foreign born in Aberdeen-Hoquiam. Without going into any detailed analysis of family types

⁹ Aside from the differences in occupational distribution of the two nativity groups, significant differences in the ages of the chief earners had their effect upon the income pattern. Since the bulk of the Scandinavian migrants came to the United States several decades ago, the ones now located in these Pacific Coast cities are considerably older than the native born family heads in this region. The British or Canadian groups are more recent migrants, but even they have not come in any great numbers during the past 10 years. Thus the high proportion of foreign born families in wage-earning occupations, where the peak in earnings occurs at relatively low ages, may account for some of the differences in income between nativity groups even within a given occupational classification.

¹⁰ See ch. III, table 7, for occupational distribution of each city by nativity.

at this point, we may differentiate two major family composition groups—those containing both husband and wife (complete families) on the one hand, and one-person families and families without both husband and wife (incomplete families). The latter group received a much lower income than did the former. Among native whites in each of the cities surveyed in the Pacific Northwest, the median income of complete families is almost double that of families without both husband and wife. Whereas the medians of the complete group ranged from \$1,193 to \$1,506, those of the incomplete families fell between \$607 and \$982 in the four cities (see ch. IV, table 17). The lower economic status of the incomplete families is further attested by the fact that from 25 to 43 percent had recourse to public assistance during the year, as compared with 13 to 24 percent of the complete families.

In each of the cities included in this report, the percentage of families which lacked either the husband or the wife was higher among the native than among the foreign born white families, as seen below:

	Na- tive	For- eign
Portland.....	25	20
Aberdeen-Hoquiam.....	24	22
Bellingham.....	28	21
Everett.....	27	20

The relatively greater frequency of incomplete families among the native born is due not so much to the widowed persons, or the persons remaining after the parental household has broken up, but rather to the large number of native white single individuals maintaining separate housekeeping quarters.¹¹

Even when comparisons of cities are confined to a homogeneous group, such as native white families with both husband and wife, the intercity differences are no less striking than when the income pattern of the communities as a whole is considered. Portland led the other cities with a median of \$1,506. As in the case of the total family population, Aberdeen-Hoquiam came second, with a median income of \$1,305, Everett was third with \$1,327, and Bellingham lowest, with \$1,093 for the median family of this native white group containing both husband and wife.

As suggested earlier in this chapter, native white complete families represent a relatively well-situated economic group. Their median incomes were higher than those for all families in the communities studied. The greatest difference occurred in Portland, where the midpoint of the income range of native white complete families exceeded that of all families by \$230—\$1,506 as compared with \$1,273 for the year. The least difference was found in Aberdeen-Hoquiam,

¹¹ Single individuals living as lodgers or not maintaining housekeeping quarters were not included in the study of incomplete families.

where the median income of the native white complete families was only \$65 greater than that of all families.

TABLE 4.—Percentage distribution by income of native white complete families

Income class	Portland		Aberdeen-Hoquiam		Bellingham		Everett	
	Relief and non-relief	Non-relief	Relief and non-relief	Non-relief	Relief and non-relief	Non-relief	Relief and non-relief	Non-relief
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	9.1	3.7	10.0	2.8	16.0	5.3	14.1	3.9
\$500-\$999.....	18.3	14.1	22.2	16.2	22.6	19.6	22.1	16.9
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	22.4	24.6	27.3	30.4	26.3	31.5	25.8	30.4
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	20.9	23.8	18.2	22.2	16.9	20.9	19.0	23.8
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	19.6	22.5	15.7	19.9	12.8	15.9	13.9	18.2
\$3,000 and over.....	9.7	11.3	6.6	8.5	5.4	6.8	5.1	6.8
Median income.....	\$1,506	\$1,654	\$1,305	\$1,512	\$1,193	\$1,387	\$1,237	\$1,477

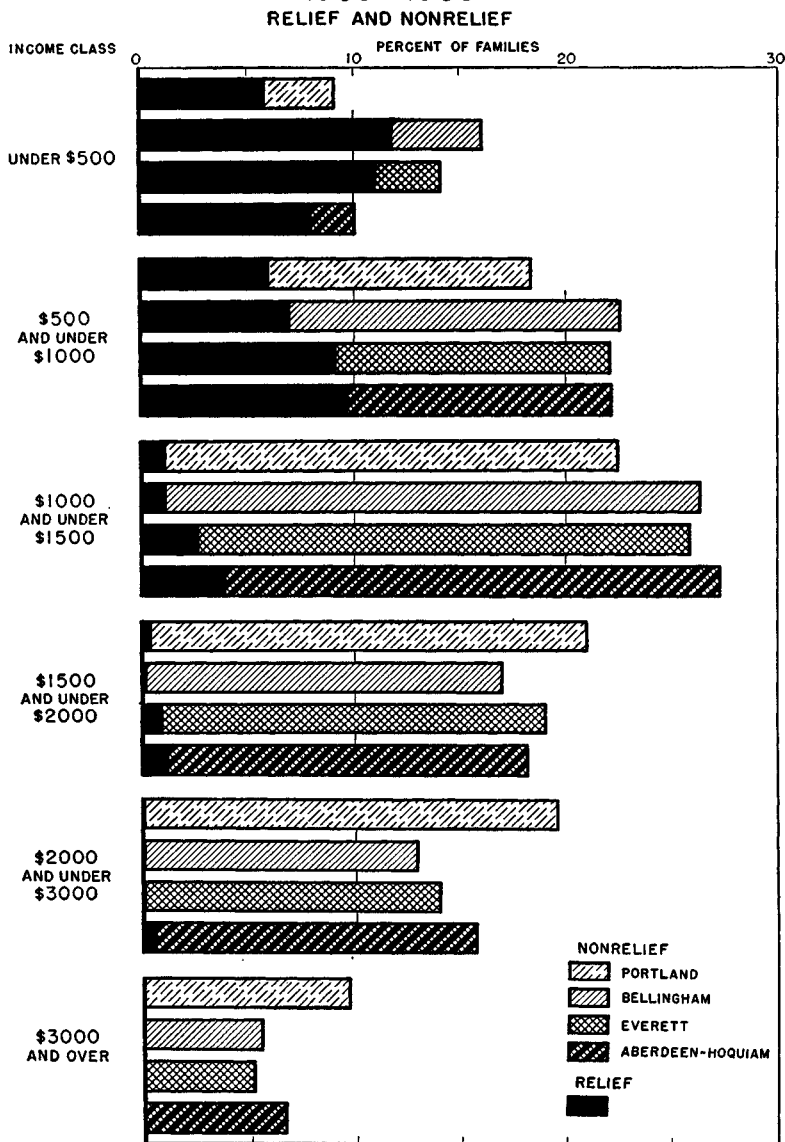
When the comparison is limited to the native white complete families, Portland shows up in a more favorable light than do the smaller cities (see fig. 2). Families with incomes under \$1,000 comprised 27 percent of this group in Portland, as compared with 32, 36, and 39 percent in Aberdeen-Hoquiam, Everett, and Bellingham, respectively. Conversely, at the top of the income scale, families with incomes of \$3,000 or more constituted 1 in 10 of the group in Portland, and 1 in 15 or 20 of those in the other three communities. In every city, the modal group fell in the \$1,000 to \$1,500 income class, which included slightly more than one in every four or five families.

In the above distribution, families receiving relief during the year were allocated to various income intervals in accordance with their nonrelief income and their earnings from work relief.

When the relief group is excluded, the average incomes of these native white complete families obviously become somewhat higher than when the relief families are included. Half the families in Portland which were able to maintain themselves without public assistance during the year 1935-36 had incomes less than \$1,654. This is approximately \$150 more than the median which included the relief families. In the smaller cities, the difference between the medians including and those excluding relief cases were even greater than in Portland—the net effect being an increase of \$200 to \$250 with the restriction of the medians to nonrelief families.

The greatest change occurs, of course, in the reduction of the number of families in the lower income classes, when only self-supporting families are considered. In contrast to the 9 to 16 percent of the combined relief and nonrelief native white complete families with incomes below \$500, only from 3 to 5 percent of the completely

Fig. 2.
**DISTRIBUTION BY INCOME CLASSES OF WHITE FAMILIES
 WITH HUSBAND AND WIFE, BOTH NATIVE BORN
 IN FOUR PACIFIC NORTHWEST CITIES
 1935 - 1936**



self-supporting families belonged in this lowest income bracket. The income classes above \$3,000, on the other hand, comprised from 7 to 11 percent of the nonrelief complete families, in contrast to 5 to 10 percent of the combined relief and nonrelief native white complete families. The general effect, then, of excluding the relief group is to shift the distribution from the lower to the middle income classes rather than from the middle to the top groups.

Summary—Family Income

Portland.—In the four cities studied the highest median income for all families was \$1,273 in Portland. Here incomes of less than \$1,000 were received by more than one-third of the families, under \$2,000 by more than three-fourths of the families; and only one-fourteenth of the Portland families were recipients of incomes which equaled or exceeded \$3,000. Our calculations show the lowest third of the family population as having only one-eighth of the aggregate family buying power, while the families constituting the top fourth secured approximately half of the income.

When the median income of the native white family population, which comprised 74 percent of all families in Portland, is compared with the income of the foreign group, one finds a difference of approximately \$150 in favor of the native white group. On the other hand, a greater percentage of native white families (16 percent) received relief than of foreign born families (13 percent).

When the median is computed for the native white complete families, the midpoint in Portland is raised to \$1,506. When this group is further limited by the exclusion of the relief families, the median income becomes \$1,654. Of these families less than 18 percent fell in the income group under \$1,000, while 11 percent of the families reported incomes over \$3,000.

Aberdeen-Hoquiam.—Aberdeen-Hoquiam families received a median income of \$1,240, which was only slightly less than that of families in Portland. In Aberdeen-Hoquiam, also, less than \$1,000 was received by more than one-third of the families; under \$2,000 represented the incomes of more than three-fourths of the families; while less than \$3,000 was secured by all but 6 percent of the families. Of the four cities, Aberdeen-Hoquiam alone showed a higher median income for foreign born families than for the native white group; these medians were \$1,276 and \$1,224, respectively. When only the incomes of native white complete families which did not receive relief were considered, the median was \$1,512. Of the families in this last group, 19 percent received incomes of less than \$1,000, while over 8 percent had incomes of \$3,000 or more.

Bellingham.—For all families, the median income in Bellingham was only \$1,021; a figure lower than that in any of the other three cities.

Approximately half of these Bellingham families had incomes of less than \$1,000; more than 85 percent received less than \$2,000; and approximately 96 percent were in income groups under \$3,000.

When analyzed by nativity, the median income of the foreign born group amounted to \$925 as compared with the native white average of \$1,063. When all groups other than native white complete families which did not receive relief are excluded, the median income was raised to \$1,387. Approximately 25 percent of these last mentioned families had incomes of less than \$1,000, while only 7 percent had incomes equal to or exceeding \$3,000.

Everett.—Everett resembled Bellingham more than the other two cities with its median income of \$1,076 as well as in its distribution of incomes. Again, almost half of the families obtained less than \$1,000 in income for the year; more than 84 percent had less than \$2,000; and under \$3,000 was secured by all but 5 percent of the families. The contrast between the median income (\$1,042) of the families of the foreign born and that of the native born white group (\$1,095) was less marked in this city than in the others. When the native white group was limited to complete nonrelief families, the median income rose to \$1,477. The proportion of these families receiving incomes under \$1,000 was only 21 percent and the proportion securing incomes of \$3,000 or over was raised to 7 percent.

Chapter III

Family Income by Occupational Group

Differences in the amount of training, skill, and investment required for particular lines of employment, not to mention the more general influences of custom, degree of competition, and collective agreements, all have their effect upon the levels of remuneration which are associated with given types of work. Consequently we may find the upper and lower limits of income roughly defined by the nature of the occupational activity in which the breadwinners are engaged. Thus one of the objectives in examining the occupational pattern of the community is to find how the occupations affect income patterns.

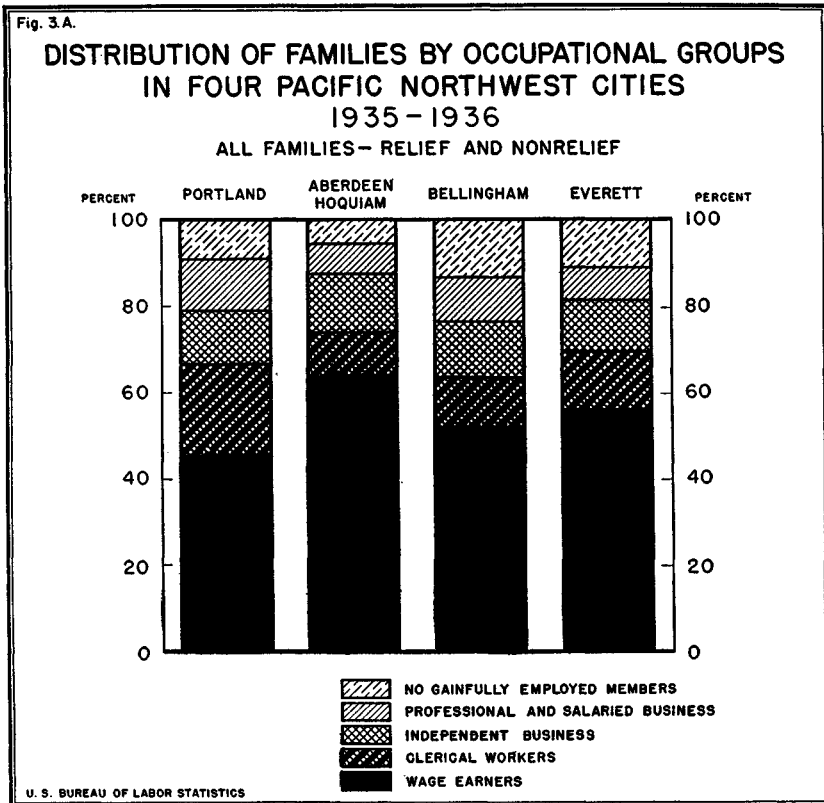
It is not the purpose of this report to describe in detail wages and salaries in specific occupations, but rather to examine the family income patterns of broad socio-economic groups in the population in order to clarify the total income distribution of the communities surveyed. In the present study, families have been classified in seven broad occupational groups: (1) Wage earner; (2) clerical and kindred pursuits; (3) independent business; (4) independent professional; (5) salaried business; (6) salaried professional; (7) other, i. e., the small number of farmers found within the city limits and those families whose income was not derived from an occupation.¹

Families were classified according to the occupation which accounted for the major part of the family earnings. Thus for example, if the proprietor of a store (independent business) had a net income of \$2,000, while his two daughters who lived at home and pooled their incomes with the family were school teachers (salaried professional group), each earning \$1,600 per annum (combined income from teaching, \$3,200), the family would be classed as salaried professional

¹ A description of the specific occupations included within each of these seven categories will be found in the Glossary, appendix B. The occupational classes used in the present study are based upon the Works Progress Administration's "Manual of work division procedure, sec. 2—Occupational Classification" (June 1935) and "Index of occupations," circular No. 2A (September 1935). In general, the wage-earner category included all types of skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled manual jobs which are usually paid on a hourly, daily, or weekly basis, rather than by a monthly or annual salary. In the clerical classification were grouped store clerks, and salesmen working for others, as well as office workers. Professional, semi-professional, and technical workers were included in the independent professional group when employed on their own account, and in the salaried professional group when they were employed by others on a salary basis. Persons classified in the independent business groups were entrepreneurs owning and operating businesses of any type. Included in the independent business group were families which derived their chief incomes 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, are thus classified in the salaried business rather than the independent business groups. The seventh category consisted of a few families engaged in farming, as well as families which contained no gainfully employed members whether due to retirement, receipt of a pension, nonemployment, or other causes.

even though the head of the family and principal earner came within the independent business category. But in general we shall see, as the analysis proceeds, the occupational classification of the family coincided with that of the principal earner.

Occupational composition.—Before analyzing the income pattern of the various occupational groups, the relative frequency of the different occupational elements of the population will be examined. Families



deriving their incomes from wage-earning occupations (skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled) predominated in the occupational pattern of the population in each community as may be seen in figure 3A. The proportion of such families ranged from 45 percent in Portland, Oreg., to 63 percent in Aberdeen-Hoquiam, with Everett and Bellingham falling between these two extremes (see table 5).

The relatively small wage-earner population in Portland may be attributed to the fact that it is a financial and trade center serving an extensive hinterland. Thus, significant numbers of Portland earners are engaged in work other than the unskilled and manual occupations. Aberdeen-Hoquiam, on the other hand, is primarily a manufacturing

and lumbering center employing relatively few persons in the white, collar occupations. Families deriving their incomes mainly from professional work, for example, comprised 3.6 percent of all families in Aberdeen-Hoquiam, while in Portland families of professional persons were proportionately twice as frequent. Similarly, the proportion of families of clerical and sales people was twice as large in Portland as in the smaller city. In the other two smaller cities, also, families in the clerical group comprised a much smaller proportion of the family population than in Portland.

TABLE 5.—Percentage distribution of families by occupational group

[All families, relief and nonrelief]

Occupational group	Portland	Aberdeen-Hoquiam	Bellingham	Everett
All occupations:				
Estimated number.....	87, 112	9, 261	8, 655	8, 529
Percent.....	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Wage earner.....	44. 9	63. 3	51. 6	55. 8
Clerical.....	21. 6	10. 5	11. 7	13. 7
Independent business.....	12. 5	13. 5	13. 1	11. 8
Independent professional.....	2. 0	. 7	1. 3	. 9
Salaried business.....	4. 8	3. 4	3. 8	3. 5
Salaried professional.....	5. 2	2. 9	5. 0	3. 2
Other.....	9. 0	5. 7	13. 5	11. 1

Although the three middle-sized cities have a number of characteristics in common, such as their harbor locations and lumber industries, they differ in several other respects—enough so that their occupational distributions are affected by these differences. Bellingham, for example, the location of one of the State normal schools, had practically the same proportion of salaried professional families as did Portland (5 percent of all families).

Another difference in the occupational distribution of the three cities was the relatively small proportion of families in Aberdeen-Hoquiam in the "other" occupational group. This group consists almost entirely of retired persons, and unemployed deriving their incomes from direct relief. They constituted 13.5 percent of the families in Bellingham, 11.1 percent of those in Everett, and only 5.7 percent of the Aberdeen-Hoquiam families.

Each community seems to have its quota of butchers, bakers, and grocers—the independent business group constituting about one in every eight families in the four cities studied.

Relief and nonrelief occupational composition.—The occupational distributions given above include families whose incomes were derived from private enterprises, and from work relief, as well as from nonearned income. No differentiation was made as to whether the earnings came from work-relief occupations or from private enterprise, or both. Since most work relief is limited to the occupations

classified as "wage earning," except for a few clerical and professional projects, earners who might otherwise engage in independent business enterprises, for example, become wage earners when working on relief projects. It may be argued, therefore, that the inclusion of families whose chief earnings came from work relief in the wage-earner category results in an overestimation of the proportion of wage earners receiving relief as compared with other occupations. Since, however, the occupational distribution as given represents the type of work from which the family earnings were actually derived during the year under consideration, and not the type of work which the chief earners regarded themselves as capable of doing, the classification used does portray the current occupational situation. It should be recalled that the work-relief occupation of the chief earners did not necessarily determine the occupational classification of the family, since the chief earner might have been engaged in private enterprise during the larger part of the year and forced into work relief for only a few months. Thus it is possible to find in the group having received relief at some time during the year, families whose major source of income during the year came from independent business enterprises.

The occupational distribution of families which received relief (either work or direct) during the year, and of those which were entirely self-supporting, is shown in table 6.

TABLE 6.—Percentage distribution of relief and nonrelief families, by occupational group

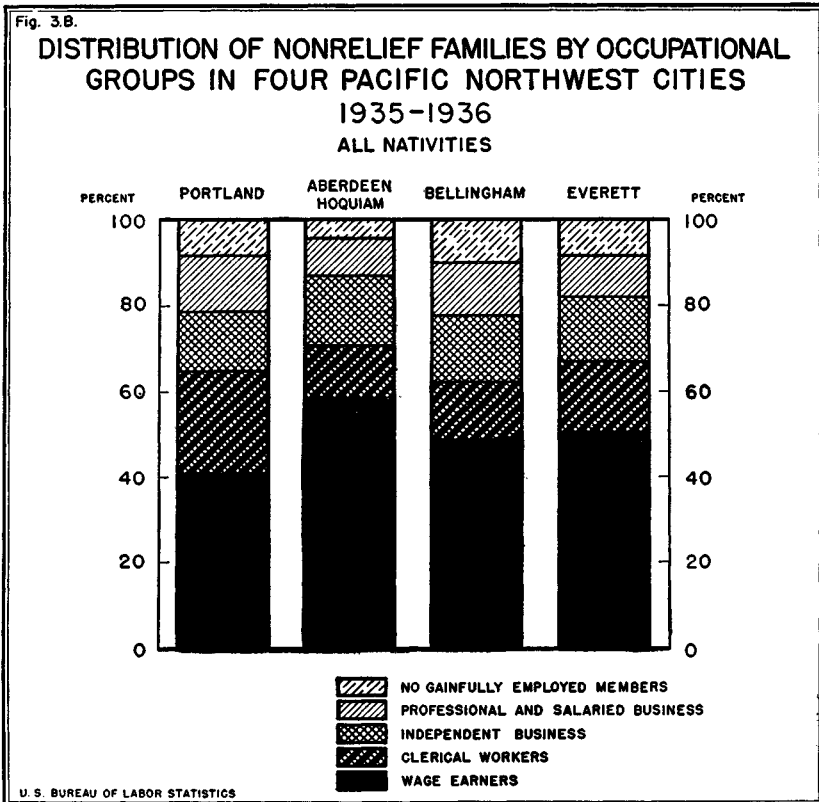
[All families]

Occupational group	Portland		Aberdeen-Hoquiam		Bellingham		Everett	
	Non-relief	Relief	Non-relief	Relief	Non-relief	Relief	Non-relief	Relief
All occupations:								
Estimated number	73, 652	13, 460	7, 170	2, 091	6, 629	2, 026	6, 178	2, 351
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage earner.....	40.2	71.4	58.3	80.5	48.3	62.5	50.1	70.7
Clerical.....	24.2	7.2	12.1	4.9	13.6	5.6	16.5	6.1
Independent business.....	14.1	3.9	16.4	3.5	15.6	5.0	15.2	3.1
Independent professional.....	2.3	.2	1.0	(¹)	1.5	.4	1.2	(¹)
Salaried business.....	5.5	.9	4.3	.2	4.9	.3	4.5	.7
Salaried professional.....	5.5	3.0	3.6	.6	6.0	1.5	3.8	1.7
Other.....	8.2	13.4	4.3	10.3	10.1	24.7	8.7	17.7

¹ Fewer than 3 cases.

In addition, the distribution of nonrelief families by occupational group is presented graphically in figure 3B. In line with the above discussion, it is interesting to note that wage earners constituted from 63 to 80 percent of families receiving relief, while they represented

only from 40 to 58 percent of the nonrelief families. Families of clerical persons, on the other hand, comprised from 12 to 24 percent of the nonrelief families, as compared with only 5 to 7 percent of the relief group. Similarly, the independent business and professional families constituted only about one-fourth as large a proportion of relief families as they did of the nonrelief. On the other hand, the retired and nonemployed were, roughly, about half as numerous, proportionately, among the nonrelief as among the relief families.



Occupational composition of nativity groups.—Such differences in income between the native and foreign families as were described in chapter II may be associated with variations in the occupational composition of the two groups. The native born, as seen from figures in table 7, have proportionately fewer families deriving their earnings from wage-earner occupations and from independent business enterprises, as well as in that group classified as "other." The only exception to this generalization is found in the Everett figures, where the native born had a slightly higher proportion of farmers, retired or nonemployed families than did the foreign born.

TABLE 7.—Percentage distribution of native and foreign-born white families, by occupational group

[All families, relief and nonrelief]

Occupational group	Portland		Aberdeen-Hoquiam		Bellingham		Everett	
	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born
All occupations:								
Estimated number	64,722	22,390	5,817	3,444	6,025	2,630	5,515	3,014
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage earner	42.6	50.6	62.4	64.7	50.3	54.6	54.3	58.3
Clerical	23.7	15.8	12.2	7.6	13.5	7.5	15.2	11.1
Independent business	11.3	16.1	11.6	16.7	11.8	16.2	10.9	13.6
Independent professional	2.1	1.6	.9	.5	1.6	.5	1.3	-----
Salaried business	5.6	2.7	4.5	1.4	4.8	1.6	3.7	3.0
Salaried professional	5.8	3.3	3.3	2.4	5.8	3.1	3.1	3.5
Other	8.9	9.9	5.1	6.7	12.2	16.5	11.5	10.5

In the four cities from one-half to two-thirds of the foreign families derived their income primarily from wage-earner occupations, while from two-fifths to slightly over three-fifths of the native families belonged to the wage-earner group.

Occupational composition of native white complete families.—If the occupational analysis is confined to families with husband and wife, both native born, the occupational distribution does not differ materially from that of all native families. The omission of broken families cuts the proportion in the retired and nonemployed group in half, and at the same time raises the percentage of wage earner, salaried business, and independent professional (see table 8). The native white complete families followed much the same occupational pattern in each of the middle-sized communities. Wage earners comprised from 57 to 64 percent, clerical families approximately 13

TABLE 8.—Percentage distribution by occupational group of native white families complete and incomplete

[All native white families, relief and nonrelief]

Occupational group	Portland		Aberdeen-Hoquiam		Bellingham		Everett	
	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete
	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0
All occupations								
Wage earner	45.8	32.0	64.1	57.3	56.5	33.9	61.0	36.2
Clerical	23.7	24.0	13.3	8.6	13.8	12.9	13.4	20.0
Independent business	11.4	10.7	10.6	14.6	12.2	10.7	11.2	10.0
Independent professional	2.4	1.4	1.2	-----	1.9	.9	1.8	-----
Salaried business	6.7	1.7	5.6	1.2	5.7	2.1	4.6	1.3
Salaried professional	5.9	5.9	3.2	3.7	4.1	10.3	3.3	2.5
Other	4.1	24.3	2.0	14.6	5.8	29.2	4.7	30.0

percent, independent business 11 to 12 percent, the other business and professional occupations about 10 percent, while the farmers, retired and nonemployed group constituted the remainder of these families with husband and wife both born in the United States. Portland differed from the smaller communities in that it had proportionately fewer wage earners, considerably more clerical families, and slightly more independent professional, salaried professional, and salaried business families.

Median incomes of various occupational groups.—Despite the inclusion of rather heterogeneous occupations in the six broad occupational groups, the socio-economic classification used differentiates a fairly consistent income pattern among the occupational classes in the four cities surveyed. In every city, families of professional (both independent and salaried) and salaried business groups ranked highest in median income. Clerical groups came next with about \$400 less in median income than the first group, while independent business groups ranked third, with medians approximately \$400 below those of the clerical families. At the bottom of the group (except for the nonemployed), were the wage earners—with median incomes from \$100 to \$200 below those of the business entrepreneurs. The medians for each occupation are given in table 9.

TABLE 9.—*Median income of families in specified occupational groups*

[All families, relief and nonrelief]

Occupational group	Portland	Aberdeen-Hoquiam	Bellingham	Everett
Wage earner.....	\$1, 106	\$1, 185	\$978	\$1, 040
Clerical.....	1, 675	1, 648	1, 518	1, 538
Independent business.....	1, 213	1, 273	1, 114	1, 184
Professional and salaried business.....	2, 157	2, 047	1, 873	1, 864
Other.....	411	234	224	226

In all cities the spread between the median income of wage earners and of the most remunerative occupational group was considerable, the highest being about twice as large as the wage-earner income. The median family income of wage earners ranged from \$978 in Bellingham to \$1,185 in Aberdeen-Hoquiam; that of the professional and salaried business extended from \$1,864 in Everett to \$2,157 in Portland.

Limiting the comparison to the relatively large but more homogeneous sample of native white complete families, we find even greater differences as between occupational groups within each city, although their ranked positions follow the same order as shown above. With this larger sample it is possible to subdivide the professional and salaried classes into four separate groups, as in table 10.

TABLE 10.—Median income of native white complete families, by occupational group

Occupational group	Portland		Aberdeen-Hoquiam		Bellingham		Everett	
	All families	Non-relief families	All families	Non-relief families	All families	Non-relief families	All families	Non-relief families
All occupations.....	\$1, 506	\$1, 654	\$1, 305	\$1, 512	\$1, 193	\$1, 387	\$1, 237	\$1, 477
Wage earner.....	1, 231	1, 445	1, 149	1, 352	1, 062	1, 243	1, 126	1, 355
Clerical.....	1, 757	1, 796	1, 678	1, 754	1, 532	1, 607	1, 595	1, 714
Independent business.....	1, 502	1, 546	1, 649	1, 692	1, 359	1, 444	1, 426	1, 525
Independent professional.....	2, 625	2, 663	2, 750	2, 750	2, 361	2, 375	2, 712	2, 731
Salaried business.....	2, 570	2, 600	2, 404	2, 412	2, 162	2, 185	2, 172	2, 182
Salaried professional.....	2, 092	2, 171	1, 821	1, 902	1, 742	1, 804	1, 812	1, 900
Other.....	478	677	243	938	239	644	209	531

In every city the ranked position of each occupational group is identical. Families of professional persons working on their own represented the highest economic group among the native white complete families. The midpoint of the income range among these independent professional families fell between \$2,361 (Bellingham) and \$2,750 (Aberdeen-Hoquiam). The medians of the other occupational groups ranked as follows: Salaried business, second; salaried professional, third; clerical, fourth; independent business, fifth; wage earner, sixth; and other, seventh.

Families of independent business persons showed up more favorably, in terms of median incomes, when limited to the native white families containing both husband and wife. Small-scale foreign proprietors, as well as widowed lodging-house keepers, were eliminated by this restriction. Thus we find the median income of the native white complete families between \$200 and \$400 higher for this group of business entrepreneurs than for the total of independent business groups which included the foreign born and broken families.

The restriction of the clerical group to native white complete families had very little effect upon the median income as compared with the total clerical population. This was due primarily to the fact that the excluded groups of native white broken and foreign families had relatively few clerical families, and therefore did not contribute particularly to the median income of this occupational group. The midpoint of the income range of clerical families varied from \$1,532 to \$1,757 for the native white complete families in the four cities.

In Portland, wage-earner families with husband and wife both native born had an economic advantage of \$125 over that of all wage earners in this city; in Bellingham and Everett, the difference amounted to about \$85 in favor of the native group; while in Aberdeen-Hoquiam, the native white complete families received slightly lower median incomes than did all wage earners in this city. In this

last-mentioned city, the incomes of wage earners as a whole were relatively higher, due to the large number of multiple-earner families among the foreign born, and their exclusion from the median would be expected to lower rather than raise the average for this city.

As for the inter-city comparison of median incomes, wage earners among the native families with both husband and wife led in Portland, came second in Aberdeen-Hoquiam, third in Everett, and were lowest in Bellingham. Substantially this same order held for all the other occupational groups as well.

In view of the restriction of the upper limits of income received from work relief, and of the somewhat limited occupational classification of positions on relief projects, medians of the nonrelief families are better suited for analysis. The greatest change occurred in the medians for the occupational groups classified as wage earner and as "other" when families having received relief at some time during the year were eliminated. Since, as we shall see, the nonemployed group had such a high percentage of relief cases among its members, an increase of several hundred dollars in the median income when restricted to the nonrelief families is not surprising. Wage earners, also, gained from \$181 to \$229 in their medians, when limited to the self-sufficing group. From \$1,243 to \$1,445 was received by wage-earner families which maintained themselves during the year without recourse to public assistance. The other occupational groups also showed higher medians, but the increase was usually less than \$100 when limited to the nonrelief families.

Families receiving relief in various occupational groups.—As would be expected from the variations in median incomes of the occupational groups, the proportion of all families obtaining relief varied widely in the different occupational groups. Previous mention was made of the fact that the proportion of families in each occupation receiving relief must be interpreted in the light of the few opportunities for relief occupations of a business and professional character and of the greater frequency of unskilled or manual work on relief projects. Even in Portland, which had the lowest percentage on relief of the four cities, one in every four families classified as wage earner received some public aid in the form of either direct relief or work relief. In the middle-sized cities the wage-earner families on relief ranged from 28 to 35 percent. To be sure, this relief may have been of short duration for many of the families, while for others it served as the chief source of income for the family over the entire year.

Approximately 1 in 9 families of clerical workers in the smaller cities obtained public aid, while in Portland clerical families were more self-sustaining, with only 1 in 20 obtaining relief. As was suggested above, families of business and professional persons depended more on their private resources than did the other occupa-

tional groups, or if forced to accept relief engaged in wage-earner or clerical occupations. The proportion of families belonging to the business and professional groups which received aid ranged from 5 to 8 percent of all such families. The proportion having recourse to relief occurred no more frequently in the large city of Portland than in the relatively small city of Aberdeen-Hoquiam; in both communities approximately 1 in 20 business and professional families reported having obtained relief. In Bellingham and Everett 7 and 8 percent, respectively, received assistance.

In the three medium-sized cities, two-fifths of the families classified as "others" obtained direct relief during the year 1935-36. Portland contained more retired persons with incomes from investments, savings, rents, etc.; only 23 percent of its families in this group received aid as compared with over 40 percent in the smaller communities.

The above occupational differences in the proportion of all families receiving relief may be summarized as follows:

Occupational group	Portland	Aberdeen-Hoquiam	Bellingham	Everett
Wage earner.....	24.5	28.7	28.3	34.9
Clerical.....	5.2	10.6	11.2	12.3
Business and professional.....	5.1	4.7	7.3	7.9
Other.....	23.0	41.0	42.8	43.7

Income distribution of occupational groups.—The following discussion of the income distribution of families in each occupational group will be limited to a consideration of native white families which contained both husband and wife. The occupational-income composition of the native white complete families is of especial interest in this study. Aside from the fact that the relatively large number of schedules from the native white complete families enables us to give a more detailed analysis of the income patterns than is possible with the limited number of schedules from the incomplete native white or foreign born families, the detailed analysis furnishes a background against which to visualize the groups whose expenditures will be examined in later bulletins.

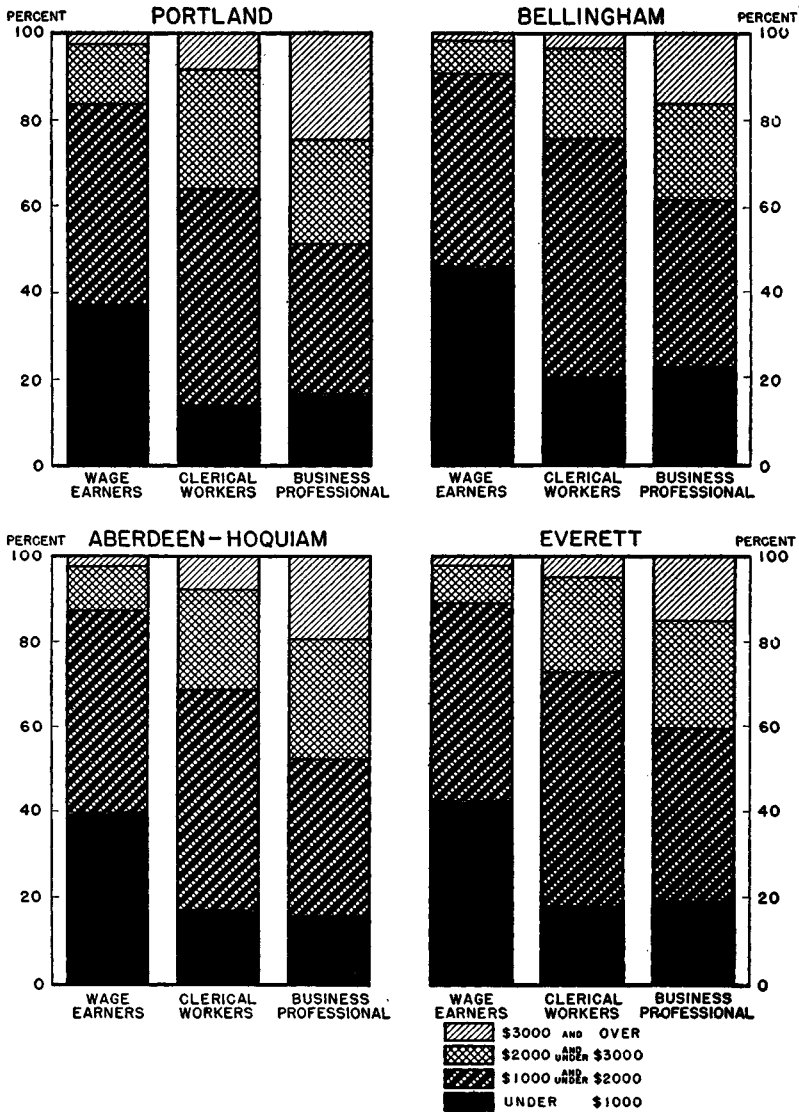
We have already seen that the native white families containing both a husband and a wife represent a slightly favored economic group—not so much because of nativity but largely because of the exclusion of the relatively low-income families which lack a married couple. Within the native white complete group, however, wide variations in the income level of the various occupational groups obtain (see fig. 4).

Income distribution of families of wage earners.—The bulk of wage-earner families are found in the income classes between \$500 and

Fig. 4.

**DISTRIBUTION BY INCOME OF FAMILIES
IN SPECIFIC OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
IN FOUR PACIFIC NORTHWEST CITIES
1935-1936**

**NATIVE WHITE COMPLETE FAMILIES
RELIEF AND NONRELIEF**



U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

\$1,500, this group constituting between one-half and three-fifths of all native white complete wage-earner families (see table 11). If averaged over the year, this would amount to roughly from \$10 to \$29 per week—the purchasing power of the majority of these wage-earner families in the four Pacific Northwest cities.

TABLE 11.—Percentage distribution by income of families in the wage-earner group
(All native white complete families, relief and nonrelief)

Income class	Portland	Aberdeen- Hoquiam	Bellingham	Everett
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	11.7	11.8	17.8	14.4
\$500-\$999.....	25.2	27.6	27.8	27.6
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	26.4	31.3	30.5	29.2
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	20.3	16.6	14.5	17.7
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	14.1	10.5	7.8	9.1
\$3,000 and over.....	2.3	2.2	1.6	2.0
Median income.....	\$1,231	\$1,149	\$1,062	\$1,126

Slightly less than one-eighth of Portland and Aberdeen-Hoquiam wage earners and one-seventh of Everett wage earners, had incomes of less than \$500; but Bellingham, with the lowest median income for wage-earner families, had almost one-fifth of its wage-earner families concentrated at the bottom income interval. Since, unlike business and professional families, wage earners are seldom able to acquire sufficient assets in more prosperous periods to carry them through leaner years, some, at least, of these families supplemented their low incomes with direct relief. (No data on the money value of direct relief were obtained in this survey.)

Relatively few families of wage earners secured incomes of more than \$3,000, even when the earnings of several members of the family were pooled. In Bellingham, for instance, only 1.6 percent of the families of wage earners received as much as \$3,000. The proportion was slightly higher in the other three cities, where between 2.0 and 2.3 percent realized incomes of \$3,000 or more.

Income distribution of clerical families.—From three-fourths to almost four-fifths of the native white complete families deriving their earnings chiefly from clerical occupations received incomes between \$1,000 and \$3,000. The relatively high median income of families classified in the clerical group should be interpreted in the light of the fact that a large proportion of the lower paid clerical workers such as stenographers, store clerks, and the like, are women workers whose earnings do not represent the chief source of family income, and that the so-called “clerical” families in the present classification include families of salesmen, both on salary and commission bases, real estate agents, insurance agents, and other white-collar workers who were somewhat better paid than the group mentioned above. Sales girls,

stenographers, and other women clerical workers very frequently contribute to the family income as supplementary earners. To be sure, there were some clerical families (from 3 to 6 percent) with incomes under \$500 for the year, but as compared with 12 to 18 percent of the wage-earner families with such low incomes in the four cities, the clerical families appear relatively well off (see table 12).

As would be expected, clerical families with incomes of \$3,000 or over during the year were proportionately more prevalent than were wage earners with these incomes. Approximately 8 percent of Portland and Aberdeen-Hoquiam clerical families; 5 percent and 3 percent of the clerical families in Everett and Bellingham, respectively, received a minimum of \$3,000 during the year 1935-36.

TABLE 12.—Percentage distribution by income of families in the clerical group
[All native white complete families, relief and nonrelief]

Income class	Portland	Aberdeen-Hoquiam	Bellingham	Everett
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	2.6	3.2	5.6	5.7
\$500-\$999.....	10.7	13.6	14.3	12.0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	22.6	25.1	28.1	28.4
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	27.8	26.3	27.3	26.5
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	27.8	23.8	21.3	22.4
\$3,000 and over.....	8.5	8.0	3.4	5.0
Median income.....	\$1,757	\$1,678	\$1,532	\$1,595

Income distribution of business and professional families.—Although the median income of independent business families was slightly lower than that of clerical workers, and higher only than that of wage earners, these independent business families had more representation in the highest income groups than did either the wage earners or clerical families. In other words, the independent business group was very heterogeneous, consisting at one extreme of small-scale enterprisers such as hucksters, cobblers, tailors, grocers, and boarding-house keepers, many of them living close to subsistence level, and at the other extreme, of partners in large enterprises, owners of lumber mills and large-scale manufacturers.

The figures in table 13 show that families with incomes of less than \$500 for the year comprised about one-tenth of the independent business group in Bellingham and Everett, one-twentieth in Aberdeen-Hoquiam and over 6 percent in Portland. There is reason to believe that some of these families were drawing on their store supplies of food or clothing for family use and did not properly evaluate such goods consumed by their families when estimating their income. Others, of course, may have had a "bad year" and were drawing on their capital for maintenance of the family. (See appendix B, p. 284.)

In the four cities studied, approximately two-fifths of the entre-

preneurs received incomes between \$500 and \$1,500. From one-third to two-fifths of all of these families fell in the income range between \$1,500 and \$3,000.

As mentioned above, the highest income group, \$3,000 and over, was relatively frequent among the independent business group. In three of the cities about one-eighth of the families received \$3,000 or more during the year and in Everett, one-twelfth of the self-employed business group were at this top income level.

TABLE 13.—Percentage distribution by income of families in the independent business group

[All native white complete families, relief and nonrelief]

Income class	Portland	Aberdeen-Hoquiam	Bellingham	Everett
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	6.3	5.1	10.1	9.1
\$500-\$999.....	21.0	16.6	23.5	20.2
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	22.7	21.5	22.1	23.4
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	19.5	18.1	17.3	20.0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	16.0	24.2	14.8	18.6
\$3,000 and over.....	14.5	14.5	12.2	8.7
Median income.....	\$1,502	\$1,649	\$1,359	\$1,426

Although the three occupational groups not yet discussed in detail are in the minority in the occupational distribution, they, in combination with the independent business families, nevertheless represented a significant place in the higher income groups, as shown by the figures in table 14.

The bulk of all business and professional families was found in the income classes between \$1,500 and \$3,000. Two-fifths of Portland's and Bellingham's business and professional families and almost one-half of the Aberdeen-Hoquiam and Everett families in this occupational group received incomes for the year of between \$1,500 and \$3,000.

Only between 3 percent and 6 percent of these families received less than \$500. Slightly under one-third, except in Bellingham where the proportion was 36 percent, were found in the income groups between \$500 and \$1,500.

The proportion of business and professional families with incomes of at least \$3,000 was strikingly greater than the proportion of clerical or of wage-earner families with correspondingly high incomes. One in four of the business and professional families in Portland and one in five in Aberdeen-Hoquiam belonged to the highest income class. In Everett and Bellingham, business and professional families with incomes of this magnitude were not so prevalent as in the above cities, although they constituted approximately one-sixth of all native white complete families in these occupational groups.

TABLE 14.—Percentage distribution by income of families in the business and professional groups

[All native white complete families, relief and nonrelief]

Income class	Portland	Aberdeen-Hoquiam	Bellingham	Everett
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	3.6	3.5	5.9	5.6
\$500-\$999.....	12.3	11.6	16.1	13.2
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	16.8	17.8	19.5	18.7
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	18.3	18.9	19.9	21.5
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	24.1	28.4	22.0	25.7
\$3,000 and over.....	24.9	19.8	16.6	15.3
Median income.....	\$1,975	\$1,946	\$1,701	\$1,762

Income distribution of families in the occupational group "other".—In order to account for all families, a seventh category is used in the occupational classification to refer to families engaged in farming (usually a very small group) and those having no earnings from an occupation during the year surveyed, thus including both retired persons and families in which all of the adults were unemployed.

Over one-half of these families in Aberdeen-Hoquiam and Everett, and approximately two-fifths of them in Bellingham, received public assistance during the year, while in Portland almost one-quarter were dependent upon relief.

As would be expected from the large proportion seeking public aid, the median incomes of these families which, as a rule contained no earners, were very low—slightly less than \$245 for the year in the three middle-sized cities. In Portland, with its greater proportion of nonrelief families, the median income of these families was almost twice as large, or \$478, as will be noted in interpreting the figures shown in table 15.

It should be borne in mind that this income did not include direct relief received by families, nor withdrawals from savings or borrowing, or other reductions in assets or increases in liabilities during the year to meet the expense of family living.

In general, the families classified as "other" received very little income during the year from sources such as interest, dividends, imputed income from owned home or gifts in cash. From 60 to approximately 75 percent of these families in the Washington cities and over half of the Portland families received less than \$500 during the year from these sources.

The comparatively well-situated families having no earners but still drawing incomes of \$1,500 or more, constituted only about 12 percent of the Portland and Aberdeen-Hoquiam "other" families, and 7 percent of such families in Bellingham. Only 4 percent of the "other" in Everett had as much as \$1,500 in income for the year 1935-36. Many of these families consisted of older persons who had

retired from business or professional work. But among some families the lack of earners was due to circumstances of the current year only, and not to a "retired" status of the adult members of the household.

TABLE 15.—Percentage distribution by income of families in the occupational group "other"

[All native white complete families, relief and nonrelief]

Income class	Portland	Aberdeen-Hoquiam	Bellingham	Everett
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	51.4	61.1	64.8	73.4
\$500-\$999.....	22.7	16.7	17.8	17.6
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	14.4	10.0	10.3	5.3
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	5.4	5.6	3.2	2.7
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	3.8	3.3	3.1	.5
\$3,000 and over.....	2.3	3.3	.8	.5
Median income.....	\$478	\$243	\$239	\$209
Percentage receiving relief.....	24.2	51.5	41.6	52.2

Summary—Income and Occupational Group

Portland.—Although wage-earner families constituted a smaller proportion of the total population in Portland than in the middle-sized cities, they still represented approximately 45 percent of all families in the city. From the point of view of income, this group fell at the bottom of the occupational scale—having a median of \$1,106 for the year. Approximately one-fourth of the wage earners received either direct or work relief during the year surveyed.

Clerical occupations, which engaged 22 percent of all families, had a median income of \$1,675. Only one in twenty of such families received relief. One in eight of Portland's families engaged in independent business and one-half of these proprietors received less than \$1,213. The occupational groups of salaried professional (median income \$1,906), independent professional (\$2,255), and salaried business (\$2,430) totaled only 12 percent of the population but were well represented in the high income groups. The "other" group made up the remainder or about 9 percent of the population.

Aberdeen-Hoquiam.—Approximately 63 percent of Aberdeen-Hoquiam families were wage earners; their median income of \$1,185 represented the highest average income for wage earners in the four cities studied. Families in the clerical occupations constituted over 10 percent of all families and received an average income of \$1,648. The median incomes of independent business families in Aberdeen-Hoquiam was \$1,273, slightly higher than that of this group in the other cities. Professional and salaried business families were relatively infrequent in Aberdeen-Hoquiam as compared with this group in the three other cities or with other occupational groups within the city. The median income of \$2,386 for salaried business compared favorably with incomes for this group in other cities, but the independent pro-

fessional average income of \$1,750 and the salaried professional of \$1,463 were lower than for the same occupational groups in other cities. Only 6 percent of Aberdeen-Hoquiam families were found to be retired, nonemployed, or farmers.

Bellingham.—The median income for wage earners, who comprised slightly over half of all Bellingham families, was \$978. Of the four cities studied, the lowest average income for the wage-earner group was found in Bellingham; similarly the median income for clerical families of \$1,518, and the median income for independent business families in Bellingham, \$1,114, were lower than the incomes for corresponding occupational groups in the other cities surveyed. The salaried professional group received a median income of \$1,557, while the independent professional and salaried business families had average incomes of \$2,203 and \$2,220, respectively; these three groups constituted 10 percent of the Bellingham population. Over 13 percent of Bellingham families had no gainfully employed members, or received income from farming.

Everett.—Close to 56 percent of Everett's families derived most of their earnings from wage-earner occupations and of these families half received an annual income of less than \$1,040. Clerical families represented 14 percent of the population and had a median income of \$1,538. Almost 12 percent of Everett families engaged in independent business with a median income of \$1,184. The professional and salaried business groups together constituted less than 8 percent of all families. The median income of \$1,584 obtained by salaried professional families was little higher than that of clerical families; the salaried business group secured a median income of \$2,064 and the independent professional, \$2,733. The remaining 11 percent of the Everett population had no gainfully employed members, or were farmers.

Chapter IV

Family Income By Family Composition

Fundamental to the understanding of the family income is a knowledge of the membership composition of the family. How many persons contribute to and share in the family exchequer? What is the size of families in different income brackets or occupational classes? Students of consumption have come to emphasize the fact that the modern family is very complex—that many so-called “types” of widely divergent age and earning composition are commonly found in the modern community. One of the major functions of the present study is the clarification of the relationship of family composition to the income obtained by families.

Complete and incomplete families.—In common usage, the presence of both a husband and a wife is associated with the term “family.” There are, nevertheless, a large number of families of other types consisting of widowed or separated persons, single individuals maintaining their own quarters, and other groups not necessarily related, which live together, pool their incomes and share expenses. These too should be included as economic families. Mention has been made in the previous chapters that the present study designated the families containing a married couple as “complete” families, and all others as “incomplete” families.¹

As may be seen below, approximately three-fourths of the native white families in the cities surveyed in the Pacific Northwest contained both a husband and a wife (the proportions ranged from 72 percent in Bellingham to 76 percent in Aberdeen-Hoquiam) (table 16). Among the foreign born, the proportion of complete families was even greater, covering almost four-fifths of all families. This slight excess of complete families among the foreign born may be attributed to a comparative lack of single individual householders. As census figures have shown, native one-person households are more prevalent in proportion to the total native family population than are the foreign.²

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

² See Fifteenth Census of the U. S. 1930, vol. VI.

TABLE 16.—Percentage distribution among native and foreign born white, of complete and incomplete families

[Relief and nonrelief]

Family composition	Percentage of families							
	Portland		Aberdeen-Hoquiam		Bellingham		Everett	
	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complete.....	75.4	80.5	75.9	78.1	72.5	78.8	73.2	79.9
Incomplete.....	24.6	19.5	24.1	21.9	27.5	21.2	26.8	20.1

Complete families represent a favorably situated economic group as compared with the incomplete families. In the four Pacific Northwest cities surveyed, the median incomes of complete families were, roughly speaking, almost twice as large as those of the incomplete families. In Portland, for example, native white families containing a married couple received a median income of \$1,506, while that for families lacking either or both husband and wife was only \$810.³ The corresponding medians in the other cities were: Aberdeen-Hoquiam \$1,305 and \$982; Bellingham \$1,193 and \$607; and Everett \$1,237 and \$679 (table 17).

TABLE 17.—Percentage distribution of complete and incomplete families, by income

[Native white families, relief and nonrelief]

Income class	Percentage of families							
	Portland		Aberdeen-Hoquiam		Bellingham		Everett	
	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	9.1	31.1	10.0	26.8	16.0	43.8	14.1	43.7
\$500-\$999.....	18.3	28.9	22.2	24.4	22.6	25.3	22.1	23.7
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	22.4	17.2	27.3	21.9	26.3	12.9	25.8	18.8
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	20.9	9.6	18.2	15.9	16.9	7.7	19.0	6.2
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	19.6	9.0	15.7	11.0	12.8	8.2	13.9	3.8
\$3,000 and over.....	9.7	4.2	6.6	.....	5.4	2.1	5.1	3.8
Median income.....	\$1,506	\$810	\$1,305	\$982	\$1,193	\$607	\$1,237	\$679
Percentage on relief.....	13.4	24.9	22.9	25.6	20.3	32.6	23.9	42.5

This lower income of the incomplete families may be explained in several ways. In the first place, a large proportion consisted of one-person householders and, therefore, the number of earners was

³ An income analysis separating complete from incomplete families is available only for the native white population, to which the comparison at this point is confined.

necessarily restricted to one (or none in the case of retired persons) for a significant number of incomplete families. An appreciable number of the incomplete families were handicapped by the loss of the chief breadwinner, and were dependent on the earnings of sons or daughters just beginning their economic life, or on an older woman whose ability and training was not adapted for employment outside the home. Thus, we find one-third to one-half of them receiving their incomes from female rather than male principal earners. Among complete families, on the other hand, only from 2 to 4 percent were dependent upon female principal earners. Insofar as there is a sex differential in wage rates and in types of work undertaken, a lower income would be expected for families dependent upon female principal earners. A third explanation of the lower incomes of incomplete families lies in the fact that families without any earners whatsoever were more than five times as prevalent, proportionately, in families without a married pair as in families containing both husband and wife.

Apart from the median income as an index of the relatively low economic status of the incomplete families as compared with the complete, the proportion of families obtaining relief during the year is also indicative. In three of the four cities studied in this region, the proportion of relief cases among the incomplete families was markedly greater than among the complete. In Portland and Everett, for example, the proportion of families without both husband and wife which were on relief was about twice as large as among the complete families. The percentages receiving public assistance during the year amounted to 13 percent of Portland's husband-wife families, in contrast with 25 percent of the families without the married pair, and 24 percent of Everett's complete families as compared with 43 percent of the incomplete. The difference was also great in Bellingham, where one-fifth of the families with both husband and wife, as compared with one-third of those without a married couple, were forced to seek public aid in the course of the year. In Aberdeen-Hoquiam the difference was less pronounced—23 percent of the complete as compared with 26 percent of the incomplete families receiving relief.

While the majority of families in the relief group received less than \$500 during the year, the proportion of all families falling in this income bracket provides another basis of comparison of the two major family composition groups. This low income bracket was approximately three times as frequent, proportionately, among the families without both husband and wife as among the complete group. The contrast at the upper income levels was not so marked, however, the complete having about twice as large a proportion with

incomes of \$3,000 and over as did the families without husband and wife.

Family composition and occupation.—Additional light may be thrown on the difference in income between these complete and incomplete families if we reexamine the occupational make-up of each group as shown in table 15 of the preceding chapter. The outstanding difference between the two groups is found in the proportion of families classified as "other" occupation. In Portland almost 25 percent of the incomplete families were without earners during the entire year; in Bellingham and in Everett, 30 percent of the families were without earnings from an occupation; and in Aberdeen-Hoquiam, about 15 percent. This high proportion of incomplete families without earnings makes for a correspondingly smaller percentage of wage-earning families among incomplete than complete families, although it is also true that fewer of the more highly remunerative business and professional occupations were engaged in by the members of the incomplete families. The independent business, the salaried professional, and the clerical groups showed no consistent pattern among families containing or not containing husband and wife. But in general the incomplete families were somewhat more concentrated in the lower paid occupations.

TABLE 18.—Median incomes of complete and incomplete families in Portland, by occupational group

[All native white families, relief and nonrelief]

Occupational group	Complete families	Incomplete families
All occupations.....	\$1,506	\$810
Wage earner.....	1,231	646
Clerical.....	1,757	1,185
Independent business.....	1,502	679
Independent professional.....	2,625	11,828
Salaried business.....	2,570	12,451
Salaried professional.....	2,092	1,624
Other.....	478	1,443

¹ While a comparison of the standard deviations of these medians suggests that the differences could have arisen from sampling fluctuations, the consistently lower median of the incomplete families in all the other occupational groups seems to lend greater weight to the lower medians found among the incomplete families in these 3 occupational groups.

Not only were the incomplete families relatively more numerous in the less remunerative occupations, but in each of the occupational groups the average income was less for incomplete than for complete families; this is brought out in the median incomes by occupation for Portland, portrayed in table 18. It is probable that some of these differences in median income between complete and incomplete families are due to variations in the specific occupations within the broad occupational groups, especially since there was the disparity already noted in the sex of the principal earners for these two family composition groups. The earners in incomplete families were not so

steadily employed as were the earners in complete families. Although figures are not available on the actual amount of employment, we do know the number of weeks in which some employment occurred. For the families which contained husband and wife, the principal earners worked on an average in 48 weeks out of 52. For the families not containing husband and wife, the average number of weeks in which earners were employed was 43.⁴

Family types.—Not only is the presence of a husband and wife in the family a factor in its economic status, but the number of adults and children contributing and sharing in the family income also influences its level of living. In order to take into account the membership composition, both in respect to age and number of members, complete families were classified into nine major groups:⁵

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

¹ Not containing husband and wife.

The reader may find the pictorial representation of these types in figure 5 of aid in visualizing the above groups.

The frequency of these various types among native and foreign born families is shown in table 19. Among the native white complete families, the predominant type consisted of a husband and wife only; this type constituted 36 percent of all complete families in Portland and 29 percent in the three Washington cities. Represented in this type are families in all age groups—the young newly married couple, the childless middle-aged husband and wife, and the older parents whose grown children have left the parental home. From the point of view of income this two-person type is inevitably very heterogeneous, since some of the families have reached the peak of earning capacity, others have just started their careers, and still others have attained retirement status.

⁴ See Tabular Summary, sec. B, table 4, p. 126; and sec. C, table 5, p. 241.

⁵ The above family types are economic families, i. e., any group of persons living together using the same housing facilities and pooling their incomes. The number in the family is determined by the number of equivalent weeks with the family. More than 27 weeks in the family was necessary for persons to be regarded as equal to one full-time member. A child, age 15, living with the family for 12 weeks only and another, age 12, living with the family 15 weeks, would equal one equivalent person under 16. (See Glossary for further discussion of this method.)

Fig. 5.

FAMILY TYPES FOR INCOME STUDY



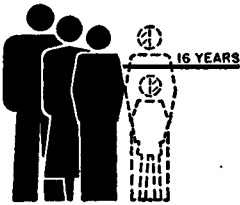
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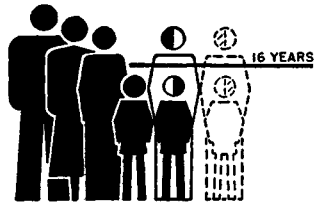
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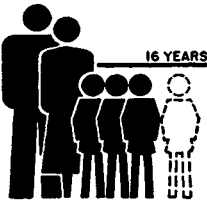
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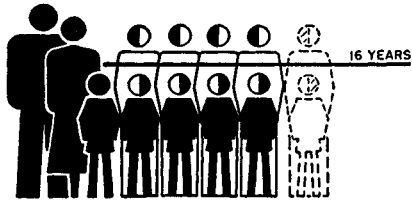
TYPE IV



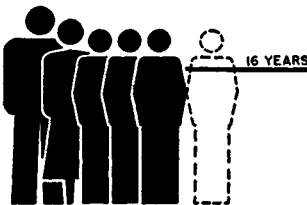
TYPE V



TYPE VI



TYPE VII



TYPE VIII

 MEMBERS REQUIRED FOR TYPE

 MEMBER REQUIRED FOR TYPE, BUT AGE ALTERNATIVE

 MEMBER OPTIONAL FOR TYPE

  AGE ALTERNATIVE

The husband-wife family predominated also among the foreign born, except in Aberdeen-Hoquiam, where type IV was just as prevalent as type I. In all four cities, from one-fourth to one-third of all complete foreign families contained no persons other than the husband and wife.

TABLE 19.—Percentage distribution of native and foreign born white families, by family type

[All complete families, relief and nonrelief]

Family type	Portland		Aberdeen-Hoquiam		Bellingham		Everett	
	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
I.....	36.0	32.9	28.9	26.8	29.1	35.8	28.9	33.4
II.....	17.0	13.1	19.4	12.2	18.4	11.9	18.1	11.3
III.....	10.5	7.6	13.8	7.9	12.8	8.1	13.1	5.7
IV.....	22.8	27.6	19.1	27.5	19.6	29.5	20.7	28.3
V.....	5.9	9.4	7.7	11.0	8.4	7.2	7.5	10.1
VI.....	4.3	4.4	6.1	3.7	6.4	3.3	6.4	3.1
VII.....	1.6	2.2	3.0	1.8	2.7	1.2	3.1	3.8
VIII.....	1.5	1.5	1.3	8.5	1.8	2.4	1.4	1.2
Other.....	.4	1.3	.7	.6	.8	.6	.8	3.1

Numerically, family type IV, consisting of a husband and wife, one other adult, and one or no other persons, was second in importance to type I, accounting for one in five of the native white complete families. This type with its three or four adults was more prevalent among the foreign born than among the native—a situation to be expected, since the foreign population is on the average considerably older than the native, and would therefore more frequently fall into family types consisting of adults.

Third in frequency was family type II, husband, wife, and one child under 16 years. Families of this composition comprised about one-sixth of the native white complete families and approximately one-eighth of the foreign.

By combining types II, III, and VI—all of which contain children under 16 and no adults other than the husband and wife—the relatively greater frequency of families with young children among the native as compared with the foreign is apparent (table 19).

Families with children under 16 and no adults other than the married couple constituted only one-fourth (in Portland) to one-fifth (in Everett) of the foreign born complete families, while among the native white families they comprised from nearly one-third to two-fifths of the complete families.

Conversely, families with primarily adult membership predominated among the foreign born groups. In Aberdeen-Hoquiam, for instance, nearly half the complete foreign families contained adults in addition to the husband and wife, while slightly less than one-third

of the native families followed this pattern. The difference is not so pronounced in the other cities, but is, nevertheless, significant.

Foreign born families in Aberdeen-Hoquiam present a distinctive pattern. As the income analysis revealed, the foreign born in this city appear to have proportionately more high income families than do foreign families in the other cities studied in this region. The family composition of the foreign born group explains this situation in large part. Family type VIII, which contains five or six adults, comprised 8.5 percent of Aberdeen-Hoquiam's foreign group, while for the other cities this family type occurred in only about 2 percent of the cases. Thus, the greater number of earners among the foreign born in Aberdeen-Hoquiam, rather than high income per earner, is responsible for what appears at first glance to be the relatively high economic status of this group.

In point of size, the most prevalent complete families among both the foreign born and native groups, accounting for one-half of the total, contained three or four members. Families of this size were somewhat more typical of the native population than of the foreign born, who tend to run to larger families (except in Bellingham). Families of five or six persons constituted 13, 14, and 15 percent in Bellingham, Everett, and Portland, respectively, and 23 percent in Aberdeen-Hoquiam of all foreign families containing both husband and wife. This greater prevalence of large families among the foreign born reflects the age differential mentioned above. The largest families, those with seven or more members, had their largest representation in the Everett foreign group, among which 7 percent of all complete families had at least seven members. In the other cities these extremes comprised from 2 to 4 percent of all families with husband and wife.

The middle-sized cities surveyed showed a remarkable consistency in average size of complete native white families, each of them averaging 3.5 members per family. The Portland families were somewhat smaller, on the average, having 3.2 members. With respect to age make-up, also, there is marked uniformity among the Washington cities. The pattern is one in which, besides the husband and wife, there was one child under 16 in every family and one adult in every second family. Portland, with its smaller average per family, differs from the others in having fewer children under 16 among these native white complete families (see table 20).

Families receiving relief during the year were definitely larger than nonrelief families in every city. Comparing the native white complete families, we find an average of 3.6 members among families receiving some relief in Portland, 3.7 in Bellingham, 3.8 in Aberdeen-Hoquiam, and 3.9 in Everett, as compared with 3.1 members for non-relief Portland families, and 3.4 members for the self-supporting families of the three Washington cities. The larger families of the relief

group reflect the presence of more children, not more adults, than in the nonrelief families. An average of 1.11 children under 16 years may be found among Portland's relief families, while the comparable average for the nondependent families was 0.70 children per family. Similar differences between the self-supporting and relief group may be noted for the three middle-sized cities from the figures in table 20. Thus the comparison between relief rates of native white and foreign born groups must be made with due regard for their respective proportions of members who are not of employable age.

Family size and income.—Although large families occurred among the relief groups, it does not follow that small families may be expected with rises in the income scale. In fact, the opposite tendency obtains; there was a consistent increase in family size throughout the income range of nonrelief families, as may be seen in table 20. In Portland, for example, native white complete families averaged 2.5 members in the income class under \$500; 3.0 persons at the \$1,000 to \$1,500 level; and 3.6 persons at \$3,000 and over. Similar ranges occurred in other cities where families receiving less than \$500 averaged between two and three members per family, and at the \$3,000 level almost four individuals per family. Not until the highest income brackets were reached did the size of nonrelief families approximate that of relief families. Thus, we may say that large families are divided between the relief group and the high income groups.⁶

As suggested above, increase in family income is associated with greater number of adults contributing to the family exchequer. This is clear from the column in table 20 showing the average number of adults, in addition to husband and wife, found at various income levels.

In Portland, there was an average of 2.24 adults (including husband and wife) at the income class of less than \$500; this rose to 2.36 adults at the \$1,000 level; to 2.56 at the \$2,000 income bracket; and to 2.81 at \$3,000 and over. The trend in number of adults was steadily upward with the rise in family income in the other cities as well.

In the case of families with children under 16, who in general are not contributors to family income, there was relatively little correlation between the number of children and the amount of income. This is to be expected so far as nonrelief families are concerned, because of the likelihood that large families with young children and meager family incomes will be in the relief group. In each city the average number of children in relief families was larger than the average number of children among the nonrelief group in every income class.

⁶ Conversely it must be pointed out that the small average number of persons in nonrelief families at low incomes is primarily evidence of greater eligibility for relief among large families at similarly low incomes. The table should not be interpreted to mean, for example, that families with incomes of less than \$500 are smaller than families with incomes of \$500 to \$1,000. On the other hand, the increasing number of persons per family in the income bands above \$1,500 is a fact with reference to the population at large.

TABLE 20.—Average size and composition of economic families, by income

[All native white complete families, relief and nonrelief]

Income class	Portland			Aberdeen-Hoquiam		
	Average number of persons per family	Average number of adults, excluding husband and wife	Average number of persons under 16 years	Average number of persons per family	Average number of adults, excluding husband and wife	Average number of persons under 16 years
Total.....	3.2	0.46	0.75	3.5	0.46	1.00
Total relief.....	3.6	.60	1.11	3.8	.49	1.33
Total nonrelief.....	3.1	.45	.70	3.4	.46	.90
Under \$500.....	2.5	.24	.29	2.8	.27	.51
\$500-\$999.....	2.9	.29	.61	3.1	.27	.81
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	3.0	.36	.72	3.3	.38	.93
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	3.1	.40	.74	3.4	.46	.92
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	3.3	.56	.74	3.5	.58	.92
\$3,000 and over.....	3.6	.81	.70	3.8	.86	.97
	Bellingham			Everett		
Total.....	3.5	0.49	0.98	3.5	0.48	0.99
Total relief.....	3.7	.55	1.18	3.9	.57	1.29
Total nonrelief.....	3.4	.48	.93	3.4	.45	.90
Under \$500.....	2.7	.24	.44	2.6	.28	.33
\$500-\$999.....	3.2	.32	.85	3.1	.32	.79
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	3.4	.42	1.02	3.3	.34	1.01
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	3.5	.54	1.03	3.4	.39	1.00
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	3.6	.63	.94	3.5	.60	.84
\$3,000 and over.....	3.6	.78	.82	4.0	1.20	.76

Income by family type.—The nine family types differentiated in this study show wide divergence with respect to economic position, as may be seen in figure 6. The highest median income, that of family type VIII, was approximately double that of the family types with the lowest median incomes in three of the four cities studied. In families of type VIII, consisting of five or six persons all of whom are adults, and therefore potential earners, half received incomes less than \$2,255 in Portland, \$2,125 in Aberdeen-Hoquiam, \$1,969 in Everett, and \$1,571 in Bellingham (see table 21—a, b, c, and d). Types IV and V had the second highest median incomes; they each contained one or two adults in addition to the married pair; therefore multiple-earner families were frequent among them. Their medians ranged between \$1,300 and \$1,700 for the year.

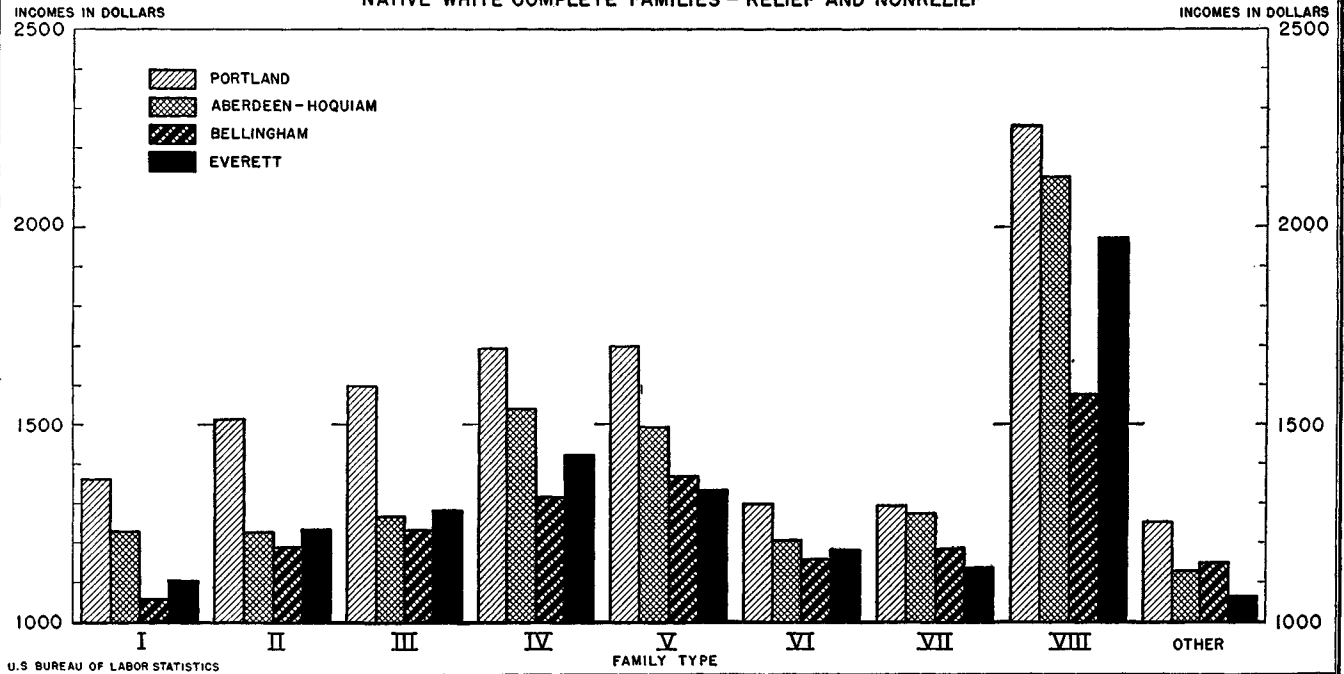
At the middle and lower ends of the income structure were the husband and wife families (type I) which, as previously noted, include among their members a significant number of young couples which had not as yet achieved peak earnings, and older families which had passed their most productive years. Their median incomes ranged from \$1,054 to \$1,360 in the different cities.

As would be expected, families having three or four children, and with no other adults than the parents, had relatively low incomes.

Fig. 6.

MEDIAN INCOMES OF FAMILIES OF SPECIFIED TYPE IN FOUR PACIFIC NORTHWEST CITIES 1935-1936

NATIVE WHITE COMPLETE FAMILIES - RELIEF AND NONRELIEF



FAMILY INCOME BY FAMILY COMPOSITION

Employment of the wife is more difficult in these families, so that for the most part only one earner contributes to the family income. Median incomes of families of this composition (type VI) centered around \$1,200 in the four cities studied in this region.

TABLE 21.—Size and income characteristics of families of different type

[All native white complete families, relief and nonrelief]

Family type	Number of persons	Median income	Percentage of families		
			Receiving relief	Nonrelief	
				Under \$1,000	\$3,000 and over
a. PORTLAND					
All families.....	13.2	\$1,506	13.4	27.3	9.7
I.....	2	1,360	10.8	32.5	6.8
II.....	3	1,512	10.9	23.9	7.3
III.....	4	1,596	14.7	24.4	9.8
IV.....	3 or 4	1,692	12.9	22.7	13.6
V.....	5 or 6	1,695	19.2	23.3	15.9
VI.....	5 or 6	1,298	25.0	35.4	8.4
VII.....	7 or 8	1,292	36.2	37.0	7.9
VIII.....	5 or 6	2,255	10.3	12.9	30.0
Other.....	7 or more	1,250	50.0	35.5	12.9
b. ABERDEEN-HOQUIAM					
All families.....	13.5	\$1,305	22.9	32.2	6.6
I.....	2	1,229	17.7	36.1	4.6
II.....	3	1,225	22.6	34.8	5.0
III.....	4	1,265	26.6	34.9	3.5
IV.....	3 or 4	1,539	19.9	25.5	9.7
V.....	5 or 6	1,492	26.2	21.5	14.1
VI.....	5 or 6	1,202	31.5	36.5	5.9
VII.....	7 or 8	1,271	47.1	35.2	8.8
VIII.....	5 or 6	2,125	11.6	11.6	18.6
Other.....	7 or more	1,125	54.2	33.3	4.2
c. BELLINGHAM					
All families.....	13.5	\$1,193	20.3	38.6	5.4
I.....	2	1,054	17.9	47.0	4.7
II.....	3	1,189	18.7	36.8	4.3
III.....	4	1,232	19.2	35.1	4.0
IV.....	3 or 4	1,313	19.3	32.8	7.6
V.....	5 or 6	1,366	24.4	31.8	7.7
VI.....	5 or 6	1,154	25.6	41.2	3.8
VII.....	7 or 8	1,182	36.0	42.0	4.0
VIII.....	5 or 6	1,571	20.3	26.6	10.9
Other.....	7 or more	1,146	45.2	38.7	3.2
d. EVERETT					
All families.....	13.5	\$1,237	23.9	36.2	5.1
I.....	2	1,105	20.8	44.2	2.6
II.....	3	1,235	20.0	33.3	2.9
III.....	4	1,283	21.7	28.6	3.8
IV.....	3 or 4	1,421	20.6	29.9	9.0
V.....	5 or 6	1,535	34.8	36.7	7.0
VI.....	5 or 6	1,181	34.1	40.5	3.2
VII.....	7 or 8	1,134	50.5	42.9	8.6
VIII.....	5 or 6	1,969	23.6	28.6	30.6
Other.....	7 or more	1,063	53.8	46.2	7.7

¹ Average number of persons per native white complete family.

If the proportion of families in each type receiving relief during the year are arranged in rank order the various family types fall in practically the same pattern in each city. The largest families, those containing seven or more members (types "Other" and "VII"), called for public assistance to a greater extent than did families with fewer members. One out of every two or three families consisting of a husband and wife and five or more additional persons received relief in each city. Next in rank order were types V and VI which contained 5 or 6 persons; from 19 to 35 percent of these families secured public aid during the year. The most self-sufficing types (as judged by lack of relief) were types I, II, IV, and VIII. In Portland, type I, with its two members, obtained relief in only 1 out of 10 cases. In the middle-sized communities, one in every five or six was a recipient of relief. Families of type II, having three members, secured aid to almost the same extent as did families consisting of only a husband and wife. Types IV and VIII included adults in addition to the husband and wife, and therefore were more able to draw upon the earnings of several individuals than were types III and VI, which were substantially the same size, but which had higher relief rates.

Summary—Family Composition

Portland.—Of the native white families in Portland, three out of four contained both husband and wife. The median income of these complete families was \$1,506 for the year; for the incomplete families, only \$810. Families without both husband and wife secured relief almost twice as frequently, proportionately, as did the complete families.

Of the native white complete families, over one-third consisted of husband and wife only; for the foreign born complete families this proportion was slightly under one-third. The type next in importance was that consisting of a husband and wife, one other adult, and one or no other persons (type IV). Together, the two above-mentioned types constituted about three-fifths of the complete families in each nativity group.

In Portland the average number of persons per native white complete family was 3.2. Families receiving relief averaged 3.6 persons per complete native white family, while the average for all nonrelief complete families of the same nativity was only 3.1. There was a consistent increase in family size with increase in income, but the nonrelief families did not reach the average size of the relief families until the \$3,000 income group. In Portland, family type VIII, with five or six adults, had the highest median income, or \$2,255, as well as the smallest proportion (10 percent) of families receiving relief.

Aberdeen-Hoquiam.—The analysis of the composition of Aberdeen-Hoquiam families by nativity suggested an explanation of the high

incomes found among the foreign born in this city. Nearly half the complete foreign families contained adults in addition to the husband and wife. Family type VIII, which contained five or six adults, comprised over 8 percent of the foreign complete families, while in the other cities this type occurred in only 1 or 2 percent of the cases.

Of the native white complete families, 29 percent contained only a husband and wife, and 19 percent belonged to type IV, which has at least one adult in addition to husband and wife. Unlike the other cities, however, type II, which contained one child, was just as prevalent as type IV. More than one-fourth of the complete native white families contained adults in addition to the husband and wife.

As in the other cities of its size, Aberdeen-Hoquiam had an average of 3.5 persons per native white complete family, and family size increased consistently with income. Half of the families in type VIII received incomes of more than \$2,125, a figure over \$800 higher than the median for all native white complete families.

Families headed by a married couple constituted 76 percent of the native white family population and 78 percent of the foreign white group. Native white complete families secured a median income of \$1,305. The incomplete families of the same nativity obtained an average income which was more than \$300 lower; this difference, however, was less than for the three other cities.

Bellingham.—Only 72 percent of Bellingham's native white families contained both husband and wife. Their median income of \$1,193 was \$586 higher than that of the native incomplete families. Of the native white complete families, 29 percent fell in family type I, and 20 percent in type IV; the two types together accounting for almost one-half of the families. Two-thirds of the foreign born complete families were concentrated in these two types, 36 percent consisting of husband-and-wife families, and 30 percent of type IV.

Approximately 20 percent of the native complete families, but only 15 percent of the foreign, contained five or more persons; Bellingham was the only one of the four cities which did not show a tendency among the foreign born to have larger families than the native born. The average size of native white complete families receiving some relief was 3.7 persons, as compared with 3.4 persons among the nonrelief.

Among the nonrelief families of this group, the average number of persons per family became greater with an increase in income, but the average for each income class was below that of the relief group even at the highest income levels. Again, the highest median income for native white complete families, \$1,571, was received by families of type VIII with its five or six adults.

Everett.—Slightly more than 73 percent of the native white families in Everett contained both husband and wife. Their median income of \$1,237 was almost twice as large as that for incomplete families.

More than two-fifths of Everett's incomplete native white families received relief at some time during the year; this proportion was considerably larger than for the other cities.

Concentration of both the native and foreign born white complete families was found in family types I and IV; these types accounted for one-half of the native families and almost two-thirds of the foreign born.

The average number of persons per family for all native white complete families was 3.5, as in the other two Washington cities. The contrast between the size of complete native white relief families, 3.9 persons, and of nonrelief families, 3.4 persons, is more striking for this city than for the other middle-sized cities. Family type VIII had a median income of \$1,969, which was over \$700 higher than the average for all complete native white families.

Chapter V

Sources of Family Income

The expenditure of family income during a given year is in no small part a function of the source from which that income is derived. Income from salaries which are more or less regular from year to year may be expended quite differently than the same amount received intermittently from wages or from the profits of independent business or professional workers. The number of persons contributing to the family income will determine to a marked degree the way the income is spent. The family with no earnings, dependent on income from property, may also spend its funds differently from a family supported by salaries and wages. The analysis of sources of income in the different social and economic groups contributes, moreover, to the understanding of differences in the amount of income obtained by the various elements of the population.

Though family income, as defined in the Urban Study may be derived from any of several sources, the bulk of aggregate family income consists of earnings. Such earnings may be contributed by principal earners, secondary earners, joint earners, or family members as a group. The earnings from roomers and boarders, for example, often cannot be attributed to the work of any particular individual, and are, therefore, discussed separately in the following analysis. Aside from earnings, which include wages, salaries, fees, and profits made available to the family from owner-operated businesses, family income is derived from such miscellaneous sources as receipts from rents, interest, dividends, annuities, pensions, and cash gifts.¹

In addition to these components of money income, two sources of nonmoney income play a significant role in the purchasing power of urban families.² The more important of these is the work of the housewife; but, due to the difficulty of evaluating such work, the income figures shown in this report do not include this form of nonmoney income. The less important is the annual income imputed to homeowners from the use of their homes. The current money expenses of home ownership are generally less than the housing expense of renters in comparable types of dwellings; hence the amount of money available for nonhousing expenditures is usually greater for owners than for renters having comparable money income. In the present investigation, after

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

² Food and fuel received without direct expense are not important in the incomes of most city families and were not covered on the income schedule.

deducting the expenses of home ownership (taxes, insurance, interest on mortgage, and building maintenance) from the rental value of the dwelling, the remainder is treated as "nonmoney income" from home ownership, and is added to the net money income to give total family income of home owners. Another item of nonmoney income is the free occupancy of a family dwelling received in payment for services, as in the case of the janitor of an apartment house. We shall postpone the discussion of these two sources of nonmoney income until the next chapter, which deals with housing.

One source of family income about which the family was not questioned—as has been noted in earlier chapters—was the amount of direct relief in cash or kind obtained during the year. Wages on work-relief projects were ascertained, however, and are included as money earnings in the discussion below.

The relative significance of the various sources of income—(1) money income consisting of earnings of various members, (2) other money income, and (3) nonmoney income from housing—is shown in terms of percentages of total income in table 22 for each of the four cities studied in the Pacific Northwest.

It should be kept in mind that this is a study of income available to the family, serving as a basis for our study of family expenditures. The concept of family income necessarily includes a higher percentage of income derived from earnings and a relatively small proportion from nonearnings, as compared with estimates made of the relative amounts contributed by these two sources when accounting for the total national income. One element of discrepancy which is immediately apparent between our distribution of family income data and that of other income studies, concerns the treatment of entrepreneurial profits. In the present study the net income made available to the family by the entrepreneur from the operation of his business or profession was treated as earnings, and was thus put on the same basis as the earnings from wages, salaries, fees, or commissions. Profits retained in the business, and therefore not available to the family, were not included as family income in the Study of Consumer Purchases. In the same way gains from investments, which remained in the corporate hands and were not released to members of the family, did not come within our purview of family income. Losses sustained by the family, either in a business operated by family members or on real estate or other property owned by family members, were deducted from income, so that the figures used were for net incomes of the family. Finally, the technique of field interview must be expected to result in an underrepresentation of certain extremely high-income families, and of that part of income derived from sources other than earnings.

It is seen that the major portion of family income reported, from 85 to 88 percent, was that derived from earnings. The other sources of money income, such as dividends, interest, and annuities, occupy a relatively unimportant place in the family income picture, contributing only between 6 and 9 percent of the total in the four cities surveyed. Nonmoney income from housing likewise was a minor source of income, amounting to less than 7 percent of all family income in these cities.

TABLE 22.—*Aggregate income and percentage distribution, by sources*
[All families, relief and nonrelief]

Source of income	Portland	Aberdeen- Hoquiam	Bellingham	Everett
Estimated aggregate income: Amount.....	\$131, 133, 000	\$13, 294, 000	\$10, 147, 000	\$10, 529, 000
Percent.....	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Money income.....	(93. 8)	(94. 5)	(93. 5)	(93. 2)
Earnings.....	(86. 5)	(87. 8)	(84. 8)	(87. 2)
Principal earners.....	77. 9	74. 4	77. 0	77. 2
Supplementary earners.....	7. 7	11. 8	6. 7	8. 7
Roomers and boarders and work in home.....	. 9	1. 6	1. 1	1. 3
Other money income.....	7. 3	6. 7	8. 7	6. 0
Nonmoney income from housing.....	6. 2	5. 5	6. 5	6. 8

Not only did earnings constitute the major source of family income, but the earnings of one person—the principal earner—amounted to approximately three-fourths of the total income as reported in the survey. In Portland 78 percent of all family income was contributed by the principal earner; in Bellingham and Everett 77 percent; and in Aberdeen-Hoquiam a slightly lesser proportion—74 percent—was derived from earnings of the principal earner.

While supplementary earners exerted a relatively small influence on the income of the total family population, contributing only from 7 to 12 percent of the income in the cities surveyed, their contributions were particularly important to the foreign families, and to the wage-earner group in general.

In each of the four Pacific Northwest cities, foreign born families secured a much larger portion of their incomes from supplementary earners than did the native. In Aberdeen-Hoquiam, for example, 16 percent of the family income of the foreign born, as compared with 9 percent of the income of native families, was contributed by secondary earners (see table 23-a). The difference was even greater in Everett, where 6 percent of the income of the native group and 15 percent of that of the foreign came from supplementary earners. This difference again reminds us of the presence of relatively more earners, of larger families, and older age groups in the foreign population as compared with the native.

TABLE 23.—Aggregate income and percentage distribution, by sources

[All families, relief and nonrelief]

a. NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN WHITE FAMILIES

Source of income	Portland		Aberdeen-Hoquiam		Bellingham		Everett	
	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born
Estimated aggregate income: Amount.....	\$101,348,000	\$29,785,000	\$8,213,000	\$5,081,000	\$7,369,000	\$2,778,000	\$6,917,000	\$3,611,000
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Money income.....	(94.4)	(92.0)	(95.4)	(93.0)	(94.2)	(91.7)	(93.9)	(92.0)
Earnings.....	(86.5)	(86.9)	(89.2)	(85.4)	(85.7)	(82.4)	(86.9)	(87.8)
Principal earners.....	78.7	75.3	78.9	67.2	78.4	73.2	79.9	72.0
Supplementary earners.....	7.1	10.3	9.1	16.0	6.3	8.0	5.6	14.7
Roomers and boarders and work in home.....	.7	1.3	1.2	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.1
Other money income.....	7.9	5.1	6.2	7.6	8.5	9.3	7.0	4.2
Nonmoney income from housing.....	5.6	8.0	4.6	7.0	5.8	8.3	6.1	8.0

b. NATIVE WHITE FAMILIES, COMPLETE AND INCOMPLETE

Source of income	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete
Total income.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Money income.....	(94.8)	(92.1)	(96.0)	(92.7)	(94.8)	(91.5)	(94.6)	(90.7)
Earnings.....	(90.1)	(69.0)	(90.5)	(83.7)	(88.0)	(75.5)	(90.4)	(70.5)
Principal earners.....	83.2	56.9	81.2	68.6	81.8	63.7	84.5	58.6
Supplementary earners.....	6.4	10.3	8.6	11.7	5.7	8.7	5.3	7.0
Roomers and boarders and work in home.....	.5	1.8	.7	3.4	.5	3.1	.6	4.9
Other money income.....	4.7	23.1	5.5	9.0	6.8	16.0	4.2	20.2
Nonmoney income from housing.....	5.2	7.9	4.0	7.3	5.2	8.5	5.4	9.3

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SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME

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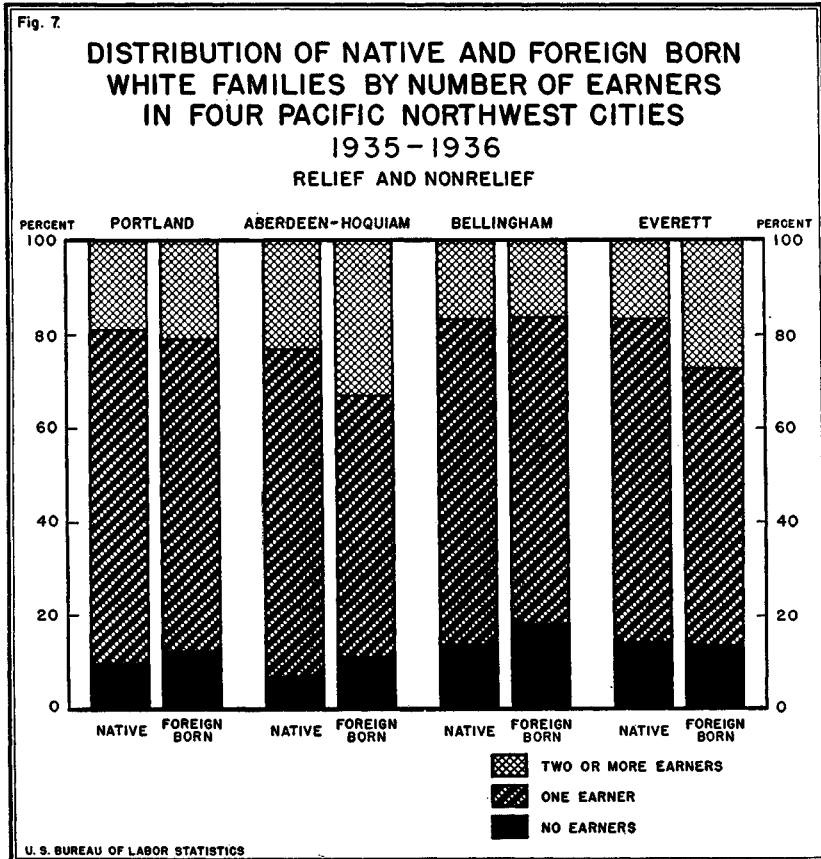
In addition to supplementary earnings, nonmoney income from housing constituted a larger portion of the income of the foreign born than of the native families. Since, as later analysis will show, home ownership is relatively more prevalent among the foreign population, it is not surprising to find nonmoney income from housing a greater source of income for them than for the native families.

Aside from differences in the amount of income, complete and incomplete families differed markedly in the sources of their incomes, as may be noted in table 23-b. Among the native white families those containing husband and wife reported between 10 and 12 percent of aggregate income from sources other than individual money earnings. Families without both husband and wife, on the other hand, derived from 20 to 34 percent of their income from sources other than individual earnings. The greater dependence of the incomplete families upon sources other than earnings may be attributed to the large proportion of retired persons in this group, widows and widowers whose earning power is low and who receive life-insurance annuities and income from other investments. Principal earners contributed over 80 percent of the income of complete families whereas they were responsible for less than 70 percent of the income obtained by families without both husband and wife. In Everett and Portland the proportion of total income contributed by the principal earner in these incomplete families was less than 60 percent. These incomes frequently represented earnings of a widowed person dependent upon income from roomers and boarders, supplemented by earnings of other family members.

Number of earners.—Although earnings account for most of family income, it should not be assumed that the distribution of wages or salaries received by individuals in a given community follows the same pattern as the distribution of family income. Approximately one-fifth of the families studied in the Pacific Northwest cities depended upon the earnings of more than one member to attain the income reported by the family. Two influences may be separated out as having a bearing on the average number of earners per family in the community; these are the proportion of the foreign born (page 12) and the proportion of incomplete families (page 15). The extent to which these influences operate depends in turn upon the opportunities for work which the city has to offer.

In Portland and Bellingham we do not find a significant difference, on the basis of nativity, in the proportion of families having two or more earners (see fig. 7). Among the Portland native families 19 percent had more than one earner and among the foreign born families, 21 percent. In Bellingham the proportion of multiple-earner families for the two nativity groups was practically the same—around 17 percent. In the other two cities, however, the foreign born families

showed a marked excess of multiple-earner families over the native born. In Aberdeen-Hoquiam only about 24 percent of the native white families had earnings from more than one member and 33 percent of the foreign born group received income from supplementary earners. Attention has already been called to the importance of this multiple-earner factor in raising the general level of family income of the foreign born in Aberdeen-Hoquiam. In Everett, too, the discrepancy



between the two nativity groups is considerable, with 17 percent of the native as compared with 28 percent of the foreign born families receiving earnings from more than one member of the family.

No-earner families as well as multiple-earner families are relatively more prevalent among the foreign born than among the native born group. In Aberdeen-Hoquiam, for example, families without any earners comprised 11 percent of the foreign as compared with 7 percent of the native group. The differences are also significant, but not so pronounced, in Portland and Bellingham, while in Everett the

two nativity groups had approximately the same proportion of these no-earner families.

TABLE 24.—Percentage distribution of families by number of earners

[All families, relief and nonrelief]

a. NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN WHITE FAMILIES

Number of earners	Portland		Aberdeen-Hoquiam		Bellingham		Everett	
	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No earner.....	9.7	12.1	6.6	11.0	13.6	18.1	13.9	13.1
1 earner.....	71.1	66.7	69.8	55.7	69.4	65.4	69.1	59.3
2 or more earners.....	19.2	21.2	23.6	33.3	17.0	16.5	17.0	27.6

b. NATIVE WHITE FAMILIES, COMPLETE AND INCOMPLETE

Number of earners	Portland		Aberdeen-Hoquiam		Bellingham		Everett	
	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No earner.....	4.4	26.0	2.5	19.5	6.1	33.5	5.3	37.5
1 earner.....	76.2	55.4	71.8	63.4	76.3	51.1	77.8	45.0
2 or more earners.....	19.4	18.6	25.7	17.1	17.6	15.4	16.9	17.5

As would be expected, the difference in the number of contributing earners is more conspicuous when comparing complete with incomplete families than was the case in the comparison by nativity. The significant point here is the high percentage of incomplete families with no earners, depending upon returns from insurance, pensions, and other investments left to them. In the accompanying table 24-b, which is confined to the native white group, it may be seen that the percentage with no earners among the complete families runs from 2.5 percent (Aberdeen-Hoquiam) to 6.1 percent (Bellingham); while among the incomplete families no community had less than 19.5 percent of no-earner cases (Aberdeen-Hoquiam) and the highest was 37.5 percent (Everett). In respect to multiple earners, the complete and incomplete families had similar proportions except in Aberdeen-Hoquiam. In that community the relatively high number of large complete families containing adults gives us more than one-fourth of the complete families with two or more earners, as compared with 17.1 percent of the incomplete families with more than one earner. Of the complete native white families, approximately three-fourths had just one earner in each community. Among the incomplete families, the proportion with one earner varied from 45 percent in Everett to 63.4 percent in Aberdeen-Hoquiam.

Supplementary earnings as related to average family income.—The influence of multiple earners in raising the average family income may be seen by comparing, for nonrelief families, the median incomes of sole-earner families with those of multiple-earner families. This may be done by reference to table 25-a, which classifies the data by nativity, and table 25-b, which separates native white complete from incomplete families.

TABLE 25.—Median incomes of sole- and multiple-earner families

[Nonrelief families only]

a. NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN WHITE FAMILIES

Number of earners	Portland		Aberdeen-Hoquiam		Bellingham		Everett	
	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born
1 earner.....	\$1, 537	\$1, 253	\$1, 364	\$1, 250	\$1, 305	\$1, 138	\$1, 402	\$1, 200
2 or more earners.....	1, 926	1, 962	1, 909	2, 063	1, 636	1, 646	1, 625	1, 875

b. NATIVE WHITE FAMILIES, COMPLETE AND INCOMPLETE

Number of earners	Com- plete	Incom- plete	Com- plete	Incom- plete	Com- plete	Incom- plete	Com- plete	Incom- plete
	1 earner.....	\$1, 627	\$1, 029	\$1, 415	\$1, 172	\$1, 356	\$1, 013	\$1, 449	$1, 219
2 or more earners.....	1, 939	1, 890	1, 864	2, 125	1, 657	1, 500	1, 817	(¹)

¹ Insufficient cases for computation of median.

Among the native born group the median income of multiple-earner families was from \$200 to \$600 more in the cities surveyed than the median for families with one earner. The effect of several earners upon incomes of foreign born families was even more pronounced, the difference in median incomes amounting to from \$500 to \$800 in favor of families with more than one earner. Incomes of Aberdeen-Hoquiam families showed the largest influence of supplementary earnings, the multiple-earner families having an average excess over sole-earner families of \$600 for the native, and \$800 for the foreign born group. Reference has been made to this situation throughout the analyses in preceding chapters. We found, for example, that the family types which included several earners were much more prevalent in this city than in the other communities surveyed in this region. The least difference between median incomes of families with one earner and those with several earners occurred for the native-born group in Everett—where the multiple-earner families had a \$200 advantage over the sole-earner families—and in Bellingham for the foreign born group, which had a \$500 advantage.

It is probably unnecessary to point out that the higher incomes of families with several earners do not indicate a more favorable level of

living than is found among sole-earner families, since the income of supplementary earners is not necessarily commensurate with the number of additional persons among whom the income must be shared.

The effect of the contributions of supplementary earners upon the income of families was more marked among incomplete families than among those containing husband and wife. An examination of the median incomes of complete and incomplete native white families shown in table 25-b indicates the pronounced effect of several earners upon the income of families which did not contain both husband and wife.⁴

As has been pointed out previously, the earners in incomplete families not only had fewer weeks of employment, but frequently were dependent upon the lower earnings of a female worker, and unless several members of the family contributed to the family exchequer, the income was not sufficient to maintain them without the aid of relief. Thus for the nonrelief groups shown in table 25-b the incomplete families drew heavily upon earnings of several members.

The contribution of supplementary earners among native white families containing both husband and wife raised the median income level of such families by \$300 to \$400 in the four cities surveyed. It was among the wage-earner families, however, that the additional earners had the most effect upon the median income. The medians for three occupational groups for sole-earner and multiple-earner families are shown in table 26.

TABLE 26.—Median incomes of sole- and multiple-earner families in specified occupational groups

[Native white nonrelief complete families]

Occupational group	Number of earners							
	Portland		Aberdeen-Hoquiam		Bellingham		Everett	
	One	Two or more	One	Two or more	One	Two or more	One	Two or more
Wage earner.....	\$1,391	\$1,763	\$1,275	\$1,755	\$1,238	\$1,473	\$1,314	\$1,746
Clerical.....	1,749	1,968	1,676	1,813	1,548	1,770	1,646	1,795
Business and professional.....	1,988	2,351	1,940	2,365	1,754	1,938	1,840	2,030

Number of earners by income and occupation.—The relationship between the number of earners and size of family income varied with

⁴ These incomplete families represent several distinct types: (1) One-person householders, i. e., single individuals; (2) combinations of several single individuals pooling their incomes; and (3) widowed persons with children. The first two types generally have low earnings per worker but the supplementary earners in the second type have practically as high earnings as do the principal earners, and if two or more supplementary workers contribute to the family income, the total income becomes quite substantial. The third type represents a rather makeshift situation with respect to earners—the supplementary earners not infrequently being children or women who have entered the labor market upon the loss to the family of the chief breadwinner. Thus the earnings per worker and the total received from supplementary earners in such families is relatively low.

the different occupational groups. The following analysis of multiple earner families by occupation is confined to the sample of native white families containing both husband and wife, but it will serve to illustrate the general trend by occupation.

Supplementary earnings have a more marked influence upon incomes of wage-earner families, among which the earnings of the principal earner are relatively low, than upon those of the other occupational groups. As may be seen from table 26, the spread in median incomes between the sole-earner and multiple-earner families in the wage-earner group was close to \$400, except in Bellingham, where multiple-earner families brought up the median by about \$240. The median incomes of the clerical group were raised to a decidedly lesser extent by the presence of multiple earners—even somewhat less than was the case with the business and professional group.

A majority of those in the wage-earner classification having family incomes of \$3,000 or more contained two or more earners. Clerical families as a whole had a somewhat larger percentage of supplementary earners, but they were not nearly so dependent upon supplementary earners to reach the upper income levels as were the wage-earner families. In the case of the business and professional families there was decidedly less relationship between income levels and the percentage of families containing supplementary earners. Indeed, in the case of the small entrepreneurs, which represented the bulk of the business group under \$1,000, the presence of other members of the family as helpers in the store tended to be more prevalent at lower than at higher income levels. The percentage of families having supplementary earners at successive income levels is given for the four cities in the accompanying table 27, showing the relatively greater dependence of the wage-earner families upon the supplementary earners to attain the higher income levels.

TABLE 27.—Percentage of families having supplementary earners, by occupational group and income

[Native white nonrelief complete families]

Income class	Portland			Aberdeen-Hoquiam			Bellingham			Everett		
	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional
All families.....	20.6	21.2	19.0	27.4	29.5	22.6	18.6	23.6	18.4	17.2	20.1	16.0
Under \$1,000.....	13.4	14.1	16.6	14.7	16.0	12.5	10.6	16.4	9.7	8.8	15.2	11.0
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	17.1	18.4	15.3	23.2	30.1	19.2	18.9	22.5	19.7	14.2	18.1	15.0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	33.6	23.8	22.0	57.7	34.0	24.6	31.1	28.0	19.6	33.2	20.6	18.0
\$3,000 and over.....	59.8	36.9	22.5	60.9	31.4	31.6	52.9	41.2	22.6	72.7	47.8	19.4

The tendency already noted for supplementary earners to be relatively more important in the income picture for Aberdeen-Hoquiam than for the other cities is here again exhibited.

Another way of analyzing the effect of several earners upon the income of the various occupations is to compare the number of earners found at different income levels, as is done in table 28.

TABLE 28.—Average number of earners per earner family, by occupational group and income

[Native white nonrelief complete families]

Income class	Portland			Aberdeen-Hoquiam			Bellingham			Everett		
	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional
All families.....	1.25	1.26	1.23	1.34	1.34	1.28	1.23	1.28	1.23	1.20	1.25	1.18
Under \$500.....	1.19	1.28	1.17	1.35	1.00	1.14	1.06	1.36	1.04	1.11	1.25	1.20
\$500-\$999.....	1.15	1.14	1.18	1.13	1.18	1.12	1.13	1.16	1.11	1.09	1.13	1.09
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1.17	1.18	1.16	1.20	1.33	1.20	1.20	1.19	1.20	1.14	1.18	1.18
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1.22	1.23	1.18	1.39	1.35	1.26	1.33	1.32	1.28	1.19	1.22	1.14
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	1.41	1.29	1.25	1.74	1.42	1.32	1.39	1.35	1.23	1.41	1.27	1.22
\$3,000 and over.....	1.95	1.53	1.30	2.04	1.34	1.43	1.71	1.65	1.34	2.11	1.78	1.25

Beginning at \$500 and going upward in the income scale, the average number of earners increased progressively (with a few minor exceptions) in each occupational group among these nonrelief native families. The increase was greatest among wage earners; at the \$500 to \$1,000 income class, families in this occupational group averaged between 1.09 and 1.15 earners, while on the average from 1.71 to 2.11 earners were required to attain the highest incomes. Clerical families in the same income groups ranged from 1.13-1.18 to 1.34-1.78 earners per family, while business and professional families ranged from 1.09-1.18 earners at \$500 to \$1,000 to 1.25-1.43 earners at the income class of \$3,000 and over.

Principal earners.—We have already seen that principal earners were responsible for more than three-fourths of aggregate family income. We may now turn our attention to the characteristics of this group.

In general, where the family contains a husband he is the principal earner. Among native white families which contained both the husband and wife more than 90 percent of the principal earners were husbands. Incomplete families, on the other hand, often lack any male adult, so that the proportion of principal earners among them who were listed as male heads was relatively low (about 50 percent) for such families. Among the foreign-born families (complete and in-

complete families combined), approximately four-fifths of the principal earners were husbands or male heads.⁵

In the selected sample of native white nonrelief families, the male head would naturally predominate as principal earner. As shown in table 29 below, from 96 to 98 percent of the principal earners in this group were males. While women were the chief contributors to the family income in relatively few cases, they occupied a more important role as principal earners in the clerical than in the other occupational groups. In Aberdeen-Hoquiam and Bellingham, women were the main breadwinners in approximately 10 percent of the clerical families, despite the fact that these families contained a male head; the corresponding proportions were 7 percent in Portland and 6 percent in Everett. Very few women were the chief earners in wage-earner families containing both a husband and a wife.

TABLE 29.—*Percentage of families with male principal earners, by occupational group*
[Native white nonrelief complete families]

Occupational group	Portland	Aberdeen-Hoquiam	Bellingham	Everett
All occupations.....	95.9	97.0	96.4	98.1
Wage earner.....	97.6	99.0	98.4	99.4
Clerical.....	92.8	90.6	90.7	94.4
Business and professional.....	96.4	96.3	96.0	97.7

Of the female principal earners, nearly half were engaged in clerical occupations. In Portland, female principal earners who did not follow clerical pursuits were fairly evenly divided between wage earner and business and professional occupations.⁶ In the three other cities slightly over 30 percent were in business or in professions, and 19 to 25 percent were wage earners, as is shown in table 30.

TABLE 30.—*Percentage distribution by occupational group of male and female principal earners*

[Native white nonrelief complete families]

Occupational group	Portland		Aberdeen-Hoquiam		Bellingham		Everett	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All occupations.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage earner.....	43.4	25.6	59.6	19.5	55.0	24.7	58.1	19.2
Clerical.....	26.2	48.0	14.9	49.4	15.4	42.6	15.6	48.9
Business and professional.....	30.1	26.4	25.5	31.1	29.1	32.7	26.2	31.9
Other.....	.3				.5		.1	

Male principal earners, who made up the bulk of all principal earners, were concentrated in wage-earner groups. The proportion

⁵ Tabular Summary, sec. B, table 4; sec. C, table 5. For the foreign born, a break-down of principal earners by complete and incomplete families was not made.

⁶ Since in most cases the occupation of the principal earner coincided with that assigned to the family, the discussion assumes this identity.

varied, however, with the city. In Portland less than 45 percent were wage earners, whereas in Aberdeen-Hoquiam and in Everett almost 60 percent of male principal earners were wage earners and in Bellingham 55 percent. In each of the cities from 25 to 30 percent of male principal earners engaged in business or in a profession. While clerical jobs were held by over 26 percent of the male principal earners in Portland, in the three smaller cities only about 15 percent of the male principal earners engaged in clerical work. A few farmers were included within the native white complete family sample, as shown by "other" in the above table, but they have a negligible effect upon the occupational patterns.

Earnings of principal earners.—While the number of families having several earners gives an indirect measure of the role of the principal earner in the family income pattern, a better index is the relation of earnings of the principal earner to the total family income. Both among relief families and among nonrelief native white complete families, the earnings of the chief breadwinner accounted for more than four-fifths of the total family income during the year 1935-36 in the four cities surveyed in the Pacific Northwest. While the proportional contributions of the nonrelief principal earners in each occupational group were roughly the same as for all occupations combined, the occupations differed significantly in this respect at particular income levels, as may be seen in table 31.

TABLE 31.—*Earnings of principal earner as a percent of total family income, by occupational group and income*

[Native white nonrelief complete families]

Income class	Portland			Aberdeen-Hoquiam			Bellingham			Everett		
	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional
All families.....	85.2	84.0	85.6	83.3	82.6	80.3	83.1	81.9	85.3	85.4	85.5	87.6
Under \$500.....	78.1	71.6	92.2	81.4	46.9	97.6	78.9	66.9	74.9	80.9	83.0	80.6
\$500-\$999.....	89.1	88.6	80.7	91.1	87.6	84.5	88.8	89.8	87.9	91.9	90.8	79.3
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	90.0	88.4	87.1	90.3	86.6	88.5	90.3	88.5	86.0	91.0	91.5	86.9
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	87.7	88.0	87.9	85.1	86.3	86.6	84.4	85.5	86.4	87.0	89.4	88.6
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	80.6	83.6	85.6	73.9	81.5	82.1	70.9	75.5	85.8	78.7	83.6	86.5
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	69.9	74.8	84.8	65.3	80.0	77.2	58.5	68.6	83.3	64.9	68.4	86.8
\$5,000 and over.....	63.3	73.8	82.6	(1)	(1)	70.5	(1)	(1)	80.6	(1)	(2)	84.7

¹ Fewer than 3 cases.

Beginning at \$1,500 and going up the income scale, the earnings of the principal earner of wage-earner families amounted to a smaller percentage of total family income than did those of the clerical or business and professional groups. Among families with incomes of \$3,000 and over, the chief earner of wage-earner families contributed

less than two-thirds of the family income, while at the same level the principal earner accounted for 68 to 80 percent of the family income of clerical groups, and between 77 and 87 percent of the family incomes in the business and professional groups. Thus the earlier observations that wage-earner families attain the higher incomes not because of earnings of one individual, but rather through the combined earnings of several family members, is confirmed by these data on native white complete families. Wage-earner families with incomes ranging from \$500 to \$1,500 depended upon the principal earner for approximately 90 percent of the family income. In this income range, also, the income of clerical families depended most largely upon the earnings of the chief earner, while at a slightly higher level, \$1,000 to \$2,000, the principal earner in business and professional families made his greatest proportional contribution to family income.

Despite the fact that wives who were principal earners engaged in wage-earner occupations (which as a rule are less remunerative than clerical positions) to a lesser extent than did husbands, the average earnings of breadwinner wives were less than two-thirds as great as those of husbands who were the chief earners. The averages for each of the four cities surveyed are shown in table 32. As may be seen, within occupations also, the earnings of husbands were almost double those of wives among these principal earners. These discrepancies are attributable mainly to the differences in the specific occupations of men and women within each broad occupational group.⁷

TABLE 32.—Average earnings of husbands and wives who were principal earners, by occupational group

[Native white nonrelief complete families]

Occupational group	Portland		Aberdeen-Hoquiam		Bellingham		Everett	
	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives
All occupations.....	\$1,676	\$940	\$1,485	\$886	\$1,390	\$936	\$1,476	\$763
Wage earner.....	1,325	651	1,240	804	1,139	608	1,257	585
Clerical.....	1,660	949	1,581	937	1,435	900	1,541	827
Business and professional.....	2,198	1,218	1,991	855	1,846	1,314	1,926	824

In each of the cities the average earnings of principal earner husbands were the highest in business and professional groups and lowest among wage earners. Earnings of those in the clerical families averaged one-fourth higher than for the wage-earner class; and business and professional husbands, in turn, averaged more than one-

⁷ No analysis has yet been made of the data collected on hourly, weekly, or monthly earnings for men and women doing the same type of work.

fourth above the clerical principal earner husbands. Wives as principal earners earned the least as wage earners, but the differences by occupational groups were not quite so marked as among husbands. In Aberdeen-Hoquiam and in Everett the principal earner wives in clerical activities had higher earnings than did the wives who were in business and professional services.

Family relationship of supplementary earners.—We have already noted that earnings of supplementary earners tend to raise the family income by several hundred dollars over that of sole-earner families. For the most part these supplementary earners were either wives or adult males other than the husband in complete native white nonrelief families (see table 33).

TABLE 33.—Percentage distribution of supplementary earners, by sex
[Native white nonrelief complete families]

Earner classification	Portland	Aberdeen-Hoquiam	Bellingham	Everett
All.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male: Husbands.....	13.8	12.4	14.0	10.8
Other.....	30.3	32.8	31.3	40.0
Female: Wives.....	37.6	40.6	34.7	32.4
Other.....	18.3	14.2	20.0	16.8

In general the wives were supplementary earners more frequently than were adult males other than husbands. From one-third to two-fifths of all supplementary earners were wives, while not quite one-third of the additional earners were "other male" in three cities. In Everett two-fifths of the supplementary earners were "other male" while only one-third were wives. Women other than wives contributed supplementary earnings less frequently than did either wives or males other than husbands; this "other female" group constituted between 14 and 20 percent of all supplementary earners among the native white complete nonrelief families. Since most husbands in the group under consideration were principal earners, it was to be expected that the proportion of supplementary earners who were husbands would be relatively small—the range for the four Pacific Northwest cities was between 11 and 14 percent.

Combining the data for wives and other females, and for husbands and other males, we may note that the majority of supplementary earners were females in three of the cities, Everett showing an approximately even division between the sexes.

Earnings of supplementary earners.—Compared with earnings of principal earners, the earnings of supplementary earners were less than half as great. This was true both for husbands and wives—except in Portland, where the earnings of the wives who were supple-

mentary earners (\$533) were more than half those of the principal earner wives (\$940).

TABLE 34.—Average earnings of supplementary earners, by sex of earner
[Native white nonrelief complete families]

Earner classification	Portland	Aberdeen-Hoquiam	Bellingham	Everett
All.....	\$512	\$466	\$403	\$435
Male: Husbands.....	573	561	513	641
Other.....	487	473	383	458
Female: Wives.....	533	492	406	381
Other.....	515	388	390	415

Generally speaking the relationship of the supplementary earners to the head of family had very little effect upon the amount of supplementary earnings. Husbands as supplementary earners averaged between \$500 and \$650. Wives, other males, and other females (over 16 years of age) classed as supplementary earners, all averaged about \$500 in Portland and \$400 in the smaller cities.

Age of earners.—One of the factors associated with smaller earnings of supplementary earners as compared with principal earners is the age difference of these two groups. The median ages as well as an age grouping of husbands who were principal and supplementary earners are shown in table 35.

Husbands who were supplementary earners in these native white complete families were generally older—their median age being from 8 to 12 years higher—than the principal earner husbands. Whereas husbands who were chief earners averaged between 40 and 43 years, the secondary earners averaged between 49 and 53 years. The higher ages of the supplementary earners may indicate either that they had passed the peak of their highest earnings, or that by the time the husband is 50 years old he is likely to have adult children whose earnings are greater than those of their parent.

TABLE 35.—Percentage distribution by age of husbands who were principal and supplementary earners

[Native white complete families, relief and nonrelief]

Age group	Portland		Aberdeen-Hoquiam		Bellingham		Everett	
	Principal	Supplementary	Principal	Supplementary	Principal	Supplementary	Principal	Supplementary
All husbands.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35 years.....	26.6	17.6	35.9	13.3	31.4	22.0	30.6	11.4
35-49 years.....	43.8	29.8	39.8	30.4	41.5	29.7	42.9	29.1
50 years and over.....	29.6	52.6	24.3	56.3	27.1	48.3	26.5	59.5
Median age.....	42.9	50.9	39.8	51.8	40.9	49.3	41.4	52.7

The contrast in the ages of the principal and supplementary earner is particularly striking at the two extremes of earners under 35 and 50 or over. Husbands less than 35 years of age comprised from 27 to 36 percent of all principal earner husbands, while 11 to 22 percent of the supplementary earners among husbands were that young. Conversely, husbands passing the half-century mark constituted from 24 to 30 percent of the principal earners as compared with 48 to 60 percent of the secondary earners.

Among wives the opposite situation obtained. It is the younger ones who are the supplementary earners, rather than the older as in the case of husbands.

The median age of wives who were principal earners ranged from 40 to 47 years, while that of the supplementary earners varied from 33 to 35 years. In three of the cities over half the wives classified as supplementary earners were less than 35 years; in the fourth city, Everett, almost half fell below this age. Wives acting as the chief breadwinners, however, had less than 35 percent of their members in this young age group. On the other hand, wives of 50 years or over were, proportionately, from two to three times as prevalent among the principal earners as among the supplementary earners.

TABLE 36.—Percentage distribution by age of wives who were principal and supplementary earners

[Native white complete families, relief and nonrelief]

Age group	Portland		Aberdeen-Hoquiam		Bellingham		Everett	
	Principal	Supplementary	Principal	Supplementary	Principal	Supplementary	Principal	Supplementary
All wives.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35 years.....	27.3	50.8	26.9	57.4	35.0	54.9	13.6	48.8
35-49 years.....	42.1	38.2	51.3	32.5	38.8	33.9	50.0	38.4
50 years and over.....	30.6	11.0	21.8	10.1	26.2	11.2	36.4	12.8

Earnings by age.—In the following table (table 37) we find a progressive increase in earnings of husbands with rise in age level of the principal earner until the peak is reached and a consistent fall in earnings thereafter. In Portland, the peak of earnings was attained by husbands in the 50 to 54 year age group. In Aberdeen-Hoquiam and Everett the highest earnings were secured by husbands in the age group 45 to 49, while in Bellingham the peak was reached at a slightly younger age—40 to 44 years. These differences in the age period at which earnings reached a maximum in the different cities are due largely to the differences in occupational composition of the population. Wage earners, for example, attain their highest earnings at a younger age than do professional groups. Thus the older age at which

Portland's principal earners, as compared with those of the other cities, reached the peak of earning capacity may be attributed largely to the smaller proportion of wage earners and greater percentage of professional persons in this city.⁸

TABLE 37.—Average earnings of husbands and wives who were principal earners, by age groups

[All native white complete families]

Age groups	Portland		Aberdeen-Hoquiam		Bellingham		Everett	
	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives
All ages.....	\$1,537	\$836	\$1,302	\$739	\$1,226	\$751	\$1,281	\$604
Under 20 years.....	623	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
20-24 years.....	988	827	1,008	660	815	805	968	(¹)
25-29 years.....	1,238	875	1,134	918	1,052	788	1,160	(¹)
30-34 years.....	1,497	895	1,326	1,056	1,228	1,254	1,283	764
35-39 years.....	1,618	968	1,370	946	1,302	700	1,308	480
40-44 years.....	1,687	833	1,398	650	1,431	764	1,374	538
45-49 years.....	1,671	928	1,516	612	1,337	797	1,529	696
50-54 years.....	1,727	798	1,326	425	1,315	481	1,357	617
55-59 years.....	1,551	767	1,275	461	1,175	155	1,270	522
60-64 years.....	1,366	444	1,222	(¹)	1,099	798	1,045	(¹)
65 and over.....	1,240	379	902	(¹)	975	(¹)	883	(¹)

¹ Fewer than 3 cases.

The range in the amount of earnings received at different age levels is considerable—principal earners in the young age groups receiving only one-half as much as that secured by the middle age groups. In Portland, for instance, husbands under 25 years who were chief contributors to the family income earned an average of \$984, while at 50 to 54 years their earnings averaged \$1,727 for the year.

Due to the small number of wives in the complete families who were principal earners, the average earnings for each age level show the effect of fluctuations of sampling to such an extent that only very general observations are permissible.

In each city wives who were main contributors to family income attained their highest average earnings before the age of 40, but, with one exception, even their peak earnings were generally not so large as those of husbands in the same age class.⁹

Average earnings of supplementary earners by age is shown in the Tabular Summary. There appears to be little relationship between earnings and age in this group except that very young and the very old supplementary earners (under 20 and over 60) had less earnings than the supplementary earners in the more common age groups.

⁸ The distribution of earnings by age groups is not available by specific occupations in these Pacific Northwest cities at this time.

⁹ In Bellingham, wives between 30 and 34 years appear in table 37 to have slightly greater earnings than the husbands in this age group, but since this average for wives is based on only 11 cases (mainly professional workers), it must not be taken as a significant difference.

Income from roomers and boarders and from casual work in the home.—In addition to the earnings of individual members of the family, there are two sources of earned income which the present study classified as “nonindividual” earnings. The first of these, income from roomers and boarders, frequently is not attributable to the efforts of any particular individual, but is rather a family enterprise. The second source of earnings not allocated to individuals is that received from work done intermittently in the home by various family members. Such activities as occasional sewing, baking, laundering, and typing done irregularly in the home were included in this category (see glossary).

Together these two sources accounted for less than 2 percent of the aggregate income of families in the Pacific Northwest cities. Their importance was slightly greater among the foreign born than among the native families (see table 23-a in this chapter) amounting to as much as 2.2 percent of the income of foreign born families in Aberdeen-Hoquiam. Not only was the proportion of families engaging in work of this nature very small, but the amount realized from such work quite meager. The proportions of native white complete and incomplete families having incomes from the above two sources are shown in table 38.

TABLE 38.—Percentage of families deriving income from roomers and boarders and casual work in the home

[All native white families]

Source of income	Portland		Aberdeen-Hoquiam		Bellingham		Everett	
	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete
Roomers and boarders.....	5.8	8.4	6.0	9.8	5.2	9.4	5.9	12.5
Casual work in home.....	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.5	2.6	1.3	5.0

In the cities surveyed, from 5 to 6 percent of the native white complete families obtained some income from roomers and boarders. In line with casual observation, we find that the incomplete families drew upon this source for income to a greater extent than did families with both husband and wife. In Everett, for example, one in eight incomplete families took in roomers and boarders. This is more than double the proportion of complete families which had incomes from this source. In the other cities the contrast is not so great, but is, nevertheless, considerable. Families obtaining income from casual work in the home represented less than 2 percent of all complete native white families, but of the incomplete group they comprised as much as 5 percent. The role of this irregular work for families without both husband and wife was particularly striking in Everett, where the

combined activity of casual work in the home and keeping of roomers and boarders engaged more than 17 percent of these families.

The average yearly income from these two sources of nonindividual earnings was relatively small, as may be seen from the figures in table 39 for families having such earnings.

TABLE 39.—Average income derived from earnings not attributable to an individual¹

[All native white complete families]

Source of income	Portland	Aberdeen- Hoquiam	Bellingham	Everett
Roomers and boarders ²	\$137	\$165	\$103	\$127
Casual work in home.....	84	69	104	82

¹ Based on number of families reporting these earnings.

² Represents net figure after deducting estimated cost of food served to boarders. (See Glossary for method of computing food expense.)

Other sources of money income.—The major emphasis of this chapter has been placed upon earnings as a source of family income, since, as we previously indicated, more than 85 percent of all family income was derived from earnings. Before proceeding to the analysis of that remainder of money income which came from sources other than earnings, it must again be pointed out that the nonearned money income reported for this study does not represent the total nonearned money income of the community. The important omissions must be kept in mind. To begin with, capital gains are not included in our family presentation of nonearned family income. Entrepreneurial profits are treated as “earned” income for the family, and were incorporated in the schedule, only insofar as they were represented by drawing accounts actually accruing to the family. What was left in the business was not regarded as part of available family purchasing power. Similarly, large amounts of realized gains which found their way into investments, trust holdings, or special estate funds and were not made available for current family use, were not reported as part of the family income. The primary purposes of the Study of Consumer Purchases was to study the manner in which families spent family income; hence what did not run through the mill of family disbursements (whether for consumers’ goods or for items like life insurance, additions to homes, and family savings) is not included in the present discussion.

The most important of the items yielding nonearned income to the family are pensions and annuities, dividends and interest from securities, rents, investment property, and gifts.¹⁰ These sources accounted for between 6 and 9 percent of all family income in the four cities of the Pacific Northwest (see table 22 of this chapter).

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

The proportion of native white families reporting income from nonearnings is shown in table 40-a. As may be seen, more than one-fourth of the families in these cities obtained some money income from sources other than earnings. Families with both husband and wife had such resources to a lesser extent than did the incomplete families. Among the former from 22 to 24 percent, and among the latter from 32 to 41 percent reported such income.

In each of the cities the relative number of nonrelief native white families receiving money income other than earnings was greatest by far among these families not having any occupational earnings. The majority of nonemployed and retired families had incomes from this source. Among the three broad occupational groups (wage earners, clerical, and business and professional) the percentage of families reporting income other than earnings was slightly higher among business and professional families than among clerical families, while wage-earner families had the lowest percentage of families deriving income from this source.

TABLE 40.—Percentage of families reporting money income other than earnings

a. ALL NATIVE WHITE FAMILIES

Families	Portland		Aberdeen-Hoquiam		Bellingham		Everett	
	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete
All.....	21.6	32.5	23.7	31.7	23.4	41.2	21.7	41.3
Nonrelief.....	22.8	39.4	25.8	32.8	26.1	49.7	24.3	54.3

b. FAMILIES OF DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Occupational group	Portland	Aberdeen-Hoquiam	Bellingham	Everett
Wage earner.....	18.1	20.8	20.8	19.7
Clerical.....	20.5	26.0	24.9	23.8
Business and professional.....	24.8	33.6	29.1	30.5
Other.....	76.0	90.9	73.6	75.0

The average yearly amount of nonearned money income among native white families which had both husband and wife was \$84 in Portland, \$86 in Aberdeen-Hoquiam, \$96 in Bellingham, and \$60 in Everett. Most important of the sources were pensions, annuities, dividends and interest, and rents from property. While the maximum amount received from any source amounted to less than \$30 if averaged over all families in each community, those families reporting such nonearned income received an average of several hundred dollars. The proportion of families reporting income from each of these sources, together with the average amounts received, appears in table 41.

In these cities approximately 6 percent of all native white complete families received rents from investment property, which averaged, roughly, between \$200 and \$300 for such families. If averaged for all native white complete families, only from \$12 to \$15 was added to family income from this source. The average amount received at different income levels increases, of course, with a rise in the income scale. At the \$5,000-and-over income bracket, as may be seen in the Tabular Summary, section B, table 10, property rents added about \$200 to family funds, while at the lowest income brackets only a few dollars per family came from investments in property.

TABLE 41.—Percentage of families receiving nonearned money income from specified sources and average amounts received by such families

[All native white complete families]

Source of income	Portland		Aberdeen-Hoquiam		Bellingham		Everett	
	Percentage of families	Average amount per family	Percentage of families	Average amount per family	Percentage of families	Average amount per family	Percentage of families	Average amount per family
Rent from property.....	5.4	\$275	6.1	\$242	6.4	\$205	6.1	\$196
Dividends and interest.....	7.0	291	6.5	451	6.1	224	6.1	165
Pensions and annuities.....	5.2	536	4.6	327	4.6	518	4.0	402

Of equal or greater importance than rents from property, were dividends and interest received by families from stocks, bonds, bank accounts, trust funds, etc. From 6 to 7 percent of all native white complete families reported money received from these sources. The average amount received during the year by families having such resources was as much as \$451 in Aberdeen-Hoquiam, and as low as \$165 in Everett. If averaged among all families, however, the addition to family income from interest and dividends amounted to \$29 in Aberdeen-Hoquiam, and \$10 in Everett. For this item, as in the case of rents, with rises in the income level, the average amount derived from this source increased considerably over that found in the lower income brackets.

A third major source of income other than earnings was provided by pensions, annuities, and benefits paid to family members. Items included in this category consisted of veterans' pensions, compensation under workmen's compensation laws, unemployment benefits from trade-unions, and benefits from sickness and accident insurance. The 4 or 5 percent of families receiving income from such sources secured an average ranging from \$327 in Aberdeen-Hoquiam to \$536 in Portland. As for the influence of such sources upon family income of the community as a whole, only from \$15 to \$28 per family was added on the average in the above cities.

In conclusion, we may point out that although approximately a fourth of all families reported nonearned money income in the Pacific Northwest cities, this income came from a variety of individual sources, no single source of income such as rent, dividends, or interest contributing on the average as much as 5 percent of the total income which was available for family use in any of the cities. Undoubtedly, some of the families failed to report such income. But, by and large, income in the form of interest and dividends which may bulk fairly large as a proportion of total national income does not find its way directly into most family exchequers.

Summary—Sources of Family Income

Portland.—An examination of the elements which made up the aggregate family income for all families in Portland reveals that about seven-eighths of this aggregate was derived from occupational earnings. A little over 7 percent of the aggregate income was composed of money income from sources other than earnings, while about 6 percent represented nonmoney income imputed to home ownership or from other housing received without direct expense. The total contribution of the principal earners to the aggregate income of all families amounted to about 78 percent of the total, while supplementary earners contributed less than 8 percent. Earnings from work not attributable to individual family members, such as net revenue from roomers and boarders and pay for casual work carried on in the home, accounted for less than 1 percent of the aggregate income of Portland families.

When native white complete families are compared with native white families which lacked husband and/or wife, we find that over 90 percent of the aggregate income of the former families was derived from earnings, while earnings contributed only 69 percent of the income of incomplete families. Money income other than earnings comprised 23 percent of the aggregate income of incomplete native white families but less than 5 percent of the aggregate income for complete families.

Aberdeen-Hoquiam.—All but 12 percent of the aggregate income of all families in Aberdeen-Hoquiam consisted of earnings from gainful occupations. Less than 7 percent of this aggregate represented money income from sources other than earnings, while a little over 5 percent represented net money value of housing received without direct expense to the family. Supplementary earners in Aberdeen-Hoquiam families contributed a larger proportion of the aggregate income than in any other of the Pacific Northwest cities studied. Almost 12 percent of the aggregate consisted of earnings attributed to family members other than the chief breadwinner. The latter were responsible for less than three-fourths of the aggregate income of all

families in this middle-sized city. Approximately 2 percent of the aggregate consisted of earnings from keeping roomers and boarders and from casual work in the home. Native white families with a husband and wife derived a larger proportion of their income (81 percent) from their principal earners than did incomplete families (69 percent).

Bellingham.—Approximately 85 percent of the aggregate income of all families in Bellingham was derived from occupational earnings. The other two components of this aggregate, money income other than earnings and nonmoney income from housing, were relatively important sources of family revenue in this middle-sized city. Non-earned money income, for instance, made up almost 9 percent of the aggregate, while between 6 and 7 percent of the aggregate consisted of the money value of housing received without direct expense. A relatively small part, less than 7 percent, of the aggregate income of Bellingham's families was contributed by supplementary earners. Principal earners contributed about 77 percent of the total income of all families. Earnings not attributable to individual members made up little over 1 percent of the aggregate. As in the other cities of this region, the native white complete families relied to a greater extent (82 percent of income) upon principal earners than did the incomplete families of the same nativity (64 percent of income).

Everett.—Wages and salaries yielded 87 percent of the aggregate income of all families in Everett. Nonearned money income and the money value of housing received without direct expense were about equally important sources of family income, as they each comprised between 6 and 7 percent of the aggregate income for all Everett families. Of this aggregate, supplementary earners contributed almost 9 percent, while the principal earners of these families were responsible for a little over 77 percent of the total income. Little over 1 percent of the aggregate came from earnings not attributable to individual earners. Again marked differences were found in the relative importance of the components of the aggregate incomes of native white families headed by a married couple and of incomplete native white families. The former group derived 84 percent of its aggregate income from the earnings of the principal breadwinner; only 59 percent of the aggregate income of incomplete families was contributed by the principal earner.

Chapter VI

Home Ownership and Rent in Relation to Income

Although the present bulletin is concerned primarily with the income distribution of the family population, the item of rent deserves special analysis in this bulletin, because it is so frequently used as an index of income. In some recent economic studies it has been assumed that rent bears a definite relation to income, and that if rent is given, income can be estimated. In this chapter we shall see to what extent a fixed relationship holds, not only for the population as a whole but for different income and occupational groups as well as for the different nativity groups in these four communities.

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

Among families with the same current money income, home owners tend to have an advantage in purchasing power over renters since, generally speaking, the outlay for rent by tenants is greater than the expenditures required by home owners for mortgage, interest, taxes, insurance, and building maintenance. In order, therefore, to place home owners and renters on comparable consumption levels, the current incomes of home owners were adjusted by adding to their money income the "nonmoney income from owned homes." This figure was obtained by subtracting from the estimated rental value of the owned home the interest paid on mortgages, together with other estimated expenses of home ownership.¹

¹ For the purpose of cutting down the interview time necessary in an extensive random sample, certain devices had to be employed in the case of home owners for deriving the figure for imputed income from housing. Therefore, while the rental value and the actual amount paid as mortgage interest were obtained from the family owning the dwelling, other current expense (taxes, insurance, and repairs) was calculated from the rental value in accordance with an experience table based upon previous detailed studies of housing by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Thus home owners who made very extensive repairs during the schedule year incurred expense higher than the estimate and actually had less imputed income from housing than was attributed to them. On the other hand, there were undoubtedly some owners, at least in the lowest income brackets, who did not, during the year, pay the normal expenses of ownership attributed to them, such as taxes, insurance, and repairs. For these families, the imputed income from housing for the schedule year was actually greater than the estimated figure.

Renters also occasionally receive nonmoney income from housing, namely, rent received in payment for services such as those of janitors, apartment-house managers, and professional persons affiliated with institutions. The value of this "rent as pay" was added to the money income of such families.

The discussion of the housing sources of nonmoney income—imputed income from owned home and rent as pay—will complete the analysis of sources of family income begun in the preceding chapter. Together, they accounted for between 5 and 7 percent of the aggregate family income reported in these four Pacific Northwest cities surveyed (see table 22, ch. V). Of the two sources, home ownership is obviously by far the more important. The proportion of the total nonmoney income derived from each of these sources (for native white complete families) is given below:

Total nonmoney income from housing	Portland	Aberdeen-Hoquiam	Bellingham	Everett
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Home ownership (imputed)	95.2	95.5	96.1	95.9
Rent as pay	4.8	4.5	3.9	4.1

The per family value of nonmoney income from home ownership, when computed on the basis of *all* native white complete families—renters as well as owners—would be as follows for the four cities:

Portland	Aberdeen-Hoquiam	Bellingham	Everett
\$84	\$58	\$68	\$74

The average value of the nonmoney income from housing *per home owner*, however, was considerably larger, as appears from the accompanying table 42. In this table we see that home-owner families in Portland received an average of \$181 of imputed income, supplementing the money income of the family. On the same basis, lower averages were obtained for home owners in the three smaller cities.

TABLE 42.—Average amount of nonmoney income from housing imputed to home owners, by income ¹

[All white families including husband and wife, both native born]

Income class	Portland	Aberdeen-Hoquiam	Bellingham	Everett
All complete families	\$181	\$148	\$123	\$155
Relief	89	77	61	95
Nonrelief	189	162	134	168
Under \$250	114	61	71	126
\$250-\$499	151	101	99	142
\$500-\$999	123	107	100	117
\$1,000-\$1,999	145	105	114	144
\$2,000-\$2,999	203	220	173	202
\$3,000-\$4,999	292	238	237	244
\$5,000 and over	498	504	360	420

¹ Average based on families receiving imputed income from owned home.

The amount of imputed income increased progressively with the rise in income level, in each of the four cities. At the lowest income level (under \$250) in Portland, for example, \$114 was imputed to home owners; at the \$1,000-\$2,000 level, \$145 was added to the money income of home owners; while for the \$5,000-and-over class almost \$500 was the average of nonmoney income received by home owners. The other cities showed similar increases in the amount of imputed income at the higher income levels. In Aberdeen-Hoquiam, the average nonmoney income from home ownership ranged from \$61 for nonrelief families with less than \$250 current income for the year, to \$504 for families receiving \$5,000 or more. The comparable figures in Bellingham were \$71 and \$360, and in Everett they ranged from \$126 to \$420 at the extremes of the income scale.

No small part of the income of home owners receiving relief during the year was in the form of nonmoney income from housing. In Everett, the relief group of home owners averaged \$95 as imputed income; in Portland they received an average of \$89; in Aberdeen-Hoquiam \$77 was received; and in Bellingham \$61 was attributed to home owners.

TABLE 43.—Average amount of nonmoney income from rent received as pay, by income ¹

[All white families including husband and wife, both native born]

Income class	Portland	Aberdeen-Hoquiam	Bellingham	Everett
All complete families.....	\$253	\$173	\$182	\$136
Relief.....	154	145	120	43
Nonrelief.....	267	186	209	253
Under \$250.....	109			(?)
\$250-\$499.....	140	129	100	
\$500-\$999.....	224	144	159	255
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	258	145	203	188
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	334	307	244	344
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	423			(?)
\$5,000 and over.....	1,067	(?)	(?)	(?)

¹ Average based on families receiving rent as pay.

² Fewer than 3 cases.

Free rent obtained for services rendered, affecting less than 2 percent of the population studied, is negligible if viewed as a proportion of aggregate family income in the community; but it averaged higher than did nonmoney income from home ownership, for the particular families which received rent as pay. The average rental value of quarters received as compensation by such persons as janitors, building superintendents, or ministers is shown in table 43 for native white complete families at different income levels.

As would be expected, the rental value of free dwelling quarters increased consistently as family income rose. Families with incomes

of less than \$250, having rent as pay, received \$109 nonmoney income in the form of rent in Portland. At the highest income bracket an average of \$1,067 nonmoney income was received by Portland families living in rent-free quarters.

Frequency of home ownership.—One of the characteristics differentiating the families in the Pacific Northwest cities from those in other sections of the United States is the high proportion of home ownership. The population was almost equally divided between tenants and owners in Portland, Aberdeen-Hoquiam, and Everett; in Bellingham more than three-fifths of the families owned their homes. The proportions of home owners for native and foreign born families and for complete and incomplete native white families are shown in table 44.

TABLE 44.—Percentage of home owners among families of specified nativity and composition

[All families, relief and nonrelief]

Nativity and composition	Portland	Aberdeen-Hoquiam	Bellingham	Everett
All families.....	50.7	51.0	60.7	55.8
Native white.....	47.1	42.5	56.3	49.5
Complete.....	47.5	40.1	56.4	48.0
Incomplete.....	46.0	50.0	56.2	53.8
Foreign born white.....	61.0	65.2	70.8	67.3

The greater frequency of home ownership among the foreign born as compared with the native in these four cities is in accord with the findings in other cities of this survey as well as with previous investigations of home ownership. In these Pacific Northwest cities from 61 to 71 percent of the foreign born owned the dwellings which they occupied. Among the native white, the proportion of home owners in the four cities ranged from 43 to 56 percent. Families without both husband and wife possessed their own homes at least as commonly as did complete families. As later analysis will show, this tendency is apparent at almost every income level. The reasons for the high representation of home owners among the incomplete families are obvious. Since the heads of incomplete families are often widowed persons, those who had originally had homes would be most likely to continue to maintain the family home, while the renters would be more likely to become boarders or move in with relatives who maintained households. This makes for a selection in favor of home owners among incomplete families. In the second place, the present income of incomplete families is probably less indicative of the highest economic position reached by the family than is the case among complete families. With the loss of the husband, particularly, the family is usually deprived of a major source of income. Thus the

purchase of the home among incomplete families has generally occurred when the family was better situated than it is at present.

Proportion of home owners by income classes.—Beginning at the income level of \$500, and going up the income scale, we find a progressive increase in the proportion of home owners with each rise in income of native white complete families (see table 45).

TABLE 45.—Percentage of home owners among complete and incomplete native white families, by income

[All families, relief and nonrelief]

Income class	Portland		Aberdeen-Hoquiam		Bellingham		Everett	
	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete
All families.....	47.5	46.0	40.1	50.0	56.4	56.2	48.0	53.8
Relief.....	26.7	28.4	28.9	66.7	44.4	40.8	35.0	35.3
Nonrelief.....	50.6	51.9	43.4	44.3	59.4	63.7	52.0	67.4
Under \$500.....	54.1	43.1	43.5	(¹)	61.9	67.6	62.4	87.5
\$500-\$999.....	38.4	48.1	32.5	43.8	49.2	62.0	37.7	78.6
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	41.7	50.0	35.8	43.8	55.3	50.0	42.0	50.0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	47.1	45.5	39.9	38.5	61.8	66.7	54.8	75.0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	62.3	78.1	57.9	66.7	68.8	78.9	65.4	66.7
\$3,000 and over.....	67.5	66.7	64.7	-----	75.9	60.0	78.8	(¹)

¹ Insufficient cases for computation of percentages.

In Portland, approximately one in three complete native white families in the income group \$500 to \$1,000 owned their homes, at the \$1,500 to \$2,000 level almost one in two, and at the \$3,000-and-over income level, more than two out of three families were home owners. Similar increases may be noted in the other cities among families with both husband and wife. The proportion of home owners increased from 33 percent for the \$500 to \$1,000 income class to 65 percent of the families receiving \$3,000 or more in Aberdeen-Hoquiam, from 49 to 76 percent in Bellingham, and from 38 to 79 percent in Everett, in the corresponding income groups.

The proportion of families owning their homes was greater among those with incomes under \$500 than was the proportion of ownership among all families. Not until the \$2,000 income class is reached do we find a higher percentage of home ownership than that found in the group under \$500. Information was not obtained on the length of time the families had owned their homes, but the large proportion of home owners among families with low current incomes in 1935-36 suggests that these families were clinging to homes purchased when the family financial status was more favorable.

No less than one-fourth of the native white complete families receiving relief during the year were home owners, indicating that the ownership of a home was not a determining factor in these Pacific

Northwest communities in passing a means test for relief. Reports were not obtained from the families interviewed in the random sample on the status of the ownership, i. e., whether taxes and interest were paid or were delinquent.

Among the incomplete native white families, home ownership was not so definitely a function of income as in the case of the complete families (see table 45). A general trend toward home ownership may be seen, however, with rise in income even among the incomplete families, despite their heterogeneous composition and the relatively small sample upon which the percentages are based. In Portland, the trend was most consistent—ranging from 43 percent of the incomplete families with incomes under \$500 to more than 70 percent of those families whose incomes amounted to \$2,000 or more.

Home ownership among the foreign born.—Despite the greater percentage of home owners among the foreign born families, the general pattern of ownership among the various income classes is much the same as for the native groups. With each rise in income, beginning at \$500, there was a progressive increase in the proportion of home owners among these foreign born families. At \$500 to \$1,000 between one-half and two-thirds of the families were home owners; at the \$1,500 to \$2,000 level from two-thirds to three-fourths owned their homes; and at the top income bracket of \$3,000 and over, eight or nine out of every ten foreign families were home owners in the four cities studied. At no income level did the proportion of home owners among the nonrelief families fall below 50 percent (see table 46).

TABLE 46.—Percentage of home owners among foreign born white families, by income

[All families, relief and nonrelief]

Income class	Portland	Aberdeen- Hoquiam	Bellingham	Everett
All families.....	61.0	65.2	70.8	67.3
Relief.....	45.6	52.3	61.9	54.0
Nonrelief.....	63.4	68.7	73.5	71.8
Under \$500.....	65.0	64.7	82.7	75.0
\$500-\$999.....	53.3	53.8	66.3	58.5
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	62.1	61.9	68.5	72.2
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	65.1	69.0	75.0	73.1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	67.3	78.4	79.5	90.0
\$3,000 and over.....	80.0	93.3	92.9	80.0

Families with incomes under \$500 not receiving relief, have, for the most part, assets upon which to draw, and the amount classified as income does not really indicate their general level of living. Furthermore, as previous analysis has shown, the income group under \$500 contained a significant number of foreign born proprietors whose small-scale businesses were located in their homes. It is not

surprising, therefore, to find from 65 to 83 percent of the foreign born families in this low income group owning their quarters.

The families receiving relief among the foreign born group owned their homes in nearly one-half the cases in Portland. In the three smaller cities, the majority of relief families were home owners (table 46).

Home ownership by occupation.—Table 47, which presents data for nonrelief native white families containing both husband and wife, shows the proportion of home owners by occupational grouping. In each city home ownership was significantly greater in the retired and nonemployed families than in any other occupational group. Approximately three out of four families in the retired or nonemployed but self-supporting group were home owners in Portland, Aberdeen-Hoquiam, and Everett; while the proportion reached four out of five in Bellingham. The prevalence of retired families of mature age in this group might have been expected to result in a large proportion of home owners.

TABLE 47.—Percentage of home owners among families of specified occupational groups

[Native white nonrelief families containing both husband and wife]

Occupational group	Portland	Aberdeen-Hoquiam	Bellingham	Everett
All occupations.....	50.6	43.4	59.4	52.0
Wage earners.....	48.3	38.7	56.1	48.1
Clerical.....	46.8	39.5	54.9	49.1
Business and professional.....	54.4	54.6	64.5	59.1
Other.....	73.6	74.2	80.6	76.7

Of the families which contained employed members, a larger proportion of the business and professional group owned their homes than of either the clerical or wage-earner families. The proportion of business and professional families which were home owners ranged from 54 percent in Portland to 64 percent in Bellingham. A marked similarity between the proportion of clerical families which were home owners and the proportion of home owners in the wage-earner group is evident for each city. Only in Bellingham did the home owners outnumber the renters in these occupational groups. The proportion of clerical and wage-earner families owning their homes was approximately 40 percent in Aberdeen-Hoquiam and almost 50 percent in the cities of Portland and Everett.

Further light on the relationship of occupation to home ownership may be obtained from figures on the proportion of home owners at each income level by major occupational groups.² They indicate

² See Tabular Summary, table 14-A, p. 149.

that, as income permits, the increase in home ownership is more striking for the wage-earner and clerical families than for the business and professional groups. Not only was there a more continuous rise in the proportion of owners as income of the wage-earner and clerical groups increased, but at the higher income levels, where all occupational groups are represented (for instance \$2,000 to \$2,999 and \$3,000 to \$4,999), the proportion of home owners in the wage-earner and clerical occupations was generally higher than in the business and professional group.³ This predominance of home owners among these higher income wage-earner and clerical families is, in part at least, attributable to the older ages of these occupational groups at the upper income levels. As the Chicago analysis showed, home ownership is highly correlated with age.⁴

Income of owners and renters.—Since, as we pointed out, the proportion of home owners increases with rise in income, a higher income may be expected among home owners than among tenants. As table 48 shows the difference between the medians of these two home tenure groups ran between \$232 and \$368 for native white nonrelief families with both husband and wife. This spread in income is substantially greater than the average amounts imputed for home ownership.

Within given occupational groups, also, the medians of owners exceeded those of renters by several hundred dollars. In Bellingham, the city with the greatest proportion of home owners, the difference between the medians of owners and renters was not so marked as in the other cities; among business and professional families in that city, the income of owners exceeded that of renters by \$167; among clerical families by \$224; and among wage earners by \$170.

TABLE 48.—Median incomes of owning and renting families in specified occupational groups

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

Occupational group	Portland		Aberdeen-Hoquiam		Bellingham		Everett	
	Owners	Renters	Owners	Renters	Owners	Renters	Owners	Renters
All occupations.....	\$1,844	\$1,506	\$1,716	\$1,403	\$1,481	\$1,249	\$1,667	\$1,299
Wage earner.....	1,645	1,285	1,554	1,295	1,360	1,190	1,548	1,242
Clerical.....	2,013	1,657	1,949	1,615	1,724	1,500	1,902	1,483
Business and professional	2,308	1,813	2,194	1,877	1,836	1,669	1,948	1,704

³ In comparing ownership trends by occupational groupings, it may be recalled that wage-earner families do not ordinarily get into the upper income brackets unless the family is large enough to contain several earners. The cost of renting a modern apartment of the requisite size for a large family might, therefore, encourage the purchase of a home by the wage earners; whereas in the business or professional family, the earnings of a single breadwinner may provide superior rented facilities for a smaller family.

⁴ Family Income in Chicago, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 642, ch V.

Housing Costs

Nature of data on rent and rental value.—Before entering upon a discussion of rent and rental values, it is desirable to have in mind the nature of the rent data secured in the present study. Tenants were asked to report the amount payable to the landlord for the occupancy of the dwelling; i. e., the rental rate at the date of interview. In the lowest income brackets, therefore, the average ratio of rent to income was overstated when there were cases in which the tenant did not pay the rent.

Another disturbing factor is that rent averages cover houses as well as apartments and only in the latter are expenses of such items as fuel, refrigeration, or even light, likely to be included in the rental. This last factor is of considerable importance if rents paid or the ratio of rent to income in these cities are to be compared with rent data for cities in other sections of the country, because the predominant type of rented dwelling in each of the Pacific Northwest cities is the one-family detached house. To take the situation in the three middle-sized cities, not more than 14 percent of the renting families lived in apartments, and from three-fourths to over four-fifths of the families lived in one-family detached houses. Even in Portland, only about 20 percent of the renting families were apartment dwellers, while 70 percent lived in one-family detached houses.⁵

Rental value reported by owners is the amount for which they estimate their quarters would rent, in the light of amounts paid for rented homes of similar accommodations in the same neighborhood. We have already pointed out that the income of home owners is an adjusted figure which includes nonmoney income imputed to owners and that the actual expenditures on the owned home varied from the estimated expenditures. In the following discussion, therefore, the relation of rental value to income of home owners is omitted.

The relative infrequency of apartment dwellings in the Pacific Northwest cities which were surveyed does not entirely explain the low average rents in these communities in comparison with cities of like size in the East. The average rent for native white complete families was approximately \$15 per month for the middle-sized communities and about \$20 in Portland (see table 49). None of the other five cities similar in size to Portland, surveyed by the Study of Consumer Purchases, had as low an average rent among the native white complete families as did Portland. Similarly, in only one of the thirteen middle-sized cities surveyed was the average rent as low as that shown in these three cities in the State of Washington.⁶

⁵ See Tabular Summary, tables 15-16, p. 152.

⁶ See summary for 32 cities, Preliminary Report, Feb. 8, 1938.

The rent in Portland was higher than that of the other three cities not only as a general average but also at each income level to \$5,000.⁷ With a few minor exceptions, there was a progressive rise in average rent with each higher income grade in every city. The nonrelief group under \$250 obviously had resources other than current income to draw on for rent. In Portland the averages ranged from \$14.90 at the \$250 to \$500 income level to \$52.90 per month in the top income class of \$5,000 or more. Bellingham, which had the lowest mean rent, had an average monthly rent extending from \$11.80 to \$45.40 at the corresponding income levels. Of the three Washington cities, Everett rents were the highest, not only for the average of all native white complete families, but at practically every income level as well. Possibly its proximity to the large city of Seattle influences the rental level. The other two cities are much farther removed from a metropolitan center.

TABLE 49.—Average monthly rent reported by renting families with specified incomes
[White families including husband and wife, both native born]

Income class	Portland	Aberdeen- Hoquiam	Bellingham	Everett
All families.....	\$20. 40	\$15. 70	\$14. 60	\$16. 30
Relief families.....	12. 20	10. 80	9. 40	11. 50
Nonrelief families.....	22. 20	17. 40	16. 40	18. 20
Under \$250.....	20. 90	18. 60	12. 70	14. 60
\$250-\$499.....	14. 90	12. 00	11. 80	13. 30
\$500-749.....	15. 80	13. 00	12. 50	14. 60
\$750-\$999.....	16. 30	13. 40	12. 80	14. 60
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	17. 80	14. 50	14. 00	15. 00
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	19. 40	15. 40	15. 10	16. 20
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	21. 50	17. 60	17. 80	18. 50
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	24. 00	20. 90	19. 80	21. 60
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	25. 90	19. 30	21. 10	25. 30
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	28. 80	21. 50	26. 10	27. 20
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	29. 40	24. 20	23. 60	26. 80
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	34. 30	27. 80	27. 30	32. 00
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	43. 80	22. 70	31. 00	24. 20
\$5,000 and over.....	52. 90	41. 80	45. 40	56. 20

Rents by occupational group.—The housing expenditures of families of wage earners were uniformly below those of either clerical or business and professional groups in each of the four cities studied (see table 50). The lower average rent occurs not only for the wage-earner group as a whole but also throughout all income gradations. In Portland the rent of wage earners among native white complete families amounted to \$17.60, on the average, while that of clerical families and business and professional groups averaged \$24.90 and \$27.10, respectively. At different income levels the mean rent of wage earners was from \$4 to \$9 less than that of families of business and professional persons, the difference being greatest at the upper end of the income scale. In the other three cities, also, the rents of wage earners fell below those

⁷ For the income group above \$5,000, Everett shows a slightly higher average rental, based on only 4 cases.

of the white-collar occupations by no less than \$4 as compared with clerical families, and \$7 as contrasted with business and professional groups. These differences refer to the occupational groups as a whole; much greater variations occurred at certain income levels.

TABLE 50.—Average monthly rent reported by families of specified occupational groups, by income

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

Income class	Portland			Aberdeen-Hoquiam			Bellingham			Everett		
	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional
All families.....	\$17.60	\$24.90	\$27.10	\$14.80	\$19.90	\$23.20	\$13.50	\$18.70	\$21.60	\$16.00	\$20.10	\$23.20
Under \$500.....	13.40	17.20	18.00	10.80	14.20	17.10	10.50	13.80	12.50	12.70	14.40	14.80
\$500-\$999.....	14.50	18.60	18.10	12.70	14.40	16.40	11.30	15.00	16.20	14.00	18.00	15.10
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	16.50	20.90	20.60	13.70	16.90	19.80	13.20	18.10	16.60	14.90	16.80	16.90
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	19.50	24.70	24.80	17.90	20.80	20.90	16.40	18.90	22.40	18.30	21.10	22.80
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	22.40	30.10	29.80	17.30	22.40	24.70	19.40	24.20	25.00	21.80	26.80	29.40
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	29.10	35.60	38.00	20.30	33.10	38.00	25.20	18.30	29.20	27.30	26.00	33.80
\$5,000 and over.....			51.40			42.80			45.40			56.20

Rent by family type.—From the presentation of monthly rent by occupation, as given in table 50, it would appear that even for wage earners in the upper income groups, where families are on the average larger than in the other occupational groups, the rentals incurred were lower than for the white-collar families. In the accompanying table 51, a breakdown by family type for all occupations combined, is given for families in the city of Portland. Here it is found that for the total sample, the families consisting of at least one adult in addition to the husband and wife (types IV and V) paid the highest average rent, amounting to \$22.90 per month. Rentals paid by these two family types exceeded the average for all family types in the income groups between \$500 and \$1,250. From \$1,250 up, family types IV and V had lower average rentals than did those of family type I, consisting of husband and wife only. In fact, the average rental paid by family type I, was higher than the average for all families at each income level up to \$5,000. Family types II and III (with one or two children under 16) paid less than the average at all income levels up to \$2,000; thereafter their rents exceeded not only the average for all families but the average for family type I as well. Types VI and VII, with five to eight members, with children under 16 predominating, paid lower rents than the average at all income levels up to \$2,500.

It will be noted that the correlation between family type and rental is not so clear cut, nor are the actual dollar differences nearly so great, as in the case of the classification by occupation. The

explanations which may be given for such differences as do appear in the table can only be offered as surmises, pending the analysis of family expenditures in the succeeding volume.

TABLE 51.—Average monthly rent reported by Portland renting families of specified type¹

[Native white complete nonrelief families]

Income class	Family type				
	All	I	II and III	IV and V	VI and VII
All families.....	\$22.20	\$22.70	\$21.60	\$22.90	\$19.30
Under \$500.....	16.60	17.70	14.20	15.80	13.20
\$500-\$749.....	15.80	16.60	13.70	17.60	13.70
\$750-\$999.....	16.30	17.60	15.00	17.10	13.40
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	17.80	18.60	16.60	19.20	15.00
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	19.40	20.70	18.50	19.30	16.40
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	21.50	22.90	20.80	21.00	18.50
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	24.00	25.40	23.50	23.40	20.30
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	27.20	27.70	27.60	26.00	26.50
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	29.40	30.50	30.80	27.40	30.70
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	36.40	37.60	38.50	34.70	38.80
\$5,000 and over.....	52.90	48.10	61.00	52.90	45.00

¹ See chart for description of family type, p. 42.

In the lower income groups the families with young children apparently sacrificed housing facilities to basic food requirements. Rising income, however, enabled the families with young children to catch up with the adult families and to overtake them, in respect to outlays for housing. The higher rentals of adult families at certain income levels may also be associated with their preference for apartments in which facilities are included with the rent.

Rent of all families and nativity groups.—The preceding discussion of rents by income has concerned itself with native white families containing both husband and wife. Some comparisons of a general nature may be made between the rentals of that select group and those of incomplete native white families and with those of foreign born families. When the latter two groups are included, the average monthly rent for the city of Portland is reduced from \$20.40 to \$19.20 (table 52). The foreign born families as a whole and the incomplete native white families both had slightly lower rents than did the complete native white families discussed above.

The mean rent of the foreign born group was approximately \$1.50 less than that of the native white. At the \$1,000–\$1,250 income class the native whites averaged approximately \$2.50 higher for rent than did the foreign born; while at the \$3,000–\$5,000 level, the average rent of native white families exceeded that of the foreign born by nearly \$8. It is probable that the lower rents of the foreign born are attributable chiefly to the difference in occupational distribution. There are proportionately more wage earners among the

foreign born than among the native groups, and as has already been shown, the wage earners occupy housing quarters of lower rentals at any given income level than do families in the white-collar occupations.

TABLE 52.—Average monthly rent reported by Portland renting families of specified nativity

[All families, relief and nonrelief]

Income class	All families	All native white families	All foreign born white families
All families.....	\$19. 20	\$19. 50	\$17. 90
Relief.....	11. 90	11. 80	12. 20
Nonrelief.....	21. 20	21. 70	19. 30
Under \$500.....	14. 30	13. 90	15. 00
\$500-\$749.....	16. 30	16. 80	15. 50
\$750-\$999.....	16. 80	16. 90	16. 50
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	17. 70	18. 10	15. 70
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	19. 40	19. 40	19. 50
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	21. 30	21. 50	20. 50
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	24. 30	24. 10	25. 60
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	26. 60	27. 00	25. 30
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	28. 20	28. 80	24. 20
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	36. 60	37. 50	29. 70
\$5,000 and over.....	57. 20	57. 20	-----

Rental value of owned homes.—Rental values of homes owned by native white complete families follow much the same distribution as payments of renters (see table 53). The gradual increase of rental value with a rise in income level is discernible for each city. The highest average rental value, \$28.50, was found in Portland, and the lowest, \$20, in Bellingham; it will be remembered that these two cities had also the highest and lowest average rents. The average rental value of the homes of relief families was lower for each city than the rental value for any income group of nonrelief families.

TABLE 53.—Average monthly rental value of owned homes, by income

[All native white complete families, relief and nonrelief]

Income class	Portland	Aberdeen-Hoquiam	Bellingham	Everett
All families.....	\$28. 50	\$24. 50	\$20. 00	\$23. 50
Relief.....	17. 60	15. 10	12. 50	16. 40
Nonrelief.....	29. 40	26. 30	21. 50	25. 00
Under \$250.....	18. 80	20. 20	12. 80	17. 10
\$250-\$499.....	22. 00	19. 00	15. 90	20. 10
\$500-\$749.....	20. 30	19. 00	16. 80	20. 60
\$750-\$999.....	21. 30	20. 00	17. 00	18. 70
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	22. 20	21. 70	17. 00	20. 10
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	23. 30	22. 00	19. 30	21. 10
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	25. 50	22. 60	20. 70	23. 00
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	26. 70	23. 50	21. 90	25. 10
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	29. 30	26. 20	25. 60	26. 00
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	30. 30	28. 10	27. 30	28. 20
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	33. 80	31. 50	26. 80	31. 90
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	38. 60	35. 10	32. 40	33. 90
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	47. 90	40. 40	33. 40	39. 90
\$5,000 and over.....	65. 40	58. 80	44. 60	48. 90

Comparison with table 49, which shows rents of tenants, discloses that the average rental value of owned homes was roughly \$8 higher

in Portland than the average rent, \$9 higher in Aberdeen-Hoquiam, more than \$5 in Bellingham, and \$7 in Everett. In this connection, it must be pointed out that the median incomes of home owners were found to be higher than those of renters in each city.

Rent as a percentage of income.—Rent consumed about 18 percent of the income received by renters in Portland (table 54). Among nonrelief families, exactly 17 percent was allocated to rent, while among the relief groups rent amounted to 28 percent of their income (excluding direct relief).

Although average rental rose with each rise in income, the rate of rent increase did not keep step with the increase in family income. Thus, there is a decline in the ratio of rent to income with increases in income level. At the lower income class, under \$500, rent represented almost two-thirds of the family income; at \$500 to \$750, one-third; at \$1,000 to \$1,250, less than one-fifth; \$2,000 to \$2,500, one-seventh; and at \$5,000 or more, about one-tenth of the income was allotted to the rental item.

The difference in housing expenditures as between the nativity groups was very slight, the average rent of native white families being 17.8 percent, while the rent of the foreign born families was 18.4 percent of their incomes. Except for two income brackets, however, the ratio of rent to income was slightly lower among the foreign than among the native families.

TABLE 54.—*Rent as a percentage of income among Portland renting families*
[Relief and nonrelief]

Income class	All families	All native white families	Native white complete families	Native white incomplete families	All foreign born white families
All families.....	17.9	17.8	16.9	22.6	18.4
Relief.....	27.9	28.0	26.0	32.8	27.4
Nonrelief.....	17.0	16.9	16.2	20.9	17.6
Under \$500.....	62.8	59.6	63.7	57.0	72.2
\$500-\$749.....	31.3	31.9	29.7	36.6	29.8
\$750-\$999.....	23.0	23.1	22.2	24.7	22.5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	18.8	19.2	18.9	20.6	16.7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	17.0	17.0	17.0	16.9	17.0
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.6	15.1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.2	16.4
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	14.3	14.4	14.6	12.5	13.9
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	12.5	12.8	13.1	10.8	10.5
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	12.1	12.4	12.1	(1)	10.2
\$5,000 and over.....	10.5	10.5	9.6	(1)	(1)

¹ Insufficient number of cases for computation of percentages.

Among native white families, a larger share of income was allocated to rent on the average by incomplete than complete families—22.6 percent as compared with 16.9 percent. This trend holds only up to the \$1,250 income level, above which the rent of complete families assumed a larger portion of income than did the rent of incomplete families. The explanation of the larger rent bill of the incomplete families at low income levels may be found in the fact that such families had past savings or other resources upon which to draw to

meet the rent item, and that current family income did not indicate the real economic status of these broken families. Among some incomplete families, furthermore, the rent reported covered rooms occupied by lodgers; thus the gross rent represented an overstatement of the real rent bill of such families. As pointed out in the discussion of the preceding chapter, the incomplete families took in lodgers more frequently than did the complete.

Rent-income ratio of complete native white families.—Recognizing that the native white families with both husband and wife rented slightly more expensive dwelling quarters than did families in the community as a whole, it is interesting, nevertheless, to compare the rent-income ratios of this selected group in the four cities (see table 55). The generalization that rent represents a larger share of income in the city of Portland than in the smaller communities, follows from its higher average rent at given income levels. The ratio of rent to income in Everett was greater than that found in Bellingham and Aberdeen-Hoquiam. The progressive reduction in the proportion which rent assumes of income with rises in the income scale may be noted in each of the four cities. At the lowest income level, i. e., \$250 to \$500, rent represented 45 percent of income in Portland, and from 37 to 39 percent of the income of families in the three middle-sized communities. The ratios declined to 19 percent of family income among Portland families at the \$1,000 to \$1,250 income class, and 15 to 16 percent of income of families in the three Washington cities at this income bracket. At the \$2,000 to \$2,500 income level, the rent item represented from 11 to 15 percent of the family income, while at the top income interval, \$5,000 or more, approximately 9 percent of income was spent for rent in these four cities.

TABLE 55.—*Rent as a percentage of income, for renting families with specified incomes*

[Native white complete families]

Income class	Portland	Aberdeen-Hoquiam	Bellingham	Everett
All families.....	16.9	14.1	15.0	16.3
Relief.....	26.0	18.5	25.8	23.8
Nonrelief.....	16.2	13.4	13.8	15.0
Under \$250.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$250-\$499.....	45.2	37.5	36.9	38.9
\$500-\$749.....	29.7	24.1	23.8	27.0
\$750-\$999.....	22.2	18.1	17.3	19.7
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	18.9	16.3	15.0	15.8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	17.0	13.5	13.3	14.2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	16.2	13.2	13.4	14.0
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	15.6	13.5	12.8	14.0
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	14.7	11.0	12.0	14.4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	14.5	10.9	13.2	13.7
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	13.1	10.6	10.5	11.7
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	12.3	10.1	10.0	11.3
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	11.7	6.1	8.5	6.4
\$5,000 and over.....	9.7	8.4	8.5	8.9

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

Rent-income ratio of occupational groups.—Clerical families as a whole spent a larger portion of their income for rent than did the other occupational groups, as shown in table 56. However, at some income levels the clerical families tended to spend a smaller percentage of their incomes for rent than did the families of business and professional persons. Thus the average for all families in the clerical occupational group is somewhat misleading and must be viewed in terms of the income distribution of this occupation. The rent-income ratio of wage earners was lower than for either of the other groups at every income level under \$3,000. Above \$3,000, clerical families in Bellingham and Everett devoted a smaller share of income to rent than did the wage earners. These occupational differences in housing expenditures will be taken up in more detail in the succeeding volume to be devoted to expenditures in the Pacific Northwest.

TABLE 56.—*Rent as a percentage of income among renting families of specified occupational groups*

[Native white nonrelief complete families]

Income class	Portland			Aberdeen-Hoquiam			Bellingham			Everett		
	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
All families.....	15.4	17.4	15.6	13.2	14.2	13.3	13.3	14.9	13.9	14.8	15.6	14.8
Under \$500.....	43.6	57.0	61.2	37.1	47.3	78.9	36.2	50.8	44.9	43.7	71.1	49.1
\$500-\$999.....	21.6	27.8	28.3	18.8	20.4	25.3	16.9	22.0	24.4	20.6	26.0	22.7
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	16.1	20.2	20.2	13.4	16.2	19.1	13.0	17.4	16.4	14.6	16.6	16.5
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	13.7	17.2	17.4	12.5	14.3	14.8	11.5	13.1	15.4	12.9	14.4	15.9
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	11.6	15.3	14.8	8.9	11.6	12.3	10.2	12.5	12.4	11.2	13.5	14.7
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	10.2	12.3	12.4	6.8	12.0	9.3	9.0	6.8	10.2	9.3	8.1	11.4
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	13.1	9.4	-----	-----	8.6	-----	-----	8.5	-----	-----	9.3

Summary.—In the present chapter we have indicated that the proportion of home-owning families varied not only with size of family income but that, within any given income class, there were variations associated with differences in nativity and occupation. Thus home ownership in the cities of the Pacific Northwest region was more prevalent among foreign born than among the native families, and greater among the nonrelief retired and nonemployed families than in the other occupational groups. In every occupational group in each city, the median incomes of the home owners were higher than were the incomes of the renters. Families in the white-collar occupations paid higher rents than did wage-earner families in the same income brackets. Although the average rent paid increased consistently with an increase in income, the ratio of rent to income declined with rise in incomes.

Chapter VII

Summary

Throughout this bulletin, whether we have discussed the population as a whole, a nativity group, family type, or occupational group, we have analyzed the distribution of the families along the entire income range. Hence the characteristics of all the families within any given income level have not been summarized in relation to all aspects of the analysis. By way of review, therefore, we shall summarize separately the characteristics of the four broad socio-economic segments of the population, corresponding to the following income intervals: (1) under \$1,000; (2) \$1,000–\$2,000; (3) \$2,000–\$3,000; (4) \$3,000 and over.¹

Families with incomes of less than \$1,000.—Of the four broad income groups analyzed in the following pages, this lowest level includes a large proportion of all families. From a third (in Aberdeen-Hoquiam and Portland) to half (in Bellingham and Everett) of the families in the four Pacific Northwest cities received annual incomes, during 1935–36, of less than \$1,000.

The majority of these families under \$1,000 were native white, the proportions ranging from over 60 percent in Everett to more than 70 percent in Portland.

As would be expected, nearly all of the families which received relief at some time during the period covered by the survey were concentrated in this income bracket. Thus about two-fifths of Portland's families reporting less than \$1,000, and approximately one-half of such families in the other three cities, reported having received relief at some time during 1935–36.

As to occupation, the majority of the families with incomes of less than \$1,000 were in the wage-earner classification, followed numerically by the families classified as "other" occupations. In Aberdeen-Hoquiam, two-thirds of all families at this low income level were in the former group and only 13 percent in the latter. In the other three cities, however, the "other" group, made up almost entirely of those without gainfully employed members, constituted a larger proportion, between one-fifth and one-quarter, while the wage-earner proportions were correspondingly lower—53 percent to 58 percent. In the remaining fourth or fifth of the low-income families in the Pacific Northwest cities, the independent business group was

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

the most important numerically, with from 11 percent to 13 percent of the families so engaged. Most of these were families operating small scale businesses which yielded low or irregular returns or were families occupied primarily in keeping roomers or boarders.

At this income level a relatively small proportion of families gained the bulk of their earnings from clerical or kindred occupations. In Portland, roughly one-tenth of all families at this income level were in the clerical occupations, but in the other cities only from 4 percent to 7 percent of the families depended upon clerical positions for their chief support. The professional and salaried business families as a group constituted in each city about 3 percent of the families at the bottom income level.

In each of the Pacific Northwest cities studied, the average size of the native white complete families which obtained relief was larger than that of the nonrelief group (with a larger proportion having children under 16). Nonrelief families in the four cities averaged from 2.8 to 3.1 persons per family, while relief families ranged in average size from 3.6 to 3.9 persons.

Not only can the presence of these families in the low income level be partially accounted for by their concentration in the less well remunerated occupations, but the number of earners per family was lower than for families in the higher income levels. With the exception of one city, the native white nonrelief families which included a married couple had an average of less than one earner per family over the schedule year. In both Portland and Everett these families averaged 0.95 earners, while in Bellingham the average was 0.98 earners per family. In Aberdeen-Hoquiam, however, the native white complete families of nonrelief status had an average of 1.09 earners per family.

The effect of additional earners in increasing family incomes is readily apparent when one notes that the average earnings of the principal breadwinners, of the native white complete families under \$1,000, ranged (by cities) from \$631 to \$672 per year. Corresponding averages showed that supplementary earners added to the family funds from \$126 to \$145 a year.

While the men of these families played the dominant role as the chief breadwinners, constituting from 93 percent to almost 97 percent of the principal earners, women played an important part in supplementing the low earnings. From three-fifths to two-thirds of the supplementary earners were women.

Compared with urban communities in the country as a whole, home ownership in the Pacific Northwest communities is notably high. Nevertheless, for families under \$1,000, renters predominated in all but one of the four communities. The proportion of renters varied from approximately one-half in Bellingham to nearly two-thirds of

the families in Aberdeen-Hoquiam. The highest average monthly rent for these low income renters was \$16 for Portland; renters in Everett followed with an average of \$14 per month; Bellingham and Aberdeen-Hoquiam had the lowest monthly rental rate, \$13. These amounts represented a range of from a fifth to well over a quarter of the average monthly incomes of the renting families in the respective city groups of native white nonrelief families within the income brackets under \$1,000.

Families with incomes from \$1,000 to \$2,000.—Approximately 4 out of every 10 families in the cities surveyed in the Pacific Northwest received family incomes amounting to from \$1,000 to \$2,000. This group was only slightly less prevalent than the under \$1,000 income class, and together the two levels included the great bulk of all families.

The occupational composition of this income group followed the same general pattern in each city. Wage earners predominated, but there were significant differences in the proportion of wage earners as between the cities. In Portland, for example, 5 out of 10 families with incomes ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000 derived the bulk of their earnings from wage-earner occupations, while in Aberdeen-Hoquiam 7 out of 10 families at this income level were dependent primarily upon wage earners. Between these two cities were Bellingham and Everett with approximately 6 out of 10 families in the wage-earner category.

Families of clerical workers, numerically second in importance in the income bracket from \$1,000 to \$2,000, comprised approximately one-quarter of the families in Portland. In the medium-sized communities, on the other hand, the clerical groups were less numerous, constituting about 17 percent in Bellingham and Everett, and only 13 percent in Aberdeen-Hoquiam.

Ranking third in frequency, the independent business families accounted for approximately one-eighth of the families in the income class under consideration, while the professional and salaried business groups comprised the remainder of families receiving earnings. Only a negligible proportion at this level depended entirely upon sources other than occupational earnings for their maintenance.

For every 100 native white complete families receiving between \$1,000 and \$2,000, an average of 117 earners contributed to the family income in Portland. Generally speaking, however, most of the family funds came from one earner—the principal earner—whose remuneration for the year averaged \$1,313 in Portland; in the middle-sized communities the average number of earners contributing to the family income was higher than in the larger city. The average earnings, both of the principal and of the supplementary earners, were somewhat lower in the three Washington cities than in Portland.

At incomes between \$1,000 and \$2,000, three-fifths of the native white complete Portland families in the nonrelief group, but less than half of those in the middle-sized cities, rented their homes. Portland families paid the highest average rent, \$20 per month. The rental payment for a whole year took about 17 percent of their income. Families in the other three cities allocated about 14 percent of their total income for their average monthly rental of \$17.

Families with incomes from \$2,000 to \$3,000.—This income group includes a majority of the families in the top quartile of the income distribution. Approximately one in six of the families in Portland and Aberdeen-Hoquiam were found at this level. Bellingham and Everett had one in nine with incomes between \$2,000 and \$3,000.

In this income bracket the relative importance of the various occupational groups differed somewhat from the distribution found at the lower income levels. Wage earners, instead of leading in all cities, were the most prevalent group in the three middle-sized communities, but yielded precedence to the clerical group in Portland. The professional and salaried business group assumed significant proportions in this relatively high income class and superseded the independent business group in rank (see Tabular Summary, sec. B, table 1A). In one city (Bellingham) more than one-fourth of all families at this income level depended primarily upon earners in the professional and salaried business groups.

To attain the \$2,000 to \$3,000 income class, more than one-fourth of the native white complete families depended upon two or more earners. The money earnings of the chief earner averaged approximately \$1,900; in families which had supplementary earnings, the average contribution of secondary earners was between \$500 and \$600 in the four cities of the Pacific Northwest.

Six or seven out of every ten families at this level owned their living quarters. Average monthly rentals in Portland and Everett amounted to approximately \$27, which represented about 14 percent of the incomes of such families. In Aberdeen-Hoquiam and Bellingham, where rents were slightly lower (\$21 and \$23, respectively), the ratio of rent to income was about 11 percent.

Families with incomes of \$3,000 or more.—Within this income group there remains a small fraction of the population yet to be accounted for. Among the native white families with husband and wife, the proportion having annual incomes of \$3,000 or more varied from 5 percent of the families in Everett to about 10 percent in Portland. When the foreign born and the incomplete families are included, the proportion of families with incomes of \$3,000 or more ranged from about 4 percent (Bellingham) to 7 percent (Portland).

In the matter of nativity composition, families in the four cities presented a varied picture. At one extreme was Portland with 84

percent of the families in this upper income class born in the United States; while at the other extreme is Aberdeen-Hoquiam in which but 53 percent of the families at this income level were classified as native born. The relation between nativity and income assumes opposite trends for the two cities. Thus we obtained a progressively lower percentage of foreign born at each higher income interval in Portland; but a higher proportion of foreign born was obtained with each rise in the income scale in Aberdeen-Hoquiam. The prevalence of foreign born groups in the upper income classes is explained largely by the presence in the foreign born families of several earners whose combined contributions raised the family income level. In Bellingham, as in Portland, the representation of foreign born families in the top income group falls, although not sharply, below that of families with incomes under \$1,000; while in the city of Everett, the proportion of foreign born at the lowest income grade is practically the same as that found in the highest of the broad bands here considered.

The occupational make-up of the \$3,000-and-over income class shows a decided shift toward the business and professional occupations and away from the wage-earner group. In Bellingham 7 out of 10 families in this income bracket drew primarily upon the earnings of business and professional persons. As explained elsewhere in this bulletin, the presence here of the State Normal College contributed to this high rate for the professional group. In the large city of Portland, the majority of these higher income families (6 in 10) depended upon business and professions, while in the other cities of Aberdeen-Hoquiam and Everett, less than 5 in 10 derived their income primarily from business and the professions. The relative deficiency of the business and professional families in these smaller cities was compensated for by larger proportions in the wage-earner category. In Aberdeen-Hoquiam, particularly, wage earners comprised a large sector of the top income bracket (41 percent). This is in keeping with the finding that high family incomes there are derived largely through multiple earners.

The proportion of families in this upper income band deriving their incomes from clerical occupations ranged from one-ninth of Aberdeen-Hoquiam families, to well over one-fourth of the families in Everett. Thus, except for the prevalence of business and professional groups, we find considerable intercity variations in the occupational pattern at this income level.

Whereas the native white nonrelief families with husband and wife in the income group under \$1,000 averaged less than one earner per family, the families having \$3,000 and over averaged approximately one and one-half earners per family. Everett topped the list with 189 earners and the other cities averaged about 150 earners for every hundred families having incomes of \$3,000 or more; with the

foreign group included, Everett and Aberdeen-Hoquiam would lead with approximately two earners per family in this income bracket. Nevertheless, the major portion of total family income continues to be derived from the earnings of the chief breadwinner of the family. The principal earner in these native white complete families averaged from \$3,287 in Aberdeen-Hoquiam, to \$3,695 in Portland, with the averages for the other two cities falling between these extremes. The average of the individual contributions by supplementary earners in the families of Aberdeen-Hoquiam was \$911 and for none of the cities did the families in this income class average less than \$754 per supplementary earner.

The number of family members at the top income level is approximately 25 percent greater than in the brackets under \$1,000, with additional adult members largely accounting for the increase.

The increase in home ownership associated with rise in income level reaches the peak at the \$3,000-and-over income bracket. Among native white complete families at this level, two out of three families in Portland and Aberdeen-Hoquiam owned their homes, and in Bellingham and Everett more than three out of four were home owners. Rent, amounting to from \$30 per month in Bellingham and Aberdeen-Hoquiam to \$39 in Portland, comprised between 9 and 12 percent of total family income in this interval.

In conclusion, it may be pointed out that although the cities selected to give a regional pattern of urban incomes in the Pacific Northwest vary with respect to certain details in the income pattern, the uniformities in the general distribution are very striking. The median incomes, proportions of families in the various occupational groups, as well as the income pattern within these groups, follow much the same trend from city to city. In general, the large city of Portland appears to be somewhat better situated from the point of view of income alone—disregarding whatever differences there may be in cost of living—than do the families in the middle-sized communities. The occupational distribution of the large urban center was weighted more toward the white-collar occupations than was that of the smaller communities, and had a correspondingly smaller percentage on relief. As to family composition, families in Portland were somewhat smaller than those of the Washington cities.

The present volume has been designed to answer the question of how incomes are apportioned among families in these cities of the Pacific Northwest. How families spend these incomes will form the subject matter of volume II.

TABULAR SUMMARY

Tables presented on the following pages show the distribution of families by income class, by family type, by occupational group, and by nativity group for four cities in the Pacific Northwest region: Portland, Oreg., Aberdeen-Hoquiam, Wash., Bellingham, Wash., and Everett, Wash. Data on family income, earners, and housing are shown according to these major classifications. The tables are presented in three sections.

Section A tables show the estimated distribution of all families in each of the cities according to income, nativity group, and occupational group. Because of the relatively infrequent occurrence of nonwhite families in the total populations of these cities, they have not been included in the estimated distributions of all families by income and occupation.

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

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

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

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

SECTION A.—ALL FAMILIES

Estimated Distribution by Income, Nativity Group, and Occupational Group, 1935-36

The three tables in this section present estimated distributions of native white and foreign born white families in each of four cities in the Pacific Northwest region by income class, nativity group, and occupational group.

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

City	Native white complete	Native white incomplete	Foreign born white
Portland, Oreg.....	3. 07959	37. 30445	33. 31845
Aberdeen-Hoquiam, Wash.....	1. 32284	17. 12195	16. 40000
Bellingham, Wash.....	1. 18359	7. 09871	6. 18824
Everett, Wash.....	1. 17943	18. 48750	15. 14573

It is not to be assumed that the data are accurate to the number of digits shown in these weights, but in order to arrive at the totals estimated for each community these weights with five decimal places should be used.

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PORTLAND, OREG.

TABLE 1.—Nativity groups by income: Estimated number of families of specified nativity, by income, 1935-36 ¹

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class (1)	All ² (2)	Native white			Foreign born white (6)
		All (3)	Complete (4)	Incomplete (5)	
Relief families	12, 568	9, 569	6, 532	3, 037	2, 990
Nonrelief families	74, 544	55, 153	42, 261	12, 892	19, 391
All families	87, 112	64, 722	48, 793	15, 929	22, 380
\$0-\$249	5, 419	3, 953	1, 568	2, 385	1, 466
\$250-\$499	8, 019	6, 463	2, 849	2, 604	2, 566
\$500-\$749	9, 367	6, 835	4, 259	2, 576	2, 532
\$750-\$999	9, 518	6, 786	4, 653	2, 133	2, 732
\$1,000-\$1,249	10, 485	7, 753	5, 845	1, 908	2, 732
\$1,250-\$1,499	8, 058	5, 792	5, 103	689	2, 286
\$1,500-\$1,749	7, 972	6, 089	5, 288	751	1, 933
\$1,750-\$1,999	7, 389	5, 723	4, 927	796	1, 666
\$2,000-\$2,249	5, 513	4, 080	3, 609	471	1, 433
\$2,250-\$2,499	3, 862	3, 196	2, 753	443	666
\$2,500-\$2,999	5, 058	3, 692	3, 187	505	1, 366
\$3,000-\$3,499	2, 379	1, 846	1, 638	208	533
\$3,500-\$3,999	1, 423	1, 224	1, 044	180	199
\$4,000-\$4,999	1, 367	1, 134	1, 044	90	233
\$5,000 and over	1, 283	1, 216	1, 026	190	67

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

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

PORTLAND, OREG.

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

[All white families, relief and nonrelief]

Income class (1)	All (2)	Wage earner (3)	Clerical (4)	Business and professional					Other ¹ (10)
				All (5)	Independent		Salaried		
					Busi-ness (6)	Profes-sional (7)	Busi-ness (8)	Profes-sional (9)	
All families	87, 112	39, 150	18, 812	21, 305	10, 883	1, 733	4, 209	4, 480	7, 845
\$0-\$249	5, 419	1, 803	272	352	285	6	3	58	2, 992
\$250-\$499	8, 019	4, 667	598	1, 310	1, 120	12	12	166	1, 444
\$500-\$749	9, 367	5, 536	837	1, 700	1, 430	25	52	193	1, 194
\$750-\$999	9, 518	5, 294	1, 676	1, 745	1, 268	71	204	202	833
\$1,000-\$1,249	10, 485	5, 417	2, 437	2, 265	1, 571	222	163	309	366
\$1,250-\$1,499	8, 058	4, 293	1, 963	1, 483	775	183	148	377	314
\$1,500-\$1,749	7, 972	3, 457	2, 163	2, 163	1, 067	122	390	594	189
\$1,750-\$1,999	7, 389	3, 356	2, 323	1, 618	583	125	362	548	92
\$2,000-\$2,249	5, 513	1, 981	1, 912	1, 571	499	98	451	523	49
\$2,250-\$2,499	3, 862	1, 080	1, 461	1, 248	440	114	457	237	73
\$2,500-\$2,999	5, 058	1, 605	1, 589	1, 791	632	156	510	493	73
\$3,000-\$3,499	2, 379	420	745	1, 205	440	174	381	210	9
\$3,500-\$3,999	1, 423	135	301	897	163	55	425	254	90
\$4,000-\$4,999	1, 367	111	326	912	287	102	295	228	18
\$5,000 and over	1, 283	25	104	1, 045	323	268	366	88	109

¹ This group contains farm families and those having no gainfully employed members.

PORTLAND, OREG.

TABLE 3.—Nativity groups by occupation: Estimated number of families of specified nativity, by occupation, 1935-36

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Occupational group (1)	All (2)	Native white			Foreign born white (6)
		All (3)	Complete (4)	Incomplete (5)	
All families.....	87, 112	64, 722	48, 793	15, 929	22, 390
Wage earner.....	39, 150	27, 589	22, 395	5, 194	11, 561
Clerical.....	18, 812	15, 314	11, 560	3, 754	3, 498
Independent business.....	10, 883	7, 351	5, 565	1, 786	3, 532
Independent professional.....	1, 733	1, 366	1, 158	208	367
Salaried business.....	4, 209	3, 609	3, 246	363	600
Salaried professional.....	4, 480	3, 747	2, 858	889	735
Other.....	7, 845	5, 746	2, 011	3, 735	2, 099

ABERDEEN-HOQUIAM, WASH.

TABLE 1.—Nativity groups by income: Estimated number of families of specified nativity, by income, 1935-36 ¹

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class (1)	All ² (2)	Native white			Foreign born white (6)
		All (3)	Complete (4)	Incomplete (5)	
Relief families.....	2, 091	1, 369	1, 009	360	722
Nonrelief families.....	7, 170	4, 448	3, 404	1, 044	2, 722
All families.....	9, 261	5, 817	4, 413	1, 404	3, 444
\$0-\$249.....	673	410	152	258	263
\$250-\$499.....	721	442	288	154	279
\$500-\$749.....	791	479	393	86	312
\$750-\$999.....	1, 154	810	587	223	344
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1, 347	855	667	188	492
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	969	657	537	120	312
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	943	599	445	154	344
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	638	425	357	68	213
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	615	320	269	51	295
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	352	270	202	68	82
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	505	259	225	34	246
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	254	106	106	-----	148
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	126	60	60	-----	66
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	67	51	51	-----	16
\$5,000 and over.....	106	74	74	-----	32

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

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

ABERDEEN-HOQUIAM, WASH.

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

[All white families, relief and nonrelief]

Income class (1)	All (2)	Wage earner (3)	Clerical (4)	Business and professional			Other ¹ (8)
				All (5)	Independent business (6)	Other business and professional (7)	
All families.....	9,261	5,861	971	1,904	1,250	654	525
\$0-\$249.....	673	294	21	77	77	-----	281
\$250-\$499.....	721	494	15	120	96	24	92
\$500-\$749.....	791	663	38	69	57	12	21
\$750-\$999.....	1,154	785	75	270	206	64	44
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,347	964	122	240	181	59	21
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	969	682	126	139	87	52	22
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	943	621	149	169	105	64	4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	638	429	122	86	46	40	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	615	349	77	188	124	64	1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	352	160	72	102	33	69	18
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	505	215	90	183	89	94	17
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	254	150	45	57	29	28	2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	126	49	11	66	42	24	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	67	7	5	55	33	22	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	106	19	3	83	45	38	1

¹ This group contains farm families and those having no gainfully employed members.

ABERDEEN-HOQUIAM, WASH.

TABLE 3.—Nativity groups by occupation: Estimated number of families of specified nativity, by occupation, 1935-36

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Occupational group (1)	All (2)	Native white			Foreign born white (6)
		All (3)	Complete (4)	Incomplete (5)	
All families.....	9,261	5,817	4,413	1,404	3,444
Wage earner.....	5,861	3,630	2,825	805	2,231
Clerical.....	971	709	589	120	262
Independent business.....	1,250	676	470	206	574
Independent professional.....	68	52	52	-----	16
Salaried business.....	313	264	247	17	49
Salaried professional.....	273	191	140	51	82
Other.....	525	295	90	205	230

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

TABLE 1.—Nativity groups by income: Estimated number of families of specified nativity, by income, 1935-36 ¹

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class (1)	All ² (2)	Native white			Foreign born white (6)
		All (3)	Complete (4)	Incomplete (5)	
Relief families.....	2,026	1,426	886	540	600
Nonrelief families.....	6,629	4,599	3,485	1,114	2,030
All families.....	8,655	6,025	4,371	1,654	2,630
\$0-\$249.....	1,102	712	286	426	390
\$250-\$499.....	1,081	691	414	277	390
\$500-\$749.....	1,008	711	470	241	297
\$750-\$999.....	1,042	702	517	185	340
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,144	779	644	135	365
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	810	593	508	85	217
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	649	482	411	71	167
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	521	391	327	64	130
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	379	255	212	43	124
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	245	195	160	35	50
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	311	243	186	57	68
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	168	125	104	21	43
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	81	50	50	-----	31
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	71	53	39	14	18
\$5,000 and over.....	43	43	43	-----	-----

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

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

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

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

[All white families, relief and nonrelief]

Income class (1)	All (2)	Wage earner (3)	Clerical (4)	Business and professional			Other ¹ (8)
				All (5)	Inde- pend- ent business (6)	Other business and pro- fessional (7)	
All families.....	8,655	4,467	1,012	2,007	1,137	870	1,169
\$0-\$249.....	1,102	333	11	106	104	2	652
\$250-\$499.....	1,081	676	49	131	119	12	225
\$500-\$749.....	1,008	629	75	178	109	69	126
\$750-\$999.....	1,042	653	105	220	172	48	64
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,144	758	140	216	141	75	30
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	810	491	116	194	104	90	9
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	649	324	137	170	71	99	18
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	521	233	126	160	79	81	2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	379	143	78	140	56	84	18
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	245	89	51	102	27	75	3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	311	92	78	134	47	87	7
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	168	28	31	101	44	57	8
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	81	14	5	55	21	34	7
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	71	4	9	58	28	30	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	43	-----	1	42	15	27	-----

¹ This group contains farm families and those having no gainfully employed members.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

TABLE 3.—Nativity groups by occupation: Estimated number of families of specified nativity, by occupation, 1935-36

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Occupational group (1)	All (2)	Native white			Foreign born white (6)
		All (3)	Complete (4)	Incomplete (5)	
All families.....	8,655	6,025	4,371	1,654	2,630
Wage earner.....	4,467	3,031	2,470	561	1,436
Clerical.....	1,012	814	601	213	198
Independent business.....	1,137	710	533	177	427
Independent professional.....	111	99	85	14	12
Salaried business.....	329	236	250	36	43
Salaried professional.....	430	349	179	170	81
Other.....	1,169	736	253	483	433

EVERETT, WASH.

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

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Income class (1)	All ² (2)	Native white			Foreign born white (6)
		All (3)	Complete (4)	Incomplete (5)	
Relief families.....	2,350	1,593	965	628	757
Nonrelief families.....	6,179	3,922	3,071	851	2,257
All families.....	8,529	5,515	4,036	1,479	3,014
\$0-\$249.....	858	646	239	407	212
\$250-\$499.....	1,000	591	332	259	409
\$500-\$749.....	1,013	529	399	199	485
\$750-\$999.....	1,046	713	491	222	333
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,144	735	587	148	409
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	852	564	453	111	288
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	728	440	403	37	288
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	554	418	362	56	136
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	327	221	203	18	106
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	275	169	169	-----	106
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	318	227	190	37	91
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	204	128	91	37	76
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	73	58	40	18	15
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	84	39	39	-----	45
\$5,000 and over.....	53	38	38	-----	15

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

² This and subsequent tables exclude Negro, and other nonwhite families because of their relative infrequency.

EVERETT, WASH.

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

[All white families, relief and nonrelief]

Income class (1)	All (2)	Wage earner (3)	Clerical (4)	Business and professional			Other ¹ (8)
				All (5)	Independ- ent busi- ness (6)	Other business and pro- fessional (7)	
All families.....	8, 529	4, 756	1, 169	1, 654	1, 008	646	950
\$0-\$249.....	858	260	27	45	28	17	526
\$250-\$499.....	1, 000	622	41	164	127	37	173
\$500-\$749.....	1, 013	673	58	182	157	25	100
\$750-\$999.....	1, 046	700	144	138	108	30	64
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1, 144	765	183	156	114	42	40
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	852	591	106	152	93	59	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	728	369	167	189	97	92	3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	554	282	119	132	86	46	21
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	327	126	76	106	43	63	19
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	275	100	93	82	40	42	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	318	156	43	119	61	58	-----
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	204	60	71	72	33	39	1
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	73	11	36	26	5	21	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	84	25	5	54	3	51	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	53	16	-----	37	13	24	-----

¹ This group contains farm families and those having no gainfully employed members.

EVERETT, WASH.

TABLE 3.—Nativity groups by occupation: Estimated number of families of specified nativity, by occupation, 1935-36

[Relief and nonrelief families]

Occupational group (1)	All (2)	Native white			Foreign born white (6)
		All (3)	Complete (4)	Incomplete (5)	
All families.....	8, 529	5, 515	4, 036	1, 479	3, 014
Wage earner.....	4, 756	2, 999	2, 463	536	1, 757
Clerical.....	1, 169	836	540	296	333
Independent business.....	1, 008	599	451	148	409
Independent professional.....	74	74	74	-----	-----
Salaried business.....	296	205	187	18	91
Salaried professional.....	276	170	133	37	106
Other.....	950	632	188	444	318

**SECTION B.—NATIVE WHITE FAMILIES INCLUDING BOTH
HUSBAND AND WIFE**

**Sources of Income, Number and Earnings of Principal and Supple-
mentary Earners, Rent or Rental Value, and Size of Family
According to Family Income, Occupational Group, and Family
Type, 1935-36**

Tables in this section present data for native white "complete" families only (those including husband and wife, both native born). The figures are based on random samples in each of four cities in the Pacific Northwest region.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families of type 1—											Average number of persons per family ²		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife		
												Under 16	16 and over	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		
All families ³	15,844	5,708	2,693	1,665	3,615	933	681	254	233	62	3.2	0.8	0.5	
Relief families.....	2,121	619	294	245	467	179	170	92	24	31	3.6	1.1	.5	
Nonrelief families.....	13,723	5,089	2,399	1,420	3,148	754	511	162	209	31	3.1	.7	.4	
\$0-\$249.....	170	134	12	2	20	2					2.3	.1	.2	
\$250-\$499.....	341	213	28	15	65	9	8	2	1		2.6	.4	.3	
\$500-\$749.....	739	391	103	44	146	15	32	5	3		2.8	.5	.3	
\$750-\$999.....	1,200	526	235	116	207	45	48	14	7	2	3.0	.7	.3	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,777	709	364	194	326	69	78	21	12	4	3.0	.7	.3	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,596	621	300	146	336	81	67	18	22	5	3.1	.7	.4	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,687	605	345	189	356	92	61	19	18	2	3.1	.7	.4	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,583	572	287	188	350	85	60	24	15	2	3.2	.8	.4	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,166	398	194	137	292	81	34	13	15	2	3.2	.7	.5	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	890	248	174	108	235	44	36	17	25	3	3.4	.8	.6	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,033	283	160	117	326	84	30	9	21	3	3.3	.7	.6	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	530	166	64	46	160	46	20	6	20	2	3.4	.6	.8	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	339	79	48	39	113	28	15	2	13	2	3.5	.7	.8	
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	196	40	32	22	64	20	4	3	9	2	3.6	.7	.9	
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	143	27	21	16	44	18	6	3	7	1	3.8	.9	.9	
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	233	57	23	31	74	22	9	4	12	1	3.6	.7	.9	
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	52	9	6	9	15	7	1	1	4		3.6	.8	.8	
\$10,000 and over ⁴	48	11	3	1	19	6	2	1	5		3.8	.6	1.2	

¹ Family type: I—2 persons. Husband and wife only.

II—3 persons. Husband, wife, 1 child under 16 and no others.

III—4 persons. Husband, wife, 2 children under 16 and no others.

IV—3 or 4 persons. Husband, wife, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or no other person regardless of age.

V—5 or 6 persons. Husband, wife, 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 other persons regardless of age.

VI—5 or 6 persons. Husband, wife, 3 or 4 children under 16 and no others.

VII—7 or 8 persons. Husband, wife, 1 child under 16, 4 or 5 other persons regardless of age.

VIII—5 or 6 persons. Husband, wife, 3 or 4 persons 16 or over.

Other—7 or more persons. All types not included in I through VIII.

² These are year-equivalent persons. The sum of columns (13) and (14) plus 2 (husband and wife) does not always equal column (12). For the methods used in deriving these averages see Glossary.³ 10 families which reported a net loss are excluded from this and subsequent tables. These are families which had gross business expense and losses exceeding their gross earnings and other income.⁴ Largest income reported between \$55,000 and \$60,000.

PORTLAND, OREG.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2		
	All (2)	I (3)	II (4)	III (5)	IV (6)	V (7)	VI (8)	VII (9)	VIII (10)	Other (11)	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16 (13)	16 and over (14)
<i>Wage earner</i>													
All nonrelief families.....	5,648	2,088	1,021	569	1,243	314	240	79	79	15	3.2	0.7	0.5
\$0-\$249.....	31	21	5	1	3	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.5	.4	.2
\$250-\$499.....	152	78	20	11	31	2	8	1	1	-----	2.8	.6	.3
\$500-\$749.....	355	169	69	25	61	6	20	4	1	-----	2.9	.6	.3
\$750-\$999.....	680	263	159	72	106	28	37	8	6	1	3.1	.8	.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	945	369	209	102	158	42	42	15	6	2	3.1	.8	.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	846	322	158	78	170	52	40	11	13	2	3.2	.8	.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	779	282	145	87	175	40	35	11	3	1	3.2	.8	.4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	673	237	99	81	170	43	24	12	6	1	3.2	.8	.5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	437	149	70	44	111	33	15	6	7	2	3.3	.7	.6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	291	80	47	32	85	19	9	5	12	2	3.4	.7	.7
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	290	84	28	30	97	33	5	3	9	1	3.4	.6	.8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	103	29	9	2	44	7	4	2	5	1	3.4	.4	1.0
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	33	3	2	3	18	4	1	-----	2	-----	3.8	.6	1.2
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	20	1	-----	-----	11	2	-----	1	4	1	4.3	.3	2.0
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	5	-----	-----	-----	2	1	-----	-----	2	-----	4.7	.2	2.6
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	6	1	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	2	1	5.2	.5	2.7
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	2	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$10,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Clerical</i>													
All nonrelief families.....	3,580	1,265	706	402	831	164	121	34	48	9	3.1	.7	.4
\$0-\$249.....	10	8	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.3	-----	.3
\$250-\$499.....	40	22	2	4	11	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.7	.4	.4
\$500-\$749.....	105	62	10	3	25	3	2	-----	-----	-----	2.6	.3	.3
\$750-\$999.....	213	96	45	23	32	7	7	1	1	1	2.9	.7	.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	416	164	95	49	74	12	17	2	3	-----	3.0	.7	.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	402	158	90	31	93	10	12	4	3	1	3.0	.6	.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	506	168	128	53	102	30	14	5	5	1	3.1	.7	.4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	528	190	113	70	103	22	21	4	4	1	3.1	.8	.4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	390	138	64	51	102	22	13	4	5	-----	3.2	.8	.4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	303	88	59	44	74	12	14	7	4	1	3.3	.9	.4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	338	92	61	36	103	23	13	3	5	2	3.4	.8	.6
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	144	40	14	19	49	11	3	1	7	-----	3.4	.6	.8
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	76	18	10	5	26	6	3	2	6	-----	3.6	.6	1.0
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	35	5	6	6	13	-----	1	1	2	1	3.8	.8	1.0
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	31	7	5	4	8	3	1	-----	2	1	3.7	.8	.9
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	33	9	4	3	14	2	-----	-----	1	-----	3.2	.4	.8
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$10,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Independent business</i>													
All nonrelief families.....	1,729	665	222	166	465	106	51	22	29	3	3.1	.6	.5
\$0-\$249.....	17	12	2	1	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.5	.2	.3
\$250-\$499.....	59	44	2	-----	9	3	-----	1	-----	-----	2.5	.2	.3
\$500-\$749.....	160	86	14	7	43	5	3	1	1	-----	2.7	.3	.4
\$750-\$999.....	193	105	20	14	43	6	2	3	-----	-----	2.8	.5	.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	235	86	30	31	65	8	9	1	3	2	3.1	.7	.5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	165	54	23	20	45	10	7	1	4	1	3.2	.7	.5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	194	73	32	18	43	15	4	3	6	-----	3.1	.6	.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	156	57	27	15	36	7	10	3	1	-----	3.1	.7	.4

See footnotes at end of table.

PORTLAND, OREG.

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
<i>Independent business—Contd.</i>													
\$2,000-\$2,249	97	36	11	11	28	10			1		3.2	0.6	0.6
\$2,250-\$2,499	88	22	19	9	30	4	1	1	2		3.3	.7	.6
\$2,500-\$2,999	104	25	17	14	34	9	2	1	2		3.4	.7	.7
\$3,000-\$3,499	68	21	5	8	17	8	3	2	4		3.6	.8	.8
\$3,500-\$3,999	53	19	7	6	14	5	1		1		3.2	.6	.6
\$4,000-\$4,499	32	3	5	2	15	5	2				3.7	.8	.9
\$4,500-\$4,999	29	4	3	4	11	1	4	2			4.0	1.2	.8
\$5,000-\$7,499	46	10	4	4	15	7	2	2	2		3.8	.8	1.0
\$7,500-\$9,999	14	3		2	4	2	1	1	1		3.9	1.0	.9
\$10,000 and over ²	19	5	1		11	1			1		3.3	.3	1.0
<i>Independent professional</i>													
All nonrelief families	370	109	69	41	94	29	12	6	10		3.3	.7	.6
\$0-\$249	1	1									(*)	(*)	(*)
\$250-\$499	2	1			1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$500-\$749	8	5	2		1						2.4	.3	.1
\$750-\$999	12	9			3						2.3	.1	.2
\$1,000-\$1,249	24	13	4		4	2	1				2.9	.6	.3
\$1,250-\$1,499	22	11	4	2	5						2.7	.5	.2
\$1,500-\$1,749	28	9	2	4	11	1			1		3.1	.5	.6
\$1,750-\$1,999	26	13	5	3	1		1	3			3.2	1.0	.2
\$2,000-\$2,249	21	4	4	1	7	4		1			3.8	.8	1.0
\$2,250-\$2,499	28	2	11	4	6	3	1		1		3.6	1.0	.6
\$2,500-\$2,999	40	9	12	3	10	4	2				3.3	.8	.5
\$3,000-\$3,499	31	5	9	4	11	1	1				3.3	.7	.6
\$3,500-\$3,999	18	3	2	7	4		1		1		3.6	1.1	.6
\$4,000-\$4,499	21	5	4	4	6	2					3.3	.9	.5
\$4,500-\$4,999	12	2	4	1	2	1	1		1		3.6	.8	.8
\$5,000-\$7,499	45	11	4	5	12	6	3	1	3		3.7	.8	.9
\$7,500-\$9,999	15	3	1	2	6	2			1		3.4	.6	.8
\$10,000 and over ²	16	3	1	1	4	3	1	1	2		4.1	.8	1.3
<i>Salaried business</i>													
All nonrelief families	1,038	325	194	124	237	76	49	8	23	2	3.3	.8	.5
\$0-\$249	1		1								(*)	(*)	(*)
\$250-\$499	1				4	1					(*)	(*)	(*)
\$500-\$749	14	4	2	2	4	1			1		3.1	.6	.6
\$750-\$999	17	4	1	2	7	1	1	1			3.5	1.0	.5
\$1,000-\$1,249	51	22	10	5	6	2	5	1			3.1	1.0	.2
\$1,250-\$1,499	45	13	8	8	9	3	3				3.4	1.0	.4
\$1,500-\$1,749	80	30	22	10	11	2	4		1	1	3.0	.8	.2
\$1,750-\$1,999	84	32	22	6	13	6	2	1	2		3.0	.6	.4
\$2,000-\$2,249	105	35	23	15	20	8	4				3.2	.8	.4
\$2,250-\$2,499	94	31	21	8	21	1	7	2	3		3.2	.8	.4
\$2,500-\$2,999	135	34	22	21	41	7	4	2	4		3.3	.8	.5
\$3,000-\$3,499	113	47	14	8	23	12	7		1	1	3.2	.8	.4
\$3,500-\$3,999	98	23	19	10	30	7	7				3.4	.9	.7
\$4,000-\$4,499	53	15	12	6	9	7	1		3		3.4	.7	.7
\$4,500-\$4,999	43	10	4	4	13	11					3.7	.8	.9
\$5,000-\$7,499	81	21	10	17	23	4	3	1	2		3.4	.8	.6
\$7,500-\$9,999	14	2	3	2	4	2			1		3.5	.6	.9
\$10,000 and over ⁴	9	2			3	1	1		2		4.1	.7	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

PORTLAND, OREG.

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		Under 16 (13)	16 and over (14)
<i>Salaried professional</i>													
All nonrelief families.....	863	271	159	109	207	56	31	10	18	2	3.3	0.8	0.5
\$0-\$249.....	2	2									(*)	(*)	(*)
\$250-\$499.....	7	5	1			1					2.6	.3	.3
\$500-\$749.....	13	2	3	3	1		4				3.8	1.7	.1
\$750-\$999.....	30	12	5	3	7	1	1	1			3.1	.7	.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	56	18	12	6	14	1	4	1			3.2	.8	.4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	73	35	12	5	8	5	5	1	2		3.1	.7	.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	76	25	16	17	13	3	1	1	1		3.1	.8	.3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	106	36	20	13	25	7	2	1	2	2	3.2	.7	.5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	100	32	22	15	23	4	1	2	1		3.2	.8	.4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	77	19	16	11	18	4	4	2	3		3.4	.8	.6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	117	31	20	13	40	8	4	1	1		3.3	.7	.6
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	68	22	13	5	15	7	2	1	3		3.3	.6	.7
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	57	12	8	8	18	6	2		1	2	3.7	.8	.9
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	32	11	3	4	9	4		1			3.4	.7	.7
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	20	4	5	3	6	1					3.3	.8	.6
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	19	3	1	2	8	2	1		2		3.8	.8	1.0
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	6	1	1	1	1	1			1		4.0	.8	1.2
\$10,000 and over ⁶	4	1	1		1	1					3.5	.8	.8
<i>Other⁵</i>													
All nonrelief families.....	495	366	28	9	71	9	7	3	2		2.4	.2	.2
\$0-\$249.....	108	90	4		13	1					2.2	.1	.2
\$250-\$499.....	80	63	3		13	1					2.2	.1	.2
\$500-\$749.....	84	63	3	4	11		3				2.4	.3	.2
\$750-\$999.....	55	37	5	2	9	2					2.5	.2	.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	50	37	4	1	5	2		1			2.5	.3	.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	43	28	5	2	6	1		1			2.6	.4	.2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	24	18			1	1	3		1		2.7	.4	.3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	10	7	1		2						2.4	.1	.3
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	7	4			1		1		1		3.1	.6	.6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	9	6	1		1	1					2.6	.2	.4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	9	8			1						2.1		.1
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	3	2			1						2.3		.3
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	4	1			3						2.9		1.0
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	3		2		1						2.7	.3	.4
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	3				2		1				4.7	1.3	1.4
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	3	2			1						2.3		.3
\$7,500-\$9,999.....													
\$10,000 and over.....													

For footnotes 1 and 2, see table 1 on p. 110.

¹ Largest income reported between \$30,000 and \$35,000.

² Largest income reported between \$55,000 and \$60,000.

³ Largest income reported between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

⁴ This group contains 32 families engaged in farming, a group too small to be separately classified, and families having no gainfully employed members.

⁵ Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

PORTLAND, OREG.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (posi- tive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
All families	15, 844	15, 218	3, 418	7, 646	7, 382	264
Relief families	2, 121	1, 960	292	586	553	33
Nonrelief families	13, 723	13, 258	3, 126	7, 060	6, 829	231
\$0-\$249	170	61	47	109	106	3
\$250-\$499	341	266	129	176	163	13
\$500-\$749	739	665	202	325	295	30
\$750-\$999	1, 200	1, 151	209	458	430	28
\$1,000-\$1,249	1, 777	1, 728	293	636	599	37
\$1,250-\$1,499	1, 596	1, 556	303	815	772	43
\$1,500-\$1,749	1, 687	1, 664	303	794	772	22
\$1,750-\$1,999	1, 583	1, 575	285	759	742	17
\$2,000-\$2,249	1, 166	1, 160	292	730	722	8
\$2,250-\$2,499	890	881	209	511	503	8
\$2,500-\$2,999	1, 033	1, 024	314	696	689	7
\$3,000-\$3,499	530	527	156	329	323	6
\$3,500-\$3,999	339	336	104	211	208	3
\$4,000-\$4,499	196	194	71	154	154	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999	143	140	59	96	93	3
\$5,000-\$7,499	293	230	97	172	170	2
\$7,500-\$9,999	52	52	31	43	43	-----
\$10,000 and over	48	48	22	46	45	1

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."² Includes 3,290 families, 3,002 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings and no business losses met from family funds; 85 families, 84 of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds and no money income other than earnings; and 43 families, 40 of which were nonrelief, which had both money income and business losses met from family funds. There were, therefore, 3,333 families, 3,042 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings, whether or not they had business losses met from family funds; and there were 128 families, 124 of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds, whether or not they had money income other than earnings. These latter 124 families were found in the following income classes: \$0-\$249, 5; \$250-\$499, 5; \$500-\$749, 9; \$750-\$999, 7; \$1,000-\$1,249, 18; \$1,250-\$1,499, 8; \$1,500-\$1,749, 6; \$1,750-\$1,999, 8; \$2,000-\$2,249, 18; \$2,250-\$2,499, 6; \$2,500-\$2,999, 12; \$3,000-\$3,499, 8; \$3,500-\$3,999, 4; \$4,500-\$4,999, 3; \$5,000-\$7,499, 6; \$7,500-\$9,999, 1.³ The total of the numbers of families in columns (6) and (7), since no family reported nonmoney income from both sources.⁴ Includes families with losses from owned homes, as well as families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period. There were 164 families, 136 of which were nonrelief, with losses from owned homes (i. e., families whose estimated rental value was less than estimated expenses). The latter 136 families were found in the following income classes: \$0-\$249, 4; \$250-\$499, 1; \$500-\$749, 17; \$750-\$999, 17; \$1,000-\$1,249, 19; \$1,250-\$1,499, 16; \$1,500-\$1,749, 19; \$1,750-\$1,999, 16; \$2,000-\$2,249, 11; \$2,250-\$2,499, 7; \$2,500-\$2,999, 4; \$3,000-\$3,499, 3; \$3,500-\$3,999, 1; \$5,000-\$7,499, 1. Excludes 12 families whose estimated rental value of owned homes was equal to estimated expenses.

PORTLAND, OREG.

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

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

Income class (1)	Average family income						
	Total (2)	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
All families.....	\$1,717	\$1,628	\$1,547	\$81	\$89	\$84	\$5
Relief families.....	594	569	536	33	25	23	2
Nonrelief families..	\$1,890	1,791	1,702	89	99	95	4
\$0-\$249.....	128	55	67	-12	73	71	2
\$250-\$499.....	391	313	248	65	78	72	6
\$500-\$749.....	636	580	505	75	56	48	8
\$750-\$999.....	881	830	774	56	51	45	6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,132	1,084	1,031	53	48	43	5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,371	1,297	1,238	59	74	67	7
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,608	1,534	1,478	56	74	71	3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,862	1,786	1,739	47	76	74	2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2,114	1,996	1,928	68	118	116	2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2,369	2,255	2,177	78	114	112	2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,705	2,553	2,434	119	152	149	3
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	3,199	3,045	2,917	128	154	151	3
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	3,717	3,535	3,379	156	182	178	4
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	4,223	3,961	3,733	228	262	262	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	4,735	4,484	4,067	417	251	242	9
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	5,906	5,610	5,191	419	296	290	6
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	8,406	7,901	7,002	899	505	505	-----
\$10,000 and over	15,823	15,063	13,497	1,566	760	728	32

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

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

⁵ Median income for all families was \$1,506; for nonrelief families, \$1,654.

PORTLAND, OREG.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
<i>Wage earner</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	5, 648	5, 648	1, 023	2, 745	2, 669	76
\$0-\$499.....	183	183	47	77	73	4
\$500-\$749.....	355	355	65	132	120	12
\$750-\$999.....	680	680	79	211	203	8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	945	945	120	332	318	14
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	846	846	121	417	399	18
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	779	779	130	389	386	3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	673	673	122	378	371	7
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	728	728	184	475	470	5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	290	290	96	217	214	3
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	161	161	55	112	110	2
\$5,000 and over.....	8	8	4	5	5	-----
<i>Clerical</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	3, 580	3, 580	734	1, 741	1, 644	97
\$0-\$499.....	50	50	13	21	14	7
\$500-\$749.....	105	105	14	46	32	14
\$750-\$999.....	213	213	27	72	56	16
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	416	416	56	133	117	16
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	402	402	71	193	179	14
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	506	506	80	225	213	12
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	528	528	94	207	201	6
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	702	702	168	407	401	6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	338	338	99	214	212	2
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	286	286	95	197	193	4
\$5,000 and over.....	34	34	17	26	26	-----
<i>Business and professional</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	4, 000	3, 998	993	2, 206	2, 153	53
\$0-\$499.....	90	88	27	48	46	2
\$500-\$749.....	195	195	48	92	88	4
\$750-\$999.....	252	252	54	128	124	4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	366	366	67	135	129	6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	305	305	68	170	160	10
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	378	378	69	163	156	7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	372	372	61	168	164	4
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	610	610	134	347	342	5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	396	396	110	257	255	2
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	748	748	229	470	464	6
\$5,000 and over.....	288	288	126	228	225	3
<i>Other</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	495	32	376	368	363	5

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

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

PORTLAND, OREG.

TABLE 2-A.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by occupation and income, 1935-36 ¹

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Average family income						
	Total (2)	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
<i>Wage earner</i>							
All nonrelief families	⁵ 1,529	\$1,459	\$1,419	\$40	\$70	\$67	\$3
\$0-\$499	352	306	282	24	46	44	2
\$500-\$749	641	599	574	25	42	37	5
\$750-\$999	881	847	826	21	34	31	3
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,129	1,088	1,067	21	41	39	2
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,371	1,309	1,287	22	62	56	6
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,612	1,542	1,509	33	70	69	1
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,865	1,781	1,740	41	84	82	2
\$2,000-\$2,499	2,214	2,099	2,035	64	115	113	2
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,698	2,552	2,431	121	146	143	3
\$3,000-\$4,999	3,492	3,345	3,244	101	147	143	4
\$5,000 and over	6,323	6,070	5,514	556	253	253	-----
<i>Clerical</i>							
All nonrelief families	⁵ 1,899	1,804	1,738	66	95	87	8
\$0-\$499	366	311	285	26	55	32	23
\$500-\$749	639	581	560	21	58	25	33
\$750-\$999	892	841	830	11	51	32	19
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,133	1,084	1,056	28	49	36	13
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,376	1,298	1,266	32	78	66	12
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,608	1,537	1,502	35	71	64	7
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,857	1,792	1,755	37	65	61	4
\$2,000-\$2,499	2,225	2,109	2,051	58	116	114	2
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,700	2,562	2,446	116	138	135	3
\$3,000-\$4,999	3,619	3,412	3,177	215	207	203	4
\$5,000 and over	5,770	5,464	4,783	681	306	306	-----
<i>Business and professional</i>							
All nonrelief families	⁵ 2,517	2,381	2,278	103	136	131	5
\$0-\$499	347	289	314	-25	58	56	2
\$500-\$749	634	577	538	39	57	53	4
\$750-\$999	879	807	743	64	72	68	4
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,138	1,084	1,045	39	54	51	3
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,370	1,282	1,234	48	83	81	7
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,599	1,521	1,473	48	78	73	5
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,862	1,787	1,752	35	75	71	4
\$2,000-\$2,499	2,234	2,118	2,064	54	116	114	2
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,713	2,550	2,482	68	163	160	3
\$3,000-\$4,999	3,760	3,568	3,433	135	192	188	4
\$5,000 and over	8,015	7,606	6,997	609	409	401	8
<i>Other</i>							
All nonrelief families	889	737	55	682	152	150	2

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

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

⁵ Median incomes were as follows: Wage-earner families, \$1,445; clerical families, \$1,796; business and professional families, \$2,034.

PORTLAND, OREG.

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

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

Income class and family type (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
<i>Type I</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	5, 089	4, 735	1, 311	2, 555	2, 443	112
\$0-\$499.....	347	198	130	216	205	11
\$500-\$749.....	391	334	136	213	191	22
\$750-\$999.....	526	490	107	237	220	17
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	709	672	139	294	247	17
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	621	594	136	318	297	21
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	605	587	133	284	277	7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	572	565	116	250	243	7
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	646	636	176	369	363	6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	283	275	100	179	179	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	312	309	102	175	171	4
\$5,000 and over.....	77	75	36	50	50	-----
<i>Types II and III</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	3, 819	3, 790	716	1, 571	1, 531	40
\$0-\$499.....	57	50	11	15	14	1
\$500-\$749.....	147	143	22	27	25	2
\$750-\$999.....	351	347	44	84	81	3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	558	554	71	156	149	7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	446	439	67	184	175	9
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	534	534	67	202	195	7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	475	474	77	197	194	3
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	613	612	137	310	307	3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	277	277	89	167	165	2
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	288	287	98	174	173	1
\$5,000 and over.....	73	73	33	55	53	2
<i>Types IV and V</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	3, 902	3, 829	903	2, 472	2, 400	72
\$0-\$499.....	96	68	32	51	47	4
\$500-\$749.....	161	150	37	77	71	6
\$750-\$999.....	252	243	52	120	113	7
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	395	388	71	180	168	12
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	417	412	77	262	251	11
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	448	446	80	263	256	7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	435	435	72	254	247	7
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	652	649	149	466	460	6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	410	409	107	309	304	5
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	493	487	162	366	360	6
\$5,000 and over.....	143	142	64	124	123	1

See footnotes at end of table.

PORTLAND, OREG.

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

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

Income class and family type (1)	Average family income						
	Total (2)	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
<i>Type I</i>							
All nonrelief families	\$1,655	\$1,561	\$1,458	\$103	\$94	\$89	\$5
\$0-\$499	286	204	152	52	82	78	4
\$500-\$749	631	560	458	102	71	59	12
\$750-\$999	878	812	730	82	66	59	7
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,134	1,078	1,004	74	56	51	5
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,372	1,289	1,205	84	83	74	9
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,605	1,520	1,430	90	85	82	3
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,859	1,781	1,723	58	78	74	4
\$2,000-\$2,499	2,214	2,097	1,999	98	117	115	2
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,703	2,552	2,384	168	151	151	7
\$3,000-\$4,999	3,578	3,399	3,217	182	179	172	7
\$5,000 and over	7,973	7,614	6,793	821	359	359	7
<i>Types II and III</i>							
All nonrelief families	\$1,852	1,779	1,722	57	73	69	4
\$0-\$499	334	302	280	22	32	32	(**) 1
\$500-\$749	639	621	597	24	18	17	3
\$750-\$999	836	863	845	18	23	20	2
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,125	1,096	1,070	26	29	27	2
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,368	1,320	1,280	40	48	44	4
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,606	1,556	1,542	14	50	47	3
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,852	1,796	1,765	31	56	54	2
\$2,000-\$2,499	2,227	2,133	2,082	51	94	92	2
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,686	2,551	2,444	107	135	132	3
\$3,000-\$4,999	3,736	3,545	3,362	183	191	187	4
\$5,000 and over	6,694	6,366	5,864	502	328	288	40
<i>Types IV and V</i>							
All nonrelief families	\$2,169	2,039	1,941	98	130	126	4
\$0-\$499	331	245	235	10	86	79	7
\$500-\$749	640	574	515	59	66	58	8
\$750-\$999	882	817	749	68	65	57	7
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,132	1,067	1,004	63	65	58	8
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,375	1,284	1,233	51	91	84	7
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,610	1,520	1,467	53	90	85	5
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,873	1,780	1,733	47	93	89	4
\$2,000-\$2,499	2,225	2,085	2,018	67	140	136	4
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,719	2,553	2,461	92	166	160	6
\$3,000-\$4,999	3,730	3,521	3,331	190	209	205	4
\$5,000 and over	8,023	7,574	6,948	626	449	449	(**) 4

See footnotes at end of table.

PORTLAND, OREG.

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

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

Income class and family type (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) (4)	Any source (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) (6)	Rent as pay (7)
<i>Types VI and VII</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	673	665	145	306	301	5
\$0-\$499.....	10	10	3	3	3	
\$500-\$749.....	37	35	6	6	6	
\$750-\$999.....	62	62	5	14	13	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	99	98	11	26	25	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	85	84	19	34	32	2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	80	78	18	30	30	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	84	84	17	46	46	
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	100	99	28	70	69	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	39	39	14	26	26	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	59	58	17	38	38	
\$5,000 and over.....	18	18	7	13	13	
<i>Types VIII and other</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	240	239	51	156	154	2
\$0-\$499.....	1	1				
\$500-\$749.....	3	3	1	2	2	
\$750-\$999.....	9	9	1	3	3	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	16	16	1	10	10	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	27	27	4	17	17	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	20	19	5	15	14	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	17	17	3	12	12	
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	45	45	11	26	26	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	24	24	4	15	15	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	56	56	11	37	36	1
\$5,000 and over.....	22	22	10	19	19	

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

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

PORTLAND, OREG.

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

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

Income class and family type (1)	Average family income						
	Total (2)	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) (7)	Rent as pay (8)
<i>Types VI and VII</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	¹ 1,903	1,833	1,742	91	70	68	2
\$0-\$499.....	430	415	405	10	15	15	-----
\$500-\$749.....	661	649	590	59	12	12	-----
\$750-\$999.....	876	861	851	10	15	11	4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,146	1,126	1,096	30	20	17	3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,369	1,332	1,291	41	37	34	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,612	1,573	1,475	98	39	39	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,874	1,801	1,747	54	73	73	-----
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2,254	2,144	2,047	97	110	106	4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,689	2,555	2,361	194	134	134	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,688	3,533	3,316	217	155	155	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	7,434	7,114	6,564	550	320	320	-----
<i>Types VIII and other</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	² 2,909	2,743	2,615	128	136	133	3
\$0-\$499.....	(*) 637	(*) 627	494	133	10	10	-----
\$500-\$749.....	896	844	838	6	52	52	-----
\$750-\$999.....	1,128	1,052	1,007	46	76	76	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,378	1,298	1,276	22	30	80	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,633	1,497	1,399	98	136	128	8
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,862	1,702	1,687	15	160	160	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	2,269	2,171	2,110	61	98	98	-----
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2,726	2,622	2,606	16	104	104	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	3,781	3,600	3,479	121	181	174	7
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	8,590	8,135	7,224	911	455	455	-----

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

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

⁵ Median incomes were as follows: Families of type I, \$1,480; families of types II and III, \$1,664; families of types IV and V, \$1,854; families of types VI and VII, \$1,636; families of types VIII and other, \$2,300.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

**\$0.50 or less.

PORTLAND, OREG.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from 1—		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders 2 (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work 3 (9)
All families.....	15, 844	15, 218	15, 151	912	178	\$1, 547	\$1, 538	\$9
Relief families.....	2, 121	1, 960	1, 945	109	30	536	531	5
Nonrelief families.....	13, 723	13, 258	13, 206	803	148	1, 702	1, 693	9
\$0-\$249.....	170	61	53	6	9	67	61	6
\$250-\$499.....	341	266	256	19	7	248	238	10
\$500-\$749.....	739	665	654	56	15	505	490	15
\$750-\$999.....	1, 200	1, 151	1, 138	87	18	774	764	10
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1, 777	1, 728	1, 725	106	17	1, 031	1, 023	8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1, 596	1, 556	1, 552	96	19	1, 238	1, 230	8
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1, 687	1, 664	1, 663	108	15	1, 478	1, 467	11
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1, 583	1, 575	1, 575	112	17	1, 739	1, 728	11
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1, 166	1, 160	1, 159	64	16	1, 928	1, 917	11
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	890	881	881	46	6	2, 177	2, 168	9
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1, 033	1, 024	1, 024	56	6	2, 434	2, 426	8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	530	527	527	14	3	2, 917	2, 914	3
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	339	336	336	17	-----	3, 379	3, 372	7
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	196	194	193	7	-----	3, 733	3, 725	8
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	143	140	140	3	-----	4, 067	4, 062	5
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	233	230	230	5	-----	5, 191	5, 185	5
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	52	52	52	-----	-----	7, 062	7, 002	6
\$10,000 and over...	48	48	48	1	-----	13, 497	13, 497	(**)

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

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

³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in the home such as laundry and sewing). A average net money earnings of all families from other work not attributable to individuals was \$2.

**\$0.50 or less.

PORTLAND, OREG.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from 1—		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders 2 (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work 3 (9)
<i>Wage earner</i>								
All nonrelief families..	5, 648	5, 648	5, 639	335	68	\$1, 419	\$1, 411	\$8
\$0-\$499	183	183	176	4	12	282	276	6
\$500-\$749	355	355	355	17	9	574	567	7
\$750-\$999	680	680	679	48	9	826	819	7
\$1,000-\$1,249	945	945	945	50	7	1, 067	1, 060	7
\$1,250-\$1,499	846	846	845	51	8	1, 287	1, 279	8
\$1,500-\$1,749	779	779	779	51	8	1, 509	1, 498	11
\$1,750-\$1,999	673	673	673	48	4	1, 740	1, 733	7
\$2,000-\$2,499	728	728	728	45	9	2, 035	2, 026	9
\$2,500-\$2,999	290	290	290	16	2	2, 431	2, 426	5
\$3,000-\$4,999	161	161	161	5	—	3, 244	3, 241	3
\$5,000 and over	8	8	8	—	—	5, 514	5, 514	—
<i>Clerical</i>								
All nonrelief families..	3, 580	3, 580	3, 580	190	45	1, 738	1, 728	10
\$0-\$499	50	50	50	2	1	285	282	3
\$500-\$749	105	105	105	3	2	560	555	5
\$750-\$999	213	213	213	11	2	830	826	4
\$1,000-\$1,249	416	416	416	24	8	1, 056	1, 050	6
\$1,250-\$1,499	402	402	402	20	7	1, 266	1, 259	7
\$1,500-\$1,749	506	506	506	28	6	1, 502	1, 492	10
\$1,750-\$1,999	528	528	528	34	8	1, 755	1, 744	11
\$2,000-\$2,499	702	702	702	32	8	2, 051	2, 042	9
\$2,500-\$2,999	338	338	338	24	2	2, 446	2, 432	14
\$3,000-\$4,999	286	286	286	11	1	3, 177	3, 170	7
\$5,000 and over	34	34	34	1	—	4, 783	4, 777	6
<i>Business and professional</i>								
All nonrelief families..	4, 000	3, 998	3, 955	274	35	2, 278	2, 265	13
\$0-\$499	90	88	77	18	3	314	282	32
\$500-\$749	195	195	154	33	4	538	498	40
\$750-\$999	252	252	240	28	7	743	716	27
\$1,000-\$1,249	366	366	363	32	2	1, 045	1, 034	11
\$1,250-\$1,499	305	305	302	25	4	1, 234	1, 223	11
\$1,500-\$1,749	378	378	377	29	1	1, 473	1, 454	19
\$1,750-\$1,999	372	372	372	30	5	1, 752	1, 735	17
\$2,000-\$2,499	610	610	609	33	5	2, 064	2, 055	9
\$2,500-\$2,999	396	396	396	16	2	2, 482	2, 474	8
\$3,000-\$4,999	748	748	747	25	2	3, 433	3, 429	4
\$5,000 and over	288	288	288	5	—	6, 997	6, 994	3
<i>Other</i>								
All nonrelief families...	495	32	32	4	—	55	54	1

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

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

³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in home, such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all nonrelief families from other work not attributable to individuals were as follows: Wage-earner families, \$2; clerical families, \$2; business and professional families, \$1.

PORTLAND, OREG.

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

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

Income class and family type (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from—		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders ² (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work ³ (9)
<i>Type I</i>								
All nonrelief families...	5, 089	4, 735	4, 691	330	56	\$1, 458	\$1, 448	\$10
\$0-\$499.....	347	198	182	21	13	152	142	10
\$500-\$749.....	391	334	325	35	7	458	442	16
\$750-\$999.....	526	490	479	43	8	730	714	16
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	709	672	671	39	4	1, 004	997	7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	621	594	591	43	5	1, 205	1, 197	8
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	605	587	585	36	4	1, 430	1, 419	11
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	572	565	565	44	7	1, 723	1, 712	11
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	646	636	635	34	5	1, 999	1, 990	9
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	283	275	275	19	2	2, 384	2, 370	14
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	312	309	308	13	1	3, 217	3, 210	7
\$5,000 and over.....	77	75	75	3	-----	6, 793	6, 785	8
<i>Types II and III</i>								
All nonrelief families...	3, 819	3, 790	3, 790	163	38	1, 722	1, 717	5
\$0-\$499.....	57	50	50	1	2	280	277	3
\$500-\$749.....	147	143	143	3	3	597	594	3
\$750-\$999.....	351	347	347	16	3	845	842	3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	558	554	554	28	8	1, 070	1, 065	5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	446	439	439	16	5	1, 280	1, 276	4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	534	534	534	30	4	1, 542	1, 532	10
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	475	474	474	27	5	1, 765	1, 758	7
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	613	612	612	27	6	2, 082	2, 073	9
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	277	277	277	9	1	2, 444	2, 439	5
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	288	287	287	6	1	3, 362	3, 359	3
\$5,000 and over.....	73	73	73	-----	-----	5, 864	5, 864	-----
<i>Types IV and V</i>								
All nonrelief families...	3, 902	3, 829	3, 822	255	49	1, 941	1, 930	11
\$0-\$499.....	96	68	66	3	1	235	228	7
\$500-\$749.....	161	150	149	15	5	515	494	21
\$750-\$999.....	252	243	241	23	6	749	738	11
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	395	388	386	34	3	1, 004	992	12
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	417	412	411	31	9	1, 233	1, 222	11
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	448	446	447	30	7	1, 467	1, 454	13
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	435	435	435	35	5	1, 733	1, 716	17
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	652	649	649	43	10	2, 018	2, 009	9
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	410	408	409	19	2	2, 461	2, 453	8
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	493	487	487	20	1	3, 331	3, 323	8
\$5,000 and over.....	143	142	142	2	-----	6, 948	6, 947	1

See footnotes at end of table.

PORTLAND, OREG.

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

Income class and family type (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from—		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work (9)
<i>Types VI and VII</i>								
All nonrelief families..	673	665	664	38	3	1,742	1,736	6
\$0-\$499	10	10	10	-----	-----	405	405	-----
\$500-\$749	37	35	34	2	-----	590	583	7
\$750-\$999	62	62	62	-----	1	851	847	4
\$1,000-\$1,249	99	98	98	4	1	1,096	1,093	3
\$1,250-\$1,499	85	84	84	3	-----	1,291	1,290	1
\$1,500-\$1,749	80	78	78	9	-----	1,475	1,460	15
\$1,750-\$1,999	84	84	84	5	-----	1,747	1,736	11
\$2,000-\$2,499	100	99	99	5	-----	2,047	2,042	5
\$2,500-\$2,999	39	39	39	6	1	2,361	2,331	30
\$3,000-\$4,999	59	58	58	-----	-----	3,316	3,316	-----
\$5,000 and over	18	18	18	-----	-----	6,564	6,564	-----
<i>Types VIII and other</i>								
All nonrelief families...	240	239	239	17	2	2,615	2,606	9
\$0-\$499	1	1	1	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----
\$500-\$749	3	3	3	1	-----	494	347	147
\$750-\$999	9	9	9	1	-----	838	825	13
\$1,000-\$1,249	16	16	16	1	1	1,007	997	10
\$1,250-\$1,499	27	27	27	3	-----	1,276	1,263	13
\$1,500-\$1,749	20	19	19	3	-----	1,399	1,388	11
\$1,750-\$1,999	17	17	17	1	-----	1,687	1,685	2
\$2,000-\$2,499	45	45	45	1	1	2,110	2,108	2
\$2,500-\$2,999	24	24	24	3	-----	2,606	2,587	19
\$3,000-\$4,999	56	56	56	2	-----	3,479	3,475	4
\$5,000 and over	22	22	22	1	-----	7,224	7,216	8

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

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

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

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

PORTLAND, OREG.

TABLE 4.—Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners, classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by income, 1935-36¹

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

ALL OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS¹

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ² (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All families.....	15,844	15,151	14,133	495	338	185
Relief families.....	2,121	1,945	1,719	100	81	45
Nonrelief families.....	13,723	13,206	12,414	395	257	140
\$0-\$249.....	170	53	45	5	3	—
\$250-\$499.....	341	256	221	23	7	5
\$500-\$749.....	739	654	592	37	16	9
\$750-\$999.....	1,200	1,138	1,056	61	14	7
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,777	1,725	1,617	56	33	19
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,596	1,552	1,453	58	21	20
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,687	1,663	1,574	33	30	26
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,583	1,575	1,495	36	31	13
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,166	1,159	1,107	19	19	14
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	890	881	840	12	20	9
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,033	1,024	956	30	30	8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	530	527	497	14	12	4
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	339	336	322	4	8	2
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	196	193	186	1	6	—
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	143	140	136	1	2	1
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	233	230	218	5	4	3
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	52	52	51	—	1	—
\$10,000 and over.....	48	48	48	—	—	—

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ³ (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ⁴				
		All (10)	Husbands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All families.....	48	\$1,494	\$1,537	\$836	\$1,006	\$866
Relief families.....	36	535	539	423	562	596
Nonrelief families.....	50	1,636	1,676	940	1,146	954
\$0-\$249.....	28	190	196	150	174	—
\$250-\$499.....	36	304	308	294	221	270
\$500-\$749.....	42	534	545	474	318	480
\$750-\$999.....	46	781	792	642	624	648
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	49	1,020	1,038	756	706	823
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	50	1,206	1,226	880	1,028	862
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	50	1,409	1,433	932	1,054	972
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	51	1,637	1,663	1,161	1,177	1,083
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	51	1,803	1,828	1,293	1,353	1,114
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	52	2,014	2,045	1,487	1,385	1,222
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	51	2,168	2,218	1,530	1,420	1,418
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	52	2,567	2,620	1,845	1,727	1,088
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	52	3,052	3,108	1,830	1,853	(*)
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	52	3,341	3,385	(*)	2,128	—
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	52	3,794	3,867	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	52	4,837	4,957	3,318	2,700	1,480
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	52	6,668	6,642	—	(*)	—
\$10,000 and over.....	52	13,018	13,018	—	—	—

¹ Includes 495 families classified in the occupational group "Other" who are not included in table 4A p. 127 to 130. These families had 32 principal earners.² The total number of principal earners given in column (3) is equivalent to the total number of families having individual earners, since a family can have only 1 principal earner. The difference between the totals in columns (2) and (3) is explained by the fact that column (2), "Number of families," includes cases in which none of the family income was attributable to individual earners.³ Averages in this column are based on the number of principal earners reporting weeks of employment.⁴ Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in columns (3) through (7).

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

PORTLAND, OREG.

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

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

WAGE EARNER

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	5,648	5,639	5,375	117	127	20
\$0-\$499.....	183	176	156	12	7	1
\$500-\$749.....	355	355	323	19	11	2
\$750-\$999.....	680	679	642	29	6	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	945	945	906	19	18	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	846	845	811	18	13	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	779	779	757	8	11	3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	673	673	651	4	17	1
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	728	728	700	6	18	4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	290	290	271	1	17	1
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	161	161	152	1	7	1
\$5,000 and over.....	8	8	6	-----	2	-----

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Husbands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	48	\$1,302	\$1,325	\$651	\$1,050	\$716
\$0-\$499.....	31	275	278	260	231	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	40	552	562	493	369	(*)
\$750-\$999.....	45	796	806	618	725	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	48	1,029	1,045	654	675	(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	50	1,219	1,236	779	941	625
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	50	1,416	1,430	782	1,082	803
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	51	1,632	1,645	925	1,337	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	51	1,845	1,870	1,106	1,361	816
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	51	2,021	2,070	(*)	1,317	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	51	2,442	2,498	(*)	1,636	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....	52	4,001	4,334	-----	(*)	-----

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see footnotes 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 126.

²Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

PORTLAND, OREG.

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

CLERICAL

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	3,580	3,580	3,238	161	85	96
\$0-\$499.....	50	50	37	7	3	3
\$500-\$749.....	105	105	86	10	2	7
\$750-\$999.....	213	213	181	22	6	4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	416	416	369	23	9	15
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	402	402	349	30	6	17
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	506	506	457	18	12	19
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	528	528	492	19	10	7
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	702	702	667	9	13	13
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	338	338	308	17	9	4
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	286	286	262	6	14	4
\$5,000 and over.....	34	34	30	-----	1	3

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Husbands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	50	\$1,596	\$1,660	\$949	\$1,135	\$956
\$0-\$499.....	38	262	270	242	152	330
\$500-\$749.....	45	536	557	448	(*)	479
\$750-\$999.....	48	805	831	692	520	645
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	50	1,018	1,043	783	837	875
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	51	1,200	1,240	926	1,136	904
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	51	1,409	1,453	988	1,000	1,019
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	51	1,641	1,682	1,087	1,150	979
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	52	1,904	1,944	1,286	1,117	1,068
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	51	2,169	2,242	1,454	1,422	1,284
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	52	2,707	2,791	1,816	1,814	1,660
\$5,000 and over.....	52	4,256	4,615	-----	(*)	1,480

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see footnotes 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 126.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

PORTLAND, OREG.

TABLE 4-A.—Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners, classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by income, 1935-36¹

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	4,000	3,955	3,769	117	45	24
\$0-\$499.....	90	77	67	9	-----	1
\$500-\$749.....	195	184	173	8	3	-----
\$750-\$999.....	252	240	227	10	2	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	366	363	341	14	6	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	305	302	290	10	2	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	378	377	359	7	7	4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	372	372	350	13	4	5
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	610	609	579	16	8	6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	396	396	377	12	4	3
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	748	747	725	13	7	2
\$5,000 and over.....	288	288	281	5	2	-----

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Husbands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	51	\$2,154	\$2,198	\$1,218	\$1,437	\$1,144
\$0-\$499.....	40	320	325	300	-----	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	45	499	506	464	(*) 163	-----
\$750-\$999.....	49	718	724	600	(*) 603	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	50	1,001	1,017	849	(*) 603	(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	51	1,181	1,189	922	(*)	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	51	1,395	1,415	959	1,104	873
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	51	1,645	1,674	1,344	562	1,258
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	52	1,942	1,960	1,512	1,801	1,572
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	52	2,275	2,305	1,640	1,854	1,668
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	52	3,188	3,230	1,878	1,997	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....	52	6,623	6,690	3,318	(*)	-----

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see footnotes 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 126.

¹Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

PORTLAND, OREG.

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

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

FAMILY TYPE I

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others ⁴	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	5,089	4,691	4,447	242	1	1
\$0-\$499.....	347	182	163	19		
\$500-\$749.....	391	325	299	25		1
\$750-\$999.....	526	479	436	43		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	709	671	640	30	1	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	621	591	560	31		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	605	585	564	21		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	572	565	545	20		
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	646	635	612	23		
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	283	275	256	19		
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	312	308	299	9		
\$5,000 and over.....	77	75	73	2		

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Husbands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	49	\$1,480	\$1,510	\$937	(*)	(*)
\$0-\$499.....	36	262	262	265		
\$500-\$749.....	44	520	525	467		(*)
\$750-\$999.....	47	762	773	653		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	49	1,024	1,036	795	(*)	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	40	1,200	1,216	925		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	50	1,386	1,403	943		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	51	1,636	1,650	1,263		
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	51	1,878	1,896	1,390		
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	51	2,184	2,235	1,498		
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	52	3,006	3,035	2,038		
\$5,000 and over.....	52	6,779	6,887	(*)		

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see footnotes 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 126.

⁴ These individuals were members of the family for less than 27 weeks. Their presence in the family, therefore, was not inconsistent with the classification of the family as type I. See glossary for further explanation of "family types."

² Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

PORTLAND, OREG.

TABLE 4-B.—Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners, classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by income, 1935-36¹—Continued

FAMILY TYPES II AND III

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	3, 819	3, 790	3, 744	46		
\$0-\$499.....	57	50	49	1		
\$500-749.....	147	143	143			
\$750-\$999.....	351	347	343	4		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	558	554	545	9		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	446	439	428	11		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	534	534	530	4		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	475	474	466	8		
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	613	612	610	2		
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	277	277	273	4		
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	288	287	284	3		
\$5,000 and over.....	73	73	73			

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Husbands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	50	\$1, 694	\$1, 703	\$1, 030		
\$0-\$499.....	31	309	310	(*)		
\$500-749.....	41	602	602			
\$750-\$999.....	48	842	845	569		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	50	1, 053	1, 061	860		
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	51	1, 260	1, 269	893		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	51	1, 507	1, 511	929		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	51	1, 713	1, 724	1, 088		
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	52	2, 043	2, 045	(*)		
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	52	2, 364	2, 376	1, 572		
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	52	3, 275	3, 289	1, 973		
\$5,000 and over.....	52	5, 855	5, 855			

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see footnotes 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 126.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

PORTLAND, OREG.

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

FAMILY TYPES IV AND V

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	3,902	3,822	3,393	95	212	122
\$0-\$499.....	96	66	43	8	10	5
\$500-\$749.....	161	149	116	10	15	8
\$750-\$999.....	252	241	210	11	14	6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	395	386	328	15	25	18
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	417	411	360	16	17	18
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	448	447	388	8	26	25
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	435	435	392	8	23	12
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	652	649	596	4	33	16
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	410	409	371	6	25	7
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	493	487	454	7	22	4
\$5,000 and over.....	143	142	135	2	2	3

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Husbands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	49	\$1,741	\$1,833	\$886	\$1,105	\$948
\$0-\$499.....	33	307	339	279	207	270
\$500-\$749.....	40	487	504	497	326	521
\$750-\$999.....	44	724	740	590	624	666
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	48	950	990	621	728	809
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	50	1,146	1,182	782	1,022	864
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	50	1,319	1,370	886	1,041	951
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	51	1,560	1,611	982	1,125	1,093
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	51	1,779	1,824	1,386	1,312	1,191
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	51	2,042	2,099	1,555	1,478	1,464
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	51	2,841	2,918	1,578	1,933	1,366
\$5,000 and over.....	52	6,396	6,584	(*)	(*)	1,480

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see footnotes 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 126.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

PORTLAND, OREG.

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

FAMILY TYPES VI AND VII

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	673	664	644	9	9	2
\$0-\$499.....	10	10	10			
\$500-\$749.....	37	34	32	2		
\$750-\$999.....	62	62	59	3		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	99	98	96	1	1	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	85	84	84			
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	80	78	78			
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	84	84	82		2	
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	100	99	94	1	3	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	39	39	36	1	2	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	59	58	56		1	1
\$5,000 and over.....	18	18	17	1		

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Husbands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	49	\$1,686	\$1,699	\$1,112	\$1,500	(*)
\$0-\$499.....	35	405	405			
\$500-\$749.....	40	616	626	(*)		
\$750-\$999.....	46	823	826	755		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	49	1,085	1,092	(*)	(*)	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	50	1,286	1,286			
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	50	1,457	1,457			
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	51	1,688	1,692		(*)	
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	52	1,972	1,994	(*)	1,855	(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	51	2,166	2,232	(*)	(*)	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	52	3,092	3,158		(*)	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....	52	6,351	6,539	(*)		

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see footnotes 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 126.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

PORTLAND, OREG.

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

FAMILY TYPES VIII AND OTHER

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners				
		All ¹ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others	
					Male (6)	Female (7)
All nonrelief families.....	240	239	186	3	35	15
\$0-\$499.....	1	1	1			
\$500-\$749.....	3	3	2		1	
\$750-\$999.....	9	9	8			1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	16	16	8	1	6	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	27	27	21		4	2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	20	19	14		4	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	17	17	10		6	1
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	45	45	35	1	3	6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	24	24	20		3	1
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	56	56	48	1	5	2
\$5,000 and over.....	22	22	19		3	

Income class (8)	Average weeks of employment of principal earners ² (9)	Average earnings of principal earners ³				
		All (10)	Husbands (11)	Wives (12)	Others	
					Male (13)	Female (14)
All nonrelief families.....	50	\$1,945	\$2,148	\$1,022	\$1,323	\$1,062
\$0-\$499.....	(*)	(*)	(*)			
\$500-\$749.....	30	339				
\$750-\$999.....	41	678	695		(*)	(*)
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	44	850	1,000	(*)	614	(*)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	50	1,102	1,136		1,050	(*)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	52	1,250	1,264		1,138	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	51	1,311	1,377		1,259	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	51	1,588	1,693	(*)	1,520	1,105
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	51	1,882	2,036		1,113	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	52	2,242	2,402	(*)	1,324	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....	52	5,715	6,007		3,867	

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 see footnotes 2, 3, 4 of table 4 on p. 126.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

PORTLAND, OREG.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners—								Families with more than one earner as percentage of families with any individual earner ¹ (11)	Average number of supplementary earners per family ² (12)	
		One only						Two (8)	Three (9)			Four or more (10)
		Any family member (3)	Husband (4)	Wife (5)	Other							
					Male (6)	Female (7)						
All families.....	15,844	12,075	11,688	189	122	76	2,582	398	96	20	0.24	
Relief families.....	2,121	1,548	1,437	59	29	23	330	54	13	20	.25	
Nonrelief families.....	13,723	10,527	10,251	130	93	53	2,252	344	83	20	.24	
\$0-\$249.....	170	45	40	3	2	---	8	---	1	15	.15	
\$250-\$499.....	341	211	192	13	4	2	38	6	1	18	.21	
\$500-\$749.....	739	561	524	24	7	6	87	5	1	14	.15	
\$750-\$999.....	1,200	985	940	33	9	3	135	15	3	13	.15	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,777	1,504	1,458	20	16	10	199	19	3	13	.14	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,596	1,268	1,235	13	10	10	259	22	3	18	.20	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,687	1,357	1,325	8	13	11	271	27	8	18	.21	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,583	1,271	1,246	9	13	3	268	32	4	19	.22	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,166	907	891	3	10	3	219	26	7	22	.25	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	890	657	653	---	3	1	181	35	8	25	.31	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,033	688	682	2	3	1	275	50	11	33	.40	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	530	350	346	2	1	1	132	35	10	34	.45	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	339	235	235	---	---	---	71	24	6	30	.41	
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	196	129	128	---	1	---	38	20	6	33	.52	
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	143	106	106	---	---	---	19	10	5	24	.39	
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	233	171	169	---	---	2	40	13	6	26	.38	
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	52	43	42	---	1	---	5	4	---	17	.25	
\$10,000 and over.....	48	39	39	---	---	---	7	1	1	19	.25	

¹ This percentage was computed by dividing the sum of columns (8), (9), (10) by column (4) of table 3 on p. 122.

² Based on the number of families with individual earners, column (4) of table 3 on p. 122.

PORTLAND, OREG.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners				Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners ¹					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (17)
		Any (3)	One only		More than one ³ (6)	All (7)	Hus- bands (8)	Wives (9)	Others ⁴		All (12)	Hus- bands (13)	Wives (14)	Others ⁵		
			Any family member (4)	Hus- band (5)					Male (10)	Female (11)				Male (15)	Female (16)	
<i>All occupational groups</i>																
All families.....	15,844	15,151	12,075	11,688	3,076	3,695	529	1,353	1,141	672	\$467	\$523	\$490	\$417	\$465	\$109
Relief families.....	2,121	1,945	1,548	1,437	397	484	85	145	169	85	173	262	132	162	176	39
Nonrelief families.....	13,723	13,206	10,527	10,251	2,679	3,211	444	1,208	972	587	512	573	533	461	507	120
\$0-\$249.....	170	53	45	40	8	8	3	5	-----	-----	39	44	36	-----	-----	2
\$250-\$499.....	341	256	211	192	45	53	13	22	11	7	66	81	76	41	46	10
\$500-\$749.....	739	654	561	524	93	100	19	53	19	9	128	164	125	115	98	17
\$750-\$999.....	1,200	1,138	985	940	153	174	31	79	46	18	162	221	159	145	115	23
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,777	1,725	1,504	1,458	221	247	52	107	58	30	230	314	232	183	168	32
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,596	1,552	1,268	1,235	284	312	55	132	71	54	296	404	312	212	261	58
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,687	1,663	1,357	1,325	306	349	49	159	101	40	370	472	402	283	341	77
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,583	1,575	1,271	1,246	304	345	49	158	79	59	452	580	498	352	356	99
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,166	1,159	907	891	252	293	32	117	101	43	500	704	587	370	413	126
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	890	881	657	653	224	276	31	96	92	57	559	652	696	457	441	173
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,033	1,024	688	682	336	410	58	135	120	97	696	929	797	540	609	276
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	530	527	350	346	177	238	24	60	97	57	799	956	1,057	651	714	359
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	339	336	235	235	101	138	12	36	47	43	849	1,133	1,102	695	726	246
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	196	196	129	128	64	101	6	22	43	30	843	1,190	1,180	604	869	434
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	143	140	106	106	34	55	2	8	33	12	906	(*)	1,086	865	915	348
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	233	230	171	169	59	87	8	14	41	24	1,100	1,406	1,555	946	996	411
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	52	52	43	42	9	13	-----	-----	4	6	3	1,334	1,830	1,094	1,152	333
\$10,000 and over.....	48	48	39	39	9	12	-----	1	7	4	1,906	-----	(*)	2,384	548	764

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

² Averages in this column are based on the number of families as shown in column (2).

³ Families that have supplementary earners.

⁴ Includes 81 males and 17 females under 16 years of age.

⁵ Average earnings of persons under 16 years of age amounted to: Males, \$77; females, \$26.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners ¹					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (16)
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one ³ (5)	All (6)	Husbands (7)	Wives (8)	Others ⁴		All (11)	Husbands (12)	Wives (13)	Others ⁵		
								Male (9)	Female (10)				Male (14)	Female (15)	
<i>Wage earner</i>															
All nonrelief families.....	5,648	5,639	4,478	1,161	1,389	153	562	418	256	\$450	\$538	\$458	\$406	\$451	\$110
\$0-\$499.....	183	176	148	28	33	7	16	5	5	61	78	68	29	46	11
\$500-\$749.....	355	355	307	48	50	9	25	12	4	113	161	108	72	155	16
\$750-\$999.....	680	679	593	86	100	17	44	29	10	159	199	145	165	136	23
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	945	945	829	116	132	22	61	36	13	218	350	227	152	131	30
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	846	845	695	150	167	20	74	42	31	308	454	339	213	267	61
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	779	779	624	155	175	14	87	52	22	366	535	382	298	360	82
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	673	673	538	135	150	12	72	38	28	449	657	519	315	362	100
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	728	728	522	206	251	25	89	90	47	525	720	612	437	426	181
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	290	290	154	136	171	17	58	49	47	686	917	765	622	573	405
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	161	161	65	96	148	9	36	58	45	865	1,088	1,074	791	750	795
\$5,000 and over.....	8	8	3	5	12	1	-----	7	4	1,008	(*)	-----	880	1,110	513
<i>Clerical</i>															
All nonrelief families.....	3,580	3,580	2,822	758	915	195	323	235	162	521	572	516	455	564	133
\$0-\$499.....	50	50	38	12	14	6	3	4	1	71	74	78	70	(*)	20
\$500-\$749.....	105	105	92	13	17	6	5	2	4	116	180	86	(*)	59	19
\$750-\$999.....	213	213	186	27	29	9	14	4	2	146	227	104	139	(*)	20
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	416	416	358	58	65	21	24	12	8	207	290	174	181	128	32
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	402	402	322	80	86	27	36	15	8	280	380	244	223	216	60
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	506	506	411	95	111	29	43	26	8	378	444	421	252	340	83
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	528	528	421	107	122	26	56	21	19	440	606	443	328	350	102
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	702	702	554	148	175	22	77	46	30	557	753	623	421	451	139
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	338	338	238	100	125	28	36	32	29	709	955	838	567	691	262
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	286	286	177	109	158	19	27	69	43	836	908	1,003	732	866	462
\$5,000 and over.....	34	34	25	9	13	2	2	4	5	1,363	(*)	(*)	1,329	1,328	521

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners ¹					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (16)
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one ³ (5)	All (6)	Hus- bands (7)	Wives (8)	Others ⁴		All (11)	Hus- bands (12)	Wives (13)	Others		
								Male (9)	Female (10)				Male (14)	Female (15)	
<i>Business and professional</i>															
All nonrelief families	4,000	3,955	3,202	753	897	96	320	312	169	602	631	682	545	538	135
\$0-\$499	90	77	65	12	13	3	7	2	1	57	63	66	(*)	(*)	8
\$500-\$749	195	184	152	32	33	4	23	5	1	157	148	151	218	(*)	26
\$750-\$999	252	240	201	39	43	5	20	12	6	179	287	222	108	89	30
\$1,000-\$1,249	366	363	316	47	50	9	22	10	9	292	284	308	296	256	40
\$1,250-\$1,499	305	302	250	52	57	8	22	12	15	287	364	330	177	271	54
\$1,500-\$1,749	378	377	321	56	63	6	29	23	5	370	459	437	284	266	62
\$1,750-\$1,999	372	372	311	61	72	11	30	19	12	474	435	550	437	381	92
\$2,000-\$2,499	610	609	488	121	140	16	47	54	23	508	511	702	381	407	116
\$2,500-\$2,999	396	396	296	100	114	13	41	39	21	696	888	805	579	578	200
\$3,000-\$4,999	748	747	577	170	225	16	62	93	54	805	1,139	1,145	580	704	242
\$5,000 and over	288	288	225	63	87	5	17	43	22	1,220	1,482	1,745	1,176	840	368
<i>Other</i>															
All nonrelief families	495	32	25	7	10	-----	3	7	-----	308	-----	437	253	-----	6

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see table 6 on p. 136.

⁴Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Wage-earner families, 27 males and 5 females; clerical families, 16 males and 4 females, business and professional families, 19 males and 1 female; other families, 1 male and no females.

⁵Average earnings of persons under 16 years of age were as follows: Wage-earner families, males \$52 and females \$29; clerical families, males \$34 and females \$15, business and professional families, males \$148.

²Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class and family type (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of supplementary earners ¹					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (16)
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one ³ (5)	All (6)	Husbands (7)	Wives (8)	Others ⁴		All (11)	Husbands (12)	Wives (13)	Others ⁵		
								Male (9)	Female (10)				Male (14)	Female (15)	
<i>Type I</i>															
All nonrelief families.....	5,089	4,691	3,922	769	774	145	617	8	4	\$546	\$533	\$554	\$290	\$282	\$83
\$0-\$499.....	347	182	157	25	25	8	17	-----	-----	75	70	77	-----	-----	5
\$500-\$749.....	391	325	294	31	31	7	24	-----	-----	126	154	118	-----	-----	10
\$750-\$999.....	526	479	421	58	58	17	41	-----	-----	185	207	176	-----	-----	20
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	709	671	599	72	73	21	52	-----	-----	266	336	237	-----	-----	27
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	621	591	501	90	91	20	70	1	-----	360	434	341	(*)	-----	53
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	605	585	482	103	104	15	85	2	2	458	580	448	(*)	(*)	79
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	572	565	463	102	103	11	89	3	-----	533	644	528	273	-----	96
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	646	635	500	135	136	20	114	2	-----	677	688	680	(*)	-----	142
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	283	275	198	77	77	17	59	-----	1	910	1,038	886	-----	(*)	248
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	312	308	241	67	67	7	59	-----	1	1,125	1,091	1,138	-----	(*)	242
\$5,000 and over.....	77	75	66	9	9	2	7	-----	-----	1,511	(*)	1,726	-----	-----	177
<i>Types II and III</i>															
All nonrelief families.....	3,819	3,790	3,483	307	317	38	254	22	3	427	544	442	107	53	35
\$0-\$499.....	57	50	44	6	8	-----	6	-----	2	43	-----	48	-----	(*)	6
\$500-\$749.....	147	143	130	13	13	-----	13	-----	-----	99	-----	99	-----	-----	9
\$750-\$999.....	351	347	327	20	21	1	18	2	-----	154	(*)	148	(*)	-----	9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	558	554	518	36	36	6	28	1	1	232	264	232	(*)	(*)	15
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	446	439	386	53	53	11	39	3	-----	299	378	290	126	-----	36
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	534	534	491	43	45	3	34	8	-----	285	322	328	88	-----	24
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	475	474	432	42	43	8	34	1	-----	527	706	499	(*)	-----	48
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	613	612	575	37	39	2	33	4	-----	542	(*)	588	184	-----	34
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	277	277	247	30	30	4	26	-----	-----	702	906	671	-----	-----	76
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	288	287	262	25	26	3	21	2	-----	1,072	1,113	1,116	(*)	-----	97
\$5,000 and over.....	73	73	71	2	3	-----	2	1	-----	252	-----	(*)	(*)	-----	10

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Income class and family type (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners						Average earnings of supplementary earners ¹					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (16)
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one ³ (5)	All (6)	Hus- bands (7)	Wives (8)	Others ⁴		All (11)	Hus- bands (12)	Wives (13)	Others			
								Male (9)	Female (10)				Male (14)	Female (15)		
<i>Types IV and V</i>																
All nonrelief families.....	3,902	3,822	2,466	1,356	1,692	226	310	697	459	\$518	\$586	\$573	\$473	\$516	\$225	
\$0-\$499.....	96	66	44	22	28	8	4	11	5	57	78	66	41	53	17	
\$500-\$749.....	161	149	104	45	52	10	15	18	9	134	147	163	120	98	43	
\$750-\$999.....	252	241	179	62	76	12	17	35	12	149	245	128	134	127	45	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	395	386	292	94	114	23	24	39	28	217	302	228	189	176	62	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	417	411	291	120	140	22	22	51	45	272	400	258	221	274	91	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	448	447	307	140	172	31	35	76	30	359	434	371	307	398	138	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	435	435	297	138	170	28	32	59	51	401	537	416	370	351	156	
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	652	649	396	253	312	32	32	141	77	497	655	606	439	459	238	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	410	409	292	207	257	31	49	95	82	664	924	743	566	634	410	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	493	487	262	225	305	26	41	143	95	832	1,090	1,050	727	824	515	
\$5,000 and over.....	143	142	92	50	66	3	9	29	25	1,284	1,409	2,019	135	922	592	
<i>Types VI and VII</i>																
All nonrelief families.....	673	664	575	89	140	12	19	83	26	345	773	326	288	345	72	
\$0-\$499.....	10	10	10													
\$500-\$749.....	37	34	31	3	3	2	1			200	(*)	(*)			16	
\$750-\$999.....	62	62	55	7	11		2	5	4	139	(*)	(*)	175	100	25	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	99	98	88	10	14		3	6	1	140	(*)	168	123	(*)	20	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	85	84	76	8	10		1	9	3	150	(*)	(*)	183	(*)	18	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	80	78	65	13	18		5	9	4	179	(*)	353	129	50	40	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	84	84	73	11	13		3	8	2	311	(*)	443	251	(*)	48	
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	100	99	82	17	27		3	18	3	332	854	248	257	347	90	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	39	39	33	6	11		3	5	3	582	558		405	900	164	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	59	58	46	12	31		2	1	22	523	(*)	(*)	451	608	275	
\$5,000 and over.....	18	18	16	2	2		1	1		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		214	

<i>Types VIII and other</i>															
All nonrelief families.....	240	239	81	158	288	23	8	162	95	558	645	729	554	530	670
\$0-\$499.....	1	1	1												
\$500-\$749.....	3	3	2	1	1			1		(*)			(*)		8
\$750-\$999.....	9	9	3	6	8	1	1	4	2	165	(*)	(*)	221	(*)	147
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	16	16	7	9	10	1		9		236	(*)		216		148
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	27	27	14	13	18	2		10	6	240	(*)		211	268	160
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	20	19	12	7	10			6	4	400			484	273	200
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	17	17	6	11	16	2		8	6	398	(*)		417	393	374
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	45	45	11	34	55	6	1	28	20	424	574	(*)	409	405	518
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	24	24	8	16	35	3	1	20	11	485	767	(*)	452	381	708
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	56	56	9	47	102	6	4	52	40	677	771	436	698	659	1,234
\$5,000 and over.....	22	22	8	14	33	2	1	24	6	999	(*)	(*)	903	1,086	1,499

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, see table 6 on p. 136.

⁴ Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Families of type I, none; families of types II and III, 18 males and 2 females; families of types IV and V, 28 males and 5 females; families of types VI and VII, 16 males and 3 females; families of type VIII and other, 1 male and no females.

⁵ Average earnings of persons under 16 years of age were as follows: Families of types II and III, males \$71; families of types IV and V, males \$108 and females \$24; families of types VI and VII, males \$79 and females \$28.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families with any supplementary earners (2)	Average earnings of supplementary earners (3)	Number of supplementary earners with earnings of—														
			Any amount (4)	Under \$50 (5)	\$50-\$99 (6)	\$100-\$199 (7)	\$200-\$299 (8)	\$300-\$399 (9)	\$400-\$499 (10)	\$500-\$599 (11)	\$600-\$699 (12)	\$700-\$799 (13)	\$800-\$899 (14)	\$900-\$999 (15)	\$1,000-\$1,499 (16)	\$1,500-\$1,999 (17)	\$2,000 and over (18)
All families.....	3,076	\$467	3,695	420	348	541	321	341	235	187	261	326	139	195	288	78	15
Relief families.....	397	173	484	138	89	107	49	39	21	21	11	5		4			
Nonrelief families.....	2,679	512	3,211	282	259	434	272	302	214	166	250	321	139	191	288	78	15
\$0-\$249.....	8	39	8	6	1	1											
\$250-\$499.....	45	66	53	25	15	11	2										
\$500-\$749.....	93	128	100	26	26	21	18	8	1								
\$750-\$999.....	153	162	174	36	32	48	24	25	9								
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	221	230	247	35	20	69	36	45	26	11	5						
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	284	296	312	37	23	60	46	41	39	35	26	5					
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	306	370	349	37	37	48	25	44	81	23	52	47	5				
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	304	452	345	28	25	39	38	29	28	14	43	52	27	21			
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	252	500	298	16	28	36	24	21	16	15	25	48	21	31	1		
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	224	559	276	9	15	30	21	23	24	15	31	38	18	23	29		
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	336	696	410	13	13	25	17	35	20	24	30	60	33	53	87		
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	177	799	238	9	7	17	10	16	9	12	12	27	9	26	61	23	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	101	849	138		5	12	4	5	4	8	10	19	7	10	36	16	
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	64	843	101	4	6	6	1	3	3	6	7	13	7	8	22	15	
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	34	906	55		3	2	2	2	3		5	6	6	5	17	5	
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	59	1,100	87	1	2	7	4	4	1	2	3	5	4	9	21	15	
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	9	1,334	13		1							1		5		4	
\$10,000 and over.....	9	1,906	12				2		3	1	1				2		

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

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

Income class (1)	Principal earners ages by age groups												Supplementary earners by age groups												
	Any	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Any	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
	Number of husbands ¹																								
All families.....	14, 124	4	389	1, 470	1, 896	2, 099	2, 090	1, 990	1, 584	1, 156	755	691	529	-----	14	39	40	57	50	51	79	86	55	58	
Relief families.....	1, 718	2	63	167	199	221	255	253	155	168	126	109	85	-----	3	2	5	7	6	7	18	15	9	13	
Nonrelief families.....	12, 406	2	326	1, 303	1, 697	1, 878	1, 835	1, 737	1, 429	988	629	582	444	-----	11	37	35	50	44	44	61	71	46	45	
\$0-\$249.....	45	-----	5	-----	1	3	2	6	8	2	8	10	3	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	
\$250-\$499.....	221	-----	9	17	19	17	23	19	30	21	20	46	13	-----	-----	1	-----	2	-----	1	4	-----	1	2	
\$500-\$749.....	592	-----	23	65	59	69	52	59	67	53	68	77	19	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	3	3	3	4	3	2	
\$750-\$999.....	1, 056	2	82	170	140	138	97	118	111	72	61	65	31	-----	1	1	7	-----	5	5	4	5	2	2	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1, 616	-----	98	295	222	224	203	173	132	114	82	73	52	-----	6	5	5	7	6	6	9	6	4	4	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1, 452	-----	39	193	234	210	197	212	144	104	61	58	55	-----	3	4	6	13	4	4	6	8	4	3	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1, 574	-----	42	200	291	258	211	173	160	119	61	59	49	-----	2	6	5	1	6	5	8	8	4	4	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1, 495	-----	14	166	253	266	253	202	165	93	46	37	49	-----	1	5	3	6	5	2	4	8	8	7	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1, 105	-----	6	90	132	183	193	204	115	90	50	42	32	-----	1	5	1	5	2	4	2	3	6	3	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	840	-----	4	50	107	152	164	142	103	65	38	15	31	-----	3	1	3	2	4	2	6	8	-----	4	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	955	-----	2	38	122	155	169	168	136	86	47	32	58	-----	2	4	6	9	8	6	3	12	2	6	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	496	-----	2	10	64	73	93	86	75	44	28	21	24	-----	1	-----	2	3	-----	2	3	5	4	4	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	320	-----	-----	4	25	59	61	56	45	41	17	12	12	-----	1	1	1	-----	-----	1	3	1	2	2	
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	186	-----	-----	3	12	21	36	37	34	29	7	7	6	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	1	
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	136	-----	-----	1	9	10	29	27	33	9	9	9	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	218	-----	-----	1	3	32	39	37	51	30	16	9	8	-----	-----	-----	1	3	-----	-----	1	2	1	-----	
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	51	-----	-----	-----	4	5	9	9	9	8	3	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$10,000 and over.....	48	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	4	9	11	8	7	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
	Average earnings of husbands ²																								
All nonrelief families.....	\$1, 676	(*)	\$1, 067	\$1, 322	\$1, 604	\$1, 742	\$1, 841	\$1, 831	\$1, 857	\$1, 736	\$1, 551	\$1, 403	\$573	-----	\$844	\$667	\$687	\$638	\$635	\$540	\$516	\$554	\$474	\$449	

¹ Excludes 9 principal earners who did not report age.

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

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Principal earners by age groups												Supplementary earners by age groups											
	Any (2)	Un- der 20 (3)	20- 24 (4)	25- 29 (5)	30- 34 (6)	35- 39 (7)	40- 44 (8)	45- 49 (9)	50- 54 (10)	55- 59 (11)	60- 64 (12)	65 and over (13)	Any (14)	Un- der 20 (15)	20- 24 (16)	25- 29 (17)	30- 34 (18)	35- 39 (19)	40- 44 (20)	45- 49 (21)	50- 54 (22)	55- 59 (23)	60- 64 (24)	65 and over (25)
	Number of wives ¹																							
All families.....	494	22	45	68	70	71	67	69	46	23	13	1,352	3	168	271	245	216	160	140	75	46	19	9	
Relief families.....	100	3	6	9	14	17	17	11	11	8	4	145	1	19	19	25	21	17	18	8	9	7	1	
Nonrelief families...	394	19	39	59	56	54	50	58	35	15	9	1,270	2	149	252	220	195	143	122	67	37	12	8	
\$0-\$249	5			2	2							5		1					2					
\$250-\$499	23		1			1	4	5	1	7	3	22		3		2	4	5	1	3	3		1	
\$500-\$749	37		5	4	4	4	3	8	4	3	2	53			10	5	5	10	8	2	4	3	2	
\$750-\$999	60	1	7	3	3	15	7	12	10	3		79		18	12	12	5	9	10	8	3	1	1	
\$1,000-\$1,249	58	2	9	7	7	8	3	8	7		3	107	1	26	19	16	13	8	9	11	1	2	1	
\$1,250-\$1,499	56	7	4	11	11	4	8	5	7			132	1	25	30	23	20	12	5	9	6	1		
\$1,500-\$1,749	33		6	3	3	7	5	4	1			159		24	46	21	22	14	16	8	5	2	1	
\$1,750-\$1,999	36	2	5	7	5	6	4	3	3	1		158		19	53	28	21	14	13	7	2	1		
\$2,000-\$2,249	19		2	3	4	5	1	2	1		1	116		13	23	29	18	13	11	4	4		1	
\$2,250-\$2,499	12		1	3		2	4	1			1	96		4	24	20	19	12	12	2	1	1	1	
\$2,500-\$2,999	30	1	3	8	8	3	5	1		1		135		9	22	31	27	24	12	6	4		1	
\$3,000-\$3,499	14				5		4	5				60		2	8	19	20	4	4	3				
\$3,500-\$3,999	4			1		1	1	1				36		1	2	9	9	7	5	2		1		
\$4,000-\$4,499	1							1				22			3	2	3	6	7		1			
\$4,500-\$4,999	1								1			8				3	2	2	2	1				
\$5,000-\$7,499	5				2	2				1		14				1	5	2	4		2			
\$7,500-\$9,999									1			4					1	1	1		1			
\$10,000 and over.												1							1					
	Average earnings of wives ²																							
All nonrelief families	\$940	\$857	\$936	\$955	\$1,118	\$953	\$1,075	\$876	\$895	\$537	\$403	\$533	(*)	\$408	\$514	\$578	\$619	\$575	\$560	\$431	\$486	\$356	\$253	

¹ Excludes 1 principal earner and 1 supplementary earner who did not report age.
² Averages for each age group are based on the corresponding numbers of wives in the upper section of the table; the 2 averages for all age groups combined are based on the corresponding total number of wives, including those who reported earnings but did not report age.
 *Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from—					Average money income other than earnings received from ² —					
		Any source (3)	Rent from property (net) (4)	Interest and dividends (5)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (6)	Gifts for current use (7)	All sources (8)	Rent from property (net) (9)	Interest and dividends (10)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (11)	Gifts for current use (12)	Miscellaneous sources ³ (13)
All families.....	15,844	3,333	858	1,103	831	466	\$84	\$15	\$20	\$28	\$4	\$17
Relief families.....	2,121	291	21	9	103	79	33	1	(**)	15	3	14
Nonrelief families.....	13,723	3,042	837	1,094	728	387	91	17	23	30	4	17
\$0-\$249.....	170	43	14	19	2	12	17	5	6	1	4	1
\$250-\$499.....	341	125	48	34	28	29	66	20	12	22	10	2
\$500-\$749.....	739	195	64	35	62	37	76	20	9	34	8	5
\$750-\$999.....	1,200	202	47	49	88	35	56	8	8	33	3	4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,777	281	69	77	98	46	55	8	6	33	3	5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,596	295	78	78	92	45	59	9	7	33	2	8
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,687	300	84	107	71	44	57	12	9	25	3	8
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,583	280	68	104	55	30	46	7	7	13	3	16
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,166	279	79	107	57	39	70	13	11	25	3	18
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	890	205	60	72	33	14	80	19	14	22	2	23
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,033	307	72	124	64	23	121	16	23	40	2	40
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	530	153	43	71	29	14	138	27	30	39	13	29
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	339	102	35	45	10	6	190	47	73	26	1	43
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	196	71	21	40	10	6	227	38	71	58	5	55
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	143	58	15	36	12	1	427	61	192	84	4	86
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	233	93	25	56	16	5	432	77	184	93	28	50
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	52	31	6	22	1	1	899	92	620	7	14	166
\$10,000 and over.....	48	22	9	18	-----	-----	1,561	561	896	-----	-----	104

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

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

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

**\$.50 or less

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families		Homes free from mortgage					Mortgaged homes						
	All (2)	Owning homes ¹ (3)	Families owning homes free from mortgage		Average rental value ² (6)	Average expense ³ (7)	Average non-money income ⁴ (8)	Families owning mortgaged homes		Average rental value ² (11)	Average expense ³		Average non-money income ⁴ (14)	Interest as percentage of rental value (15)
			Number (4)	Percent ⁵ (5)				Number (9)	Percent ⁵ (10)		Interest (12)	Other (13)		
All families.....	15,844	7,382	3,211	44	\$334	\$96	\$238	4,171	56	\$335	\$102	\$96	\$137	30
Relief families.....	2,121	553	186	34	200	73	127	367	66	206	64	73	69	31
Nonrelief families.....	13,723	6,829	3,025	44	342	98	244	3,804	56	347	106	98	143	30
\$0-\$249.....	170	106	72	68	201	73	128	34	32	256	90	81	85	35
\$250-\$499.....	341	163	112	69	247	82	165	51	31	296	88	90	118	30
\$500-\$749.....	739	295	151	51	235	79	156	144	49	238	79	79	80	33
\$750-\$999.....	1,200	430	205	48	254	82	172	225	52	240	80	79	81	33
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,777	599	281	47	254	82	172	318	53	257	86	81	90	34
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,596	772	326	42	264	84	180	446	58	279	87	86	106	31
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,687	772	313	40	290	89	201	459	60	305	94	90	121	31
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,583	742	272	37	312	93	219	470	63	315	103	92	120	33
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,166	722	303	42	336	97	239	419	58	356	106	100	150	30
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	890	503	216	43	348	99	249	287	57	366	106	101	159	29
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,033	689	280	41	380	104	276	409	59	407	113	108	186	28
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	530	323	136	42	425	112	312	187	58	442	125	115	202	28
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	339	208	104	50	501	126	375	104	50	473	145	119	209	31
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	196	154	75	49	558	136	422	79	51	532	150	131	251	28
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	143	93	41	44	618	146	472	52	56	604	164	142	298	27
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	233	170	82	48	628	147	481	88	52	656	184	152	320	28
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	52	43	28	65	941	202	739	15	35	828	274	182	372	33
\$10,000 and over.....	48	45	28	62	1,202	246	956	17	38	1,112	415	231	466	37

¹ Includes all families occupying owned homes at any time during the report year, but excludes 12 families whose expenses exactly equaled the annual rental value of their homes. Data for the latter families, however, are included in the computation of averages.

² Based on estimate made by home owner for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. This period averages, in general, approximately 12 months.

³ Expenses for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Expense other than interest, columns (7) and (13), estimated on basis of average relationship between rental value and expense.

⁴ Nonmoney income for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Obtained by deducting estimated expense (including interest) from rental value.

⁵ Based on number of families owning homes, column (3).

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families (2)	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes ² (5)	Number of home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of—															\$100 and over (20)
		Number (3)	Percentage ³ (4)		Under \$5 (6)	\$5-\$9 (7)	\$10-\$14 (8)	\$15-\$19 (9)	\$20-\$24 (10)	\$25-\$29 (11)	\$30-\$34 (12)	\$35-\$39 (13)	\$40-\$44 (14)	\$45-\$49 (15)	\$50-\$54 (16)	\$55-\$64 (17)	\$65-\$74 (18)	\$75-\$99 (19)		
All families.....	15,245	47,235	47	\$28.50	2	66	541	1,038	1,087	1,446	876	832	527	190	301	116	58	92	62	
Relief families.....	2,008	537	27	17.60	1	28	142	145	94	86	23	11	2	2	3					
Nonrelief families.....	13,237	46,698	51	29.40	1	38	399	893	993	1,360	853	821	525	188	298	116	58	92	62	
\$0-\$249.....	158	98	62	18.80	1		23	30	18	15	3	7	1							
\$250-\$499.....	319	160	50	22.00		8	29	29	29	25	17	9	6	2	3	2		1		
\$500-\$749.....	711	289	41	20.30		7	59	72	52	52	18	14	7	2	2	4				
\$750-\$999.....	1,142	422	37	21.30		3	70	109	80	82	29	28	12	1	5		2	1		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,684	587	35	22.20		5	63	136	137	128	51	41	11	5	6	1		2	1	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,551	762	49	23.30		3	63	154	153	192	88	61	25	3	13	1		1		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,624	757	47	25.50		3	33	127	149	181	116	75	39	6	22	3				
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,526	728	48	26.70	1	2	26	96	126	185	122	85	51	13	12	5		3	1	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,141	708	62	29.30		2	12	51	104	177	117	118	74	19	28	4	1	1	1	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	863	4489	57	30.30		3	7	30	62	115	78	93	59	12	20	4				
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,010	680	67	33.80		1	11	40	46	110	110	151	92	37	46	20				
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	516	317	61	36.90			2	12	22	46	48	51	53	24	32	13			2	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	328	203	62	41.20			1	5	4	26	23	37	33	19	26	12			5	
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	194	153	79	45.60				2	4	9	18	19	28	19	20	11			12	
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	142	91	64	51.70					1	9	3	13	13	6	15	10			9	
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	229	167	73	54.10					1	7	11	17	17	20	35	20			22	
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	51	42	82	76.00						1	1	2		7	4	4			8	
\$10,000 and over.....	48	45	94	97.30										6	2	3			14	

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

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

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

⁴ Includes 1 family that did not report monthly rental values.

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TABLE 13.—Monthly rent: Number of renting families reporting specified monthly rent, by income, 1935-36 ¹

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

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families (2)	Renting families		Average monthly rent ² (6)	Number of renting families reporting monthly rent of—																
		Number (3)	Percent- age ³ (4)		Under \$5 (7)	\$5-\$9 (8)	\$10- \$14 (9)	\$15- \$19 (10)	\$20- \$24 (11)	\$25- \$29 (12)	\$30- \$34 (13)	\$35- \$39 (14)	\$40- \$44 (15)	\$45- \$49 (16)	\$50- \$54 (17)	\$55- \$64 (18)	\$65- \$74 (19)	\$75- \$99 (20)	\$100 and over (21)	Rent free ⁴ (22)	
All families	15, 245	5 8, 010	52	\$20. 40	15	551	1, 806	1, 767	1, 271	1, 098	588	400	205	91	76	54	25	12	4	42	
Relief families	2, 008	1, 471	73	12. 20	6	309	736	292	76	27	10	6	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	7	
Nonrelief families	13, 237	6, 539	49	22. 20	9	242	1, 070	1, 475	1, 195	1, 071	578	394	205	91	74	54	25	12	4	35	
\$0-\$249	158	60	38	20. 90	---	3	10	13	8	11	5	6	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	
\$250-\$499	319	159	50	14. 90	2	20	50	48	17	11	2	3	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	
\$500-\$749	711	422	59	15. 80	2	47	140	113	61	34	13	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	
\$750-\$999	1, 142	720	63	16. 30	1	71	214	216	100	78	23	6	2	2	---	1	---	---	---	6	
\$1,000-\$1,249	1, 684	1, 097	65	17. 80	2	48	292	348	195	127	45	19	10	---	2	2	---	---	---	7	
\$1,250-\$1,499	1, 551	789	51	19. 40	1	25	145	254	165	111	48	20	8	4	2	2	---	---	---	4	
\$1,500-\$1,749	1, 624	867	53	21. 50	1	14	116	207	203	183	81	44	8	6	2	1	---	---	---	1	
\$1,750-\$1,999	1, 526	798	52	24. 00	---	10	49	140	195	207	88	68	31	2	4	2	1	---	---	1	
\$2,000-\$2,249	1, 141	433	38	25. 90	---	2	20	64	100	97	63	38	25	12	2	1	---	---	---	2	
\$2,250-\$2,499	863	374	43	28. 75	---	1	15	30	65	85	60	51	30	7	0	4	3	1	---	1	
\$2,500-\$2,999	1, 010	330	33	29. 40	---	1	15	27	48	62	62	67	29	8	3	6	1	---	---	1	
\$3,000-\$3,499	516	199	39	32. 00	---	---	3	9	28	35	38	31	18	16	14	1	---	---	---	1	
\$3,500-\$3,999	328	125	38	38. 20	---	---	1	4	3	16	21	21	20	16	9	10	3	1	---	1	
\$4,000-\$4,499	194	41	21	40. 90	---	---	---	2	3	3	1	8	6	8	4	3	2	1	---	---	
\$4,500-\$4,999	142	51	36	46. 10	---	---	---	---	2	2	7	8	6	3	11	5	4	2	1	---	
\$5,000-\$7,499	229	62	27	51. 70	---	---	---	---	1	3	6	4	6	6	6	16	9	3	2	---	
\$7,500-\$9,999	51	9	18	46. 70	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	1	3	1	---	---	1	---	
\$10,000 and over	48	3	6	96. 70	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	

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

² Rent reported at date of interview. Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent, including families receiving rent free, the amount of which is estimated by the family.

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

⁴ Consists of families receiving rent as gift.

⁵ Includes 5 families that did not report monthly rent—these 5 families were found in the following income classes: \$500-\$749, 1; \$750-\$999, 1; \$1,750-\$1,999, 1; \$2,000-\$2,249, 1; \$3,000-\$3,499, 1.

PORTLAND, OREG.

TABLE 14-A.—Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent: Number of home-owning and renting families, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by occupation and income, 1935-36 ¹

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

Income class (1)	Occupational group: Wage earner						Occupational group: Clerical						Occupational group: Business and professional					
	Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—		Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—		Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value ³	Rent ⁴	Home-owning	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value ³	Rent ⁴	Home-owning	Renting	Home-owning	Renting	Rental value ³	Rent ⁴
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
All nonrelief families ⁵	2, 623	2, 812	48	52	\$23.70	\$17.60	1, 619	1, 839	47	53	\$29.80	\$24.90	2, 104	1, 762	54	46	\$36.50	\$27.10
\$0-\$499.....	71	95	43	57	17.70	13.40	14	33	30	70	18.80	17.20	43	43	50	50	20.70	18.00
\$500-\$749.....	117	220	35	65	19.20	14.10	31	73	30	70	18.30	18.20	88	1, 011	47	53	20.20	17.00
\$750-\$999.....	193	448	31	69	19.10	14.70	56	143	28	72	21.20	18.90	122	120	50	50	23.20	19.10
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	312	582	35	65	19.90	15.90	116	277	30	70	23.20	19.90	124	223	36	64	25.40	19.90
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	395	432	48	52	21.30	17.30	176	215	45	55	24.50	22.10	157	134	54	46	26.40	21.70
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	378	367	51	49	23.40	18.40	208	285	42	58	26.50	23.60	154	209	42	58	29.00	23.80
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	367	287	56	44	24.70	20.80	198	305	39	61	28.00	25.80	158	202	44	56	29.20	25.80
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	461	253	65	35	27.30	22.30	390	295	57	43	30.30	29.20	334	255	57	43	32.00	29.60
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	211	75	74	26	29.30	23.10	211	118	64	36	34.00	32.60	250	136	65	35	37.30	30.00
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	108	51	68	32	30.50	29.10	193	87	69	31	40.60	35.60	453	276	62	38	44.10	38.00
\$5,000 and over.....	5	2	(†)	(†)	49.00	(*)	26	8	76	24	51.90	64.50	221	63	78	22	67.60	51.40

¹ Includes only those families that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Families are classified as home-owning families or as renting families according to their status at the date of interview. Includes 6 families that did not report monthly rental value or monthly rent.

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

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

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

⁵ Of the families classified in the occupational group "Other," 478 did not change their living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Of the latter group, 352 families, or 74 percent, were owning families. Their average monthly rental value was \$27. The remaining 126 families, or 26 percent, were renting families. Their average monthly rent was \$22.90.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

PORTLAND, OREG.

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

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

Income class (1)	Family type I						Family types II and III						Family types IV and V					
	Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—		Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly		Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning (2)	Rent-ing (3)	Home-owning (4)	Rent-ing (5)	Rental value ³ (6)	Rent ⁴ (7)	Home-owning (8)	Rent-ing (9)	Home-owning (10)	Rent-ing (11)	Rental value ³ (12)	Rent ⁴ (13)	Home-owning (14)	Rent-ing (15)	Home-owning (16)	Rent-ing (17)	Rental value ³ (18)	Rent ⁴ (19)
All nonrelief families.....	2,400	2,490	49	51	\$27.70	\$22.70	1,487	2,162	41	59	\$29.70	\$21.60	2,363	1,460	62	38	\$30.80	\$22.90
\$0-\$499.....	197	130	60	40	19.40	17.70	12	41	23	77	26.50	14.20	46	43	52	48	26.00	15.80
\$500-\$749.....	188	193	49	51	20.20	16.60	22	113	16	84	20.90	13.70	71	87	45	55	20.60	17.60
\$750-\$999.....	219	288	43	57	22.30	17.60	75	255	23	77	17.40	15.00	111	129	46	54	22.20	17.10
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	245	423	37	63	22.90	18.60	146	376	28	72	20.90	16.60	163	222	42	58	22.90	19.20
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	293	303	49	51	24.20	20.70	173	257	40	60	22.30	18.50	247	168	60	40	23.60	19.30
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	272	307	47	53	26.30	22.90	190	323	37	63	24.80	20.80	252	186	58	42	25.60	21.00
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	241	309	44	56	28.20	25.40	190	269	41	59	26.00	23.50	240	178	57	43	25.90	23.40
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	352	279	56	44	30.60	27.70	297	292	50	50	30.20	27.60	456	190	71	29	29.40	26.00
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	178	95	65	35	34.60	30.50	161	107	60	40	36.50	30.80	301	105	74	26	32.20	27.40
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	165	136	55	45	43.10	37.60	170	108	61	39	45.00	38.50	355	132	73	27	39.90	34.70
\$5,000 and over.....	50	27	65	35	66.90	48.10	51	21	71	29	59.00	61.00	121	20	86	14	67.70	52.90

PORTLAND, OREG.

TABLE 14-B.—Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent: Number of home-owning and renting families, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by family type and income, 1935-36 ¹—Continued

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

Income class (1)	Family types VI and VII						Family types VIII and other					
	Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—		Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning (2)	Renting (3)	Home-owning (4)	Renting (5)	Rental value ³ (6)	Rent ⁴ (7)	Home-owning (8)	Renting (9)	Home-owning (10)	Renting (11)	Rental value ³ (12)	Rent ⁴ (13)
All nonrelief families	295	343	46	54	\$27.00	\$19.30	153	84	65	35	\$34.40	\$23.30
\$0-\$499	3	4	(†)	(†)	10.00	13.20	1	1	(†)	(†)	(*)	(*)
\$500-\$749	6	28	18	82	17.20	13.70	2	1	(†)	(†)	(*)	(*)
\$750-\$999	14	42	25	75	17.00	13.40	3	6	(†)	(†)	24.30	13.50
\$1,000-\$1,249	23	70	25	75	17.10	15.00	10	6	(†)	(†)	23.00	13.20
\$1,250-\$1,499	32	51	39	61	20.00	16.40	17	10	(†)	(†)	22.90	21.10
\$1,500-\$1,749	29	45	39	61	21.50	18.50	14	6	(†)	(†)	26.60	23.80
\$1,750-\$1,999	45	37	55	45	24.90	20.30	12	5	(†)	(†)	29.60	21.80
\$2,000-\$2,499	67	26	72	28	25.40	26.50	25	20	56	44	29.40	27.00
\$2,500-\$2,999	25	14	64	36	32.80	30.70	15	9	(†)	(†)	28.00	22.90
\$3,000-\$4,999	38	21	64	36	38.60	38.80	36	19	66	34	38.40	26.90
\$5,000 and over	13	5	(†)	(†)	63.10	45.00	19	1	(†)	(†)	65.80	(*)

¹ Includes only those families that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Families are classified as home-owning families or as renting families according to their status at date of interview. Includes 6 families that did not report monthly rental value or monthly rent.

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

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

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

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

PORTLAND, OREG.

TABLE 15.—Type of living quarters: Number and percentage of home-owning families occupying specified types of living quarters, by income, 1935-36¹

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

Income class (1)	Number of owning families ¹ (2)	Number of home-owning families occupying—								
		1-family house		2-family house		Apartment building			Dwell- ing unit in busi- ness build- ing (10)	Other (11)
		De- tached (3)	At- tached (4)	Side by side (5)	2- decker (6)	3- fam- ily (7)	4- fam- ily (8)	5- fam- ily or more (9)		
Number										
All families.....	7, 235	7, 047	6	27	57	7	20	31	36	4
Relief families.....	537	530	1	1	3	---	1	---	1	---
Nonrelief families..	6, 698	6, 517	5	26	54	7	19	31	35	4
\$0-\$249.....	98	90	---	1	1	1	1	1	3	---
\$250-\$499.....	160	149	---	1	5	---	1	2	2	---
\$500-\$749.....	289	261	1	3	10	1	4	2	7	---
\$750-\$999.....	422	414	1	2	2	---	---	1	2	---
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	587	568	---	5	7	1	1	---	4	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	762	749	1	---	3	1	1	4	2	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	757	734	1	3	7	---	---	7	4	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	728	715	---	3	3	---	3	1	3	---
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	708	694	---	1	3	2	---	5	1	---
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	489	481	---	3	1	---	2	---	2	---
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	680	664	---	2	6	---	---	3	4	---
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	317	309	---	---	2	1	---	3	1	---
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	203	201	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	153	149	1	---	1	---	---	1	---	1
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	91	91	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	167	164	---	1	1	---	---	1	---	---
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	42	39	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---
\$10,000 and over	45	45	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Percentage										
All families.....	100	97	(††)	(††)	1	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)
Relief families.....	100	99	(††)	(††)	(††)	1	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)
Nonrelief families..	100	99	(††)	(††)	(††)	1	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)
\$0-\$249.....	100	92	---	1	1	1	1	1	3	---
\$250-\$499.....	100	93	---	1	3	---	1	1	1	---
\$500-\$749.....	100	90	(††)	1	4	(††)	1	1	2	---
\$750-\$999.....	100	98	(††)	(††)	(††)	---	---	(††)	(††)	---
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	100	97	---	1	1	(††)	(††)	---	1	(††)
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	100	98	(††)	---	(††)	(††)	(††)	1	(††)	(††)
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	100	97	(††)	(††)	1	---	---	1	(††)	(††)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	100	98	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	1	(††)	(††)
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	100	98	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	1	(††)	(††)
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	100	98	---	1	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	100	97	(††)	---	1	(††)	(††)	(††)	1	(††)
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	100	97	---	---	1	(††)	(††)	1	(††)	---
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	100	99	---	---	(††)	(††)	(††)	---	---	---
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	100	96	1	---	1	---	---	1	---	1
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	100	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	100	97	---	1	1	---	---	1	---	---
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	100	94	---	2	2	---	2	---	---	---
\$10,000 and over	100	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

PORTLAND, OREG.

TABLE 16.—Type of living quarters: Number and percentage of renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by income, 1935-36 ¹

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

Income class (1)	Number of renting families ¹ (2)	Number of renting families occupying—								
		1-family house		2-family house		Apartment building			Dwelling unit in business building	Other
		De-tached (3)	At-tached (4)	Side by side (5)	2-decker (6)	3-fam-ily (7)	4-fam-ily (8)	5-fam-ily or more (9)		
Number										
All families.....	8, 010	5, 572	69	177	276	44	199	1, 529	128	16
Relief families.....	1, 471	1, 157	5	17	73	8	37	154	19	1
Nonrelief families...	6, 539	4, 415	64	160	203	36	162	1, 375	109	15
\$0-\$249.....	60	32			4		1	23		
\$250-\$499.....	159	93		2	13	3	3	34	11	
\$500-\$749.....	422	249	3	6	21	3	11	109	17	3
\$750-\$999.....	720	488	2	16	30	3	19	139	21	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1, 097	736	9	27	48	7	30	217	21	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	789	530	13	18	28	5	21	160	13	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	867	592	10	32	28	4	23	169	9	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	798	539	8	20	19	3	21	180	7	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	433	296	5	22	4	4	9	90	1	2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	374	266	3	7	4		11	79	3	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	330	234	5	6	2	2	7	69	3	2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	199	140	3	2		2	3	46	2	1
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	125	99	1	1			2	21	1	
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	41	32	1					8		
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	51	39		1	1		1	9		
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	62	41	1					20		
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	9	7			1			1		
\$10,000 and over..	3	2						1		

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

PORTLAND, OREG.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families having in the household nonfamily members of specified type ¹								Average number of nonfamily members of specified type ¹ (based on families having such members)							
		Any non-family member (3)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (8)	Tourists and transients (9)	Guests (10)	All non-family members (11)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (16)	Tourists and transients (17)	Guests (18)
			Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (4)	Other roomers with board (5)	Roomers with out board (6)	Paid help (7)					Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (12)	Other roomers with board (13)	Roomers without board (14)	Paid help (15)			
All families.....	15,844	4,471	230	580	151	730	28	16	3,273	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2
Relief families.....	2,121	413	29	61	29	26	5	1	293	.4	.8	.7	1.0	.3	.5	(*)	.2
Nonrelief families.....	13,723	4,058	201	519	122	704	23	15	2,980	.5	1.0	.9	1.2	.6	.5	.1	.2
\$0-\$249.....	170	27	-----	3	3	1	-----	-----	22	.4	-----	1.0	.4	(*)	-----	-----	.2
\$250-\$499.....	341	56	7	8	6	2	-----	-----	40	.6	.8	1.2	1.5	(*)	-----	-----	.2
\$500-\$749.....	739	165	20	21	18	10	5	-----	112	.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	.5	.4	-----	.2
\$750-\$999.....	1,200	316	22	54	19	23	1	2	231	.4	1.0	.9	1.1	.3	-----	-----	.2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,777	446	23	65	19	39	3	1	332	.4	.9	.7	.8	.4	.7	-----	.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,596	444	21	70	8	41	4	2	334	.4	1.0	.8	1.1	.4	.3	-----	.2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,687	487	29	73	14	48	3	1	366	.4	1.0	.9	2.2	.4	.4	-----	.2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,583	499	24	76	19	61	1	2	379	.4	.9	.9	1.4	.5	-----	-----	.2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,166	372	18	44	4	46	1	-----	293	.4	1.2	.8	1.5	.4	-----	-----	.2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	890	260	13	29	3	55	3	1	193	.4	.8	.8	.7	.7	.6	-----	.2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,083	350	15	39	5	81	1	4	260	.5	1.2	1.0	1.2	.7	-----	-----	.2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	530	185	3	10	1	45	-----	-----	150	.4	1.3	.8	.7	.7	-----	-----	.2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	339	124	3	13	1	48	-----	1	81	.5	.7	1.1	.7	.7	-----	-----	.2
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	196	54	2	6	1	36	-----	1	56	.6	(*)	1.7	.7	.7	-----	-----	.2
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	143	58	-----	4	-----	34	-----	-----	34	.7	-----	1.0	.9	.9	-----	-----	.2
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	233	118	-----	4	1	82	1	-----	63	.8	-----	(*)	.9	.9	(*)	-----	.2
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	52	29	-----	-----	-----	19	-----	-----	14	.5	-----	-----	.7	.7	-----	-----	.1
\$10,000 and over.....	48	38	1	-----	-----	33	-----	-----	20	1.2	(*)	-----	1.1	.7	-----	-----	.4

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

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

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

**0.05 or less.

PORTLAND, OREG.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number reporting age (2)	Number with ages of—								
		Under 20 (3)	20-29 (4)	30-39 (5)	40-49 (6)	50-59 (7)	60-64 (8)	65-69 (9)	70-74 (10)	75 and over (11)
Husbands										
All families	15, 834	3	1, 926	4, 142	4, 323	3, 118	951	685	372	314
Percentage	100.0	(†)	12.2	26.2	27.3	19.7	6.0	4.3	2.3	2.0
Relief families	2, 120	1	239	445	554	407	180	130	77	87
Nonrelief families ..	13, 714	2	1, 687	3, 697	3, 769	2, 711	771	555	295	227
\$0-\$249	169	-----	7	9	26	27	19	16	31	34
\$250-\$499	341	-----	27	40	49	77	36	43	27	42
\$500-\$749	739	-----	91	141	125	150	91	61	50	30
\$750-\$999	1, 200	-----	256	286	244	215	81	61	32	23
\$1,000-\$1,249	1, 776	-----	401	462	411	280	98	71	29	24
\$1,250-\$1,499	1, 595	-----	240	466	431	281	73	51	31	22
\$1,500-\$1,749	1, 687	-----	249	559	399	309	69	60	22	20
\$1,750-\$1,999	1, 583	-----	186	528	469	278	58	43	11	10
\$2,000-\$2,249	1, 164	-----	102	322	407	213	58	36	19	7
\$2,250-\$2,499	890	-----	57	265	315	183	40	21	6	3
\$2,500-\$2,999	1, 032	-----	46	292	353	241	49	35	12	4
\$3,000-\$3,499	529	-----	13	142	182	129	34	17	11	1
\$3,500-\$3,999	337	-----	6	85	118	93	19	12	2	2
\$4,000-\$4,499	196	-----	4	33	73	69	7	7	2	1
\$4,500-\$4,999	143	-----	1	19	57	44	11	7	4	4
\$5,000-\$7,499	233	-----	1	36	79	86	18	7	4	2
\$7,500-\$9,999	52	-----	-----	9	18	17	3	4	1	-----
\$10,000 and over ..	48	-----	-----	3	13	19	7	3	1	2
Wives										
All families	15, 814	76	3, 216	4, 514	4, 053	2, 494	709	438	194	120
Percentage	100.0	0.5	20.3	28.5	25.6	15.8	4.5	2.8	1.2	0.8
Relief families	2, 119	19	409	528	488	365	132	96	49	33
Nonrelief families ..	13, 695	57	2, 807	3, 986	3, 565	2, 129	577	342	145	87
\$0-\$249	167	1	9	16	27	36	16	30	14	18
\$250-\$499	341	3	35	53	58	81	41	35	13	22
\$500-\$749	738	5	141	131	141	158	76	52	25	9
\$750-\$999	1, 197	16	349	277	245	187	69	30	19	5
\$1,000-\$1,249	1, 773	16	570	461	347	248	62	40	20	9
\$1,250-\$1,499	1, 592	10	408	455	389	229	50	33	16	4
\$1,500-\$1,749	1, 687	4	445	518	386	213	70	32	11	8
\$1,750-\$1,999	1, 582	1	342	542	434	196	39	20	4	4
\$2,000-\$2,249	1, 164	1	185	395	352	158	44	23	3	3
\$2,250-\$2,499	889	-----	108	340	290	113	27	6	4	1
\$2,500-\$2,999	1, 030	-----	110	357	331	189	21	17	4	1
\$3,000-\$3,499	528	-----	53	171	177	92	20	9	6	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999	337	-----	25	110	119	66	11	4	1	1
\$4,000-\$4,499	196	-----	15	44	80	49	6	1	1	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999	141	-----	4	33	66	27	8	2	-----	1
\$5,000-\$7,499	233	-----	6	63	86	61	7	7	2	1
\$7,500-\$9,999	52	-----	4	12	19	12	3	1	1	-----
\$10,000 and over ..	48	-----	-----	8	18	14	7	-----	1	-----

1 Excludes 10 husbands and 30 wives who did not report age.
 †† 0.05 percent or less.

PORTLAND, OREG.

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

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

Date of end of report year (1)	All families (2)	Relief families (3)	Nonrelief families in specified occupational groups—									Other (12)
			All (4)	Wage earner (5)	Clerical (6)	Business and professional				Other (12)		
						All business and professional (7)	Independent		Salaried			
							Business (8)	Professional (9)	Business (10)		Professional (11)	
Number of families												
All dates.....	15,844	2,121	13,723	5,648	3,580	4,000	1,729	370	1,038	863	495	
Dec. 31, 1935.....	5,322	624	4,698	1,852	1,221	1,433	648	153	347	285	192	
Jan. 31, 1936.....	56	13	43	26	14	3	1	1	-----	1	-----	
Feb. 29, 1936.....	497	81	416	184	109	104	46	7	25	26	19	
Mar. 31, 1936.....	659	109	550	235	146	149	64	9	39	37	20	
Apr. 30, 1936.....	1,345	263	1,082	467	269	309	142	17	77	73	37	
May 31, 1936.....	1,012	155	857	321	251	261	101	20	77	63	24	
June 30, 1936.....	371	45	326	138	70	105	55	10	31	9	13	
July 31, 1936.....	2,821	409	2,412	1,072	610	637	265	40	173	159	93	
Aug. 31, 1936.....	3,002	368	2,634	1,098	701	752	325	74	193	160	83	
Sept. 30, 1936.....	742	50	692	249	187	242	80	39	74	49	14	
Oct. 31, 1936.....	16	4	12	6	1	5	2	-----	2	1	-----	
Nov. 30, 1936.....	1	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Percentage												
All dates.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Dec. 31, 1935.....	34	30	35	33	34	36	37	41	34	33	38	
Jan. 31, 1936.....	(††)	1	(††)	1	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	-----	(††)	-----	
Feb. 29, 1936.....	3	4	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	4	
Mar. 31, 1936.....	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	
Apr. 30, 1936.....	9	12	8	8	8	8	8	5	7	9	7	
May 31, 1936.....	6	7	6	6	7	6	6	5	7	7	5	
June 30, 1936.....	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	3	
July 31, 1936.....	18	19	18	19	17	16	15	11	17	18	19	
Aug. 31, 1936.....	19	18	19	20	20	19	19	20	19	19	17	
Sept. 30, 1936.....	5	2	5	4	5	6	5	11	7	6	3	
Oct. 31, 1936.....	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	-----	(††)	(††)	-----	
Nov. 30, 1936.....	(††)	-----	(††)	-----	(††)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	

†† 0.5 percent or less.

ABERDEEN-HOQUIAM, WASH.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		Under 16 (13)	16 and over (14)
All families.....	3,336	965	646	459	638	256	203	102	43	24	3.5	1.0	0.5
Relief families.....	763	171	146	122	127	67	64	48	5	13	3.8	1.3	.5
Nonrelief families.....	2,573	794	500	337	511	189	139	54	38	11	3.4	.9	.5
\$0-\$249.....	17	8	2	1	5	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	2.8	.5	.4
\$250-\$499.....	54	24	15	2	10	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	2.8	.5	.3
\$500-\$749.....	129	53	27	14	20	4	9	2	-----	-----	3.0	.8	.2
\$750-\$999.....	288	108	57	43	49	10	15	4	2	-----	3.1	.8	.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	418	136	93	55	65	32	22	6	4	5	3.3	1.0	.4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	365	138	69	36	56	25	26	8	4	3	3.3	.9	.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	312	80	76	48	59	24	15	6	4	-----	3.4	1.0	.4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	258	79	41	40	62	18	6	9	2	1	3.4	.9	.5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	195	52	42	29	42	12	12	3	2	1	3.4	1.0	.4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	152	41	29	28	30	13	4	4	3	-----	3.4	.9	.5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	166	31	18	25	51	15	14	3	9	-----	3.7	.9	.8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	79	20	11	6	26	7	3	3	3	-----	3.5	.7	.8
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	45	6	5	4	10	9	5	1	4	1	4.2	1.1	1.1
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	29	7	5	1	5	9	-----	2	-----	-----	4.0	1.2	.8
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	10	1	1	1	6	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.6	.7	.9
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	43	8	9	2	12	6	4	2	-----	-----	3.8	1.1	.7
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	9	2	-----	1	2	3	-----	-----	1	-----	4.0	1.0	1.0
\$10,000 and over3.....	4	-----	-----	1	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	5.2	1.8	1.5

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

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

3 Largest income reported between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

ABERDEEN-HOQUIAM, WASH.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	Under 16	16 and over
<i>Wage earner</i>													
All nonrelief families.....	1,478	444	287	199	296	106	80	35	24	7	3.4	0.9	0.5
\$0-\$249.....	7	3	2	1	1						2.7	.6	.1
\$250-\$499.....	31	10	11	2	6		2				2.9	.7	.3
\$500-\$749.....	98	40	23	10	15	4	5	1			3.0	.8	.2
\$750-\$999.....	199	63	43	34	34	7	12	4	2		3.3	1.0	.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	300	93	68	41	46	26	16	4	3	3	3.4	1.0	.4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	256	88	47	26	42	20	22	7	3	1	3.4	1.0	.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	188	52	40	31	34	14	11	4	2		3.4	1.0	.4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	140	40	20	24	37	8	4	5	2	1	3.4	.9	.5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	83	18	16	9	23	4	4	2	1	1	3.5	.9	.6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	70	19	11	11	14	8	1	2	2		3.6	.9	.7
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	40	10	2	7	24	8	1	2			3.8	.6	1.2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	26	6	3	1	10	2	1	1	2		3.6	.5	1.1
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	12	1	1	1	3	2		2	1		4.8	1.0	1.8
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	5					3		1			5.4	2.0	1.4
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1			1							(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	2				2						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$7,500-\$9,999.....													
\$10,000 and over.....													
<i>Clerical</i>													
All nonrelief families.....	404	131	83	68	66	28	16	5	4	3	3.3	.9	.4
\$0-\$249.....													
\$250-\$499.....	6	5	1								2.2	.2	
\$500-\$749.....	9	3	2	2	2						3.0	.8	.2
\$750-\$999.....	35	18	4	5	6						2.8	.6	.2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	49	15	14	7	6	2	3			2	3.4	1.1	.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	53	28	13	6	3	1		1		1	2.8	.6	.2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	49	8	14	9	10	5	2		1		3.5	1.0	.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	65	23	9	11	11	8	1	2			3.4	1.0	.4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	44	11	11	10	7	2	2	1			3.4	1.1	.3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	29	6	6	10	4	1	1		1		3.5	1.2	.3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	30	7	4	4	7	3	4		1		3.6	1.0	.6
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	21	3	4	3	7	3		1			3.8	1.0	.8
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	8		1	1	2	2	1		1		4.3	1.3	1.0
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	3	3									2.0		
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1				1						(*)		(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	1	1									(*)		(*)
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	1					1					(*)	(*)	(*)
\$10,000 and over.....													

See footnotes at end of table.

ABERDEEN-HOQUIAM, WASH.

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Un-der 16	16 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
<i>Independent business</i>													
All nonrelief families.....	338	100	57	30	77	38	20	11	5	-----	3.4	0.9	0.5
\$0-\$249.....	5	2	-----	-----	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	3.2	.8	.4
\$250-\$499.....	8	4	3	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.5	.4	.1
\$500-\$749.....	14	8	-----	-----	3	-----	2	1	-----	-----	3.0	.6	.4
\$750-\$999.....	39	18	9	2	7	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.8	.5	.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	47	16	7	6	8	4	3	2	1	-----	3.4	1.0	.4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	26	10	3	2	5	3	2	-----	1	-----	3.3	.8	.5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	39	10	8	5	9	3	2	2	-----	-----	3.5	1.0	.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	22	5	3	3	6	2	-----	2	1	-----	3.8	1.0	.8
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	31	9	8	5	3	3	2	-----	-----	-----	3.4	1.1	.3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	25	6	5	2	7	3	1	1	-----	-----	3.5	.8	.8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	30	6	3	5	8	3	5	-----	-----	-----	3.7	1.2	.5
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	10	2	1	-----	5	1	-----	1	-----	-----	3.7	.8	.9
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	7	2	1	-----	1	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.7	.7	1.0
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	9	1	2	-----	3	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.6	.9	.8
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	4	-----	-----	-----	3	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.8	.5	1.3
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	16	1	4	-----	4	4	2	1	-----	-----	4.3	1.6	.7
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	3	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	4.3	.3	2.0
\$10,000 and over.....	3	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	5.7	1.7	2.0
<i>Independent professional</i>													
All nonrelief families.....	39	9	9	4	9	5	3	-----	-----	-----	3.4	1.0	.5
\$0-\$249.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$250-\$499.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$500-\$749.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$750-\$999.....	4	2	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.5	.3	.2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	5	4	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.2	-----	.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	3	1	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.0	.7	.3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	2	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	3	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	4.0	1.3	.7
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	4	-----	2	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.8	1.0	.8
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	2	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	3	-----	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.5	2.0	.3
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	6	1	-----	-----	2	2	1	-----	-----	-----	4.2	1.2	1.0
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$10,000 and over.....	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)

See footnotes at end of table.

ABERDEEN-HOQUIAM, WASH.

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family			
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife		
												Un-der 16	16 and over	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		
<i>Salaried business</i>														
All nonrelief families.....	184	51	41	24	41	8	12	3	3	1	3.4	0.9	0.5	
\$0-\$249.....	4	1			2		1				3.1	.6	.5	
\$250-\$499.....	2						2				(*)	(*)		
\$500-\$749.....	3	2			1						2.3		.3	
\$750-\$999.....	5	1	2		1						3.0	.8	.2	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	13	5	2	1	3		2			1	3.6	1.0	.6	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	16	1	10	2	1	1					3.4	1.1	.3	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	16	6	6		4	1			1		2.8	.5	.3	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	22	10	3	4	4	1					2.9	.6	.3	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	17	3	4	5	4	1					3.3	.9	.4	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	31	5	6	7	9		3		1		3.6	1.1	.5	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	13	7	1	1	2		1			1	3.0	1.2	.6	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	13	3	1	2	2		2				3.9	1.2	.5	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	7	1	1		2	2		1	1		4.4	1.3	1.1	
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	2	1			1						(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	2	1			1						(*)	.9	.5	
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	17	4	5	2	4		1	1			3.4	.9	.5	
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	3	1			1	1					3.7	1.0	.7	
\$10,000 and over.....														
<i>Salaried professional</i>														
All nonrelief families.....	97	37	22	11	15	3	7		2		3.1	.8	.3	
\$0-\$249.....											(*)		(*)	
\$250-\$499.....	1				1						(*)		(*)	
\$500-\$749.....	3		1	2							3.7	1.7		
\$750-\$999.....	2	1		1							(*)	(*)		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	9	6	2		1						2.3	.2	.1	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	10	3	4	1	1	1					3.0	.8	.2	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	15	7	4	1	3						2.8	.5	.3	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	14	5	3	2	3		1				3.0	.9	.2	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	12	3	4	1		1	3				3.6	1.3	.3	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	8	6	1		1						2.4	.1	.3	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	12	3	2	2	2	1			2		3.5	.7	.8	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	4	1		1	1		1				3.8	1.3	.5	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	3				1		2				4.7	2.3	.4	
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	2	1	1								(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1				1						(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$5,000-\$7,499.....											(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	1	1									(*)			
\$10,000 and over.....														

See footnotes at end of table.

ABERDEEN-HOQUIAM, WASH.

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family		
	All (2)	I (3)	II (4)	III (5)	IV (6)	V (7)	VI (8)	VII (9)	VIII (10)	Other (11)	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16 (13)	16 and over (14)
<i>Other</i> ⁵													
All nonrelief families.....	33	22	1	1	7	1	1				2.6	.3	.3
\$0-\$249.....	5	3			2						2.6		.6
\$250-\$499.....	4	4									2.0		
\$500-\$749.....	3	2	1								2.3	.3	
\$750-\$999.....	6	4		1			1				2.8	.8	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3	1			2						3.0		1.0
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	4	3			1						2.5		.5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	3	2			1						2.7	.4	.3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1				1						(*)		(*)
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1					1					(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1	1									(*)		
\$2,500-\$2,999.....													
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	1	1									(*)		
\$3,500-\$3,999.....													
\$4,000-\$4,499.....													
\$4,500-\$4,999.....													
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	1	1									(*)		
\$7,500-\$9,999.....													
\$10,000 and over.....													

For footnotes 1 and 2, see table 1 on p. 157.

¹ Largest income reported between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

⁴ Largest income reported between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

⁵ This group contains only families with no gainfully employed members.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ABERDEEN-HOQUIAM, WASH.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
All families.....	3,336	3,262	792	1,383	1,330	53
Relief families.....	763	726	127	242	225	17
Nonrelief families.....	2,573	2,536	665	1,141	1,105	36
\$0-\$249.....	17	9	4	6	6	.....
\$250-\$499.....	54	50	12	25	23	2
\$500-\$749.....	129	126	29	37	36	1
\$750-\$999.....	288	282	59	100	97	3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	418	414	67	134	127	7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	365	361	83	160	149	11
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	312	309	77	141	137	4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	258	257	62	94	92	2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	195	194	56	108	106	2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	152	151	45	92	91	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	166	166	64	100	98	2
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	124	123	47	77	77	.....
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	39	39	19	28	28	.....
\$5,000 and over.....	56	55	41	39	38	1

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."

² Includes 761 families, 636 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings and no business losses met from family funds; 18 families, 17 of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds and no money income other than earnings; and 13 families, 12 of which were nonrelief, which had both money income and business losses met from family funds. There were, therefore, 774 families, 648 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings, whether or not they had business losses met from family funds; and there were 31 families, 29 of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds, whether or not they had money income other than earnings. These latter 29 families were found in the following income classes: \$0-\$249, 1; \$500-\$749, 2; \$750-\$999, 4; \$1,000-\$1,249, 5; \$1,250-\$1,499, 8; \$1,500-\$1,749, 1; \$1,750-\$1,999, 1; \$2,000-\$2,249, 2; \$2,250-\$2,499, 1; \$2,500-\$2,999, 4.

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

⁴ Includes families with losses from owned homes, as well as families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period. There were 66 families, 46 of which were nonrelief, with losses from owned homes (i. e., families whose estimated rental value was less than estimated expenses). The latter 46 families were found in the following income classes: \$0-\$249, 1; \$250-\$499, 2; \$500-\$749, 2; \$750-\$999, 7; \$1,000-\$1,249, 9; \$1,250-\$1,499, 6; \$1,500-\$1,749, 7; \$1,750-\$1,999, 3; \$2,000-\$2,249, 3; \$2,250-\$2,499, 3; \$2,500-\$2,999, 1; \$3,000-\$3,999, 1; \$4,000-\$4,999, 1. Excludes 6 families whose estimated rental value of owned homes was equal to estimated expenses.

ABERDEEN-HOQUIAM, WASH.

TABLE 2.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by income, 1935-36 ¹—
Continued

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

Income class (1)	Average family income						
	Total (2)	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
All families.....	⁵ \$1,528	\$1,467	\$1,383	\$84	\$61	\$58	\$3
Relief families.....	733	707	682	25	26	23	3
Nonrelief families.....	⁶ 1,763	1,692	1,590	102	71	69	2
\$0-\$249.....	104	82	64	18	22	22	-----
\$250-\$499.....	390	342	297	45	48	43	5
\$500-\$749.....	640	612	575	37	28	26	2
\$750-\$999.....	888	849	812	37	39	37	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,127	1,089	1,061	28	38	36	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,368	1,311	1,260	51	57	52	5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,608	1,545	1,487	58	63	61	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,861	1,811	1,742	69	50	48	2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2,116	2,025	1,938	87	91	89	3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2,367	2,268	2,180	88	99	97	2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,717	2,589	2,481	108	128	125	3
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	3,376	3,241	3,042	199	135	135	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	4,334	4,126	3,775	351	208	208	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	7,363	7,010	5,390	1,620	353	338	15

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

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

⁵ Median income for all families was \$1,305; for nonrelief families \$1,512.

ABERDEEN-HOQUIAM, WASH.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonfamily income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
<i>Wage earner</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	1,478	1,478	308	585	568	17
\$0-\$499.....	38	38	4	15	13	2
\$500-\$999.....	297	297	52	80	78	2
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	556	556	90	191	181	10
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	328	328	81	139	136	3
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	213	213	62	132	132	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	44	44	18	27	27	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	2	2	1	1	1	-----
<i>Clerical</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	404	404	105	164	159	5
\$0-\$499.....	6	6	3	1	1	-----
\$500-\$999.....	44	44	12	16	16	-----
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	102	102	23	34	30	4
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	114	114	18	37	36	1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	103	103	33	55	55	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	33	33	14	19	19	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	2	2	2	2	2	-----
<i>Business and professional</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	658	654	221	369	355	14
\$0-\$499.....	18	15	2	9	9	-----
\$500-\$999.....	67	67	15	38	36	2
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	118	117	30	62	58	4
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	124	124	36	56	54	2
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	195	195	68	111	106	5
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	85	85	33	58	58	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	51	51	37	35	34	1
<i>Other</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	33	-----	30	23	23	-----

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

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

ABERDEEN-HOQUIAM, WASH.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Average family income						
	Total (2)	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
<i>Wage earner</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	\$1,469	\$1,421	\$1,375	\$46	\$48	\$47	\$1
\$0-\$499.....	354	324	310	14	30	23	7
\$500-\$999.....	808	782	761	21	26	25	1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,235	1,198	1,170	28	37	36	1
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1,721	1,671	1,613	58	50	48	2
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,368	2,276	2,214	62	92	92	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,462	3,330	3,053	277	132	132	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-----
<i>Clerical</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	\$1,826	1,754	1,665	89	72	68	4
\$0-\$499.....	377	309	177	132	68	68	-----
\$500-\$999.....	841	797	764	33	44	44	-----
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,258	1,208	1,180	28	50	42	8
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1,746	1,698	1,653	45	48	44	4
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,359	2,260	2,158	102	99	99	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,426	3,313	3,118	195	113	113	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-----
<i>Business and professional</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	\$2,415	2,292	2,103	189	123	118	5
\$0-\$499.....	291	251	240	11	40	40	-----
\$500-\$999.....	809	737	723	14	72	66	6
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,248	1,169	1,126	43	79	72	7
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1,707	1,628	1,584	44	79	75	4
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,418	2,300	2,196	104	118	113	5
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,752	3,568	3,369	199	184	184	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	7,452	7,117	5,641	1,476	335	320	15
<i>Other</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	1,170	1,028	-----	1,028	142	142	-----

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

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

⁵ Median incomes were as follows: Wage-earner families, \$1,363; clerical families, \$1,719; business and professional families, \$2,010.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ABERDEEN-HOQUIAM, WASH.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from 1—		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders ² (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work ³ (9)
All families.....	3,336	3,262	3,254	199	55	\$1,383	\$1,372	\$11
Relief families.....	763	726	723	38	18	682	676	6
Nonrelief families.....	2,573	2,536	2,531	161	37	1,590	1,578	12
\$0-\$249.....	17	9	9	-----	-----	64	64	-----
\$250-\$499.....	54	50	48	2	3	297	290	7
\$500-\$749.....	129	126	126	4	3	575	571	4
\$750-\$999.....	288	282	281	23	5	812	800	12
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	418	414	413	28	10	1,061	1,054	7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	365	361	361	27	9	1,260	1,252	8
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	312	309	309	23	1	1,487	1,476	11
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	258	257	256	13	2	1,742	1,729	13
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	195	194	194	15	-----	1,938	1,919	19
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	152	151	151	11	-----	2,180	2,168	12
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	166	166	166	7	1	2,481	2,456	25
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	124	123	123	5	2	3,042	3,018	24
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	39	39	39	-----	1	3,775	3,774	1
\$5,000 and over.....	56	55	55	3	-----	5,390	5,353	37

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

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

³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in the home such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all families from other work not attributable to individuals were \$2.

ABERDEEN-HOQUIAM, WASH.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from 1—		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders ² (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work ³ (9)
<i>Wage earner</i>								
All nonrelief families...	1, 478	1, 478	1, 477	96	27	\$1, 375	\$1, 366	\$9
\$0-\$499	38	38	37	-----	3	310	304	6
\$500-\$999	297	297	297	-----	6	761	756	5
\$1,000-\$1,499	556	556	556	-----	15	1, 170	1, 161	9
\$1,500-\$1,999	328	328	328	-----	2	1, 613	1, 606	7
\$2,000-\$2,999	213	213	213	-----	-----	2, 214	2, 205	9
\$3,000-\$4,999	44	44	44	-----	1	3, 053	3, 046	7
\$5,000 and over	2	2	2	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
<i>Clerical</i>								
All nonrelief families...	404	404	404	20	3	1, 665	1, 660	5
\$0-\$499	6	6	6	-----	-----	177	177	-----
\$500-\$999	44	44	44	-----	1	764	746	18
\$1,000-\$1,499	102	102	102	-----	4	1, 180	1, 175	5
\$1,500-\$1,999	114	114	114	-----	1	1, 653	1, 651	2
\$2,000-\$2,999	103	103	103	-----	5	2, 158	2, 153	5
\$3,000-\$4,999	33	33	33	-----	1	3, 118	3, 101	17
\$5,000 and over	2	2	2	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----
<i>Business and professional</i>								
All nonrelief families ..	658	654	650	45	7	2, 103	2, 079	24
\$0-\$499	18	15	14	2	-----	240	229	11
\$500-\$999	67	67	66	7	1	723	696	27
\$1,000-\$1,499	118	117	116	6	4	1, 126	1, 116	10
\$1,500-\$1,999	124	124	123	12	-----	1, 584	1, 546	38
\$2,000-\$2,999	195	195	195	15	1	2, 196	2, 160	36
\$3,000-\$4,999	85	85	85	1	1	3, 369	3, 347	22
\$5,000 and over	51	51	51	2	-----	5, 641	5, 634	7
<i>Other</i>								
All nonrelief families ..	33	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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

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

³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in home such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all nonrelief families from other work not attributable to individuals were as follows: Wage-earner families, \$31; clerical families, \$9; business and professional families, \$5.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ABERDEEN-HOQUIAM, WASH.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners					Average weeks of employment of principal earners ¹ (8)	Average earnings of principal earners ²	
		All ³ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others			All (9)	Husbands (10)
					Male (6)	Female (7)			
<i>All occupations</i>									
All families	3,336	3,254	3,056	78	97	23	45	\$1,271	\$1,302
Relief families	763	723	670	19	29	5	33	636	648
Nonrelief families ⁴	2,573	2,531	2,386	59	68	18	48	1,452	1,485
\$0-\$249	17	9	7	1	1	—	16	110	113
\$250-\$499	54	48	44	3	1	—	32	307	326
\$500-\$749	129	126	120	2	2	2	37	569	578
\$750-\$999	288	281	264	10	6	1	44	799	813
\$1,000-\$1,249	418	413	398	5	9	1	48	1,034	1,046
\$1,250-\$1,499	365	361	338	9	7	7	49	1,196	1,222
\$1,500-\$1,749	312	309	289	9	9	2	50	1,388	1,420
\$1,750-\$1,999	258	256	242	6	5	3	51	1,581	1,614
\$2,000-\$2,249	195	194	182	6	6	—	51	1,721	1,754
\$2,250-\$2,499	152	151	141	4	6	—	51	1,860	1,911
\$2,500-\$2,999	166	166	158	1	5	2	51	2,069	2,107
\$3,000-\$3,999	124	123	113	1	9	—	51	2,508	2,691
\$4,000-\$4,999	39	39	36	2	1	—	51	3,274	3,427
\$5,000 and over	56	55	54	—	1	—	52	5,040	5,113
<i>Wage earner</i>									
All nonrelief families	1,478	1,477	1,414	12	48	3	46	1,223	1,240
\$0-\$499	38	37	35	—	2	—	30	288	298
\$500-\$999	297	297	287	3	7	—	40	736	746
\$1,000-\$1,499	556	556	536	5	12	3	48	1,115	844
\$1,500-\$1,999	328	328	317	3	8	—	50	1,464	1,488
\$2,000-\$2,999	213	213	201	1	11	—	50	1,751	1,782
\$3,000-\$4,999	44	44	37	—	7	—	51	2,260	2,424
\$5,000 and over	2	2	1	—	1	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
<i>Clerical</i>									
All nonrelief families	404	404	355	30	11	8	50	1,508	1,581
\$0-\$499	6	6	4	2	—	—	11	177	249
\$500-\$999	44	44	36	5	1	2	44	737	768
\$1,000-\$1,499	102	102	90	7	2	3	49	1,089	1,120
\$1,500-\$1,999	114	114	98	9	4	3	51	1,506	1,570
\$2,000-\$2,999	103	103	94	6	3	—	52	1,922	1,995
\$3,000-\$4,999	33	33	31	1	1	—	52	2,740	2,772
\$5,000 and over	2	2	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
<i>Business and professional</i>									
All nonrelief families	658	650	617	17	9	7	51	1,939	1,991
\$0-\$499	18	14	12	2	—	—	36	284	310
\$500-\$999	67	66	61	4	—	1	48	684	695
\$1,000-\$1,499	118	116	110	2	2	2	51	1,104	1,116
\$1,500-\$1,999	124	123	116	3	2	2	51	1,478	1,510
\$2,000-\$2,999	195	195	186	4	3	2	52	1,985	2,020
\$3,000-\$4,999	85	85	81	2	2	—	52	2,898	2,970
\$5,000 and over	51	51	51	—	—	—	52	5,256	5,256

¹ Averages in this column are based on the number of principal earners reporting weeks of employment.

² Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in columns (3) and (4).

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

⁴ Includes 33 families classified in occupational group "Other." These families had no principal earners.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners								Families with more than one earner as percentage of families with any individual earner ¹ (11)	Average number of supplementary earners per family ² (12)
		One only					Two (8)	Three (9)	Four or more (10)		
		Any family member (3)	Husband (4)	Wife (5)	Other						
					Male (6)	Female (7)					
All families.....	3,336	2,396	2,351	23	18	4	709	116	33	26	0.32
Relief families.....	763	536	522	8	6	---	151	29	7	26	.32
Nonrelief families.....	2,573	1,860	1,829	15	12	4	558	87	26	26	.32
\$0-\$249.....	17	7	6	1	---	---	2	---	---	(t)	.22
\$250-\$499.....	54	37	34	3	---	---	9	2	---	23	.27
\$500-\$749.....	129	110	107	1	1	1	16	---	---	13	.13
\$750-\$999.....	288	243	235	5	3	---	37	1	---	14	.14
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	418	352	348	2	1	1	56	5	---	15	.16
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	365	274	271	1	1	1	73	13	1	24	.28
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	312	228	222	2	3	1	72	7	2	26	.30
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	258	169	169	---	---	---	73	12	2	34	.41
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	195	128	127	---	1	---	58	3	5	34	.41
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	152	86	86	---	---	---	55	8	2	43	.51
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	166	91	91	---	---	---	52	17	6	45	.63
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	124	73	71	---	2	---	32	11	7	41	.61
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	39	22	22	---	---	---	11	6	---	44	.59
\$5,000 and over.....	56	40	40	---	---	---	12	2	1	27	.36

¹ This percentage was computed by dividing the sum of columns (8), (9), (10) by column (4) of table 3 on p. 166.

² Based on the number of families with individual earners, column (4) of table 3 on p. 166.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners				Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners ¹ (12)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (13)
		Any (3)	One only		More than one ³ (6)	All (7)	Hus- bands (8)	Wives (9)	Others ⁴			
			Any family member (4)	Hus- band (5)					Male (10)	Fe- male (11)		
All families.....	3, 336	3, 254	2, 396	2, 351	858	1, 049	135	406	352	156	\$416	\$131
Relief families.....	763	723	536	522	187	232	34	74	84	40	243	74
Nonrelief families.....	2, 573	2, 531	1, 860	1, 829	671	817	101	332	268	116	466	148
\$0-\$249.....	17	9	7	6	2	2	1	1	-----	-----	(*)	6
\$250-\$499.....	54	48	37	34	11	13	1	10	1	1	72	17
\$500-\$749.....	129	126	110	107	16	16	3	8	3	2	120	15
\$750-\$999.....	288	281	243	235	38	39	7	22	6	4	151	20
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	418	413	352	348	61	66	9	27	21	9	194	30
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	365	361	274	271	87	102	19	50	21	12	247	69
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	312	309	228	222	81	94	12	44	24	14	333	100
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	258	256	169	169	87	105	14	44	36	11	392	160
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	195	194	128	127	66	80	10	33	25	12	509	209
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	152	151	86	86	65	77	9	34	23	11	634	321
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	166	166	91	91	75	105	5	33	51	16	613	388
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	124	123	73	71	50	75	7	18	38	12	872	527
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	39	39	22	22	17	23	3	4	8	8	845	498
\$5,000 and over.....	56	55	40	40	15	20	1	4	11	4	1, 131	404

¹ Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (7).

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

³ Families that have supplementary earners.

⁴ Includes 26 males and 14 females under 16 years of age.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners ¹ (11)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (12)
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one ³ (5)	All (6)	Hus- bands (7)	Wives (8)	Others ⁴			
								Male (9)	Fe- male (10)		
<i>Wage earner</i>											
All nonrelief families...	1,478	1,477	1,072	405	495	45	209	183	58	\$430	\$144
\$0-\$499.....	38	37	26	11	13	2	9	1	1	68	23
\$500-\$999.....	297	297	259	38	39	5	22	8	4	153	20
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	556	556	456	100	111	16	54	32	9	230	46
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	328	328	223	105	127	8	57	48	14	362	140
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	213	213	90	123	157	8	62	65	22	613	452
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	44	44	18	26	45	5	5	28	7	769	786
\$5,000 and over.....	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1,133	(*)
<i>Clerical</i>											
All nonrelief families...	404	404	285	119	137	35	61	26	15	448	152
\$0-\$499.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
\$500-\$999.....	44	44	36	8	8	3	4	1	1	80	9
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	102	102	73	29	34	10	16	2	6	260	86
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	114	114	78	36	40	13	17	5	5	411	144
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	103	103	68	35	43	8	18	14	3	554	232
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	33	33	22	11	12	1	6	5	5	993	361
\$5,000 and over.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Business and professional</i>											
All nonrelief families...	658	650	503	147	185	21	62	59	43	576	162
\$0-\$499.....	18	14	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	(*)	9
\$500-\$999.....	67	66	58	8	8	2	4	1	1	182	22
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	118	116	97	19	23	2	7	8	6	159	31
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	124	123	96	27	32	5	14	7	6	315	81
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	195	195	147	48	62	8	20	20	14	546	173
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	85	85	55	30	41	4	11	13	13	934	450
\$5,000 and over.....	51	51	38	13	17	4	4	10	3	1,130	377
<i>Other</i>											
All nonrelief families...	33										

¹ Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (6).
² Averages in this column are based on the number of families as shown in column (2).
³ Families that have supplementary earners.
⁴ Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Wage-earner families, 13 males and 1 female; clerical families, 4 males and 2 females; business and professional families, 4 males and 4 females; other families, no males and no females.
 *Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families with any supplementary earners (2)	Average earnings of supplementary earners (3)	Number of supplementary earners with earnings of—														
			Any amount (4)	Under \$50 (5)	\$50-\$99 (6)	\$100-\$199 (7)	\$200-\$299 (8)	\$300-\$399 (9)	\$400-\$499 (10)	\$500-\$599 (11)	\$600-\$699 (12)	\$700-\$799 (13)	\$800-\$899 (14)	\$900-\$999 (15)	\$1,000-\$1,499 (16)	\$1,500-\$1,999 (17)	\$2,000 and over (18)
All families.....	858	\$416	1,049	174	95	150	104	83	59	59	83	59	51	43	74	10	5
Relief families.....	187	243	232	55	30	46	32	18	8	18	9	8	6	2	2		
Nonrelief families.....	671	466	817	119	65	104	72	65	51	41	74	51	45	43	72	10	5
\$0-\$249.....	2	(*)	2	1	1												
\$250-\$499.....	11	72	13	6	3	4											
\$500-\$749.....	16	120	16	5	4	3	3	1									
\$750-\$999.....	38	151	39	14	7	4	5	6	3								
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	61	194	66	16	9	13	11	7	7	2	1						
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	87	247	102	18	12	21	13	13	12	3	9	1					
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	81	333	94	17	9	13	7	11	5	9	13	8					
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	87	392	105	12	8	18	12	7	7	9	11	8	13				
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	66	509	80	10	2	11	7	6	2	4	7	4	12	11	4		
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	65	634	77	7	3	3	3	3	4	5	12	9	4	11	13		
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	75	613	105	9	3	9	7	5	8	5	11	9	7	12	20		
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	50	872	75		4	3	3	2	2	3	8	7	4	8	25	6	1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	17	845	23	2		1		2	1	1	1	4	2	1	5	2	4
\$5,000 and over.....	15	1,131	20	2		1	1	2			1	1	1		5	2	

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Principal earners by age groups											Supplementary earners by age groups													
	Any (2)	Un- der 20 (3)	20-24 (4)	25-29 (5)	30-34 (6)	35-39 (7)	40-44 (8)	45-49 (9)	50-54 (10)	55-59 (11)	60-64 (12)	65 and over (13)	Any (14)	Un- der 20 (15)	20-24 (16)	25-29 (17)	30-34 (18)	35-39 (19)	40-44 (20)	45-49 (21)	50-54 (22)	55-59 (23)	60-64 (24)	65 and over (25)	
	Number of husbands ¹																								
All families.....	3,053	1	129	422	543	447	408	362	290	204	137	110	135	-----	3	6	9	10	14	17	24	21	19	12	
Relief families.....	670	1	36	100	121	96	84	66	60	49	32	25	34	-----	-----	-----	3	1	2	4	7	6	8	3	
Nonrelief families.....	2,383	-----	93	322	422	351	324	296	230	155	105	85	101	-----	3	6	6	9	12	13	17	15	11	9	
\$0-\$249.....	7	-----	-----	2	1	1	-----	-----	-----	1	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	
\$250-\$499.....	44	-----	2	3	3	2	3	9	7	1	5	9	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	
\$500-\$749.....	120	-----	9	19	12	24	11	10	14	5	7	9	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	
\$750-\$999.....	264	-----	19	56	34	25	23	30	30	17	15	15	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	4	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	398	-----	25	72	81	58	45	40	22	30	13	12	9	-----	1	1	1	-----	-----	3	1	2	-----	-----	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	338	-----	21	50	77	39	44	42	23	17	14	11	19	-----	1	2	2	-----	2	3	1	2	2	3	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	288	-----	6	54	57	48	39	23	31	12	8	10	12	-----	2	1	-----	-----	2	3	2	1	1	-----	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	242	-----	5	21	53	52	41	32	22	12	2	2	14	-----	1	1	-----	2	1	2	1	1	4	1	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	182	-----	2	22	35	31	30	26	15	9	8	4	10	-----	-----	-----	4	1	1	1	1	2	-----	-----	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	141	-----	2	11	26	18	26	26	11	14	5	2	9	-----	-----	1	4	3	2	1	2	-----	-----	-----	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	157	-----	-----	5	22	26	29	21	26	15	8	5	5	-----	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	112	-----	2	7	12	16	16	18	19	11	10	1	7	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	1	2	1	1	2	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	36	-----	-----	-----	2	3	9	5	5	5	5	2	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$5,000 and over.....	54	-----	-----	-----	7	8	8	14	5	6	4	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	
	Average earnings of husbands ²																								
All nonrelief families.....	\$1,485	-----	\$1,124	\$1,273	\$1,492	\$1,552	\$1,584	\$1,695	\$1,523	\$1,519	\$1,485	\$1,076	\$561	-----	\$728	\$651	\$719	\$534	\$662	\$469	\$637	\$542	\$436	\$404	

¹ Excludes 3 principal earners who did not report age.

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

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

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

Income class (1)	Principal earners by age groups												Supplementary earners by age groups												
	Any (2)	Under 20 (3)	20-24 (4)	25-29 (5)	30-34 (6)	35-39 (7)	40-44 (8)	45-49 (9)	50-54 (10)	55-59 (11)	60-64 (12)	65 and over (13)	Any (14)	Under 20 (15)	20-24 (16)	25-29 (17)	30-34 (18)	35-39 (19)	40-44 (20)	45-49 (21)	50-54 (22)	55-59 (23)	60-64 (24)	65 and over (25)	
Number of wives																									
All families.....	78		4	9	8	17	10	13	6	8	2	1	406	4	58	98	73	55	45	32	31	8	1	1	
Relief families.....	19		1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	2		74	3	15	16	9	10	7	1	10	2		1	
Nonrelief families....	59		3	8	6	15	8	10	3	5		1	332	1	43	82	64	45	38	31	21	6	1		
\$0-\$249.....	1		1										1			1									
\$250-\$499.....	3							1	1				10		2	1	1		3	1		2			
\$500-\$749.....	2							1		1			8		2	1	1	1				1	1		
\$750-\$999.....	10					2	4	4					22		1	9	4	3	1	3			1		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	5		1	2	1					1			27		11	2	5	4	3	3	1				
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	9				2	2	2	1		1			50		11	15	6	3	10	3	2				
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	9			2	1	2				2	1		44		4	13	8	4	3	5	6	1			
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	6		1	1	1	1	1	1		1			44		9	7	14	6	2	1	4	1			
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	6			1		4		1					33	1	6	8	7	5	3	2	1				
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	4					3	1	1					34		3	10	10	6	2	2	1				
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1					1							33		2	1	8	5	7	8	2				
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	1												18		2	4	2	4	1	2	3				
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	2				1				1				4				1	1	2						
\$5,000 and over.....													4			1		2			1				
Average earnings of wives ¹																									
All nonrelief families	\$386		\$825	\$978	\$1,265	\$1,028	\$774	\$695	\$650	\$573		(*)	\$492	(*)	\$509	\$437	\$527	\$522	\$428	\$498	\$689	\$193	(*)		

¹ Averages for each age group are based on the corresponding numbers of wives in the upper section of the table; the 2 averages for all age groups combined are based on the corresponding total numbers of wives.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from—					Average money income, other than earnings, received from ² —					
		Any source (3)	Rent from property (net) (4)	Interest and dividends (5)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (6)	Gifts for current use (7)	All sources (8)	Rent from property (net) (9)	Interest and dividends (10)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (11)	Gifts for current use (12)	Miscellaneous sources ³ (13)
All families.....	3, 336	774	202	217	155	115	\$86	\$15	\$29	\$15	\$4	\$23
Relief families.....	763	126	13	10	31	40	26	1	(**)	7	4	14
Nonrelief families.....	2, 573	648	189	207	124	75	104	19	38	18	4	25
\$0-\$249.....	17	4	1	2	-----	1	24	5	10	-----	6	3
\$250-\$499.....	54	12	7	2	1	5	45	20	7	(**)	11	7
\$500-\$749.....	129	28	2	7	8	6	38	1	10	18	1	8
\$750-\$999.....	288	56	18	9	17	12	41	9	3	21	4	4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	418	65	16	11	18	15	31	6	5	10	4	6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	365	77	20	14	24	9	55	12	1	26	1	15
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	312	76	18	22	14	12	57	14	10	13	2	18
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	258	61	12	16	9	4	68	6	11	9	4	38
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	195	55	19	21	7	2	87	16	19	13	9	30
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	152	45	17	19	5	2	87	31	9	13	(**)	34
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	166	62	21	25	10	4	115	21	20	17	7	50
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	124	47	16	19	5	1	200	20	59	34	(**)	87
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	39	19	7	8	4	-----	352	42	74	127	-----	109
\$5,000 and over.....	56	41	15	32	2	2	1, 616	281	1, 211	3	11	110

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

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

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

** \$0.50 or less.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families		Homes free from mortgage					Mortgaged homes						
	All (2)	Owning homes † (3)	Families owning homes free from mortgage		Average rental value ‡ (6)	Average expense § (7)	Average non-money income ¶ (8)	Families owning mortgaged homes		Average rental value ‡ (11)	Average expense § (12) (13)		Average non-money income ¶ (14)	Interest as percentage of rental value (15)
			Number (4)	Percentage † (5)				Number (9)	Percentage † (10)		Interest (12)	Other (13)		
All families	3,336	1,330	691	52	\$286	\$88	\$198	639	48	\$265	\$92	\$82	\$91	35
Relief families	763	225	118	52	169	67	102	107	48	175	62	66	47	35
Nonrelief families	2,573	1,105	573	52	311	92	219	532	48	283	98	85	100	35
\$0-\$249	17	6	4	(†)	170	62	108	2	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	81
\$250-\$499	54	23	12	(†)	216	76	140	11	(†)	210	80	72	58	38
\$500-\$749	129	36	18	50	205	72	133	18	50	198	72	69	57	36
\$750-\$999	288	97	57	59	229	78	151	40	41	226	96	74	56	43
\$1,000-\$1,249	418	127	61	48	260	83	177	66	52	231	91	75	65	40
\$1,250-\$1,499	365	149	71	48	252	82	170	78	52	238	75	75	88	32
\$1,500-\$1,749	312	137	63	46	272	85	187	74	54	256	79	82	95	31
\$1,750-\$1,999	258	92	43	47	252	81	171	49	53	285	100	86	99	35
\$2,000-\$2,249	195	106	50	47	316	93	223	56	53	280	90	83	107	32
\$2,250-\$2,499	152	91	50	55	298	90	208	41	45	281	88	84	109	31
\$2,500-\$2,999	166	98	62	63	356	100	256	36	37	367	140	100	127	38
\$3,000-\$3,999	124	77	34	44	390	106	284	43	56	413	136	108	169	33
\$4,000-\$4,999	39	28	17	(†)	484	123	361	11	(†)	485	182	123	180	38
\$5,000 and over	56	38	31	82	708	161	547	7	18	694	220	159	315	32

1 Includes all families occupying owned homes at any time during the report year, but excludes 6 families whose expenses exactly equaled the annual rental value of their homes. Data for the latter families, however, are included in the computation of averages.

2 Based on estimate made by home owner for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. This period averages, in general, approximately 12 months.

3 Expense for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Expense other than interest, columns (7) and (13), estimated on basis of average relationship between rental value and expense.

4 Nonmoney income for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Obtained by deducting estimated expense (including interest) from rental values.

5 Based on number of families owning homes, column (3).

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ABERDEEN-HOQUIAM, WASH.

TABLE 12.—Monthly rental value: Number of home-owning families having homes with specified monthly rental value, by income, 1935-36 ¹

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

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families (2)	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes ² (5)	Number of home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of—												
		Number (3)	Percent-age ³ (4)		Under \$5 (6)	\$5-\$9 (7)	\$10-\$14 (8)	\$15-\$19 (9)	\$20-\$24 (10)	\$25-\$29 (11)	\$30-\$34 (12)	\$35-\$39 (13)	\$40-\$44 (14)	\$45-\$54 (15)	\$55-\$74 (16)	\$75 and over (17)	
All families.....	3,170	1,272	40	\$24.50	1	45	165	232	223	222	120	105	61	70	15	13	
Relief families.....	714	206	29	15.10	1	29	67	53	28	19	3	2	2	1	1	-----	
Nonrelief families.....	2,456	1,066	43	26.30	-----	16	98	179	195	203	117	103	59	69	14	13	
\$0-\$249.....	11	6	(†)	20.20	-----	-----	-----	4	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$250-\$499.....	51	21	41	19.00	-----	2	7	3	2	3	1	2	-----	1	-----	-----	
\$500-\$749.....	116	33	28	19.00	-----	1	5	12	7	3	3	-----	1	1	-----	-----	
\$750-\$999.....	265	91	34	20.00	-----	2	17	19	18	19	10	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	400	122	30	21.70	-----	1	13	39	25	20	9	6	-----	6	1	-----	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	351	147	42	22.00	-----	2	21	30	34	24	16	9	-----	8	-----	-----	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	301	131	44	22.60	-----	4	16	23	32	23	14	11	-----	3	2	-----	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	251	89	35	23.50	-----	2	6	10	26	25	7	8	-----	3	2	-----	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	188	101	54	26.20	-----	1	4	17	12	25	14	18	-----	7	3	-----	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	145	88	61	28.10	-----	1	6	10	17	21	11	8	-----	10	4	-----	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	159	96	60	31.50	-----	-----	1	8	9	18	17	22	-----	8	11	2	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	123	75	61	35.10	-----	-----	1	3	11	17	11	3	-----	11	13	2	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	39	28	72	40.40	-----	-----	1	1	1	4	1	6	-----	1	9	2	
\$5,000 and over.....	56	38	68	58.80	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	3	3	-----	5	13	5	

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

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

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

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

TABULAR SUMMARY

ABERDEEN-HOQUIAM, WASH.

TABLE 13.—Monthly rent: Number of renting families reporting specified monthly rent, by income, 1935-36 ¹

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

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families (2)	Renting families		Average monthly rent ² (5)	Number of renting families reporting monthly rent of—												
		Number (3)	Percentage ³ (4)		Under \$5 (6)	\$5-\$9 (7)	\$10-\$14 (8)	\$15-\$19 (9)	\$20-\$24 (10)	\$25-\$29 (11)	\$30-\$34 (12)	\$35-\$39 (13)	\$40-\$44 (14)	\$45-\$54 (15)	\$55-\$74 (16)	\$75 and over (17)	Rent free ⁴ (18)
All families.....	3, 170	1, 898	60	\$15. 70	18	294	589	497	226	137	48	39	25	11	7	-----	4
Relief families.....	714	508	71	10. 80	10	173	194	110	11	4	3	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1
Nonrelief families.....	2, 456	1, 390	57	17. 40	8	121	395	387	215	133	45	39	24	11	7	-----	3
\$0-\$249.....	11	5	(†)	18. 60	-----	1	1	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$250-\$499.....	51	30	59	12. 00	-----	5	13	11	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$500-\$749.....	116	83	72	13. 00	1	15	35	19	7	4	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
\$750-\$999.....	265	174	66	13. 40	6	27	69	44	16	4	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	400	278	70	14. 50	-----	32	105	86	35	11	1	3	2	-----	1	-----	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	351	204	58	15. 40	1	19	69	62	31	16	3	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	301	170	56	17. 60	-----	9	37	57	38	22	1	2	3	1	-----	-----	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	251	162	65	20. 90	-----	6	28	50	34	27	10	3	3	1	-----	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	188	87	46	19. 30	-----	4	21	18	17	15	6	3	3	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	145	57	39	21. 50	-----	-----	9	16	15	6	4	5	1	-----	1	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	159	63	40	24. 20	-----	2	4	14	13	9	8	9	2	1	1	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	123	48	39	27. 80	-----	-----	2	8	6	15	4	5	2	5	1	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	39	11	28	22. 70	-----	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	56	18	32	41. 80	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	3	2	5	3	-----	-----

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

² Rent reported at date of interview. Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent, including families receiving rent free, the amount of which was estimated by the family.

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

⁴ Consists of families receiving rent as gift.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

ABERDEEN-HOQUIAM, WASH.

TABLE 14-A.—Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent: Number of home-owning and renting families, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by occupation and income, 1935-36 ¹

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

Income class (1)	Occupational group: Wage earner						Occupational group: Clerical						Occupational group: Business and professional					
	Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—		Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—		Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning (2)	Rent-ing (3)	Home-owning (4)	Rent-ing (5)	Rental value ³ (6)	Rent ⁴ (7)	Home-owning (8)	Rent-ing (9)	Home-owning (10)	Rent-ing (11)	Rental value ³ (12)	Rent ⁴ (13)	Home-owning (14)	Rent-ing (15)	Home-owning (16)	Rent-ing (17)	Rental value ³ (18)	Rent ⁴ (19)
All nonrelief families ¹	542	859	39	61	\$21.80	\$14.80	153	234	40	60	\$28.00	\$19.90	348	289	55	45	\$32.60	\$23.20
\$0-\$499.....	11	21	34	66	15.70	10.80	1	5	(†)	(†)	(*)	14.20	9	7	(†)	(†)	20.20	17.10
\$500-\$999.....	71	199	26	74	18.10	12.70	16	25	39	61	21.20	14.40	34	28	55	45	23.00	16.40
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	175	355	33	67	19.50	13.70	29	70	29	71	25.50	16.90	58	56	51	49	26.30	19.80
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	130	186	41	59	21.10	17.90	34	74	32	68	23.80	20.80	53	71	43	57	26.90	20.90
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	128	79	62	38	26.50	17.30	52	46	53	47	28.80	22.40	103	83	55	45	31.00	24.70
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	26	18	59	41	29.20	20.30	19	14	58	42	34.50	33.10	57	27	68	32	40.80	28.00
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	(†)	(†)	(*)	(*)	2	-----	(†)	-----	(*)	-----	34	17	67	33	56.60	42.80

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

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

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

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

⁵ Of the families classified in the occupational group "Other," 31 did not change their living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Of the latter group, 23 families, or 74 percent, were owning families. Their average monthly rental value was \$25.80. The remaining 8 families, or 26 percent, were renting families. Their average monthly rent was \$13.

† Percentage not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ABERDEEN-HOQUIAM, WASH.

TABLE 15-16.—Type of living quarters: Number and percentage of owning and renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by tenure and income, 1935-36¹

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

Income class (1)	Number of families ¹ (2)	Number of families occupying—				Percentage of families occupying ² —			
		One-family house (3)	Two-family house (4)	Apartment (5)	Other ³ (6)	One-family house (7)	Two-family house (8)	Apartment (9)	Other ³ (10)
Owning families, all.....	1, 272	1, 198	35	20	19	94	3	2	1
Relief families.....	206	197	4	3	2	96	2	1	1
Nonrelief families.....	1, 066	1, 001	31	17	17	93	3	2	2
\$0-\$249.....	6	6				(†)			
\$250-\$499.....	21	16	1	4		(†)	(†)		
\$500-\$749.....	33	32			1	97			3
\$750-\$999.....	91	80	5	3	3	88	6	3	3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	122	114	6	1	1	93	5	1	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	147	139	3	2	3	95	2	1	2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	131	126	2	2	1	95	2	2	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	89	84	2	1	2	95	2	1	2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	101	95	2	2	2	94	2	2	2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	88	81	5		2	92	6		2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	96	94	2			98	2		
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	75	73	1		1	98	1		1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	28	24	2	2		(†)	(†)	(†)	
\$5,000 and over.....	38	37			1	97			3
Renting families, all.....	1, 898	1, 484	103	260	51	78	5	14	3
Relief families.....	508	435	27	43	3	86	5	8	1
Nonrelief families.....	1, 390	1, 049	76	217	48	75	6	16	3
\$0-\$249.....	5	4		1		(†)		(†)	
\$250-\$499.....	30	23	1	5	1	77	3	17	3
\$500-\$749.....	83	66	3	11	3	79	4	13	4
\$750-\$999.....	174	133	17	21	3	76	10	12	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	278	214	12	42	10	77	4	15	4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	204	152	12	32	8	74	6	16	4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	170	130	8	25	7	76	6	15	4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	162	118	9	29	6	73	5	18	4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	87	66	3	14	4	76	3	16	5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	57	43	2	11	1	75	4	19	2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	63	49	2	8	4	78	3	13	6
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	48	31	4	12	1	65	8	25	2
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	11	8	1	2		(†)	(†)	(†)	
\$5,000 and over.....	18	12	2	4		(†)	(†)	(†)	

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

² Percentages are based on number of families in each class, column (2).

³ Includes dwelling units in business buildings, other types of living quarters not elsewhere specified, and unknown types of living quarters.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

ABERDEEN-HOQUIAM, WASH.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families having in the household nonfamily members of specified type ¹								Average number of nonfamily members of specified types ² (based on families having such members)							
		Any non-family member (3)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (8)	Tourists and transients (9)	Guests (10)	All non-family members (11)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (16)	Tourists and transients (17)	Guests (18)
			Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (4)	Other roomers with board (5)	Roomers without board (6)	Paid help (7)					Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (12)	Other roomers with board (13)	Roomers without board (14)	Paid help (15)			
All families.....	3, 336	1, 337	41	135	27	180	8	18	1, 109	0. 4	1. 0	0. 8	1. 0	0. 5	0. 4	0. 1	0. 2
Relief families.....	763	224	4	33	3	20	1		190	. 3	. 9	. 5	. 7	. 2	(*)		. 2
Nonrelief families.....	2, 573	1, 113	37	102	24	160	7	18	919	. 4	1. 0	. 9	1. 0	. 5	. 4	. 1	. 2
\$0-\$249.....	17	5							5	. 1							. 1
\$250-\$499.....	54	15			2	1			15	. 2			(*)	(*)			. 2
\$500-\$749.....	129	40		3	1	1			37	. 3		1. 1	(*)	(*)			. 2
\$750-\$999.....	288	108	7	12	3	6	2	3	89	. 3	. 8	. 9	. 9	. 1	(*)	(**)	. 2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	418	145	6	18	4	15		2	116	. 3	1. 0	. 6	. 6	. 4	(*)	(**)	. 2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	365	154	6	20	1	14	1	3	130	. 3	1. 3	. 6	(*)	. 2	(*)	(**)	. 2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	312	145	2	19	3	8		1	128	. 3	(*)	. 9	(*)	. 2	(*)	(**)	. 2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	258	111	6	5	2	9	1	5	95	. 3	1. 0	1. 5	. 2	. 2	(*)	. 2	. 1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	195	100	2	12	2	23	2	2	79	. 5	(*)	1. 4	(*)	. 6	(*)	. 2	. 1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	152	71	3	7	2	12	1		54	. 4	. 7	1. 2	(*)	. 6	(*)	. 2	. 2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	166	91	1	4	2	20		1	75	. 4	(*)	1. 8	(*)	. 6	(*)	. 2	. 2
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	124	58	2	1	2	13			47	. 5	(*)	(*)	(*)	. 6	(*)	. 2	. 2
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	39	27				11			23	. 4				. 6			. 2
\$5,000 and over.....	56	43	2	1		27		1	26	. 8	(*)	(*)		. 9	(*)		. 2

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

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

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

** 0.05 or less.

ABERDEEN-HOQUIAM, WASH.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number reporting age ¹ (2)	Number with ages of—								
		Under 20 (3)	20-29 (4)	30-39 (5)	40-49 (6)	50-59 (7)	60-64 (8)	65-69 (9)	70-74 (10)	75 and over (11)
Husbands										
All families.....	3,333	1	563	1,015	811	567	171	101	63	41
Percentage.....	100.0	(††)	16.9	30.5	24.4	17.0	5.1	3.0	1.9	1.2
Relief families.....	763	1	137	224	160	128	44	30	26	13
Nonrelief families..	2,570	-----	426	791	651	439	127	71	37	28
\$0-\$249.....	17	-----	2	2	1	5	2	2	2	1
\$250-\$499.....	54	-----	5	5	13	11	7	4	4	4
\$500-\$749.....	129	-----	28	37	21	24	9	5	2	3
\$750-\$999.....	288	-----	75	62	61	53	17	10	6	4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	418	-----	99	141	85	56	17	9	8	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	365	-----	73	120	91	45	17	13	3	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	311	-----	62	106	64	51	11	11	1	5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	258	-----	29	106	76	36	6	2	2	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	195	-----	24	70	58	28	9	1	5	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	152	-----	13	45	57	29	5	1	2	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	165	-----	7	48	51	44	8	5	1	1
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	123	-----	9	29	35	34	12	1	1	2
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	39	-----	-----	5	16	11	5	2	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over..	56	-----	-----	15	22	12	4	2	-----	1
Wives										
All families.....	3,331	36	935	971	754	444	89	64	22	16
Percentage.....	100.0	1.1	28.1	29.2	22.6	13.3	2.7	1.9	0.6	0.5
Relief families.....	763	12	235	198	154	97	28	22	10	7
Nonrelief families..	2,568	24	700	773	600	347	61	42	12	9
\$0-\$249.....	17	-----	3	1	7	3	-----	3	-----	-----
\$250-\$499.....	54	-----	6	9	16	15	3	-----	3	2
\$500-\$749.....	129	3	44	27	26	19	4	4	1	1
\$750-\$999.....	288	3	100	55	67	40	11	3	2	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	418	9	146	123	75	45	10	8	1	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	365	4	134	90	81	43	6	5	1	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	311	3	97	102	51	44	4	7	1	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	258	-----	57	112	55	29	5	-----	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	195	1	49	67	55	17	4	2	-----	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	151	-----	29	56	46	15	3	2	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	165	1	14	64	49	28	7	1	1	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	123	-----	17	37	33	30	4	1	1	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	39	-----	1	12	19	6	-----	1	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over..	55	-----	3	18	20	13	-----	-----	1	-----

¹ Excludes 3 husbands and 5 wives who did not report age.
 †† 0.05 percent or less.

ABERDEEN-HOQUIAM, WASH.

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

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

Date of end of report year (1)	All families (2)	Relief families (3)	Nonrelief families in specified occupational groups									Other (12)
			All (4)	Wage earner (5)	Clerical (6)	Business and professional				Other (12)		
						Independent		Salaried				
						Business (8)	Professional (9)	Business (10)	Professional (11)			
Number of families												
All dates.....	3,336	763	2,573	1,478	404	658	338	39	184	97	33	
Dec. 31, 1935.	966	249	717	372	92	241	140	23	51	27	12	
Jan. 31, 1936.	5	5	3	2	35	15	2	10	8	4		
Feb. 29, 1936.	238	80	158	95	24	35	15	2	10	8	4	
Mar. 31, 1936.	377	109	268	151	54	61	26	1	22	12	2	
Apr. 30, 1936.	185	48	137	81	16	37	19	1	10	7	3	
May 31, 1936.	368	95	273	167	42	59	36	3	13	7	5	
June 30, 1936.	473	105	368	256	54	56	20	4	19	13	2	
July 31, 1936.	690	74	616	398	114	160	76	5	56	23	4	
Aug. 31, 1936.	29	2	27	13	6	7	5	2	2	1	1	
Sept. 30, 1936.	5	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Oct. 31, 1936.												
Nov. 30, 1936.												
Percentage												
All dates.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Dec. 31, 1935.	29	33	28	26	23	37	41	59	28	28	37	
Jan. 31, 1936.	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	1	5	4	5	5	8	12	
Feb. 29, 1936.	7	11	6	6	6	5	4	5	5	8	12	
Mar. 31, 1936.	11	14	10	10	13	9	8	3	12	12	6	
Apr. 30, 1936.	6	6	5	6	4	6	6	3	5	7	9	
May 31, 1936.	11	12	11	11	10	9	11	8	7	7	15	
June 30, 1936.	14	14	15	17	13	9	6	10	10	14	6	
July 31, 1936.	21	10	24	23	28	24	22	12	31	24	12	
Aug. 31, 1936.	1	(††)	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	
Sept. 30, 1936.	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	
Oct. 31, 1936.												
Nov. 30, 1936.												

†† 0.5 percent or less.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Un-16	16 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
All families 3.....	3,693	1,074	680	473	722	311	238	100	64	31	3.5	1.0	0.5
Relief families.....	749	192	127	91	139	76	61	36	13	14	3.7	1.2	.6
Nonrelief families..	2,944	882	553	382	583	235	177	64	51	17	3.4	.9	.5
\$0-\$249.....	50	40	3	3	2	1	—	—	1	—	2.4	.3	.1
\$250-\$499.....	106	63	13	6	15	3	2	2	1	1	2.8	.5	.3
\$500-\$749.....	212	81	37	27	44	6	12	3	2	—	3.1	.8	.3
\$750-\$999.....	364	132	75	42	56	22	26	8	3	—	3.2	.9	.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	513	147	114	74	94	34	33	8	5	4	3.4	1.0	.4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	415	124	69	63	74	36	28	11	6	4	3.5	1.0	.5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	341	82	64	51	73	34	19	10	6	2	3.5	1.0	.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	275	61	61	33	62	19	21	12	4	2	3.6	1.1	.6
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	178	41	33	23	47	15	11	.1	5	2	3.4	.9	.6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	135	32	26	17	29	17	6	1	6	1	3.5	.8	.7
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	156	28	29	24	32	24	10	4	5	—	3.8	1.1	.7
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	88	24	12	8	25	14	1	2	2	—	3.5	.8	.8
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	42	13	7	4	13	1	2	—	—	—	3.2	.6	.7
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	19	5	4	2	3	2	3	—	—	—	3.6	1.2	.4
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	14	—	3	3	4	3	—	—	—	1	4.6	1.6	1.0
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	21	7	2	1	4	1	3	1	2	—	3.6	.9	.7
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	9	2	1	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	3.7	.3	1.4
\$10,000 and over 4	6	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	1	—	4.8	1.2	1.7

1 Family type: I—2 persons. Husband and wife only.

II—3 persons. Husband, wife, 1 child under 16 and no others.

III—4 persons. Husband, wife, 2 children under 16 and no others.

IV—3 or 4 persons. Husband, wife, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or no other person regardless of age.

V—5 or 6 persons. Husband, wife, 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 other persons regardless of age.

VI—5 or 6 persons. Husband, wife, 3 or 4 children under 16 and no others.

VII—7 or 8 persons. Husband, wife, 1 child under 16, 4 or 5 other persons regardless of age.

VIII—5 or 6 persons. Husband, wife, 3 or 4 persons 16 or over.

Other—7 or more persons. All types not included in I through VIII.

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

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

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

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ¹		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
<i>Wage earner</i>													
All nonrelief families	1,521	408	301	200	296	133	109	39	24	11	3.5	1.0	0.5
\$0-\$249	11	7	3		1						2.4	.3	.1
\$250-\$499	55	36	5	2	6	2	1	2		1	2.8	.6	.2
\$500-\$749	125	45	26	14	26	3	8	2	1		3.1	.8	.3
\$750-\$999	236	76	53	27	31	17	26	5	3		3.3	1.0	.3
\$1,000-\$1,249	343	89	76	54	60	27	26	5	3	3	3.5	1.1	.4
\$1,250-\$1,499	260	71	51	36	48	23	17	7	3	4	3.5	1.0	.5
\$1,500-\$1,749	174	37	35	23	39	17	12	7	4		3.6	1.0	.6
\$1,750-\$1,999	122	18	25	17	28	12	12	8	1	1	3.9	1.2	.7
\$2,000-\$2,249	68	11	9	8	24	8	4	3	1		3.6	.8	.8
\$2,250-\$2,499	37	5	8	4	9	6	2	1	2		3.7	.9	.8
\$2,500-\$2,999	56	8	8	11	10	13	2	1	3		4.0	1.3	.7
\$3,000-\$3,499	24	4	2	2	10	5		1			3.7	.7	1.0
\$3,500-\$3,999	7	1		1	3			1			4.0	.9	1.1
\$4,000-\$4,499													
\$4,500-\$4,999	3			1	1					1	6.3	2.7	1.7
\$5,000-\$7,499													
\$7,500-\$9,999													
\$10,000 and over													
<i>Clerical</i>													
All nonrelief families	462	117	102	76	100	29	20	7	9	2	3.4	.9	.5
\$0-\$249	1			1							(*)	(*)	
\$250-\$499	10	2	4	1	2				1		3.3	.6	.7
\$500-\$749	18	7	3	1	7						2.8	.4	.4
\$750-\$999	38	14	9	4	9	1		1			3.0	.7	.3
\$1,000-\$1,249	68	12	18	13	14	4	4	2	1		3.5	1.1	.4
\$1,250-\$1,499	66	21	13	14	8	4	4	1	1		3.3	1.0	.4
\$1,500-\$1,749	70	22	11	16	11	4	5			1	3.3	1.0	.3
\$1,750-\$1,999	67	13	18	10	18	3	2	1	2		3.4	.9	.5
\$2,000-\$2,249	38	10	9	6	6	2	3	1	1		3.4	1.1	.3
\$2,250-\$2,499	38	7	6	8	9	5			2	1	3.6	.8	.8
\$2,500-\$2,999	31	5	8	2	9	3	2	1	1		3.7	.8	.9
\$3,000-\$3,499	10	2	2		3	3					3.8	.9	.9
\$3,500-\$3,999	4	1			3						3.2	.2	1.0
\$4,000-\$4,499	2		1		1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$4,500-\$4,999													
\$5,000-\$7,499	1	1									(*)		
\$7,500-\$9,999													
\$10,000 and over													
<i>Independent business</i>													
All nonrelief families	418	141	61	46	98	31	25	6	7	3	3.4	0.9	0.5
\$0-\$249	6	4		1					1		2.8	.3	.5
\$250-\$499	19	8	2	3	5	1					3.0	.6	.4
\$500-\$749	37	12	4	7	8	1	3	1	1		3.4	1.0	.4
\$750-\$999	59	26	9	7	12	2	2	1			3.0	.6	.4
\$1,000-\$1,249	53	21	12	1	13	1	2	1	1	1	3.2	.7	.5
\$1,250-\$1,499	45	15	2	9	7	5	6	1			3.6	1.1	.5
\$1,500-\$1,749	44	11	6	5	14	6	1		1		3.5	.8	.7
\$1,750-\$1,999	34	12	5	1	8	3	3	1		1	3.6	1.0	.6
\$2,000-\$2,249	26	5	6	3	6	2	3			1	3.6	1.2	.4

See footnotes at end of table.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type—											Average number of persons per family		
	All (2)	I (3)	II (4)	III (5)	IV (6)	V (7)	VI (8)	VII (9)	VIII (10)	Other (11)	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife		
												Under 16 (13)	16 and over (14)	
<i>Independent business—Con.</i>														
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	18	6	2	2	5	3					3.3	0.7	0.6	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	23	6	4	3	7	1	1				3.3	.7	.6	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	21	8	2	1	6	3					3.3	.5	.8	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	13	4	4	1	2	1					3.2	.5	.7	
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	3				1						4.7	2.3	.4	
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	5		3		1		2				3.8	1.4	.4	
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	8	3		1	1	1	2				3.8	1.5	.3	
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	2				1			1			(*)	(*)	(*)	
\$10,000 and over ³	2			1	1						(*)	(*)	(*)	
<i>Independent professional</i>														
All nonrelief families.....	71	17	17	6	19	6	3		3		3.3	.7	.6	
<i>Salaried business</i>														
All nonrelief families.....	206	63	42	33	28	20	10	4	5	1	3.4	1.0	0.5	
\$0-\$249.....	1		1								(*)	(*)		
\$250-\$499.....	2	1		1							(*)	(*)		
\$500-\$749.....	3	1	2								2.7	.7		
\$750-\$999.....	15	4		3	2	2	1	1	2		4.2	1.2	1.0	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	12	5	2	4							3.6	1.0	.7	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	15	4		3	2	2	1	1	2	1	3.6	1.1	1.0	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	23	7	6	4	4	5					2.7	.6	.1	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	22	11	7	3	2	3					3.1	.7	.4	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	27	9	7	2	6	3					3.7	1.2	.5	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	17	3	5	1	2	2	3		1		3.1	.7	.5	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	33	9	7	5	3	4	3		2		3.7	1.2	.5	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	16	4	2	4	3	2		1			3.7	1.1	.6	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	10	4	1	2	2						3.1	.8	.3	
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	7	3	1	2			1				3.3	1.3		
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	3			2	1						3.7	1.3	.4	
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	4		1	2	1						3.5	.2	1.3	
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	4	2	1		1					1	2.5	.2	.3	
\$10,000 and over ⁴	2					2					(*)	(*)	(*)	

See footnotes at end of table.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type—										Average number of persons per family		
	All (2)	I (3)	II (4)	III (5)	IV (6)	V (7)	VI (8)	VII (9)	VIII (10)	Other (11)	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16 (13)	16 and over (14)
<i>Salaried professional</i>													
All nonrelief families.....	141	41	25	21	31	8	9	3	3	-----	3.4	0.9	0.5
\$0-\$249.....	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----
\$250-\$499.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----
\$500-\$749.....	7	-----	2	3	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	3.7	1.6	.1
\$750-\$999.....	8	3	-----	3	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.1	.8	.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	17	7	3	2	4	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.0	.7	.4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	17	7	2	1	6	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.0	.4	.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	15	2	5	2	3	1	-----	1	-----	-----	3.7	1.2	.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	21	5	5	2	4	-----	4	1	-----	-----	3.5	1.3	.2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	14	2	2	4	4	-----	1	1	-----	-----	3.6	1.1	.6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	13	7	2	1	1	1	-----	-----	1	-----	3.0	.7	.4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	7	-----	2	2	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.0	1.6	.7
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	9	4	2	-----	1	1	-----	-----	1	-----	3.1	.4	.7
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	2	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	2	2	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.2	.2	1.0
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	2	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$10,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Other ⁶</i>													
All nonrelief families.....	125	95	5	-----	11	8	1	5	-----	-----	2.6	.4	.3
\$0-\$249.....	31	29	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.2	.1	.1
\$250-\$499.....	20	16	1	-----	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	2.4	.3	.1
\$500-\$749.....	20	15	1	-----	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.5	.2	.4
\$750-\$999.....	16	11	-----	-----	2	2	-----	1	-----	-----	2.9	.4	.5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	14	10	1	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.3	.1	.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	8	6	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	3.1	.9	.2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	5	1	-----	-----	1	1	-----	2	-----	-----	5.1	2.4	.7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	3	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	2.0	-----	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	3	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.3	.3	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

For footnotes 1 and 2, see table 1 on p. 184.

¹ Largest income reported between \$20,000 and \$25,000.

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

³ Largest income reported between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

⁶ This group contains 17 families engaged in farming (a group too small to be separately classified) and families having no gainfully employed members.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
All families.....	3,693	3,495	865	2,105	2,049	56
Relief families.....	749	660	98	336	319	17
Nonrelief families.....	2,944	2,835	767	1,769	1,730	39
\$0-\$249.....	50	19	12	35	35	-----
\$250-\$499.....	106	89	39	65	62	3
\$500-\$749.....	212	195	47	115	111	4
\$750-\$999.....	364	349	76	177	171	6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	513	504	74	262	255	7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	415	408	87	250	248	2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	341	337	72	224	219	5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	275	274	87	160	155	5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	178	175	55	119	116	3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	135	132	48	95	95	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	156	156	77	114	112	2
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	130	128	51	95	95	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	33	33	20	28	28	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	36	36	22	30	28	2

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."

² Includes 827 families, 730 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings and no business losses met from family funds; 24 families, 23 of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds and no money income other than earnings; and 14 families, all of which were nonrelief, which had both money income and business losses met from family funds. There were, therefore, 841 families, 744 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings, whether or not they had business losses met from family funds; and there were 38 families, 37 of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds, whether or not they had money income other than earnings. These latter 37 families were found in the following income classes: \$0-\$249, 2; \$500-\$749, 1; \$750-\$999, 4; \$1,000-\$1,249, 4; \$1,250-\$1,499, 3; \$1,500-\$1,749, 5; \$1,750-\$1,999, 6; \$2,000-\$2,249, 2; \$2,250-\$2,499, 2; \$2,500-\$2,999, 2; \$3,000-\$3,999, 3; \$4,000-\$4,999, 1; \$5,000 and over, 2.

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

⁴ Includes families with losses from owned homes, as well as families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period. There were 61 families, 44 of which were nonrelief, with losses from owned homes (i. e., families whose estimated rental value was less than estimated expenses). The latter 44 families were found in the following income classes: \$0-\$249, 2; \$250-\$499, 3; \$750-\$999, 5; \$1,000-\$1,249, 11; \$1,250-\$1,499, 6; \$1,500-\$1,749, 5; \$1,750-\$1,999, 4; \$2,000-\$2,249, 3; \$2,250-\$2,499, 1; \$2,500-\$2,999, 2; \$3,000-\$3,999, 2. Excludes 16 families whose estimated rental value of owned homes was equal to estimated expenses.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

TABLE 2.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by income, 1935-36 ¹—
Continued

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

Income class (1)	Average family income						
	Total (2)	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
All families.....	⁵ \$1,370	\$1,299	\$1,206	\$93	\$71	\$68	\$3
Relief families.....	478	449	425	24	29	26	3
Nonrelief families.....	⁵ 1,597	1,516	1,405	111	81	78	3
\$0-\$249.....	110	60	47	13	50	50	—
\$250-\$499.....	384	323	269	54	61	58	3
\$500-\$749.....	636	577	508	69	59	57	2
\$750-\$999.....	885	838	785	53	47	44	3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,128	1,077	1,039	38	51	48	3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,363	1,294	1,232	62	69	68	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,609	1,527	1,471	56	82	79	3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,865	1,786	1,706	80	79	75	4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2,118	2,008	1,879	129	110	106	4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2,370	2,259	2,071	168	131	131	—
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,719	2,591	2,205	386	128	125	3
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	3,360	3,192	2,893	299	168	168	—
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	4,431	4,209	3,757	452	222	222	—
\$5,000 and over.....	8,012	7,700	6,674	1,026	312	280	32

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

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

⁵ Median income for all families was \$1,193; for nonrelief families \$1,387.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
<i>Wage earner</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	1,521	1,520	317	858	838	20
\$0-\$499.....	66	66	16	34	33	1
\$500-\$999.....	361	361	56	172	165	7
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	603	602	85	314	309	5
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	296	296	75	193	187	6
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	161	161	67	117	116	1
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	34	34	18	28	28	
\$5,000 and over.....						
<i>Clerical</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	462	462	115	255	248	7
\$0-\$499.....	11	11	3	5	5	
\$500-\$999.....	56	56	8	20	18	2
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	134	134	23	71	69	2
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	137	137	30	70	68	2
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	107	107	45	76	75	1
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	16	16	5	12	12	
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	1	1	1	
<i>Business and professional</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	836	836	243	553	541	12
\$0-\$499.....	28	28	7	19	17	2
\$500-\$999.....	123	123	26	72	71	1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	169	169	34	110	108	2
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	176	176	48	114	112	2
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	194	194	61	128	125	3
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	111	111	46	81	81	
\$5,000 and over.....	35	35	21	29	27	2
<i>Other</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	125	17	92	103	103	

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

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

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Average family income						
	Total (2)	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
<i>Wage earner</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	⁵ \$1,353	\$1,292	\$1,214	\$78	\$61	\$58	\$3
\$0-\$499.....	356	312	293	19	44	43	1
\$500-\$999.....	800	757	731	26	43	40	3
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,225	1,180	1,156	24	45	44	1
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1,710	1,633	1,568	65	77	72	5
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,389	2,279	1,947	332	110	110	(**)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,405	3,248	2,581	667	157	157	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Clerical</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	⁶ 1,668	1,581	1,500	81	87	82	5
\$0-\$499.....	344	325	286	39	19	19	-----
\$500-\$999.....	813	771	752	19	42	38	4
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,254	1,189	1,159	30	65	63	2
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1,742	1,665	1,627	38	77	72	5
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,371	2,233	2,015	218	138	133	5
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,465	3,278	3,046	232	187	187	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-----
<i>Business and professional</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	⁵ 2,123	2,013	1,896	117	110	106	4
\$0-\$499.....	334	270	263	7	64	56	8
\$500-\$999.....	776	718	692	26	58	57	1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,248	1,163	1,104	59	85	81	4
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1,731	1,641	1,593	48	90	88	2
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,406	2,291	2,202	89	115	113	2
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,648	3,473	3,276	197	175	175	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	8,181	7,870	6,807	1,063	311	278	33
<i>Other</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	785	652	106	546	133	133	-----

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

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

⁵ Median incomes were as follows: Wage-earner families, \$1,276; clerical families, \$1,609; business and professional families, \$1,778.

⁶ Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

**\$0.50 or less.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from—		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders ¹ (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work ² (9)
All families.....	3,693	3,495	3,469	192	57	\$1,206	\$1,199	\$7
Relief families.....	749	660	651	33	13	425	422	3
Nonrelief families.....	2,944	2,835	2,818	159	44	1,405	1,397	8
\$0-\$249.....	50	19	17	2	1	47	42	5
\$250-\$499.....	106	89	87	12	4	269	255	14
\$500-\$749.....	212	195	191	7	8	508	496	12
\$750-\$999.....	364	349	347	18	5	785	781	4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	513	504	499	29	9	1,039	1,032	7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	415	408	406	28	4	1,232	1,224	8
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	341	337	337	19	8	1,471	1,463	8
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	275	274	274	10	-----	1,706	1,699	7
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	178	175	175	13	1	1,879	1,868	11
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	135	132	132	4	1	2,071	2,064	7
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	156	156	156	10	1	2,205	2,194	11
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	130	128	128	5	1	2,893	2,886	7
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	33	33	33	2	1	3,757	3,748	9
\$5,000 and over.....	36	36	36	-----	-----	6,674	6,674	-----

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

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from—		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders ² (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work ³ (9)
<i>Wage earner</i>								
All nonrelief families...	1, 521	1, 520	1, 518	82	27	\$1, 214	\$1, 206	\$3
\$0-\$499.....	66	66	65	7	4	293	283	10
\$500-\$999.....	361	361	360	11	8	731	725	6
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	603	602	602	38	8	1, 156	1, 150	6
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	296	296	296	13	5	1, 568	1, 560	8
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	161	161	161	10	1	1, 947	1, 937	10
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	34	34	34	3	1	2, 581	2, 578	3
\$5,000 and over.....								
<i>Clerical</i>								
All nonrelief families...	462	462	462	23	3	1, 500	1, 495	5
\$0-\$499.....	11	11	11	1		286	281	5
\$500-\$999.....	56	56	56	5	2	752	749	3
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	134	134	134	4		1, 159	1, 156	3
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	137	137	137	9		1, 627	1, 618	9
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	107	107	107	4	1	2, 015	2, 006	9
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	16	16	16			3, 046	3, 046	
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	1			(*)	(*)	
<i>Business and professional</i>								
All nonrelief families...	836	836	824	54	9	1, 896	1, 885	11
\$0-\$499.....	28	28	25	6	1	263	226	37
\$500-\$999.....	123	123	119	10	2	692	681	11
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	169	169	164	14	1	1, 104	1, 092	12
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	176	176	176	7	3	1, 593	1, 586	7
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	194	194	194	13	1	2, 202	2, 192	10
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	111	111	111	4	1	3, 276	3, 269	7
\$5,000 and over.....	35	35	35			6, 807	6, 807	
<i>Other</i>								
All nonrelief families...	125	17	14		5	106	99	7

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

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

³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in the home, such as laundry and sewing). A average net money earnings of all nonrelief families from other work not attributable to individuals were as follows: Wage earner families, \$3; clerical families, \$0.50 or less; business and professional families, \$2; other families, \$7.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners					Average weeks of employment of principal earners ¹ (8)	Average earnings of principal earners ²	
		All ³ (3)	Hus- bands (4)	Wives (5)	Others			All (9)	Hus- bands (10)
					Male (6)	Female (7)			
<i>All occupations</i>									
All families.....	3,693	3,469	3,220	106	109	34	45	\$1,193	\$1,226
Relief families.....	749	651	572	29	40	10	32	457	468
Nonrelief families ⁴	2,944	2,818	2,648	77	69	24	48	1,363	1,390
\$0-\$249.....	50	17	15	2			20	120	112
\$250-\$499.....	106	87	80	3	3	1	30	300	310
\$500-\$749.....	212	191	176	6	8	1	40	531	541
\$750-\$999.....	364	347	326	11	7	3	46	800	810
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	513	499	472	10	11	6	48	1,027	1,040
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	415	406	381	14	7	4	49	1,190	1,205
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	341	337	317	12	6	2	50	1,379	1,403
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	275	274	255	7	9	3	51	1,578	1,613
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	178	175	168	2	4	1	51	1,747	1,769
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	135	132	120	5	7		51	1,926	1,986
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	156	156	151	2	2	1	50	1,959	1,991
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	130	128	120	2	4	2	51	2,584	2,598
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	33	33	32	1			52	3,401	3,432
\$5,000 and over.....	36	36	35		1		51	6,478	6,578
<i>Wage-earner</i>									
All nonrelief families.....	1,521	1,518	1,452	23	41	2	46	1,125	1,139
\$0-\$499.....	66	65	61	3	1		26	281	288
\$500-\$999.....	361	360	339	11	10		42	710	725
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	603	602	581	7	13	1	48	1,106	1,115
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	296	296	285	1	9	1	50	1,443	1,454
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	161	161	155	1	5		50	1,693	1,720
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	34	34	31		3		49	1,991	2,012
\$5,000 and over.....									
<i>Clerical</i>									
All nonrelief families.....	462	462	408	31	11	12	49	1,366	1,435
\$0-\$499.....	11	11	7	2	1	1	17	230	236
\$500-\$999.....	56	56	47	4	2	3	45	730	739
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	134	134	116	9	5	4	50	1,110	1,149
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	137	137	121	12	2	2	51	1,490	1,551
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	107	107	101	4	1	1	51	1,790	1,845
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	16	16	15			1	52	2,378	2,440
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	1				(*)	(*)	(*)
<i>Business and professional</i>									
All nonrelief families.....	836	824	774	23	17	10	50	1,811	1,846
\$0-\$499.....	28	25	24		1		35	250	259
\$500-\$999.....	123	119	113	2	3	1	48	682	686
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	169	164	151	8		5	49	1,073	1,088
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	176	176	164	6	4	2	51	1,495	1,532
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	194	194	182	4	7	1	51	2,065	2,101
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	111	111	106	3	1	1	52	3,038	3,043
\$5,000 and over.....	35	35	34		1		51	6,515	6,618

¹ Averages in this column are based on the number of principal earners reporting weeks of employment.

² Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in columns (3) and (4).

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

⁴ Includes 125 families classified in occupational groups "Other." These families had 14 principal earners.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners—								Families with more than one earner as percentage of families with any individual earner ¹ (11)	Average number of supplementary earners per family ² (12)
		One only					Two (8)	Three (9)	Four or more (10)		
		Any family member (3)	Husband (4)	Wife (5)	Other						
					Male (6)	Female (7)					
All families.....	3,693	2,818	2,709	42	53	14	536	90	25	19	0.23
Relief families.....	749	546	497	21	23	5	92	13	-----	16	.18
Nonrelief families.....	2,944	2,272	2,212	21	30	9	444	77	25	19	.24
\$0-\$249.....	50	16	14	2	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	(†) 8	.06
\$250-\$499.....	106	80	76	2	2	-----	6	1	-----	8	.09
\$500-\$749.....	212	167	158	2	6	1	22	2	-----	13	.14
\$750-\$999.....	364	309	297	6	4	2	36	1	1	11	.12
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	513	425	416	2	5	2	67	7	-----	15	.16
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	415	328	321	2	3	2	65	8	5	19	.24
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	341	256	249	1	4	2	64	9	8	24	.32
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	275	208	206	-----	2	-----	54	7	5	24	.31
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	178	136	135	1	-----	-----	31	8	-----	22	.27
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	135	102	101	-----	1	-----	23	7	-----	23	.28
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	156	106	104	1	1	-----	38	11	1	32	.40
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	130	83	80	2	1	-----	32	11	2	35	.47
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	33	26	26	-----	-----	-----	4	2	1	21	.33
\$5,000 and over.....	36	30	29	-----	1	-----	1	3	2	17	.36

¹ This percentage was computed by dividing the sum of columns (8), (9), (10) by column (4), of table 3 on p. 192.

² Based on the number of families with individual earners, column 4, of table 3, on p. 192.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners				Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners ¹ (12)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (13)
		Any (3)	One only		More than one ³ (6)	All (7)	Husbands (8)	Wives (9)	Others ⁴			
			Any family member (4)	Husband (5)					Male (10)	Female (11)		
All families.....	3,693	3,469	2,818	2,709	651	796	118	269	254	155	\$366	\$80
Relief families.....	749	651	546	497	105	118	23	34	42	19	153	24
Nonrelief families.....	2,944	2,818	2,272	2,212	546	678	95	235	212	136	403	9
\$0-\$249.....	50	17	16	14	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	(*)	(*)
\$250-\$499.....	106	87	80	76	7	8	3	4	1	1	119	9
\$500-\$749.....	212	191	167	158	24	26	5	15	4	2	137	17
\$750-\$999.....	304	347	309	297	38	41	9	20	6	6	157	18
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	513	499	425	416	74	81	15	31	25	10	216	34
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	415	406	328	321	78	97	17	33	32	15	256	60
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	341	337	256	249	81	108	13	31	35	29	310	98
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	275	274	208	206	66	85	15	31	22	17	408	126
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	178	175	136	135	39	47	4	19	17	7	574	152
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	135	132	102	101	30	37	7	10	12	8	660	181
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	156	156	106	104	50	63	1	18	27	17	583	235
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	130	128	83	80	45	60	5	17	24	14	744	343
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	33	33	26	26	7	11	1	3	4	3	1,049	350
\$5,000 and over.....	36	36	30	29	6	13	-----	2	4	7	553	200

¹ Average in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (7).

² Averages in this column are based on the number of families as shown in column (2).

³ Families that have supplementary earners.

⁴ Includes 10 males and 6 females under 16 years of age.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners ¹ (11)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (12)
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one ³ (5)	All (6)	Husbands (7)	Wives (8)	Others ⁴			
								Male (9)	Female (10)		
<i>Wage earner</i>											
All nonrelief families.....	1, 521	1, 513	1, 235	283	354	39	128	119	68	\$360	\$84
\$0-\$499.....	66	65	62	3	4	1	2	1	1	95	6
\$500-\$999.....	361	360	318	42	45	9	24	6	6	140	17
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	603	602	500	102	120	14	48	38	20	229	46
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	296	296	228	68	98	9	30	33	26	348	115
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	161	161	111	50	63	3	20	28	12	623	244
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	34	34	16	18	24	3	4	14	3	832	588
\$5,000 and over.....											
<i>Clerical</i>											
All nonrelief families.....	462	462	353	109	131	34	45	27	25	453	128
\$0-\$499.....	11	11	7	4	4	2	2	2	2	142	52
\$500-\$999.....	56	56	49	7	9	3	3	1	2	114	18
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	134	134	111	23	26	12	8	5	1	246	48
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	137	137	99	38	44	13	15	6	10	401	129
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	107	107	77	30	37	3	13	13	8	623	216
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	16	16	9	7	11	1	4	2	4	968	666
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	1								
<i>Business and professional</i>											
All nonrelief families.....	836	824	672	152	190	22	62	64	42	443	101
\$0-\$499.....	28	25	24	1	1		1			(*)	2
\$500-\$999.....	123	119	106	13	13	2	8	3		203	21
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	169	164	137	27	32	6	8	14	4	263	50
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	176	176	136	40	50	6	17	17	10	318	90
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	194	194	156	38	45	6	14	14	11	545	128
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	111	111	84	27	36	2	12	12	10	709	230
\$5,000 and over.....	35	35	29	6	13		2	4	7	553	205
<i>Other</i>											
All nonrelief families.....	125	14	12	2	3			2	1	617	15

¹ Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (6).

² Averages in this column are based on the number of families as shown in column (2).

³ Families that have supplementary earners.

⁴ Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Wage-earner families, 7 males and 1 female; clerical families, no males and 5 females; business and professional families, 2 males and no females; other families, no males and no females.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families with any supplementary earners (2)	Average earnings of supplementary earners (3)	Number of supplementary earners with earnings of—														
			Any amount (4)	Under \$50 (5)	\$50-\$99 (6)	\$100-\$199 (7)	\$200-\$299 (8)	\$300-\$399 (9)	\$400-\$499 (10)	\$500-\$599 (11)	\$600-\$699 (12)	\$700-\$799 (13)	\$800-\$899 (14)	\$900-\$999 (15)	\$1,000-\$1,499 (16)	\$1,500-\$1,999 (17)	\$2,000 and over (18)
All families.....	651	\$366	796	117	94	129	76	81	53	49	55	51	18	33	34	5	1
Relief families.....	105	153	118	38	22	28	15	4	4	2	3	1		1			
Nonrelief families.....	546	403	678	79	72	101	61	77	49	47	52	50	18	32	34	5	1
\$0-\$249.....	1	(*)	1		1												
\$250-\$499.....	7	119	8	2	1	4	1										
\$500-\$749.....	24	137	26	4	5	10	6	1									
\$750-\$999.....	38	167	41	13	5	8	8	4	2	1							
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	74	216	81	10	12	22	13	9	11	3	1						
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	78	256	97	15	13	19	14	12	8	7	7	2					
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	81	310	108	17	15	16	5	18	7	10	9	11					
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	66	408	85	8	10	9	4	8	9	7	16	10	2	2			
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	39	574	47	2	2	2	1	6	5	5	6	4	5	8	1		
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	30	660	37	1		2	2	5	1	2	7	6	2	4	6		
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	50	583	63	4	5	4	1	8	2	8	4	9	5	5	8		
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	45	744	60	2	3	5	3	4	3	2	2	4	4	10	15	3	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	7	1,049	11				1		1	1		1		2	2	2	1
\$5,000 and over.....	6	553	13	1		1		2		1	1	2		1	2		

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

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

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

Income class (1)	Principal earners by age groups													Supplementary earners by age groups											
	Any (2)	Under 20 (3)	20-24 (4)	25-29 (5)	30-34 (6)	35-39 (7)	40-44 (8)	45-49 (9)	50-54 (10)	55-59 (11)	60-64 (12)	65 and over (13)	Any (14)	Under 20 (15)	20-24 (16)	25-29 (17)	30-34 (18)	35-39 (19)	40-44 (20)	45-49 (21)	50-54 (22)	55-59 (23)	60-64 (24)	65 and over (25)	
	Number of husbands ¹																								
All families.....	3, 216	1	139	396	475	517	456	362	291	251	166	162	118	-----	4	9	13	11	10	14	17	15	16	9	
Relief families.....	572	-----	48	86	75	88	52	49	44	57	40	33	23	-----	-----	1	4	2	1	3	1	4	3	4	
Nonrelief families.....	2, 644	1	91	310	400	429	404	313	247	194	126	129	95	-----	4	8	9	9	9	11	16	11	13	5	
\$0-\$249.....	15	-----	1	1	1	1	1	2	-----	3	2	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$250-\$499.....	79	-----	2	9	6	13	4	2	5	18	7	13	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$500-\$749.....	176	-----	5	24	26	26	19	14	19	11	10	22	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$750-\$999.....	326	1	35	61	47	38	38	20	26	20	18	22	9	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	472	-----	27	73	77	78	54	57	32	33	16	25	15	-----	-----	2	3	1	-----	2	1	1	1	3	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	381	-----	11	43	76	58	56	50	38	22	19	8	17	-----	-----	2	1	2	1	3	2	4	2	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	314	-----	5	43	48	57	53	40	33	18	11	6	13	-----	1	3	2	1	1	-----	3	1	1	-----	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	255	-----	3	20	45	51	47	41	21	15	10	2	15	-----	1	1	-----	2	-----	2	4	2	3	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	168	-----	1	13	23	36	35	19	16	9	8	8	4	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	120	-----	-----	10	11	18	23	16	18	15	5	4	7	-----	-----	1	1	3	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	151	-----	1	8	24	20	42	20	14	11	8	3	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	120	-----	-----	4	15	23	17	20	18	9	6	8	5	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	1	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	32	-----	-----	1	-----	6	6	8	4	3	3	1	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	35	-----	-----	-----	1	4	9	4	3	7	3	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Average earnings of husbands ²																								
All nonrelief families..	\$1, 390	(*)	\$1, 011	\$1, 197	\$1, 362	\$1, 466	\$1, 551	\$1, 475	\$1, 464	\$1, 406	\$1, 308	\$1, 163	\$513	-----	\$544	\$599	\$649	\$773	\$582	\$412	\$509	\$331	\$484	\$263	

¹ Excludes 4 principal earners who did not report age.

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

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

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

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

Income class (1)	Principal earners by age groups												Supplementary earners by age groups											
	Any (2)	Under 20 (3)	20-24 (4)	25-29 (5)	30-34 (6)	35-39 (7)	40-44 (8)	45-49 (9)	50-54 (10)	55-59 (11)	60-64 (12)	65 and over (13)	Any (14)	Under 20 (15)	20-24 (16)	25-29 (17)	30-34 (18)	35-39 (19)	40-44 (20)	45-49 (21)	50-54 (22)	55-59 (23)	60-64 (24)	65 and over (25)
Number of wives ¹																								
All families.....	103	-----	7	18	11	10	13	17	15	6	5	1	268	-----	28	66	53	37	24	30	15	10	4	1
Relief families.....	29	-----	1	1	4	3	2	5	5	5	2	1	34	-----	6	5	5	4	3	2	5	3	-----	1
Nonrelief families.....	74	-----	6	17	7	7	11	12	10	1	3	-----	234	-----	22	61	48	33	21	28	10	7	4	-----
\$0-\$249.....	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
\$250-\$499.....	3	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	4	-----	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----
\$500-\$749.....	6	-----	1	-----	-----	3	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	15	-----	6	2	3	-----	3	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
\$750-\$999.....	10	-----	1	-----	-----	1	5	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	20	-----	5	4	3	-----	2	1	-----	-----	2	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	10	-----	2	3	2	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	31	-----	3	9	6	5	1	4	2	-----	1	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	14	-----	4	1	1	1	-----	2	5	-----	1	-----	33	-----	5	9	11	2	1	3	4	2	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	12	-----	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	-----	1	-----	31	-----	5	8	4	2	4	4	4	2	-----	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	6	-----	1	1	-----	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	31	-----	2	9	4	3	4	5	2	2	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	19	-----	1	5	7	2	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	4	-----	-----	1	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	-----	1	3	2	2	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	18	-----	1	4	5	5	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	2	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	17	-----	-----	4	3	2	3	3	1	1	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average earnings of wives ²																								
All nonrelief families.....	\$836	-----	\$866	\$804	\$1,737	\$858	\$853	\$1,028	\$635	(*)	\$1,240	-----	\$406	-----	\$343	\$403	\$408	\$521	\$487	\$290	\$395	\$378	\$202	-----

¹ Excludes 3 principal earners and 1 supplementary earner who did not report age.² Averages for each age group are based on the corresponding numbers of wives in the upper section of the table; the 2 averages for all age groups combined are based on the corresponding total numbers of wives, including those who did not report age.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from—					Average money income other than earnings received from ² —					
		Any source (3)	Rent from property (net) (4)	Interest and dividends (5)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (6)	Gifts for current use (7)	All sources (8)	Rent from property (net) (9)	Interest and dividends (10)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (11)	Gifts for current use (12)	Miscellaneous sources ³ (13)
All families.....	3,693	841	237	224	169	131	\$96	\$13	\$14	\$24	\$6	\$39
Relief families.....	749	97	12	2	19	26	24	1	(**)	6	3	14
Nonrelief families.....	2,944	744	225	222	150	105	113	16	17	28	7	45
\$0-\$249.....	50	10	4	3	-----	4	15	7	1	-----	7	(**)
\$250-\$499.....	106	39	12	15	11	9	54	11	9	23	4	7
\$500-\$749.....	212	46	17	8	17	6	70	18	6	35	5	6
\$750-\$999.....	364	73	22	14	27	16	57	11	3	36	2	5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	513	71	24	21	16	10	41	10	6	15	2	8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	415	85	29	21	18	13	64	12	4	27	5	16
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	341	68	15	12	13	15	58	4	1	28	8	17
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	275	86	26	26	14	11	85	10	6	19	8	42
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	178	54	16	16	8	4	129	25	17	24	11	52
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	135	48	18	19	6	5	168	35	33	23	7	70
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	156	74	16	21	12	7	394	21	27	42	25	279
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	130	49	14	17	6	3	302	34	38	73	15	142
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	33	19	2	13	2	1	496	13	96	70	4	313
\$5,000 and over.....	36	22	10	16	-----	1	1,044	188	573	-----	3	280

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

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

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

** \$0.50 or less.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families		Homes free from mortgage					Mortgaged homes						
	All (2)	Owning homes ¹ (3)	Families owning homes free from mortgage		Average rental value ² (6)	Average expense ³ (7)	Average non-money income ⁴ (8)	Families owning mortgaged homes		Average rental value ² (11)	Average expense ³		Average non-money income ⁴ (14)	Interest as per cent of rental value (15)
			Number (4)	Percent- age ⁵ (5)				Number (9)	Percent- age ⁵ (10)		Interest (12)	Other (13)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
All families.....	3,693	2,049	1,071	52	\$233	\$78	\$155	978	48	\$230	\$67	\$77	\$86	29
Relief families.....	749	319	160	50	132	61	71	159	50	156	45	64	47	29
Nonrelief families.....	2,944	1,730	911	53	251	81	170	819	47	245	72	79	94	29
\$0-\$249.....	50	35	28	80	145	63	82	7	20	171	71	68	32	42
\$250-\$499.....	106	62	45	73	178	69	109	17	27	198	54	72	72	28
\$500-\$749.....	212	111	73	66	196	72	124	38	34	204	52	73	79	25
\$750-\$999.....	364	171	79	46	198	72	126	92	54	193	55	71	67	29
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	513	255	123	48	196	72	124	132	52	189	55	69	85	29
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	415	248	123	50	223	77	146	125	50	216	61	73	82	28
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	341	219	104	48	228	77	151	115	52	248	68	81	99	27
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	275	155	70	45	242	80	162	85	55	268	77	84	107	29
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	178	116	64	55	285	87	198	52	45	302	91	90	121	30
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	135	95	46	48	326	95	231	49	52	325	86	95	144	26
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	156	112	58	52	326	94	232	54	48	288	92	86	110	32
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	130	95	59	62	380	103	277	36	38	375	122	102	151	32
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	33	28	19	(†)	435	114	321	9	(†)	402	159	101	142	40
\$5,000 and over.....	36	28	20	(†)	576	138	438	8	(†)	420	140	112	168	33

¹ Includes all families occupying owned homes at any time during the report year, but excludes 16 families whose expenses exactly equaled the annual rental value of their homes. Data for the latter families, however, are included in the computation of averages.

² Based on estimate made by home owner for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. This period averages, in general, approximately 12 months.

³ Expense for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Expense other than interest, columns (7) and (13), estimated on basis of average relationship between rental value and expense.

⁴ Nonmoney income for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Obtained by deducting estimated expense (including interest) from rental value.

⁵ Based on number of families owning homes, column (3).

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

TABLE 12.—Monthly rental value: Number of home-owning families having homes with specified monthly rental value, by income, 1935-36 ¹
 [White families including husband and wife, both native born: All occupational groups and all family types combined]

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families (2)	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes ² (5)	Number of home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of—											
		Number (3)	Percent-age ³ (4)		Under \$5 (6)	\$5-\$9 (7)	\$10-\$14 (8)	\$15-\$19 (9)	\$20-\$24 (10)	\$25-\$29 (11)	\$30-\$34 (12)	\$35-\$39 (13)	\$40-\$44 (14)	\$45-\$54 (15)	\$55-\$74 (16)	\$75 and over (17)
All families.....	3,590	2,024	56	\$20.00	6	116	420	485	355	285	121	108	56	55	12	5
Relief families.....	720	320	44	12.50	5	56	137	79	29	13	1					
Nonrelief families.....	2,870	1,704	59	21.50	1	60	283	406	326	272	120	108	56	55	12	5
\$0-\$249.....	49	35	71	12.80		8	14	7	3	2	1					
\$250-\$499.....	106	61	58	15.90		5	18	16	15	5	1	1				
\$500-\$749.....	206	108	52	16.80		5	33	32	16	16	2	2	2			
\$750-\$999.....	349	165	47	17.00		12	39	55	25	21	8	3	1	1		
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	500	257	51	17.00	1	17	69	78	44	32	5	6	1	3		1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	408	245	60	19.30		6	45	72	56	34	20	9	2		1	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	336	218	65	20.70		3	30	53	63	38	14	10	2	4	1	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	266	154	58	21.90		2	19	31	33	36	17	10	4	2		
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	171	110	64	25.60		1	6	18	18	32	15	9	6	3	1	1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	131	94	72	27.30		1	3	9	20	22	11	17	5	4	2	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	153	109	71	26.80			6	22	19	16	13	13	10	9	1	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	127	92	72	32.40			1	11	9	15	10	14	16	15	1	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	33	28	85	38.40				2	2	1	2	11		6	4	
\$5,000 and over.....	35	28	80	44.60					3	2	1	3	7	8	1	3

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

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

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

TABULAR SUMMARY

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

TABLE 13.—Monthly rent: Number of renting families reporting specified monthly rent, by income, 1935-36 ¹

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

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families (2)	Renting families		Average monthly rent ³ (5)	Number of renting families reporting monthly rent of—												
		Number (3)	Per-centage ² (4)		Under \$5 (6)	\$5-\$9 (7)	\$10-\$14 (8)	\$15-\$19 (9)	\$20-\$24 (10)	\$25-\$29 (11)	\$30-\$34 (12)	\$35-\$39 (13)	\$40-\$44 (14)	\$45-\$54 (15)	\$55-\$74 (16)	\$75 and over (17)	Rent free ⁴ (18)
All families.....	3,590	1,566	44	\$14.60	26	311	493	342	179	92	44	20	14	11	2	-----	32
Relief families.....	720	400	56	9.40	19	162	159	32	6	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	16
Nonrelief families.....	2,870	1,166	41	16.40	7	149	334	310	173	87	44	20	14	10	2	-----	16
\$0-\$249.....	49	14	29	12.70	-----	3	4	-----	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	4
\$250-\$499.....	106	45	42	11.80	-----	12	21	8	2	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$500-\$749.....	206	98	48	12.50	-----	27	33	28	5	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3
\$750-\$999.....	349	184	53	12.80	4	35	76	42	17	2	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	500	243	49	14.00	3	35	95	67	26	10	4	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	408	163	40	15.10	-----	15	58	61	18	8	2	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	336	118	35	17.80	-----	9	25	42	24	10	3	3	1	-----	-----	-----	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	266	112	42	19.80	-----	7	12	36	28	15	11	-----	2	-----	1	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	171	61	36	21.10	-----	3	4	13	25	4	10	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	131	37	28	26.10	-----	1	2	-----	9	15	1	4	1	3	-----	-----	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	153	44	29	23.60	-----	1	3	7	15	6	4	3	4	-----	-----	-----	1
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	127	35	28	27.30	-----	1	1	6	3	10	6	4	2	1	1	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	33	5	15	31.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	35	7	20	45.40	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	2	-----	2	-----	-----	1

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

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

³ Rent reported at date of interview. Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent, including families receiving rent free, the amount of which was estimated by the family.

⁴ Consists of families receiving rent as gift.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

TABLE 14-A.—Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent: Number of home-owning and renting families, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by occupation and income, 1935-36 ¹

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

Income class (1)	Occupational group: Wage earner						Occupational group: Clerical						Occupational group: Business and professional					
	Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly		Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly		Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly	
	Home-owning (2)	Renting (3)	Home-owning (4)	Renting (5)	Rental value ³ (6)	Rent ⁴ (7)	Home-owning (8)	Renting (9)	Home-owning (10)	Renting (11)	Rental value ³ (12)	Rent ⁴ (13)	Home-owning (14)	Renting (15)	Home-owning (16)	Renting (17)	Rental value ³ (18)	Rent ⁴ (19)
All nonrelief families ⁴ ...	834	652	56	44	\$17.80	\$13.50	243	200	55	45	\$24.20	\$18.70	527	290	64	36	\$26.20	\$21.60
\$0-\$499.....	33	32	51	49	14.60	10.50	4	7	(†)	(†)	11.20	13.80	17	11	(†)	(†)	16.30	12.50
\$500-\$999.....	161	187	46	54	15.50	11.30	18	33	35	65	18.60	15.00	67	53	56	44	18.00	16.20
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	310	281	52	48	16.00	13.20	69	60	54	46	20.30	18.10	105	61	63	37	21.60	16.60
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	188	104	64	36	19.00	16.40	68	66	51	49	23.50	18.90	111	59	65	35	23.40	22.40
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	114	42	73	27	22.50	19.40	71	31	70	30	23.80	24.20	121	69	64	36	28.40	25.00
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	28	6	82	18	27.80	25.20	12	3	(†)	(†)	35.40	18.30	79	30	72	28	35.50	29.20
\$5,000 and over.....							1		(†)		(*)		27	7	79	21	45.00	45.40

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

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

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

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

⁵ Of the families classified in the occupational group "Other," 124 did not change their living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Of the latter group, 100 families, or 81 percent, were owning families. Their average monthly rental value was \$20.60. The remaining 24 families, or 19 percent, were renting families. Their average monthly rent was \$16.10.

†Percentage not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

TABLE 15-16.—Type of living quarters: Number and percentage of owning and renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by tenure and income, 1935-36¹

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

Income class (1)	Number of families ¹ (2)	Number of families occupying—				Percentage of families occupying ² —			
		One-family house (3)	Two-family house (4)	Apartment (5)	Other ³ (6)	One-family house (7)	Two-family house (8)	Apartment (9)	Other ³ (10)
Owning families, all.....	2, 024	1, 966	20	15	23	97	1	1	1
Relief families.....	320	310	6	1	3	97	2	(††)	1
Nonrelief families.....	1, 704	1, 656	14	14	20	97	1	1	1
\$0-\$249.....	35	33	1	1	—	94	3	3	—
\$250-\$499.....	61	60	—	—	1	98	—	—	2
\$500-\$749.....	108	103	—	1	4	95	1	1	4
\$750-\$999.....	165	161	1	1	2	97	1	1	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	257	249	5	—	3	97	2	—	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	245	239	2	2	2	97	1	1	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	218	214	1	2	1	98	(††)	1	(††)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	154	149	1	2	2	97	1	1	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	110	105	2	2	1	95	2	2	1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	94	91	—	2	1	97	—	2	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	109	107	1	1	—	98	1	1	—
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	92	90	—	—	2	98	—	—	2
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	28	27	—	—	1	(†)	—	—	(†)
\$5,000 and over.....	28	28	—	—	—	(†)	—	—	—
Renting families, all.....	1, 566	1, 342	78	125	21	86	5	8	1
Relief families.....	400	356	17	24	3	89	4	6	1
Nonrelief families.....	1, 166	986	61	101	18	85	5	9	1
\$0-\$249.....	14	14	—	—	—	(†)	—	—	—
\$250-\$499.....	45	39	1	3	2	87	2	7	4
\$500-\$749.....	98	80	10	6	2	82	10	6	2
\$750-\$999.....	184	158	11	11	4	86	6	6	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	243	208	19	13	3	86	8	5	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	163	141	8	13	1	86	5	8	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	118	99	3	12	4	84	2	10	4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	112	92	4	15	1	82	4	13	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	61	49	1	11	—	80	2	18	—
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	37	30	1	5	1	81	3	13	3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	44	36	1	7	—	82	2	16	—
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	35	28	2	5	—	80	6	14	—
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	5	5	—	—	—	(†)	—	—	—
\$5,000 and over.....	7	7	—	—	—	(†)	—	—	—

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

² Percentages are based on number of families in each class, column (2).

³ Includes dwelling units in business buildings, other types of living quarters not elsewhere specified, and unknown types of living quarters.

†† 0.5 percent or less.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families having in the household nonfamily members of specified type ¹								Average number of nonfamily members of specified type ² (based on families having such members)							
		Any non-family member (3)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (8)	Tourists and transients (9)	Guests (10)	All non-family members (11)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (16)	Tourists and transients (17)	Guests (18)
			Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (4)	Other roomers with board (5)	Roomers without board (6)	Paid help (7)					Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (12)	Other roomers with board (13)	Roomers without board (14)	Paid help (15)			
All families.....	3,693	1,218	46	115	46	201	5	11	957	0.3	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.4	(**)	0.2
Relief families.....	749	189	9	23	8	12	-----	3	149	.3	.7	.6	.5	.2	-----	(**)	.2
Nonrelief families.....	2,944	1,029	37	92	38	189	5	8	808	.4	1.0	.7	1.3	.5	.4	(**)	.2
\$0-\$249.....	50	13	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	12	.2	-----	(*)	-----	(*)	-----	(*)	.1
\$250-\$499.....	106	39	4	9	2	2	-----	1	29	.4	1.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.2
\$500-\$749.....	212	43	4	2	1	2	1	1	36	.3	1.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.2
\$750-\$999.....	364	94	2	8	6	19	2	-----	65	.3	(*)	.5	-----	(*)	-----	-----	.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	513	172	9	17	7	25	-----	-----	134	.3	.8	.7	.5	.3	-----	-----	.1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	415	135	7	19	6	25	-----	1	104	.4	.9	.6	.7	.5	(*)	(*)	.1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	341	123	4	11	4	19	1	2	100	.3	.6	.7	2.7	.5	(*)	(*)	.1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	275	109	1	6	3	13	-----	-----	91	.3	-----	.5	3.6	.5	-----	-----	.1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	178	75	1	7	6	13	-----	1	60	.4	(*)	.7	1.5	.4	-----	(*)	.3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	135	61	1	3	-----	15	-----	-----	51	.3	(*)	-----	-----	.4	-----	-----	.2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	156	74	1	6	3	17	-----	-----	55	.3	(*)	-----	-----	.4	-----	-----	.2
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	130	47	3	1	2	13	-----	1	36	.3	.7	1.3	.8	.5	-----	(*)	.2
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	33	15	-----	1	-----	8	1	-----	11	.6	-----	(*)	-----	.7	(*)	(*)	.2
\$5,000 and over.....	36	29	-----	-----	-----	15	-----	1	24	.6	-----	(*)	-----	.9	-----	(*)	.2

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

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

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

**0.05 or less.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number reporting age ¹ (2)	Number with ages of—								
		Under 20 (3)	20-29 (4)	30-39 (5)	40-49 (6)	50-59 (7)	60-64 (8)	65-69 (9)	70-74 (10)	75 and over (11)
Husbands										
All families.....	3,688	1	554	1,032	872	616	219	188	93	113
Percentage.....	100.0	(††)	15.0	28.0	23.6	16.7	6.0	5.1	2.5	3.1
Relief families.....	748		139	174	120	120	56	65	28	46
Nonrelief families..	2,940	1	415	858	752	496	163	123	65	67
\$0-\$249.....	50		2	3	3	6	7	8	6	15
\$250-\$499.....	105		11	20	7	28	10	10	6	13
\$500-\$749.....	212		30	52	39	38	15	17	9	12
\$750-\$999.....	364	1	97	90	64	51	23	25	8	5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	513		103	159	116	72	22	24	12	5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	415		56	139	110	68	24	7	6	5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	338		52	109	96	55	13	5	4	4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	275		25	98	90	42	13	3	2	2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	178		14	61	56	27	9	6	4	1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	135		10	31	43	36	6	6	4	3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	156		9	45	63	25	8	2	4	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	130		5	39	39	31	7	5	3	1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	33		1	7	14	7	3	1	1	
\$5,000 and over..	36			5	12	10	3	4	1	1
Wives										
All families.....	3,665	31	897	1,012	800	541	175	120	49	40
Percentage.....	100.0	0.8	24.5	27.6	21.8	14.8	4.8	3.3	1.3	1.1
Relief families.....	747	10	209	145	125	137	48	35	18	20
Nonrelief families..	2,918	21	688	867	675	404	127	85	31	20
\$0-\$249.....	50		3	2	4	13	4	10	10	4
\$250-\$499.....	105	2	17	13	15	28	8	14	5	3
\$500-\$749.....	211	4	47	47	46	31	19	9	4	4
\$750-\$999.....	361	8	128	79	56	46	27	14	2	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	509	3	166	142	100	58	20	16	4	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	413	4	100	136	100	51	14	4	2	2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	337		86	110	88	39	7	4	1	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	272		54	107	68	33	6	1	2	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	177		23	68	49	26	5	6		
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	132		19	41	47	20	2	1		2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	155		25	62	39	21	6	2		
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	128		17	38	39	24	6	3		1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	33		1	14	12	6				
\$5,000 and over..	35		2	8	12	8	3	1	1	

¹ Excludes 5 husbands and 28 wives who did not report age.

†† 0.05 percent or less.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

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

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

Date of end of report year (1)	All fam- ilies (2)	Relief fam- ilies (3)	Nonrelief families in specified occupational groups—								Other
			All (4)	Wage earner (5)	Cler- ical (6)	Business and professional					
						All busi- ness and profes- sional (7)	Independent		Salaried		
							Busi- ness (8)	Profes- sional (9)	Busi- ness (10)	Profes- sional (11)	
Number of families											
All dates.....	3,693	749	2,944	1,521	462	836	418	71	206	141	125
Dec. 31, 1935..	911	183	728	313	128	251	134	22	59	36	36
Jan. 31, 1936..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Feb. 29, 1936..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mar. 31, 1936..	222	56	166	76	28	56	32	4	11	9	6
Apr. 30, 1936..	227	56	171	81	32	48	22	6	8	12	10
May 31, 1936..	122	21	101	55	15	27	6	1	13	7	4
June 30, 1936..	971	200	771	427	117	191	102	18	39	32	36
July 31, 1936..	939	182	757	433	101	197	92	17	54	34	26
Aug. 31, 1936..	214	44	170	97	24	44	19	2	16	7	5
Sept. 30, 1936..	39	4	35	15	11	7	4	1	6	3	2
Oct. 31, 1936..	46	3	43	22	6	15	7	1	6	1	1
Nov. 30, 1936..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Percentage											
All dates.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dec. 31, 1935..	25	24	25	21	28	30	32	31	29	26	29
Jan. 31, 1936..	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)
Feb. 29, 1936..	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)
Mar. 31, 1936..	6	8	6	5	6	7	8	6	5	6	5
Apr. 30, 1936..	6	8	6	5	7	6	5	9	4	8	8
May 31, 1936..	3	3	3	4	3	3	1	1	6	5	3
June 30, 1936..	26	27	26	28	26	23	24	25	19	23	29
July 31, 1936..	26	24	26	29	22	23	22	24	26	24	20
Aug. 31, 1936..	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	3	8	5	4
Sept. 30, 1936..	1	(††)	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	2
Oct. 31, 1936..	1	(††)	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1
Nov. 30, 1936..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

†† 0.5 percent or less.

EVERETT, WASH.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2		
	Any (2)	I (3)	II (4)	III (5)	IV (6)	V (7)	VI (8)	VII (9)	VIII (10)	Other (11)	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16 (13)	16 and over (14)
All families.....	3,422	992	619	447	708	256	220	105	49	26	3.5	1.0	0.5
Relief families.....	818	206	124	97	146	89	75	53	14	14	3.9	1.3	.6
Nonrelief families.....	2,604	786	495	350	562	167	145	52	35	12	3.4	.9	.5
\$0-\$249.....	36	22	2	1	9	-----	1	1	-----	-----	2.7	.3	.4
\$250-\$499.....	67	41	8	5	12	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.6	.4	.2
\$500-\$749.....	154	76	22	12	24	7	10	1	2	-----	3.0	.7	.3
\$750-\$999.....	287	109	60	30	52	15	12	6	1	2	3.2	.8	.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	433	127	101	76	78	18	22	9	-----	2	3.3	1.0	.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	358	94	72	61	69	23	27	6	5	1	3.4	1.0	.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	320	86	71	48	64	22	19	7	1	2	3.4	1.0	.4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	300	81	68	44	58	22	18	5	4	-----	3.4	1.0	.4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	170	45	24	21	46	12	16	2	3	1	3.5	1.0	.5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	142	39	27	15	35	13	8	4	-----	1	3.4	.8	.6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	161	40	22	20	51	16	5	2	4	1	3.5	.8	.7
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	77	12	8	6	27	10	2	4	7	1	4.0	.7	1.3
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	34	3	6	5	14	2	1	2	1	-----	3.9	.9	1.0
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	21	2	2	2	8	2	-----	1	4	-----	4.2	.6	1.6
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	12	1	2	1	5	1	1	-----	1	-----	3.8	.8	1.0
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	21	6	-----	3	7	2	2	1	-----	-----	3.6	.8	.8
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	7	1	-----	-----	1	-----	1	1	2	1	5.4	1.3	2.1
\$10,000 and over 3.	4	1	-----	-----	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.0	.5	1.5

1 Family type: I—2 persons. Husband and wife only.

II—3 persons. Husband, wife, 1 child under 16, and no others.

III—4 persons. Husband, wife, 2 children under 16, and no others.

IV—3 or 4 persons. Husband, wife, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or no other person regardless of age.

V—5 or 6 persons. Husband, wife, 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or over, and 1 or 2 other persons regardless of age.

VI—5 or 6 persons. Husband, wife, 3 or 4 children under 16 and no others.

VII—7 or 8 persons. Husband, wife, 1 child under 16, 4 or 5 other persons regardless of age.

VIII—5 or 6 persons. Husband, wife, 3 or 4 persons 16 or over.

Other—7 or more persons. All types not included in I through VIII.

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

3 Largest income reported between \$30,000 and \$35,000.

EVERETT, WASH.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ²		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		Under 16 (13)	16 and over (14)
<i>Wage earner</i>													
All nonrelief families.....	1,445	425	283	198	292	98	91	30	20	8	3.4	1.0	0.4
\$0-\$249.....	8	3	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	3.2	.7	.5
\$250-\$499.....	31	18	4	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	2.7	.5	.2
\$500-\$749.....	90	35	14	8	16	4	10	1	2	—	3.3	.9	.4
\$750-\$999.....	204	69	47	21	36	13	12	4	—	2	3.3	1.0	.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	284	86	65	45	49	17	15	5	—	2	3.3	1.0	.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	252	72	46	47	48	15	15	5	3	1	3.4	1.0	.4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	190	48	37	32	41	16	10	4	—	2	3.5	1.0	.5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	155	45	39	21	22	10	13	2	3	—	3.3	1.0	.3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	68	15	10	5	22	5	8	1	2	—	3.6	1.0	.6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	57	18	9	7	12	6	3	2	—	—	3.4	.8	.6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	62	11	5	5	26	7	4	2	1	1	3.7	.8	.9
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	25	3	3	1	8	3	—	1	6	—	4.1	.4	1.7
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	9	1	1	1	3	—	—	2	1	—	4.3	.6	1.8
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	7	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	4.7	.6	2.1
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Clerical</i>													
All nonrelief families.....	408	102	92	67	94	25	17	7	2	2	3.4	.9	.5
\$0-\$249.....	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3.8	.8	1.0
\$250-\$499.....	4	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	—	.8
\$500-\$749.....	10	5	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2.8	.6	.2
\$750-\$999.....	28	10	5	4	7	1	—	—	1	—	3.0	.6	.4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	71	15	21	19	8	1	6	1	—	—	3.4	1.3	.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	45	11	13	7	6	3	4	1	—	—	3.4	1.2	.2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	49	17	15	5	9	2	—	1	—	—	3.0	.8	.3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	72	19	16	12	15	6	3	1	—	—	3.4	1.0	.4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	37	7	6	9	9	2	2	1	1	—	3.6	1.1	.5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	41	11	6	5	14	3	1	—	—	1	3.3	.7	.6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	24	3	6	5	8	2	—	—	—	—	3.4	.8	.6
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	16	2	—	—	8	3	—	1	—	1	4.1	.6	1.5
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3.7	.7	1.0
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	4	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	4.2	.2	2.0
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Independent business</i>													
All nonrelief families.....	350	102	67	39	94	21	13	10	4	—	3.3	.8	.5
\$0-\$249.....	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	—	.4
\$250-\$499.....	13	9	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	.3	.2
\$500-\$749.....	32	19	2	3	7	1	—	—	—	—	2.7	.4	.3
\$750-\$999.....	36	17	5	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	.6	.3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	49	13	11	6	16	—	—	1	—	—	3.2	.7	.5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	37	6	10	4	11	2	3	—	1	—	3.5	.9	.6
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	44	9	11	7	7	3	5	2	—	—	3.6	1.3	.3

See footnotes at end of table.

EVERETT, WASH.

TABLE 1-A.—Family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, 1935-1936—Continued

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type										Average number of persons per family		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
<i>Independent business—Con.</i>													
\$1,750-\$1,999	32	8	6	3	9	3	1	1			3.5	.8	.7
\$2,000-\$2,249	24	5	5	3	7	2	2				3.4	.8	.6
\$2,250-\$2,499	21	3	7	2	3	2	2	2			3.9	1.3	.6
\$2,500-\$2,999	26	7	5	1	10	2			1		3.2	.4	.8
\$3,000-\$3,499	15	3	3	2	5	2					3.5	.9	.7
\$3,500-\$3,999	4				2	2					4.5	1.2	1.3
\$4,000-\$4,499	1		1								(*)	(*)	
\$4,500-\$4,999	2			1					1		(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499	7			1	3	2		1			4.6	1.0	1.6
\$7,500-\$9,999	1				1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$10,000 and over ²	3	1			2						3.3		1.3
<i>Independent professional</i>													
All nonrelief families	62	16	9	9	15	4	5	1	3		3.6	1.0	.6
\$0-\$249	1	1									(*)		
\$250-\$499													
\$500-\$749	3	2	1								2.3	.3	
\$750-\$999													
\$1,000-\$1,249	3	1	1		1						2.7	.3	.4
\$1,250-\$1,499	3				1		1				4.4	2.0	.4
\$1,500-\$1,749	4		1	1	1		1				4.0	1.8	.2
\$1,750-\$1,999	6		2	1	2		1				3.8	1.4	.4
\$2,000-\$2,249	3	2			1						2.4		.4
\$2,250-\$2,499	2	1			1						(*)		(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999	13	5		3	2	2			1		3.6	1.0	.6
\$3,000-\$3,499	5		1	1	1	1			1		4.1	.8	1.4
\$3,500-\$3,999	6	1	1		2		1				3.7	1.3	.4
\$4,000-\$4,499	4			2	2						3.7	1.2	.5
\$4,500-\$4,999	1		1								(*)	(*)	
\$5,000-\$7,499	4	3			1						2.2		.2
\$7,500-\$9,999	3						1	1	1		6.0	1.7	2.3
\$10,000 and over ⁴	1					1					(*)	(*)	(*)
<i>Salaried business</i>													
All nonrelief families	157	49	20	18	39	10	13	2	5	1	3.4	.9	.6
\$0-\$249													
\$250-\$499	2	1			1						(*)	(*)	(*)
\$500-\$749	1		1								(*)	(*)	
\$750-\$999	1	1									(*)		
\$1,000-\$1,249	10	6	1	1	1		1				2.9	.8	.1
\$1,250-\$1,499	12	2		1	1	3	4		1		4.4	1.7	.8
\$1,500-\$1,749	12	4	3		3	1	4		1		3.2	.4	.8
\$1,750-\$1,999	23	3	3	5	9	3					3.5	.9	.6
\$2,000-\$2,249	24	11	2	2	5	1	3				3.0	.8	.2
\$2,250-\$2,499	14	3	3	1	4	1	2				3.4	1.1	.4
\$2,500-\$2,999	22	9	4	4	3	1			1		3.1	.7	.4
\$3,000-\$3,499	12	3	1	2	4			2			3.9	1.1	.8
\$3,500-\$3,999	6	1	2	2	1						3.3	1.0	.3
\$4,000-\$4,499	5	2			1			2			4.0	.2	1.8
\$4,500-\$4,999	4				3		1				4.0	1.0	1.0
\$5,000-\$7,499	7	2			3		2				3.4	.9	.6
\$7,500-\$9,999	2	1							1		(*)	(*)	(*)
\$10,000 and over													

See footnotes at end of table.

EVERETT, WASH

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families of type										Average number of persons per family		
	All	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Other	All members (12)	Other than husband and wife	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		Under 16 (13)	16 and over (14)
<i>Salaried professional</i>													
All nonrelief families.....	106	36	18	17	19	7	6	1	1	1	3.3	.9	.4
\$0-\$249.....	1	1									(*)		
\$250-\$499.....	2	1	1								(*)	(*)	
\$500-\$749.....	8	5	2		1						2.4	.3	.1
\$750-\$999.....	10	4	1	4	1						3.1	.9	.2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	7	1	2	2	2						3.3	.9	.4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	19	6	4	3	3		3				3.2	1.0	.2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	10	4	2	2	1			1			3.2	1.1	.1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	13	5	1	2	1	2	1			1	3.9	1.4	.5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	7	3	2		1	1					3.0	.4	.6
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	14	5	2	2	2	2	1				3.4	1.0	.4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	3				1	1	1				4.7	2.0	.7
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	6		1	1	4						3.6	.7	.9
\$3,500-\$3,999.....													
\$4,000-\$4,499.....													
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	3				2	1					4.3	.7	1.7
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	2	1		1							(*)	(*)	
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	1								1		(*)		(*)
\$10,000 and over.....													
<i>Other⁵</i>													
All nonrelief families.....	76	56	6	2	9	2		1			2.4	.2	.2
\$0-\$249.....	20	15		1	4						2.4	.2	.2
\$250-\$499.....	16	11	3		2						2.3	.2	.1
\$500-\$749.....	16	14	1			1					2.3	.1	.2
\$750-\$999.....	10	7	1			1		1			3.2	.7	.5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	6	2	1	1	2						2.8	.5	.3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	2	2									(*)		
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	2	2									(*)		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	2	2									(*)		
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1				1						(*)		(*)
\$2,250-\$2,499.....													
\$2,500-\$2,999.....													
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	1	1									(*)		
\$3,500-\$3,999.....													
\$4,000-\$4,499.....													
\$4,500-\$4,999.....													
\$5,000-\$7,499.....													
\$7,500-\$9,999.....													
\$10,000 and over.....													

For footnotes 1 and 2, see table 1 on p. 210.

³ Largest income reported between \$30,000 and \$35,000.

⁴ Largest income reported between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

⁵ This group contains 2 families engaged in farming, a group too small to be separately classified, and families having no gainfully employed members.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

EVERETT, WASH.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owened home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
All families	3, 422	3, 263	741	1, 701	1, 622	79
Relief families	818	734	108	320	276	44
Nonrelief families	2, 604	2, 529	633	1, 381	1, 346	35
\$0-\$249	36	15	7	24	23	1
\$250-\$499	67	51	25	42	42	7
\$500-\$749	154	139	47	66	64	2
\$750-\$999	287	277	49	108	105	3
\$1,000-\$1,249	433	428	73	151	144	7
\$1,250-\$1,499	358	356	62	191	186	5
\$1,500-\$1,749	320	318	70	177	173	4
\$1,750-\$1,999	300	298	71	160	159	1
\$2,000-\$2,249	170	169	51	116	110	6
\$2,250-\$2,499	142	142	42	87	84	3
\$2,500-\$2,999	161	161	62	119	118	1
\$3,000-\$3,999	111	110	41	82	81	1
\$4,000-\$4,999	33	33	16	30	30	1
\$5,000 and over	32	32	17	28	27	1

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."

² Includes 682 families, 580 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings and no business losses met from family funds; 34 families, 30 of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds and no money income other than earnings; and 25 families, 23 of which were nonrelief, which had both money income and business losses met from family funds. There were, therefore, 707 families, 603 of which were nonrelief, which had money income other than earnings, whether or not they had business losses met from family funds; and there were 59 families, 53 of which were nonrelief, which had business losses met from family funds, whether or not they had money income other than earnings. These latter 53 families were found in the following income classes: \$0-\$249, 2; \$250-\$499, 1; \$500-\$749, 3; \$750-\$999, 2; \$1,000-\$1,249, 9; \$1,250-\$1,499, 5; \$1,500-\$1,749, 7; \$1,750-\$1,999, 8; \$2,000-\$2,249, 3; \$2,250-\$2,499, 3; \$2,500-\$2,999, 4; \$3,000-\$3,999, 3; \$4,000-\$4,999, 1; \$5,000 and over, 2.

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

⁴ Includes families with losses from owned homes, as well as families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period. There were 35 families, 24 of which were nonrelief, with losses from owned homes (i. e., families whose estimated rental value was less than estimated expenses). The latter 24 families were found in the following income classes: \$0-\$249, 1; \$500-\$749, 1; \$750-\$999, 5; \$1,000-\$1,249, 5; \$1,250-\$1,499, 1; \$1,500-\$1,749, 3; \$1,750-\$1,999, 2; \$2,000-\$2,249, 2; \$3,000-\$3,999, 3; \$4,000-\$4,999, 1. Excludes 1 family whose estimated rental value of owned home was equal to estimated expenses.

EVERETT, WASH.

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

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

Income class (1)	Average family income						
	Total (2)	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings ² (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (7)	Rent as pay (8)
All families.....	\$ 1, 413	\$1, 336	\$1, 277	\$59	\$77	\$74	\$3
Relief families.....	602	567	545	22	35	32	3
Nonrelief families.....	\$ 1, 668	1, 578	1, 508	70	90	87	3
\$0-\$249.....	138	54	69	-15	84	80	4
\$250-\$499.....	392	303	231	72	89	89	3
\$500-\$749.....	637	579	494	85	58	55	3
\$750-\$999.....	885	843	792	51	42	39	3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1, 135	1, 089	1, 062	27	46	42	4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1, 368	1, 296	1, 263	33	72	70	2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1, 604	1, 522	1, 463	59	82	80	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1, 871	1, 781	1, 723	58	90	88	2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	2, 116	1, 988	1, 906	82	128	118	10
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	2, 375	2, 242	2, 166	76	133	124	9
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2, 717	2, 543	2, 429	114	174	171	3
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	3, 384	3, 211	3, 025	186	173	169	4
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	4, 415	4, 159	3, 907	252	256	256	4
\$5,000 and over.....	7, 824	7, 456	6, 885	571	368	352	16

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

² See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

⁵ Median income for all families was \$1,237; for nonrelief families, \$1,477.

EVERETT, WASH.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—				
		Money income from—		Nonmoney income from—		
		Earnings ¹ (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ² (4)	Any source ³ (5)	Owned home (positive or negative) ⁴ (6)	Rent as pay (7)
<i>Wage earner</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	1,445	1,444	284	710	694	16
\$0-\$499.....	39	38	7	17	16	1
\$500-\$999.....	294	294	43	94	92	2
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	536	536	78	231	225	6
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	345	345	76	193	190	3
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	187	187	62	141	137	4
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	43	43	17	33	33	—
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	1	1	1	—
<i>Clerical</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	408	408	87	197	195	2
\$0-\$499.....	8	8	1	3	3	—
\$500-\$999.....	38	38	1	11	10	1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	116	116	14	41	40	1
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	121	121	26	57	57	—
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	102	102	34	65	65	—
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	23	23	11	20	20	—
\$5,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Business and professional</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	675	675	206	416	399	17
\$0-\$499.....	20	20	6	16	16	—
\$500-\$999.....	83	83	26	52	50	2
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	131	131	37	64	59	5
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	150	150	35	84	82	2
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	183	183	58	115	109	6
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	77	77	28	58	57	1
\$5,000 and over.....	31	31	16	27	26	1
<i>Other</i>						
All nonrelief families.....	76	2	56	58	58	—

¹ See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

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

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TABLE 2-A.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by occupation and income, 1935-36 1—Continued

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Average family income						
	Total (2)	Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—		
		All sources (3)	Earnings 2 (4)	Other sources (positive or negative) 3 (5)	All sources (6)	Owned home (positive or negative) 4 (7)	Rent as pay (8)
<i>Wage earner</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	\$ 1,467	\$1,398	\$1,353	\$45	\$69	\$68	\$1
\$0-\$499.....	356	313	282	31	43	40	3
\$500-\$999.....	814	783	763	20	31	29	2
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,245	1,190	1,169	21	55	54	1
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1,725	1,642	1,590	52	83	81	2
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,382	2,246	2,149	97	136	131	5
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,562	3,405	3,156	249	157	157	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-----
<i>Clerical</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	\$ 1,739	1,655	1,603	52	84	82	2
\$0-\$499.....	265	202	247	-45	63	63	-----
\$500-\$999.....	828	782	779	3	46	37	9
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,229	1,190	1,175	15	39	38	1
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1,761	1,687	1,655	32	74	74	-----
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,357	2,223	2,114	109	134	134	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,475	3,291	3,051	240	184	184	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Business and professional</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	\$ 2,172	2,037	1,952	85	135	126	9
\$0-\$499.....	330	248	251	-3	82	82	-----
\$500-\$999.....	764	671	594	77	93	87	6
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,237	1,157	1,131	26	80	70	10
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1,730	1,629	1,574	55	101	97	4
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,431	2,283	2,217	66	148	136	12
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3,698	3,491	3,365	126	207	203	4
\$5,000 and over.....	7,914	7,534	6,964	570	380	364	16
<i>Other</i>							
All nonrelief families.....	639	513	19	494	126	126	-----

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

2 See glossary for definition of "earnings."

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

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

5 Median incomes were as follows: Wage-earner families, \$1,363; clerical families, \$1,674; business and professional families, \$1,845.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from ¹ —		
		Any source (3)	Individual earners (4)	Roomers and boarders ² (5)	Other work not attributable to individuals (6)	All sources (7)	Individual earners (8)	Roomers and boarders and other work ³ (9)
All families.....	3, 422	3, 263	3, 241	203	44	\$1, 277	\$1, 269	\$8
Relief families.....	818	734	726	46	14	545	540	5
Nonrelief families.....	2, 604	2, 529	2, 515	157	30	1, 508	1, 498	10
\$0-\$249.....	36	15	13	1	2	69	67	2
\$250-\$499.....	67	51	47	4	2	231	220	11
\$500-\$749.....	154	139	135	7	4	494	488	6
\$750-\$999.....	287	277	274	20	2	792	784	8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	433	428	428	24	3	1, 062	1, 054	8
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	358	356	356	31	3	1, 263	1, 253	10
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	320	318	317	21	2	1, 463	1, 453	10
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	300	298	298	14	4	1, 723	1, 710	13
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	170	169	169	12	3	1, 906	1, 889	17
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	142	142	142	10	4	2, 166	2, 149	17
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	161	161	161	5	-----	2, 429	2, 426	3
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	111	110	110	5	1	3, 025	3, 018	7
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	33	33	33	3	-----	3, 907	3, 885	22
\$5,000 and over.....	32	32	32	-----	-----	6, 885	6, 885	-----

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

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

³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals. The latter represents casual work in the home. Average net money earnings of all families from other work not attributable to individuals were \$1.

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

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

Income class and occupational group	Number of families	Number of families receiving net money earnings from—				Average net money earnings from 1—		
		Any source	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders 2	Other work not attributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners	Roomers and boarders and other work 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Wage earner</i>								
All nonrelief families ..	1, 445	1, 444	1, 443	78	18	\$1, 353	\$1, 344	\$9
\$0-\$499	39	38	37	-----	3	282	279	3
\$500-\$999	294	294	294	10	5	763	758	5
\$1,000-\$1,499	536	536	536	36	3	1, 169	1, 160	9
\$1,500-\$1,999	345	345	345	19	4	1, 590	1, 578	12
\$2,000-\$2,999	187	187	187	11	3	2, 149	2, 132	17
\$3,000-\$4,999	43	43	43	2	-----	3, 156	3, 152	4
\$5,000 and over	1	1	1	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----
<i>Clerical</i>								
All nonrelief families ..	408	408	408	25	3	1, 603	1, 598	5
\$0-\$499	8	8	8	1	-----	247	239	8
\$500-\$999	38	38	38	3	-----	779	777	2
\$1,000-\$1,499	116	116	116	8	1	1, 175	1, 173	2
\$1,500-\$1,999	121	121	121	4	1	1, 655	1, 648	7
\$2,000-\$2,999	102	102	102	8	1	2, 114	2, 105	9
\$3,000-\$4,999	23	23	23	1	-----	3, 051	3, 048	3
\$5,000 and over	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Business and professional</i>								
All nonrelief families ..	675	675	662	54	9	1, 952	1, 937	15
\$0-\$499	20	20	15	4	1	251	218	33
\$500-\$999	83	83	76	14	1	594	570	24
\$1,000-\$1,499	131	131	131	11	2	1, 131	1, 116	15
\$1,500-\$1,999	150	150	149	12	1	1, 574	1, 558	16
\$2,000-\$2,999	183	183	183	8	3	2, 217	2, 210	7
\$3,000-\$4,999	77	77	77	5	1	3, 365	3, 347	18
\$5,000 and over	31	31	31	-----	-----	6, 964	6, 964	-----
<i>Other</i>								
All nonrelief families ..	76	2	2	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----

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

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

³ Includes net money earnings from roomers and boarders and from other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in the home such as laundry and sewing). Average net money earnings of all nonrelief families from other work not attributable to individuals were as follows: Wage-earner families, \$1; clerical families, \$2; business and professional families, \$2.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners					Average weeks of employment of principal earners ¹ (8)	Average earnings of principal earners ²	
		All ³ (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others			All (9)	Husbands (10)
					Male (6)	Female (7)			
<i>All occupations</i>									
All families.....	3,422	3,241	3,098	44	68	31	46	\$1,260	\$1,281
Relief families.....	818	726	669	17	29	11	35	564	574
Nonrelief families ⁴	2,604	2,515	2,429	27	39	20	49	1,462	1,476
\$0-\$249.....	36	13	12	-----	-----	1	27	147	154
\$250-\$499.....	67	47	46	1	-----	-----	36	308	309
\$500-\$749.....	154	135	130	5	-----	-----	44	546	553
\$750-\$999.....	287	274	264	5	2	3	46	807	815
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	433	428	423	1	1	3	49	1,046	1,048
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	358	356	345	5	4	2	50	1,213	1,224
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	320	317	301	6	8	2	50	1,408	1,432
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	300	298	290	1	2	5	51	1,645	1,662
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	170	169	165	1	2	1	51	1,774	1,792
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	142	142	141	-----	1	-----	52	2,027	2,033
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	161	161	152	1	8	-----	51	2,168	2,299
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	111	110	100	1	7	2	52	2,650	2,752
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	33	33	30	-----	3	-----	52	3,282	3,397
\$5,000 and over.....	32	32	30	-----	1	1	51	6,662	6,842
<i>Wage earner</i>									
All nonrelief families.....	1,445	1,443	1,415	7	19	2	48	1,253	1,257
\$0-\$499.....	39	37	36	1	-----	-----	30	288	289
\$500-\$999.....	294	294	290	3	1	-----	44	748	753
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	536	536	534	1	1	-----	49	1,133	1,134
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	345	345	337	1	6	1	50	1,500	1,514
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	187	187	181	-----	6	-----	51	1,875	1,893
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	43	43	36	1	5	1	52	2,284	2,445
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
<i>Clerical</i>									
All nonrelief families.....	408	408	375	10	10	13	51	1,487	1,541
\$0-\$499.....	8	8	7	-----	-----	1	32	220	242
\$500-\$999.....	38	38	32	3	1	2	49	752	765
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	116	116	107	4	1	4	51	1,124	1,149
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	121	121	113	2	2	4	52	1,575	1,622
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	102	102	96	1	4	1	51	1,970	2,043
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	23	23	20	-----	2	-----	52	2,378	2,466
<i>Business and professional</i>									
All nonrelief families.....	675	662	637	10	10	5	51	1,902	1,926
\$0-\$499.....	20	15	15	-----	-----	-----	46	266	266
\$500-\$999.....	83	76	71	4	-----	1	49	606	620
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	131	131	126	1	3	1	50	1,075	1,081
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	150	149	141	4	2	2	51	1,532	1,558
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	183	183	181	1	1	-----	52	2,104	2,114
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	77	77	74	-----	3	-----	52	3,209	3,241
\$5,000 and over.....	31	31	29	-----	1	1	51	6,703	6,927

¹ Averages in this column are based on the number of principal earners reporting weeks of employment.

² Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in columns (3) and (4).

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

⁴ Includes 76 families classified in the occupational group "Other."

These families had 2 principal earners.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners								Families with more than one earner as percentage of families with any individual earner ¹ (11)	Average number of supplementary earners per family ² (12)
		One only					Two (8)	Three (9)	Four or more (10)		
		Any family member (3)	Husband (4)	Wife (5)	Other						
					Male (6)	Female (7)					
All families.....	3,422	2,664	2,614	22	19	9	482	73	22	18	0.21
Relief families.....	818	585	560	12	8	5	111	24	6	19	.24
Nonrelief families.....	2,604	2,079	2,054	10	11	4	371	49	16	17	.20
\$0-\$249.....	36	9	9	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	(†) 8	.31
\$250-\$499.....	67	43	42	1	-----	-----	3	1	-----	8	.11
\$500-\$749.....	154	120	117	3	-----	-----	15	-----	-----	11	.11
\$750-\$999.....	287	251	246	4	1	-----	23	-----	-----	8	.08
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	433	382	381	-----	1	-----	41	4	1	11	.12
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	358	294	291	1	2	-----	58	3	1	17	.19
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	320	267	262	1	4	-----	45	5	-----	16	.17
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	300	246	243	-----	-----	3	47	4	1	17	.19
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	170	134	134	-----	-----	-----	27	5	3	21	.27
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	142	111	111	-----	-----	-----	24	6	1	22	.27
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	161	111	110	-----	1	-----	43	5	2	31	.37
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	111	68	67	-----	1	-----	27	10	5	33	.56
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	33	20	20	-----	-----	-----	7	4	2	39	.64
\$5,000 and over.....	32	23	21	-----	1	1	7	2	-----	23	.34

¹ This percentage was computed by dividing the sum of columns (8), (9), (10) by column (4) of table 3 on p. 218.

² Based on the number of families with individual earners, column (4) of table 3 on p. 218.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners				Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners ¹ (12)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (13)
		Any (3)	One only		More than one ³ (6)	All (7)	Husbands (8)	Wives (9)	Others ⁴			
			Any family member (4)	Husband (5)					Male (10)	Female (11)		
All families.....	3,422	3,241	2,664	2,614	577	695	79	211	283	122	\$372	\$75
Relief families.....	818	726	585	560	141	177	23	43	76	35	187	40
Nonrelief families.....	2,604	2,515	2,079	2,054	436	518	56	168	207	87	435	86
\$0-\$249.....	36	13	9	9	4	4	-----	3	1	-----	124	14
\$250-\$499.....	67	47	43	42	4	5	-----	2	2	1	48	4
\$500-\$749.....	154	135	120	117	15	15	2	6	5	2	95	9
\$750-\$999.....	287	274	251	246	23	23	4	10	6	3	164	13
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	433	428	382	381	46	52	4	25	15	8	181	22
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	358	356	294	291	62	67	8	25	20	14	249	47
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	320	317	267	262	50	55	11	21	16	7	334	57
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	300	298	246	243	52	58	5	26	23	4	398	77
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	170	169	134	134	35	46	4	14	16	12	461	125
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	142	142	111	111	31	39	1	5	27	6	446	122
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	161	161	111	110	50	60	8	20	22	10	693	258
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	111	110	68	67	42	62	8	8	34	12	703	391
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	33	33	20	20	13	21	1	1	12	7	948	603
\$5,000 and over.....	32	32	23	21	9	11	-----	2	8	1	722	248

¹ Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (7).

² Averages in this column are based on the number of families as shown in column (2).

³ Families that have supplementary earners.

⁴ Includes 14 males and 3 females under 16 years of age.

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

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

Income class and occupational group (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with individual earners			Number of supplementary earners					Average earnings of all supplementary earners ¹ (11)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (12)
		Any (3)	One only (4)	More than one ³ (5)	All (6)	Husbands (7)	Wives (8)	Others ⁴			
								Male (9)	Female (10)		
<i>Wage earner</i>											
All nonrelief families...	1,445	1,443	1,195	248	295	20	100	118	57	\$442	\$90
\$0-\$499.....	39	37	34	3	4	-----	2	1	1	52	5
\$500-\$999.....	294	294	268	26	26	1	13	8	4	114	10
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	536	536	470	66	75	1	30	26	18	203	28
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	345	345	286	59	65	5	28	24	8	415	78
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	187	187	125	62	76	6	21	35	14	627	255
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	43	43	11	32	49	7	6	24	12	764	870
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Clerical</i>											
All nonrelief families...	408	408	326	82	101	26	30	33	12	442	109
\$0-\$499.....	8	8	6	2	2	-----	1	1	-----	(*) 193	19
\$500-\$999.....	38	38	33	5	5	3	1	1	-----	193	25
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	116	116	95	21	21	8	11	-----	2	265	48
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	121	121	99	22	27	8	10	7	2	331	74
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	102	102	81	21	28	5	7	12	4	487	134
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	23	23	12	11	18	2	-----	12	4	854	668
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Business and professional</i>											
All nonrelief families...	675	662	556	106	122	10	38	56	18	410	74
\$0-\$499.....	20	15	12	3	3	-----	2	1	-----	127	19
\$500-\$999.....	83	76	69	7	7	2	2	2	1	184	16
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	131	131	110	21	23	3	9	9	2	232	41
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	150	149	128	21	21	3	9	8	1	266	37
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	183	183	150	33	41	2	11	18	10	461	103
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	77	77	65	12	16	-----	3	10	3	658	137
\$5,000 and over.....	31	31	22	9	11	-----	2	8	1	722	256
<i>Other</i>											
All nonrelief families...	76	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in column (6).

² Averages in this column are based on the number of families as shown in column (2).

³ Families that have supplementary earners.

⁴ Includes persons under 16 years of age as follows: Wage-earner families, 4 males and 1 female; clerical families, 4 males and 1 female; business and professional families, 3 males and 1 female; other families, no males and no females.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families with any supplementary earners (2)	Average earnings of supplementary earners (3)	Number of supplementary earners with earnings of—														
			Any amount (4)	Under \$50 (5)	\$50-\$99 (6)	\$100-\$199 (7)	\$200-\$299 (8)	\$300-\$399 (9)	\$400-\$499 (10)	\$500-\$599 (11)	\$600-\$699 (12)	\$700-\$799 (13)	\$800-\$899 (14)	\$900-\$999 (15)	\$1,000-\$1,499 (16)	\$1,500-\$1,999 (17)	\$2,000 and over (18)
All families.....	577	\$372	695	99	107	112	61	54	61	23	37	45	28	22	39	6	1
Relief families.....	141	187	177	44	42	37	16	12	12	2	2	5	5				
Nonrelief families.....	436	435	518	55	65	75	45	42	49	21	35	40	23	22	39	6	1
\$0-\$249.....	4	124	4	2			1										
\$250-\$499.....	4	48	5	1	4					1							
\$500-\$749.....	15	95	15	3	4												
\$750-\$999.....	23	164	23	4	7												
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	46	181	52	10	11												
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	62	249	67	6	17												
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	50	334	55	6	5												
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	52	398	58	9	8												
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	35	461	46	6	3												
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	31	446	39	3	2												
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	50	693	60	3	2												
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	42	703	62		2												
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	13	948	21	1													
\$5,000 and over.....	9	722	11	1													

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

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

Income class (1)	Principal earners by age groups												Supplementary earners by age groups												
	Any	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Any	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
	Number of husbands ¹																								
All families	3,095	2	96	377	471	479	448	400	287	227	163	145	79	2	3	4	8	1	14	14	13	9	11		
Relief families	669	1	29	83	92	108	100	77	58	37	50	34	23	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	4	2	5		
Nonrelief families	2,426	1	67	294	379	371	348	323	229	190	113	111	56	2	1	2	5	11	13	9	7	6			
\$0-\$249	12						1	1	3		3	4													
\$250-\$499	46		2	3	4	5	6	6	6	2	11														
\$500-\$749	129		5	19	15	16	9	19	9	12	7	18	2						1	1					
\$750-\$999	263	1	12	39	44	35	39	31	22	17	12	11	4						1	1		2			
\$1,000-\$1,249	423		32	87	72	53	41	43	30	34	15	16	4			1					1	1	1		
\$1,250-\$1,499	345		8	45	56	62	48	38	32	23	20	13	8				2		3	2					
\$1,500-\$1,749	301		3	36	64	59	45	35	20	16	10	13	11			1			2	3	1	1	2		
\$1,750-\$1,999	289		4	36	64	47	42	32	26	20	14	4	5			1			1		1	2			
\$2,000-\$2,249	165			10	27	28	33	27	15	11	9	5	4							2	1		1		
\$2,250-\$2,499	141		1	8	17	23	21	29	20	14	5	3	1							1					
\$2,500-\$2,999	152			6	10	31	27	29	24	15	3	7	8			1				1	3	1	1		
\$3,000-\$3,999	100		1	5	5	5	27	20	13	13	9	2	8			1				4	2	1	1		
\$4,000-\$4,999	30			1	1	2	7	5	4	5	4	1	1												
\$5,000 and over	30				1	6	3	8	5	4		3													
	Average earnings of husbands ²																								
All nonrelief families	\$1,476	(*)	\$1,104	\$1,303	\$1,450	\$1,525	\$1,591	\$1,748	\$1,566	\$1,423	\$1,300	\$1,038	\$641	(*)	(*)	(*)	\$731	\$765	\$582	\$687	\$473	\$580			

¹ Excludes 3 principal earners who did not report age.

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

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Principal earners by age groups												Supplementary earners by age groups											
	Any (2)	Under 20 (3)	20- 24 (4)	25- 29 (5)	30- 34 (6)	35- 39 (7)	40- 44 (8)	45- 49 (9)	50- 54 (10)	55- 59 (11)	60- 64 (12)	65 and over (13)	Any (14)	Under 20 (15)	20- 24 (16)	25- 29 (17)	30- 34 (18)	35- 39 (19)	40- 44 (20)	45- 49 (21)	50- 54 (22)	55- 59 (23)	60- 64 (24)	65 and over (25)
Number of wives																								
All families.....	44			1	5	7	5	10	10	5	1	211	1	19	39	44	35	31	15	15	4	5	3	
Relief families.....	17			1	4	2	4	4	4	2		43	1	3	4	12	7	5	2	5	1	3		
Nonrelief families.....	27			5	3	3	6	6	6	3	1	168		16	35	32	28	26	13	10	3	2	3	
\$0-\$249.....												3						1			1		1	
\$250-\$499.....	1				1							2									1			
\$500-\$749.....	5					1	2	1				6			1	2						1	2	
\$750-\$999.....	5					1			1	3		10		4	1	1	2	2						
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1											25		4	5	4	4	3	2	3				
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	5				1	2	2					25		2	4	5	4	4	4	4	2			
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	6				2			2	2			21		1	5	6	3	2	1	2		1		
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1								1			26		5	8	4	4	2	3					
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1								1			14			3	3	1	2	3	1	1			
\$2,250-\$2,499.....												5			4	1								
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1							1				20			3	4	7	6						
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	1							1				8				2	3	2			1			
\$4,000-\$4,999.....												1									1			
\$5,000 and over.....												2			1			1						
Average earnings of wives ¹																								
All nonrelief families.....	\$763				\$764	\$695	\$512	\$861	\$951	\$623	(*)	\$381		\$227	\$423	\$428	\$489	\$391	\$324	\$221	\$380	(*)	\$77	

¹ Averages for each age group are based on the corresponding numbers of wives in the upper section of the table; the 2 averages for all age groups combined are based on the corresponding total numbers of wives.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from—					Average money income other than earnings received from ² —					
		Any source (3)	Rent from property (net) (4)	Interest and dividends (5)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (6)	Gifts for current use (7)	All sources (8)	Rent from property (net) (9)	Interest and dividends (10)	Pensions, annuities, benefits (11)	Gifts for current use (12)	Miscellaneous sources ³ (13)
All families.....	3, 422	707	209	209	137	117	\$60	\$12	\$10	\$16	\$6	\$16
Relief families.....	818	104	29	6	17	26	22	3	(**)	5	2	12
Nonrelief families.....	2, 604	603	180	203	120	91	72	15	13	20	7	17
\$0-\$249.....	36	5	-----	4	1	2	9	-----	3	2	4	-----
\$250-\$499.....	67	25	13	10	5	6	72	25	12	23	9	3
\$500-\$749.....	154	46	17	4	14	12	87	19	1	42	20	5
\$750-\$999.....	287	47	12	13	21	6	51	7	8	30	4	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	433	66	19	17	16	16	28	4	3	14	4	3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	358	57	18	16	9	4	37	7	3	18	1	8
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	320	67	20	18	10	18	61	11	12	13	8	17
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	300	67	13	29	16	6	60	4	10	30	3	13
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	170	50	18	16	10	4	83	25	15	21	(**)	22
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	142	41	14	10	5	2	76	17	4	6	1	48
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	161	59	15	24	7	6	117	14	13	13	6	71
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	111	40	14	20	5	4	187	22	65	20	25	55
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	33	16	4	9	1	2	256	55	66	12	76	47
\$5,000 and over.....	32	17	3	13	-----	3	601	299	233	-----	66	(**)

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

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

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

** \$0.50 or less

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families		Homes free from mortgage					Mortgaged homes						
	All (2)	Owning homes ¹ (3)	Families owning homes free from mortgage		Average rental value ² (6)	Average expense ³ (7)	Average non-money income ⁴ (8)	Families owning mortgaged homes		Average rental value ² (11)	Average expense ³		Average non-money income ⁴ (14)	Interest as per cent of rental value (15)
			Number (4)	Percentage ⁵ (5)				Number (9)	Percentage ⁵ (10)		Interest (12)	Other (13)		
All families.....	3,422	1,622	923	57	\$275	\$86	\$189	699	43	\$259	\$68	\$80	\$111	26
Relief families.....	818	276	142	51	196	72	124	134	49	179	47	67	65	26
Nonrelief families.....	2,604	1,346	781	58	290	88	202	565	42	278	73	84	121	26
\$0-\$249.....	36	23	19	(†)	206	75	131	4	(†)	225	48	78	99	21
\$250-\$499.....	67	42	32	76	247	84	163	10	24	182	40	65	77	22
\$500-\$749.....	154	64	40	62	235	78	157	24	38	234	64	77	93	27
\$750-\$999.....	287	105	62	59	207	72	135	43	41	194	59	67	68	30
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	433	144	79	55	238	80	158	65	45	212	51	72	89	24
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	358	186	99	53	252	82	170	87	47	219	51	72	96	24
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	320	173	94	54	263	83	180	79	46	260	66	80	114	25
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	300	159	77	48	289	89	200	82	52	297	75	88	134	25
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	170	110	63	57	285	87	198	47	43	300	86	86	128	29
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	142	84	62	74	322	94	228	22	26	328	89	91	148	27
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	161	118	67	57	356	100	256	51	43	402	96	107	199	24
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	111	81	44	54	407	110	297	37	46	392	134	106	152	34
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	33	30	20	67	420	109	311	10	33	445	117	110	218	26
\$5,000 and over.....	32	27	23	(†)	590	141	449	4	(†)	509	135	121	253	26

¹ Includes all families occupying owned homes at any time during the report year, but excludes 1 family whose expenses exactly equaled the annual rental value of their home. Data for the latter family, however, are included in the computation of averages.

² Based on estimate made by home owner for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. This period averages, in general, approximately 12 months.

³ Expense for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Expense other than interest, columns (7) and (13), estimated on basis of average relationship between rental value and expense.

⁴ Nonmoney income for period of ownership and occupancy during report year. Obtained by deducting estimated expense (including interest) from rental value.

⁵ Based on number of families owning homes, column (3).

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families (2)	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes ² (5)	Number of home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of—											
		Number (3)	Percent-age ³ (4)		Under \$5 (6)	\$5-\$9 (7)	\$10-\$14 (8)	\$15-\$19 (9)	\$20-\$24 (10)	\$25-\$29 (11)	\$30-\$34 (12)	\$35-\$39 (13)	\$40-\$44 (14)	\$45-\$54 (15)	\$55-\$74 (16)	\$75 and over (17)
All families.....	3,297	1,582	48	\$23.50	1	31	162	334	309	327	170	104	62	55	17	10
Relief families.....	779	273	35	16.40	1	16	68	96	49	27	12	2	2	-----	-----	-----
Nonrelief families.....	2,518	1,309	52	25.00	-----	15	94	238	260	300	158	102	60	55	17	10
\$0-\$249.....	34	22	65	17.10	-----	1	5	4	9	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$250-\$499.....	67	41	61	20.10	-----	-----	9	11	6	9	3	1	2	-----	-----	-----
\$500-\$749.....	148	60	40	20.60	-----	1	6	20	12	10	8	2	1	-----	-----	-----
\$750-\$999.....	271	98	36	18.70	-----	6	14	27	26	17	4	3	1	-----	-----	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	412	140	34	20.10	-----	3	21	39	25	36	9	5	-----	1	1	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	350	180	51	21.10	-----	2	16	44	50	37	22	5	2	2	-----	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	311	170	55	23.00	-----	-----	7	42	35	56	14	7	5	3	-----	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	287	158	55	25.10	-----	2	6	21	39	35	29	12	11	1	2	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	170	108	64	26.00	-----	-----	8	12	17	31	21	11	3	3	1	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	140	83	59	28.20	-----	-----	-----	8	18	19	11	17	5	5	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	158	115	73	31.90	-----	-----	1	8	10	27	20	19	12	12	6	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	107	80	75	33.90	-----	-----	-----	2	12	17	9	13	10	13	2	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	32	27	84	39.90	-----	-----	1	-----	1	2	6	2	4	8	2	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	31	27	87	48.90	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	1	5	4	7	3	-----

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

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

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

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TABLE 13.—Monthly rent: Number of renting families reporting specified monthly rent, by income, 1935-36 ¹

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

Income class (1)	Number of home-owning and renting families (2)	Renting families		Average monthly rent ² (5)	Number of renting families reporting monthly rent of—													Rent free ⁴ (18)
		Number (3)	Percentage ³ (4)		Under \$5 (6)	\$5-\$9 (7)	\$10-\$14 (8)	\$15-\$19 (9)	\$20-\$24 (10)	\$25-\$29 (11)	\$30-\$34 (12)	\$35-\$39 (13)	\$40-\$44 (14)	\$45-\$54 (15)	\$55-\$74 (16)	\$75 and over (17)		
All families.....	3,297	1,715	52	\$16.30	5	194	562	440	185	141	81	31	16	15	3	1	41	
Relief families.....	779	506	65	11.50	3	122	242	90	27	7	1						14	
Nonrelief families.....	2,518	1,209	48	18.20	2	72	320	350	158	134	80	31	16	15	3	1	27	
\$0-\$249.....	34	12	35	14.60		1	4	3		1							3	
\$250-\$499.....	67	26	39	13.30		5	11	6	1	1							1	
\$500-\$749.....	148	88	60	14.60		7	37	26	9	5	3						1	
\$750-\$999.....	271	173	64	14.60		19	70	53	11	9	3	1					6	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	412	272	66	15.00		23	88	105	30	15	3	2		1			6	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	350	170	49	16.20	2	7	57	50	28	17	3	1					5	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	311	141	45	18.50		6	26	48	26	20	9	2	1				3	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	287	129	45	21.60		1	18	36	22	26	18	3	2	2	1			
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	170	62	36	25.30		2	2	8	13	12	15	7	2	1			1	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	140	67	41	27.20			4	6	7	16	11	5	3	3	2		1	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	158	43	27	26.80			3	5	8	8	8	4	3	4	1		1	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	107	27	25	32.00				3	3	4	5	4	4	4				
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	32	5	16	24.20		1		1			2	1						
\$5,000 and over.....	31	4	13	56.20									1	1	1	1		

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

² Rent reported at date of interview. Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent, including families receiving rent free, the amount of which was estimated by the family.

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

⁴ Consists of families receiving rent as gift.

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TABLE 14-A.—Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent: Number of home-owning and renting families, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by occupation and income, 1935-36 ¹

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

Income class (1)	Occupational group: Wage earner						Occupational group: Clerical						Occupational group: Business and professional					
	Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—		Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—		Number of families		Percentage of home-owning and renting families ²		Average monthly—	
	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Rental value ³	Rent ⁴	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Rental value ³	Rent ⁴	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Home-owning	Rent-ing	Rental value ³	Rent ⁴
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
All nonrelief families ⁵ ..	674	726	48	52	\$21.60	\$16.00	190	197	49	51	\$25.60	\$20.10	389	269	59	41	\$30.90	\$23.20
\$0-\$499	15	23	39	61	16.10	12.70	3	5	(†)	(†)	21.70	14.40	16	4	(†)	(†)	15.60	14.80
\$500-\$999	85	196	30	70	17.40	14.00	10	23	30	70	21.60	18.00	47	34	58	42	22.30	15.10
\$1,000-\$1,499	219	297	42	58	19.80	14.90	37	73	34	66	19.60	16.80	58	70	45	55	24.70	16.90
\$1,500-\$1,999	187	147	56	44	22.20	18.30	56	57	50	50	25.00	21.10	82	65	56	44	27.70	22.80
\$2,000-\$2,999	135	52	72	28	25.60	21.80	64	36	64	36	28.60	26.80	106	74	59	41	33.20	29.40
\$3,000-\$4,999	32	11	74	26	27.80	27.30	20	3	(†)	(†)	31.40	26.00	54	18	75	25	41.30	33.80
\$5,000 and over	1	-----	(†)	-----	(*)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	26	4	87	13	49.40	56.20

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

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

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

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

⁵ Of the families classified in the occupational group "Other" 73 did not change their living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Of the latter group, 56 families, or 77 percent, were owning families. Their average monthly rental value was \$21.80. The remaining 17 families, or 23 percent, were renting families. Their average monthly rent was \$15.80.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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TABLE 15-16.—Type of living quarters: Number and percentage of owning and renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by tenure and income, 1935-36 ¹

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families occupying—				Percentage of families occupying ² —			
		One-family house (3)	Two-family house (4)	Apartment (5)	Other ³ (6)	One-family house (7)	Two-family house (8)	Apartment (9)	Other ⁴ (10)
Owning families, all.....	1, 582	1, 495	37	22	28	95	2	1	2
Relief families.....	273	258	9	3	3	95	3	1	1
Nonrelief families.....	1, 309	1, 237	28	19	25	94	2	2	2
\$0-\$249.....	22	21	—	—	1	(†)	—	—	(†)
\$250-\$499.....	41	34	2	4	1	83	5	—	2
\$500-\$749.....	60	47	7	3	3	78	12	10	5
\$750-\$999.....	98	94	1	1	2	96	1	1	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	140	133	4	2	1	95	3	1	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	180	172	2	1	5	96	1	1	2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	170	162	5	1	2	95	3	1	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	158	155	1	—	2	98	1	—	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	108	103	2	—	3	95	2	—	3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	83	80	—	2	1	97	—	2	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	115	108	2	3	2	94	2	2	2
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	80	77	1	1	1	97	1	1	1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	27	25	—	1	1	(†)	—	(†)	(†)
\$5,000 and over.....	27	26	1	—	—	(†)	(†)	—	—
Renting families, all.....	1, 715	1, 403	101	173	38	82	6	10	2
Relief families.....	506	423	34	39	10	83	7	8	2
Nonrelief families.....	1, 209	980	67	134	28	81	6	11	—
\$0-\$249.....	12	9	1	1	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$250-\$499.....	26	16	2	7	1	(†)	7	(†)	(†)
\$500-\$749.....	88	68	6	11	3	77	—	13	3
\$750-\$999.....	173	139	10	18	6	80	6	10	4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	272	236	17	13	6	87	6	5	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	170	138	10	17	5	81	6	10	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	141	113	6	21	1	80	4	15	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	129	109	6	14	—	84	5	11	—
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	62	47	3	10	2	76	5	16	3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	57	46	3	8	—	81	5	14	—
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	43	33	1	8	1	77	2	19	2
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	27	20	1	5	—	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	5	4	1	—	—	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
\$5,000 and over.....	4	2	—	1	1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)

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

² Percentages are based on number of families in each class, column (2).

³ Includes dwelling units in business buildings, other types of living quarters not elsewhere specified, and unknown types of living quarters.

† Percentages not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families having in the household nonfamily members of specified type ¹								Average number of nonfamily members of specified type ² (based on families having such members)							
		Any non-family member (3)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (8)	Tourists and transients (9)	Guests (10)	All non-family members (11)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis				Boarders without room (16)	Tourists and transients (17)	Guests (18)
			Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (4)	Other roomers with board (5)	Roomers without board (6)	Paid help (7)					Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (12)	Other roomers with board (13)	Roomers without board (14)	Paid help (15)			
All families.....	3,422	1,350	68	120	39	191	4	10	1,111	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2
Relief families.....	818	262	15	35	4	36	3	4	207	.3	.8	.7	.6	.2	.5	.1	.2
Nonrelief families.....	2,604	1,088	53	85	35	155	1	6	904	.4	1.1	.9	1.1	.5	(*)	.1	.2
\$0-\$249.....	36	6	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.3	.....	(*)	.....	(*)	.....	.....	.1
\$250-\$499.....	67	19	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	16	.4	(*)	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1
\$500-\$749.....	154	44	2	3	4	3	.....	1	34	.4	(*)	(*)	.....	.....	.....	(*)	.1
\$750-\$999.....	287	99	5	10	8	7	.....	.....	78	.4	1.2	.9	1.5	.1	.....	.....	.1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	433	175	13	13	3	22	.....	.....	146	.3	.8	.7	.5	.2	.....	.....	.2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	358	159	13	19	2	10	.....	1	139	.4	1.3	(*)	(*)	.3	.....	(*)	.2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	320	129	6	11	3	20	1	1	100	.4	1.1	1.2	3	.5	(*)	(*)	.2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	300	138	8	6	2	14	.....	2	121	.3	1.2	1.1	(*)	.4	.....	(*)	.2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	170	84	3	6	3	17	.....	1	69	.4	1.1	1.5	.8	.4	.....	(*)	.1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	142	70	1	5	5	12	.....	.....	61	.4	(*)	.8	1.2	.5	.....	.....	.2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	161	68	.....	5	1	14	.....	.....	59	.3	.....	.7	(*)	.5	.....	.....	.2
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	111	57	1	3	1	15	.....	.....	46	.4	(*)	1.2	(*)	.6	.....	.....	.1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	33	18	.....	2	1	7	.....	.....	13	.8	.....	(*)	(*)	.9	.....	.....	.1
\$5,000 and over.....	32	22	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	17	.8	.....	.....	.....	1.0	.....	.....	.2

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

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

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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

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

Income class (1)	Number re- porting age ¹ (2)	Number with ages of—								
		Under 20 (3)	20-29 (4)	30-39 (5)	40-49 (6)	50-59 (7)	60-64 (8)	65-69 (9)	70-74 (10)	75 and over (11)
Husbands										
All families.....	3, 419	2	480	972	884	571	196	142	84	88
Percent.....	100. 0	(††)	14. 0	28. 4	25. 9	16. 7	5. 7	4. 2	2. 5	2. 6
Relief families.....	818	1	115	212	193	114	59	51	33	40
Nonrelief families..	2, 601	1	365	760	691	457	137	91	51	48
\$0-\$249.....	36	-----	-----	1	5	7	4	7	5	7
\$250-\$499.....	67	-----	3	7	12	13	5	11	10	6
\$500-\$749.....	153	-----	24	32	30	26	10	13	7	11
\$750-\$999.....	286	1	52	79	71	46	17	8	5	7
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	433	-----	119	127	84	66	20	12	4	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	358	-----	53	120	90	56	20	11	1	7
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	320	-----	39	125	82	41	12	12	4	5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	299	-----	41	112	76	47	17	3	2	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	170	-----	10	55	60	29	9	-----	7	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	142	-----	9	40	50	35	5	3	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	161	-----	7	42	56	43	5	7	1	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	111	-----	7	10	51	30	9	2	2	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	33	-----	1	3	13	9	4	1	1	1
\$5,000 and over..	32	-----	-----	7	11	9	-----	1	2	2
Wives										
All families.....	3, 416	25	803	981	795	464	166	109	42	31
Percent.....	100. 0	0. 7	23. 5	28. 7	23. 3	13. 6	4. 8	3. 2	1. 2	1. 0
Relief families.....	815	9	198	204	158	112	61	35	23	15
Nonrelief families..	2, 601	16	605	777	637	352	105	74	19	16
\$0-\$249.....	36	-----	-----	2	10	5	8	8	3	-----
\$250-\$499.....	67	-----	6	8	18	11	7	11	4	2
\$500-\$749.....	153	1	35	28	33	27	9	9	4	7
\$750-\$999.....	287	5	88	67	59	42	15	8	2	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	433	5	163	120	69	51	13	12	-----	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	358	3	84	123	79	50	7	6	3	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	320	-----	78	116	72	30	14	7	-----	3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	299	2	78	104	71	34	5	4	1	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	170	-----	26	61	56	19	5	2	1	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	142	-----	19	47	54	17	4	1	-----	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	161	-----	16	57	55	22	9	2	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	110	-----	9	26	44	24	5	2	-----	-----
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	33	-----	1	11	6	12	1	2	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over..	32	-----	2	7	11	8	3	-----	1	-----

¹ Excludes 3 husbands and 6 wives who did not report age.

†† 0.05 percent or less.

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

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

Date of end of report year (1)	All families (2)	Relief families (3)	Nonrelief families in specified occupational groups—								Other (12)
			All (4)	Wage earner (5)	Clerical (6)	Business and professional					
						All business and professional (7)	Independent		Salaried		
							Business (8)	Professional (9)	Business (10)	Professional (11)	
Number of families											
All dates.....	3,422	818	2,604	1,445	408	675	350	62	157	106	76
Dec. 31, 1935.....	835	227	608	277	120	188	94	25	46	23	23
Jan. 31, 1936.....	9	4	5	2	2	1			1		
Feb. 29, 1936.....	263	84	179	102	32	40	21	5	6	8	5
Mar. 31, 1936.....	113	32	81	44	15	21	9	2	6	4	1
Apr. 30, 1936.....	192	63	129	79	20	27	15	1	6	5	3
May 31, 1936.....	404	92	312	170	56	72	41	4	15	12	14
June 30, 1936.....	1,199	258	941	589	117	212	116	14	49	33	23
July 31, 1936.....	395	58	337	181	46	103	53	8	24	18	7
Aug. 31, 1936.....	2		2	1		1			1		
Sept. 30, 1936.....	10		10			10	1	3	3	3	
Oct. 31, 1936.....											
Nov. 30, 1936.....											
Percentage											
All dates.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dec. 31, 1935.....	24	28	23	19	29	28	27	40	29	22	31
Jan. 31, 1936.....	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)	(††)			1		
Feb. 29, 1936.....	8	10	7	7	8	6	6	8	4	7	7
Mar. 31, 1936.....	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	1
Apr. 30, 1936.....	6	8	5	5	5	4	4	2	4	5	4
May 31, 1936.....	12	11	12	12	14	11	12	6	9	11	18
June 30, 1936.....	35	32	37	41	29	32	33	23	31	31	30
July 31, 1936.....	12	7	13	13	11	15	15	13	15	17	9
Aug. 31, 1936.....	(††)		(††)	(††)		(††)			1		
Sept. 30, 1936.....	(††)		(††)			1	(††)	5	2	3	
Oct. 31, 1936.....											
Nov. 30, 1936.....											

†† 0.5 percent or less.

SECTION C.—INCOMPLETE NATIVE WHITE, AND FOREIGN BORN WHITE FAMILIES

Number of Families, Sources of Income, Principal and Supplementary Earners, Rent or Rental Value, According to Family Income, Occupational Group, and Family Type, 1935-36

The distribution of families by income, nativity group, occupational group, and family type as shown in tables 1-3 of this section represents the number of families which furnished information as indicated. The remaining tables in this section present data on family income, earners, and housing for families not included in the main body (section B) of the Tabular Summary. They show the distribution for native white incomplete families, and for white foreign-born families, both complete and incomplete. Because the data on these special groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of section A.

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TABLE 1.—Nativity groups by income: Number of families scheduled of specified nativity, by income, 1935-36¹

Income class (1)	White				
	Native		Foreign born		
	Complete ² (2)	Incomplete (3)	All (4)	Complete (5)	Incomplete (6)
	Relief and nonrelief families ³				
All families.....	15,844	354	672	541	131
\$0-\$249.....	509	51	49	27	22
\$250-\$499.....	925	59	75	45	30
\$500-\$749.....	1,383	56	73	53	20
\$750-\$999.....	1,511	46	82	71	11
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,898	42	82	66	16
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,657	19	68	63	5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,716	16	58	55	3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,601	18	50	43	7
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,172	10	43	38	5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	894	11	20	17	3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,085	11	41	35	6
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	532	5	16	13	3
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	339	3	6	6	-----
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	196	3	5	5	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	143	-----	2	2	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	233	1	2	2	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	52	1	-----	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over.....	48	2	-----	-----	-----
	Nonrelief families				
All families.....	13,723	266	582	472	110
\$0-\$249.....	170	22	27	15	12
\$250-\$499.....	341	29	48	27	21
\$500-\$749.....	739	38	49	30	19
\$750-\$999.....	1,200	41	73	63	10
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,777	40	78	62	16
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,596	16	67	62	5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,687	15	57	54	3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,583	18	49	42	7
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,166	10	43	38	5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	890	11	20	17	3
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,033	11	41	35	6
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	530	5	15	12	3
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	339	3	6	6	-----
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	196	3	5	5	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	143	-----	2	2	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	233	1	2	2	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	52	1	-----	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over.....	48	2	-----	-----	-----

¹ See the introductory note to sec. A for the size of the samples represented in this and subsequent tables. Since the data on these 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A. A family is classified as native if both husband and wife are native born (or, in the case of an incomplete family, if the head is native born); otherwise, the family is classified as foreign born. A family is classified as a complete family if it includes both husband and wife, as an incomplete family if it does not include both husband and wife. Single individuals are included in the incomplete families. See glossary for further definitions. There are 8 negro families and 16 of other color not shown on this or any of the subsequent tables, due to their relative infrequency.

² See sec. B tables for tabular analysis of native white complete families.

³ Relief families are distributed according to their income, which excludes direct relief received in cash or in kind.

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TABLE 2.—Occupational groups: Number of families scheduled of specified occupational groups, by nativity and income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class (1)	Occupational group				
	All	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional ²	Other ³
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Native white incomplete families					
All families.....	354	113	85	70	86
Relief families.....	88	53	5	8	22
Nonrelief families.....	266	60	80	62	64
\$0-\$499.....	51	12	7	9	23
\$500-\$749.....	38	5	6	12	15
\$750-\$999.....	41	12	14	4	11
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	40	15	14	6	5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	16	4	7	5	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	15	2	7	5	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	19	6	7	5	2
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	21	3	9	7	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	11	1	7	2	1
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	11		5	5	1
\$5,000 and over.....	4			2	2
Foreign-born white families ⁴					
All families.....	672	340	106	159	67
Relief families.....	90	65	6	6	13
Nonrelief families.....	582	275	100	153	54
\$0-\$499.....	75	21	2	18	34
\$500-\$749.....	49	27	3	11	8
\$750-\$999.....	73	43	8	17	5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	78	42	12	22	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	67	41	15	10	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	57	28	10	17	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	49	29	11	8	1
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	63	20	24	19	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	41	19	7	15	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	28	5	8	14	1
\$5,000 and over.....	2			2	

¹ Since the data on the 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² The business and professional families are classified as follows:

Occupational group	All families	
	Native white incomplete	Foreign-born
Independent business.....	38	108
Independent professional.....	5	11
Salaried business.....	6	18
Salaried professional.....	21	22

³ This group contains 2-foreign born white families engaged in farming and families having no gainfully employed members.

⁴ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

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TABLE 3.—Family types: Number of foreign born white families scheduled of specified types, by income, 1935-36¹

Income class (1)	All (2)	Complete families of type 2—									Incomplete families (12)
		Any (3)	I (4)	II (5)	III (6)	IV (7)	V (8)	VI (9)	VII (10)	Other (11)	
All families.....	672	541	178	71	41	149	51	24	12	15	131
Relief families.....	90	69	28	-----	8	12	12	4	3	2	21
Nonrelief families.....	582	472	150	71	33	137	39	20	9	13	110
\$0-\$499.....	75	42	32	-----	2	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	33
\$500-\$749.....	49	30	12	5	2	7	3	-----	1	-----	19
\$750-\$999.....	73	63	22	8	8	13	5	6	-----	1	10
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	78	62	21	10	5	15	7	3	-----	1	16
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	67	62	15	8	4	24	5	3	2	-----	5
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	57	54	16	12	4	13	2	4	2	-----	3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	49	42	10	9	4	7	6	2	2	-----	7
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	63	55	13	10	2	19	7	2	-----	2	8
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	41	35	4	6	1	19	3	-----	1	-----	6
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	28	25	5	2	1	12	1	-----	-----	4	3
\$5,000 and over.....	2	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----

¹ Since the data on these 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² For definitions of family types, see footnote 1 of table 1 of sec. B on p. 110.

PORTLAND, OREG.

TABLE 4.—Sources of family income: Number of families scheduled receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by nativity and income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving			Average family income ²			
		Money income from—		Non-money income from housing ⁴	Total (6)	Money income from—		Non-money income from housing ⁶
		Earnings (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (4)			Earnings (7)	Other sources (positive or negative) ⁵ (8)	
Native white incomplete families								
All families.....	354	268	128	167	\$1,099	\$768	\$244	\$87
Relief families.....	88	66	16	25	407	350	28	29
Nonrelief families.....	266	202	112	142	1,328	906	316	106
\$0-\$499.....	51	28	23	25	266	131	74	61
\$500-\$749.....	38	23	23	23	623	260	274	89
\$750-\$999.....	41	29	20	18	878	541	254	83
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	40	36	15	18	1,126	857	166	103
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	16	12	6	10	1,361	896	315	150
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	15	14	2	6	1,603	1,359	115	129
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	18	18	4	8	1,841	1,579	204	58
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	21	19	9	16	2,258	1,688	374	196
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	11	10	4	8	2,687	2,100	464	123
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	11	10	2	7	3,646	3,025	464	157
\$5,000 and over.....	4	3	4	3	9,748	3,305	6,075	362
Foreign-born white families ⁷								
All families.....	672	607	176	424	\$1,330	\$1,156	\$68	\$106
Relief families.....	90	77	24	42	537	461	38	38
Nonrelief families.....	582	530	152	382	1,453	1,265	72	116
\$0-\$499.....	75	42	40	53	294	116	84	94
\$500-\$749.....	49	41	16	24	633	458	124	51
\$750-\$999.....	73	68	13	45	888	721	71	96
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	78	77	19	47	1,131	997	42	92
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	67	66	11	45	1,372	1,232	45	95
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	57	55	11	40	1,624	1,464	46	114
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	49	48	14	33	1,854	1,626	104	124
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	63	63	14	36	2,193	2,007	56	130
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	41	41	8	35	2,719	2,437	58	224
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	28	27	6	22	3,630	3,225	164	241
\$5,000 and over.....	2	2	-----	2	(*)	(*)	-----	(*)

¹ Since the date on these 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combination of the date can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2), whether or not they received income from the specified source. See glossary for definition of terms.

³ Includes families having money income other than earnings, families having business losses met from family funds, and families having both such income and such losses.

⁴ Includes all families that owned homes during the report year (see table 7, columns (2) and (6)) as well as 2 native white incomplete and 13 foreign-born white families who received rent as pay.

⁵ Includes money income other than earnings, after deduction of business losses met from family funds.

⁶ Represents the estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period, and the value of rent received as pay.

⁷ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

PORTLAND, OREG.

TABLE 5.—Principal earners: Number of principal earners scheduled by sex, with average weeks of employment, and average annual earnings, by nativity and income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners			Average weeks of employment ² (6)	Average annual earnings ⁴ (7)
		All ³ (3)	Male (4)	Female (5)		
Native white incomplete families						
All families.....	354	253	100	153	43	\$886
Relief families.....	88	65	28	37	34	419
Nonrelief families.....	266	188	72	116	46	1,047
\$0-\$499.....	51	23	8	15	37	237
\$500-\$749.....	38	18	3	15	41	439
\$750-\$999.....	41	26	10	16	46	732
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	40	36	12	24	48	885
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	16	12	4	8	48	1,016
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	15	14	7	7	49	1,344
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	18	18	8	10	48	1,335
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	21	19	9	10	48	1,451
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	11	10	7	3	52	1,590
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	11	10	3	7	52	2,089
\$5,000 and over.....	4	2	1	1	(*)	(*)
Foreign-born white families ⁵						
All families.....	672	591	518	73	46	\$1,140
Relief families.....	90	74	64	10	35	495
Nonrelief families.....	582	517	454	63	48	1,232
\$0-\$499.....	75	35	24	11	37	217
\$500-\$749.....	49	37	31	6	42	556
\$750-\$999.....	73	67	58	9	46	741
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	78	76	64	12	50	953
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	67	66	62	4	49	1,137
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	57	55	52	3	50	1,397
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	49	48	43	5	51	1,447
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	63	63	55	8	52	1,690
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	41	41	38	3	51	1,979
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	28	27	25	2	50	2,508
\$5,000 and over.....	2	2	2	-----	(*)	(*)

¹ Since the data on these 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

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

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

⁴ Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in column (3). Average annual earnings of principal earners according to sex were as follows:

Nativity group	All families	
	Male	Female
Native white incomplete.....	\$1,034	\$785
Foreign-born white.....	1,178	867

⁵ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.
^{*} Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

PORTLAND, OREG.

TABLE 6.—Number of earners in family: Number of families scheduled with specified number of individual earners, average number and average earnings of supplementary earners, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners; by nativity and income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with specified number of individual earners			Number of supplementary earners (6)	Average earnings of supplementary earners ² (7)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ³ (8)
		Any (3)	One (4)	Two or more (5)			
Native white incomplete families							
All families.....	354	253	187	66	84	\$480	\$114
Relief families.....	88	65	52	13	19	146	32
Nonrelief families.....	266	188	135	53	65	577	141
\$0-\$499.....	51	23	22	1	1	(*)	1
\$500-\$749.....	38	18	16	2	2	(*)	4
\$750-\$999.....	41	26	22	4	4	121	12
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	40	36	27	9	10	274	69
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	16	12	8	4	5	275	86
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	15	14	12	2	3	400	80
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	18	18	10	8	8	616	274
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	21	19	11	8	12	584	334
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	11	10	3	7	9	799	654
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	11	10	2	8	11	1,126	1,126
\$5,000 and over.....	4	2	2				
Foreign-born white families ⁴							
All families.....	672	591	448	143	185	\$497	\$137
Relief families.....	90	74	59	15	22	208	51
Nonrelief families.....	582	517	389	128	163	536	150
\$0-\$499.....	75	35	33	2	2	(*)	1
\$500-\$749.....	49	37	34	3	3	129	8
\$750-\$999.....	73	67	62	5	5	302	21
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	78	76	65	11	13	301	50
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	67	66	47	19	21	335	105
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	57	55	42	13	17	356	106
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	49	48	35	13	14	606	173
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	63	63	36	27	33	572	300
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	41	41	21	20	25	666	406
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	28	27	13	14	27	829	800
\$5,000 and over.....	2	2	1	1	3	655	(*)

¹ Since the data on these 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² Averages in this column are based on the number of supplementary earners, column (6).

³ Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class, column (2).

⁴ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

PORTLAND, OREG.

TABLE 7.—Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent: Number of home-owning and renting families scheduled, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by nativity and income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class (1)	Native white incomplete families				Foreign-born white families ²			
	Number of families		Average monthly		Number of families		Average monthly	
	Home-owning (2)	Renting (3)	Rental value ³ (4)	Rent ⁴ (5)	Home-owning (6)	Renting (7)	Rental value ³ (8)	Rent ⁴ (9)
All families.....	163	191	\$26	\$17	410	262	\$24	\$18
Relief families.....	25	63	18	11	41	49	15	12
Nonrelief families.....	138	128	27	20	369	213	25	19
\$0-\$499.....	22	29	19	14	51	24	19	15
\$500-\$749.....	22	16	21	20	23	26	17	15
\$750-\$999.....	16	25	24	19	42	31	22	16
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	18	22	30	20	47	31	23	16
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	10	6	30	21	43	24	22	20
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	6	9	38	23	37	20	23	20
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	9	9	20	24	32	17	26	26
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	17	4	35	25	35	28	29	25
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	8	3	28	22	35	6	34	24
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	7	4	36	46	22	6	41	30
\$5,000 and over.....	3	1	53	(*)	2	-----	-----	-----

¹ Families are classified as home-owning or renting families, according to their status at the date of interview. Since the data on these 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in explanatory note of sec. A.

² Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

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

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

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ABERDEEN-HOQUIAM, WASH.

TABLE 1.—Nativity groups by income: Number of families scheduled of specified nativity, by income, 1935-36¹

Income class (1)	White				
	Native		Foreign born		
	Com- plete ² (2)	Incom- plete (3)	All (4)	Com- plete (5)	Incom- plete (6)
	Relief and nonrelief families ³				
All families.....	3,336	82	210	164	46
\$0-\$249.....	115	16	19	5	14
\$250-\$499.....	218	6	17	9	8
\$500-\$749.....	297	6	17	10	7
\$750-\$999.....	444	14	21	18	3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	504	11	29	23	6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	406	7	19	15	4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	336	9	21	20	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	270	4	13	13	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	203	3	18	16	2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	153	4	5	5	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	170	2	15	15	-----
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	80	-----	9	9	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	45	-----	4	4	-----
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	29	-----	1	1	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	10	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	43	-----	1	1	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	9	-----	1	-----	1
\$10,000 and over.....	4	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Nonrelief families				
All families.....	2,573	61	166	135	31
\$0-\$249.....	17	3	9	3	6
\$250-\$499.....	54	4	8	3	5
\$500-\$749.....	129	4	9	5	4
\$750-\$999.....	288	12	17	14	3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	418	10	25	20	5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	365	6	17	13	4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	312	9	17	16	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	258	4	12	12	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	195	3	17	15	2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	152	4	5	5	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	166	2	15	15	-----
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	79	-----	9	9	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	45	-----	3	3	-----
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	29	-----	1	1	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	10	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	43	-----	1	1	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	9	-----	1	-----	1
\$10,000 and over.....	4	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ See the introductory note to sec. A for the size of the samples represented in this and subsequent tables. Since the data on these 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A. A family is classified as native if both husband and wife are native-born (or, in the case of an incomplete family, if the head is native born); otherwise, the family is classified as foreign-born. A family is classified as a complete family if it includes both husband and wife, as an incomplete family if it does not include both husband and wife. Single individuals are included in the incomplete families. See glossary for further definitions. There are 3 families of other color which are not shown on this or any of the subsequent tables, due to their relative infrequency.

² See sec. B tables for tabular analysis of native white complete families.

³ Relief families are distributed according to their income, which excludes direct relief received in cash or in kind.

ABERDEEN-HOQUIAM, WASH.

TABLE 2.—Occupational groups: Number of families scheduled of specified occupational groups, by nativity and income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class (1)	Occupational groups				
	All (2)	Wage earner (3)	Clerical (4)	Business and pro- fessional ¹ (5)	Other ² (6)
Native white incomplete families					
All families.....	82	47	7	16	12
Relief families.....	21	13	1	1	6
Nonrelief families.....	61	34	6	15	6
\$0-\$499.....	7	4	-----	-----	3
\$500-\$749.....	4	2	-----	2	-----
\$750-\$999.....	12	6	-----	-----	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	10	8	-----	2	-----
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6	2	-----	3	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	9	5	2	2	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	4	3	-----	-----	-----
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	7	3	2	2	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	1	1	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Foreign-born white families ⁴					
All families.....	210	136	16	44	14
Relief families.....	44	36	2	2	4
Nonrelief families.....	166	100	14	42	10
\$0-\$499.....	17	4	-----	7	6
\$500-\$749.....	9	7	1	-----	1
\$750-\$999.....	17	9	-----	8	-----
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	25	14	3	7	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	17	14	2	1	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	17	12	3	2	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	12	10	1	1	-----
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	22	14	1	6	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	15	7	2	5	1
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	13	8	1	4	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	2	1	-----	1	-----

¹ Since the data on these 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² The business and professional families are classified as follows:

Occupational group	All families	
	Native white incomplete	Foreign-born
Independent business.....	12	35
Independent professional.....	-----	1
Salaried business.....	1	3
Salaried professional.....	3	5

³ This group contains 1 foreign born white family engaged in farming and families having no gainfully employed members.

⁴ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

ABERDEEN-HOQUIAM, WASH.

TABLE 3.—Family types: Number of foreign-born white families scheduled of specified types, by income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class (1)	All (2)	Complete families of type ²									Incomplete families (12)
		Any (3)	I (4)	II (5)	III (6)	IV (7)	V (8)	VI (9)	VII (10)	Other (11)	
All families.....	210	164	44	20	13	45	18	6	3	15	46
Relief families.....	44	29	5	1	2	10	7	3	-----	1	15
Nonrelief families.....	166	135	39	19	11	35	11	3	3	14	31
\$0-\$499.....	17	6	3	1	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	11
\$500-\$749.....	9	5	4	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	4
\$750-\$999.....	17	14	6	3	1	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	25	20	5	7	1	6	1	-----	-----	-----	5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	17	13	2	2	1	4	2	1	1	-----	4
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	17	16	6	2	5	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	12	12	2	2	-----	3	1	-----	-----	4	-----
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	22	20	5	1	1	8	3	1	-----	1	2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	15	15	3	1	1	3	3	1	-----	3	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	13	13	3	-----	-----	2	1	-----	1	6	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	2	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1

¹ Since the data on these 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combination of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² For definitions of family types, see footnote 1 of table 1 of sec. B on p. 157.

ABERDEEN-HOQUIAM, WASH.

TABLE 4.—Sources of family income: Number of families scheduled receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by nativity and income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class	Number of families	Number of families receiving			Average family income ²			
		Money income from—		Non-money income from housing ⁴	Total	Money income from—		Non-money income from housing ⁴
		Earnings	Other sources (positive or negative) ³			Earnings	Other sources (positive or negative) ³	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Native white incomplete families								
All families.....	82	70	26	43	\$1,048	\$877	\$95	\$76
Relief families.....	21	15	6	14	389	311	22	56
Nonrelief families.....	61	55	20	29	1,275	1,072	120	83
\$0-\$499.....	7	4	4	2	256	118	100	38
\$500-\$749.....	4	4	1	2	585	474	63	48
\$750-\$999.....	12	10	5	7	887	625	152	110
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	10	10	2	2	1,124	1,093	31	31
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6	5	3	5	1,357	881	364	112
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	9	9	2	2	1,620	1,539	44	37
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	4	4	3	3	1,878	1,437	334	107
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	7	7	1	4	2,272	2,045	72	155
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	2	1	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$5,000 and over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign-born white families ⁷								
All families.....	210	197	60	141	\$1,475	\$1,259	\$112	\$104
Relief families.....	44	40	8	23	758	649	53	56
Nonrelief families.....	166	157	52	118	1,665	1,420	128	117
\$0-\$499.....	17	11	5	11	252	130	35	87
\$500-\$749.....	9	8	2	6	678	508	75	95
\$750-\$999.....	17	17	5	8	915	787	62	66
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	25	25	7	17	1,145	968	61	116
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	17	17	3	11	1,343	1,220	33	90
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	17	17	6	13	1,608	1,414	72	122
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	12	12	1	7	1,846	1,733	11	102
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	22	21	8	17	2,169	1,818	225	126
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	15	14	7	13	2,744	2,361	241	142
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	13	13	7	13	3,500	2,956	337	207
\$5,000 and over.....	2	2	1	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

¹ Since the data on these 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2), whether or not they received income from the specified source. See glossary for definition of terms.

³ Includes families having money income other than earnings, families having business losses met from family funds, and families having both such income and such losses.

⁴ Includes all families that owned homes during the report year (see table 7, columns (2) and (6)) as well as 2 native white incomplete and 3 foreign born families who received rent as pay.

⁵ Includes money income other than earnings, after deduction of business losses met from family funds.

⁶ Represents the estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period, and the value of rent received as pay.

⁷ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

ABERDEEN-HOQUIAM, WASH.

TABLE 5.—Principal earners: Number of principal earners scheduled by sex, with average weeks of employment, and average annual earnings, by nativity and income, 1935-36¹

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners			Average weeks of employment ³ (6)	Average annual earnings ⁴ (7)
		All ² (3)	Male (4)	Female (5)		
Native white incomplete families						
All families.....	82	66	42	24	41	\$893
Relief families.....	21	14	6	8	26	391
Nonrelief families.....	61	52	36	16	45	1,029
\$0-\$499.....	7	4	2	2	19	206
\$500-\$749.....	4	4	3	1	37	474
\$750-\$999.....	12	8	7	1	39	770
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	10	10	6	4	50	984
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6	4	2	2	50	1,083
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	9	9	6	3	49	1,501
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	4	4	3	1	52	1,302
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	7	7	6	1	51	1,358
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	2	1	1	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....						
\$5,000 and over.....						
Foreign-born white families ⁵						
All families.....	210	187	171	16	44	\$1,113
Relief families.....	44	38	35	3	34	612
Nonrelief families.....	166	149	136	13	47	1,240
\$0-\$499.....	17	7	5	2	45	212
\$500-\$749.....	9	8	6	2	45	528
\$750-\$999.....	17	15	14	1	44	767
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	25	23	20	3	45	984
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	17	17	15	2	47	1,103
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	17	17	15	2	50	1,308
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	12	12	12		48	1,274
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	22	21	21		46	1,523
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	15	14	13	1	50	1,760
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	13	13	13		49	1,775
\$5,000 and over.....	2	2	2		(*)	(*)

¹ Since the data on these 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

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

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

⁴ Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in column (3). Average annual earnings of principal earners according to sex were as follows:

Nativity group	All families	
	Male	Female
Native white incomplete.....	\$1,009	\$691
Foreign-born white.....	1,158	629

⁵ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases

ABERDEEN-HOQUIAM, WASH.

TABLE 6.—Number of earners in family: Number of families scheduled with specified number of individual earners, average number and average earnings of supplementary earners, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners; by nativity and income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with specified number of individual earners			Number of supplementary earners (6)	Average earnings of supplementary earners ² (7)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ³ (8)
		Any (3)	One (4)	Two or more (5)			
Native white incomplete families							
All families.....	82	66	52	14	25	\$401	\$122
Relief families.....	21	14	11	3	6	152	44
Nonrelief families.....	61	52	41	11	19	480	149
\$0-\$499.....	7	4	4	—	—	—	—
\$500-\$749.....	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
\$750-\$999.....	12	8	7	1	1	(*)	16
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	10	10	8	2	3	249	75
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6	4	4	—	—	—	—
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	9	9	9	—	—	—	—
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	4	4	2	2	2	(*)	135
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	7	7	3	4	7	687	687
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	2	—	2	6	470	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$5,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign-born white families ⁴							
All families.....	210	187	117	70	106	466	235
Relief families.....	44	38	25	13	20	235	107
Nonrelief families.....	166	149	92	57	86	520	269
\$0-\$499.....	17	7	6	1	1	(*)	2
\$500-\$749.....	9	8	6	2	2	(*)	39
\$750-\$999.....	17	15	13	2	3	136	24
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	25	23	21	2	3	230	28
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	17	17	11	6	7	268	110
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	17	17	12	5	5	293	86
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	12	12	4	8	11	473	433
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	22	21	10	11	14	404	257
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	15	14	6	8	16	667	711
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	13	13	2	11	22	697	1,108
\$5,000 and over.....	2	2	1	1	2	(*)	(*)

¹ Since the data on these 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² Averages in this column are based on the number of supplementary earners, column (6).

³ Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class, column (2).

⁴ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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TABLE 7.—Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent: Number of home-owning and renting families scheduled, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by nativity and income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class (1)	Native white incomplete families				Foreign-born white families ²			
	Number of families		Average monthly		Number of families		Average monthly	
	Home-owning (2)	Renting (3)	Rental value ³ (4)	Rent ⁴ (5)	Home-owning (6)	Renting (7)	Rental value ³ (8)	Rent ⁴ (9)
All families.....	41	41	\$21	\$12	137	73	\$23	\$12
Relief families.....	14	7	14	8	23	21	17	11
Nonrelief families.....	27	34	25	13	114	52	24	13
\$0-\$499.....	2	5	(*)	10	11	6	20	10
\$500-\$749.....	1	3	(*)	12	6	3	18	13
\$750-\$999.....	6	6	22	14	8	9	22	11
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	2	8	(*)	13	15	10	21	12
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	5	1	20	(*)	11	6	25	12
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	2	7	(*)	12	13	4	24	14
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	3	1	22	(*)	7	5	24	19
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	4	3	36	16	16	6	23	17
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	3	1	(*)	16	13	2	25	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	2	-----	-----	-----	13	-----	30	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	(*)	(*)

¹ Families are classified as home-owning or renting families according to their status at the date of interview. Since the data on these 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

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

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

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

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TABLE 1.—Nativity groups by income: Number of families scheduled of specified nativity, by income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class (1)	White				
	Native		Foreign born		
	Complete ² (2)	Incomplete (3)	All (4)	Complete (5)	Incomplete (6)
	Relief and nonrelief families ³				
All families.....	3, 693	233	425	335	90
\$0-\$249.....	242	65	64	34	30
\$250-\$499.....	350	37	63	42	21
\$500-\$749.....	397	34	47	38	9
\$750-\$999.....	437	25	55	44	11
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	544	19	59	52	7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	429	11	35	33	2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	347	9	27	27	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	277	9	21	18	3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	179	6	20	17	3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	135	5	8	7	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	157	8	11	10	1
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	88	3	7	6	1
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	42	-----	5	4	1
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	19	2	-----	-----	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	14	-----	3	3	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	21	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	9	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over.....	6	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Nonrelief families				
All families.....	2, 944	157	328	266	62
\$0-\$249.....	50	15	21	10	11
\$250-\$499.....	106	22	31	17	14
\$500-\$749.....	212	27	32	24	8
\$750-\$999.....	364	23	51	40	11
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	513	18	58	51	7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	415	10	34	32	2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	341	9	27	27	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	275	9	21	18	3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	178	6	20	17	3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	135	5	8	7	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	156	8	11	10	1
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	88	3	7	6	1
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	42	-----	4	4	-----
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	19	2	-----	-----	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	14	-----	3	3	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	21	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	9	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over.....	6	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ See the introductory note to sec. A for the size of the samples represented in this and subsequent tables. Since the data on these 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A. A family is classified as native if both husband and wife are native born (or in the case of an incomplete family, if the head is native born); otherwise, the family is classified as foreign born. A family is classified as a complete family if it includes both husband and wife; as an incomplete family if it does not include both husband and wife. Single individuals are included in the incomplete families. See glossary for further definitions. There are 2 Negro families and 3 families of other color not shown on this or any of the subsequent tables due to their relative infrequency.

² See sec. B tables for tabular analysis of native white complete families.

³ Relief families are distributed according to their income, which excludes direct relief received in cash or in kind.

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TABLE 2.—Occupational groups: Number of families scheduled of specified occupational groups, by nativity and income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class (1)	Occupational group				
	All (2)	Wage earner (3)	Clerical (4)	Business and pro- fessional ² (5)	Other ³ (6)
Native white incomplete families					
All families.....	233	79	30	56	68
Relief families.....	76	35	3	4	34
Nonrelief families.....	157	44	27	52	34
\$0-\$499.....	37	9	1	6	21
\$500-\$749.....	27	11	2	7	7
\$750-\$999.....	23	9	5	7	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	18	9	3	5	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	10	3	3	4	—
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	9	—	4	5	—
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	9	1	3	5	—
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	11	2	1	6	2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	8	—	2	5	—
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	5	—	3	2	1
\$5,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign-born white families ⁴					
All families.....	425	232	32	91	70
Relief families.....	97	56	6	10	25
Nonrelief families.....	328	176	26	81	45
\$0-\$499.....	52	14	—	11	27
\$500-\$749.....	32	17	—	7	8
\$750-\$999.....	51	32	3	11	5
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	58	41	4	12	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	34	23	1	10	—
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	27	17	4	4	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	21	13	4	4	—
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	28	15	5	8	—
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	11	4	3	3	1
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	14	—	2	11	1
\$5,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Since the data on these 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² The business and professional families were classified as follows:

Occupational groups	All families	
	Native white incomplete	Foreign born
Independent business.....	25	69
Independent professional.....	2	2
Salaried business.....	5	7
Salaried professional.....	24	13

³ This group contains 4 native white incomplete families and 8 foreign born white families engaged in farming, and families having no gainfully employed members.

⁴ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

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TABLE 3.—Family types: Number of foreign born white families scheduled of specified types, by income, 1935-36¹

Income class (1)	All (2)	Complete families of type ² —									Incomplete families (12)
		Any (3)	I (4)	II (5)	III (6)	IV (7)	V (8)	VI (9)	VII (10)	Other (11)	
All families.....	425	335	120	40	27	99	24	11	4	10	90
Relief families.....	97	69	27	5	3	19	9	3	-----	3	28
Nonrelief families.....	328	266	93	35	24	80	15	8	4	7	62
\$0-\$499.....	52	27	20	1	-----	5	1	-----	-----	-----	25
\$500-\$749.....	32	24	8	5	3	6	1	1	-----	-----	8
\$750-\$999.....	51	40	17	5	4	12	1	-----	1	-----	11
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	58	51	15	11	4	16	2	3	-----	-----	7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	34	32	14	2	3	10	2	-----	-----	1	2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	27	27	6	3	4	9	2	1	-----	-----	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	21	18	2	3	1	7	3	1	1	-----	3
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	28	24	8	3	4	5	1	1	1	1	4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	11	10	2	-----	-----	4	2	1	1	-----	1
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	14	13	1	2	1	6	-----	-----	-----	3	1
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Since the data on these 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.
² For definitions of family types, see footnote 1 of table 1 of sec. B on p. 184.

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TABLE 4.—Sources of family income: Number of families scheduled receiving income from specified sources, and average amounts of such income, by nativity and income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving			Average family income ²			
		Money income from—		Non-money income from housing ⁴	Total (6)	Money income from—		Non-money income from housing ⁴
		Earnings (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (4)			Earnings (7)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (8)	
Native white incomplete families								
All families.....	233	167	96	137	\$835	\$631	\$133	\$71
Relief families.....	76	44	18	32	239	155	56	28
Nonrelief families.....	157	123	78	105	1,123	861	170	92
\$0-\$499.....	37	14	23	27	273	89	110	74
\$500-\$749.....	27	21	17	18	635	363	220	52
\$750-\$999.....	23	21	10	14	890	646	135	109
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	18	17	7	9	1,108	926	140	42
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	10	10	2	6	1,328	1,091	135	102
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	9	9	3	5	1,651	1,486	74	91
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	9	9	3	7	1,834	1,627	61	149
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	11	10	6	10	2,200	1,780	269	151
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	8	8	4	6	2,770	2,404	168	198
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	5	4	3	3	3,517	2,537	845	135
\$5,000 and over.....	5	5	5	5	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Foreign-born white families ⁷								
All families.....	425	364	138	309	\$1,056	\$871	\$98	\$87
Relief families.....	97	72	20	62	349	291	16	42
Nonrelief families.....	328	292	118	247	1,265	1,042	122	101
\$0-\$499.....	52	28	31	46	287	123	88	76
\$500-\$749.....	32	27	10	23	616	430	100	86
\$750-\$999.....	51	48	18	32	863	686	102	75
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	58	57	13	33	1,128	990	76	62
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	34	34	9	32	1,339	1,205	33	101
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	27	25	12	20	1,600	1,301	193	106
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	21	21	5	17	1,856	1,674	47	135
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	28	28	9	22	2,181	1,887	160	134
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	11	11	4	9	2,753	2,249	313	191
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	14	13	7	13	3,703	2,886	534	283
\$5,000 and over.....	5	5	5	5	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000

¹ Since the data on these 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2), whether or not they received income from the specified source. See glossary for definition of terms.

³ Includes families having money income other than earnings, families having business losses met from family funds, and families having both such income and such losses.

⁴ Includes all families that owned homes during the report year, see table 7, columns (2) and (6), as well as 6 native white incomplete families and 5 foreign-born white families who received rent as pay.

⁵ Includes money income other than earnings, after deduction of business losses met from family funds.

⁶ Represents the estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period, and the value of rent received as pay.

⁷ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

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TABLE 5.—Principal earners: Number of principal earners scheduled by sex, with average weeks of employment, and average annual earnings, by nativity and income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners			Average weeks of employment ³ (6)	Average annual earnings ⁴ (7)
		All ² (3)	Male (4)	Female (5)		
Native white incomplete families						
All families.....	233	155	81	74	40	\$799
Relief families.....	76	40	23	17	30	267
Nonrelief families.....	157	115	58	57	44	984
\$0-\$499.....	37	10	5	5	27	193
\$500-\$749.....	27	20	10	10	36	441
\$750-\$999.....	23	20	8	12	43	660
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	18	16	11	5	47	926
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	10	9	4	5	49	1,155
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	9	9	3	6	52	1,384
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	9	9	5	4	48	1,350
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	11	10	5	5	51	1,647
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	8	8	5	3	52	1,962
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	5	4	2	2	49	1,811
\$5,000 and over.....						
Foreign born white families ⁵						
All families.....	425	348	308	40	42	945
Relief families.....	97	67	53	14	29	375
Nonrelief families.....	328	281	255	26	46	1,080
\$0-\$499.....	52	23	18	5	37	253
\$500-\$749.....	32	25	22	3	36	527
\$750-\$999.....	51	46	44	2	42	715
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	58	56	51	5	47	973
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	34	34	32	2	49	1,131
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	27	25	21	4	47	1,309
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	21	21	19	2	50	1,524
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	28	27	25	2	52	1,618
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	11	11	11		52	1,788
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	14	13	12	1	50	2,365
\$5,000 and over.....						

¹ Since the data on these 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

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

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

⁴ Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in column (3). Average annual earnings of principal earners according to sex were as follows:

Nativity group	All families	
	Male	Female
Native white incomplete.....	\$816	\$780
Foreign born white.....	999	528

⁵ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

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TABLE 6.—Number of earners in family: Number of families scheduled with specified number of individual earners, average number and average earnings of supplementary earners, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners; by nativity and income, 1935-36¹

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with specified number of individual earners			Number of supplementary earners (6)	Average earnings of supplementary earners ² (7)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ³ (8)
		Any (3)	One (4)	Two or more (5)			
Native white incomplete families							
All families.....	233	155	119	36	46	\$367	\$72
Relief families.....	76	40	32	8	8	130	14
Nonrelief families.....	157	115	87	28	38	417	101
\$0-\$499.....	37	10	6	4	4	54	6
\$500-\$749.....	27	20	19	1	2	(*)	13
\$750-\$999.....	23	20	18	2	2	(*)	8
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	18	16	10	6	6	169	56
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	10	9	8	1	1	(*)	40
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	9	9	7	2	2	(*)	102
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	9	9	7	2	3	336	112
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	11	10	6	4	9	312	255
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	8	8	5	3	3	1,178	442
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	5	4	1	3	6	903	1,084
\$5,000 and over.....							
Foreign-born white families ⁴							
All families.....	425	348	278	70	87	\$412	\$84
Relief families.....	97	67	54	13	15	188	29
Nonrelief families.....	328	281	224	57	72	459	101
\$0-\$499.....	52	23	23				
\$500-\$749.....	32	25	23	2	2	(*)	7
\$750-\$999.....	51	46	39	7	8	168	26
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	58	56	49	7	8	239	33
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	34	34	25	9	10	199	58
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	27	25	19	6	6	316	70
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	21	21	16	5	7	374	125
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	28	27	15	12	17	532	323
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	11	11	7	4	6	732	400
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	14	13	8	5	8	1,208	690
\$5,000 and over.....							

¹ Since the data on these 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying the weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² Averages in this column are based on the number of supplementary earners, column (6).

³ Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class, column (2).

⁴ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

TABLE 7.—Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent: Number of home-owning and renting families scheduled, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by nativity and income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class (1)	Native white incomplete families				Foreign born white families ²			
	Number of families		Average monthly		Number of families		Average monthly	
	Home-owning (2)	Renting (3)	Rental value ³ (4)	Rent ⁴ (5)	Home-owning (6)	Renting (7)	Rental value ³ (8)	Rent ⁴ (9)
All families.....	131	102	\$17	\$13	301	124	\$18	\$13
Relief families.....	31	45	12	9	60	37	12	11
Nonrelief families.....	100	57	19	17	241	87	20	14
\$0-\$499.....	25	12	14	11	43	9	14	10
\$500-\$749.....	17	10	13	13	23	9	18	9
\$750-\$999.....	14	9	25	14	32	19	18	13
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	9	9	14	18	32	26	17	13
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	5	5	23	17	31	3	18	13
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	5	4	20	27	20	7	20	19
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	7	2	29	(*)	16	5	23	17
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	10	1	22	(*)	22	6	25	21
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	5	3	28	28	9	2	30	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3	2	27	(*)	13	1	38	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....								

¹ Families are classified as home-owning or renting families according to their status at the date of interview. Since the data on these 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying the weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

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

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

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

EVERETT, WASH.

TABLE 1.—Nativity groups by income: Number of families scheduled of specified nativity, by income, 1935-36¹

Income class (1)	White				
	Native		Foreign born		
	Com- plete ² (2)	Incom- plete (3)	All (4)	Com- plete (5)	Incom- plete (6)
	Relief and nonrelief families ³				
All families.....	3,422	80	199	159	40
\$0-\$249.....	203	23	18	7	11
\$250-\$499.....	281	12	25	19	6
\$500-\$749.....	338	7	31	22	9
\$750-\$999.....	416	12	22	18	4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	498	9	26	21	5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	384	6	19	17	2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	342	2	19	18	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	307	3	9	9	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	172	1	7	7	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	144	-----	7	5	2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	161	2	6	6	-----
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	77	2	5	5	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	34	1	1	1	-----
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	21	-----	3	3	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	12	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	21	-----	1	1	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	7	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over.....	4	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Nonrelief families				
All families.....	2,604	46	149	121	28
\$0-\$249.....	36	4	9	5	4
\$250-\$499.....	67	4	7	5	2
\$500-\$749.....	154	4	22	13	9
\$750-\$999.....	287	10	19	15	4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	433	8	19	15	4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	358	6	17	15	2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	320	2	17	16	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	300	2	9	9	-----
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	170	1	7	7	-----
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	142	-----	7	5	2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	161	2	6	6	-----
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	77	2	5	5	-----
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	34	1	1	1	-----
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	21	-----	3	3	-----
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	12	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	21	-----	1	1	-----
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	7	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$10,000 and over.....	4	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ See the introductory note to section A for the size of the samples represented in this and subsequent tables. Since the data on these 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A. A family is classified as native if both husband and wife are native born (or, in the case of an incomplete family, if the head is native born); otherwise, the family is classified as foreign born. A family is classified as a complete family if it includes both husband and wife; as an incomplete family if it does not include both husband and wife. Single individuals are included in the incomplete families. See glossary for further definitions. There are 4 negro families which are not shown on this or any of the subsequent tables, due to their relative infrequency.

² See section B tables for tabular analysis of native white complete families.

³ Relief families are distributed according to their income, which excludes direct relief received in cash or in kind.

EVERETT, WASH.

TABLE 2.—Occupational groups: Number of families scheduled of specified occupational groups, by nativity and income, 1935-36

Income class (1)	Occupational group				
	All (2)	Wage earner (3)	Clerical (4)	Business and profes- sional ² (5)	Other ³ (6)
Native white incomplete families					
All families.....	80	29	16	11	24
Relief families.....	34	16	3	2	13
Nonrelief families.....	46	13	13	9	11
\$0-\$499.....	8	1	-----	1	6
\$500-\$749.....	4	1	-----	2	1
\$750-\$999.....	10	3	4	1	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	8	2	3	2	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6	3	1	2	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	2	1	1	-----	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	2	-----	1	1	-----
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	1	-----	-----	-----	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	2	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3	-----	3	-----	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Foreign-born white families ⁴					
All families.....	199	116	22	40	21
Relief families.....	50	40	2	3	5
Nonrelief families.....	149	76	20	37	16
\$0-\$499.....	16	1	-----	5	10
\$500-\$749.....	22	12	1	5	4
\$750-\$999.....	19	13	1	4	1
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	19	14	2	2	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	17	12	2	3	-----
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	17	6	5	6	-----
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	9	6	1	2	-----
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	14	5	5	4	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	3	1	2	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	9	3	2	4	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----

¹ Since the data on the 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² The business and professional families are classified as follows:

Occupational group	All families	
	Native white incomplete	Foreign-born
Independent business.....	8	27
Independent professional.....	-----	-----
Salaried business.....	1	6
Salaried professional.....	2	7

³ This group contains only families having no gainfully employed members.

⁴ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

EVERETT, WASH.

TABLE 3.—Family types: Number of foreign-born white families scheduled of specified types, by income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class (1)	All (2)	Complete families of type ²									Incomplete families (12)
		Any (3)	I (4)	II (5)	III (6)	IV (7)	V (8)	VI (9)	VII (10)	Other (11)	
All families.....	199	159	53	18	9	45	16	5	6	7	40
Relief families.....	50	38	11	3	3	10	5	2	1	3	12
Nonrelief families.....	149	121	42	15	6	35	11	3	5	4	28
\$0-\$499.....	16	10	9	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	6
\$500-\$749.....	22	13	7	2	-----	3	-----	1	-----	-----	9
\$750-\$999.....	19	15	6	4	-----	4	1	-----	-----	-----	4
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	19	15	6	2	1	5	1	-----	-----	-----	4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	17	15	3	1	1	7	2	1	-----	-----	2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	17	16	5	4	2	2	1	1	1	-----	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	9	9	1	-----	1	4	1	-----	1	1	-----
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	14	12	2	1	1	4	1	-----	1	2	-----
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	6	2	-----	-----	1	2	-----	1	-----	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	9	9	1	1	-----	4	2	-----	-----	1	-----
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----

¹ Since the data on the 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² For definitions of family types, see footnote ¹ of table 1 of sec. B on p. 210.

EVERETT, WASH.

TABLE 4.—Sources of family income: Number of families scheduled receiving income from specified sources, and average amount of such income, by nativity and income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families receiving—			Average family income ²			
		Money income from—		Non-money income from housing ⁴	Total	Money income from—		Non-money income from housing ⁶
		Earnings (3)	Other sources (positive or negative) ³ (4)			Earnings (7)	Other sources (positive or negative) ⁵ (8)	
Native white incomplete families								
All families.....	80	56	33	44	\$820	\$579	\$165	\$76
Relief families.....	34	21	8	12	310	234	41	35
Nonrelief families.....	46	35	25	32	1,197	833	257	107
\$0-\$499.....	8	2	6	7	207	40	63	104
\$500-\$749.....	4	3	4	3	604	168	271	165
\$750-\$999.....	10	8	6	8	892	565	226	101
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	8	7	4	5	1,158	701	350	107
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6	6	2	2	1,395	1,153	198	44
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	2	2	—	2	(*)	(*)	—	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	2	2	1	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	2	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3	3	1	1	3,365	2,713	584	68
\$5,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign-born white families ⁷								
All families.....	199	178	54	136	\$1,198	\$1,051	\$51	\$96
Relief families.....	50	45	10	28	581	523	12	46
Nonrelief families.....	149	133	44	108	1,405	1,229	64	112
\$0-\$499.....	16	6	10	12	241	54	97	90
\$500-\$749.....	22	18	6	14	608	415	115	78
\$750-\$999.....	19	18	6	10	882	697	106	79
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	19	18	5	14	1,114	921	79	114
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	17	17	4	12	1,356	1,205	22	129
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	17	17	3	12	1,636	1,516	21	99
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	9	9	2	8	1,856	1,705	7	144
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	14	14	4	12	2,258	2,005	76	177
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	6	2	6	2,739	2,561	—	178
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	9	9	1	8	3,602	3,459	8	135
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	1	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	—

¹ Since the data on the 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² The averages in each column are based on all families, column (2), whether or not they received income from the specified source. See glossary for definition of terms.

³ Includes families having money income other than earnings, families having business losses met from family funds, and families having both such income and such losses.

⁴ Includes all families that owned homes during the report year, see table 7, columns (2) and (6), as well as 1 native white incomplete and 2 foreign-born white families who received rent as pay.

⁵ Includes money income other than earnings, after deduction of business losses met from family funds.

⁶ Represents the estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period, and the value of rent received as pay.

⁷ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

*Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

EVERETT, WASH.

TABLE 5.—Principal earners: Number of principal earners scheduled by sex, with average weeks of employment, and average annual earnings, by nativity and income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of principal earners			Average weeks of employment ³ (6)	Average annual earnings ⁴ (7)
		All ² (3)	Male (4)	Female (5)		
Native white incomplete families						
All families.....	80	50	24	26	41	\$769
Relief families.....	34	18	10	8	33	374
Nonrelief families.....	46	32	14	18	46	991
\$0-\$499.....	8	1		1	(*)	(*)
\$500-\$749.....	4	3		3	33	73
\$750-\$999.....	10	8	2	6	41	625
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	8	6	3	3	52	800
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6	5	3	2	45	1,124
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	2	2	2		(*)	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	2	2		2	(*)	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	1					
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	2	2		(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3	3	2	1	51	2,050
\$5,000 and over.....						
Foreign-born white families ⁶						
All families.....	199	173	152	21	43	\$993
Relief families.....	50	44	37	7	34	548
Nonrelief families.....	149	129	115	14	46	1,145
\$0-\$499.....	16	4			40	120
\$500-\$749.....	22	17	12	5	45	489
\$750-\$999.....	19	17	15	2	43	702
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	19	18	17	1	40	893
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	17	17	16	1	46	1,061
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	17	17	16	1	51	1,445
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	9	9	9		47	1,329
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	14	14	11	3	48	1,564
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	6	6		52	1,949
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	9	9	8	1	52	2,321
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1	1		(*)	(*)

¹ Since the data on the 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

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

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

⁴ Averages in this column are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in column (3). Average annual earnings of principal earners according to sex were as follows:

Nativity group	All families	
	Male	Female
Native white incomplete.....	\$923	\$627
Foreign-born white.....	1,045	617

⁵ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

⁶ Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

EVERETT, WASH.

TABLE 6.—Number of earners in family: Number of families scheduled with specified number of individual earners, average number and average earnings of supplementary earners, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners; by nativity and income, 1935-36 ¹

Income class (1)	Number of families (2)	Number of families with specified number of individual earners			Number of supplementary earners (6)	Average earnings of supplementary earners ¹ (7)	Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ² (8)
		Any (3)	One (4)	Two or more (5)			
Native white incomplete families							
All families.....	80	50	36	14	20	\$230	\$57
Relief families.....	34	18	13	5	8	132	31
Nonrelief families.....	46	32	23	9	12	295	77
\$0-\$499.....	8	1	1				
\$500-\$749.....	4	3	3				
\$750-\$999.....	10	8	4	4	6	86	52
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	8	6	4	2	2	(*)	70
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6	5	5				
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	2	2		2	3	423	(*)
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	2	2	2				
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	1						
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2	2	2				
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	3	3	2	1	1	(*)	400
\$5,000 and over.....							
Foreign-born white families ⁴							
All families.....	199	173	118	55	78	\$446	\$175
Relief families.....	50	44	32	12	15	131	39
Nonrelief families.....	149	129	86	43	63	521	220
\$0-\$499.....	16	4	4				
\$500-\$749.....	22	17	15	2	2	(*)	13
\$750-\$999.....	19	17	12	5	5	226	59
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	19	18	15	3	4	208	44
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	17	17	11	6	7	310	128
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	17	17	14	3	3	325	57
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	9	9	4	5	7	483	376
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	14	14	7	7	9	655	421
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6	6	2	4	5	699	582
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	9	9	2	7	16	641	1,139
\$5,000 and over.....	1	1		1	5	877	(*)

¹ Since the data on the 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² Averages in this column are based on the number of supplementary earners, column (6).

³ Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class, column (2).

⁴ Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

EVERETT, WASH.

TABLE 7.—Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent:
*Number of home-owning and renting families scheduled, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by nativity and income, 1935-36*¹

Income class (1)	Native white incomplete families				Foreign-born white families ²			
	Number of families		Average monthly		Number of families		Average monthly	
	Home owning (2)	Renting (3)	Rental value ³ (4)	Rent ⁴ (5)	Home-owning (6)	Renting (7)	Rental value ³ (8)	Rent ⁴ (9)
All families.....	43	37	\$20	\$13	134	65	\$21	\$14
Relief families.....	12	22	15	10	27	23	15	10
Nonrelief families.....	31	15	22	16	107	42	23	16
\$0-\$499.....	7	1	16	(*)	12	4	16	10
\$500-\$749.....	3	1	28	(*)	14	8	18	15
\$750-\$999.....	8	2	20	(*)	10	9	21	14
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	5	3	21	10	14	5	22	15
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	2	4	(*)	17	12	5	22	19
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	2	-----	(*)	-----	11	6	24	19
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1	1	(*)	(*)	8	1	23	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	1	-----	(*)	-----	12	2	26	(*)
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1	1	(*)	(*)	6	-----	28	-----
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	1	2	(*)	(*)	8	1	32	(*)
\$5,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	(*)

¹ Families are classified as home-owning or renting families according to their status at the date of interview. Since the data on the 2 nativity groups are based on samples of different size, no valid combinations of the data can be made without applying weights shown in the explanatory note of sec. A.

² Complete families (all family types combined) and incomplete families.

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

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

* Averages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

Appendix A

Sampling Procedure in the Pacific Northwest

The Random Sample

The communities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Pacific Northwest included one large city, Portland, Oreg., with a population in 1930 of 301,815, and two middle-sized cities, Bellingham and Everett, Wash., each with populations of approximately 30,000, and the two small cities of Aberdeen and Hoquiam, Wash. These last-mentioned communities were treated as one medium-sized city, as they are in fact, in spite of their separate municipal administrations, and because their combined population, 34,489, made them comparable with the other middle-sized communities.¹

Since the findings presented in this study of families in the Pacific Northwest are based upon data obtained by random sampling, a detailed statement of the sampling procedure by which the community patterns were ascertained is now presented. A statement of the sampling method employed in the study of expenditures will be included in volume II of the Pacific Northwest bulletin.

The Record Card Sample

Selection of the random sample.—The plans called for a sample of families in each city large enough to yield the required number of cases of specified income, occupation, and family type for the controlled expenditure study. A 40 percent coverage of all families in Portland and a 100 percent coverage in each of the three middle-sized cities was obtained. On the basis of the 1930 census enumeration, this would amount to the following number of families: Portland, 34,730; Aberdeen-Hoquiam, 9,320; Bellingham, 8,514; and Everett, 8,516.

Practical considerations required that insofar as possible the sample be drawn in the office under careful supervision rather than in the field by the agents. The 1935 city directory in each city provided the most complete listing of dwelling units available, and was used, therefore, as the source for the sampling.

¹ As a part of the coordinated program the Bureau of Home Economics surveyed the small cities of Astoria, Eugene, and Klamath Falls, Oreg., and Olympia, Wash., as well as 12 villages in Washington and Oregon, 12 villages in California, and 9 farm counties in Washington, Oregon, and California.

Since there was some uncertainty as to the size of sample which could be completed within the limits of time and funds available, it was necessary to draw a number of smaller samples in each city, each as representative as possible of the city's population. The drawing of several subsamples was desirable also, because the number of random sample schedules required to yield the number and types of cases planned for the controlled sample was not known in advance; thus additional samples were added as it became apparent that more cases were needed for the controlled sample.

The percentage coverage of the subsamples in each city along with the total number of addresses drawn from the directory in each subsample, is shown in table 1.

TABLE 1.—Percentage coverage and total number of addresses drawn in subsamples in cities of the Pacific Northwest

City	Sample	Percentage coverage	Total number of addresses
Portland, Oreg.....	First.....	4	4, 439
	Second.....	4	4, 437
	Third.....	4	4, 437
	Fourth.....	8	8, 876
	Fifth.....	20	22, 198
	Total.....	40	44, 387
Aberdeen-Hoquiam, Wash.....	First.....	10	1, 119
	Second.....	10	1, 121
	Third.....	20	2, 223
	Fourth.....	20	2, 212
	Fifth.....	40	4, 466
	Total.....	100	11, 141
Bellingham, Wash.....	First.....	10	1, 150
	Second.....	10	1, 151
	Third.....	20	2, 308
	Fourth.....	20	2, 300
	Fifth.....	40	4, 585
	Total.....	100	11, 494
Everett, Wash.....	First.....	10	1, 072
	Second.....	10	1, 073
	Third.....	20	2, 144
	Fourth.....	20	2, 143
	Fifth.....	40	4, 294
	Total.....	100	10, 726

The sample was selected from the list of householders, arranged by street numbers in the directory rather than from the alphabetical name list. At regular intervals going from the top to the bottom of the page, an address was drawn for the sample. An address was defined as the section of a building providing living quarters for a family, or quarters occupied by business concerns or other organizations. Thus each apartment unit in an apartment house and each floor of a two-family house was regarded as an address and counted individually when drawing the sample.

For every four addresses out of ten in Portland and for every address in the other cities, a "control card" was prepared from the city directory, giving the name (of the householder or of the organization occupying an address), sample number and address.² The information recorded on this "control card" plus more detailed information from the directory regarding the address or householder (i. e., type of structure, vacant, telephone, wife's name, occupation of head) was then transcribed to a "record card" which served as the assignment to the agent of the dwelling unit to be visited.

Collection of the record card sample.—The addresses drawn from the city directory were visited to obtain the record card information from the family residing at the assigned dwelling unit.³ Addresses listed as vacant in the directory were visited and if inhabited the family residing therein was scheduled. The agents were instructed to fill out every item on the card. In addition to data needed for identifying the dwelling unit, the following information was obtained from every family interviewed for the record card data:

Item 8.—Whether the family member interviewed was white, Negro, or other color.

Item 9.—Whether two or more persons were living together and dependent on a common income.

A one-person family was defined as a person who lives alone or who has others living in his household but not sharing his income or expenses. Two persons living together financially independent of each other were regarded as two one-person families.

Items 10 and 11.—Whether or not the husband and wife, or male or female head of the family was born in continental United States or Alaska.

Item 12.—Whether the family maintained its own housekeeping quarters, that is, had access to kitchen facilities, or was rooming with another family in a rooming house, hotel, or institution.

Item 13.—Whether the family included both a husband and a wife. If so, whether they had been married less than 1 year.

If the dwelling unit visited proved to be uninhabited or if it was impossible to locate the address, the agent returned the card to the office with a notation to that effect, but no substitution of address was made. All schedules of every agent were carefully checked by the supervisory staff in the office and a sample of each agent's work was checked through the reinterviewing of families by a supervisor. There is reason to feel that the schedules turned into the office represent the families assigned to agents. By reinterviewing families and shifting agents, the number of unacceptable schedules and refusals was kept at a minimum.

² All data presented for each of the communities relate to the city proper and not to the metropolitan district.

³ See facsimile of Record Card, p. 276.

The Family Schedule Sample

The final goal of this survey was to obtain data on expenditures from families of such a homogeneous character that definite conclusions could be reached with regard to consumption patterns of different income groups, occupational groups, or family types. Since native white families containing both a husband and a wife were selected as a homogeneous group for the expenditure study, the major emphasis of the income or family schedule survey was also placed upon this group.

Except for families drawn in one subsample in each city, only families having specified characteristics were asked to give the family schedule information.⁴ The required characteristics are referred to as "eligibility requirements" and the families meeting these requirements are designated as the "eligible" families. Eligibility for the family schedule information was ascertained from the record card information. Tables included in the tabular summary relate primarily to these "eligible" families—occasionally referred to as the "regular sample." The number of eligible families as a percentage of all families and of all native white families (including native white single-individual families) is shown below:

City	Eligible families as percentage of—	
	All families	All native white families
Portland.....	53.3	72.5
Aberdeen-Hoquiam.....	45.0	72.2
Bellingham.....	48.7	70.2
Everett.....	45.5	70.8

Eligibility requirements.—The eligibility requirements for the family schedule were as follows:

Color.—Only white families were eligible for the regular sample in the Pacific Northwest. Since the agent was instructed to observe rather than ask the color of the family, it is possible that if the family member interviewed was a white person married to a Negro, Oriental, Mexican, or Indian, the family was classified as white.

Nativity.—Only families with a native born husband and wife were eligible. To be classified as a native family both the husband and wife must have been born in the continental United States or Alaska.

Housekeeping arrangements.—Only families having the use of kitchen facilities at the date of interview were eligible. Thus families living in rooming houses, hotels, or institutions, where they did not keep house, were not asked to give family schedule information.

⁴ See facsimile of Family Schedule, p. 277.

Family composition.—Only families containing both a husband and a wife at the date of interview were eligible for the family schedule.⁵

Number of years married.—Only families in which the husband and wife had been married for more than 1 year were eligible for the regular sample.

The number of families meeting these eligibility requirements in each city is compared with the total native white family population in each city in table 2.

TABLE 2.—*Analysis of native white sample by eligibility for family schedule interview in Pacific Northwest cities*

	Portland	Aberdeen-Hoquiam	Bellingham	Everett
Estimated total native white families.....	64, 722	5, 817	6, 025	5, 515
Native white families eligible for family schedule.....	46, 939	4, 199	4, 230	3, 902
Native white families ineligible for family schedule.....	17, 783	1, 618	1, 795	1, 613
Reasons for ineligibility:				
(a) Did not contain both husband and wife.....	10, 655	675	820	845
(b) 1-person households.....	5, 259	728	833	633
(c) Husband and wife married less than 1 year.....	1, 792	204	136	131
(d) Family not living in housekeeping quarters.....	77	11	6	4

The comprehensive sample.—The subsample in which eligibility requirements were disregarded and in which every family interviewed was requested to give the information shown on the family schedule, is referred to as the comprehensive sample. The comprehensive sample constitutes, roughly, the following proportion of addresses listed in the city directory: 4 percent in Portland, 10 percent in Aberdeen-Hoquiam, 20 percent in Bellingham, and 10 percent in Everett. The “eligible” family schedules in these samples were tabulated with the eligible cases in all the other samples, while the “ineligibles” were tabulated separately and weighted according to the frequency of such cases in the total city sample. These “ineligibles” include native white families without both husband and wife, one-person households, families in which the husband and wife had been married less than 1 year, families rooming rather than maintaining housekeeping quarters, foreign, Negro, and other color families.⁶

Refusals or partial information record cards and family schedules.—Despite the work of the field staff in reinterviewing families, shifting agents, and making night calls, it was impossible to locate and inter-

⁵ In some cases it was determined, after the family schedule information had been obtained, that either the husband or the wife had not been a member of the economic family for 27 weeks or longer. (See “Definition of items on the family schedule” for discussion of membership in the economic family.) Such schedules were not included in the analysis of the regular sample.

⁶ Original plans called for a study of one-person families in Portland; therefore, income schedules were secured from a large number of this group although only schedules of householders falling in the comprehensive sample were tabulated for this report.

view all families assigned; in addition, a certain proportion of those families interviewed either refused part or all information or were unable to give complete information. The following table shows for each city the refusals and incomplete record cards as a percentage of all families, as well as the percentage of eligible families which refused or gave only partially complete family schedule information.

City	Refusals and incomplete record cards as a percentage of all families scheduled from directory listings ¹	Refusals and incomplete family schedules as a percentage of eligible families ²
Portland.....	5.3	14.7
Aberdeen-Hoquiam.....	3.6	³ 13.0
Bellingham.....	3.0	12.4
Everett.....	5.2	13.2

¹ In this column the total number of families from which a record card was requested was used as a base in computing the percentage, i. e., all families eligible for the family schedule, and all those ineligible.

² The number of refusals or incomplete cards shown for eligible families includes not only those of families known to be eligible, as shown by complete record card information, but also that proportion of incomplete record cards which it was estimated would meet the eligibility requirements for the family schedule.

³ In Aberdeen-Hoquiam the proportion of refusals and incomplete family schedules is based on the number of eligible families listed in the city directory rather than on the estimated number of eligible families in the city.

Although every effort was made to secure a completely random sample, an examination of the incomplete and unobtained schedules revealed a slight bias consisting of a shortage of families in the upper income and business and professional occupational groups. Apart from outright refusals, families with larger resources were frequently away from home, particularly during vacation seasons. Even return visits found no one at home but servants, who could not give the desired information.

With the aid of directory information and partial information recorded on the schedules, it was possible to ascertain the occupational grouping of most of the families from which completed schedules were not obtained. The estimated proportion of families in each occupational group failing to give the complete information called for appears in table 2a.

TABLE 2a.—*Estimated percentage of unobtained and incomplete schedules by occupational group*¹

[Native white complete families]

Occupational group	Portland	Aberdeen-Hoquiam	Bellingham	Everett
All occupations.....	14.7	13.0	12.4	13.2
Wage earner.....	9.0	9.4	7.6	8.4
Clerical.....	16.6	15.5	14.3	17.9
Business and professional.....	21.3	21.8	22.8	24.2
Other.....	17.7	4.2	2.7	1.8

¹ The fact that every family in the three middle-sized cities was requested to cooperate in the investigation made substitution for incomplete and unobtained schedules impossible in these cities.

According to these estimates, between one-fourth and one-fifth of the native white business and professional families could not be interviewed or did not give the income information. Less than 10 percent of the wage-earner families, however, failed to give the schedule data. Clerical families showed a somewhat higher refusal rate than did the wage earners, but not so high as the business and professional groups.

From the point of view of the effect of refusals upon the occupational distribution, it may be concluded that had completed schedules been obtained from every family, the proportion of business and professional families would have been slightly higher than that shown in the text in each city surveyed in the Pacific Northwest. In Portland, for example, instead of 26 percent, 28 percent of all native white complete families would have been classified in the business and professional group. Similarly the percentages in this occupational category in the other cities would have been increased 2 or 3 percent. Conversely, the proportion of wage earners would have revealed slightly lower percentages than those given in this bulletin; the proportion of clerical families would have been increased very little had there been no unobtained schedules.

A more important consideration is the effect of refusals and unobtained cases upon the income distribution. Although there is great variability in the size of incomes received by families within any given occupational group the relatively high general level of income among the business and professional families who, as we saw, had higher refusal rates, indicates an underrepresentation of the upper income groups in the sample obtained. In terms of the income distribution as a whole, however, the understatement is not very serious. If we assumed, for example, that all unobtained schedules indicating business and professional persons in the three Washington cities represented families with incomes of \$3,000 or more it would mean that instead of approximately 95 percent of all families falling below the \$3,000 mark, about 90 percent should have been so classified. But a tabulation of the unobtained schedules by districts suggests that the above assumption is too pessimistic; many of the unobtained cases obviously had low incomes. The generalizations from the data obtained, however, are not vitiated by these omissions, and except for the slight downward bias in the total income distribution and the underrepresentation of the business and professional occupational groups, no findings with reference to particular income bands, occupational groups, or family types are seriously affected. None of these procedures throws any light, of course, on the extent of the underestimations of income by families from whom schedules were obtained. As shown in the Report on Income in Chicago, such underrepresentation is inevitable in a field study.

Unfortunately, no other estimates of family income in these Pacific Northwest cities are available to serve as checks upon the present study. The income tax data are not comparable due not only to differences in items included but also to the fact that many of the returns are for individuals rather than for families. The Real Property Inventory, available for Portland, was also a canvassed study, so the limitations of the present study also applied to the results of that survey.

Tests of Sample

Comparison of the record card sample with the 1930 census.—Reports submitted from the field offices classified the addresses drawn into those found to contain householders, vacancies, and business addresses or institutions. The number representing householders or families is shown below:

City	Number of householders drawn from 1935 city directory	Number of families in 1930 census
Portland.....	1 88, 115	86, 825
Aberdeen-Hoquiam.....	2 8, 484	9, 320
Bellingham.....	8, 689	8, 514
Everett.....	2 8, 124	8, 516

¹ Number estimated by increasing 40-percent sample to a 100-percent coverage.

² Since there is no evidence that the Aberdeen-Hoquiam and Everett family population has declined in the 5 years between 1930 and 1935, it appears probable that the listings of the city directory were incomplete. Consequently, the Consumer Purchases Study's 100 percent sample was adjusted to conform more nearly with the census figures. (See p. 274 for weights used.)

To compare the number of families of each nativity or color found in the sample drawn in the present Study with the census, it is necessary to adjust the census figures for a difference in definition. The Consumer Purchases Study classifies as foreign born, families in which either the husband or wife is foreign, while the census considers only the nativity of the husband in complete families. Thus, families with native husbands and foreign wives are classed as "foreign" in this Study, but as native in the census classification. An examination of a sample of families classified as "foreign" for each city revealed that the following percentages of the foreign families were such "mixed nativity" cases:

City	Number of "foreign" cases examined in Consumer Purchases sample	Percentage of foreign families with native husbands and foreign wives
Portland.....	1, 093	17. 6
Aberdeen-Hoquiam.....	992	13. 4
Bellingham.....	1, 032	20. 0
Everett.....	801	18. 4

Adjusting the census figures for this difference in definition, the comparison of the census with the present sample, as found through field investigation, is shown for each city in table 3.

TABLE 3.—*Comparison of color and nativity of families reported in 1930 census with sample of record cards obtained in Study of Consumer Purchases*

A. PORTLAND ¹

	1930 census	Adjusted number record cards, 100 percent sample
Total families.....	86, 825	88, 115
Native white.....	² 60, 867	64, 722
Foreign, and "mixed" nativity of husbands and wives ³	24, 895	22, 890
Negro and other races.....	1, 153	1, 005

B. ABERDEEN-HOQUIAM ⁴

Total families.....	9, 320	9, 320
Native white.....	⁵ 5, 559	5, 817
Foreign, and "mixed" nativity of husbands and wives ³	3, 693	3, 444
Negro and other races.....	68	59

C. BELINGHAM

Total families.....	8, 514	8, 689
Native white.....	⁶ 5, 437	6, 025
Foreign, and "mixed" nativity of husbands and wives ³	3, 040	2, 630
Negro and other races.....	37	34

D. EVERETT

Total families.....	8, 516	⁷ 8, 580
Native white.....	⁸ 5, 445	5, 515
Foreign, and "mixed" nativity of husbands and wives ³	3, 013	² 3, 014
Negro and other races.....	58	51

¹ To facilitate comparison with the 1930 census, the 40-percent sample taken in Portland has been stepped up to a 100-percent sample.

² 65,233 reported in census minus 4,366 estimated number of native husbands with foreign wives.

³ Native husbands with foreign wives, foreign husbands with native wives, and husband and wife both foreign.

⁴ Since a 100-percent sampling of the city directory resulted in only 8,484 record cards which represented families, it was apparent that the listings of the city directory were probably incomplete. The Consumer Purchases Study 100-percent sample has, therefore, been adjusted to equal the number of families reported in the 1930 census; this adjustment, however, did not affect the proportionate distribution of nativity groups as found by the Consumer Purchase Study.

⁵ 6,054 reported in census minus 495 estimated number of native husbands with foreign wives.

⁶ 6,045 reported in census minus 608 estimated number of native husbands with foreign wives.

⁷ The Everett city directory appeared to be incomplete with respect to foreign areas since a 100 percent sample yielded only 2,558 foreign born families and a total of 8,124 record cards which represented families. The Consumer Purchases Study 100-percent sample has therefore been adjusted to compensate for the apparently inadequate listing.

⁸ 5,999 reported in census minus 554 estimated number of native husbands with foreign wives.

Weights for Different Nativity and Race Groups

Although family schedule data were obtained only from "eligible" families, except for one subsample in each city, it was desired to obtain total community patterns with all nativities and race groups combined. Information obtained during the record card interview for both ineligible and eligible families has made it possible to determine the relative frequency of complete and incomplete native white families and of families in the other nativity and race groups. The

number of family schedules tabulated, the weights used, and the estimated total number of families in each group are shown below for the cities of the Pacific Northwest.

With few exceptions, these weights have been applied to the original family schedule data shown in the Tabular Summary, sections B and C to obtain the estimated distribution by income of the total population (section A). This was done, in general, even for data which appeared to show the effect of random fluctuations in the sample.

There were a few instances of schedules representing incomes above \$5,000 which hardly indicated anything more than that such a report had been received and was to be accounted for. In cases of this sort the entire step-up could not be applied solely at the point reported but had to be distributed among adjoining income bands, applying such judgment as could be brought to bear upon the case to produce what seemed like a reasonable estimate of the probable distribution. In general, it may be said that such manipulation occurred among the cases of incomplete native white families in the highest income classes and in the retired and nonemployed occupational group. Precisely because there has been some departure from a strictly mechanical handling of the higher income reports, the text usually lumps incomes of \$3,000 and over and combines the business and professional occupational groups. Wherever there has been manipulation it may be assumed that it had no real influence in determining the distribution of the total population.

	Number of family schedules obtained	Weights	Estimated number of families in a 100-percent sample ¹
<i>Portland</i>			
Complete native white.....	15,844	² 3.0795884	48,793
Incomplete native white.....	427	37.304448	15,929
Foreign white.....	672	33.318452	22,390
Negro and other color.....	24	(³)	1,003
<i>Aberdeen-Hoquiam</i>			
Complete native white.....	3,336	¹ 1.3228417	4,413
Incomplete native white.....	82	17.121951	1,404
Foreign white.....	210	16.400000	3,444
Negro and other color.....	3	(³)	59
<i>Bellingham</i>			
Complete native white.....	3,693	² 1.1835905	4,371
Incomplete native white.....	233	7.0987124	1,654
Foreign white.....	425	6.1882352	2,630
Negro and other color.....	2	(³)	34
<i>Everett</i>			
Complete native white.....	3,422	¹ 1.1794272	4,036
Incomplete native white.....	80	18.487500	1,479
Foreign white.....	199	15.145728	3,014
Negro and other color.....	4	(³)	51

¹ Figures for Portland are stepped up from a 40-percent sample.

² The step-up allowed for the inclusion of families married less than 1 year and of some families without housekeeping facilities with families containing both husband and wife (secured from record card analysis), as well as for underenumeration in the directories of Aberdeen-Hoquiam and Everett.

³ Insufficient number of cases upon which to make income estimates.

APPENDIX B
Schedule Forms and Glossary

Facsimile of Record Card

(Face)

CONFIDENTIAL—The information requested in this schedule is strictly confidential. Giving it is voluntary. It will not be seen by any except those agents of the cooperating agencies and will not be available for taxation purposes.

**STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES
A FEDERAL WORKS PROJECT
RECORD CARD—URBAN**

B. L. S. 946 B
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
IN COOPERATION WITH
**NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON**

Schedule No. _____
E. D. _____
Agent _____
Editor _____

(City) _____ (State) _____

1. Street and number.....

2. Type of structure¹.....

3. Apartment or floor..... Vacant

4. Name Telephone

Visit	Date	Time of day	At home		Information obtained	Person interviewed
			Yes	No		
5. First.....						
6. Second.....						
7. Third.....						

8. Color: a. White
b. Negro
c. Other

9. Number in economic family:
a. Two or more persons
b. One person

BORN IN UNITED STATES

Yes No

10. Husband or male head
11. Wife or female head

12. Residence in (a) housekeeping quarters, or (b) rooms with another family, in rooming house, hotel, or institution:
a. Housekeeping quarters
b. Rooms only

13. Economic family includes husband and wife:²
a. Yes No
If yes:
c. Number of years married:
(1) Less than one
(2) One or more

If there is NO CHECK in any of the heavy boxes, request family schedule.

¹Specify one-family house, detached, semidetached or row; two-family house, side by side or two decker; three-, four-, five- or more family apartment building; business building; hotel; institution.
²In filing report cards for illegibles, file separately cards for families which are illegible only because they come under 13b.

The items set off by heavy boxes varied according to the eligibility requirements³ or the family schedule sample in cities of different size and sections of the country.

(Back)

(FILL IN FOR ALL FAMILIES ELIGIBLE FOR ONE OR BOTH SCHEDULES)

	Family schedule	Expenditure schedule	CHECK LISTS		
			Food	Clothing	Furnishings
14. Schedules completed (date).....	1936	1936	1936	1936	1936
15. Interview time	min.	min.	min.	min.	min.
16. Person interviewed (relation to head of family).....	(Check)	(Check)	(Check)	(Check)	(Check)
17. Partial information (or none):					
Willing, not able					
Not willing					
Cannot be interviewed: Out of town					
Sick					
Not home					
Other (specify)					
Not Eligible for Family Schedule		Not Eligible for Expenditure Schedule		Food Records	
(Check)		(Check)		First Second	
18. Color [see item (8)]	24. Family type	31. Completed			
19. Number in family (9)	25. Boarder- and/or lodger-years	32. Dates covered			
20. Nativity (10 and 11)	26. Residence in community	33. Requested, not obtained			
21. Housekeeping arrangements (12)	27. Occupancy of dwelling				
22. Family composition (13 b)	28. Income				
23. Married less than year (13 c)	29. Relief				
	30. Other				

Facsimile of Family Schedule

(Face)

CONFIDENTIAL—The information requested in this schedule is strictly confidential.

I. YEAR COVERED BY SCHEDULE
Twelve months beginning 1935, and ending 1935.

II. FAMILY COMPOSITION (during schedule year)

Table with columns A, B, C, D, E. Rows for Husband, Wife, and other family members with fields for sex, age, and living quarters.

If any member of family died during year, circle number in front of name.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WASHINGTON STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES A FEDERAL WORKS PROJECT FAMILY SCHEDULE—URBAN

III. OTHER MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD (during schedule year)

Table with columns Status, Part-time, No. weeks. Rows for Sons and daughters, Other roomers, Boarders, Tourists, and Guests.

IV. HOME OWNERSHIP

Table with rows for Number of months living, IF AN OWNER (1st home, 2nd home), and Mortgages.

Code No. Schedule No. City Dist. Agent Date of interview 1935.

V. RESIDENCE IN THIS CITY

For how many months of schedule year did the family live in this city?

VI. LIVING QUARTERS OCCUPIED

Table with rows for Did family occupy these living quarters, Type of living quarters, and Room or rooms.

VII. COLOR a. White. b. Negro.

(Back)

VIII. MONEY EARNINGS OF FAMILY FROM EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS OUTSIDE OF HOME OR AT HOME (during schedule year)

Table with columns A-J. Rows for family members with fields for relationship, age, occupation, status of worker, earnings, and time employed.

IX. OTHER MONEY INCOME

Table with rows for Income from roomers, Income from work in home, Interest and dividends, Rents, Pensions, Gifts, Losses in business, and Family relief.

Section 1. Definition of Items on the Family Schedule

This section includes such definitions, numbered with the section and item numbers appearing on the family schedule, as are needed for the interpretation of the text and accompanying tables. It represents a summary of the more detailed instructions which were issued in connection with the field collection and editing of the data. The reader is referred to section 2 of this Glossary for definitions used in the analysis of the data by income, occupation, and family type.

I. Year Covered by the Schedule Information

The information on family composition, income, and occupation pertains to the situation of the family over a yearly period, sometimes referred to on the tables as the "report year" or "schedule year." The family was asked to choose the period for which it could give the more accurate information; either the 1935 calendar year or the 12 months ending on the last day of the month immediately preceding the date of interview. Table 19, section B, of the Tabular Summary shows a distribution of the native white families including husband and wife by the schedule year period chosen.

II. Family Composition—The Economic Family

Since family income and other family characteristics refer to the economic family, it is important to have the definitions of this group clearly in mind.

The economic family is defined as a group of persons belonging to the same household and dependent upon a common income. In most cases the members of the economic family were related by blood, marriage, or adoption. Persons thus related and either living under the same roof or eating at least two meals daily with the family and whose income could be determined were considered members. Thus adult sons and daughters living in the household were regarded as members of the economic family, provided that their income could be determined, even though they paid a stipulated amount for room and board instead of pooled their earnings.

Related persons whose homes were with members of the economic family and who were dependent on the economic family for at least 75 percent of their support were considered members even though they were away at school or in an institution. Persons who were usually members of the economic family but who had been in an institution at no expense to the family for a period of a month or

less at some time during the schedule year were considered members of the economic family away from home. If they were in an institution without expense to the family for more than a month continuously during the year, they were members of the economic family only during that part of the year which they spent at home. Persons not related but living together and pooling all of their earnings or receiving all of their support from the family fund (i. e., dependent on a common income) were considered members of an economic family. In an economic family consisting of more than one married couple, the oldest married male was designated as the head, or husband. It is always his wife who is referred to on the tables as "wife."

III. Other Members of the Household

The household includes, in addition to the members of the economic family, all persons who lived in the family home for 1 week or longer during the schedule year and who were not dependent upon the common income, and did not pool their income. These other members of the household might be roomers, boarders, tourists, transients, guests, or paid help living in the home.

1. *Sons and daughters boarding and rooming.*—Adult sons and daughters of members of the economic family were classified as roomers and boarders only if it was impossible to ascertain their income. When their income could be determined they were members of the economic family even though they paid for room and board rather than pooled their incomes.

2. *Other roomers with board.*—Persons who slept in the home and paid for their rooms were classified as roomers with board if they regularly took one or more meals daily in the home.

3. *Roomers without board.*—Roomers who took no meals with the family were included in this category. Adult sons and daughters who roomed but did not board with the family were classified as roomers without board if they were not members of the economic family.

4. *Boarders without room.*—Persons who took one or more meals daily in the home and paid for their board, but did not live in the household, were considered as boarders. (The number of equivalent weeks during which they were boarders was computed on the basis of 21 meals per week.)

5. *Tourists or transients.*—Classed as tourists or transients were persons who roomed and/or boarded in the home for less than a week, and who paid for such accommodations. Only families having tourists or transients for a total of 1 week or more during the year, were classified as households with such members.

6. *Guests.*—Persons related or unrelated who were not members of the economic family, but who lived in the household one or more nights without payment for rent or food, were guests. The time spent in the household by all guests must total more than 1 week before the family was classified as one having guests. When a person described by the family as a guest remained in the household for 26 weeks or longer, without making payment for room or board, an attempt was made to determine this person's income so that he might be classified as a member of the economic family.

7. *Paid help living in.*—All servants sleeping under the family roof or in dwelling quarters provided free by the family were included in this category.

IV. Home Ownership

Home ownership refers to the ownership of the home by any member of the economic family. To make possible the computation of nonmoney income from home ownership,¹ information was obtained on the number of months during which the family occupied an owned home, the family's estimate of the monthly rental value, and the amount of interest incurred during occupancy of a mortgaged home. Because of the desirability of keeping the family schedule interview as brief as possible, no detailed information was obtained during this interview on expenses other than interest, which is usually the major expense of an owned home.

Rent as pay.—If the family lived for all or part of the year in a dwelling furnished as part of wages or salary (as in the case of a parsonage furnished to a minister or an apartment furnished to a janitor), the estimated monthly rental value and the number of months rent was received as pay were written on the schedule. The value of rent received as pay was later included in computing total family income.

Rent as gift.—If the family occupied a home owned by a relative or a friend on a rent-free basis during the year, when it had no home of its own, the number of months so occupied, and the estimated rental value of such residence were included in the agent's notes attached to the schedule, but the rental value was not included in the computation of total income.

VI. Living Quarters Occupied

Information on the type of living quarters relates to those quarters occupied at the date of interview but was tabulated only for those families which did not move between the end of the schedule year and the date of interview. Of the types specified on the schedule

¹ See "Imputed income from owned home," sec. 2, Terms Used in the Text and Tabular Summary, p. 288.

the dwelling unit in a business building and the "other" types have special meaning in this study.

4-h. *Dwelling unit in business building* was a dwelling in a structure used also for business purposes. A building used for both dwelling and business was considered a business building if a third or more of the floor space (not counting the basement) was used for business.

4-k. *Other* included living quarters over a private garage, a housekeeping apartment in an institution, rooms without housekeeping facilities in a hotel; the classification "other" on the tables includes also rooms with another family or in a rooming house (4-i and 4-j). Since the sampling method was designed to select householders, schedules were obtained from very few families having rooms without housekeeping facilities in a hotel or with another family, or in a rooming house. These schedules were obtained only in the comprehensive sample.

VIII. Money Earnings From Employment

Employment.—Employment was any work for which persons while members of the economic family normally received, or expected to receive, money as compensation for services. Persons who had worked during the year but whose losses exceeded or equaled earnings were regarded as employed. Employment on work-relief projects was considered as gainful employment and money earnings from such sources were included in income.

Status of worker.—To facilitate coding of an individual's occupation, the symbol "s" was used for salaried workers and all wage earners; "o" for persons working on their own account; and "x" to indicate that employment was on a work-relief project. To determine status of certain workers, such as carpenters, dressmakers, etc., who represent borderline cases between wage earners and independent businessmen, it was necessary to set up the following qualifications, *one or more* of which the person classified as in independent business must meet:

(1) The investment of either his own or borrowed capital in his business, as in a truck, stock of materials, shop, or special equipment for his place of business, which might be in the home (the tools of a workman such as he would need in his capacity as a wage earner were not considered a capital investment); (2) the taking of business risks; (3) the employment of others to work for him in his own business; (4) the production of goods on the chance of finding a purchaser.

A person was considered as on work relief if he was required to demonstrate to the public or private agency granting the work that he had insufficient means to support his family according to the standards adopted by the agency concerned. Educational aid re-

ceived by students under N. Y. A. and F. E. R. A., to permit them to complete their education, was not considered work relief.

Net money earnings.—The earnings entered on the family schedule were net earnings and were money earnings exclusively. Included in money earnings were all commissions, tips, and bonuses which were received during the schedule year. Money earnings of persons working on their own account represented the salary or profits drawn from the business for family use.

The following expenses were considered occupational expense and as such were deducted from gross earnings in arriving at net earnings: Union dues and fees; business and professional association dues; expense for technical books and journals directly related to the person's occupation; room rent paid out of family funds while a member was working away from home; the portion of operating expense for business use of automobile not covered by an expense account; and expense for workmen's tools which are frequently replaced.

The following items were not considered to be occupational expenses and consequently were not deducted from gross earnings: Clothing worn at work and food eaten at work; amounts deducted from pay checks for health and life insurance, retirement funds, etc.; and transportation to and from work.

Overhead expenses such as rent for business premises, office supplies, telephone, and large sums expended for tools and equipment which are in the nature of capital outlays, were treated as business expense rather than as occupational expense. The agent, with the cooperation of the family, deducted such business expenses from the earnings figure before entering it on the schedule.

Time employed.—Time employed, as entered on the schedule, represents the number of hours, days, weeks, or months during which the person had some employment. The unit chosen for reporting the length of time employed was usually the unit by which the individual was paid. When the length of time employed was reported in hours or days, it was reduced, for purposes of analysis, to equivalent weeks by using a 5-day or 40-hour week as the basis.

Since it was frequently impossible for the respondents to give the number of weeks employed full-time and the number of hours worked in periods of part-time employment, tables showing time employed in weeks do not distinguish between full-time and part-time employment.

Work not attributable to individuals—Income from roomers and boarders and from work in the home.—Although the schedule form provided for the entry of gross income from roomers and boarders and income from other work not attributable to individuals (*casual work in the home*) under "other money income," in the analysis or tabulation of this item, net income from roomers and boarders and

income from work in the home were considered as earnings. Income from work in the home which was irregular in nature was classified on the schedule as "other money income"; had the work been regular, it would have been shown originally under earnings.

IX. Other Money Income

This consisted of money income from sources other than earnings, which was available for the current use of the family during the schedule year. The value of income received in kind was not obtained in this survey. Direct relief or relief in kind, the eligibility for which was determined by a means test, was not included as other money income. Some other items not included in the money income figure are enumerated later on.

The components of other money income are:

3. *Interest and dividends.*—Only amounts received as interest and dividends from stocks, bonds, bank accounts, trust funds, etc., which could be drawn in cash for family use were reported on this schedule. Dividends received from paid-up insurance policies were also included in this category. If, however, these dividends were reinvested in the insurance policies they would not be reported.

4. *Profits.*—Net profits drawn from a business owned, but not managed, by the family were included as other money income. Profits drawn for family use from a business which was actively managed by the family were included under earnings.

5. *Rents from property.*—Net rents from property owned by the family were computed by deducting current expenses on the property from the gross rental income. Expenses for improvements or additions to the property or for payments on the principal of the mortgage were considered an investment and as such were not deducted from gross rent.

When the family owned a multifamily dwelling, occupying a portion of it and renting the remainder, only the proportion of the expenses which was applicable to the tenants' share of the home was deducted from rental receipts in arriving at net income from rents.

6. *Pensions, annuities, benefits.*—This included amounts received from veterans' pensions, pensions from employers, income from annuities, compensation under workmen's compensation laws, unemployment benefits from trade-unions, and benefits from sickness and accident insurance. Income from old-age pensions, mothers' pensions, and pensions for the blind, which are paid by local and Federal Governments only after demonstration of need, was not included in other money income. The receipt of such income classified a family with other families receiving relief.

7. *Gifts in cash.*—Included here are only those gifts in cash which were for current use of the family and which were made by persons

other than members of the economic family. Amounts received from relief agencies and the cash evaluation of income received in kind were not considered gifts in cash.

7-a. *Money income from other sources.*—Income received from sources other than those specified above was classified in this category. Such sources are: Money found or received as a prize or as a reward for finding a lost article, alimony, net gains from gambling, net income from the sale of home-produced foods; amounts received from the Government when members of the family are at C. C. C. camps, that amount of the soldiers' bonus which was spent for current living,² and money earned prior to the schedule year and received during the schedule year.

Items not included in income.—Some items which are commonly considered money income were not covered by the Study of Consumer Purchases because it was impossible in a survey of this sort to ascertain the amount of certain types of income. The procedures used in the study excluded the following sources of income: That share of profits to individuals participating in an entrepreneurial business, partnership, syndicate, or pool which was not withdrawn for family use; profits received from sales or exchanges of capital assets (real estate, stocks, bonds, investments in business and other property), unless such transactions constituted the primary occupation of some member of the family; interest and dividends from stocks, bonds, bank accounts, trust funds, etc., which had accrued, but had not been received into the family funds; direct relief in cash or in kind; the value of income in kind, except income from owned homes; money received in a lump sum as a bequest or a gift in cash which was not used for current expenses. Withdrawals from assets, borrowings, and other non-income receipts were not covered on the family schedule.

8. *Losses in business.*—Classified here are only those net losses from real estate operations or other businesses during the year which were met from the family income, by an increase in the family's liabilities, or by a decrease in its assets. Among the cases included are those in which the actual expense for real estate held by any member of the economic family exceeded the actual income, and cases in which traveling expenses for business purposes exceeded the allowance provided by employers for such expenses.

Losses in business were charged against the specific type of family business. For example, if the family's net rents from property totaled \$500, but the family's expenses on other businesses owned but not

² A large proportion of the families were scheduled before payment of the soldiers' bonus began on June 15, 1936. Therefore, families which were entitled to a bonus but which gave schedule information for a year's period ending on or before May 31, 1936, would not have an opportunity to report receipts from this source. The number of native white complete families which were scheduled for a period extending beyond the date of bonus payment, some of which reported having received and cashed a bonus, may be determined from table 19, sec. B, of the Tabular Summary.

managed by the family were \$500 more than the income from this source, the family would appear on the "other money" income tables as a family having an income of \$500 from rents and would also appear as a family having a loss in business of \$500. These two figures cancel out in the computation of the figure for total money income for the family.

Apparently the losses in business which were reported by families were for the most part not entrepreneurial, but were instead losses incurred in the rental of owned property, etc. Although an entrepreneur might actually have had a net business loss for the year, any withdrawals from his business to support his family were considered as family income. When withdrawals from the family fund to meet business losses exceeded the contribution to the family income, families were classified as having suffered business losses for the enterprise in question.

10 and 11. *Relief*.—The family was classified as having received relief if at any time during the schedule year any member of the family received aid from a public or private agency and if, to prove eligibility for such aid, it was usually necessary to pass a means test. The inclusion as "relief families," of families who had received relief for as short a period as 1 day, and who may have had relatively high incomes during part of the schedule year, accounts for occasional relief families in the higher income brackets. Since occasionally churches and other organizations give support by a regular allotment to members who would otherwise have to apply for relief, or to members who are ineligible for public relief, such cash allotments were considered relief even though the family was not required to submit to a formal means test.

The study covers a period during which first F. E. R. A. and then W. P. A. administered work relief. In most cities there was a lag between the separation of clients from F. E. R. A. work projects and their placement on W. P. A. work projects in the fall of 1935. During this lag, families were commonly carried on direct relief in cash or in kind. As a rule relief families distinguished F. E. R. A. from W. P. A. by the fact that the allotment from the latter was based on the occupational classification of the workers, while the former relief set-up budgeted the family on the basis of number and age of members. Families with members who had worked on P. W. A. projects were considered relief families only if their assignment to such projects was dependent upon the passing of a means test. Families of students who received educational aid under N. Y. A. and F. E. R. A., permitting them to complete their education, were not classified as relief families if this was the only aid received. Families with members attending C. C. C. camps were not classified as having received work relief unless some other members of the families had been assigned

to a work project. Persons in C. C. C. camps were not members of the economic family during their stay in camp and, consequently, the C. C. C. work was not shown as employment. C. C. C. enrollment was not in itself sufficient grounds for considering a family as on relief. In view of an executive order of April 1935, however, which instructed that men be sent to C. C. C. camps only from families on relief, it is apparent that the large majority of families with members in C. C. C. camps were also in the relief classification.

No figures on the amount of direct relief received in cash or in kind were requested from families. Earnings on work-relief projects were included with earnings from other sources, although families receiving work relief were classified with families receiving direct relief rather than with the nonrelief families.

Section 2. Terms Used in the Text and Tabular Summary

(With Particular Reference to Income, Occupation, and Family Type)

A. Income

Total income.—The income by which families were classified in the text and appendix tables represents net money income of all members of the economic family, as well as imputed income from owned home (see below for definition) and rental value of dwelling quarters received in payment for work rendered. Total income does not include money received as direct relief, or the value of goods received in kind.

Components of total family income.—

1. *Net money income.*—Net money income included net earnings from gainful occupations of family members (wages, salaries, profits, and other withdrawals from business for family use, tips, commissions, and bonuses) minus occupational expenses; net income from roomers, boarders, tourists and transients; net income from casual work in the home; and income from all other sources indicated under the discussion of other money income on page 283. Of these items, the methods of computing net income from roomers and boarders, imputed income from owned home, and rent received as pay need to be explained.

In ascertaining the income from boarders and lodgers, an attempt was made to obtain the net income after deduction of business expenses—the income available for family spending. Since too much interview time would be required to obtain cost figures on the keeping of roomers and boarders, it was necessary to estimate this cost in the office, using data available from a previous study of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The estimates were for cost of food only and made no allowance for the costs attached to keeping lodgers and for costs other than food—such as the expense for service, table linen, etc. The cost of boarders' food, however, is probably the largest single item of expense in this type of enterprise. The cost estimates corresponding to given payments by *boarders with room* were based on Bureau of Labor Statistics data for 279 wage-earner families living in 10 cities. The line of relationship is represented by the equation Y equals 87.37 plus .1004 X , where X equals the annual payment by a boarder with room and Y the corresponding cost of food. This estimated cost of food was subtracted from the payment made to the

family and the remainder was regarded as net income from boarders with room.

Obviously the same payment as above for board without room requires a different cost estimate. The line of relationship between total annual payment by *boarders without room* and the corresponding cost of food was based on data for 59 wage-earner families in eight cities. The equation is Y equals 52.83 plus $.2108X$, where X is the annual payment by a boarder without room and Y the corresponding cost of food. When, by the use of these corrections, the cost of boarders' food was greater than the gross income from boarders, a zero balance rather than a negative income was attributed to the family from this source.

2. *Imputed income from owned home.*—The incomes of home owners were adjusted to take into account their effective "purchasing power" incomes, rather than their money incomes alone. This adjustment had the net effect, in general, of placing the home owners one \$250 interval above the family income scale in which their money incomes alone would have placed them. The income which was attributed to home owners was the difference between the family's estimate of the rental value of the home and the expenses on the home for the period of occupancy. At the time of the family schedule interview the family was asked for information on the amount of interest on the mortgage or land contract. Other expenses on the owned home—taxes, special assessments, refinancing charges, repairs and replacements, insurance, etc.—were computed on the basis of existing data on the relationship between such expenses and rental value.

This procedure was followed for two reasons: First, because it was not feasible to obtain, during the brief family schedule interview, information on each type of expense of home ownership; and, second, because it seemed satisfactory, and possibly preferable, to use for expenses other than interest on mortgage, a figure which approximated an average for several years rather than a figure equal to the cash expenses for the schedule year itself.

The line of relationship which was derived between "other expenses" and rental value for this purpose was based on Bureau of Labor Statistics' data for 949 home-owning families, including wage earners and low-salaried workers living in 10 cities, as well as Federal employees living in Washington. The equation for the line of relationship is Y equals 39.20 plus $.1726X$ where Y is annual other expenses and X is the annual rental value.

The estimated expenses were added to the interest figure obtained from the family and the whole was deducted from the rental value for the period of occupancy. The resultant figure was the income imputed to home owners. If the figure for "other expenses" was greater than the rental value of the home, the expenses other than interest

were assumed to equal the rental value. In such a case the addition of an expense for interest to these other expenses, which were assumed to be zero, resulted in a negative income from home ownership; the amount of the negative income was deducted from the combined money income figure and rent as pay (if any) in arriving at the net total income.

3. *Rent received as pay.*—When the free occupancy of the family dwelling was received as pay for services, as is frequently the case with janitors, ministers, etc., the monthly rental value and the number of months of rent as pay was obtained. The value of rent received as pay for the schedule year was later computed and included in total income.

B. Occupation

The classification of occupations prepared by the Works Progress Administration³ was used as a guide in classifying employment into occupational groups. The occupational grouping of the Study of Consumer Purchases is shown below, together with the Works Progress Administration classification:

<i>Consumer Purchases Study classification</i>	<i>W. P. A. classification</i>
Salaried professional and independent professional.	Professional and technical workers.
Salaried business and independent business.	Proprietors, managers, and officials. Farm managers.
Clerical.	Owners of nurseries and greenhouses. Office workers, salesmen, and kindred workers.
Wage earners.	Skilled workers and foremen in building and construction. Skilled workers and foremen in manufacturing and other industries. Farm foremen and overseers. Semiskilled workers in building and construction. Semiskilled workers in manufacturing and other industries. Unskilled laborers. Farm laborers.
Farm operators.	Domestic and personal service workers. Farm owners and tenants.

A further description of the occupational groupings used by the Study of Consumer Purchases follows:

Salaried professional.—The salaried professional category included all professional, semiprofessional, and technical workers who were employed by others on a salaried and/or commission basis. Apprentices to these occupations were also included in this classification.

³ Index of Occupations, Occupational Classification and Code, Works Progress Administration Circular No. 2-A, September 1935.

Besides lawyers, teachers, physicians, and dentists, this group included artists, chemists, clergymen, technical engineers, technicians, trained nurses, draftsmen, and journalists. Certain of the technicians and laboratory assistants included here were probably on the border line between professional and highly skilled wage earners.

Salaried business.—The salaried business category included persons employed by business and manufacturing firms in managerial or official positions, usually on a salaried and/or commission basis. Officials and inspectors employed by the city, State or Federal governments were classified here. Persons employed as salaried executives of firms were also included. Office managers, as well as credit managers and advertising managers (except those managing establishments in these industries), were classified as clerical.

Independent professional.—Included in the independent professional group were professional, semiprofessional, and technical workers working on their own account. (See "Salaried professional" for a partial list of specific professional occupations.)

Independent business.—The independent business group included all entrepreneurs or nonprofessional persons who worked on their own account. Businesses owned but not managed by any member of the family were not included since such cases were included under "other money income" of the family. To be classified as an entrepreneur, one or more of the following qualifications were met: The investment of capital in materials, equipment, etc. (tools of workmen such as were needed by wage earners were not considered capital investments); the taking of business risks; the employment of others; the production of goods on the chance of finding a purchaser. The independent business group included: Retail dealers, wholesale dealers, importers and exporters, building contractors, brokers, bankers, hucksters, and peddlers. Independent business families in the low income levels were composed largely of small shopkeepers and lodging-house keepers, while most families in the upper income groups were engaged in large-scale enterprises. Income from roomers, boarders, tourists, or transients was classified as having been derived from independent business.

Clerical and kindred workers.—The clerical occupations included office workers, office and store clerks, commercial travelers, salesmen, and kindred workers. With the exception of office managers, persons exercising control over the work of others were generally excluded from this category. Persons in the clerical occupations are usually remunerated on a weekly, monthly, annual, and/or commission, rather than on an hourly or daily basis. Some of the higher paid clerical occupations which border on the salaried business classification were: Accountants (other than certified public accountants), auditors, chief clerks, purchasing agents, credit managers, office managers, and advertising managers (other than those in advertising agencies).

Wage earner.—In the wage-earner classification were included skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled manual occupations in building and construction, manufacturing, extraction, and transportation industries, etc. Apprentices to the skilled occupations and foremen were included in the wage-earner category. Also included were domestic and personal service workers and farm laborers.

Occupations in the wage-earner category usually involve manual skill and, with the exception of foremen, do not ordinarily involve control over the work of others. Remuneration is usually on an hourly, daily, or weekly, rather than a monthly or annual basis.

The inclusion of workers of the following types in the wage-earner classification resulted in a representation of the wage-earner group in the income brackets of \$3,000 to \$5,000: Foremen and inspectors, chief engineers, lithographers, engravers, sign painters, furriers, and watchmakers.

Other.—Families having no members engaged in gainful employment were classified in this group. An individual was considered gainfully employed even though his business losses exceeded or equaled his earnings. Those families with no earnings might be retired or unemployed; they might be supported by direct relief, or living on pensions, savings, interest, etc. The families of farm operators drawn in the sample were analyzed with this group because there were too few of them to justify a separate classification. With the exception of these families of farmers, if there was any income from earnings whatsoever, such as income from boarders and roomers, the family was not shown in this category, but in the category from which the earnings were derived.

Family occupation.—The occupation by which the family was classified was that one of six major occupational groups from which the largest proportion of the total earnings of the economic family was derived. The six occupational groupings are: Salaried professional, salaried business, independent professional, independent business, clerical, and wage earner.

When no member of the economic family had worked during the schedule year because of retirement, unemployment, or for any other reason, the family was classified as having "no gainfully employed members." If, however, someone had worked during the year but there were no earnings from occupation because losses exceeded or equaled earnings, the family was considered as having a gainfully employed member and the occupation was classified in the proper one of the six categories. A number of families who would otherwise have been classified as having "no gainfully employed member" were included in the independent business group because of some earnings from roomers or boarders.

Occupation refers to the occupation in which the individual actually worked during the schedule year and not necessarily to what he considered his "usual occupation" as determined by preference, experience, vocational training, etc. The occupation of persons on work relief projects was confined primarily to wage-earner and clerical work. Obviously the occupational classifications of independent business and independent professional did not apply to relief work. If relief families were classified in these categories it was due to a non-relief position of some member other than the family head or the position held by the head before or after having been engaged on a work-relief project.

The procedure followed in determining family occupation was to combine the total earnings of a family from the four salaried and independent occupations (salaried business and professional, and independent business and professional) and to compare this combined total with the family's earnings from wage-earner occupations and with those from clerical occupations.⁴ If the earnings from the four salaried and independent groups combined were greater than the earnings from either of the other groups, the family was allocated to the particular salaried or independent occupational group from which the earnings were largest. For example, a physician derives \$1,600 from private practice (independent professional) and \$1,000 as salary from an insurance company for his medical services (salaried professional). His son has earnings of \$1,800 during the schedule year as a day laborer. The earnings of the father determine family occupation since, when combined, they are greater than the earnings of the son. Since the father's greater source of earnings is his private practice, the family occupation is independent professional.

For purposes of determining family occupation, net income from roomers and boarders was included in the earnings from independent business occupations. Income from casual work in the home was classified according to the occupational classification of the work (e. g., income from the occasional typing of letters or manuscripts was entered under clerical). Employment on work-relief projects was considered as gainful employment and was classified according to the type of work done. In most cases such work fell under the wage earner or clerical occupations, but a few cases fell in the professional group. When rent was received as part payment of services, the value of such rent was included with the earnings of the individual who received it, in determining family occupation. If

⁴ Since the business and professional groups were classified into a four-fold grouping, while wage earners were classified as a single group, although they might equally well have been subdivided into skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled, it was decided to make the business and professional groups comparable with the wage earner by combining the earnings in these four occupations when determining family occupation. In the smaller cities, furthermore, the four business and professional groups were combined into a single occupational group for most tabulations.

equal amounts of earnings were derived from each of two or more types of occupation, the chief occupation (i. e., the occupation yielding the largest earnings) of the individual having the largest earnings was considered the family occupation. For example, if the husband in a family earned \$500 from an independent business, while the wife earned \$300 from a wage-earner occupation, and a son \$200 also as a wage earner, the family was classified as belonging to the independent business group.

When there were two or more earners in a family, each earning the same amount but from different occupations, the family was classified in the occupation engaged in by the individual who was the head or who was the most closely related to the head of the family or his wife; if the relationship of these members to the head was the same, the occupation of the eldest determined the family occupation. When the earner who determined the family occupation had more than one occupation the family was classified on the basis of the occupation from which he derived the largest portion of his earnings.

Earners.—An earner is a member of the economic family who has been gainfully employed at any time during the scheduled year. No minimum earnings or length of employment were arbitrarily set up as a basis for determining whether a person should be called an earner. Persons who worked during the year but who had no earnings from occupations because losses exceeded or equaled earnings were considered to be gainfully employed and were counted as earners.

The *principal earner* is that member of the economic family who has the largest earnings during the year, from all his occupations combined if he has more than one occupation. If the family head and another adult had equal earnings, the head is designated as the principal earner. If two persons other than the head have the largest and equal earnings, the principal earner is the one more closely related to the head of the family or his wife; if the degree of relationship is the same for the two persons, the older is designated as the principal earner.

Supplementary earners are all members of the economic family other than the principal earner who received any earnings during the year.

Individual earners are persons to whom earnings could be specifically allocated. The keeping of roomers and boarders, and other work not attributable to individuals (casual work in the home), usually is a family enterprise and as a consequence the earnings cannot be attributed to any one individual.

The category "*other male*" earners is comprised of all male members of the economic family, other than the oldest married male (or head), who were gainfully occupied during the schedule year.

The category "*other female*" earners is comprised of all female members of the economic family, other than the wife of the oldest married male, who were gainfully occupied during the schedule year.

C. Family Type

Families were classified into the following types based upon the membership composition of the economic family:

Family type

- I. Husband and wife, and no other persons in the economic family.
 - II. Husband, wife, and one child under 16 years, and no other persons in the economic family.
 - III. Husband, wife, and two children under 16 years, and no other persons in the economic family.
 - IV. Husband, wife, and one person 16 years or over, and one or no others in the economic family.
 - V. Husband, wife, one child under 16 years, one person 16 years or over, and one or two other persons regardless of age in the economic family.
 - VI. Husband, wife, and three or four children under 16 years, and no other persons in the economic family.
 - VII. Husband, wife, at least one child under 16 years, and four or five other persons regardless of age in the economic family.
 - VIII. Husband and wife, and in addition three or four persons over 16 years.
- Other complete families { All other economic families which contain both husband and wife and are not designated above.
- IX.⁵ Families of two or more members without both husband and wife in the economic family.
 - X.⁵ One-person economic families.

The above family types are based upon the *equivalent* number of persons under 16 years of age and the *equivalent* number 16 years or over in the economic family during the year. For example, if two children were members of the economic family for 26 weeks each, together they would represent the equivalent of one person for the entire year. Thus a family so constituted would be classified as type II (husband, wife, and one child under 16 years and no other persons in the economic family).

By the use of a conversion table, the number of weeks of membership of persons in the economic family for only a portion of the schedule year is expressed in terms of equivalent members. If the economic family contained only one person who was a member for 26 weeks or less, he was not regarded as an equivalent member; had he been in the family for 27 weeks he would have been classified as one equivalent member. If two persons, both of whom were under 16 years, were members of the economic family for a total of from 27 weeks through

⁵ Family schedules from types IX and X were obtained only from families drawn in the comprehensive sample. These two types are referred to in the text as "broken" or "incomplete" families.

78 weeks, together they counted as one equivalent member; had they been members for a total of from 79 through 130 weeks, they would have been counted as two equivalent members. The same method of computation applied to adults. If, however, the family contained an adult for 17 weeks and a child for 17 weeks, neither would be counted as members of the economic family, although together they might equal 27 weeks or more. In other words, an individual under 16 years, or one 16 years and over, who was a family member less than 27 weeks was disregarded in the family type classification.

This computation of family types on the basis of equivalent members has resulted in the classification of married couples with an infant less than 6 months of age, into family type I, i. e., husband and wife and no other persons in the economic family.

All weeks during which persons were members of the economic family, whether living in the home or temporarily away from home, were included in computing equivalent members.

Children under 16 years were not necessarily the children of the head and his wife, but might have been grandchildren, foster children, or other relatives.

Appendix C

Communities and Racial Groups Covered by the Samples Taken in the Study of Consumer Purchases

The cities covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Study of Consumer Purchases are as follows:

Region	Metropolitan and large cities	Middle-sized cities	Small cities
Northeast.....	New York, N. Y. ¹ Providence, R. I.	Haverhill, Mass. New Britain, Conn.	Wallingford, Conn. Willimantic, Conn.
Southeast.....	Atlanta, Ga. ²	Columbia, S. C. ² Mobile, Ala. ²	Albany, Ga. ² Gastonia, N. C. ²
East Central.....	Chicago, Ill. ¹ Columbus, Ohio. ²	Muncie, Ind. New Castle, Pa. Springfield, Ill.	Beaver Falls, Pa. Connellsville, Pa. Logansport, Ind. Mattoon, Ill. Peru, Ind.
West Central-Rocky Mountain.	Omaha, Nebr.-Council Bluffs, Iowa. Denver, Colo.	Dubuque, Iowa. Springfield, Mo. Butte, Mont. Pueblo, Colo.	Billings, Mont.
Pacific Northwest.....	Portland, Oreg.....	Aberdeen-Hoquiam, Wash. Bellingham, Wash. Everett, Wash.	

¹ The metropolitan centers of Chicago and New York have been treated separately from the other large cities.

² Information obtained from both white and Negro families.

Communities in which the Bureau of Home Economics conducted studies of family income and expenditures are:

Region	Small cities	Villages	Farm counties
New England.....	Westbrook, Maine Greenfield, Mass.	6 in Vermont 8 in Massachusetts.	2 in Vermont.
Central.....	Mount Vernon, Ohio New Philadelphia, Ohio. Beaver Dam, Wis. Lincoln, Ill. Boone, Iowa. Moberly, Mo. Columbia, Mo.	7 in Pennsylvania 6 in Ohio. 8 in Michigan. 6 in Wisconsin. 8 in Illinois. 11 in Iowa.	3 in New Jersey. 1 in Pennsylvania. 3 in Ohio. 1 in Michigan. 1 in Wisconsin. 4 in Illinois. 5 in Iowa.
Mountain and Plains.....	Dodge City, Kans Greeley, Colo. Logan, Utah. Provo, Utah.	6 in Kansas 9 in North Dakota. 4 in Colorado. 1 in Montana. 2 in South Dakota.	4 in Kansas. 4 in North Dakota. 3 in Colorado. 1 in Montana. 1 in South Dakota.
Pacific.....	Astoria, Oreg. Eugene, Oreg. Klamath Falls, Oreg. Olympia, Wash.	12 in California. 5 in Oregon. 7 in Washington.	1 in Central California. 2 in Southern California. 5 in Oregon. 1 in Washington.
Southeast:			
White and Negro families.	Griffin, Ga. Sumter, S. C.	8 in Georgia. 7 in South Carolina. 8 in North Carolina. 10 in Mississippi.	2 in North Carolina. 2 in Mississippi. 2 in South Carolina. 7 in Georgia.
White families only.....			2 in North Carolina. 4 in South Carolina. 1 in Georgia.
Negro families only.....		1 in Mississippi.	2 in Mississippi.